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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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Goshenville Historic District

other names/site number Goshenville

2. Location

street & number Mainly along North Chester Road at intersection with Paoli Pike

N/A not for publication

city, town East Goshen Township

N/A vicinity

state PA code PA county Chester code 029

zip code 19380

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brent D. Glass

October 8, 2000

Signature of certifying official Date

Brent D. Glass, Executive Director, PA Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Ethan A. Beall 11/8/00

for

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>11</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>15</u>	<u>6</u> 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)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

specialty store

RELIGION

religious structure

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: single dwelling

RELIGIOUS

religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL

Greek Revival

NO STYLE

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

roof WOOD Shingle

walls STONE

other: STUCCO

Narrative Description (x See continuation sheets.)

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Description

Note: Brackets [] with a number indicates the resource number. Photographs are indicated with a large "P" followed by the photograph number, also in brackets.

The Goshenville Historic District, located in East Goshen Township, Chester County, is an architecturally intact linear village consisting of resources dating from the early eighteenth to the late nineteenth century [P1, P2]. The district straddles North Chester Road and extends northward above the road's intersection with Paoli Pike. Its southern boundary extends across Ridley Creek. The highest point of the district is located on the Maple Hill Stock Farm [10,11], at the northeast corner of the North Chester Road/Paoli Pike intersection. From this point the district slopes downward along North Chester Road to the Ridley Creek. The district lies midway between West Chester to the southwest and Paoli to the northeast. While much of the district is now surrounded by new residential subdivisions developed on former farmland, rolling farmland borders the district's eastern side. The district has 21 resources, including 17 buildings 2 structures and 2 sites. There are 15 contributing resources and 6 noncontributing resources. Contributing resources include 11 buildings, 2 structures and 2 sites. There are 6 noncontributing buildings, two of which are small garages in the rear of properties.

Most resources in the Goshenville Historic District were constructed in response to the Quaker farm settlements surrounding the village, traffic generated on the North Chester Road [P1] (one of Pennsylvania's earliest roads) and the Quaker meeting that began early in the 1700s. As such, Goshenville contains several resource types including residences, farmhouses (c. 1790), a tenant house (c. 1750), two meetinghouses, a general store and post office (1800), and a blacksmith/wheelwright shop (c. 1740). The most recently built contributing resource is a stable (7, 1880) on the William Sharpless property. For the most part, the 26-acre district retains its eighteenth and nineteenth century rural village character, continuing to make evident its early Quaker influence. The largest concentration of contributing resources is at the Goshen Preparative Meetinghouse complex. It includes the meetinghouses (1849 and 1855), two cemetery sites (1704, 1849) and a large stonewall structure. These resources form the highly intact core of the district and are the basis for Goshenville's well-preserved eighteenth and nineteenth century village character.

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The core of the district is situated on the east side of North Chester Road between Paoli Pike to the north and Darby Creek to the south. Here one finds the recently restored, c. 1740 blacksmith/wheelwright shop [5, P3], two Quaker meetinghouses [1, P10; 2, P9] and two Quaker cemeteries [13, P12; 14], that are considered contributing sites. The two meetinghouses and cemeteries reflect the Friend's nineteenth century schism. Connecting much of this area is a serpentine stonewall [16, P1], a contributing structure, that runs approximately 300 feet along the tree-lined North Chester Road from Paoli Pike. The wall also extends eastward along Paoli Pike. On the west side of North Chester Road at its intersection with Boot Road is the Jesse Reece House/Jonathon Field General Store/Post Office building [core 1800. additions c. 1806-1815, 9, P5]. Next to the general store is the Mary Esler house [8, P11]. Constructed in early 1800s the resource is noncontributing due to the appearance of a large rear addition.

Contributing Resources

The majority of the contributing resources in the district are one or two-story, end gabled, stone buildings. The use of serpentine stone is quite prevalent throughout the district. Roofs range from wooden shingles, to tin, to asphalt shingles. Most buildings line North Chester Road.

The most visible resources within the district lie within the 6-acre Quaker Meeting grounds. Framed on the north and west sides by a three foot high, serpentine stone retaining wall [16, P1], the Goshen Friends Meeting complex contains the 1855 Hicksite Meetinghouse [1, P10] and the 1849 Orthodox Meetinghouse [2, P9]. The latter became the Goshenville Grange. The retaining wall has two entrance breaks just south of the Goshen Friends Meeting. The complex also has two cemeteries: the older Goshen Friends (Hicksite) Cemetery, [13, P12] and the Orthodox Cemetery [14]. These cemeteries are surrounded by the larger stone wall structure described above, and smaller stonewalls and wrought iron fences. (These smaller landscape features are not included in the resource count.) With the exception of a temporary classroom building next to the former Orthodox Meetinghouse, the property is highly intact. Its historic resources, large trees, and lawn areas clearly convey Goshenville's nearly 300 years of history.

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The Goshen Friends (Hicksite) Meetinghouse [1, P1, P10], was constructed in 1855 to replace an earlier meetinghouse constructed in 1736. It is a one-story, masonry building clad in white stucco. A one-story classroom extension is connected to the core's east end. A stepped stone carriage mount, a feature found at many meetinghouses, is now enclosed by the addition. At one time a three-sided, ell-shaped carriage shelter was located just east of the meetinghouse. Today, a 60-foot section of the shelter's stonewall forms the northern wall of a classroom extension. Like many Friends meetinghouses in Chester County, the Goshenville Friends Meeting has two front entrances, facing south. Each opens to a divided interior - originally to separate men and women during meetings - with each section measuring approximately 60' by 45'. The interior exhibits the original stained wooden partition as well as plaster walls. The eastern side continues to be used for worship; the western side for classrooms. On the exterior, paneled wooden shutters grace the building's large, six over six, sash windows. These details are indicative of other Friends meetinghouses constructed in Southeastern Pennsylvania at the time. Two sets of windows flank both doors. A tin roof graces the core; a wooden shingled roof covers the classroom extension.

Just south of the Goshen Friends Meetinghouse is the former Orthodox Meetinghouse, constructed in 1849 [2, P9]. Facing west towards North Chester Road, the meetinghouse is a one-story Greek Revival-style building clad mainly in serpentine stone. While some of this stone is polygonal shaped, most is cut in rectangular blocks. The northern gabled end, facing the Hicksite Meetinghouse, is stucco. The building has two separate entrances on the main facade, which are protected by end-gabled entrance hoods. The paired doors are French style. A shed roofed porch (partially enclosed) is attached to the south end of the building. Its brick flash course matches the brick lintels of the windows on the front of the building. A modern, one story, shed roof addition is attached to the rear of the building. The building's style reflects Quaker architectural traditions of the time. For example, it is similar to the Birmingham Orthodox Meetinghouse, in Birmingham Township, Chester County. The building ceased being used for meetings in 1891. In 1920 the building became the Goshen Grange #121, which continues to meet there. (On a daily basis, however, it is used as classrooms and offices for the Goshen Friends School.)

North of the Hicksite Meetinghouse building and between the two meetinghouses are the two Friends sect's cemetery sites. The original land for the Goshen Friends (Hicksite) Cemetery [13,

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P12] was given to the Preparative Meeting in 1708, and more land was acquired in 1812. The Orthodox cemetery (between the meetinghouses) is on land acquired by the Orthodox meeting in 1849. Both cemeteries are a listing record of the individuals associated with the settlement and development of Goshenville.

The Hicksite Cemetery [13] is located on approximately 1 acre of land, just south of Paoli Pike. It is framed to the north and west by the property's retaining wall [P1]. It contains some of the property's oldest grave markers. Indeed, what might be considered the "who's who" of Goshenville are buried here, including members of the Garrett, Ashbridge, Sharples, and Hoopes families. While this land has been a burial ground since the early 1700s, the oldest marker (and earliest *recorded* burial) is that of Mary Garrett, who died in 1817 (located in section B, row A). Prior to this time, most Quakers did not have above ground markers. It is also believed that several Hessian Troops are buried here, but there is no marker. Weather and acid rain has eroded the wording on many of the markers dating from the early to mid nineteenth century, while others lie buried beneath the grass. The earlier markers are rectangular and generally measuring 12" wide, about 6" to 8" high, and 3" to 5" thick. The mid-to-late nineteenth century markers are often curved topped, and slightly taller and thicker than the earlier markers. Twentieth century markers are slightly larger than the earlier markers and vary in shape.

The Goshen Friends Orthodox Cemetery [14] is located between the meetinghouses. It is framed by a stonewall and wrought iron fence. Burials in this cemetery began after the the property was split between the Hicksites and the Orthodox sects. The earliest recorded burial is Sallie Cope (1851), yet the oldest visible marker is that of James Thomas, who died in 1854. Most of the burials in this cemetery occurred in the later nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century.

The intersection of Boot Road and North Chester Road [P2] is approximately 150 feet south of the meetinghouse complex. Whereas the meetinghouse complex forms the "spiritual" core of the village, the intersection is more or less the commercial core of the district. Here one finds the recently restored William T. Sharpless Blacksmith/Wheelwright Shop [c. 1740, 5, P3] on the southeast corner of the intersection, and the former general store and post office building [c. 1827, P5, P2], on the west side of North Chester Road.

