

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 Brinton, George, House

other names/site number Wawassan, Roundelay

2. Location

street & number State Rt. 100, 1 mile N. of U.S. Rt. 1

not for publication N/A

city, town Chadds Ford (Birmingham Township)

vicinity N/A

state Pennsylvania code PA county Chester

code 029 zip code 19317

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</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.

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 Act _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls stone

roof wood shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The George Brinton House is a large, two-and-one-half-story stone farmhouse that stands on the top of a hillside overlooking the east bank of the Brandywine Creek in Birmingham Township, Chester County. The house was built on the double pile, center-hall plan common to the mid-Atlantic region from the mid-18th to the mid-19th century. Although its exact date of construction is uncertain, various research over the last 20 years has narrowed the date to circa 1830. However, its architectural detailing, specifically the interior moldings, the front-door surround and the window sash, places the house as a late example of provincial Federal architecture. In the context of the region's vernacular architecture, its somewhat old-fashioned style was not entirely out-of-current for a well-to-do yet conservative Quaker family in Chester County during the early 19th century. The present house has been renovated within the last 40 years, yet these largely internal changes are not inappropriate and have respected the historic character and integrity of the house.

Exterior - The house consists of a rectangular main block built of fieldstone, five-bays wide, with a stone-walled kitchen wing off the northwest corner. A smaller, secondary wing, probably added as a summer kitchen, was added to that wing between 1830 and 1845, according to an estimation made by the restoration architect John Milner about 1970. The main roof, which is cross-gabled and cedar shingled, has a medium-high pitch with two interior end chimneys made of brick; each chimney serves front and rear fireplaces on the first and second floors. The windows, which contain double-hung, six-over-six sash, are framed by panelled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second. The front entrance has a Federal-style door surround that includes a fanlight with delicate tracery and a wooden porch with two, classically-inspired wooden columns (essentially Tuscan); the columns support a low-pitched hip roof that shelters the entrance stoop. The front door is a solid, eight-panel, wooden design typical of Georgian or Federal period farmhouses in this region. The exposed stone walls, which are made of the local limestone, are laid in random course with many large quoins in the west wall. An unusual number of large flat stones have been placed below each of the first and second-floor windows while thinner horizontal stones have been placed to function as lintels above. The east and north walls have been stuccoed as have the east and north walls of the kitchen wings.

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Interior - As noted above, the interior is arranged on a double-pile, center-hall plan: the front door leads into the center stairhall with front and back rooms leading off the hall to either side, and a back door at the opposite end of the hall. The molding throughout the interior is a simple yet graceful variety of Federal-era design. The stairhall, which is framed at its midpoint by a elliptically-shaped archway, contains a heavy crown molding, where the walls meet the ceiling, and two bulls-eye moldings around the lanterns which hang from the ceiling. A chair rail, matching the baseboard molding, wraps around the perimeter of the hall and extends up the staircase. The staircase, with its delicate Adamesque detailing, such as the "running dog" molding under each tread, is the most ornate detail in the hallway. The window moldings throughout the first floor are generically Adamesque with bulls-eye details at each crown corner. The east or right side of the first floor contains front and rear parlors that open onto one another through a large doorframe which appears to have once supported two wide, hinged doors. The parlors, which are approximately ten-and-one-half-feet high, lack chair rails, but do contain baseboard molding and elegant black marble fireplace surrounds, which were installed in the 1960s by the previous owner, but are appropriate for the Federal period. The hardwood floors on this floor and above were installed in this century over the original pine flooring but are laid in random widths.

The west or left side of the first floor contains a front parlor, now used as a sitting room, with a black marble fireplace surround similar to those in the east parlors. The rear parlor is used as the dining room, but its fireplace has been closed and the mantelpiece removed. A corner cupboard, which may not be original, has been built into the northeast corner to hold china.

A doorway off the northwest side of the dining room leads into a pantry which connects to the kitchen wings. The first room, which is used today as the primary kitchen, has been remodeled in recent years yet retains a large cooking fireplace of stone and brick in the north wall. A doorway in the room's northwest corner leads into the second wing, which has also been remodeled in recent years. This room, which may have been added originally as a summer kitchen, is used presently as a secondary kitchen. Its ground floor is set down about five feet from the rest of the house. From this lower level, a small doorway in the south wall leads down several stone steps into a large, full basement beneath the first wing and the mainhouse. The basement has been subdivided and remodeled recently into storage, utility, and living spaces. Perhaps its most interesting historic feature is a deep, open cellar in the northeast corner beneath the mainhouse; the space appears to have been carved out of bedrock, perhaps as a root cellar and is entered down a long flight of stone steps, giving one the impression of entering a dank, cool dungeon.

