

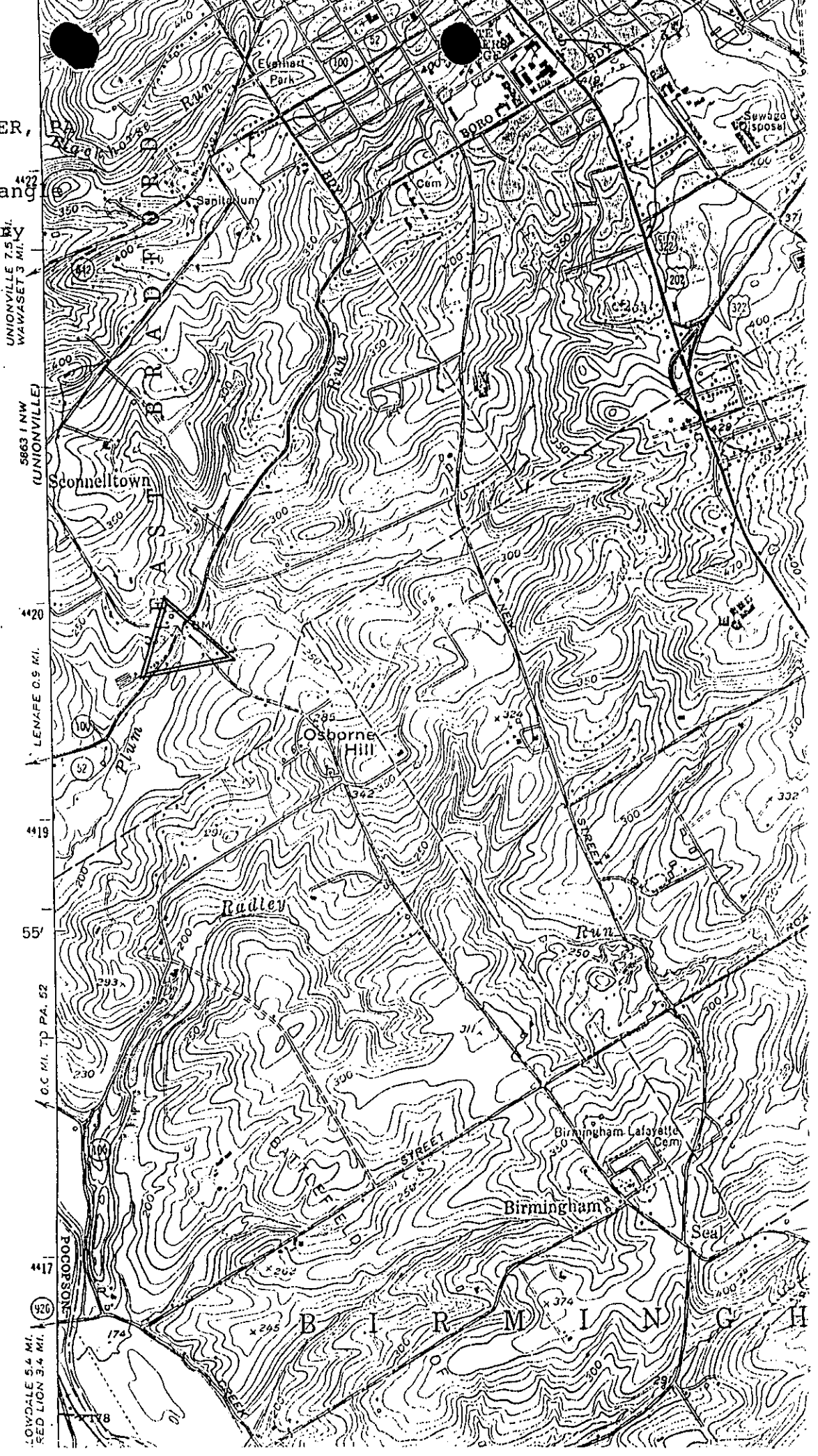
STRODES MILL
DISTORIC DISTRICT
WEST CHESTER, PA.

USGS quadrang

UTM boundary

Zone 18

↑
North



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, styles, 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 Strode's Mill Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Route 52 & Birmingham Rd. not for publication N/A
city, town East Bradford Twp N/A vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Chester code 029 zip code 19382

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>13</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

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.

Signature of certifying official Date

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 dwellingCommerce/trade/specialty storeEducation/schoolAgriculture/processing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/specialty store**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular Georgian
and Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls stoneroof wood/shake

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Two and a half miles south of West Chester at the intersection of Lenape and Birmingham-Sconnettown Roads lies the rural crossroads village of Strode's Mill. Despite the proximity to nearby county seat West Chester, Strode's Mill thrived as a small crossroads village, providing a variety of services for the surrounding community and for people traveling toward Kennett and Concord. Each corner of the crossroads is occupied by a building significant to its history--Strode's Mill (1), East Bradford Boarding School for Boys (3), the miller's house (4), and the Strode's Pork Products plant (5). Southeast of the crossroads, yet still oriented to the core of the village is the Strode Farm (2), located on Birmingham Road. A few smaller buildings, the blacksmith/tenant house (6), the blacksmith/wheelwright shop (7), and a tenant house (8), lie south of the intersection along Lenape Road, and another tenement is found on Birmingham Road, across from Strode Farm. Completing the village, two barns (2a,2b) and a wagon shed (2c) are situated on Strode Farm, and a carriage house (3a), is located on the boarding school property. Ranging in date from c. 1721-1880, the village is characteristically vernacular. The buildings generally share a common size and scale, are constructed of material indigenous to the area, and they all contribute to the architectural, educational or commercial significance of the district.

