

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
3		sites
1	1	structures
1		Objects
		buildings
8	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic: single dwelling
- Agriculture: animal facility
- Domestic: secondary structure
- Agriculture: storage
- Agriculture: agricultural field
- Funerary: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Vacant/not in use
- Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Other: Three-cell Plan
- Other: Chambered-hall Plan
- Other: Dornbusch Type E Lake District Barn
- Other: Dornbusch Type J Pennsylvania Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Stone
- walls: Stone
- Stucco
- roof: Slate
- other: Brick
- Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Squire Cheyney Farm is located on Cheyney Thornton Road in the eastern end of Thornbury Township, Chester County and is bordered on the south by a c. 1959 residential development, on the east and north by a new residential development in the process of being constructed, and on the west by Cheyney Thornton Road. It is situated on 44.1 acres of gently undulating land in the Chester Creek watershed and is reached by a long driveway (Photo 39) that divides the property in unequal halves and terminates behind the house and barn (Photo 42). The farmstead is located on the eastern side of the 44 acres and includes seven contributing resources: a farmhouse, barn, the ruins of a granary, the remains of an ice house, a spring house, a stone retaining wall, and a family cemetery, and one non-contributing resource, a pump house. All of the resources, except the spring house and cemetery, are nestled on a slight rise (Photo 40) in a bend of an unnamed tributary of the Chester Creek which runs through the farm and then empties into the Creek about half a mile south of the farm. The spring house is located 400 feet south of the farmhouse group down the rise and across the tributary. The cemetery is located at the southwest corner of the 44 acres on Cheyney Thornton Road. The farm includes a c. 1797 farmhouse with two wing additions, a Chester County Stone-Posted-Forebay Barn (Dornbusch Type J) that evolved from an English Lake District Barn (Dornbusch Type E) and features conical stone supports and movable floor boards in the overhanging haymow, and a c. 1803 walled family cemetery that was established by (Squire) Thomas Cheyney and is still maintained by the Cheyney family.

Historic Appearance

Squire Cheyney House (Contributing)

The Squire Cheyney House (Photos 1 through 4) faced south and was situated on a small rise overlooking a tributary of the Chester Creek. It was constructed in four periods. The first period house (the east unit of the existing house) was constructed in c. 1797 and was a two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, double-pile, side-gable roofed, pebble-dashed stucco-over-rubble-stone, three-cell-plan building with formal, symmetrical, front and back elevations. It featured a center door flanked by one window on each side on the first floor of both the south (front) and north (back) elevations, three windows symmetrically placed on the second floor of both the south and north elevations, one window on the first floor of both the east and west elevations, two small attic windows on the east elevation, two brick, interior, gable chimneys, one on the east elevation and one on the west elevation, and a porch with a ceiling (Photo 6). The windows were six-over-nine throughout with the exception of the attic windows which were six-paned and the south elevation eastern-most first floor window which was eight-over-twelve. On the interior, the house featured a small cooking fireplace in the hall (Photo 11), gable-end fireplaces in the back-to-back parlors (Photo 10), and four rooms on the second floor (Photos 18 through 21) with an attic above and a cellar below. For purposes of clarity, this unit of the existing house will be referred to throughout the remainder of this nomination as the first period house.

The second period addition was constructed in c. 1815 and consisted of a two-story, two-bay, single-pile, side-gable roofed, rubble-stone, chambered-hall-plan addition to the west elevation of the first period house. The south (front) elevation wall of this addition was set flush with the south elevation wall of the first period house while the north (back) elevation wall of this addition fell six inches short of the north elevation wall of the first period house, giving the house an overall shallow "L" shape. The second period addition featured a door and a window on the first floor of the south elevation and a door and a window on the first floor of the north elevation, with the doors opposite each other, two windows on the second floor of the south elevation and one window on the second floor placed above the first floor window on the north elevation, and two small attic windows and a brick chimney on the west elevation. On the interior, there was a large walk-in fireplace with a box-winder staircase (Photo 16) in the hall (Photos 14 and 15) on the first floor, one room with a fireplace on the second floor (Photo 22), an attic above, and a cellar below. The windows were six-over-six throughout this addition, except for the attic windows which were six-paned. For purposes of clarity, this unit of the existing house will be referred to throughout the remainder of this nomination as the second period addition.

At the same time that this addition was made to the house, the informal floor plan of the first period house was modified to a more formal floor plan in order to accommodate two families living in the house (Squire Cheyney's widow and his son and his family). The hall in the first period house was divided from east to west to create a kitchen on the north end of the hall and a small foyer on the south end of the hall which allowed access to the south parlor (Photo 12), the newly formed kitchen in the remainder of the hall (Photo 11), the main staircase

which had been reversed so that it ended in the new foyer (Photo 13), and the kitchen in the new addition (Photo 15).

In c. 1830, the third period addition was constructed and consisted of a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, single-pile, shed-roofed, stucco-over-rubble-stone addition to the west elevation of the second period addition. The third period addition, which was built on grade, had a door and a window on the first floor south (front) elevation with a small window placed off-center in the garret above, one window on the first floor west elevation, and one window on the north (back) elevation with a small off-center window above. The first floor windows were six-over-six and the garret windows were four-paned. It featured a brick floor, a small, brick, cooking fireplace (Photo 17) with a flue that tied into the existing west gable chimney of the second period addition and a small garret above.

The fourth construction period took place in c. 1850 when the north (back) elevation of the second period addition was raised, truncating the roof on that elevation and creating full headroom in the former attic. Because of the change in the height of the wall, two six-paned, half-windows were inserted into the extended north elevation wall (Photo 7) and one six-paned window was added to the expanded west gable wall. In addition, the change in the height of the wall caused the roof of the second period addition to have to be rebuilt. As part of this building program, the roofs on both the first period house and this addition were covered with slate shingles and the cornices of this addition and the first period house were rebuilt with a double line of brick corbelling (Photo 8). In addition, the original porch on the first period house was replaced with a shed-roofed, frame half-porch centered on the middle three bays of the second period addition and the first period house (Photo 1).

Barn and Granary (Contributing)

The barn (Photos 23 through 27) was located east and slightly north of the Squire Cheyney House and faced south. It was built in c. 1804 and was a two-level, English Lake District-type, rubble-stone, bank barn complete with frame pent roof between the first and second levels on the south (front) elevation. This type of barn is known to barn typologists as a "Dornbusch Type E". For purposes of clarification, the c. 1804 barn will be referred to throughout the remainder of this nomination as the barn core.

The barn core had four major additions made to it over the years. The first addition was constructed in c. 1820 when the pent roof was removed from the south elevation of the barn core (Photo 28) and a frame extended forebay was added to it. This addition transformed the Dornbusch Type E Barn into a Chester County Stone-Posted-Forebay Barn (Dornbusch Type J). The forebay was supported on stone conical piers (Photos 24 and 31) and featured randomly spaced and sized floor boards which enabled the farmer to move them about in order to drop hay down to the cattle below. The second addition was constructed in c. 1850 and was a stone granary that was added to the east elevation of the barn. At the same time, a large frame dormer was added to the south elevation of the barn core forebay (Photos 23 and 24).

Between 1875 and 1910, the last additions were made to the barn. In c. 1875, the third major addition was added to the west elevation of the barn. It was constructed of frame on a stone foundation and included a western extension of the forebay, complete with stone conical piers or supports (Photo 23). In 1881, a silo was constructed under the ramp on the north elevation of the barn core. The site of the ramp was excavated out in order to install the stone-lined square silo. The ramp was then rebuilt over the silo with a wooden floor that included doors or movable floor boards that enabled the farmer to place the silage in the silo. A four-foot wide opening was broken through the interior of the barn's north elevation wall in order to allow the farmer to extract the silage as needed. The new ramp was capped with a wood frame ramp shed (Photos 29 and 30). Between c. 1881 and c. 1910, the fourth major addition was constructed and was a frame outshed (Photos 25 and 26) that was added to the west end of the north elevation of the c. 1875 addition. By 1910, there was a need for more storage room for silage so a "modern", round, above-grade silo was constructed in the "L" formed by the west wall of the ramp and the north elevation of the barn core. The silo's cement base was below grade and was connected to the lower level of the barn core by a small room or passage with an entry door in the barn core's north elevation wall, just west of the 1881 silo's interior opening.