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Second floor: From the second-floor landing, the center hall leads into front and rear bedrooms on the east side; the front room now being used as an office. The window moldings here bear the same bull-eye detail at the top corners as the moldings in the first-floor parlors. The bedroom in the southwest corner, however, contains a squared version of the same pattern, perhaps intended to distinguish it as the master bedroom. The room behind it, on the northwest side, has been divided into a large walk-in closet and bathroom. The fireplace surrounds in these three rooms are simpler versions of the black marble surrounds found in the first-floor parlors.

A narrow passage off the west side of the second-floor hall leads back to the upper level above the kitchen wings, to a service stairway down to the kitchen, and to a stairway that leads to the attic above the mainhouse block; the attic has been converted within recent decades to an open dormitory room with bath. The upper level above the kitchen wings contains two bedrooms accessible through a long sidehall on the east side. The decorative treatment here reflects the wings' role as servant space; only in the bedroom of the later addition (c. 1830-45) is there any pretense of style. Here, the fireplace contains a cast-iron insert, probably late 19th century judging from its decorative details, with a simple mantelpiece appearing to date from the Federal period.

Attached garage: Beyond the kitchen wings to the north is a four-bay, attached automobile garage. Its walls are clad in fieldstone or have been stuccoed while the roof is wood shingle. Although the garage lacks historical significance because of its recent construction, it has been designed to blend sympathetically with the period architecture of the property.

CARRIAGE BARN WITH STABLES AND SMALL CARRIAGE HOUSE (two contributing buildings)

Standing just to the north of the mainhouse is a single-bay, one-story, stone building which may have originally been used as a small carriage house. Today, the building is used for storage; its date of construction is unknown although the thick stone walls and double-leaf, six-panel garage doors with their iron-hinge straps suggest 19th century construction or earlier. The gable walls are board-and-batten construction while the roof is wood shingle. Its three windows (one each in the west, south and east walls) are 6/6 double-hung sash. Attached to the building's southeast corner is a small stone structure, partially banked into the ground, which may have been a root cellar. The wooden cellar door is entered via a small set of stone stairs behind the building.

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To the north of this small house stands a carriage barn with stables. The barn, whose second floor now contains an apartment, was probably built about the same time as the main house, according to the architect John Milner who inspected the property about 1970. Milner also completed the renovation and apartment conversion of the carriage barn between 1981 and 1983. Its fieldstone walls, which appear to be made of same local limestone as the mainhouse, are laid randomly and contain the same locally peculiar iron-ore content which gives many stone buildings in this region their mottled, slightly rusty appearance. The roof has a plain boxed cornice with simple edge molding typical of the Federal period. A second-level deck on east side was added by Milner, as were the French doors which open onto a small garden on the south side. Another renovation feature is a double-leaf barn door on the north side with diagonal tongue-and-groove boards and iron straps and hinges. Attached on the west side are horse stables which were also added in the early 1980s. Constructed of stone and wood, the stables are set around a gravel courtyard; while lacking historical significance, they blend well with the period architecture.

RUINS (counted as contributing site):

The ruins of a large stone bank barn remain on the hillside about 200 yards south below the mainhouse. Only the stone-and-earthen entrance bank survives along with the foundation of the silo.

NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES: To the west of the mainhouse slightly below the top of the hill is a swimming pool with deck and poolhouse that was built in the early 1980s by the present owner.

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

Military

Period of Significance

1777, 1830

Significant Dates

1777, 1830

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The George Brinton House is a superb late example of a Federal-period Pennsylvania farmhouse. Admittedly, it is not a rare house type architecturally, but a fine example of a standardized design that endured for over a century in this region, lingering into the early 19th century with conservative Quakers who eschewed fashion for well-built homes with traditional architectural plans and ornament. Known as the center-hall Georgian plan, it was one of the Delaware Valley's most common house types. As the cultural historian Henry Glassie has written:

"As a form, it was [already] a century old in England and on the Continent; as a geometric structure of geometric components, it was a Renaissance-inspired notion of classical planning. The form, primly symmetrical, was employed in America as early as 1700 and was accepted for the home of affluent gentlemen the length of the Atlantic seaboard for the last three quarters of the 18th century, although its impact was not great until after the publication of handbooks advocating the Georgian style in the 1740s and 1750s."

However, Glassie added, the form had its greatest impact in this region, including the Brandywine watershed:

"In neither of the adjacent coastal regions, North or South, did the Georgian set of ideas become as deeply embedded in the thinking of traditional builders."