Because of the geography, the village of Strode's Mill has sustained a historical appearance that should remain constant in the future. Much of it lies within the flood plain of Plum Run Creek which originates in West Chester and flows in a southwesterly direction entering the Brandywine at Lenape. Paralleling Lenape Road on the east, the creek flows by the southeast wall of the 1721 banked stone mill. Before 1908, Plum Run fed into a dam located northeast of the Strode's Pork Products plant. Here, a century ago people of the community enjoyed fishing and bathing. Today, the land exists as flood plain.

Adjoining the flood plain is a hilly and rocky landscape especially evident where Birmingham and Lenape Roads join. The two houses on the intersection's westerly corners are significantly elevated above other buildings in the village, atop steep rocky banks that slope down to the road. The Strode farm house also stands on top of a sloping bank, enjoying a broad view of the district. Remaining buildings are nestled close to the roadside and help create a feeling of a close-knit community.

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)
Commerce
Architecture
Education

Period of Significance
1721-1939

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Various

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

Strode's Mill is an exemplary crossroads village of south central Chester County that provided services for a surrounding farming community. Of the dozens of small villages in this area which grew up at important 18th century intersections, Strode's Mill is one of the last to retain its 18th century configuration. Through the course of more than 200 years it has witnessed important developments in local commercial activity which included a mill, a general store, and a blacksmith/wheelwright shop. Established in the early 19th century, during a period of important educational growth in Chester Co. the very reputable East Bradford Boarding School for Boys operated for nearly 40 years in the center of the village. Strode's Mill however, is perhaps best remembered for the manufacture and selling of pork products. For over a century, the Strode family was highly regarded throughout the region for producing the finest quality sausage and scrapple. The collection of 18th and 19th-century vernacular architecture at Strode's Mill merits mention for its high quality construction (using materials indigenous to the area) and for its excellent examples of regionally significant styles, used as commercial and domestic buildings. The preservation of the village is explained both by its limiting geography which discouraged its expansion and by the Strode family who have lived in the village since the mid 18th century.

Settlement at Strode's Mill began around 1721 when a local resident, John Willis, and his two neighbors, George Carter and Samuel Scott, erected on Willis' land, what would become the most historic grist mill (1) in East Bradford Township. The mill was well located along a strong flowing tributary of the Brandywine Creek--Plum Run--and at the intersection of two well established roads. Surrounding the mill were hundreds of acres of farmland dedicated to the growing of wheat, the principal crop produced by the farmers in southeastern Pennsylvania in the 18th century. Not only did it grow well here, but there was an excellent market for it in the colonies and abroad.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical Referen

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

Acreage of property Approximately 12 acres.

UTM References

A

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

C

1	8
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4	4	7	4	5	0
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4	4	1	9	7	4	0
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B

1	8
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4	4	7	0	4	0
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4	4	1	9	6	7	0
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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula Kunkel, Historic Preservation Associate
organization Brandywine Conservancy date 11/88
street & number Box 141 telephone 215-388-7601
city or town Chadds Ford state Pennsylvania zip code 19317

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Strode's Mill Historic District

Section number 7 Page 1

All of the district's buildings except for the East Bradford Boarding School for Boys, are examples of 18th and 19th century vernacular architecture. Strode's Mill, the Strode farm, and the boarding school are the oldest and best preserved buildings in the district. Although of different date and style, they are of stone construction, the masonry work of which is consistently superb. The mill is a fine example of an early 18th century first period or pre-Oliver Evans mill and is one of the oldest surviving mills in the area. Built in the mid 18th century, the original section of the Strode farm follows the two-story, four-bay wide, double-door Georgian vernacular tradition. The kitchen addition is in keeping with the original block, but is built of serpentine stone instead of fieldstone. The boarding school, also constructed of serpentine stone, has the grandest appearance and location of the buildings in the district. Of late Georgian/early Federal styling, it features chimneys with recessed panels and corbelled caps, dentilled cornice, and centered entrance with fanlight and pilasters supporting a pedimented frontispiece.

As the Strode's slaughtering/pork processing business grew, so did the size of the building. The original two-story banked, stucco over coarse field and serpentine stone core, has a datestone that reads "MF STRODE 1875." Additions off its southwest and east sides depict the growth and success of the business. The blacksmith/wheelwright shop was built around 1850, quite possibly replacing the original blacksmith shop. Architecturally nondescript, the frame wheelwright shop is two stories with its gable end facing the road. The frame blacksmith shop forms an ell along the eastern wall. Both are covered with asbestos siding. A one-story addition extends off the back of the building. A stucco over stone banked one-and-a-half story tenement located across the street from the smith and wheelwright shop may have served as the storehouse in the early 1800s, although in more recent times it has served as a tenent house to the farm.

