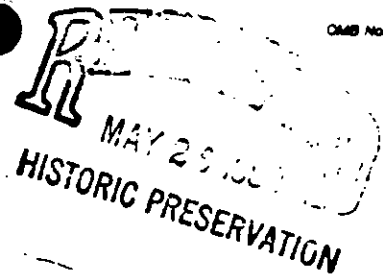


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, style materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Windsor Forge Mansion
other names/site number Windsor Place

2. Location

street & number Windsor Road, south side of Bootjack Road N/A not for publication
city, town Caernarvon Township vicinity
state PA code PA county Lancaster code 071 zip code 17528

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Dr. Brent Glass Brent D. Glass 11-30-89
Signature of certifying official Date
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stucco over stone

walls stucco over stone

roof asphalt shingles

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Windsor Forge Mansion is a four building residential grouping built to serve as the home of the ironmasters of the Windsor Forge. The present day appearance of the grouping reflects buildings and remodelings covering a period of years from c. 1742 to c. 1899. The grouping also includes three objects sculpted by artist Blanche Nevin. Approaching from Windsor Road, the siting of the mansion along the length of the crest of the hill overlooking the hollow where the iron forge was and the over 90' length of the mansion, give the grouping a very stately appearance. All of the outbuildings date from c. 1765. From Windsor Road you can see a glimpse of the stone smokehouse located to the south of the mansion. Obscured from the approach road view are two additional outbuildings. The detached stone summer kitchen is directly to the south of the house. The stone springhouse is sited further south down the hill from the mansion. The grouping remains a very intact original grouping of buildings that gives an excellent example of life in a late 18th century, early 19th century ironmaster's house in rural Pennsylvania.

Of all the buildings, the mansion house has been modified the most. The modifications, however, have been to woodwork, windows and minor additions such as porches to update the house stylistically. The original rectilinear, two and one-half story shape of the building has not been altered. Original window openings are intact as are original chimneys. The house retains much of the late 18th century, early 19th century feeling in terms of massing and shape. The interior floor plan remains intact except for the very obvious addition of interior bathrooms.

Historical and physical documentation indicates that the house was constructed in three stages. After examining the house and its history the Historic Preservation Trust concluded that the eastern section of the house was constructed c. 1742, the western section c. 1765, and the middle, connecting section c. 1815. Unfortunately records from the federal glass tax of 1798 do not survive for Caernarvon Township in order to help confirm the dating and appearance of

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the sections of the house. After a site visit and physical examination by Mary Wiley Myers, Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County, Jerry Clouse, Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, and Tom Spiers, Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board, it was conjectured that the eastern and western portions of the house appear to be the oldest, followed by the middle section of the mansion. However, the site visitors also concluded that more precise dating of the sections could be done from physical evidence only by selectively removing portions of interior finishes such as floors and ceilings, or by analyzing materials such as mortar, exterior stucco and interior plaster. Such physical investigation would be both costly and time consuming.

For the purposes of the architectural description, the house will be discussed in terms of an eastern wing, which includes the eastern section and the middle section of the house, and a western wing, which includes the western section of the house.

The mansion's eastern and western wings are rectilinear in plan and two and one-half stories in height, the western wing being taller in exterior elevation. In 1899 the upper sash of all the windows on the north and south elevations of the mansion proper and all rectangular transoms above exterior doors were replaced with diamond lattice patterned muntins. At the same time the lower sash of the same windows were all made two-lite. The east gable of the eastern wing retains its original four-lite single sash. The cornice on both the eastern and western wings are built up cornices comprised of the same Federal style moldings. The only difference is that on the western wing, the second major section of the cornice overhangs the lower sections more than on the eastern wing. The wood molding shapes starting at the bottom of the first section of the cornice, with each over hanging the other, are a flat, a cove, a flat, an ogee and a flat. The second section is a half round, a large cove and a large ogee. Wooden brackets terminate the ends of the cornice on each wing. The brackets were added in 1899. They terminate the cornice moldings from an 18" extension of the roof over the gable ends dating from 1899 also.

The eastern wing is two and one-half stories high, has stone covered with stucco walls, an asphalt shingle gable roof and four equally spaced bays, with a fifth smaller bay where the east and west wings join. There are six-panel wooden doors in the second and fourth bays of both the north and south facades. A single four-lite sash in just under the gable of the east end. There are two brick chimneys in this wing, one at the east end and one approximately in the center of the wing. There are three equally spaced horizontally sided dormers on the north facade. Attached to the east side is a one story stone structure with a shed roof that is called the coal shed. The first story of the north facade has no window in the fifth bay. On the second story, the fifth bay window does not have shutters.