As such, the house that is today known as "Roundelay" is an immediately recognizable form; it is valued by our age as a domestic archetype serving as an enduring symbol of what a house should look like. Witness the staggering number of suburban developments from this century that mimic the form and fenestration of the center-hall plan.

Within the context of local architecture of its period (c. 1830), the house can be compared and contrasted with at least 10 other houses in the

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area. Six of these are similar in plan, material and vintage:

1) **The Edward Brinton House** [BHP survey card #029-03-65-056], which may have been modeled after Roundelay, is a five-bay, center-hall stone house built in 1839, less than a mile up the creek road (Rt. 100) from Roundelay; in form, plan and material, it is identical. Edward Brinton, presumably a cousin of George Brinton, the builder of Roundelay, was, like his cousin, both a farmer and mill owner; in the first half of the 19th century he owned Brinton's Mill across the road, now the property of Andrew Wyeth.

2) Several miles to the southwest of Roundelay, in Pennsbury Township, just off Baltimore Pike, stands the **Caleb Ring House** built in 1824 [BHP survey #029-04-64-52]. While added to in the late 19th century, its original stone core is a five-bay, double-pile, center-hall plan in the vernacular Federal style. Ring was a grandson of James Brinton, who owned the land during the Battle of the Brandywine, and may have been related to George Brinton.

3) About three quarters of mile north of Roundelay on Wylie Road stands the **Darlington/Biddle Farm** [BHP survey #029-03-65-057]. This stone house, which also shares the center-hall, double-pile layout, was probably built between 1812 and 1815 by Joseph Brinton.

4) To the north of the Darlington/Biddle Farm, and about two miles from Roundelay on Street Road (Rt. 926), Birmingham Township, stands the **Samuel Painter House** [BHP survey #029-03-65-071]. Its two-bay, double-pile core dates from 1757, but a three-bay wing was added sometime in the early 19th century, consciously giving this serpentine-stone house the symmetry of a Georgian five-bay house. The addition demonstrates how adaptable the Georgian plan was, capable of being transformed from an early, modest house into a more substantial home, presumably at a later, more affluent time.

5) Another example of the same transformation is the **Woodward House or Webb House** [PHMC Register of Historic Sites form - 1970], which also faces Street Road, but to the west across the Brandywine Creek, just east of Rt. 52. It was built of brick, relatively unusual for this area, and began its life (c. 1800) as a so-called three-quarters Georgian plan: three-bay, double-pile with an entrance hall and front and back rooms. In the 1830s, a two-bay wing was added, giving the house its present five-bay, center-hall symmetry.

6) The sixth center-hall, double-pile house stands less than two-and-one-half miles east of Roundelay, in Birmingham Township, Delaware County. Little early history is known about this stone building [BHP #045-BI-41], which may date from the late 18th to the early 19th century; it stands off

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Harvey Road, just east of the Gilpin Homestead (1754), used as British General Howe's headquarters after the Battle of the Brandywine.

In contrast to the preceding examples are four houses from the 1840's and 1850's, representing the early Victorian era, yet also demonstrating the rootedness of the double-pile, center-hall plan despite their outward changes in style. The two oldest were built as summer residences for Charles Sharpless, a wealthy Philadelphian with local roots. Both are Victorian styles, representing a dramatic new break from the traditional Quaker style; however, with their symmetrical center-hall plans, they betray a deeper loyalty to the Georgian layout of space:

1) The **Charles Sharpless House** or "Edgewood" [BHP #029-03-65-023] stands on Birmingham Road just south of Birmingham Village. Built in 1846 in serpentine stone, it is three-bays wide but clearly retains the double-pile, center-hall plan.

2) Just down the road, near Birmingham Meeting, stands "**Hawthorne Lodge**" [BHP #029-03-65-016], built in 1850 by Sharpless, but sold to his father as a summer home. Again, it is a three-bay stone house, this time sporting an Italianate roofline and detailing, but in its underlying layout is the center-hall plan.

3) The **Woodward House** [BHP #029-03-65-026] at 1301 S. New Market Street, Birmingham Township, was built in 1853 in the same end of the township as the Sharpless homes, yet is something of a hybrid. Built of brick and unusually tall (three-and-one-half stories), it sports an Italianate cornice and cupola, yet retains the standard Georgian five-bay, center-hall form with a side-gabled roof.