The miller's house (4), like the boarding school, sits on the crest of the bank. It is a two-and-a-half story vernacular dwelling with nearly central double doors and a stuccoed front. A one-and-a-half story kitchen ell extends from the southeast corner.

Concerning the remaining buildings, the Strode barns are mid-nineteenth century frame banked barns with stone foundations and

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Strode's Mill Historic District

Section number 7 Page 2

and stabling on the ground floor. Both were associated with the pork processing business. The large one was also used for dairy operations, while the smaller one housed the swine. They survive in very good condition. The wagon shed is of frame construction and is in good condition.

The carriage house on the old boarding school property was constructed around 1880. It is half stone and half shingle, with a moderately steep hipped roof with a dormer on all four sides. It is in good condition.

While the outlying area of the district has experienced recent development, Strode's Mill remains intact, appearing much as it did through the 19th century. Excepting the additions to the mill and slaughterhouse, the remaining buildings lack major 20th century exterior alterations. As the pork processing business grew, the slaughterhouse expanded, but the additions are in scale with the core, and they continue to convey a sense of original purpose. The dominance of the Strode family for the past two centuries has helped preserve the integrity of the buildings in the district. Today, most of the buildings are private residences. The mill however, is used as a decoy carving workshop, and a huntsman store. The slaughterhouse has stood vacant since 1985 when the Daniel Weaver Company ceased operations at this location, and the blacksmith/wheelwright shop is used for storage by the Cactus Growers Ltd.

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Continuation SheetStrode's Mill Historic District
Section number 8 Page 1

At the time the mill was established, the first period of settlement in southern Chester County was nearing completion; about half a dozen mills were in operation in the immediate locale, among them the Francis Chads' corn mill (1707) in Birmingham Township (now Delaware County), James Huston's (1719) in Birmingham Township (Chester County), and Abiah Taylor's grist and saw mill (1719) in East Bradford Township. Another grist and saw mill was established by Abiah's brother, Joseph Taylor, in 1724, and was located at what is known today as Lenape. Of these earliest of mills, only Strode's survives, making it one of the oldest extant Brandywine mills in Chester County. It is a first period, or pre-Oliver Evans, mill which, with its asymmetrical fenestration and pent roof, has more of a domestic appearance than later period mills. Brinton's Mill of 1764, located on the Brandywine in Birmingham Township (Chester County), is also a first period mill and of similar style. Strode's Mill was listed in the National Register in 1971.

Despite the fact that the mill and settlement in the immediate vicinity had been completed by c. 1730, a village did not develop at the crossroads until the end of the 18th century. Although small it offered the surrounding rural community essential services like a store, school, blacksmith and wheelwright; it was always identified with the Strode family. In 1784, Richard Strode purchased the mill. He may have been operating the mill several years before he purchased it, since it was known as Strode's Mill during the Battle of Brandywine. Richard had built the handsome stone dwelling (2), situated on Birmingham Road east of the mill on land he inherited from his father in 1772. Prior to buying the mill, Richard's occupation was a blacksmith; his shop was situated on the west side of Lenape Road known then as the "road to Kennett." Near the smith shop, Richard also owned a "store house." Although the original blacksmith shop no longer exists, a blacksmith/wheelwright shop (8), erected in the 1850s, suggests that this crossroads village functioned as a local service center through the 19th century.

Richard Strode died in 1814. By will, he divided his estate between his only two surviving children, Joseph and Richard (II). Joseph received the mill property and three adjoining acres. Prior to inheriting his father's milling business, Joseph had purchased a small property on the northwest corner of the crossroads, in 1796. By 1798, he had erected the magnificent serpentine stone mansion house (3), that would eventually become the East Bradford Boarding School for Boys. Richard (II) inherited the main house and plantation containing about 160

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National Park Service

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Strode's Mill Historic District
Section number 8 Page 2

acres. The plantation then included the smith shop and other tenements.

Two of Joseph and wife Esther Strode's six children, Joseph C. and Caleb, resided in the village and contributed to its development. Caleb took over the grist mill operation from his father. He also managed a general store at Strode's Mill. In 1831, Caleb incorporated a saw mill designed by his brother, Joseph C., into his grist mill operation. Joseph C. Strode's new machinery was described in local papers as less of a liability, cheaper to build, and--most important--able to operate on less water than the earlier type saw mill. In the 1850 census, Joseph C. was listed as a hydraulic engineer, an indication, perhaps, of his continued interest in the mill.

An important educational institution was located at Strode's Mill for forty years, between 1816-56 which, like the mill, was closely linked with the Strode family. Joseph C. Strode, who never married, converted his father's mansion house (which he inherited) into the East Bradford Boarding School for Boys in 1816 and in 1818 became the teacher and principal. Joseph had a reputation for being a proficient mathematician, experienced in all areas of education. He maintained this profession until 1846 at which time, his brother-in-law, Lewis Levis, took over the management of the school. In 1856, Joseph sold the property to Caleb Brinton, and the boarding school closed. A number of distinguished Chester Countians were educated there by Joseph. The East Bradford Boarding School for Boys was listed in the National Register in 1973.