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The blacksmith/wheelwright shop is a two-part building containing the original, two-story section and a one-story extension to the north. The end-gabled, masonry building is entirely constructed in rough-coursed fieldstone, and contains five entrances. The original section has a large sliding wooden door on the west side, a regular door entrance on the eastern side, and a large, double-door entrance under the southern gable opening to the second floor. The addition contains a sliding door that is located under the eave of the western side of its addition, and a large sliding door, capable of bringing in wagons and other large equipment, on the east side of the building. That door is part of a shed roofed, truncated extension of the eastern wall. Fenestration includes mainly 6 over 6 sash arrangement on the first floor, and 12-light louvered windows on the second floor. (A late 1980s restoration included the rehabilitation of the fireplace and chimney system, enabling blacksmithing demonstrations to be held there.)

The the Jesse Reece House/Jonathan Field General Store/Post Office building [core 1800. additions c. 1806-1815, 9, P5, P2-center] is a two-story, four-part additive building facing North Chester Road. The original section was constructed as a house in 1800 by Jesse Reece. A small addition was constructed around 1806 by Jonathon Field, who also opened the first store in the building. By 1815 a larger retail section and loading dock were added to the front of the building along North Chester Road. This provided substantial operating space for the general store. The Goshenville Post Office operated there from 1828 to 1904. The building is a two-and-a-half story, mainly stone building with an asphalt, cross-gabled roof. There is also a hipped section on the south side of the building. The original section consists of a kitchen on the first floor with a bedroom on the second floor, with a dining room addition (c. 1806) on the north end. The retail section, facing North Chester Road, is constructed with serpentine stone, with a large loading dock at the main center entrance facing the street. An arched doorway, facing south, provides access under the loading dock to the building's basement. The main entrance off North Chester Road has a double door that is closely flanked by narrow, six over six sash windows. Three small, three over six sash windows provide light to the second floor. Its main interior detail is the clear span retail area on the first floor. There is a well in the northwest corner of this section. Finally, there is a small, two-story, weather boarded, shed-roofed addition attached to the west end of the building. Significant interior architectural features include the original iron hardware, shelves and hooks that no doubt date from the general store, beaded ceiling beams on the second floor of the main store addition, and a large, hewed beam in the basement of the main store

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section. Located at the intersection of Boot and Chester Roads, it continues to be one of the district's more visible buildings.

The district has two resources south of Ridley Creek: the William Sharpless house [c. 1800, 6, P6] and the property's large stable [c. 1880, 7, P6]. The house is a two-story, stucco masonry structure facing north. It measures approximately 24' x 18". The house was originally constructed as a double house, with two front doors serving the separate living quarters. The house was eventually converted into a single house probably in the early to mid-1800s. (Evidence of separate stair systems is still visible in the interior of the house.) It was at that time that the house probably received its decorative window cheeking features visible in the interior. The entrances are located under a single shed roofed porch and are flanked by nine over nine, sash windows. Directly above these windows are two more sash windows that provide light into the second floor. The house also has a large, two window gabled dormer at the attic level, also facing north. The house sits nearly perpendicular to North Chester Road. This is because it once faced Boot Road, which at one time ran in front of the house. This section of Boot Road is now abandoned. The end gabled roof is clad in wooden shingles. The property's stable [7, c. 1880], now used as a garage, is a two-story, frame building with several small additions. This is typical of small barns, stables, or carriage houses constructed in village lots in the nineteenth century.

The district includes two resources north of Paoli Pike. Now subdivided, these resources consist of the large, serpentine, Hoopes farmhouse [10] and a smaller vernacular farmhouse or tenant house east of the house [11]. The larger house, shown on the 1883 Breous Farm Atlas as the "Maple Lane Stock Farm" is a highly visible building on the north side of Paoli Pike. While George Hoopes may have owned the house in the late eighteenth century, it may have been originally constructed by members of the Garrett Family. The Hoopes family owned several hundred acres north and west of the district. (Ownership and tax records make the precise owner and builder difficult to ascertain.) The 2.5-story, end-gabled, Georgian style house has several large sections attached to the rear of its main section, making it an extremely large house, when viewed from the sides. Constructed almost entirely of serpentine stone, its main façade facing Paoli Pike features polygonal cut serpentine stone. This stonework is similar but not identical to that of the Hicksite Meetinghouse. Two arched dormers grace the building's roof. There are several additions, also constructed in serpentine stone, to the north or rear of the building. Overall, the building is approximately 40 feet wide by 80 feet deep.

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The smaller residential building on the north side of Paoli Pike [11] is on a property that was subdivided from the Maple Lane Stock Farm property in 1961. The exact building date is unknown, but the vernacular original section appears to have been constructed in the early to mid-eighteenth century. (It was probably constructed by the Garrett family. Members of the Garrett family owned the parcel above Paoli Pike before the Hoopes purchased it in the late eighteenth century.) The building is a two-part masonry and frame building that includes the original, stucco over stone section and a clapboard addition on the east end. The core is a two-story building facing south towards Paoli Pike. Although a screened in porch runs the length of the first floor, the historic features of the house are clearly discernible. Most notable are the overhanging brackets supporting the eaves and tin roof above. A stone chimney is located on the building's east end. The 1.5-story addition features gabled wall dormers.

Just east of the meetinghouse complex cemetery is the Garrett farmstead. Like the Hoopes farmhouse, the location of the Garrett farmstead makes evident typical Quaker connection between farm and village, as well as architectural features found in many Quaker farmhouses. The farmstead consists of a farmhouse [17, P7, P8], carriage house [18, P8], and springhouse [19]. Once part of the now demolished Applebrook Farm farmstead to the east, the farmstead is adjacent to a modern office development located to the southeast. (Due to the terrain and distance between the farmhouse and the office building, the office development is largely out of sight from Paoli Pike.) The farmhouse is part of the historic district due to its intact appearance and the undisturbed open space between it and the cemetery. Architecturally, not only is the house and carriage house intact, they contain major characteristics found in several of the district's other Quaker-built buildings, including serpentine walls, multiple dormers, and symmetrical fenestration.

The Garret farmhouse [17, P7, c. 1790] is a two part, ell-shaped building, facing southwest. The original section is ell-shaped with an end-gabled roof. Constructed of serpentine stone, it is two stories high, five bays wide, and contains a center entrance wall under a full-length front porch. The real ell section and the attached addition have a saltbox shaped roof, with the main slope facing south. One interesting feature of the house is the frieze band of scalloped shingles running the full length of the front facade, from the eave to a third of the way down the second story windows. The decorative features exhibit the understated wealth of the Garrett family.

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Directly east or rear of the house is the mid-late nineteenth century carriage house [18, P8]. Constructed in fieldstone, the 1.5 story building consists of three wooden bay doors facing south. Immediately above the doors are three windows that no doubt provide light into the main floor. Three gabled dormers are located on each side of the end-gabled building

The district contains two contributing structures. The first structure - a stonewall - borders the north and west sides of the meetinghouse property [P1, see above]. The other structure is a former millrace [12]. The millrace runs perpendicular to North Chester Road, just south of the meetinghouse complex. It once served the mill just southeast of the district. (The Bellingham Retirement Complex now occupies the mill site.) The mill was known as Goshenville Mill and was operated by Benjamin Garrett.

Noncontributing Resources

The Goshenville Historic District has just six noncontributing resources. Fortunately, they are generally smaller, more scattered, and far less visible than the district's historic resources. As such, they do not undermine the district's historic integrity. Within the meetinghouse complex is a small office building used by the Goshen Friends School [3]. The one-story, flat-roofed building is made of two trailers connected together. Clad in T-111 siding, the building is temporary. South of the former millrace is a private residence that was constructed in the 1960s [4]. The small, one-story, hipped roofed building is well hidden from North Chester Road due to heavy vegetation on the property's west side.

Adjacent to the general store and post office is the Mary Esler house [8, P11], constructed in 1864. Originally clad in stone, the two-story, end gabled house is now clad in weatherboard. The house is a two-story, end gabled building with a large, two-story addition, also clad in stained weatherboard. A large stone and glass, one story rear addition is attached to the southern side of the rear wing. Although the main facade reflects its earlier appearance, the size, materials, and visibility of the rear addition have altered the house to such a degree that it is noncontributing. A garage [21], also noncontributing, is located to the rear (west) of the house.

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The newest addition to the Goshenville Historic District (yet one of its oldest resources) is the Milltown/Hickman Plank House [20, P4]. The house was constructed c. 1808 and removed from its former location along West Chester Pike in the southern part of the township in 1989. The house was reconstructed on Boot Road just east of the blacksmith shop. The two-story plank house measures just 15 by 20, and includes a front-end gabled roof. The building's planks are covered with new hand-planed cedar clapboard. The windows sashes are original. The building is a "Hall and Parlor" house consisting of four rooms: a kitchen (Hall) and living room (Parlor) on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. (Because it was originally built south of the district, it is a noncontributing resource.)