4) A final contrasting example is the so-called **Edward Brinton 1726 House** [BHP #029-03-65-041], whose core dates from 1726 but whose main addition was added in 1854. The 1726 core was built by an ancestor of the Edward Brinton who built the 1839 house on Creek Road (Rt. 100) near Roundelay. While the 1854 addition is younger than either of Sharpless' Victorian houses, it is stylistically backward looking and is really a house unto itself: three bays wide on a center-hall, double-pile plan; its classical features testify once more to the durability of the Georgian plan in Chester County.

As early as 1745, a house stood near or on the present hilltop site of the George Brinton House. During the Battle of the Brandywine in September 1777, American gunners held an artillery position on high ground south of

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the house and exchanged fire with Hessian gunners across the Brandywine Creek. American troops were also positioned just west of the house.

Recent research by archaeologists and historians for a management study of the battlefield indicates the property has "high archaeological potential" as a battle site. (Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark: Cultural Resources Management Study, Appendix E: E-13, 14, 15)

Today, the George Brinton House stands on a magnificent 30-acre hilltop property overlooking the east bank of the Brandywine Creek in Birmingham Township, Chester County. Once the centerpiece of a large dairy farm, this early 19th century farmhouse was built as the home for members of the Brintons, the township's founding family which trace its settlement to 1684. The Brintons operated the township's first grist mills, including one on the Brandywine above Chadds Ford, now owned by the painter Andrew Wyeth, and another, to the south on Brinton's Run, connected to the George Brinton House.

During the Battle of the Brandywine in Sept. 1777, the property was encircled by fighting and bombarded by Hessian gunners. The present house, however, dates from about 1830 and has become the centerpiece of a beautifully landscaped estate, including horse stables, garages, a carriage house, and the ruins of a large bank barn. Historical research and materials analysis by the architectural firm of John Milner Associates, which made renovations to the main house and carriage house in 1981-1983 suggests that date.

The builder of the house, George Brinton, was a direct descendent of William Brinton, the English Quaker who first settled the township in 1684. George inherited the property from his grandfather Caleb, a well-to-do miller who lived in an older house on the site during the Battle of the Brandywine. Like his grandfather, George Brinton was an affluent mill owner and farmer. When George Brinton sold the property in 1870, it consisted of a 275-acre farm, a brick mill with six tenement houses on 70 acres, and a grist and saw mill on 22 acres. The property was then known as "Wawassan." Due to the limited flow of water from the small stream (Brinton's Run) which powered the mill, George's son, Caleb, who assumed the farming and milling operations in the 1850s, moved his business in 1860 to a new mill on the Brandywine. In 1874, the saw mill at Wawassan was purchased by Sellers Hoffman and continued in operation for several more decades. Hoffman's family, who also purchased the house, held the property until 1937 when it was sold to Matt Denning and his wife Carolyn Stokes. In 1949, the house was sold to Rear Admiral Delmar S. Fahrney, famous for inventing and developing the guided missile for the U.S. Navy. Fahrney and his first wife, who named the property "Roundelay," owned the house until

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1969 when it was sold to the LSJ Corporation. In 1971, Fahrney recaptured the property through a Sheriff's sale following a lawsuit against the LSJ Corporation. Two years later, Fahrney and his second wife sold the property, now totaling 192.7 acres to the Roundelay Association, which in

turn sold it to Esther duPont in 1975. In 1981, Esther duPont Thuron and John R.H. Thouron conveyed the property, now amounting to 29.73 acres, to Patricia Wiman Hewitt.

The remaining estate, as well as most of the surrounding property, is presently protected under conservation easement by the Brandywine Conservancy, ensuring the integrity of the largely rural setting on a permanent basis.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Acreege of property 29.73 acres

UTM References

A	18	498750	4414830
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	18	448220	4414220

B	18	448920	4414620
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	18	448570	4414510

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundaries that were chosen correspond exactly to the boundary lines of the 29.73 acre property as owned presently by Patricia Wyman Hewitt. That acreage is what remains of "Wawassan," the once several hundred acre farming and milling property from the 19th century.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Frederick L. Richards & Patricia A. Maley</u>	date	<u>May 9, 1990</u>
organization	<u>Brandywine Conservancy/EMC</u>	telephone	<u>(215) 388-7601</u>
street & number	<u>P.O. Box 141</u>	state	<u>PA</u>
city or town	<u>Chadds Ford</u>	zip code	<u>19317</u>

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Section 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chester County Archives, Will of John Fred.

Chester County Court House, Recorder of Deeds, Chain of Title.

_____, Register of Wills, #86.

Chester County Historical Society, "Chester County Architectural Inventory Form," April 11, 1979 (revised 1981).