Spring House (Contributing)

The one-story spring house (Photos 37 and 38) was located south and slightly west of the Squire Cheyney House and faced south. It was erected by 1799 and was constructed of stone with a front gable roof. It featured two small windows at the base of the north (back) elevation as well as a full window in the north elevation gable; and two small windows under the eaves on both the east and west elevations. The door to the spring house was located on the south (front) elevation. At some time after 1850, a one-story, stone addition was made to the south

elevation of the spring house. This addition featured a wide entrance on the west elevation and a small window on the east elevation.

Cheyney Family Cemetery (Contributing)

The Cheyney Family Cemetery was situated on an approximately one-acre lot on a slight rise at the southwest corner of the Cheyney Farm. It was established in c. 1803 and was enclosed with a stone wall with an iron gate in the center of the wall on the west side. The gravestones were mostly made of limestone or marble.

The Other Resources

The stone retaining wall (contributing) was "L" shaped and was located south of the house (Photos 34 and 35). The south wall extended at least 70 feet from east to west and the east wall extended at least 30 feet north from its juncture with the south wall. The stone wall may well date to c. 1797.

The ice house (contributing) was located north of the house. It consisted of a brick-lined, circular underground chamber with a small frame structure over it that had a front gabled roof and a doorway or opening in one of the gables.

The pump house (non-contributing) was located midway south between the house and the barn, and faced south (Photos 36 and 41). It was a one-story, masonry, shed-roofed structure that was constructed in c. 1960.

Current Appearance

Today, the Squire Cheyney Farm buildings stand vacant and open to the elements, except the house which is boarded up. They are in poor to fair condition due to neglect and abandonment. The farm fields are still cultivated.

The Squire Cheyney House (Contributing)

The Squire Cheyney House is a two-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, slate-covered gable-roofed, "L" shaped, stone house consisting of three distinct units with the c. 1797 first period house on the east end of the house, the c. 1815 second period addition in the center, and the c. 1830 third period addition on the west end of the house (Photos 1 through 4). The house retains its c. 1850 appearance and architectural elements and details, including most of its interior and exterior doors and windows, five of its seven fireplaces, and all of its chimneys. The east elevation of the first period house still retains its original pebble-dash stucco (Photo 5). The only changes that have occurred include the removal of the fireplaces in the second period kitchen (Photo 15) and the south parlor in the first period house (Photo 9), the removal of the partition wall between the back-to-back parlors in the first period house, and the replacement of the second addition's north elevation door with an eight-over-eight window.

The Farm Buildings

In c. 1930, the granary caught fire and burned down, leaving only two of its stone walls standing (Photos 31 and 32). On the other hand, the barn retains its c. 1900 appearance except for the east gable wall of the barn which collapsed in c. 1950 and was replaced with vertical wood board siding (Photo 43) and the ramp floor which was rebuilt sometime after 1910, replacing the 1881 silo opening with a reinforced wood floor. At some point in the mid to late Twentieth Century, the c. 1910 silo disappeared, only its cement base is extant today. The spring house and stone retaining wall still retain their c. 1850 appearances. The ice house's wooded roof structure collapsed in the 1940s, leaving the brick-lined underground chamber exposed. In 2009, the chamber was in-filled with dirt. The top of the chamber wall is still visible (Photo 33). The pump house still retains its c. 1960 appearance.

Integrity

In spite of the changes made to it over the years, the Squire Cheyney Farm has retained its integrity. The farm includes a good representative example of a more formal Chester County farmhouse that was added to and changed between c. 1797 and c. 1850 as the needs of the farm family changed. The minimal amount of modern heating, plumbing, and electrical systems in the house has preserved the c. 1815 more formal floor plan to an unusual degree. Because of the lack of these modern intrusions, the house possesses a rich quality that speaks much about the yeoman farmer status of its original owner and later occupants. The farm also includes an excellent example of a Dornbusch Type E Barn that evolved into a Dornbusch Type J Barn with the addition of an extended-supported forebay complete with the stone conical piers that are typical of Chester County barns and moveable forebay floor boards, a rare survivor of an early husbandry practice. Both the Dornbusch Types E and J Barns are still discernible despite the additions made to it between c. 1850 and c. 1910. Two features of the barn are most unusual. First, the outriggers from the pent roof of the Dornbusch Type E barn are still visible on

the barn core's original exterior south elevation wall (Photo 28), now enclosed by the forebay. And second, the original 1881 silo, a very early example of a "cellar mow", is still extant.

In conclusion, the farm as a whole possesses high integrity because it has retained its location and setting, despite the reduction in its acreage; because it manifests a high degree of its original design, materials, and workmanship which represent 115 years of evolution, additions, and changes to both the house and the barn. And because it has retained these five aspects of integrity, it has also retained its feeling of and association with a yeoman farm of the period 1795 to 1910.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
-
-
-

Period of Significance

c. 1795-c. 1910

Significant Dates c. 1797

- c. 1804
- c. 1820
- 1881

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance encompasses the years from the erection of the core of the existing house (c. 1797) until the peak of the agricultural use of the farm (c. 1880), including the years that the most significant construction projects took place: the construction of the Dornbusch Type E stone barn (c. 1800), the construction of the Chester County forebay to the barn which changed the barn to a Dornbusch Type J barn (c. 1820), and the modification of the second period addition (center unit) in c. 1850 which brought the house to its current appearance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Squire Cheyney Farm in Thornbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania meets National Register eligibility Criteria A and C for its local significance as evaluated within the historic context of agriculture and architecture in Thornbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The property's Period of Significance, 1795 to 1910, was chosen because of the vintage of the extant resources and because the farm's peak agricultural production falls within those dates, even though the property has a longer history of use as a farm. The farm illustrates the importance of agriculture to the township and its extant buildings reflect the architectural as well as the agricultural history of the township. The growth of the productivity of the farm is consistent with county-wide agricultural trends throughout the late Eighteenth to mid-Nineteenth Centuries when farms grew from self-sufficient operations to commercial ventures particularly specializing in dairy products. This growth was enhanced by advances in agricultural practices and technology including improvements to farming methods that were introduced starting in the late 1700s: the invention in 1856 of the vacuum condenser, the discovery between 1860 and 1864 that harmful bacteria could be wiped out by heating milk, the introduction in c. 1875 of the silo, the invention in 1879 of milk or cream separators, and the development in 1892 of a cheap and efficient way to determine the butterfat content of milk (Fletcher, 1840-1940, ps. 165-166).

At the same time, the architecture of the township is closely linked to its agricultural heritage and reflects changes in agricultural practices. These changing agricultural practices created the necessity to change both the buildings on the farm and the lay-out of the farm. The changes made to the farm buildings and lay-out are consistent with county-wide architectural trends throughout the mid-Nineteenth Century when farms were physically changed to meet changing agricultural practices. The extant buildings, farm lay-out, and remaining fields and meadows of the Squire Cheyney Farm as described and documented here are representative of the way farms were changed to accommodate the agricultural improvements that were being introduced into the township and the county throughout the late Eighteenth to mid-Nineteenth Centuries.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)*Brief History of Thornbury Township*

Thornbury Township, established in 1687, was one of the first townships to be organized in Chester County, which was established in 1682 along with Bucks and Philadelphia Counties. The township was blessed with fertile, well-watered soils that encouraged the establishment of productive farms. Chester Creek and several of its tributaries flowed through the township which led to the construction of various kinds of mills, including an abundance of grist and sawmills. The township also included heavily-wooded areas which were able to provide a plentiful supply of charcoal; the wooded areas coupled with a ready water supply led to the establishment of at least one forge.