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The first story of the south facade of the eastern wing has a wooden, shed roof porch built in the second bay from the east. The porch is elaborately detailed, being true to the late Victorian style of the time of its addition to the mansion, 1899. It is supported by two posts at the front with two pilasters where it meets the building wall. The columns are roughly 10" x 10" with the middle heavily chamfered at each corner. Two feet from the base of the columns is a shed roof-shaped molding. Below the molding is a smaller chamfer detail on all corners ending with a wood plinth block all around. Equi-distant from the top as the bottom there is a repetition of the molding and smaller chamfer detail. Below the cornice is a balustrade of turned balusters on three sides. The porch cornice is stepped out in two pieces and trimmed with half round moldings. The gable ends are vertical boards. The second story, west bay has an arched balcony. The second story windows on the south side have no shutters.

The eastern most two bays of this wing were built as a separate building. There is a log floor structure on the first floor with no basement below. The section between the eastern section and western wing has foundation walls on three sides but joins into the foundation of the west wing. While this indicates that the middle section was added to the west wing the physical evidence thus far does not clarify the sequence of the middle and east sections of the house. It is plausible that a stucco or whitewash was applied as a unifying element to camouflage the joint between the two sections of the eastern wing. The heavily sanded stucco that is now on the building is probably a re-coating from the 1899 renovations.

The window and door surrounds on the eastern wing are pegged wooden frames with a plank molding that consists of a 1/2" flat, a 3/4" quarter round and a 1/4" flat. The shutters in the eastern wing have three heavy raised panels on the lower windows that remain from the 18th century. There are louvered shutters on the upper windows except as previously noted.

The western wing is two and one-half stories, five bays wide and has stone covered with stucco walls, and an asphalt shingle gambrel roof. There are brick chimneys at either end of this wing. Three large dormers are on the north side of the gambrel roof. The dormers are sided with clapboards running horizontally. The dormer windows have semi-circular headed upper sash. Two four-lite sash windows are located in the attic story of both the east and west ends of this wing.

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There is a six-panel wooden door in the middle of both the north and south facade. The entrance on the north facade is on a very grand scale with a semi-circular transom above it. Its paneled returns continue above the transom trim following around the arch. There is a 5" reveal on the face of the building that is flanked with pilasters. The pilasters have five beads on each side and three beads in the center. The transom bar moldings are run across the top of the paneled returns, across the flat and across the pilasters. Above the continuation of the transom bar molding is a 10" flat that is terminated with larger scaled, bolder molding that repeats the basic shape of the continuation of the transom bar moldings. From these pilaster capitals spring an elaborate assembly of arched wooden moldings. Two large beads are the outermost. They frame a cutout trim piece with cutouts that resemble Gothic Arches. Two large half round beads and an ogee follow down to a 5" flat area. The moldings from the flat to the top of the arched transom spring from the flat that connects the side paneled returns and the pilasters and are broken by a beaded keystone. The entrance door on the south side opposite the door described above is six paneled with a rectangular transom with muntins in a diamond pattern. The return is paneled at the sides and above the extension of the transom trim. There are three panels on each side below the transom trim and one panel above with two panels across the top. The returns have a 2" flat that is flanked by continuously fluted pilasters. The fluting continues above the block where there is an 8" flat area that is capped with a series of flats and coves that step out as they continue up.

The south facade has a first floor, shed roof porch running the length of the wing. In general, this porch is simpler in detail than the other porch from 1899. One-third of the porch floor is the original porch flooring with the balance having been poured concrete at a later date and includes a semi-circular section not covered by the roof. The porch is supported by four bold 10" square columns. Three of these are original to the time of the porch construction, 1899. The columns are chamfered for 4' starting 3' above the porch floor. The columns sit on simple plinth blocks that are capped with an ogee molding. The plinths, in turn, are sitting on simple two-stepped concrete pads on the concrete section of the porch. The column capitals are very simple in design as well.

The west end of the porch was enclosed with three, six over six double hung windows on the south side and two, six over six windows on the west side to form a room 10' long. The east side has a half

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glass door next to it with a transom above and one of the six over six windows. The windows are six over six sash removed from the mansion in 1899, reused on their sides. Below the windows all the way around the enclosure is a board wall. This enclosure appears to have been added after the porch itself was added as it is unlikely the columns would have been spaced in such an irregular visual pattern.

The west elevation of the western wing has a gable roofed entrance to the basement. The wood sided addition has an elliptical arch over the double, vertical wood doors. The arch is filled with a solid flat wooden panel. This entrance was added in 1899.

The window trim around all the windows on the western wing have a two piece molding consisting of a flat frame pegged together with a plank molding. The plank molding differs from the molding on the eastern wing in that it consists of a bead, a large ogee, another bead and a flat. The shutters on the lower windows in this wing are comprised of three slightly raised panels. There are louvered shutters above except as noted in the text.

The mansion floor plan is only one room wide at any point on the first floor. The western wing has a center stair hall with a single room on either side. The detailing of the center stair is very graceful and delicate. A half section of the handrail mimics the line of the railing on the opposite wall. The wood railing is slightly curved on the top, being fully round down to a bead and then a flat. The stair stringer follows the riser and tread shape of the stair and has applied wood cutouts. The balusters are 1" x 1" squares in cross section that give a very light and airy appearance to the stair. There is a chair rail around the walls of the central hall on the first floor. The walls are painted a dark color below this on the first floor and up the stair to the second floor and continuing up to the attic floor. The eastern wing on the first floor has two rooms, each with a walk-in fireplace and an interior bake oven.

The second floor of the western wing has a single bedroom to the west and two equal size bedrooms to the east. A bathroom was added at the head of the stairs in the 20th century. The second floor of the eastern wing has two additional bedrooms with an added bathroom located between the bedrooms and connecting them.

Every room in the mansion, except the bathrooms, has a fireplace and mantle and/or surround. The woodwork in the western wing and the north entrance of the western wing are of a distinctly Federal

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style, having been installed during the known remodeling of 1815. The Federal bedroom mantels and door trim exhibit unusual variations of Federal designs.

Starting with the first floor, the following will be a description of the interior wooden trim. All of it dates from 1815 unless noted otherwise. Photograph #9 shows the formal parlor of the western wing. The fireplace surround is slate that has been marbelized. The mantel has double columns supporting sections of reeding. Between these reeded sections are three slightly raised panels, capped with a round and two flat sections. There is a chair rail all around this room that consists of a bead, flat, flat, bead and a round at the top. The baseboard is about 10" high with an ogee cap at the top and a 1" x 3" flat at the base.

Photographs #10 and #11 show the mantel in the dining room of the western wing. The fireplace surround is palm trees executed in plaster. There also remains an ornate fireback that combines floral patterns at the outermost edge with oval sunbursts around the rest of the fireback. The innermost portion of the mantel is reeded, sitting on square plinth blocks, supporting corner blocks with bull's eyes. This motif carries into the door moldings. The outermost section of the mantel is fluted, sitting on plinth blocks as well and supporting narrow panels that flank three flat panels with the central panel being stepped out. A chair rail follows all around this room. It has a double bead, a flat, a cove, and a round at the tip. The 10" baseboard has an ogee cap and a 1" x 3" flat at the bottom.

Photograph #12 shows a large walk-in fireplace and interior bake oven in the eastern wing, middle section. The wood surround is chamfered at the sides from the base up to a point about 12" below the mantel. There are three narrow panels below the mantel and a mantel consisting of a large ogee and a flat top piece. The grain painting is a recent addition. The interior bake oven located to the left of the fireplace has simple wooden trim. The 9" baseboard has an ogee cap.

Photograph #13 shows the fireplace wall in the eastern wing kitchen. The mantel and surround are totally non-descript retaining no recognizable molding shapes. This is probably a 20th century alteration. The interior bake oven has an arched plaster opening that has a wooden plug. The door trim in this room is of the two piece plank molding. The baseboard is 9" high with an ogee.

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Photograph #20 shows the mantel in an eastern wing bedroom. Here may be the only mantel remaining from the 18th century in the house. The simple plaster surround was used in the late 18th century and early 19th century in Lancaster County. The two heavy raised panel doors to the left of the fireplace are 18th century. The baseboard is 6" with an ogee.

Photograph #19 shows the mantel in the other eastern wing bedroom. There is a plaster surround and a bead with a flat panel interrupted by a block with a bull's eye about 3/4 of the way up the side. The mantel itself consists of a series of stepping moldings. Door and window trim is continuously beaded with bull's eyes in the corner blocks. The small closet door has had the lower section of its trim replaced. The baseboard is 6" high with an ogee.

Photograph #18 shows a corner fireplace of a bedroom in the western wing. The surround is plaster with flat paneled sides that sit on plinth blocks. Bull's eyes interrupt the panels 4/5 of the way up the sides. The mantel itself is a simple cove, round and flat. The door and window trim has the same treatment as the mantel. The mantel, window and door trim of the adjoining bedroom is the same. The 6" baseboard is capped with an ogee.

Photographs #16 and #17 show the fireplace in the owner's bedroom in the western wing. The mantel is very elaborate in its combination of many elements. The mantel itself is a large cove, a flat and an overhanging flat, bead and flat. The fireplace has an intricate fireback with pointed arches on the panels and delicate garland designs and reeding. The door and window trim has corner blocks with bull's eyes. The trim is very delicate and intricate.

The detached summer kitchen/servant's quarters is a two story, three bay, stone building with a slate gable roof. There is a one story, shed roof addition with one six-lite sash to the west. The north elevation has a four panel wooden door in the first bay, a small one-lite window in the second and a six over six sash window in the third bay. A cooking fireplace is located on the first floor. This building is in good condition.

The smokehouse is a one story, stone building with slate gable roof and end chimney. A cooking fireplace is located in the basement of this building. The building is in fair condition.

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The springhouse is a one story, stone building with gable roofline. A door opening with window opening above are located on the north elevation. The building is in deteriorating condition due to the removal of the roof.

Just north of the western wing of the house are three stone sculptures, one in the shape of a Buddha with draped clothing, clasped hands and folded legs, and two in the shape of lions sitting on their hind paws with their front paws resting on a vertical scroll. The sculptures were executed by Blanche Nevin, dates unknown.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Industry
Art

Period of Significance

1742-1913

Significant Dates

c. 1765
c. 1815
c. 1899

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Nevin, Blanche

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Windsor Forge Mansion is significant in the history of both Lancaster County and Pennsylvania as a monument to a once important industry, the manufacture of iron, for its architecture, and for its association with the sculptress, Blanche Nevin. In the late 18th century and early 19th century, Caernarvon and East Earl Townships were one of the major iron producing centers of all of Pennsylvania. In the 18th century, the iron industry was organized on plantations. There were three operating in the Caernarvon and East Earl Township area, of which Windsor Forge was the earliest. The other two are neighboring Pool Forge in Caernarvon Township and Spring Grove Forge in East Earl Township. On all three iron plantations, the mansion houses and some outbuildings are all that remain. The forges themselves have fallen into ruin or no trace of them is left. That the iron industry was the most profitable industry in this area at this time is evidenced by the size and level of finishes in all three of the mansion houses and by the fact that the present day appearance of all of the houses is indicative of many modifications and additions during the period of active iron production, the late 18th century to the early 19th century. There are no other houses in the area close to the size and level of sophistication of the iron forge mansions.

It is believed that the lower Windsor Forge was erected for William Branson as early as 1725, thus marking the commencement of iron manufacture here. There were two forge sites at Windsor Forge as mentioned in 1744 at the time of the marriage of William Branson's daughter to one of his three business partners. Ownership was transferred to David Jenkins from 1773 to 1782. David Jenkins was one of the leading patriots in Lancaster County at the time of the American Revolution and supplied materials for the war from the forge. Under the ownership of David Jenkin's

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son, Robert, the forge reached its greatest commercial importance (1797-1848). This ownership coincides with the time period during which the Federal style renovations were made to the mansion. The mansion today retains the appearance and feeling of the time when Robert Jenkins lived at Windsor Forge. Besides operating the forge, Robert Jenkins sat in the State Legislature in 1804-05 and was a Representative in the United States Congress from 1807 to 1811. After the death of Robert Jenkins, the forges were managed by his son David Jenkins, until his death in 1850, when the forges ceased operations.

According to the 1850 Documents Relative to the Manufacture of Iron in Pennsylvania, Windsor Forge was similar in size and volume of production to three other forges producing bar iron in Lancaster County. The largest product made at Windsor Forge was 250 tons of bar iron compared to 280 tons, 230 tons and 200 tons manufactured at the Speedwell, White Rock and Sadsbury Forges, respectively. According to this report, Windsor Forge employed 30 men and boys and sold iron bars to the region around the forge.

The establishment of the Windsor Forges and other forges in Caernarvon Township drew a large population of employees. Most of the workmen at the Windsor Forges were from Wales. Generally skilled labor was scarce, however, families of iron workers remained for generations at Windsor Forge. Families of some of the first workmen at the forge were employed at the time the career of the iron works ended in 1850. The forges ceased operations because of three reasons: the death of David Jenkins, leaving no heirs to run the business; because the forges had been operated by charcoal, and the increasing scarcity of wood and the successful introduction of coal in the manufacture of bar iron rendered the forges out of date; and because the water power of the Conestoga Creek was now devoted to milling and other manufacturing purposes.

In 1899, Blanche Nevin, granddaughter of Robert Jenkins and daughter of John Williamson Nevin, noted theologian and President of Franklin and Marshall College, acquired the property and lived in the Mansion. It was during her stay that the porches were added on the south elevation and the window sash were replaced with the diamond lattice muntin upper sash and the two-lite lower sash.

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According to the Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers, Blanche Nevin (1838-1925) was born in Mercersburg, PA, and studied art in Philadelphia. She then studied at the Royal Art Academy of Venice, Italy where she received her principal art education under Ferrari. She also studied at Carrara, Italy. She was a professional portrait sculptress. Usually she spent half her year abroad and half at her home at Windsor Forge. She lived for a time in China and Japan and was fluent in several languages. She was a member of the Royal Art Society of England and the Geographical Society of New York. Blanche Nevin was one of the few women sculptors of her time to receive major commissions. She was commissioned by the State of Pennsylvania to create the statue of General Peter Muhlenberg at the Capitol in Washington, D.C.

In 1913, Windsor Forge was deeded to John Nevin Sayre, a nephew of Blanche Nevin. He, in turn, deeded the property to Mrs. Heather Sayre Brown, the present owner.

Architecturally, Windsor Forge Mansion is a good example of features uncommon in Lancaster County. The western wing's gambrel roof is not found very often in residential construction, especially in residences of this caliber. Both the Pool Forge Mansion and the Spring Grove Mansion have more typical gable roofs. The floor plan is also atypical for a house of this size in that the rooms progress axially with the mansion being one room deep at almost every point. These features are both decidedly English and show the Welsh influence of the early founders of Windsor Forge. Though all three of the plantations' founders were of Welsh descent, Windsor Forge Mansion is the only mansion that bears any features that are decidedly English in origin. The Federal style woodwork of the 1815 renovations is of a very high quality. The north facade entry hall door is one of the best examples in Lancaster County of the crisp delicacy of the Federal Period's Neoclassicism. The mansion's interior woodwork is much more elaborate and predates that of the Pool Forge Mansion. The interior woodwork of the Pool Forge Mansion, still Federal in character, dates stylistically 1820-35, later than Windsor Forge. Windsor Forge Mansion's interior woodwork is more stylistically intact than that of the Spring Grove Mansion. Substantial renovations to the interior finishes of the Spring Grove Mansion continued into 1830, giving it much more of a mixture of Georgian, Federal and Classical Revival styles.

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The Windsor Forge Mansion's exterior, interior and the outbuildings are all remarkably intact to their appearance in 1815 and for the fact that they have been vacant for many years. All important and unusual aspects of the form, character and ornament remain. Windsor Forge Mansion is significant for its architecture, its relationship to the iron industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries in Pennsylvania and as the residence of sculptress, Blanche Nevin.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Fielding, Mantle, Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers
Conn., 1974. p. 256.

Site Visit. May 2, 1989. Conducted by Mary Wiley Myers, Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County; Jerry Clouse, Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation and Tom Spiers, Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Board.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 5 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	1	8	2	2	0
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4	4	4	2	1	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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--	--	--	--	--	--

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Deen; Mary Wiley Myers, Executive Director
organization Historic Preservation Trust of LC date Sept. 1988; May 1989
street & number 123 N. Prince Street telephone (717) 291-5861
city or town Lancaster state PA zip code 17603

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Rebecca J. Beal, Jacob Eichholtz 1776-1842 - Portrait Painter of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1969. pp. 121-122 and pp. 181-182.

Documents Relative to the Manufacture of Iron in Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Convention of Ironmasters (1850)

Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, History of Lancaster County, Philadelphia, Eberts and Peck, 1883. pp. 688-690 and pp. 697-698.

Robert E. Jenkins, Jenkins Family Book, Chicago, 1904.

"Report of the Annual Outing of the Society", Papers read before the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XIX, No. 7, 1915. pp. 200-207.

The following are some important unpublished sources:

Jenkins Genealogical File, Lancaster County Historical Society.

Records of Bangor Episcopal Church, transcripts at the Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.

1815 Direct Tax, Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.

1797 David Jenkins' Estate Inventory, Vault II, Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster.

The following records at the Archives of the Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster:

David Jenkins' Will, 1797, G-1-98.

Blanche Nevin Estate File 26-1/2 of November, 1928.

Deeds H-24-19 (1913); S-96 (1773); S-98 (1773); S-100 (1774); S-102 (1775); Z-62 (1776); Z-64 (1778); and Z-66 (1782).

Comprehensive Historic Sites Survey of Lancaster County, Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County:

Pool Forge Mansion, Caernarvon Township.

Jacob Cyrus House/Spring Grove Mansion, East Earl Township.

Windsor Forge Mansion, Caernarvon Township.

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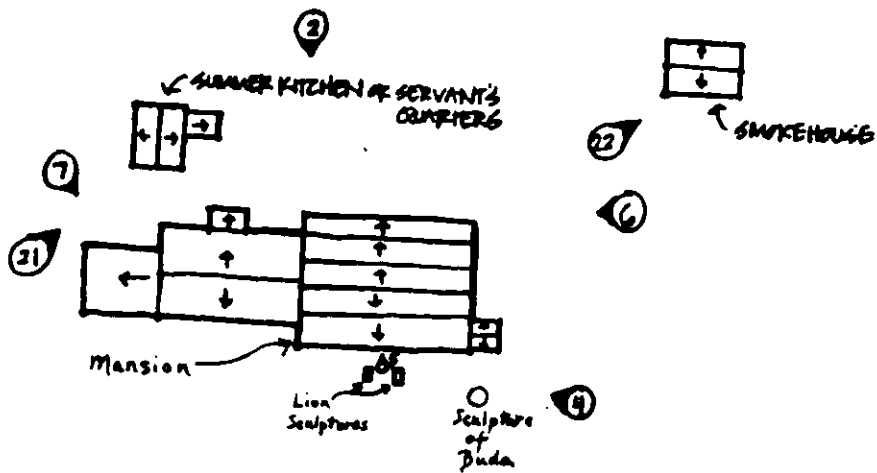
Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:


Starting at the southeast corner of the intersection of the property's driveway with Windsor Road, follow the driveway south to a point where the driveway intersects the north side of the Conestoga River. From there follow the river east 400 feet. Follow this point 150 feet to the south side of the Windsor Road. From there, west along Windsor Road to the point of origin at the property's driveway.

Boundary Justification:

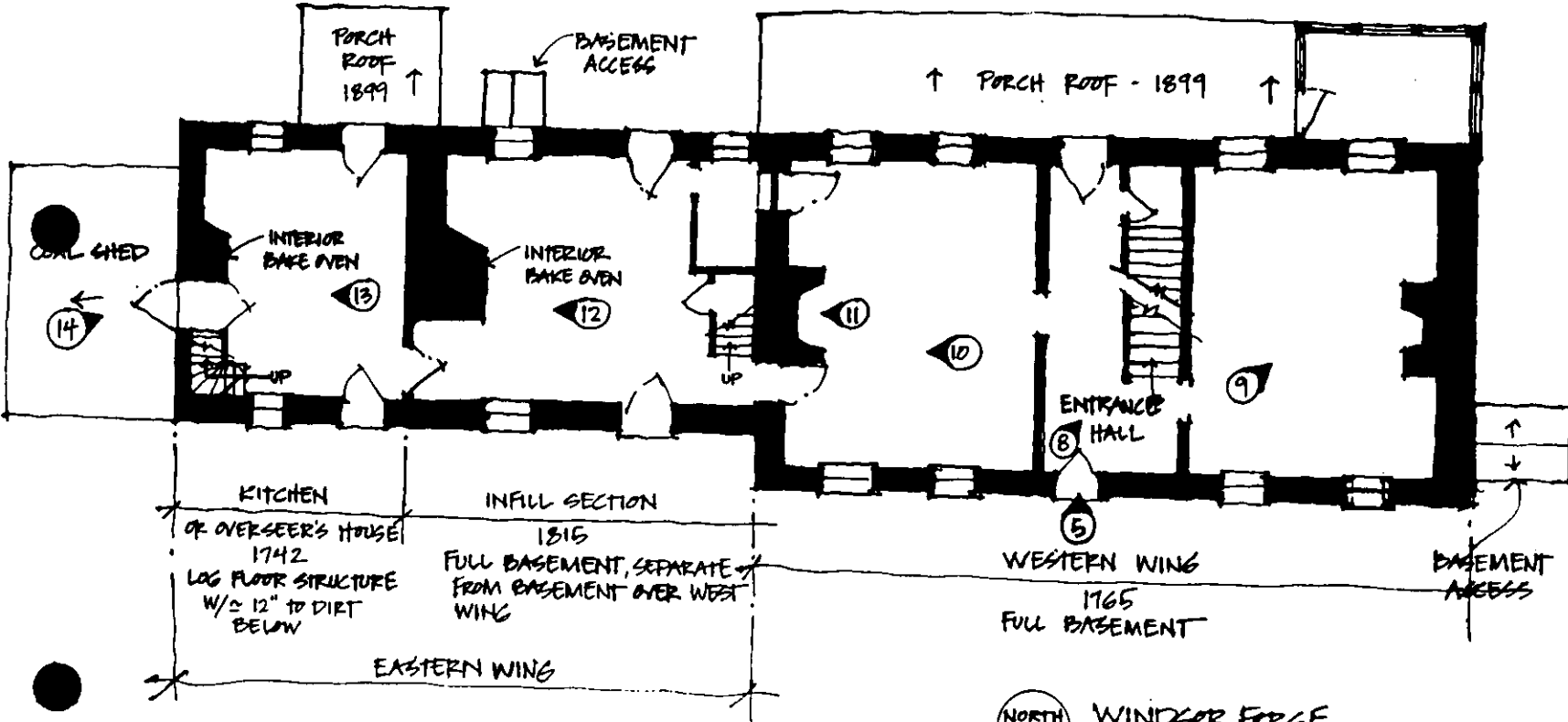
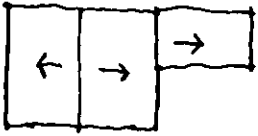
The boundary includes the mansion, the detached summer kitchen, the smokehouse, the carriage house and the springhouse that have historically been part of the Windsor Forge Plantation and that maintain historic integrity. The owner's property continues south of the nominated property, down the driveway that serves as the western boundary of the nominated property. It has been excluded as it only includes non-contributing buildings. There are vacant fields to the east and west of the nominated property. Across Windsor Road is a non-contributing farm.