_____, Maps and Surveys: map of the Battle of Brandywine - Caleb Brinton not referenced; 1860 - C. Brinton "Wawassan"; 1873 Atlas of Chester County - Sellers Hoffman; 1883 Breou's Official Series of Farm Maps showing Sellers Hoffman; Survey of the land of George Brinton; Colonial Patent Map of Birmingham Township.

_____, and Chester County Archives, tax records for the property.

_____, Newspaper clippings: 1870 advertisement for sale by assignees of George Brinton; Caleb Brinton's estate notices; local history on Birmingham Township.

_____, U.S. Census Records, microfilm collection for Birmingham Township: 1850 - George Brinton; 1860 - Caleb Brinton.

Cope, Gilbert, A History of William Brinton: The Brinton Genealogy, edited by Janetta Wright Schoonover, Trenton: 1924.

Futhey, J. Smith and Gilbert Cope, History of Chester County, West Chester: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Glassie, Henry, "Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, ed. by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

James, Arthur E., A History of Birmingham Township, Chester County, West Chester: The Chester County Historical Society, 1971.

Smith, George, History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia: Ashmead, 1862.

Webster, Eleanor, Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks for "Roundelay," Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, (June 23, 1970): Makes unfootnoted reference to John Milner's estimated date of construction for mainhouse and carriage barn.

Nancy Webster, et al., "Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark: Cultural Resources Management Study," August, 1989.

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Beginning at a p.k. nail set in the center line of Public Road, PA Route #100, known as "Creek Road", said road leading in a northerly direction to Lenape and in a southerly direction to Chadds Ford, marking the southwesterly corner of this about to be described tract and the northwesterly corner of lands of the Brandywine Conservancy Inc., thence leaving said point of beginning and along the center line of Creek Road the following five courses and distances to wit:

- 1) North 42 degrees 54 minutes 00 seconds West 129.86 feet to a p.k. nail,
- 2) North 38 degrees 22 minutes 00 seconds West 163.38 feet to a p.k. nail,
- 3) North 21 degrees 29 minutes 00 seconds West 318.18 feet to a p.k. nail,
- 4) North 25 degrees 32 minutes 00 seconds West 299.65 feet to a p.k. nail,
- 5) North 40 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds West 192.88 feet to a p.k. nail

marking a corner of this and the southerly corner of lands of Samuel Jones the following two courses and distances to wit:

- 1) North 49 degrees 15 minutes 00 seconds East 400.00 feet to an iron pin,
- 2) North 33 degrees 31 minutes 00 seconds West 203.00 feet to an iron pin marking a corner of this and a corner of lands of Brandywine Conservancy Inc. and a corner of Patricia W. Hewitt; thence by lands of Patricia W. Hewitt North 49 degrees 06 minutes 57 seconds East 689.47 feet to an iron pin marking a northeasterly corner of this and a corner of lands of Patricia W. Hewitt; thence continuing along lands of Patricia W. Hewitt and also by lands of John C. Carlson and Anton H. Rosenthal South 40 degrees 45 minutes 00 seconds East 879.12 feet to an iron pin marking a corner of this, being set in line of lands of Anton H. Rosenthal and marking a corner of lands of Brandywine Conservancy Inc.; thence along lands of the Brandywine Conservancy Inc. the following three courses and distances to wit:

- 1) South 20 degrees 23 minutes 17 seconds West 886.21 feet to an iron pin,
- 2) North 43 degrees 06 minutes 06 seconds West 50.00 feet to an iron pin,
- 3) South 46 degrees 53 minutes 54 seconds West 522.85 feet to a p.k. nail, being the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

CONTAINING: 29.782 acres of land be the same more or less.

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1. a) The George Brinton House / Roundelay
b) Chadds Ford, Birmingham Township, Chester County, PA
c) Patricia A. Maley, Photographer
d) August 1989
e) Brandywine Conservancy
f) Direct view of front facade, facing due east
2. a) - e) as above
f) 3/4 of front and north facades; shows later extensions traveling to the east from the main section.
3. a) - e) as above
f) A view from the southeast of the "rear" of the main section and the additions that stretch to the east.
4. a) - e) as above
f) A view from the front doorway toward the rear of the house and the ascending staircase, showing doorways into the double parlors on the right and the dining room and sitting room/library on the left.
5. a) - e) as above
f) A detail of the molding in the main hallway.
6. a) - e) as above
f) View up the stairs from the main hall.
7. a) - e) as above
f) Detail of the molding on the staircase.
8. a) - e) as above
f) View from the rear entry of the main section looking toward the front door (west).
9. a) - e) as above
f) View into the rear double parlour, showing recessed windows, crown molding, hardwood flooring and marble fireplace mantle.