In 1789, Delaware County was created out of the eastern and southeastern section of Chester County. The new county line was drawn through Thornbury Township, leaving approximately three-fourths of the township in Delaware County. Because of this split, all of the mills, the forge, most of the villages and hamlets, a good portion of the earliest buildings, and the majority of the residents ended up in Delaware County. That portion of the township that remained in Chester County was almost exclusively agricultural and became the smallest township, in area, in Chester County.

Thornbury Township remained almost exclusively agricultural through the Second World War. In the mid-1950s, modern suburban tract house developments began to be introduced into the township and by the mid-1960s, Thornbury Township had become a bedroom community for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and West Chester.

Today, Thornbury Township, Chester County encompasses 2,503 acres of which approximately 863 acres are residential, 525 acres are non-residential, 472 are agricultural, 537 are wooded, and 105 are vacant or covered with water. Four working farms still operate within the township boundaries.

Agricultural Context – Chester County Agricultural Development

Before 1800, Chester County farms tended to be general farms. General farms are defined as farms whose income derives from a variety of product sources, rather than from just one or two sources (Fletcher, 1640-1840, p. 8). General farms tended to produce some dairy products, some meat products, and some grain products; as well as such agricultural commodities as fruits, vegetables, eggs, and wool. During this time period, the farmers of Chester County, and particularly of Thornbury Township, used what has been termed the “old method of farming” (Cheyney, 10/26/1796). This method consisted of breaking up the fields in May, crossing or stirring them in August, and sowing them with wheat and rye in September. This process was followed once in three or four years in rotation. In the intermediate years they were pastured. The land would produce from twelve to twenty bushels per acre. Corn was planted, and barley, oats, and flax were sown as were smaller quantities of buckwheat. This planting arrangement used most of the available manure, leaving only a small amount to be used on the meadows and the winter grain fields. This “old way” was followed until the land was exhausted (Cheyney, 10/26/1796).

In the 1790s, Chester County farmers began embracing a new method of farming. It took time for the new method to be universally accepted; however, by 1796, Squire Thomas Cheyney had become an early practitioner and proponent of this new method. He described this new method in a letter to Ann Pennell dated October 26, 1796:

I shall now give you some account of the success in the new method of farming. In March and April we plow our land where we had Indian corn the year before, draw our dung and spread it, and sow our barley, oats, and flax, then break up our tough land, and from the 10th to the 20th of May is about the proper season for planting Indian corn. We then break up a piece of our tough ground for buckwheat, sow it about the middle of July on the tough furrow and harrow it well. Our barley will be ripe about the 20th of July, flax a little sooner, oats a little later. We commonly dung for the last-mentioned spring grain. We plow this again in August and sow our wheat and rye in September; the first two weeks are counted the best. In the month of March following we sow red clover-seed from three quarts to the gallon per acre. About the middle of April we sow about one bushel of the plaster of paris [sic] in the acre. Some do not sow their plaster until the next spring after their wheat crop comes off. Those who intend mowing their clover ground have a heavy roller, made of log or wood, with a pair of shafts, heavy enough for three or four horses to draw. This levels the ground fit for mowing; which seldom yields less than two tons of hay to the acre. (Cheyney, 10/26/1796)

The increase in the yield per acre using the new method, which is still being used today with variations only in crops planted and fertilizers used, was very apparent. This new method of farming had several advantages. First, the farmers who followed the new method could keep a greater number of farm animals, particularly cattle, sheep, and horses, which produced a greater quantity of dung that, in turn, could be turned back onto the soil. Second, it took half as many horses to work the land than under the old method because the ground was considered to be looser and “mellower” (Cheyney, 10/26/1796). And third, the land produced three or four times as much grain and produce, especially orchard products, as it had before (Cheyney, 10/26/1796). Therefore, even smaller holdings could produce both animal products and farm produce – enough for both family use and the market – on a regular basis. This innovation, coupled with the invention of horse-powered threshers and seed drills and improvements to harrows and plows, led to Chester County being one of the most agriculturally productive counties not just in the state, but in the nation, and to the rapid transition from sustenance farming to commercial farming throughout the county.

Cheyney goes on to explain that because of the increase in productivity, there arose a need for bigger barns which many of the practitioners of the new method of farming were constructing. Some of these farmers “take a side of a hill; they dig a large cellar – one side comes out level with the ground – some 50, some 60 feet, and some more in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth, the first story to put their dung in, the second for stabling of horses, cattle, etc. Above this they build a barn about 20 or 22 feet high to the square over the whole, for storing their hay and grain. They have strong floors under their stables, with racks and mangers in each stable, and a trap-door under the manger which they raise and shovel the dung which falls below. These barns they build with stone and lime” (Cheyney, 10/26/1796). According to Cheyney, among other things, this type of barn, where the dung was allowed to rot under cover, produced better manure (Cheyney, 10/26/1796). In fact, Cheyney had increased the productivity of his own farm so much, that by 1804, he and his son, William, had removed their old

frame barn and replace it with a new, stone, English Lake District-type, bank barn (Thornbury Tax Assessment, 1804).

By 1800, Chester County was well-known in the region for its cheese (Lemon, p. 199), although its farms continued to raise sheep and grow various grains. Sheep raising did not start to decline until between 1840 and 1850 (Heathcote, p. 138), at the same time, dairy and beef cattle farming increased. By 1840, Chester County was ranked number one among the southeastern counties in raising beef and dairy livestock (Heathcote, p. 138). By 1850, the County was ranked number one in cheese production; in 1849-1850, 33,012 pounds of cheese were produced by Chester County farms (Heathcote, p. 139 and Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 186).

After 1880, cheese production declined fairly rapidly and most of Chester County's dairy farms began concentrating on butter production. Between 1850 and 1889, Chester County produced more butter than any other county in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Only after 1889 did Lancaster County surpass Chester County in butter production; Chester County then ranked as number two (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 185). By 1850, Chester County was contributing its fair share of the butter known as "Philadelphia prints" which commanded the highest prices in the markets of Philadelphia (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 183). In 1850, Chester County farms produced 2,092,000 pounds of butter (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 185). In 1880, Chester County produced 4,247,000 pounds of butter (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 185 and Heathcote, p. 139).

In 1850, there were fourteen small dairy farms in Thornbury Township which also produced other farm products, mainly for home consumption, although individual farmers may have been producing enough surplus to sell at market. In dairy production, Thornbury Township was striding into the future: at a time when the rest of Chester County was concentrating on cheese production, Thornbury's farms were producing more butter than cheese (7,960 pounds vs. 265 pounds) with more farms (fourteen) producing butter than produced cheese (two, both of which also produced butter). In addition, all of the farms were producing pork products and wheat, some of which was for commercial use. Seven of the farms also raised sheep (which produced a total of 458 pounds of wool) and twelve of the farms were raising meat cattle. Other cash crops being raised by some of the farms were rye and buck wheat; in addition, Irish potatoes were being produced by all the farms while one farm also produced sweet potatoes and ten farms were producing orchard products (1850 Federal Agricultural Census Record, Thornbury).

The Squire Cheyney Farm helped to lead Thornbury Township into the agricultural future. By c. 1820, the farm's production had increased enough to warrant the construction of a stone-posted frame forebay to the south elevation of the stone barn complete with randomly sized and spaced floor boards which enabled the Cheyneys to move them about in order to be able to drop hay down to the cattle below. By 1850, contrary to the county-wide trends, the Cheyney Farm was producing no cheese at all; instead, it produced 600 pounds of butter as its market product. In addition, it produced 200 bushels of wheat, ten bushels of rye, sixty pounds of wool, sixty bushels of Irish potatoes, and ten gallons of wine for home consumption (1850 Federal Agricultural Census Record, Thornbury). Because the farm's production, especially of grain, had continued to grow apace, by 1850, more grain storage space was needed, so a stone granary was added to the east elevation of the barn and a large dormer was added to the south elevation of the barn core's forebay.