Integrity

Overall, the district maintains integrity of its historic appearance. Although buildings have changed over time and some buildings are no longer standing, the overall character and appearance of the district's resources remain relatively unchanged. Aside from the temporary office building next to the Orthodox Meeting House, noncontributing resources have little effect on this historic appearance. The biggest change has been the abandonment of Boot Road on the west side of North Chester Pike and the widening of both North Chester Road and Paoli Pike in 1954. In addition, the construction of a modern elementary school on the west side of North Chester Road on an open field has altered the area immediately west of the district. Further south of the district, the former Sharpless farm has been developed into residential units.

In summary, the Goshenville Historic District has numerous resources that form the district's intact, historic landscape. The integrity and overall appearance of the meetinghouse complex creates the visual and historic core of the district. Goshenville's historic appearance is well augmented by its highly visible resources, such as the William Sharpless Blacksmith/Wheelwright Shop, the former general store and post office building across from the blacksmith shop, and the large Maple Lane Stock Farm (Hoopes) and Garrett farmhouses. There are few noncontributing resources to undermine this historic character.

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.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Community Development		
Architecture	C 1740- c.1880	
	Cultural Affiliation N/A	

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)	Architect/Builder
N/A	Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (X See continuation sheets.)

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Significance:

The Goshenville Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for religion and community development within the context of early Quaker settlement and community development patterns in Chester County. Goshenville literally grew up around a Quaker meetinghouse after being settled in the first decade of the eighteenth century. It also was developed in response to the needs of the largely Quaker agricultural community surrounding it. As a village, Goshenville supplied basic needs of this community - places for worship, cemeteries, a blacksmith/wheelwright shop, a post office, a school, a mill, a general store and a grange, all situated along an important transportation route. It would also offer area residents with the services of a doctor, lawyer, and several trades, as well as the local seat of government. Large Quaker families, particularly the Garrett family, heavily influenced its development. Significant under Criterion A for religion, Goshenville is the story of Quaker religion, tradition and history and its influence on its community development patterns and architecture. The district is also significant under Criterion C: its intact eighteenth and nineteenth century architecture and setting continue to express this Quaker history. This history is made evident in the district's meetinghouses, cemeteries and farmhouses, all of which maintain their eighteenth or nineteenth century architectural integrity. The district's commercial resources, including the blacksmith shop (c. 1740) and general store/post office (1806/1828) not only display the vestiges of their namesakes, but, in the case of the blacksmith shop, continue to function. Goshenville's period of significance begins c. 1740 with the construction of the blacksmith shop and ends c. 1880, when the Sharpless stable was constructed.

Historic Significance/Quaker Settlement and Development

As part of the 40,000 acre "Welsh Tract", the area that became Goshenville began to be settled in 1683. In that year, Edward Jones and 17 Welsh Quaker families left the then frontier outpost of Edgemont south of the district and entered into the undeveloped wilderness of Chester County. They settled around what would eventually become North Chester Road. "Goshenville" was derived from the Biblical name "Goshen", a promised land named by the Israelites wandering in the wilderness. Then part of Westtown Township, Goshen Township – a name adopted from Goshenville and the only municipality in Chester County with a Biblical name – was organized

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in 1704. It was split into East and West Goshen Townships 1817. North Chester Road, which connected the village to the city of Chester to the south, was laid out in 1693 and in place by 1699. It was extended north to Frazer in the first decade of the eighteenth century.

Like many Welsh settlers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the Welsh settlers in Goshenville came to the colonies to escape religious persecution in England. Here they were able to conduct their religious beliefs, which were Quaker, in peace. Most were farmers; they found the land in Goshen, like much of Southeastern Pennsylvania, plentiful and productive. (Within four years of settlement, Pennsylvania began exports of wheat to the West Indies.) Like most Quaker settlements, there was no "village" to speak of. Quakers usually settled on their farmland and not in organized villages, much to the demise of Penn's original planning. As such, many villages in the Quaker settlements of Southeastern Pennsylvania, including Goshenville, were simply collections of religious, social, and commercial activity that became concentrated, over time, in buildings built along roads or near other entities. In Goshenville, these activities, and the buildings associated with them, became centered along the North Chester Road and in the midst of the surrounding Quaker farms. Settlement specifically centered around the meeting house.

Once settlement began, the village of Goshenville grew up around the Goshen Meetinghouse. Because the history of the Meeting is closely linked to the development of the district, its history is described below. The Meeting was organized by the Chester Monthly Meeting as the Goshen Preparative Meeting in 1702. Meetings were first held at the home of David and David Jones in Whiteland, before meeting at the home of Robert Williams the following year. Williams, who is thought to be the first permanent settler of the immediate Goshenville area, lived almost one mile east of the present village. In 1708, 100 perches of ground were given by Griffith Owen, landowner on the east side of North Chester Road, for the establishment of a cemetery and meetinghouse. In fact, the Goshen Preparative Meeting records show that this land was "near Robert Williams' land," indicating that he may have been the closest person living near the meeting house property. (This transfer, however, was not recorded until 1812 by then landowners Joseph and Marry Garrett. The Garrett family, who would become instrumental in the development of the district, owned the farm directly east of the meetinghouse property.) The

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Goshen Preparative Meeting erected a log meetinghouse on the property in 1709. The adjacent burial ground [13] had already been established.

After 1709, the Goshen Meetinghouse became the centerpiece of Goshenville. Aside from its religious, educational and social activity, its very physical presence at the corner of what would become two busy roadways became the township's main focal point. The ensuing years produced the more substantial building (1736, now demolished), an additional meetinghouse and cemetery (1849), and the present Goshen Meetinghouse (1855). The collection of buildings, wall structures and cemeteries are a microcosm of the history of Quakerism in the Greater Philadelphia area. It is graphic evidence of the history of Quaker settlement, development, expansion, dissension, demise, and reconciliation. The meetinghouse complex also provides an architectural record to the history of the Friends at large. The location of these important buildings and structures, first along one, and then two, heavily traveled roads, on relatively flat land, near a major creek, made it an ideal location for a community.

In 1722, the Goshen Monthly Meeting was organized and began using the Goshen Meetinghouse. Begun by the Chester Quarterly Meeting, the Goshen Monthly Meeting met alternately at the Goshen Meetinghouse and at meetinghouses at Uwchlan and Newtown Square. During the Battle of the Clouds, September 16, 1777, a British contingent visited the meetinghouse, which was in session, and stole several horses that were tied up outside the meetinghouse. Hessian soldiers are believed buried in a mass, unmarked grave in Section A (east side) of the cemetery. In 1801, the Goshen Monthly Meeting moved its headquarters from Goshen to the newly constructed meetinghouse in nearby Willistown; the Goshen Preparative Meeting remained in Goshenville.

The 1827 "Separation" of the Friends brought several more changes to the Goshen Meetinghouse. First, the Goshen Preparative Meeting separated, and for several years, both Orthodox and Hicksite Friends groups worshiped separately, and in separate parts of the meetinghouse. Nearby, the Hicksite meeting retained the Willistown meetinghouse, which prompted the return of the Orthodox contingent of the Goshen Monthly Meeting (who had moved to Willistown in 1801) to the Goshen Meetinghouse.

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In 1849, the Orthodox Friends purchased two lots immediately south of the original property and erected the present serpentine stone meetinghouse. The Hicksite Friends retained the 1736 structure and cemetery. A new cemetery, north of the new Orthodox Meetinghouse, consisting of 153 perches, was also acquired in 1849 from John Massy for use by the Orthodox Friends. The first burial at the Orthodox Meeting burial ground was in 1851. Thus, by mid-century, Goshenville was home to two meetinghouses and two Quaker cemeteries. Although the meetings followed the partition practice of most area meetings and the construction of a new meetinghouse, few areas boast both meetinghouses as Goshenville does and on the same site. For example, at the Birmingham Meeting (Birmingham Township, Chester County), the meetinghouse buildings are separated by a road and several hundred yards and under separate ownership. In 1855, the Goshen Hicksite Meeting constructed the present meetinghouse [1] to replace the building constructed in 1736, which burned.¹

In 1891, after most of its Goshenville Orthodox members had moved away or died, the Orthodox meeting was "laid down". The Orthodox meetinghouse was sold in 1920 to the Goshen Grange, No. 121. (In 1990, the Goshen Meeting repurchased the building. It is currently used as a classroom and offices by the Goshen Friends School, an elementary school operated by the Friends. The Grange, founded in East Goshen in 1874, continues to hold its regular meetings there as well.)

The growth of the village around the meetinghouse complex was, to a large degree, predicated on the surrounding Quaker settlement. It was a pattern of settlement characteristic of Quaker settlement throughout Chester County. In addition to the establishment of the meeting, this pattern included the ownership and agricultural development of large parcels of land around the village (such as at the Garrett, Sharples, Ashbridge and Hoopes farms), the construction of substantial residences and farmsteads, the placement of farmsteads well outside of the villages, and the ownership of farms by generations of the same Quaker families. In response, villages would often grow up near entities most frequented by the farmers, such as meetinghouses or mills, and along major roadways or crossroads. Goshenville was no exception. The development of the land east of North Chester Road by the Garrett family makes evident this

¹ It is possible that some of the original burial records may have been destroyed in the fire.