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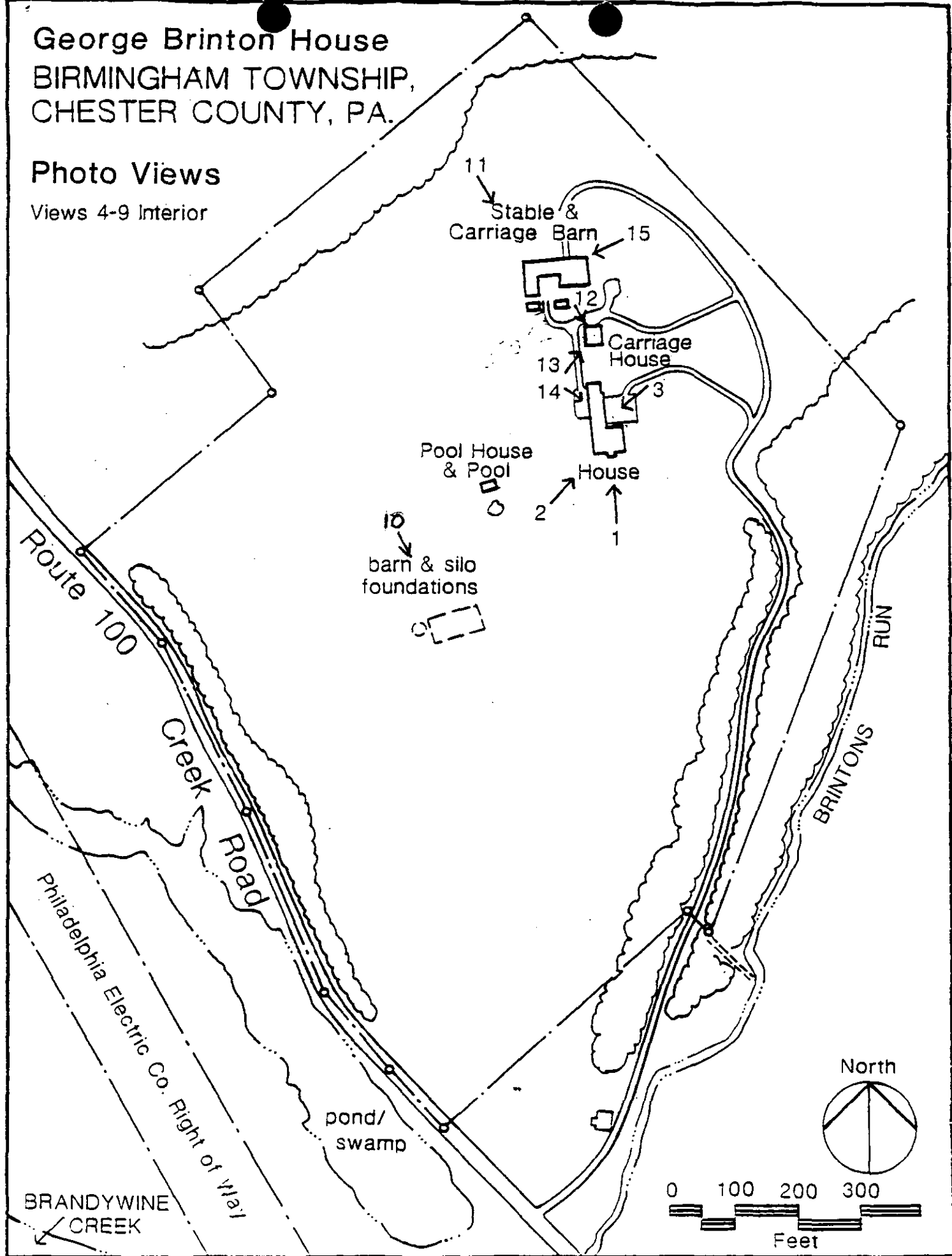
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-
10. a) - c); e) as above
d) February 1990
f) View of bank barn ruins and silo foundation.
 11. a) - c); e) as above
d) February 1990
f) A 3/4 view of stables and carriage barn
 12. a) - c); e) as above
d) February 1990
f) A 3/4 view of front of carriage house
 13. a) - c); e) as above
d) February 1990
f) A 3/4 view of rear of carriage house showing root cellar
 14. a) - c); e) as above
d) February 1990
f) A 3/4 view of attached garage
 15. a) - c); e) as above
d) February 1990
f) A 3/4 view of rear of carriage barn