By 1870, there were seventeen farms in Thornbury, sixteen small dairy farms and one general farm. The township farms had stopped cheese production altogether and were concentrating on butter production while beginning to move into the fluid milk market; however, all of the farms were producing other farm products, some of which were for market. Eleven of the farms produced 11,165 pounds of butter and five of the farms produced 51,948 gallons of fluid milk. In addition, sixteen of the farms were producing pork products and winter wheat, some of which was for commercial use. Only two of the farms raised sheep (which produced a total of fifty pounds of wool) and five of the farms were also raising cattle. No other cash crops were being raised in the township; however, Irish potatoes were being produced by all the farms and one farm was producing orchard products (1870 Federal Agricultural Census Record, Thornbury).

The Cheyney Farm was, again, helping to lead the township into the future. By 1870, it was producing no butter at all; instead, it produced 1,500 gallons of milk (1870 Federal Agricultural Census Record, Thornbury). This amount was below the township average, but there were extenuating circumstances. Thomas W. Cheyney, the Squire's grandson, had died suddenly at the age of 53 years in 1866. His estate was not finally settled until 1875, when the farm was sold to Thomas H. Dallett. Between 1866 and 1875, the status of the farm was in flux due to the uncertainty of its future and so its production dropped. Nevertheless, at some point during this time period, the spring house had been enlarged to accommodate the switch to fluid milk production.

By 1880, there were sixteen small dairy farms in Thornbury which also produced other farm products, mainly for home consumption, although individual farmers may have been producing enough surplus to sell at market. The township farms had now focused their attention on fluid milk production, although they were still producing butter. Ten of the farms produced 166,360 gallons of fluid milk and seven of the farms produced 20,100 pounds of butter (one farm produced both butter and milk). All of the farms were raising meat cattle as well as chickens while nine of them were also raising other types of poultry. These farms produced a total of 1,675 dozen eggs. Fourteen of the farms were producing pork products and fifteen of the farms were producing wheat, some of which was for commercial use. Four of the farms raised sheep (which produced a total of 1,335 pounds of wool). No other cash crops were being raised in the township; however, Irish potatoes were being produced by fourteen of the farms and one farm was producing orchard products (1880 Federal Agricultural Census Record, Thornbury).

By 1880, the Squire Cheyney Farm had rebounded from the death of Thomas W. Cheyney. In fact, the farm continued to be a productive dairy farm at least until Thomas Dallett's death in 1910. In 1880, not only did the farm produce 26,000 gallons of milk, it also produced 200 dozen eggs, a sign of the direction the future of agriculture in Chester County would take in the mid-Twentieth Century. The farm also produced other products, some of which may have been for the market. These products included 600 bushels of Irish potatoes (1880 Federal Agricultural Census Record, Thornbury).

Between 1875 and 1910, Thomas Dallett made several improvements to the farm buildings in order to keep up with and encourage its growth in agricultural production. These improvements included the construction in c. 1875 of the large frame addition to the barn's west elevation and the extension of the frame forebay across the front elevation of this addition. In 1881, Dallett constructed what was probably one of the first silos in the township, if not in the county. Silos were introduced to the United States around 1875; the first silo in Pennsylvania was constructed in 1880. By 1885, there were about 2,000 silos in Pennsylvania. Early silos were built below ground and were shallow "cellar mows." By 1887, silos were being constructed above ground and were made of wood with the silage weighted down by a covering of dirt or sawdust. Round silos were not introduced until about 1890 and by 1900, most farmers were purchasing ready-made silos that the manufacturers erected on site for the farmer. Silos helped to modernize dairy farming by providing effective storage for the succulent fodder needed by dairy cows in order to be able to produce milk all year round. This single invention made year-round dairying profitable (Fletcher, 1840-1940, ps. 179-180). Dallett's silo was constructed under the ramp on the north elevation of the barn core while a shed was added to the ramp. Silage was added to the silo through an opening in the barn ramp floor and was extracted from the silo through a four-foot wide opening on the interior of the barn's north elevation wall. Silos were such a new concept to farming at the time of the Dallett silo's construction that the Daily Local News felt compelled to explain to its readers what exactly a silo was and its purpose (Daily Local News, 6/1/1881). Dallett also added a wooden outshed to the west end of the north elevation. By 1910, the farm needed more storage room for silage so a "modern", round, above-grade silo was constructed in the "L" formed by the west wall of the barn ramp and the north elevation wall of the barn core. The silo's cement base was below grade and was connected to the lower level of the barn core by a small room or passage with an entry door in the barn core's north elevation wall, just west of the 1881 silo's interior opening.

After 1900, butter production rapidly declined in the county as the market for fluid milk increased and western butter overtook the eastern butter market (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 190). Chester County, as would be expected because of its nearness to the Philadelphia market, was also a leader in fluid milk production. In 1870, when fluid milk began being shipped in bulk to the cities, Chester County shipped 1,598,000 gallons to Philadelphia. By 1890, the county was shipping 20,000,000 gallons of fluid milk (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 195). In fact, by 1900, Pennsylvania was ranked as second among all the states in the value of dairy products, third in market (fluid) milk, third in butter production, and fourth in cheese production (Fletcher, 1840-1940, p. 200).

While Chester County had become the number one dairy producer in Southeastern Pennsylvania by the mid-1800s, there were almost as many general farms in the county as there were dairy farms. Unfortunately, unlike dairy farming, little research has been done on general farming in Chester County, so little is known about what constituted a successful general farm, and what the annual average output was at any given time. However, it is known that farms that specialized in dairying evolved from general farms. By the mid-Nineteenth Century, some general farms were emphasizing dairying while others, especially the smaller farms, continued to emphasize general farming. The coexistence of general farms and farms emphasizing dairying may have encouraged, as the Nineteenth Century wore on, the development of the large, highly specialized dairy farms that became almost ubiquitous in Chester County in the early Twentieth Century. The general farms were capable of supplying the dairy farmers with all the agricultural by-products (except milk) that their families needed but that they were no

longer able to produce and thus the general farms formed a support system for the dairy farms, enabling them to concentrate on cheese, butter, and milk production.

After World War I, dairy production in Chester County began to decline and both the dairy farmers and the general farmers began looking for other ways to keep their farms productive. One way was to go into chicken production. Chicken farming was especially popular with farms with smaller acreages as chickens took up less room in land mass than milk or beef cows. Also, chicken production was less labor intensive than grain, fruit, or vegetable farming. As the large dairy farms began to be broken up as a result of the Great Depression, dairy farmers as well as general farmers turned to poultry production. Consequently, chicken farms flourished in Chester County from about 1930 through the 1960s, when suburban development pressures began to take their toll on the farm lands throughout the county.

Architectural Context – Architecture in Thornbury Township

As the farms in Thornbury Township grew and changed with advances in agricultural technology and practices, many of the pre-1800 buildings were either torn down and replaced with more modern buildings, or were added on to and changed until their pre-1800 characters became unrecognizable. In addition, outbuildings were erected or enlarged to meet the changing needs of the farmers and their families. Outbuildings that were added include silos, milk houses, and pump houses and such outbuildings as chicken coops and spring houses were enlarged to accommodate the increased production of the farms.

The Squire Cheyney Farm reflects these changes both in its agricultural architecture and in its domestic architecture. Over time, the Cheyney Farm's agricultural buildings were modified, changed, and replaced to accommodate the changing needs of the farm and its growing production. The farm's barn was added onto in order to create room for increased dairy herds and the increase in grain yields, a larger chicken coop was constructed to accommodate larger flocks, and the spring house was enlarged to accommodate larger milk yields. As sanitation became an increasing concern and modern technology was introduced to the farm, a milk house was added to the barn as was a silo, and eventually, a pump house and water ram were added to help carry much-needed water to the farm buildings.

English-influenced barns have not been studied as extensively as Swiss and German-influenced barns have been so there is far less reliable information as to when they first made their appearance in Pennsylvania. Since this part of Chester County was settled predominately by English immigrants, it is presumed that they brought their English barn form and construction techniques with them. Therefore, it is generally understood that the English Lake District barn type was introduced to Chester County no later than the mid-1700s. Over time, the English barn forms were modified as the farmers' needs changed, and as ideas were exchanged among the members of the various immigrant groups, including the Swiss and Germans. Consequently, forebays began being attached to early barn types by the mid-1700s. Eventually, new barn types emerged that included a forebay as part of the barn plan.