WINDSOR ROAD

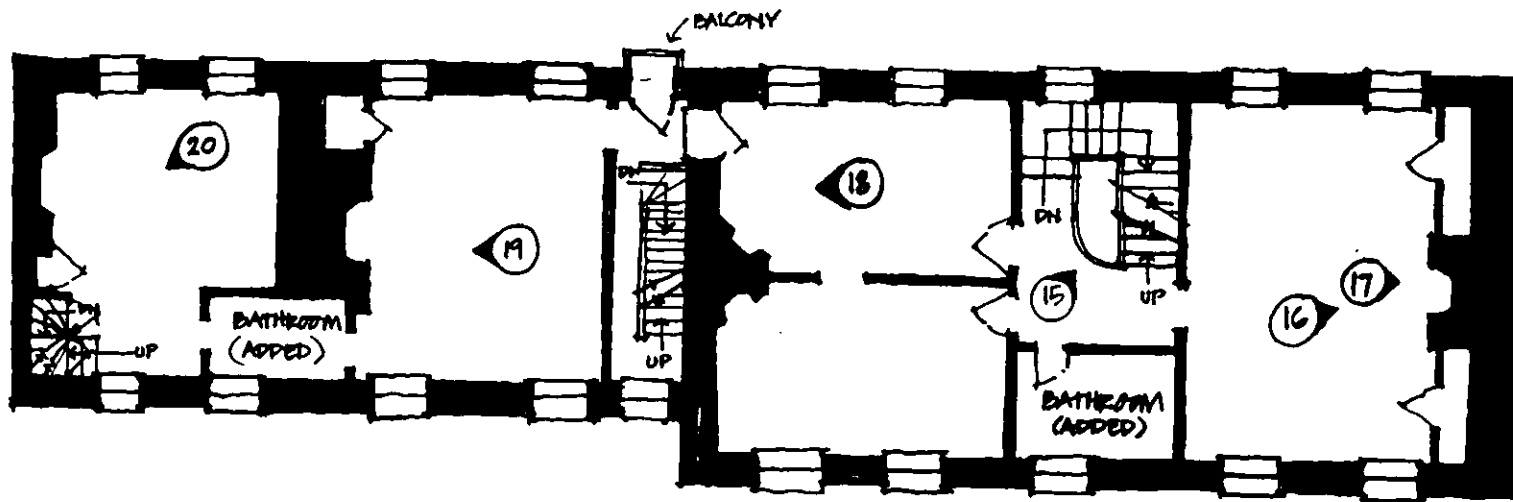

 WINDSOR FORGE Mansion
 SITE PLAN/SKETCH
 NO SCALE 1987
 Lancaster Co.
 ---- Boundary
 ○ Photo View

SUMMER KITCHEN OR SERVANTS QUARTERS



WINDSOR FORGE
MANSION FLOOR PLAN / 1ST
1/8" = 1'-0"
1987; rev. 1989

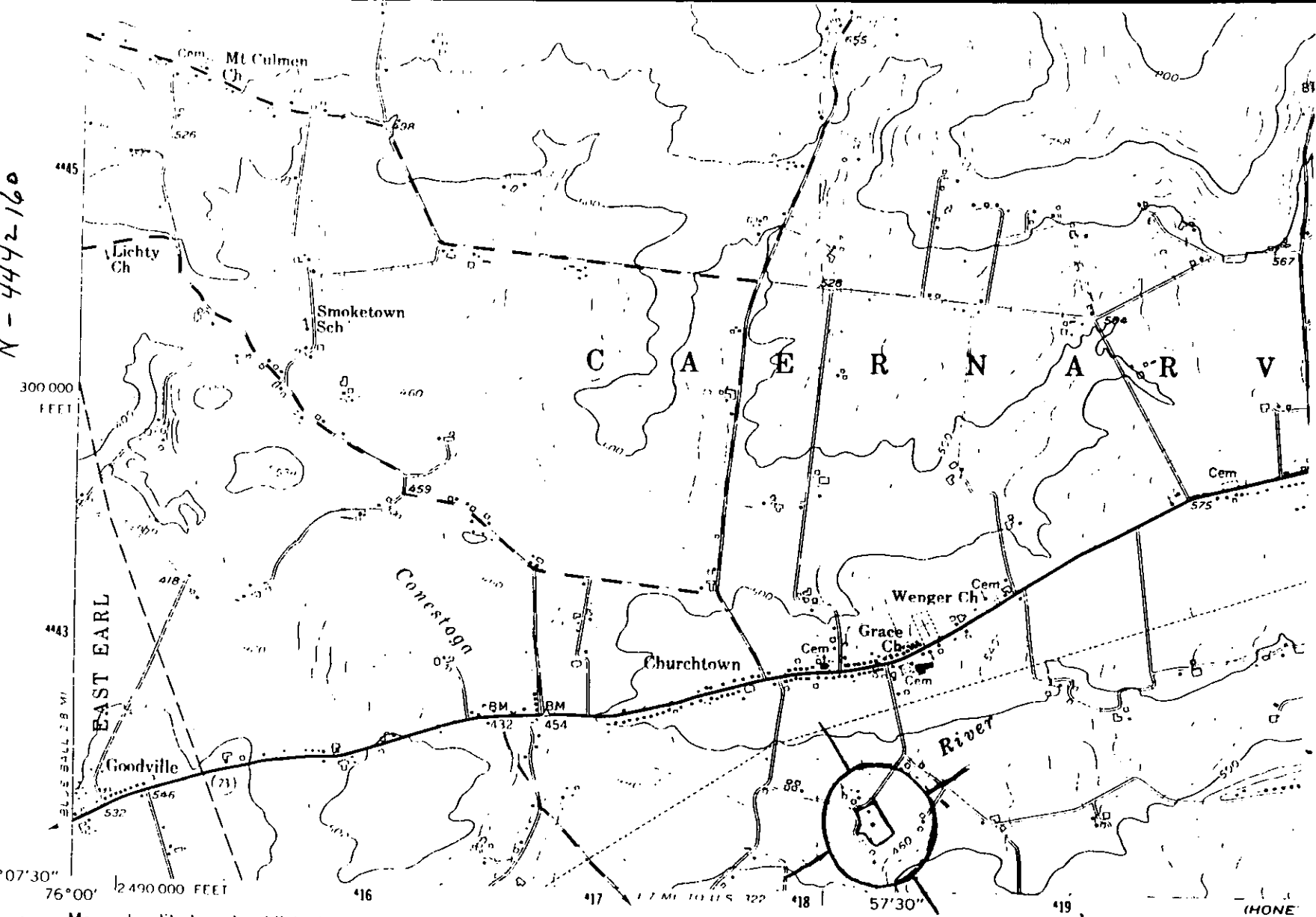
INDICATES PHOTO NUMBER + VIEW



WINDSOR FORGE
 MANSION FLOOR PLAN / 2ND
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$ 1987; rev. 1989

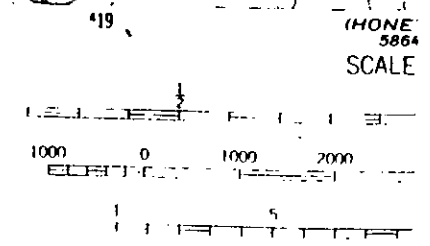
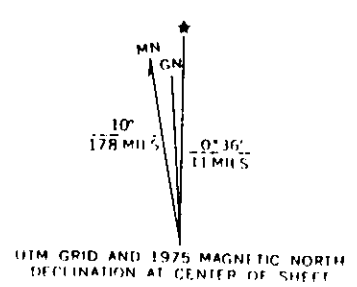
INDICATES PHOTO NUMBER & VIEW

● Windsor Forge Mansion
 ● Morgantown Quad
 Zone 18
 E-418 220
 N-4442-160
 Lancaster Co.



(NEW HOLLAND)
 5764 T SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS
 Topography from aerial photographs by Wild A-6
 Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1956
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000 foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system,
 south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue
 Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NAT