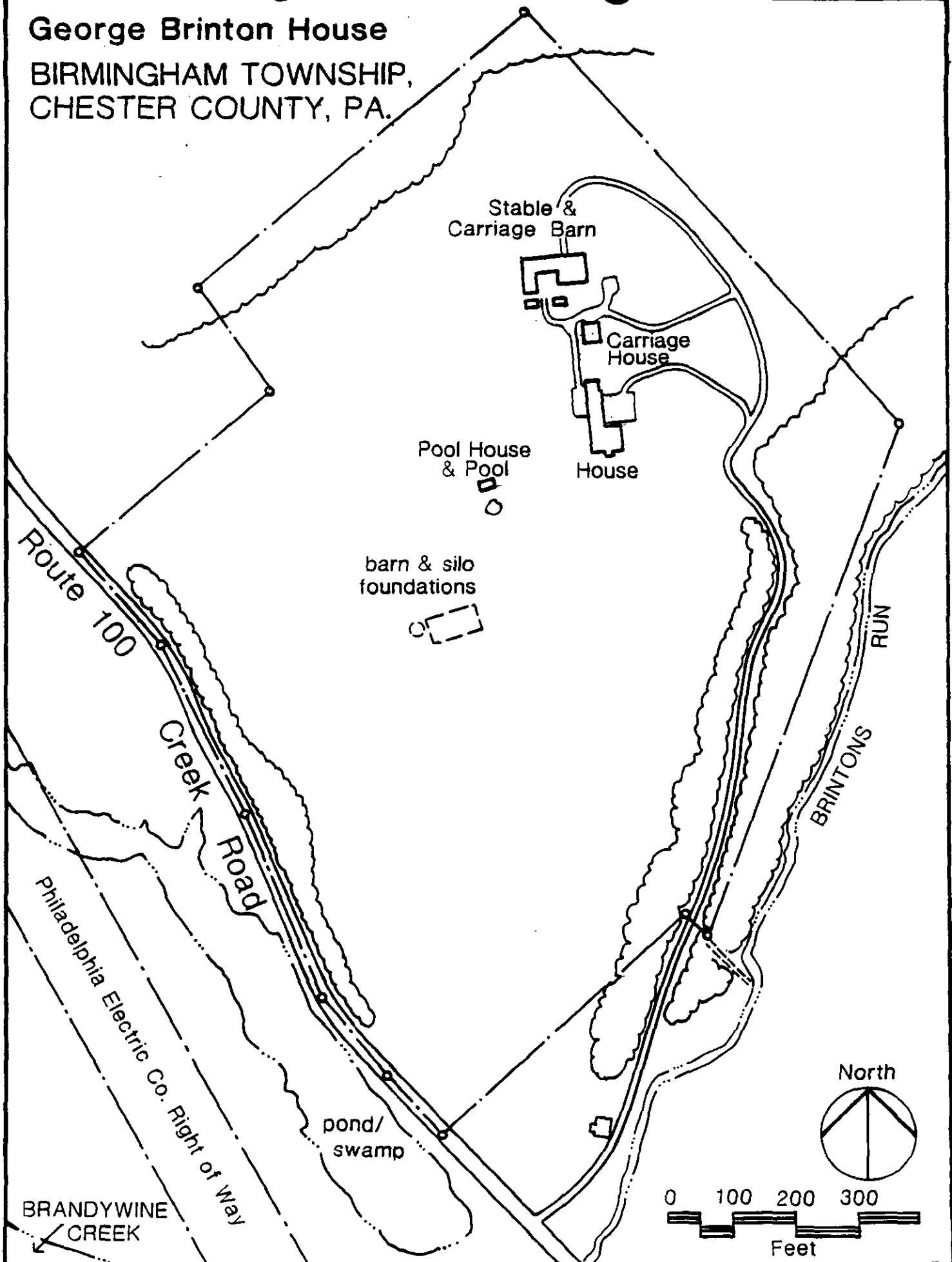
George Brinton House
BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP,
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Photo Views

Views 4-9 Interior



George Brinton House
BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP,
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.