The Cheyney Farm barn was built originally in c. 1804 as a stone, English Lake District-type, bank barn (Dornbusch Type E), complete with a pent roof on its south (front) elevation. By c. 1820, the farm production warranted a bigger barn, so an extended-supported-forebay, complete with stone conical supports typical of Chester County barns and movable floor boards, was added to the south (front) elevation of the barn. With the addition of this forebay, the barn was transformed into a Chester County Stone-Posted-Forebay Barn, also known as a Dornbusch Type J Barn (Ensminger, ps. 87-89). As far as can be ascertained, the Squire Cheyney Barn is the only English Lake District/Dornbusch Type J Barn in the township. The other forebay barns still extant in the township do not appear to have started as English Lake District barns.

For the purposes of showing the domestic architectural development of Thornbury Township in correlation to its agriculture, its architectural history has been divided into five periods: the first period of early settlement, 1682-1749; the second period of traditional agricultural practices, 1750-1799; the third period of early modern agricultural practices, 1800-1849; the fourth period of peak agricultural production, 1850-1949; and the fifth period of early suburbanization, 1950-1960. According to a historic resource inventory recently conducted for the township (2008-2009), there are only two houses extant from the first period of development, there are seven houses dated to the second period of development, there are fourteen houses dated from the third period of development, there are thirty-seven houses dated from the fourth period of development, and there are ninety houses dated from the fifth period of development. These figures correspond to the rise and fall of agriculture as the primary occupation in the township. They also show the boom in development after World War II that led to

its rapid transformation into a bedroom community for the surrounding industrial and commercial centers of Philadelphia and West Chester, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware.

Of the seven extant houses built in Thornbury Township in the second period of development, one is a double-pile, two-bay, three-story, stucco-over-stone, bank house; one is a two-bay, one-story, single-cell, stone house that may in fact have originally been built as an outbuilding of some sort, one is a double-pile, two-bay, three-story, stucco-over-stone house that appears to have been remodelled in the late Twentieth Century and so has lost a certain amount of its integrity, and four are double-pile, three-bay, two-and-a-half story, stone houses. These last four appear to have high integrity. All of them have had later additions made to them as the needs of the owners changed. They all have a central front entrance; however, three of them have three wall openings on the first floor with two openings above which is typical of late Eighteenth Century domestic folk architecture. Also typical of late Eighteenth Century folk architecture, the fenestration of the back elevations does not reflect that of the front elevations.

On the other hand, the fourth house, the Squire Cheyney Farmhouse, has a more formal, symmetrical three openings per floor on both front and back elevations. At the same time, the house had a typical three-cell plan with a hall on the west side of the house and back-to-back parlors on the east side. The formality of the house's exterior reflects the social and financial position of Squire Cheyney who, among other things, was a well respected farmer and Justice of the Peace. When he built his new house in c. 1797, he may very well have opted for a more formal house, without the ostentation of stylish elements. However, Cheyney always regarded himself first and foremost as a farmer, so, while opting for a formal exterior, he may have chosen a more practical interior, reflecting his practicality and frugality as a farmer. Of the seven houses still extant from the second period of Thornbury's development, only the Squire Cheyney Farmhouse has any hint of formality in its appearance.

The Cheyney Farmhouse also reflects the changing needs of the subsequent generations of the Cheyney family. By 1815, there were two families living in the house; Squire Cheyney's widow, and his son and his family. This situation led to the erection of a chambered-hall addition to the west elevation of Squire Cheyney's "new" house (hereinafter referred to as the second period addition) and the modification of the first period house's floor plan. The modified floor plan consisted of four units, an entrance foyer with one room behind it and two rooms, back to back, to the side. In c. 1830, a small, one-and-a-half story addition was made to the west elevation of the second period addition. And finally, in c. 1850, Thomas W. Cheyney (Squire Cheyney's grandson) raised the back roof of the second period addition in order to create more space in the attic of that addition. All of these additions and changes were made to the house to accommodate the changing needs of the families living in the house. These needs were based, at least in part, on the growth of and changes to the farm's production.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

History of Squire Cheyney Farm

On January 15 and 16, 1724, John Beller by his deeds of lease and release conveyed to two brothers, John [II] and Thomas [I] Cheyney, 1500 acres of land located in Thornbury Township, Chester County that were watered by the Chester Creek. Two years later, presumably after they had had a chance to clear some of the land and establish at least one homestead, the brothers divided the 1500 acres between themselves. Thomas received 200 acres along Chester Creek on the east side of the 1500 acres and 500 acres encompassing the west end of the 1500 acres. John received 800 contiguous acres in the center of the 1500-acre tract (Hunter Map). Unfortunately, Thomas died in 1728, leaving a young wife and two twin daughters to survive him. In his will, he directed that his wife Elizabeth be given sixty acres of his land and John fifty of his 200-acre tract on the Chester Creek, and the rest be sold to provide for his wife and daughters. He named Elizabeth and John as his Executors (Chester County Administration Papers #320). Elizabeth chose to take sixty acres out of the southwest corner of Thomas's 500-acre tract. In 1729, John and Elizabeth then sold the remaining 150 acres of the 200-acre tract to John Yarnall. At the same time, John Cheyney sold to John Yarnall 156 acres off the eastern end of his 800 acres which were more or less contiguous with the 150 acres. John Cheyney then acquired the remaining 440 acres of his brother's 500-acre tract. In 1730, Elizabeth Cheyney married Jacob Vernon, the Cheyneys' neighbor directly south of their holdings and moved her young family to his household. The sixty acres bequeathed to her by Thomas Cheyney was sold to Anthony Arnold (Hunter Map).

John Cheyney [II] married Ann Hickman in 1730. His eldest child, Thomas Cheyney [II], was born on his father's farm in Thornbury Township, Chester County, on December 12, 1731. John Cheyney [II] died in 1745, bequeathing his 500-acre farm to his four sons and directing that when they had all come of age, the farm was to be equally divided among them (Chester County Administration Papers #951). His wife Ann died in 1772

(Chester County Administration Papers #2673). On December 26, 1755, Thomas [II] married his first wife, Mary Taylor. Between 1756 and 1760, they had three children. In 1760, Thomas [II] and his three brothers, having all come of age, divided their father's farm amongst themselves. Thomas [II] acquired the 150 acres with his father's house situated on it (Chester County Deed Book W, p. 157). Between 1760 and 1766, he and his wife had three more children; Mary Taylor Cheyney then died in 1766. Thomas [II] married his second wife, Mary Vernon, in 1769. Between 1769 and 1773, they had three children; his youngest being his last son, William. All of Thomas Cheyney [II]'s children survived to adulthood.

By 1777, Cheyney had begun to participate in community life. On April 14, 1777, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester. From this time until his death in 1811, he acted intermittently as a Justice of the Peace.

When the American Revolutionary War swept into Chester County, Thomas Cheyney [II] began his career as an active local patriot. On September 11, 1777, while General Washington was engaged with the British Army at Chads Ford on the Brandywine Creek, several Patriots, including Thomas Cheyney [II], reported to Washington and his staff that they had seen a column of the British Army not only cross the Brandywine Creek further north than anticipated by the Americans, but continue to march south and east in a flanking movement that would bring them down on the Americans in an unexpected maneuver. Possibly because of the effort he had made to warn Washington, one month later on October 16, 1777, Cheyney was appointed a sub-lieutenant (a civilian post) for Chester County and in that capacity he was responsible for organizing and equipping the militia. This capacity he carried out faithfully, reporting regularly on his endeavors. He quickly became known for his organizing abilities and willingness to further the American efforts towards independence. On October 21, 1777, he was appointed a commissioner to seize the personal property of those persons who were thought to be unfriendly to the American cause. On December 16, 1777, Cheyney was appointed, with others, to take subscriptions for the Continental Loan (which financed the American Army and the fight, both military and otherwise, for independence). On May 6, 1778, he was appointed an agent for forfeited estates to seize and dispose of the real estate of persons accused of treason to the American cause. On March 30, 1780, Cheyney was re-commissioned a sub-lieutenant for Chester County. As a result of his three or more years of hard work on behalf of the American cause, on October 13, 1784, he was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (Ashmead & Cope, ps. 292-294).

After the Revolutionary War ended, Cheyney continued to work on behalf of his country. Cheyney was appointed to the Pennsylvania Ratifying Convention which was formed in order to ratify the newly created Constitution of the United States. The Ratifying Convention met in Philadelphia on November 21, 1787. Pennsylvania ratified the United States Constitution on December 12, 1787, making it the second state to do so (Jensen, p. 616).

By 1796, William Cheyney, Thomas [II]'s youngest son, had begun working on his father's farm. Sometime between 1796 and 1799, William married Elizabeth Jones; the young couple proposed to stay on the farm with Thomas [II] and his wife. In response, in 1797, Thomas [II] had a three-bay, two-and-a-half story, stone house constructed on a small rise above an unnamed tributary to the Chester Creek (Thornbury Tax Assessments, 1796 and 1799, and Wills and Administration Papers #5686). Thomas [II] and his extended family moved into the new house upon its completion. It is not known what happened to the first house on the property. By 1799, Thomas had erected a stone spring house (Thornbury Tax Assessment, 1799) and in c. 1804, Thomas and William had replaced their old frame barn with an English Lake District-type barn, also known as a Dornbusch Type E (Thornbury Tax Assessment, 1804).

Thomas Cheyney [II] died on January 12, 1811 and was buried in the family cemetery which he had established in 1803 at the southeastern corner of his farm. By the time of his death, he had come to be known as "Squire Cheyney". Soon after the Squire's death, William erected an addition (hereinafter referred to as the second period addition) to the west elevation of the "new" house and modified the first period house's first floor plan in order to accommodate both his family and his mother's household.

In c. 1820, William added a Chester County stone-posted-forebay to the south (front) elevation of the barn and in c. 1830, he erected another addition (hereinafter referred to as the third period addition) to the house which was added to the west elevation of the second period addition. William died in 1831 and bequeathed his 160-acre farm to his two sons Rufus and Thomas W. [III] Cheyney (Chester County Administration Papers #8628). On June 3, 1837, Rufus conveyed his interest in their father's farm to his brother Thomas [III] (Deed Book S4, p. 508). In c. 1850, Thomas [III] added a stone granary to the east elevation of the barn and a large dormer to the south elevation of the forebay. Around the same time, he also modified the Cheyney House by having the north

(back) elevation of the second period addition raised, which truncated the roof on that elevation, in order to make more headroom in the attic. Then he had the house's roof covered with slate shingles and the cornices of the first period house and the second period addition rebuilt with a double line of brick corbelling. He also had the original front porch replaced with a shed-roofed, frame half porch centered on the middle three bays of the first period house and the second period addition. Thomas may also have been responsible for the addition to the spring house.

On June 1, 1866, Thomas W. Cheyney suddenly died at the age of 53 years, leaving his wife with several children. He had not written a will; so, between 1866 and 1875, his administrators struggled to settle his estate (Chester County Orphan's Court, Decedents, 1866). Their efforts ended with a Sheriff's sale in 1875 (Sheriff's Deed Docket 7, p. 380).

On December 1, 1875, Thomas H. Dallett, a merchant from Philadelphia, bought the Squire Cheyney Farm to be his country estate (Deed Book S8, p. 140). Soon after his purchase, Dallett had constructed a frame addition to the west elevation of the barn, complete with an extension of the forebay across the south elevation of the addition. In 1881, he had a silo built (Daily Local News, June 1, 1881) which was located under the barn ramp. Between 1881 and 1910, Dallett had a frame outshed added to the west end of the barn's north elevation. And by 1910, a modern, round, above-ground silo with a cement base had been erected on the north elevation of the barn, just west of the ramp.

Between 1910 and 1940, the next generation of Dalletts replaced the first addition's north elevation door with an eight-over-eight window. The last generation of Dalletts erected the pump house in c. 1960.

Summation of Significance

As one of only four remaining farms in Thornbury Township, the Squire Cheyney Farm is eligible at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the early to middle period of the township's agricultural history. The farm, particularly the farm buildings, as it appears today reflects the changes in agricultural practices and production in the township from 1795 through 1910.

The introduction of the new method of farming by Squire Cheyney in the 1790s led to the erection of a new stone bank barn in c. 1804. As William and Thomas W. Cheyney followed in the Squire's footsteps in the 1810s through 1860s, their efforts created more demand for more space which led to two major additions to the barn, including the Chester County stone-posted-forebay and the granary. In the 1870s through the 1910s, Thomas Dallett continued the innovations at the farm with the expansion of the barn to the west, and the construction of two silos, the earliest one of which is still extant, and the chicken coop (no longer extant). Only one of the significant outbuildings, the chicken coop, has been removed, leaving the farm to look much as it did at the time of Thomas Dallett's death in 1910.

The Squire Cheyney Farm is eligible at the local level under Criterion C because the farmhouse is a good representative example of a more formal late-Eighteenth Century Chester County farmhouse and the barn embodies distinctive and unusual characteristics of barn construction in Thornbury Township. First, the farmhouse is a good representative example of a more formal late-Eighteenth Century Chester County farmhouse because it evinces a more formal appearance with its matching symmetrical front and back elevations than the other extant farmhouses in the township from the same time period. This formal appearance is continued in the interior of the house with its more formal four-cell first floor plan that provided a formal entryway into the house.

Second, the barn is distinctive for four reasons. First, the evolution of the Pennsylvania Barn, and the specific Chester County Barn subtype, can be followed by studying its structure and architecture. The barn was originally constructed in c. 1804 as an English Lake District influenced barn (Dornbusch Type E) and then had a subtype of an extended supported-forebay added (in c. 1820) to its front elevation transforming the existing barn into a Chester County Stone-Posted-Forebay Barn (Dornbusch Type J). Second, in spite of the addition of the forebay, the Lake District-type barn is still discernible within the forebay. Third, the forebay is distinctive in its own right. It exhibits relatively early conical stone supports (common in Chester County) and it retains in the forebay its moveable floorboards which allowed the farmer to throw loose hay to the livestock below. And fourth, the barn still retains its first silo which is an early type known as a "cellar mow". No other barns in the township were constructed or have evolved in the same way, nor have they retained so many of their early elements.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

PUBLISHED SOURCES

- Arthur, Eric and Dudley Witney. Barns: A Vanishing Landmark in North America. Greenwich, Conn.: New York Graphic Society, Ltd. 1972.
- Ashmead, Henry Graham. History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Phila.: L. H. Everts and Company, 1884.
- Bowen, Catherine Drinker. Miracle at Philadelphia, the Story of the Constitutional Convention May to September 1787. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1966.
- Breou's Original Series of Farm Maps, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: W. H. Kirk & Co., 1883.
- Bridgens, H. F., and A. R. Witmer. Atlas of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, Pa.: A. R. Witmer, 1873.
- Brunskill, R. W. Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture. London: Faber and Faber, 1987.
- Brunskill, R. W. Traditional Buildings of Britain, an Introduction to Vernacular Architecture. Enlarged ed. London: Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1992.
- Burns, Deborah Stephens and Richard J. Webster. Pennsylvania Architecture the Historic American Buildings Survey with Catalogue Entries 1933-1990. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 2000.
- Cope, Gilbert and Henry Graham Ashmead. Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania. Vol. II. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1904.
- Ensminger, Robert F. The Pennsylvania Barn, Its Origin, Evolution and Distribution in North America. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.
- Fletcher, Stevenson Whitcomb. Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1840-1940. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1953.
- Frens and Frens, LLC, Restoration Architects and G. H. Weaver Structural Engineering Consultant. "Conditions Assessment Report for the Farmhouse and Barn, Squire Cheyney Farm." West Chester, Pa.: Frens and Frens LLC Restoration Architects, October 5, 2006. Please Note: Dale Frens of Frens and Frens Restoration Architects kindly gave us permission to use his first floor plan from the Conditions Assessment Report as the basis for the floor plans for this nomination.
- Futhey, J. Smith and Gilbert Cope. History of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881; reprint, Evansville, Ill.: Whippoorwill Publications for Chester County Historical Society, 1986.
- Heathcote, C. W. & Lucile Shenk, eds. A History of Chester County Pennsylvania. Harrisburg: National Historical Association, Inc., 1932.
- Jensen, Merrill, ed. The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution. Vol. II. Ratification of the Constitution by the States, Pennsylvania. Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1976.
- Jordan, John W., LL.D. A History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Its People. Vol. 1. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914.
- Klamkin, Charles. Barns: Their History, Preservation, and Restoration. New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc. 1973.
- Lake, D. J., and S. N. Beers. Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Lake and Beers, 1860.

Bibliography, Continued.

PUBLISHED SOURCES, Continued

Lemon, James T. The Best Poor Man's Country A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1972.

Map of the Township of Thornbury Showing the Early Grants and Patents. Phila.: Thomas Hunter, Lith. Thornbury 15. No date.

Nagy, John Charles and Penny Teaf Goulding, compilers. Acres of Quakers, an Architectural and Cultural History of Willistown Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, from First Settlement through 1900. Malvern: Willistown Township Historical Commission, 2006.

Painter, Samuel, and J. L. Bowen. Map of Chester County, Pennsylvania. West Chester, Pa.: Painter and Bowen, 1847.

Raymond, Eleanor. Early Domestic Architecture of Pennsylvania. West Chester, Pa.: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1977.

Schiffer, Margaret Berwind. Survey of Chester County, Pennsylvania, Architecture: 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries. Exton, Pa.: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1976.

Sloane, Eric. An Age of Barns. Excerpt published by Natural History, New York: American Natural History Museum, 1976.

Stevens, S. K. Pennsylvania History in Outline. 4th ed. Revised by Donald H. Kent. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1976.

Thomson, W. W., ed. Chester County and Its People. New York: The Union History Co., 1898.

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

CHESTER COUNTY ARCHIVES, GOVERNMENT SERVICES CENTER, WEST GOSHEN, PA.

Chester County Deed Books, 1684-1900 (Books "A" through "Z15"). Microfilm.

Chester County Orphan's Court Papers, "Thomas W. Cheyney [III]'s Estate". Orphan's Court – Decedents, 1866. Microfilm.

Chester County Tax Records, Provincial Tax Assessment of 1765, Thornbury Township. Photocopy.

Chester County Tax Records, Provincial Tax Assessment of 1767, Thornbury Township. Photocopy.

Chester County Tax Records, Federal Supplies Tax Assessment of 1783, Thornbury Township. Photocopy.

Chester County Tax Records, Chester County Triennial Tax Assessments, Thornbury Township, 1796-1802. Photocopy.

Chester County Tax Records, Chester County Triennial Tax Assessments, Thornbury Township, 1808-1811. Microfilm.

Chester County Wills and Administration Papers, "Ann Cheyney's Will." Administration Papers #2673. January 10, 1772. Microfilm.

Chester County Wills and Administration Papers, "John Cheyney [II]'s Will." Administration Papers #951. August 1, 1745. Microfilm.

Chester County Wills and Administration Papers, "Thomas Cheyney [I]'s Will." Administration Papers #320. August 30, 1728. Microfilm.

Bibliography, Continued.

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES, Continued

CHESTER COUNTY ARCHIVES, Continued

Chester County Wills and Administration Papers, "Thomas Cheyney [III]'s Will." Administration Papers #5686. January 21, 1811. Microfilm.

Chester County Wills and Administration Papers, "William Cheyney's Will." Administration Papers #8628. May 17, 1831. Microfilm.

Chester County Wills and Administration Papers, "Thomas H. Dallett's Estate." Administration Papers #32625. September 8, 1910.

"History of the Townships and Boroughs of Chester County, Pennsylvania." no date. Photocopy.

CHESTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE, ELI KAHN BUILDING, WEST CHESTER, PA.

Chester County Deed Books, 1925-2007 (from Book "A16" on), Chester County Recorder of Deeds Office. Microfilm.

Chester County Tax Assessment Maps, 2008, Tax Parcel Map #66-02-41, #66-02-41.4 and #66-02-55, Chester County Tax Assessment Office.

CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY, WEST CHESTER, PA.

"History", "Lands", Thornbury Township Newspaper Clipping Files.

"A. Dallett", "G. Dallett", "T. Dallett", "T. Cheyney", "Thomas Cheyney", "W. Cheyney", "R. Cheyney". Family Newspaper Clipping Files.

United States Department of Commerce, "Schedule 4: 1850 Federal Agricultural Census". Chester County, Thornbury Township. Microfilm.

United States Department of Commerce, "Schedule 3: 1870 Federal Agricultural Census". Chester County, Thornbury Township. Microfilm.

United States Department of Commerce, "Schedule 2: 1880 Federal Agricultural Census". Chester County, Thornbury Township. Microfilm.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cheyney, Thomas, Thornbury, to Anne Pennell, England, July 1796. Transcription in Thomas Cheyney's Hand. Photocopy.

Cheyney, Thomas, Thornbury, to Anne Pennell, England, 26 October 1796. Transcription in Thomas Cheyney's Hand. Photocopy.

INTERVIEWS

Frens, Dale. Interview with Jane E. Dorchester, 1/2009.

INTERNET SOURCES

www.arch.state.pa.us. "Chester County", "Birmingham Township", "Thornbury Township", "Westtown Township", and "Other Architecture". January, 2009.

www.arch.state.pa.us. "Delaware County", "Chadds Ford Township", "Thornbury Township", and "Other Architecture". January, 2009.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency

Squire Cheyney Farm
Name of Property

Chester County, Pa.
County and State

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 # _____

Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

PLEASE NOTE: ALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THIS NOMINATION WERE PRINTED USING EPSON ULTRACHROME K3 INKS ON EPSON PREMIUM LUSTER PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER. ALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE AT LEAST 3000x2000 PIXELS AT 300 PPI.

Name of Property: Squire Cheyney Farm

City or Vicinity: Thornbury Township

County: Chester

State: Pennsylvania

- PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 43:** South Elevation, Squire Cheyney House, looking North, showing the c. 1830
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007) Third Period Addition on the left, the c. 1815 Second Period Addition in the center, and the c. 1797 First Period House on the right
- PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 43:** East Elevation, Squire Cheyney House, looking West
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)
- PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 43:** North Elevation, Squire Cheyney House, looking South
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 43:** West and South Elevations, Squire Cheyney House, looking Northeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 43:** Close-up, East Elevation, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House,
(Dale Frens, 2006) showing original pebble-dash stucco, looking West
- PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 43:** Close-up, South Elevation, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House,
(Dale Frens, 2006) showing original stone flashing course with rubble stone below, indicating a First Period porch with ceiling, looking Northwest
- PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 43:** Close-up, North Elevation, c. 1815 Second Period Addition, Squire Cheyney
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) House, showing difference in stonework indicating Fourth Period raised roof looking South
- PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 43:** Close-up, South Elevation, Squire Cheyney House, showing brick corbelled
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) cornice, looking North
- PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 43:** Interior, South Parlor, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House,
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) looking South
- PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 43:** Interior, North Parlor, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House,
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) looking Northeast
- PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 43:** Interior, Dining Room, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House,
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) looking Southwest
- PHOTOGRAPH 12 of 43:** Interior, Foyer, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House, looking East
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 13 of 43:** Interior, Main Staircase from Second Floor Landing, c. 1797 First Period House,
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) Squire Cheyney House, looking South
- PHOTOGRAPH 14 of 43:** Interior, Kitchen, c. 1815 Second Period Addition, Squire Cheyney House,
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008) looking Northeast

Photographs:

PLEASE NOTE: ALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THIS NOMINATION WERE PRINTED USING EPSON ULTRACHROME K3 INKS ON EPSON PREMIUM LUSTER PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER. ALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE AT LEAST 3000x2000 PIXELS AT 300 PPI.

Name of Property: Squire Cheyney Farm

City or Vicinity: Thornbury Township

County: Chester

State: Pennsylvania

- PHOTOGRAPH 15 of 43:** Interior, Kitchen, c. 1815 Second Period Addition, Squire Cheyney House, looking West
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 16 of 43:** Interior, Winder Staircase from Second Floor, c. 1815 Second Period Addition, Squire Cheyney House, looking South
(Dale Frens, 2006)
- PHOTOGRAPH 17 of 43:** Interior, c. 1830 Third Period Addition, Squire Cheyney House, looking Northeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 18 of 43:** Interior, Northeast Second Floor Chamber, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire (J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
Cheyney House, looking Northeast
- PHOTOGRAPH 19 of 43:** Interior, Southeast Second Floor Chamber, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House, looking Southeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 20 of 43:** Interior, Southwest Second Floor Chamber, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House, showing attic door, looking Southeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 21 of 43:** Interior, Southwest Second Floor Chamber, c. 1797 First Period House, Squire Cheyney House, showing doorway into Second Floor Chamber, Second Period Addition, looking Southwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 22 of 43:** Interior, Second Floor Chamber, c. 1815 Second Period Addition, Squire Cheyney House, looking Northwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 23 of 43:** South Elevation, Barn, looking Northeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)
- PHOTOGRAPH 24 of 43:** South and East Elevations, Barn, showing dormer, notice stone conical post to right of dormer, looking Northwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 25 of 43:** North Elevation, Barn, showing outshed on right and ramp shed on left with c. 1804 Barn north elevation wall in background, looking South
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 26 of 43:** North and West Elevations, Barn, notice outshed foreground, ramp shed left background, looking Southeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 27 of 43:** West Elevation, Barn, showing outshed on left, looking East
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 28 of 43:** Close-up, South Elevation c. 1804 Barn, showing surviving flashing course and outriggers for the original English Lake District type barn pent roof, looking Northeast
(Dale Frens, 2006)
- PHOTOGRAPH 29 of 43:** Close-up, North Elevation, Barn, showing ramp shed in center with c. 1804 Barn north elevation wall in background, looking South
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)

Photographs:

PLEASE NOTE: ALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THIS NOMINATION WERE PRINTED USING EPSON ULTRACHROME K3 INKS ON EPSON PREMIUM LUSTER PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER. ALL OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE AT LEAST 3000x2000 PIXELS AT 300 PPI.

Name of Property: Squire Cheyney Farm

City or Vicinity: Thornbury Township

County: Chester

State: Pennsylvania

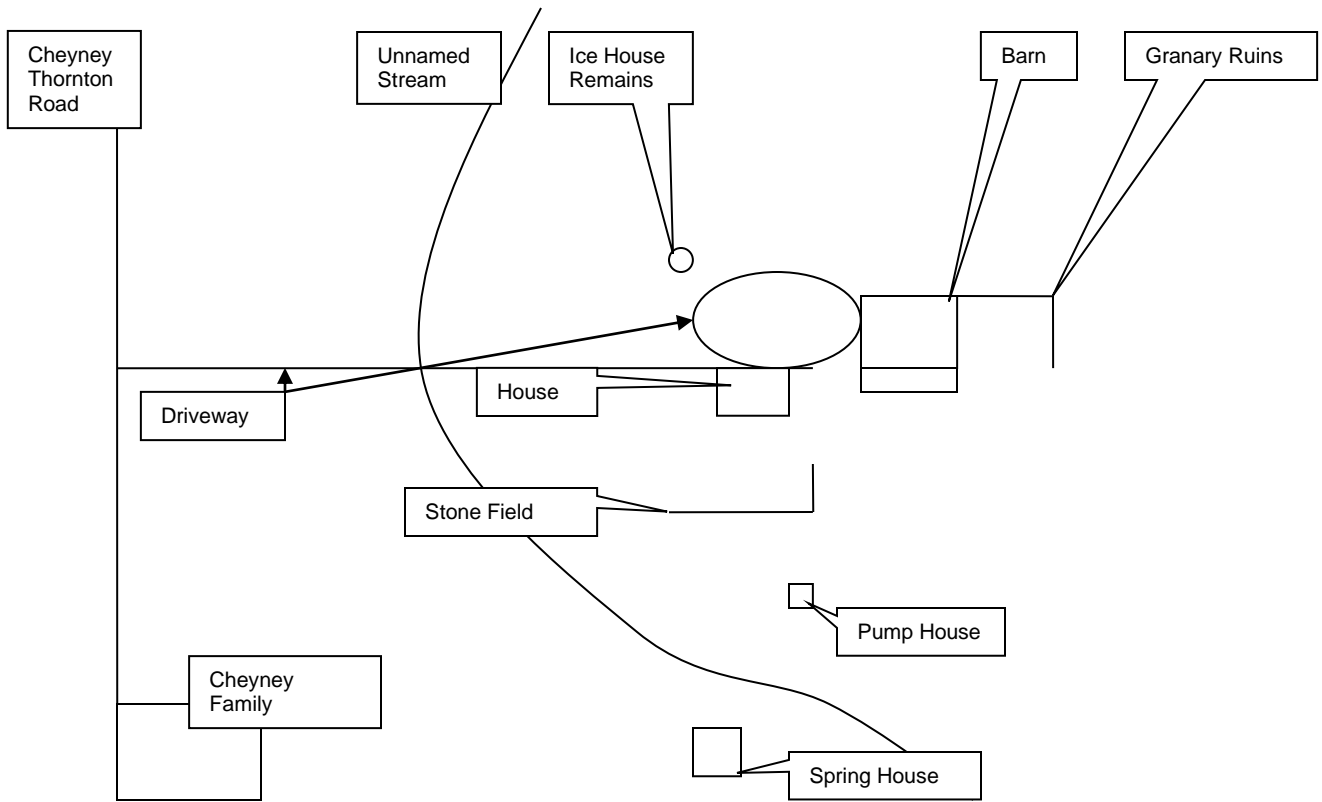
- PHOTOGRAPH 30 of 43:** Detail, North Elevation, Barn, showing barn ramp shed cross-gable with c. 1804 Barn north elevation wall in background, looking Southeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2006)
- PHOTOGRAPH 31 of 43:** Granary Ruins, notice stone conical post, left center, looking Northeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)
- PHOTOGRAPH 32 of 43:** Granary Ruins with North and East Elevations of Barn in background, notice 1881 silo vent under ramp shed, looking Southwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)
- PHOTOGRAPH 33 of 43:** Filled-in Ice House, looking Northwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 34 of 43:** Close-up, Stone Retaining Wall with Farmhouse in Background, looking Northwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 35 of 43:** Stone Retaining Wall with Farmhouse in Background, looking Northwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 36 of 43:** West and South Elevations, Pump House, looking Northeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)
- PHOTOGRAPH 37 of 43:** East and North Elevations, Spring House, looking Southwest
(Dale Frens, 2006)
- PHOTOGRAPH 38 of 43:** West Elevation, Spring House, looking East
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 39 of 43:** View from Cheyney Thornton Road, Driveway into Squire Cheyney Farm, looking East
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 40 of 43:** View from South Meadow, Squire Cheyney House in background on left and Barn in background on right, looking Northeast
(Jane E. Dorchester, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 41 of 43:** View, Pump House in foreground, Barn in right background (Squire Cheyney House is among trees, left background), looking Northeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)
- PHOTOGRAPH 42 of 43:** Driveway Termination, East Elevation, Barn in background on left, East and North Elevations, Squire Cheyney House on right, looking Southeast
(J. Christopher Lang, 2008)
- PHOTOGRAPH 43 of 43:** View, East Elevation, Granary Ruins with East Elevation, Barn, in background, showing frame siding, looking Northwest
(J. Christopher Lang, 2007)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Site Plan/Photograph Map

Barn and Farm Photographs



House Exterior Photographs