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pattern. Of course, it should be noted that the development of a community based on a linear pattern along a central road with early religious and commercial buildings as a core is not strictly a Quaker pattern of development. This is especially true with the melding of cultures in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

Aside from the development of the meeting houses, Quaker history was made evident in the social development of the district. Goshenville is part of a 755 acre parcel granted via patent to Griffith Owens from William Penn in 1703. In 1715, Samuel Garrett (1642-1744) of Upper Darby, purchased a 33-acre parcel on the east side of North Chester Road. In 1725, Samuel passed this land and 250 additional acres to his son, Joseph Garrett I. The purchase by Samuel and subsequent settlement by Joseph began the ownership of much of the historic district by the Garrett family. The family would be instrumental in the development of the district. Eventually, the 33-acre parcel also contained a mill (located outside of the district and east of the present day Bellingham housing development). Its millrace [12], that once brought water through the district from west to east, remains visible.

The first Garrett to settle on the land was Joseph Garrett I, in 1725. A deed dated 1731 to William Garrett et al, (recorded 1812) noted houses, stable, buildings, etc. It is probable that the original building could have been the small farm or tenant house [11], north of Paoli Pike, but that is uncertain. In addition, the deed also stated that approximately .75 acres were given to the Goshen Meeting for the cemetery. The William Garrett et al ownership is questionable; for Joseph Garrett II inherited the land upon Garrett I's death in 1770 (recorded in 1792). The inheritance was stipulated in a will dated 1769, which also gave an additional 1,700 square feet of land to the Goshen Meeting. In any event, Joseph Garrett I (1701-1770) and Mary Garrett (1702-1780) eventually built the Garrett farmhouse [17, P7]. The solidly built stone farmhouse reflects the Quaker building traditions found elsewhere in Goshenville and throughout Chester County. The Georgian house, substantial yet not opulent, incorporates the use of serpentine stone, with additions reflecting the growth of the family within. The large house was necessary because, per Quaker tradition, land was usually passed down from generation to generation. Several generations of families often lived in the same house, though the necessity of constructing additions. Also in the tradition of Quaker development, the house was not located within the village, instead it was located just east of the village near the center of the farm.

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Various members of the Garrett family lived in the house until it was sold out of the family to Laura Dickson, a non-Garrett in 1900. The Garretts were active in the Hicksite Meeting; Benjamin Garrett was also in charge of the Quaker school in 1828.

Two other significant landowning families that also reflected Quaker traditions were the Sharpless and Ashbridge families. The Sharpless family was one of the oldest and most prolific families in Chester County. In Goshenville, the family owned land on the west side of North Chester Road, and to the west and south of the district. One family member, William Sharpless, operated the blacksmith shop for much of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and lived across the street [6, see below]. In 1878, Mrs. Joseph Sharpless donated land to develop the Presbyterian Church, now demolished. The Ashbridge family owned land south of the district, but became prominent in East Goshen Township and Goshenville's social and business affairs. The Ashbridge family is listed in the first assessment in 1715; the Sharpless family is listed in the 1753 Goshen taxables.

As the farms around the village began to be settled and developed, there was a growing need for services and markets. Goshenville was the central location in Goshen Township and along an important road. As such, and because of the location of the stream and meetinghouse, people began to locate their businesses in Goshenville. One of the first such business was a blacksmith and wheelwright shop. The Sharpless Blacksmith Shop, as it came to be called, is thought to be the oldest building in the district (c. 1740). Between 1806 and 1808 James Garrett owned the shop. Throughout much of the nineteenth and part of the twentieth century, however, the Sharpless family owned the shop as well as the land south and west of the shop. In the late 19th century, William Sharpless operated the shop[5, P3] and lived in the house [6, P6] across North Chester Road. The shop provided the forged implements necessary for the surrounding farms. In addition to the blacksmith shop, it was also known as a coach shop and a wheelwright shop. The Sharpless family owned it until the Great Depression in 1929. The last blacksmith was "Uncle" Wiebe Velde, who operated the shop until 1940. Mr. Velde and his wife are buried in the Friends graveyard. (In the 1980s the shop was restored and functions as a township meeting and educational center. Its blacksmith facilities are intact and still used for demonstrations.)

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Another business that operated in the village was a general store and post office. The general store and post office was located on the west side of North Chester Road opposite of the blacksmith shop. Business began operating there in 1806, when Jonathon Field, a tailor from Marple, Delaware County, purchased the six-year-old house from Jesse Reece. Reece constructed a small addition on the north side of the building, that was followed by a larger, retail extension on the east side. (It should be noted that the house was constructed on a $\frac{3}{4}$ acre lot specifically subdivided from the larger Hoopes property as a "building lot.") As was often the custom at the time, the general store also contained the post office. In fact, Goshenville had a post office from 1828 until 1904. Azariah Williamson was the first post master. Its location, at the intersection of Boot and Chester Roads and across from the blacksmith shop, provided the proprietor with excellent visibility and convenience for most everyone in the Township. Its huge loading dock along North Chester Road became a local landmark.

Aside from Quakerism, by the mid-nineteenth century, there was a need for other houses of worship. In 1878, a Presbyterian Chapel was constructed on the west side of North Chester Road, just south of Ridley Creek. Mrs. Joseph G. Sharpless and Mrs. Samuel Esler donated the land for the church. Though restored by the congregation in 1928, the chapel was sold in 1943 and demolished in 1965.

In addition to the religious, blacksmith, and general store operations, Goshenville satisfied other social needs. It was the township seat and it contained the public school (highly altered and not included in the district), and a tavern (now demolished). Some entertainment functions, such as orchestra events, were held in the Presbyterian Church. By the end of the nineteenth century, Goshenville continued to make evident its place as a nearly full service community. The 1884-5 Boyd's Chester County Directory listed a carpenter, blacksmith, a doctor, William Priest (general store owner and post master), and a lawyer. By and large, however, with the advent of the automobile, basic needs of the community began to relocate from the village. (Today, only the Goshen Meeting and cemetery, the Goshen Friends School, and the Grange continue to operate within the district, although the blacksmith shop remains operational.)

For over a century and a half, Goshen was a major destination for Goshen Township residents. Its influence declined after surrounding railroads contributed to the growth and of surrounding

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communities, such as Malvern and West Chester. Built around its meetinghouse complex, and until recently surrounded by farms, Goshenville's individual resources and general appearance continues to convey this pre-railroad, Quaker-influenced history.

Architectural Significance

The district's architectural resources are an exemplary collection of buildings constructed mainly in the vernacular tradition. They are, however, an outstanding record of a certain time, place, social and vocational activity occurring from the mid-eighteenth to late nineteenth century. Given the small size of the district, each building is important to the district's history and its visual appearance of both today and during the period of significance. In addition to the appearance of the individual resources, their collective setting is of equal importance. For example, the meetinghouse complex makes evident Goshenville's importance as a center for Quaker life in the township. The blacksmith shop opposite of the Priest General Store makes evident the district's commercial importance. Finally, the Garrett farmhouse, and to some extent, the farmhouse of the Maple Lane Stock Farm, and the fields beyond, convey the connection between the village and the former agricultural community.

Specifically, both the Orthodox (1849) and the Hicksite (1855) meetinghouses exhibit fundamental design elements indicative of meetinghouses constructed in Southeast Pennsylvania during the mid-nineteenth century. Each meetinghouse has symmetrical facades, end gabled roofs, and two front entrances. The former Hicksite Meetinghouse, which is still used for meetings, has a highly intact interior, with dual meeting areas, floor to ceiling wood paneling, and a wood paneled partition. Although the other meetinghouse is less decorated inside than the original Hicksite Meetinghouse, its two front entrances (male and female) reflect the Quaker religious practices at the time.

Goshenville's highly intact commercial buildings convey its importance as an early rural commercial center. The Sharpless Blacksmith/Wheelwright shop, seemingly has changed little from its mid-eighteenth century (the blacksmith shop section) and early nineteenth century appearance (the wheelwright section). Across North Chester Road, the general store continues to

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tell the story of commerce in the village for both retail as well as post office use. Its several additions make evident the necessity of expansion to meet the material and communication needs of the surrounding farmers. That said, the highly intact building itself exhibits several features quite rare in Chester County architecture. First, its main retail space features a large, clear span room with hooks and other remnants of the general store. Second, its large stone loading dock, with its arched basement entrance doorway, is a prominent albeit utilitarian feature. Attached to the front of the main retail space, the large loading dock is a rather unique feature.

Goshenville's residential architecture are also significant. Its two most dramatic resources are the Garrett and Hoopes farmhouses. Both symmetrical, end-gabled, two story serpentine stone houses sit prominently on grassy slopes. Each house exhibits large rear additions, indicative of the Quaker practice of enlarging houses to meet the multi-generational needs of the families. Held by prosperous families, each house conveys the minimal decorative details denoting refined Quaker elegance. For example, the Garrett house has a frieze band of scalloped shingles under the eaves across the front façade. The Hoopes farmhouse features octagonal serpentine stone on the main Georgian façade. Several large serpentine stone additions were also constructed on the rear of the original house. While these traits may have been Quaker practices, they were by no means limited to the Quakers. There is, in fact, no "Quaker style" of architecture, yet the trends described here are quite prevalent in Quaker buildings.

Elsewhere, the residential resources in Goshenville are smaller, vernacular resources, conveying a more village setting. Examples are the William Sharpless house and the Esler house. The latter is considered noncontributing, yet its main façade continues to convey its original, village scale. Both resources were constructed close to the roads they face, although Boot Road no longer runs in front of the Sharpless house.

Goshenville has few outbuildings. The most significant may be the mid to late nineteenth century carriage house on the Garrett Farmstead. Designed with a combination of the Greek Revival style and vernacular traditions, the stone building features an overhanging frieze band over its three bays. Its design conveys the prosperity of the Garrett family, which owned the farm for nearly 200 years.

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Surrounding Historic Districts

The settlement and development of villages throughout Chester County are the result of several influences. These include transportation routes, such as roads and later railroads, surrounding farms, the ability to harness water in that location for milling and industrial purposes, topography, a favorable place to worship, demand for housing, a tavern sites, government seats, and later as a location for the exchange of goods, services, and communication. Depending on the village, the level of influence of these and other factors vary. For example, the village of Eagle (Upper Uwchlan Township), grew up in the eighteenth century around a tavern and crossroads. Nearby, the village of Byers (Upper Uwchlan Township), grew up in the late nineteenth century around a railroad station. Waterloo Mills (Easttown Township), developed around a grain mill, and later a blacksmith shop. The village of Whitehorse (Willistown Township) developed at a crossroads. Fairville (Pennsbury Township) grew up along a major roadway surrounded by no less than five mills and forges. Sugartown, also in Willistown Township, was the result of several influences, including the meetinghouse location and as a seat for local government. In Goshenville, the major influence was the meetinghouse, followed by the proximity of the surrounding Quaker-owned farms, the early development of North Chester Road, and later, Paoli Pike, and of course, water for milling operations.

To a limited degree, the presence of two meetinghouses in the same village is a pattern repeated elsewhere in southeastern Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. Very few places, however, have adjacent, intact meetinghouses forming the basis for the village. One of the two meetinghouses in West Chester, for example, was demolished. However, approximately 10 miles south of Goshenville is the Birmingham Meetinghouse. The meetinghouse is located on the Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark in Birmingham Township, Chester County. Like Goshenville, the oldest meetinghouse sits astride its cemetery. Across Birmingham Road is the Orthodox Meetinghouse, a serpentine walled building similar in design and age to Goshenville's Orthodox Meetinghouse. (It is now a private residence.) The histories of both organizations are similar. The oldest section of the Birmingham Monthly Meetinghouse dates to 1763, although, like Goshenville it replaced an earlier meetinghouse constructed of logs

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(1721). Both meetings also had graveyards partially surrounding their respective buildings, which in turn were surrounded by stone walls. Each meetinghouse played a role in the Revolutionary War, with the Birmingham Meetinghouse the main defensive position of General Washington's northern contingent during the Battle of Brandywine. For a time, the stone walls around the cemetery helped protect Washington's troops from the British. It also served as a hospital before and after the battle. The Separation also affected the Birmingham Meeting. After 1828, the Orthodox and Hicksite congregations met in separate sides of the meetinghouse, then on alternative days. In 1845, the present Orthodox Meetinghouse was constructed across Birmingham Road, approximately 1/10 of a mile south of the original meetinghouse. The two meetings reconciled in the 1930s.

In contrast to Goshenville, Birmingham never became a village, in the sense of the word. Some current maps continue to call the area "Birmingham", yet the real village was approximately 1.5 miles southeast at Dillworthtown. In any event, Birmingham, like Goshenville, had a school. (The Friends believed everyone should have a basic education, boys as well as girls.) Although the hexagonal school constructed next to the meeting in 1819 was considered a "public" school, it was mainly attended by Quakers. Quakers, like in Goshenville, made up the majority of the surrounding agrarian population. In addition, a general store also opened up in Birmingham in the early nineteenth century, yet it was approximately 1/4 mile from the original meetinghouses with nothing in between. Building lots were not developed until the 1960s, and thus Birmingham never acquired a "village" setting like Goshenville.

There are several National Register historic districts with a rural cross roads and/or linear orientation near the Goshenville Historic District. Two of the closest districts provide a fine comparison and contrast with Goshenville. The first district – Sugartown (listed 1984)– developed in a nearly parallel fashion to Goshenville. Waterloo Mills Historic District (listed 1995), while highly intact and for a time an important commercial center, never became a highly developed village center like Goshenville. Both districts have fewer resources than Goshenville, yet the core villages of all three districts are approximately the same size.

Sugartown National Register Historic District is in Willistown Township, approximately 2 miles northeast of Goshenville. The two villages are historically connected by the Goshen Preparative

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Meeting, which constructed a Quaker school in Sugartown. Both districts evolved into rural crossroad villages that provided the basic needs for the surrounding Quaker farmers, became the seats of local government, and later experienced a decline in commercial importance due to changes in transportation patterns in the late nineteenth century. Each village exhibits highly intact, late eighteenth and nineteenth century stone and stucco architecture. Like Goshenville, Sugartown's buildings were used for many purposes. There were/are local government buildings, a school, an Odd Fellows Hall, a store, an inn and tavern, and a blacksmith shop at Sugartown. Although both districts retain their historic village characteristic, suburbia has encroached on Goshenville while Sugartown maintains its rural setting.

Another nearby village on the National Register is the Waterloo Mills Historic District, in Easttown Township, approximately 4 miles to the east. Like Goshenville, Waterloo was settled and developed by Quakers. It too contained a mill, a blacksmith/wheelwright shop, a post office, and a small number of residences arranged in a linear arrangement along what became Waterloo Road. In southeastern Pennsylvania rural tradition, the architecture is mainly vernacular, masonry (stone and/or stucco) resources. In Waterloo Mills case, all are highly intact. Waterloo, however, never became the social, religious, local government or transportation center that Goshenville became. Whereas the focal point in Goshenville was and is the meetinghouse, the mill was and is the focal point Waterloo Mills.

Summary

Although the landscape around the village of Goshenville has evolved from agricultural use to modern suburbia, Goshenville retains the integrity of its eighteenth and nineteenth century setting. Few noncontributing buildings within the district have been built; few contributing buildings have been demolished. Most importantly, its historic core - the Goshen Friends Meeting complex - remains, virtually unchanged since its present building was erected in 1855. The collection of intact vernacular and higher style houses surrounding the complex are indicative of the Quaker building tradition and stylistic influences incorporated into buildings constructed throughout rural Chester County during the mid-eighteenth to late nineteenth centuries. The district's mainly linear layout along North Chester Road is also indicative of rural development patterns at this time. Most buildings retain their early appearance, including

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massing, scale, materials, and setback proportions. The few noncontributing buildings do not disturb this setting. In conclusion, the Goshenville Historic District is East Goshen Township's best-preserved, compact, historic village. No other village in the township contains such a large, intact concentration of mid-eighteenth to late-nineteenth century religious, commercial, and residential architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- X Other

Name of repository: E. Goshen Twp. Building

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 26 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 18 453072 44280285
2 18 454002 44280200

Zone Easting Northing
3 18 454035 22470155
4 18 453080 44270190

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

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Verbal Boundary Description

Note: TP = Tax Parcel

Beginning at the intersection of North Chester Road and Paoli Pike and at a corner of TP 53-4-67, thence northwest along said property and the eastern border of North Chester Road approx. 817' to the corner of said property; thence northeast approx. 450' to another corner of said property; thence southeast approx. 350' to the corner of TP 53-4-68; thence along TP 53-4-68 northeast approx. 200' to the corner of said property and the western side of Vista Drive; thence southwest approx. 93.8' along said property and western side of Vista Drive to the corner of said property and the intersection of Vista Drive and Paoli Pike.

Continuing southeast across Paoli Pike approx. 50' to a point on the border of TP 53-4-89; thence northeast along said property and the southern border of Paoli Pike approx. 675' to a point; thence southeast approx. 200' to a point in said property; thence southwest approx. 875' to a point on the property line of TP 53-4-87; thence southeast along TP 53-4-87 approx. 925' to a corner of said property; thence southwest approx. 280.5' to a corner of TP 53-4-85.3; thence southeast along TP 53-4-85.3 to another corner and the northern boundary of Boot Road; thence south across Boot Road to a point on TP 53-4-177.1; thence east along TP 53-4-177.1 and southern boundary of Boot Road approx. 100' to a corner of said property; thence southeast along said property approx. 225' to a corner of said property; thence southwest along said property approx. 325' to a corner of property and on the east side of North Chester Road.

Continuing west across North Chester Road approx. 50' to a point on TP 53-4-76; thence south along said property and western boundary of North Chester Road approx. 225' to the corner of TP 53-4-84; thence southwest along TP 53-4-84 approx. 180' to corner of said property; thence north along said property approx. 150' to a corner of said property; thence southwest through TP 53-4-76 approx. 80' a corner of TP 53-4-76 and TP 53-4-78; thence north along border TP 53-4-76 and TP 53-4-78 approx. 651' to a corner of TP 53-4-78 and TP 53-4-82; thence east along TP 53-4-82 and TP 53-4-78 approx. 348.8' to the corner of said properties and at the western border of North Chester Road.

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 2

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
Chester County, PA
county and State

Continuing east across North Chester Road to a the east border of North Chester Road and to a point on TP 53-4-853; thence north along east border of said property and along said property approx. 278' to a corner of said property and TP 53-4-86; thence north along eastern border of said road and along TP 53-4-86 approx. 227' to a corner of TP 53-4-86 and TP 53-4-87; thence northwest along eastern border of said road and TP 53-4-87 approx 626.3' to a corner of said property and the intersection of said road and Paoli Pike; thence northwest across Paoli Pike approx. 50' to the point of the beginning.

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Section 10 Page 3

Goshenville Historic District
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Boundary Justification

The chosen boundaries contain the properties that clearly announce the village as an important remainder of the early settlement days of our nation. The boundaries are the existing legal property lines; the properties include the contiguous original village as can be seen from N. Chester Road and to a lesser extent, Paoli Pike and Boot Road. The boundary excludes areas altered by recent residential development or highly visible noncontributing resources.

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United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 2

Goshenville Historic District
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Chester County, PA
county and State

Map Listing (Maps on following pages)

1. Detail, Copy of West Chester, Pa. USGS Quad Map, 1996 (Original attached)
2. Sketch Map, Goshenville Historic District, 2000
3. Detail, *Legislature of Pennsylvania Map*, James Hindman, 1816
4. Detail, *Witmer's Farm Atlas*, 1873
5. Detail, *Breou's Farm Atlas*, 1883
6. Goshenville, detail from *Breou's Farm Atlas*, 1883
7. A.H. Mueller, *Atlas of Properties of the Main Line Pa. Railroad from Devon to Downingtown and West Chester*, 1912.
8. Detail, *Property Atlas of Chester County, Pa.*, Franklin Survey Co. Map, 1933.
9. Detail, *Property Atlas of Chester County, Pa.*, Franklin Survey Co. Map, 1950.
10. Tax Parcel Map, Atlas of Chester County, Pa.

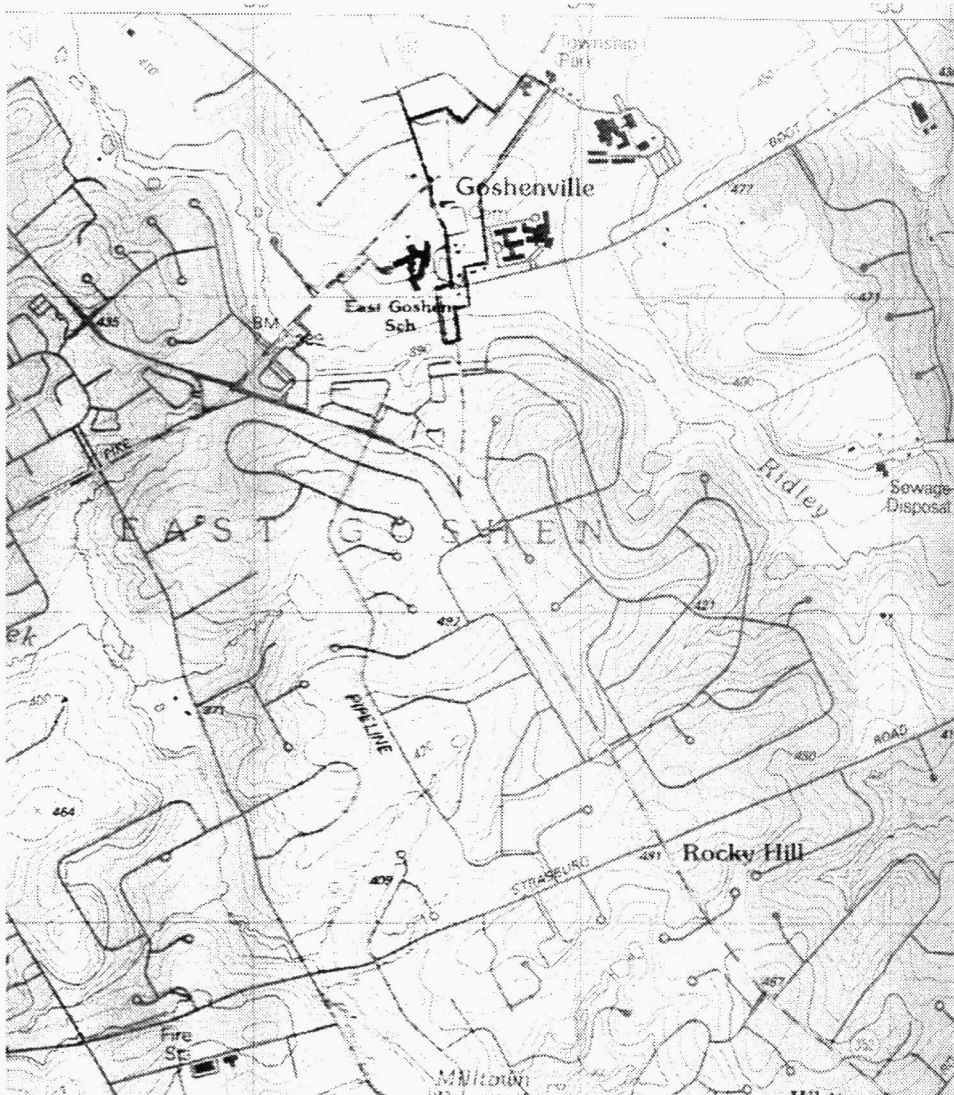
(8-86)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 3

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
Chester County, PA
county and State



1. Detail, Copy of West Chester Pa. USGS Quad Map, 1996 (original attached).

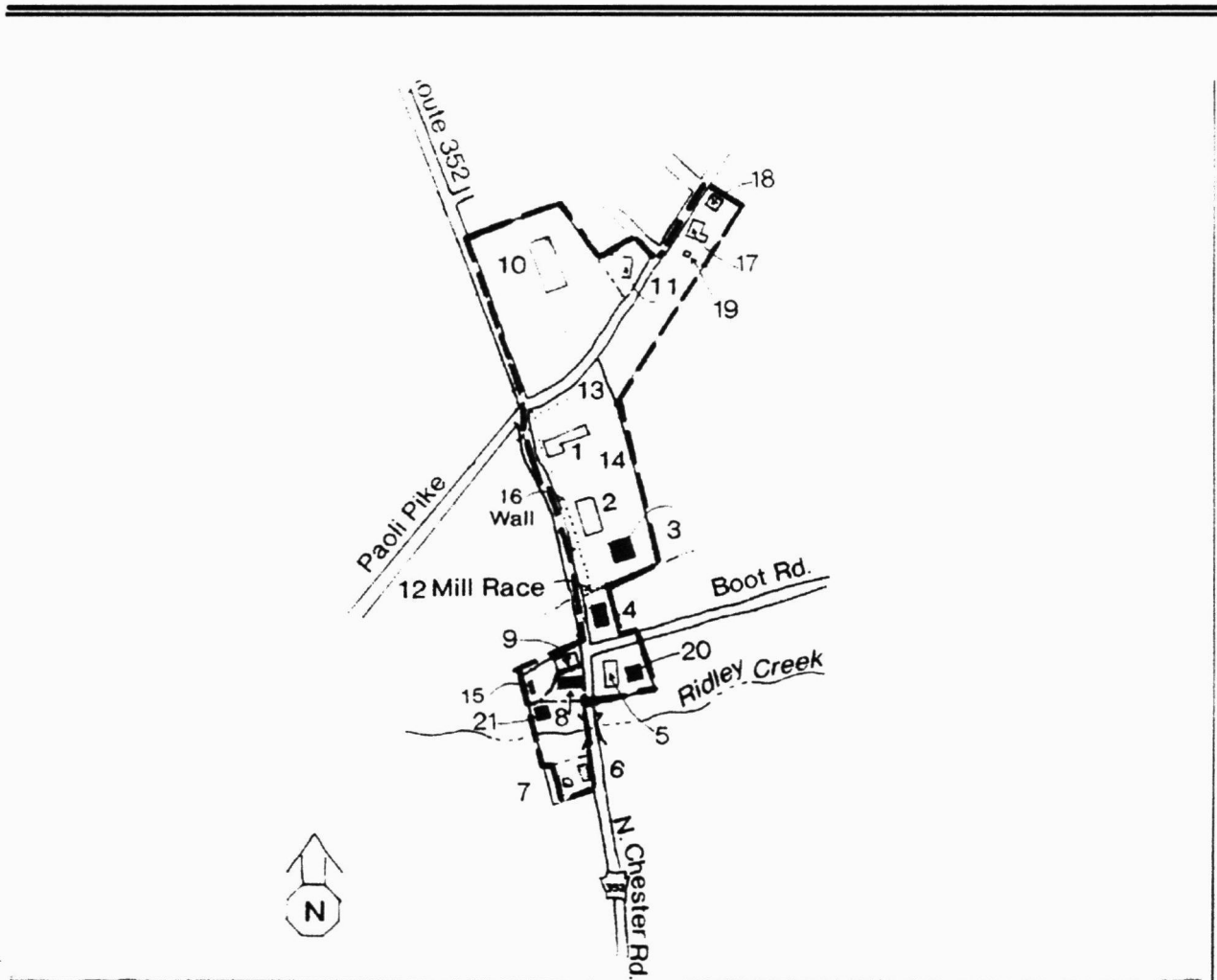
(8-86)

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 4

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
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2. Sketch Map, Goshenville Historic District, East Goshen Township, Chester County, Pa.
Notes: (1) Shaded resources are noncontributing; (2) Resources not drawn to scale.