Stable &
Carriage Barn

Carriage
House

Pool House
& Pool

House

barn & silo
foundations

Route 100

Creek
Road

RUN

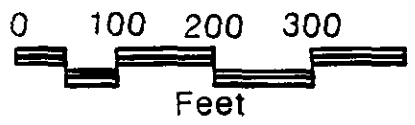
BRINTONS

Philadelphia Electric Co. Right of Way

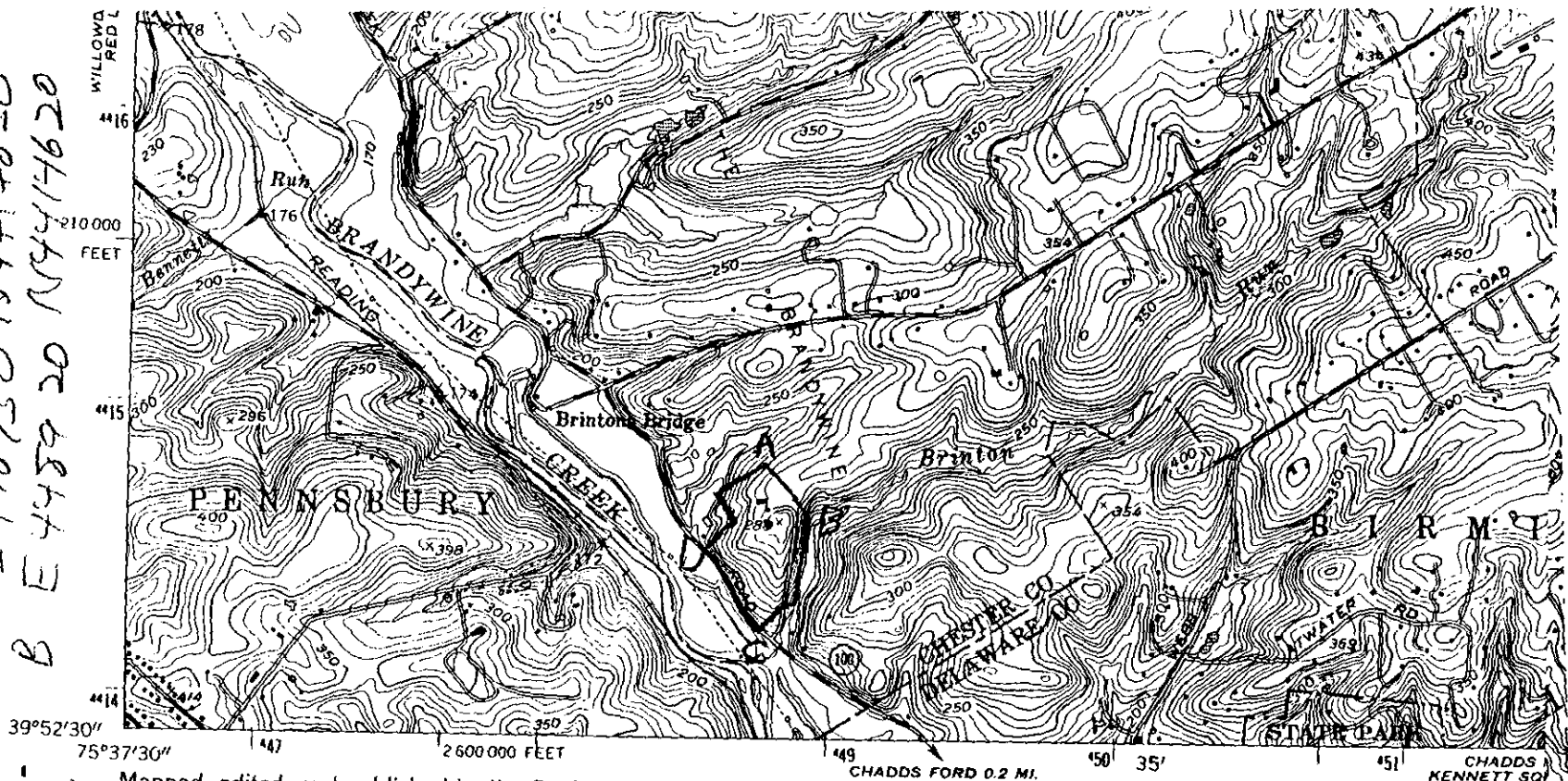
pond/
swamp

BRANDYWINE
CREEK

North

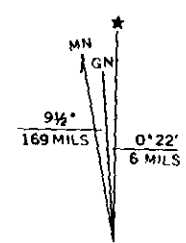


George Britton House
 Chester Co.
 West Chester Quad -
 A E 490750 N4414820
 B E 448920 N4414620

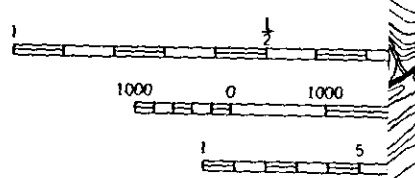


(KENNETT SQUARE)
 5863 1 SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Pennsylvania Dept. of Highways
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1950. Field check 1954
 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
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Pennsylvania agencies, from aerial photographs taken 1968 and 1973. This information not field checked
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



THIS MAP COMPLIES
 FOR SALE BY U.S.G
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPO