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Taylor-Cope Historic District
 Chester County
 Zone 18
 Unionville Quadrangle

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

RECEIVED

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

1. Name

JUN 1 1987

historic Taylor-Cope Historic District

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

and or common N/A

2. Location

street & number 890-1100 "block" of Strasburg Road (Rt. 162) N/A not for publication

city, town East Bradford Township -X vicinity of West Chester

state Pennsylvania code 042 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Chester County Courthouse, Recorder of Deeds

street & number High Street

city, town West Chester state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

WPA Road Survey, Chester County title
Historic Sites Survey, HABS has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___X no

date 1935, 1979-82 X federal ___ state ___X county ___ local

depository for survey records Chester County Historical Society

city, town West Chester state PA

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Taylor-Cope Historic District, located in East Bradford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, principally encompasses the small but scenic valley drained by Taylor Run and its juncture with the larger valley of East Branch Brandywine Creek. This rural district is home to historic farmsteads, a former inn, and the industrial seat of Copesville, all of which were established by members of the Taylor and Cope families over the course of 200 years. The district provides, in addition, the pastoral setting for Cope's Bridge, a stone-arch bridge built to carry the Strasburg Road over the Brandywine in 1807. The district contains 16 contributing resources and one non-contributing resource as further described below.

At its broadest point approximately one-half mile wide, the Taylor Run valley originates on the north side of Strasburg Road and extends southwest for one and one-half miles before merging with the valley of the Brandywine. The valley walls for the most part are moderately sloping, rising to about 350 feet. On the south and western edges of the district, however, the slopes steepen sharply in places. Most of the land in this stream valley is cleared and in agricultural use. A tree line here and there marks an old property line, and occasional patches of woodland dot the broad expanses of cleared land.

The two principal bodies of water in the district are Taylor Run and the East Branch Brandywine Creek. Taylor Run is a major sub-basin of the East Branch, the latter forming the principal drainage basin in East Bradford Township. In the past, Taylor Run also was known as Lady Run and as Black Horse Run. (The district's 18th century inn took the name of the Black Horse.) The Brandywine flows north/south through the Township and joins with the West Branch at the forks of the creek near Lenape, the southern boundary of East Bradford. These two branches then unite to form the main stem which flows south toward the Christiana River in Delaware.

Visually, the district is best appreciated from a vantage point at the crest of the hill near its southwest boundary or from Deborah's Rocks, a dramatic rock outcropping jutting 60-70 feet into the air just below Cope's Bridge. From these points, there is a clear view of the Taylor Run valley and its well scattered farm complexes and Copesville on the Brandywine. Most of the valley is underlain by a band of granite gneiss. There is a rare occurrence of serpentine near the two houses built by Abiah Taylor I and III. Being a stream valley, the soils are principally alluvial, and most have been classified as either Class I or Class II agricultural soils. The exceptions are found in the few areas where the slopes exceed twenty-five percent.

Although occupying but a small section of East Bradford Township, the district is crossed by a transportation (See Continuation Sheet 7-1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Taylor-Cope Historic District

route which was of considerable consequence in the 18th and 19th centuries--the Strasburg Road. Before 1800, the road forked just east of Taylor Run, and a northern route ran up the valley. The southern branch led directly towards "Turk's Head," or West Chester. Eventually, the northern route was abandoned as the southern route became predominant. The road's present course is the same as was confirmed as a "State Road" by the Commonwealth in 1794, and it continues to be served by the bridge constructed over the Brandywine in 1807. Creek Road winds north/south along the east side of the Brandywine; the portion below Strasburg Road was laid out in the early 18th century due to the Taylor settlement there, and the northern segment was established in 1793, no doubt to link up with Strasburg Road. Another road ran by Black Horse Inn (7), in a northwest course toward the Brandywine. Although long abandoned, traces of its path, like the northern route of the old Strasburg Road, are evident.

Within the Taylor-Cope Historic District, there are 16 historic resources which contribute to its significance, of which one is the structure known as Copes Bridge and the remaining are buildings currently used as dwellings (eleven) and barns (four). There is only one non-contributing resource, i.e., a gas station converted to an office. The contributing resources can be further categorized by historic use: agricultural/farmsteads (four); industrial/residential (two); commercial (one); and transportation (one).

The dates of construction for the contributing resources range from 1724 to 1906. Architecturally, the dwellings are mostly vernacular interpretations of the Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles. There is one particularly noteworthy example of English Colonial architecture and an additive colonial house modified in the 1880s with a mansard roof.