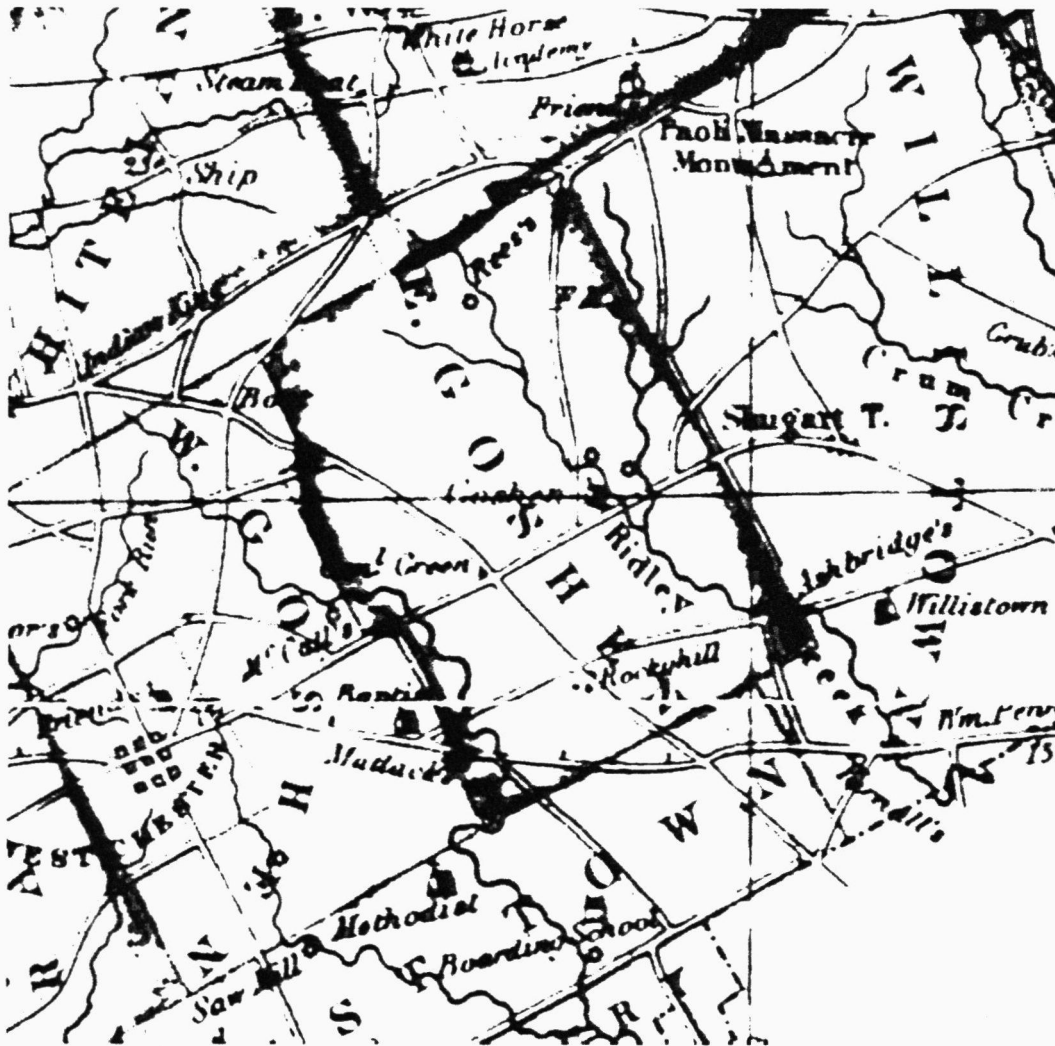
(8-86)

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 5

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
Chester County, PA
county and State



3. Detail, *Legislature of Pennsylvania Map*, James Hindman, 1816.

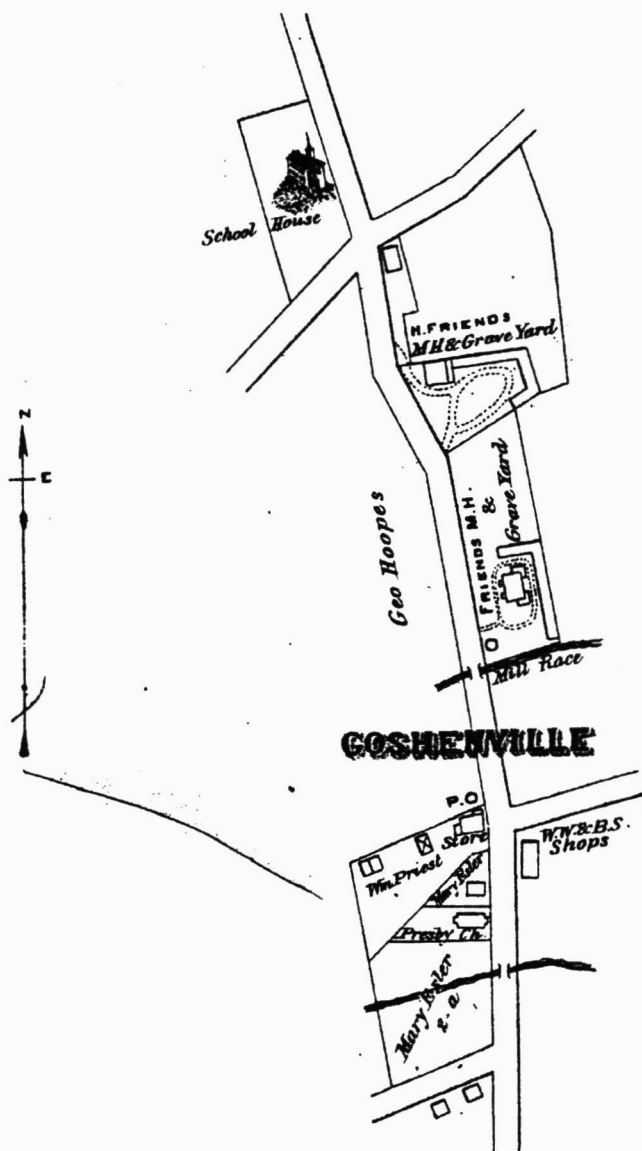
(8-86)

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 8

Goshenville Historic District
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6. Goshenville, detail from *Breou's Farm Atlas*, 1883

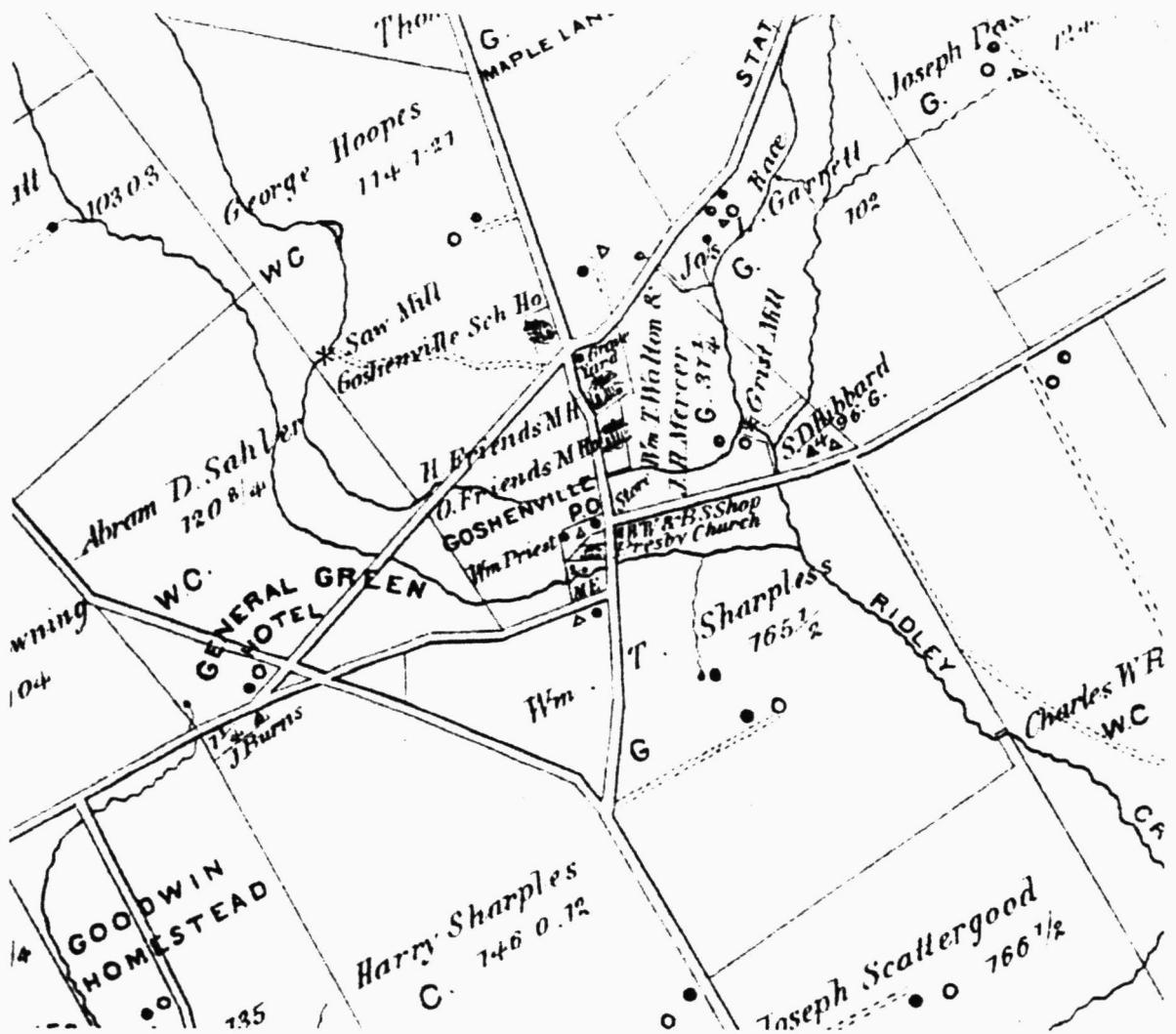
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 7