While his nephews ran the mill and boarding school, Richard II operated the Strode farm. His son Marshall inherited the 160-acre farm in 1852. With the departure of Joseph C. to West Chester in 1856 and sale of the mill property by Caleb in 1853, his was the only Strode family remaining at Strode's Mill. In 1868, he purchased the mill property and rented it out for business. The new miller initiated cider production as well as operating the grist and saw mills. According to newspaper clippings, the cider press produced sparkling delicious gallons of cider at a very rapid rate. With Marshall's purchase of the old boarding school property, by 1870 the Strode family again possessed all of the land at the four corners of Birmingham and Lenape Roads. Following Marshall Strode's death in 1880, his son, Amos Darlington Strode, purchased the farm and developed a landmark agricultural business.

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Continuation Sheet**

Strode's Mill Historic District

Section number 8 Page 3

While, in the first half of the 19th century the Strode family had made a significant mark in the community for operating the mill and East Bradford Boarding School for Boys, during the second half it achieved recognition for processing and selling pork products. Although the family had been engaged in the manufacture of pork products for generations, Marshall and his brother Francis are credited as the founders of the family sausage business. Their initials and the date of "1875" are carved into a stone on the core of the old slaughterhouse (5).

Initially, the family operated a booth in the Market House in West Chester where they not only sold fresh pork products, but also chickens, eggs, fruit, and cattle products. Marshall's son and successor, Amos Darlington, was responsible for making Strode's Pork Products a Philadelphia tradition. In 1893, Amos took the business to the newly organized Reading Terminal Market in Philadelphia, and opened one of the original stalls. The Strodes built their reputation on the quality of their product--slaughtering only hogs raised on the farm, choosing only the younger and leaner stock, unlike what was typical of the industry at the time. Business expanded rapidly and after a few years, there were accounts that Strode's Pork Products could be found on breakfast tables nationwide. As the business grew, more help was needed to manage the operation successfully. During the 1880's, A. Darlington moved his family from the farm to West Chester; the farm was put to use as employee living quarters. The main house was converted to a two-family tenant house and another dwelling (9), probably was built for a family associated with the business.

When the Strodes first started selling their products at the Reading Terminal, they were one of the few suppliers of pork products in the Philadelphia region and as a result had one of the earliest USDA inspection numbers--71. Eventually, Philadelphia became known as the scrapple-making center in the country. Although Strodes faced tough competition for scrapple as well as sausage, many of the original Reading Terminal tenants and old Philadelphia families considered Strode's Pork Products to be the finest quality available. When the family sold the business in 1983 to the Daniel Weaver Company of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, many felt that a Philadelphia food tradition had died. For over a century, the Strodes had slaughtered and processed swine at Strode's Mill; it could be argued that theirs was one of the most famous agricultural products of Chester County.

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Section number 8 Page 4

A small but excellent collection of vernacular architecture is represented at Strode's Mill. The village remains one of the few in southern Chester County where there are three 18th century buildings of architectural distinction, in excellent condition, and possessing fine integrity. Examples of the building styles and traditions that were common to the region are found in the village and, whether built for residential or commercial use, still convey a sense of original purpose. Strode's Mill, for example, is a first period mill retaining good integrity. The Strode farm (Georgian vernacular), and the old boarding school (late Georgian/early Federal), represent the development of styles that were common in Quaker communities. The Strode sausage plant, reflects the technological progression of an agricultural processing building, as well as the changing and expanding needs of the business. The remaining buildings; the miller's house, the blacksmith/wheelwright shop, and tenant houses, survive in good to fair condition. They all however, contribute to the architectural significance as solid representatives of working class vernacular buildings. Consistently, the buildings in the village have undergone minimal change, and retain their historical and architectural integrity.

All of the buildings in the village are constructed of local material, much of which is green serpentine stone. Its source could have been Brinton's Quarry (located southeast of the village on South New Street Road) which provided stone for the West Chester and Philadelphia areas, or the serpentine stone vein and small quarry in the northeast section of the Strode farm. Around the turn of the 19th century, serpentine stone became the dominant building material in the vicinity of Strode's Mill. All of the serpentine stone buildings in the village appear to have been erected between 1798 and 1820, i.e., the boarding school, the addition on the Strode farm, the core of the slaughterhouse, the tenant house on Lenape Road, and the old Strode barn which stood across the road from the house. It was built in 1810 and burned in the second half of the 19th century. Although the slaughterhouse has a datestone of 1875, it seems to have been built around 1800. Its small banked appearance suggests it was erected at an earlier date.