The scattered farm complexes are situated well back from Strasburg Road on higher ground, while the inn and three dwellings at Copesville face the road and are located within a few feet of its pavement. While no two buildings are identical, they nevertheless share certain characteristics. All feature quality construction, have been well maintained, and retain a fairly high level of architectural integrity. For such a small district, it is noteworthy that six of the resources feature (and fortunately have retained) their datestones, i.e., Cope's Bridge (1807), Taylor houses from 1724, 1727/1836, 1768, and 1824, and quite remarkably, the Taylor barn (1724). Most of the dwellings are stone; one dwelling (Taylor 1724 house), however, is brick laid in Flemish Bond. By 1730, there were two fine brick "mansion houses" in the district, both constructed by the Abiah Taylor family. (In 1836, the second of these was enlarged with a stone wing, its walls were stuccoed,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Taylor-Cope Historic District

and its fenestration altered under new owner Anthony Taylor.) Two 19th century tenant dwellings and three of the major barns are frame construction. Whether occupied as tenant or mansion houses, the dwellings show consistent size and scale, ranging from two to five bays in width and two to two-and-a-half stories in height. Except for the one modified with a mansard roof, the buildings contain plain gable roofs of varying pitch. The area's Quaker heritage is indicated by the use of quality, enduring materials, careful workmanship, and lack of exterior ornamentation.

Several buildings within the district merit mention for their outstanding architecture or as examples of regionally significant styles. The earliest of these is the Taylor 1724 house (11), a rare example of English Colonial architecture. With its steep gable roof, single pile construction, hall/parlor plan, Flemish bond brick walls, and evidence of leaded glass sash, the Taylor 1724 house is one of the few relatively undisturbed examples of "first period" architecture in Chester County. Another important historical style is seen in the core of the c.1740 Black Horse Inn (7)--the Penn Plan, used frequently in areas of Quaker settlement. The plan is rectangular, with the narrower side fronting the street, double pile, two stories, two bays wide, and featuring a plain gable roof with a chimney on the gable end. One of Chester County's best examples of a Georgian mansion is the Taylor 1768 house (8). It features large (12/12) windows, coursed pointed stone walls, end chimneys, and double-pile depth. Unlike a more urban Georgian house, the Taylor 1768 house is only four bays wide, lacks a formal entrance hall, and retains its Colonial style pent eaves and pent roof. The c.1830 Edge T. Cope house (4), from the Greek Revival period, has features which typify the manner in which the style was accepted in Chester County, e.g, a half-story with shortened windows suggestive of a Greek frieze, a small central portico, a flattened gable roof, and sidelights flanking the main entrance. The district's one building showing late 19th century stylistic influences is the Woodward-Cope house (5) at Southdown. In this case a traditional two-story additive stone farmhouse was enlivened with a mansard roof in the 1880s.

Among the district's agricultural buildings, there are three noteworthy barns, of which the earliest is the Taylor Barn (11a) which retains its 1724 datestone. Built in the English tradition, it is modest in size, one-story with a plain gable roof, has a single centered entrance on the north wall, and features segmental stone arches over small openings. Currently, its eastern gable end is sheathed in horizontal siding, presumably to arrest (or conceal) deterioration. The Anthony Taylor Barn ((6a), which is stone, banked, and has large attached frame sheds, is typical of mid 19th century barns in this part of Chester County. The 1906 Parke Barn (9) is a good example of a banked,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Taylor-Cope Historic District

double-decker barn, built in Chester County from the 1860s-1920s, and still is in sound, useable condition.

To date, no methodical archeological investigation has been undertaken in the district. Local collectors have reported finding evidence (e.g., points, shards) of Indian occupation at sites near Taylor Run. Exploration of the mound on which the 1724 Taylor house sits would surely yield evidence of early settlement. Given the opportunity, industrial archeologists could no doubt retrieve information about operations at Copesville and the Taylor Mill, as these sites have not been radically disturbed since their demise.

The buildings in the historic district survive with very good integrity. Only one non-contributing building (13), a gas station converted into an office, stands in the district. With its 2½ story height, gable roofs, and pent roof across half the front facade, this building is not unlike the scale and massing of contributing buildings in the district. The contributing buildings have experienced few major alterations. Several buildings have had twentieth century additions constructed on a gable end or rear facade. However, these additions are smaller scale and constructed in materials sympathetic to the original cores of the buildings. Alterations to original doors, windows, roofs and siding have been quite limited. The district's integrity has been greatly protected by long-term ownership by a few families, the continued vitality of agriculture in the area, and the commitment of present owners to land stewardship through the donation of conservation easements.

NPS counting purposes: The nominated district contains fifteen contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and one non-contributing building. One contributing building, the Taylor 1768 House, and the contributing structure, Cope's Bridge, have been previously listed on the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Taylor-Cope Historic DistrictBuilding Inventory

<u>Map#</u>	<u>Eval.</u>	<u>Historic Name/Use</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	C	Barn	c.1850 double-decker on stone foundation, frame walls above, bridged projecting gabled entrance, attached frame sheds, stone silo adjacent.
2	C	Tenant house (Copesville)	c. 1800 frame core and c.1820 wing; both 2 stories, double pile, 2 bays wide with gable roofs and end chimney; 2 staircases adjacent towards center, 6/6 double-hung windows.
3	C	Tenant house (Copesville)	c. 1830 frame double house; 2 1/2 stories, double-pile, 4 bays wide with gable roof; center chimney serves back-to-back fireplaces with adjacent built-in cupboards; closet staircases in northwest and northeast corners; spring in cellar provided water by gravity flow pipe to #4.
4	C	Edge T. Cope	c. 1830 pointed stone main block; 2 1/2 stories, double-pile, 5 bays wide with shallow gable roof and end chimneys; center hall flanked by 2 parlors; 2 1/2-story stone section extends at right angle to main block and retains cooking fireplace and "pay-drawers."
5	C	Woodward-Cope House (Southdown)	c.1730 pointed stone core with c.1780 pointed stone wing and later additions in place by 1850; gable roof replaced by mansard roof in 1880s; excellent interior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

Taylor-Cope Historic District

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| 5a | C | Tenant house
(Southdown) | 18th century banked stone house with gable roof; retains large stone arch at ground level in east wall. |
| 6 | C | Anthony Taylor House (Timbertop Farm) | 1727 brick house rebuilt and enlarged in stone in 1836; original kitchen retains walk-in fireplace and beaded-joint ceiling; rear kitchen retains copper tubs over stove; many other interesting interior features including Federal-style mantel and cupboards; green serpentine datestone reads "1727, 1836 AT". |
| 6a | C | Barn | c.1850 stone, banked, with frame sheds |
| 7 | C | Black Horse Inn | c. 1740 pointed stone core with 1787 stone wing; both core and wing are banked, 2 stories, double-pile, 2 bays wide with gable roofs and chimneys in west ends. |
| 7a | C | Barn
(Black Horse Inn) | c.1780 barn converted to dwelling; banked, pointed stone with gable roof; retains original dimensions and general appearance. |
| 8 | C | Taylor 1768 House | 1768 coursed pointed stone; 2 stories, double pile, 4 bays wide with gable roof and end chimneys; pent eave and roof; exceptional interior (e.g., paneling, fireplaces, etc.) and exterior stonework; large, round datestone reads "1768 TAA"; kitchen wing to the east. National Register, 1973; HABS |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

Taylor-Cope Historic District

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|-----|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 9 | C | Parke Barn
(Meadowview Farm) | 1906-07 frame dairy barn; double decker, banked with bridge ramp; central cross gable; hipped-roof cupola; machine shed addition to east and large addition off south wall. |
| 10 | C | Taylor Mill House | c.1745 stone core with 1824 pointed stone major wing; core retains large vault in cellar; wing is 2 stories, 3 bays wide, double-pile, with gable roof and end chimney; side-hall plan; excellent interior includes original fireplaces with adjacent built-in cupboards; stone datestone has inscribed heart and initials "TMR". |
| 11 | C | Taylor 1724 House | 1724 Flemish Bond brick; 2 stories, 3 bays wide, single pile, with steep gable roof; segmental brick arches over windows; brick water table above tall, stone foundation; evidence of pent eave and roof; rectangular datestone is inscribed "TAD 1724". |
| 11a | C | Taylor 1724 Barn | 1724 pointed stone barn; 1 story, centered entrance, gable roof; segmental stone arches over small openings; datestone inscribed "1724". |
| 12 | C | Cope's Bridge | 1807 3-arch stone bridge; 170 feet long, 21'4" cartway; wingwalls; arch rings are cut limestone; parapet wall; datestone says "Brandywine Bridge Built by Chester County AD 1807" National Register, 1985; HABS. |
| 13 | NC | Office | c.1920 converted gas station; rectangular, 2 stories, stuccoed frame with gable roof; recent changes include Colonial-style pent roof and garage additions. |

8. Significant

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 checked="" 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/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1700-1920 **Builder/Architect** Abiah Taylor and others

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Taylor-Cope Historic District is important in local architecture, agriculture, and settlement. One of the areas of earliest settlement in Chester County, the district retains the first permanent home of the first settler. The farms in the district also represent changing agriculture in the county, from 18th century wheat farming, to 19th century cattle production, to early 20th century dairying. In addition, the district contains a locally outstanding collection of rural residential and barn architecture.

The Taylor-Cope Historic District contains one of the earliest sites of settlement in East Bradford Township and Chester County in general. Abiah Taylor (d.1747), a Quaker from Didcott, Berkshire, England, was the first to settle in the district. With his wife, Taylor settled on 430 acres of land in the Taylor Run valley about 1702. His settlement, then the farthest north in this part of Chester County, afforded him a choice riverside location. By 1719, he had built a mill along Taylor Run (then known as Lady, or Black Horse, Run.) As with other first settlers, Taylor initially would have occupied a house of log. In 1724, he replaced his log house with a permanent "mansion house" of brick (11), which survives with very good integrity. The house was situated to take full advantage of natural amenities, sited on a knoll in a protected valley near a natural source of water. Its design reflected the builder's practicality and his English heritage. The roof is sharply steep to shed snow and rain; pent roofs provide additional protection; windows are small and irregularly placed, except for those on the south-facing formal facade; and the house faces southwest to capture the warmth of the winter sun. A one-story stone barn (11a), also built in 1724, is separated from the house by Creek Road, a very early route south towards Birmingham Friends Meeting, of which Abiah was a member.

Besides first settlement, the Taylor-Cope Historic District retains evidence of successive Colonial settlement by other Quaker families. On 200 acres of land (north of the first Taylor plantation) which was acquired by Abiah Taylor in 1706, another Taylor plantation was soon established. By the 1730s, one of Abiah's daughters was living there with her husband, Jonathon Parke, in a brick house erected in 1727 (6). This dwelling was in all likelihood intended to be the home of

(See Continuation Sheet 8-1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Taylor-Cope Historic District

Abiah's oldest son, Abiah (II), who died unmarried. In 1830, the farm was purchased by Anthony Taylor who greatly enlarged the 1727 dwelling, retaining its original cellar and kitchen. Another early dwelling in the district was built by Abiah Taylor's grandson, Abiah (III), who inherited much of his grandfather's land and dominated the district through the second half of the 18th century. By 1766, Abiah Taylor (III) controlled 150 acres in the district, a saw mill and grist mill, and a farm with cattle, horses, and sheep. On 99 1/2 acres of unimproved land acquired north of Strasburg Road, Abiah Taylor built a stone mansion house (8) in 1768 that was to become the center of the family farm through the early 1900s. In addition to his farm and mills, Taylor owned a hatter's shop and inn (7) on the Strasburg Road. He also speculated in real estate in other parts of Pennsylvania. In 1795, Abiah Taylor was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly and served till his death in 1801. Despite this decidedly "worldly" lifestyle, Abiah remained a Quaker and was buried at Bradford Meeting in Marshallton. Another Quaker family of English origin which would achieve prominence settled to the east of the Taylor plantation in 1712. By the 1780s, a son, Joseph Cope Sr., was settled at the Woodward-Cope House (5) at "Southdown." Like the Taylors, the Copes living in the district would make their livelihood through agriculture, trade, and local industry. A notable exception in this regard was Gilbert Cope, born at "Southdown" in 1840, who in 1881 would co-author the definitive History of Chester County, Pennsylvania with James S. Futhey.

In addition to evidence of early Quaker settlement, the Taylor-Cope Historic District represents changing agricultural practices in southeastern Pennsylvania from the 18th to the early 20th centuries. As one of East Bradford Township's primary agricultural areas, the district mirrored Pennsylvania's leadership in food production from 1700-1820 and in the 1830s in cattle production. While the conservative nature of rural domestic life is reflected in the preservation of the district's 18th century farmhouses as central living quarters, fundamental changes in agricultural practices can be gleaned from the three centuries of barn architecture found in the district.

The Taylor 1724 barn (11a), for example, represents the type built by English immigrants primarily for crop (i.e., wheat, barley, rye) storage, while their relatively few livestock grazed freely on the natural grasslands of their plantations. In the 18th century, the district's (and, likewise, Pennsylvania's, the "breadbasket" of the colonies) largest crop was wheat. In the district it was processed at Abiah Taylor's mill on Taylor Run. Joseph Cope produced malt from local crops of barley in his malthouse at "Southdown," now a tenant house (5a) on the farm. The malt was sold to brewers in Philadelphia and the excess wheat was transported there for export.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Taylor-Cope Historic District

Shortly after 1800, with the improvement of animal husbandry, the region's farms began shifting from wheat to cattle production. The area within a 75-mile radius west of Philadelphia became the center of beef production in the United States, and by 1830, Chester County had earned the title "fat-cattle capital of the nation." The Anthony Taylor barn (6a) is a good example of the kind erected to house the growing herds of livestock, its banked construction providing a cool ground level with southern exposure and enclosed barnyard for stabling and two upper levels for grain and hay storage. Data available from the 1850 Agricultural Census indicates the district was a center of cattle production in the Township. The two Taylor Farms then had nearly 100 head of cattle as well as numerous horses, dairy cows, oxen, and swine. The Joseph Cope farm, "Southdown," on the other hand, specialized in sheep raising. Like many wealthy farmers of the period, Joseph Cope Jr. had, in 1839, traveled to England to obtain some high quality cattle and sheep to improve his breeding stock. The Southdown sheep with which he returned formed the nucleus of his extensive sheep operation, which also included weaving done on the premises in a weaving house.

The rise of dairying in southeastern Pennsylvania and, after 1900, milk production, is illustrated in the Parke Barn (9) built in 1906. A "double-decker" of the type built between c. 1860-1920 in Chester County, the barn replaced one that burned in 1902. Its three levels (one ground, two upper levels with separate entrances) could accommodate over a 100 Holstein dairy cows as well as the food and farm machinery necessary to sustain an operation of this magnitude. The Parke Barn was built by Samuel Parke at his newly-acquired "Meadowview Farm," Abiah Taylor's old plantation which had remained in the hands of his descendants since his death in 1801.

Although today less evident than the homes and barns of its long-time Quaker residents, industry other than the customary grist and saw mill was a factor in the district for nearly 100 years. Powered by the waters of the East Branch Brandywine Creek and accessed by the Strasburg Road, a westward route of increasing importance in the 18th century, a tilt hammer mill was established along the creek in the 1790s. This industrial site, by 1807 adjacent to Cope's Bridge, was acquired by the Cope family in 1830 and under Edge T. Cope was developed into a successful foundry. In the 1830s, the company supplied the castings for E.I. duPont's mills in Wilmington, Delaware and, in 1845, cast the Corinthian columns for the new Chester County courthouse designed by Thomas U. Walter. In later years, as Edge T. Cope and Sons, the company manufactured farm implements, turbine water wheels of its own patent, various wooden machines and mill wheels, and iron castings. Several worker houses and a mansion house for the Cope family were erected at

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3 Taylor-Cope Historic District

what became known as "Copesville." Three of these buildings remain: The Edge T. Cope House (4) and two tenant houses (2,3). The large frame foundry buildings no longer stand.

The district developed gradually, beginning with establishment of Abiah Taylor's plantation in the early 1700s followed by development of adjoining farmsteads through the 18th century. The two mill sites, the inn, and the "official" route of Strasburg Road were also in place by the end of the century. In the 19th century, Cope's Bridge was completed, the modest industrial operation at Copesville was considerably expanded, tenant houses were built, and some of the farmhouses were updated and enlarged. With the exception of the barn built in 1906 to replace one which had burned and the addition of a gas station along Strasburg Road c.1920, no major construction has occurred since.

The historic district contains a locally outstanding collection of rural residential and barn architecture, dating from the early eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. The district's architecture ranges, for example, from the Taylor 1724 House erected in the English Colonial style to the "double-decker" 1906 Parke Barn. Other designated collections of architecture in East Bradford Township and surrounding townships represent eighteenth and nineteenth century villages rather than rural farmsteads. In West Bradford Township, the Marshallton Historic District (listed on the National Register in 1986) contains a fine collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century vernacular architecture. However, Marshallton is a linear village that includes inns, churches, shops and a former town hall, and only a few houses and barns. The Grove Historic District (listed on the National Register in 1984) is a small late eighteenth and nineteenth century crossroads village in West Whiteland Township. Although it has good examples of nineteenth century vernacular architecture, including a church, and a former inn and school, it lacks the farmsteads that characterize the Taylor-Cope Historic District. Another collection of eighteenth and nineteenth century vernacular architecture stretches along Birmingham Road in Birmingham Township. However, this collection also includes schools, churches, stores, and an inn, and only a few farmsteads.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets # 9-1,2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 310 acres

Quadrangle name Unionville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	8	4	4	5	7	0	0	4	4	2	3	7	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	8	4	4	5	5	5	0	4	4	2	2	9	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	4	4	3	9	4	0	4	4	2	2	7	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	4	4	5	5	8	0	4	4	2	3	1	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets #10-1,2

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Leigh Wolf, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Brandywine Conservancy date May 1987

street & number P. O. Box 141 telephone (215) 388-7601 Ext. 143

city or town Chadds Ford state PA 19317

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS 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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1 Taylor-Cope Historic District

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Taylor-Cope Historic District

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U.S. Census, 1850, "East Bradford Township-Agricultural Census," Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA 19380

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1 Taylor-Cope Historic District

Boundary justification:

Being a rural agricultural area, the Taylor-Cope Historic District is comprised of several large farms and a few small properties, the sum acreage of which exceeds several hundred acres and is not altogether visible from the public roads in the district. The boundaries of the historic district were drawn to capture the core of the Taylor Run/East Branch Brandywine Creek stream valley in which early settlement and agricultural and industrial development occurred under the Taylor and Cope families. As the district is bisected by Strasburg Road, north and south of which important resources are located, and most property lines extend far beyond the line of sight, a uniform setback from the centerline of Strasburg Road (1300 feet on the north and 1200 feet on the south) was selected. The setback lines (which narrow only in the northwest corner of the district) include all the major resources related to the district's significance and reflect, to a large degree, the "visual boundary" formed by the topography of this scenic valley. The setback lines generally run along the hillsides north, south and west of the district that help to visually define the district.

The boundary of the historic district excludes non-contributing buildings that stand just outside the boundary to the east and northwest of the district. The boundary also excludes large areas of vacant land to the north, east and south of the district.

Verbal boundary description:

Beginning at a point in the centerline of Strasburg Road (LR0162) 1800 feet west of its intersection with Highland Road (T440);

then due north on a straight course through the property of Michael Singer 1300 feet to a point;

then proceeding in a westerly direction on a line 1300 feet north of and parallel to the centerline of Strasburg Road passing through the properties of Michael Singer and Susan Harney to a point on the east side of Brandywine Creek Road (LR 3061), approximately 1300 feet north of the centerline of Strasburg Road;

then proceeding along the east side of Brandywine Creek Road in a southerly direction by the property of Susan Harney to a point 400 feet north of the centerline of Strasburg Road;

then proceeding in a westerly direction on a line 400 feet north of and parallel to the centerline of Strasburg Road crossing Brandywine Creek Road and the Brandywine Creek and passing through the property of R.M.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

Taylor-Cope Historic District

and Katherine Armstrong and crossing Telegraph Road (T380) to a point on the boundary line between East and West Bradford Townships and in the line of R.M. and Katherine Armstrong;

then proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the said boundary line and by the property of R.M. and Katherine Armstrong crossing the Strasburg Road and continuing along the said boundary line passing through the property of Susan Harney to a point the corner of the boundary line between East and West Bradford Townships and in the property of Susan Harney;

then leaving the said boundary corner and proceeding in an easterly direction on a course 1200 feet south of and parallel to the centerline of Strasburg Road passing through the property of Susan Harney crossing the Brandywine Creek and Brandywine Creek Road continuing through the property of Susan Harney and passing into the property of Eugene and Jean Gagliardi to a point 1200 feet due south from the point of beginning;

then proceeding due north on a straight course through the property of Eugene and Jean Gagliardi 1200 feet to the point of beginning.

Containing 310 acres

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets # 9-1,2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 310 acres

Quadrangle name Unionville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>118</u>	<u>4457100</u>	<u>44237310</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>18</u>	<u>4455510</u>	<u>44229180</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>118</u>	<u>4439140</u>	<u>44227010</u>
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D	<u>18</u>	<u>4435810</u>	<u>44231910</u>
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E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Vorbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets #10-1,2

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

state <u>N/A</u>	code <u>N/A</u>	county <u>N/A</u>	code <u>N/A</u>
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state <u>N/A</u>	code <u>N/A</u>	county <u>N/A</u>	code <u>N/A</u>
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Leigh Wolf, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Brandywine Conservancy

date May 1987

street & number P. O. Box 141

telephone (215) 388-7601 Ext. 143

city or town Chadds Ford

state PA 19317

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Donna Williams

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 6/9/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date