Unlike other 18th century villages, such as Chadds Ford and Dilworthtown in Birmingham Township, Strode's Mill never featured an inn or tavern. Nor did it have a place of worship like Grove in West Whiteland Township. Either an inn or a meetinghouse or both appear to have been backbones for most early villages in the region. Grist mills tended to locate in more rural areas and

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Continuation Sheet**

Strode's Mill Historic District
Section number 8 Page 5

infrequently were the impetus for village development. Strode's Mill, however, stood aside a tributary of the Brandywine Creek and at the intersection of two old roads. Under these conditions, it developed quite logically into a rural service village.

It has retained to a large degree its original four-corner configuration and nearly all of its principal early buildings. Due to the limiting geography and the dominance of the Strode family for the past 200 years, development has had slight impact on the village and it has been able to retain its historical identity.

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Continuation Sheet

Strode's Mill Historic District

Section number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

Chester County (PA) Recorder of Deeds Office
West Chester, Pa.

Chester County (PA) Archives, Register of Wills, Book of Wills,
#1699 - George Strode 1758
#6037 - Richard Strode 1814
#12149 - Richard Strode 1852

Chester County (PA) Tax Records (microfilm) 1750-1850
(held by the Chester County Historical Society), West
Chester, Pa.

Chester County, (PA) United States Census Records,
East Bradford Township 1790-1910 (Held by Chester
County Historical Society), West Chester, Pa.

James, Arthur E., A History of East Bradford Township: Chester
County Pa. (West Chester, Pa: The Chester County Historical
Society, 1791), pp.

Daily Local, (West Chester, Pa.)
December 28, 1883 - "Centifugal Separator"
May 15, 1884
September 14, 1886
August 9, 1888
March 9, 1895 - "May Start a Creamery"
November 23, 1908 - "Filling in a Dam"
March 10, 1943 - "Chester County Scrapple is Found Far Away"
February 11, 1950

Village Record, (West Chester, Pa.)
January 5, 1825
May 4, 1825
January 10, 1827
August 14, 1869 - "Cider"
September 28, 1869

American Republic, (West Chester, Pa.)
October 4, 1831

Wilmington Starr, (Wilmington, De).
1926

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Strode's Mill Historic District

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Every Evening, (Wilmington, De.)
August 8, 1928

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (Philadelphia, Pa.)
July 6, 1950 - "Historic Mill Again Grinds Wheat
for Old Style Bread"

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Strode's Mill Historic District

Section number 10 Page 1Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point in East Bradfield Township, Chester County, Pa., in the center of Lenape Road, being a distance approximately 200 feet from its intersection with Birmingham Road; thence in a northwest direction approximately 400 feet to a point; thence in a southwest direction approximately 300 feet to a point on the north side of Scanneltown Road; thence in a direction east along Scanneltown Road 200 feet to another point; thence in a southwest direction approximately 200 feet across Scanneltown Road to another point; thence east approximately 150 feet to a point on the west side of Route 52; thence along western edge of Route 52 approximately 380 feet to a point; thence leaving Route 52 in a northwest direction approximately 100 feet to a point; thence in a southwest direction parallel to Route 52 approximately 200 feet to a point; thence in a southeast direction crossing Route 52 approximately 350 feet to a point on the northwest side of Plum Run; thence up Plum Run in a northeast direction approximately 750 feet to a point approximately 100 feet south of the center line of Birmingham Road; thence in a southeast direction approximately parallel to Birmingham Road approximately 520 feet to a point; thence in a northeast direction crossing Birmingham Road approximately 500 feet to a point; thence in a northwest direction approximately 150 feet to a point; thence in a southwest direction approximately 200 feet to a point; thence in a northwest direction approximately 650 feet to a point in center of Lenape Road, the place of beginning.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

10. Geographical Data

Boundary Justification

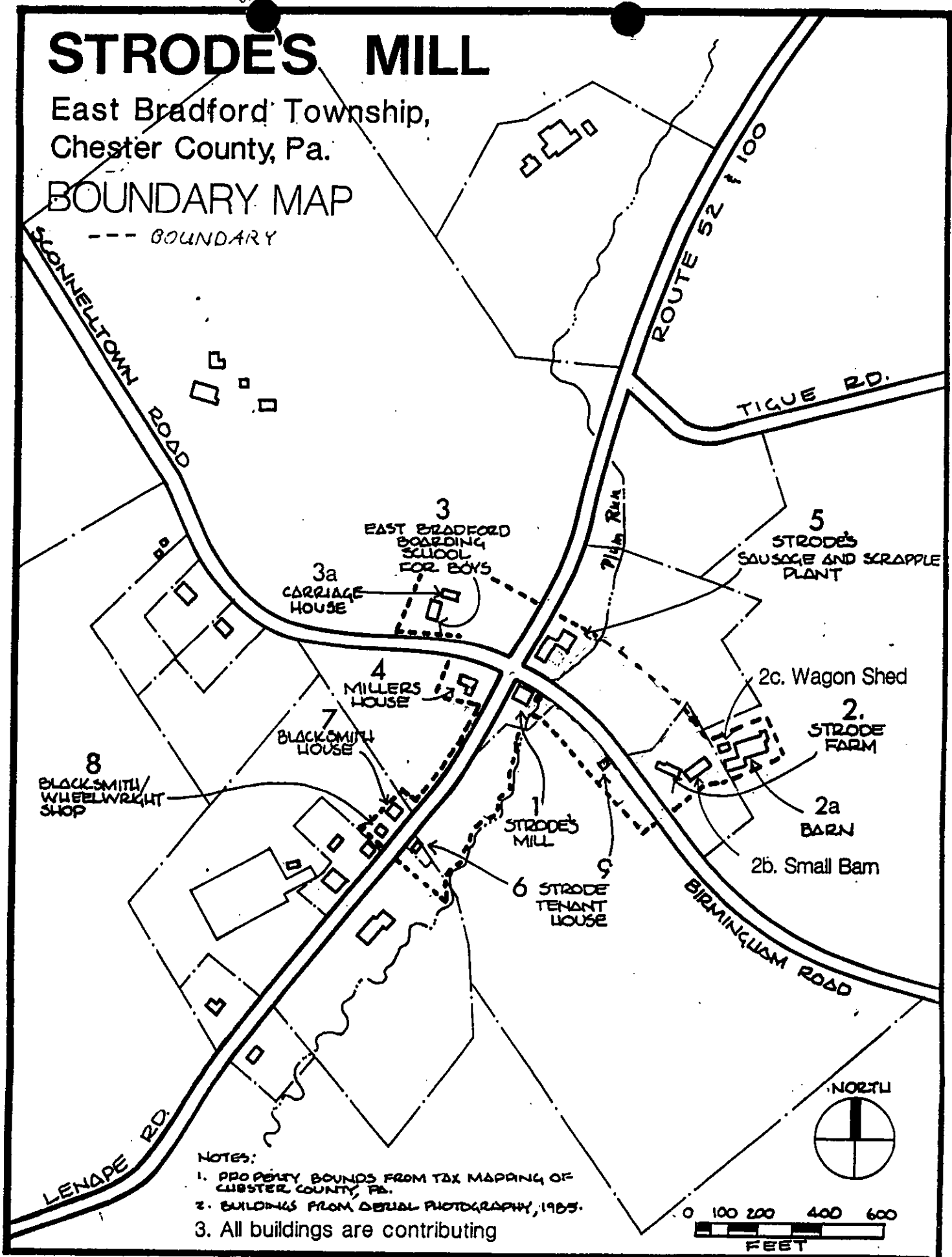
Strode's Mill is best described as an agricultural and commercial crossroads village of late 18th century origin spanning approximately 11 acres, all of which are visible from public roads. The boundaries of the historic district were drawn to include the core of the old village which formed at the intersection of Lenape with Birmingham-Sconnettown Roads as well as other buildings clearly relating in proximity and historical/architectural significance to the village. The tributary Plum Run was chosen as the southwestern boundary line since it divides the mill property from the adjoining tract which has recently become a small residential community. Location for the rest of the boundary line was determined by how far each building is set back from the center of the road. There is at least 50 feet of land surrounding and protecting each building unless the building is within less than 50 feet of the roadside. Concerning Strode Farm, there appears to be 39 acres remaining of the original 116 acre tract, most of which is a wooded area and not visible from the road.

STRODES MILL

East Bradford Township,
Chester County, Pa.

BOUNDARY MAP

--- BOUNDARY



NOTES:

1. PROPERTY BOUNDS FROM TAX MAPING OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
2. BUILDINGS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, 1965.
3. All buildings are contributing



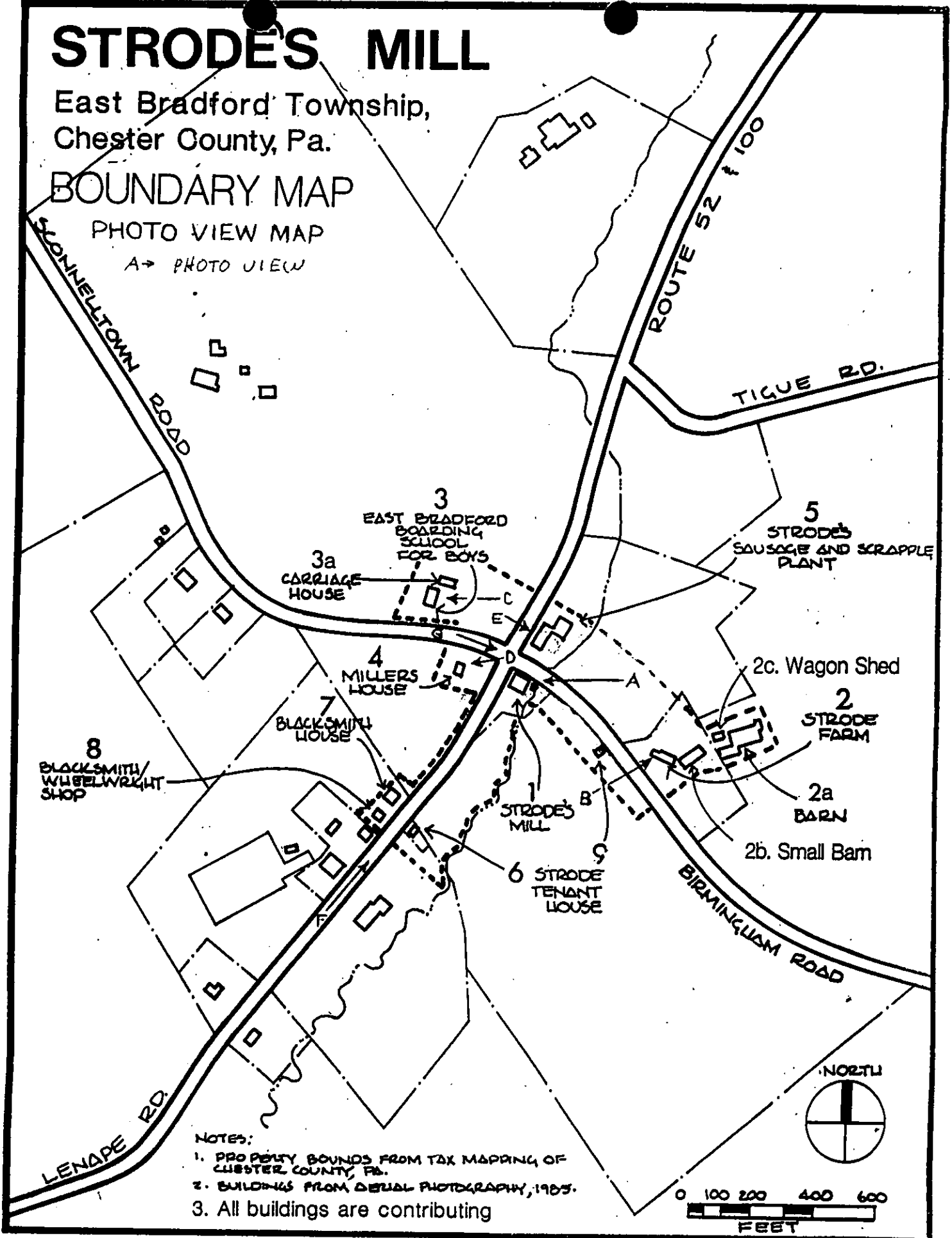
STRODE'S MILL

East Bradford Township,
Chester County, Pa.

BOUNDARY MAP

PHOTO VIEW MAP

A → PHOTO VIEW



NOTES:

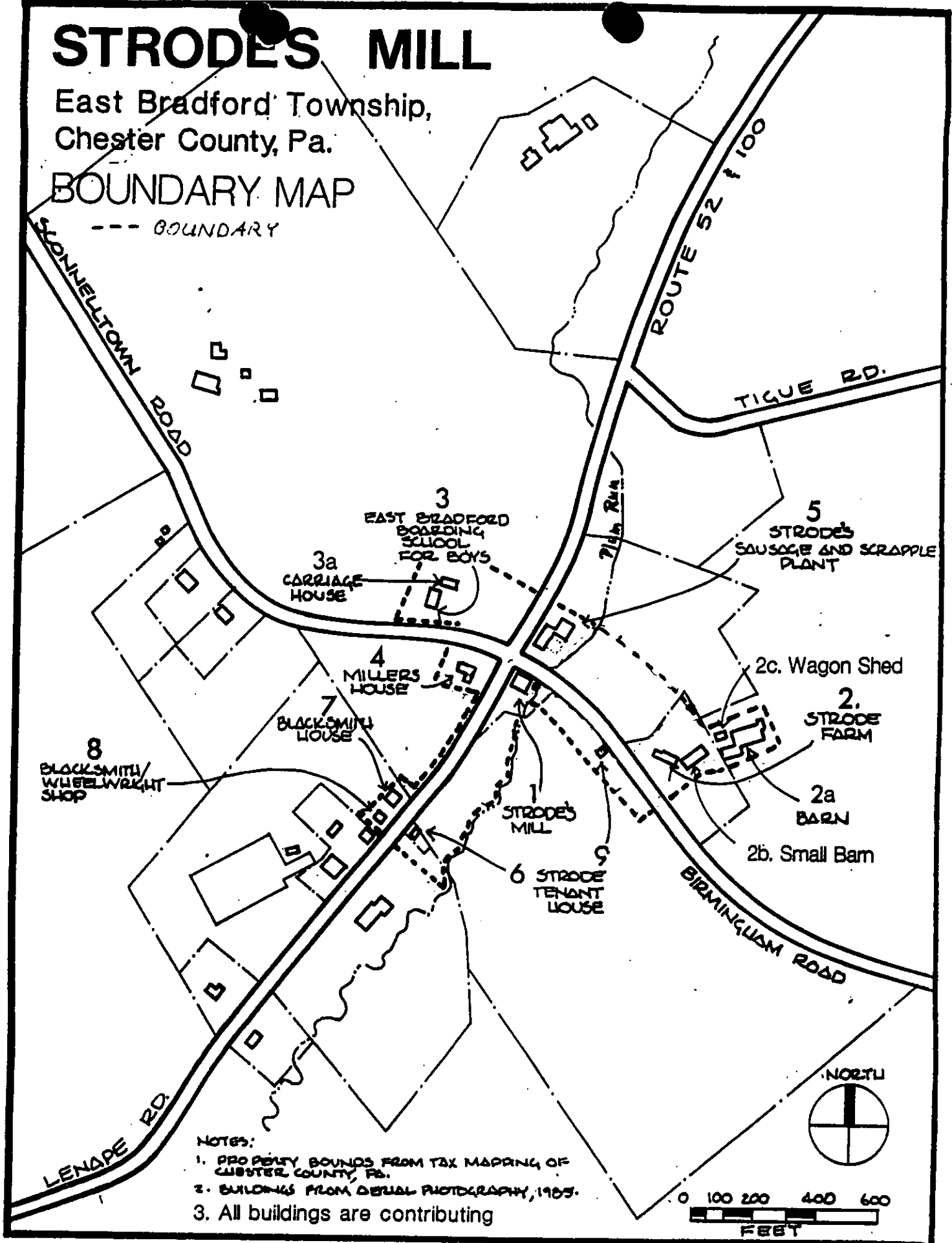
1. PROPERTY BOUNDS FROM TAX MAPPING OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
2. BUILDINGS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, 1985.
3. All buildings are contributing

STRODES MILL

East Bradford Township,
Chester County, Pa.

BOUNDARY MAP

--- BOUNDARY



NOTES:

1. PROPERTY BOUNDS FROM TAX MAPS OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
2. BUILDINGS FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, 1905.
3. All buildings are contributing



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Continuation Sheet**

Strode's Mill Historic District

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BUILDING INVENTORY

<u>Map #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	<u>Strode's Mill</u> 1721 Banked two-and-a-half-story stone building with frame and barnsiding additions. Moderately pitched gable roof. Pent eave extends across the east side of the building. Condition is good. NR 5/27/71 *CCHS 140	C
2	<u>Strode Farm</u> c.1772 Two-story stone dwelling, double pile, six bays wide, double-door Georgian vernacular with gable roof, a central brick chimney, and two end brick chimneys. C. 1790-1810 green serpentine stone kitchen addition also with gable roof and end chimney. Pent eave extends across first floor of original section to the entrance in addition area. Excellent condition. #CCHS 138	C
2a	<u>Barn</u> c.1880 Large, banked frame barn with stone foundation and stabling. Rectangular in plan with gable roof and one large appendage and one annex. Post and beam and wood peg construction. Condition is very good.	C
2b	<u>Small Barn</u> c.1880 Banked, frame barn moderate in size with stone foundation and gable roof. Rectangular in size. Condition is very good.	C
2c	<u>Wagon Shed</u> c.1880 Small frame building with gable roof and corn cribs off the side walls. Condition is good.	C
3	<u>East Bradford Boarding School for Boys</u> 1796 Large two-and-a-half-story green serpentine stone house. Five bays wide with a central entrance. Recessed front entrance with rounded arch transom. Pilasters flank entrance way and support a pedimented frontispiece. Moderately pitched gable slate roof with two dormers and	

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detailed brick chimneys. Dentilled cornice runs the course of the facade. Porch and stone additions off north and south sides of the original section. Excellent condition. NR 3/7/73 *CCHS 141 C

3a Carriage House c.1880

Two-story stone foundation with scalloped wood shingles. One large central bay with a moderately steep hipped roof and a large dormer on all four sides. Condition is good. C

4 Miller's House c.1810-1840

Five bays wide, double-door Federal vernacular dwelling with gable roof and two different end chimneys. Front screened-in porch extends across first floor facade. Facade is stuccoed and other sides are faced with siding. Additions off the northwest end of house. Condition is good. *CCHS 134 C

5 Strode's Slaughterhouse and Sausage Plant c.1815

Original core is a two-story banked, stucco over green serpentine building with a gable roof. Large banked cinderblock addition off south side and several small additions off the rear or east end, c. 1870-1939. Condition is good. *CCHS 139 C

7 Blacksmith/Tenant House c.1820

Two-and-a-half story stucco over coarse stone with gable roof. Two bays wide, porch roof extends across first level of facade. Recessed front entrance. Condition is poor. *CCHS 155 C

8 Blacksmith/Wheelwright Shop c.1850

Frame, two-stories, two bays wide with siding. Facade faces south. One-story addition off rear or north end. Moderately pitched gable roof with end chimney on west side of building. Condition is fair. *CCHS 156 C

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| 6 | <p><u>Strode Tenant House #1</u> c.1780</p> <p>One-story banked stucco over coarse stone dwelling. Original section is two bays wide, addition on the north side is one bay wide. Moderately steep pitched roof. Porch roof supported by wooden posts, extends across a portion of facade. Fair condition. *CCHS 154 C</p> |
| 9 | <p><u>Strode Tenant House #2</u> c.1880</p> <p>Two-story, two-bay wide stuccoed dwelling. Gable roof with central chimney. Enclosed porch extends across three quarters of the facade. Two story addition off rear or southeast side of the house. Condition is good. *CCHS 153 C</p> |

*CCHS = Chester County Historic Site Survey #