Goshenville Historic District
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5. Detail, *Breou's Farm Atlas*, 1883.

(8-86)

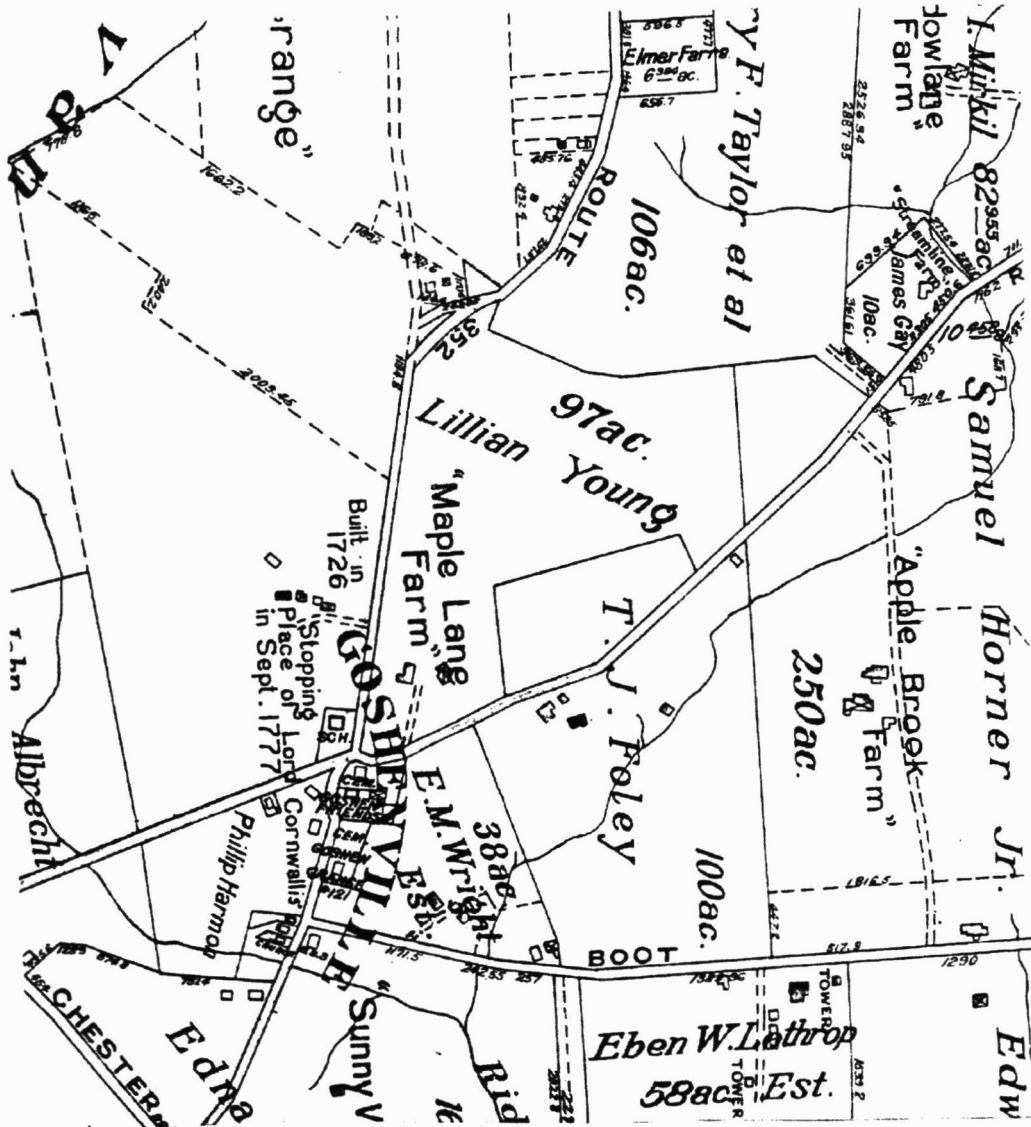
United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 10

Goshenville Historic District

name of property
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county and State



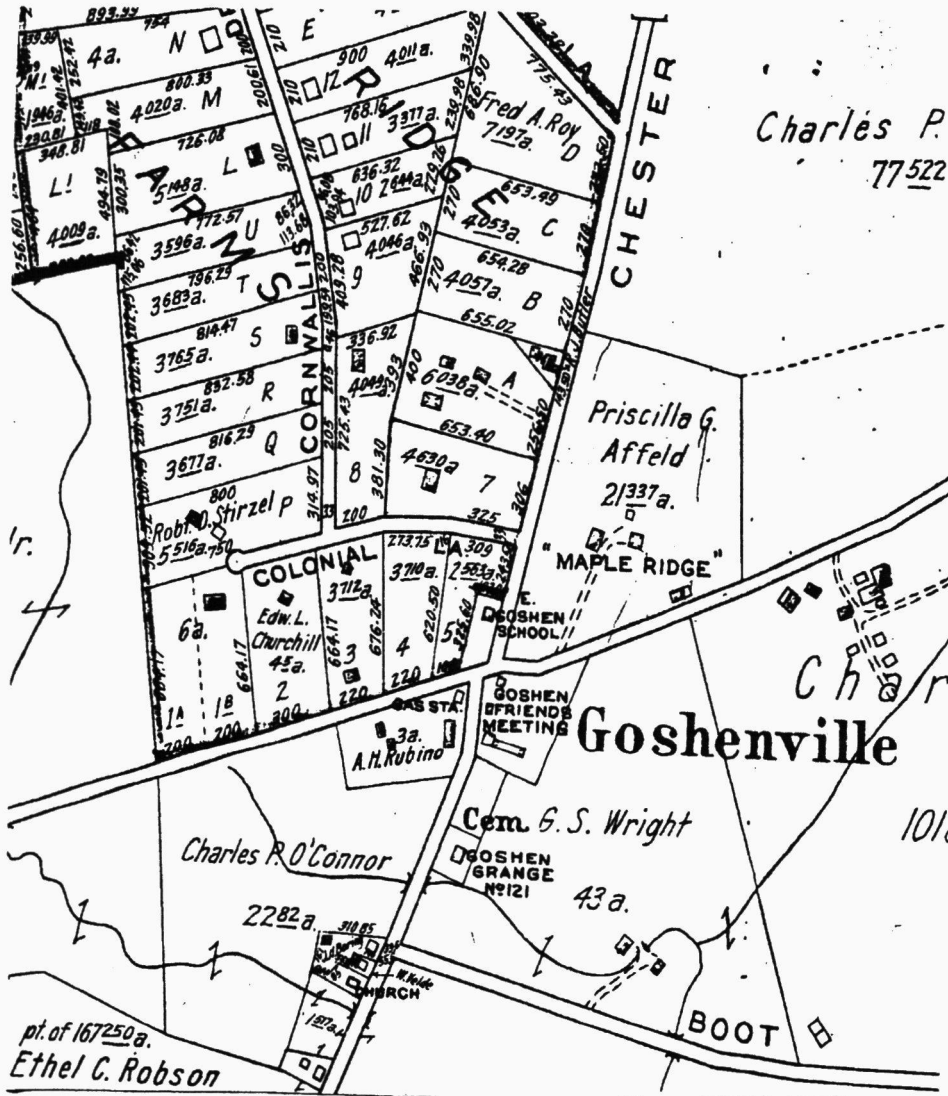
8. Detail, *Property Atlas of Chester County, Pa.*, Franklin Survey Co. Map, 1933.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Ad'l. Documentation Page 11

Goshenville Historic District
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9. Detail, *Property Atlas of Chester County, Pa.*, Franklin Survey Co. Map, 1950.

(8-86)

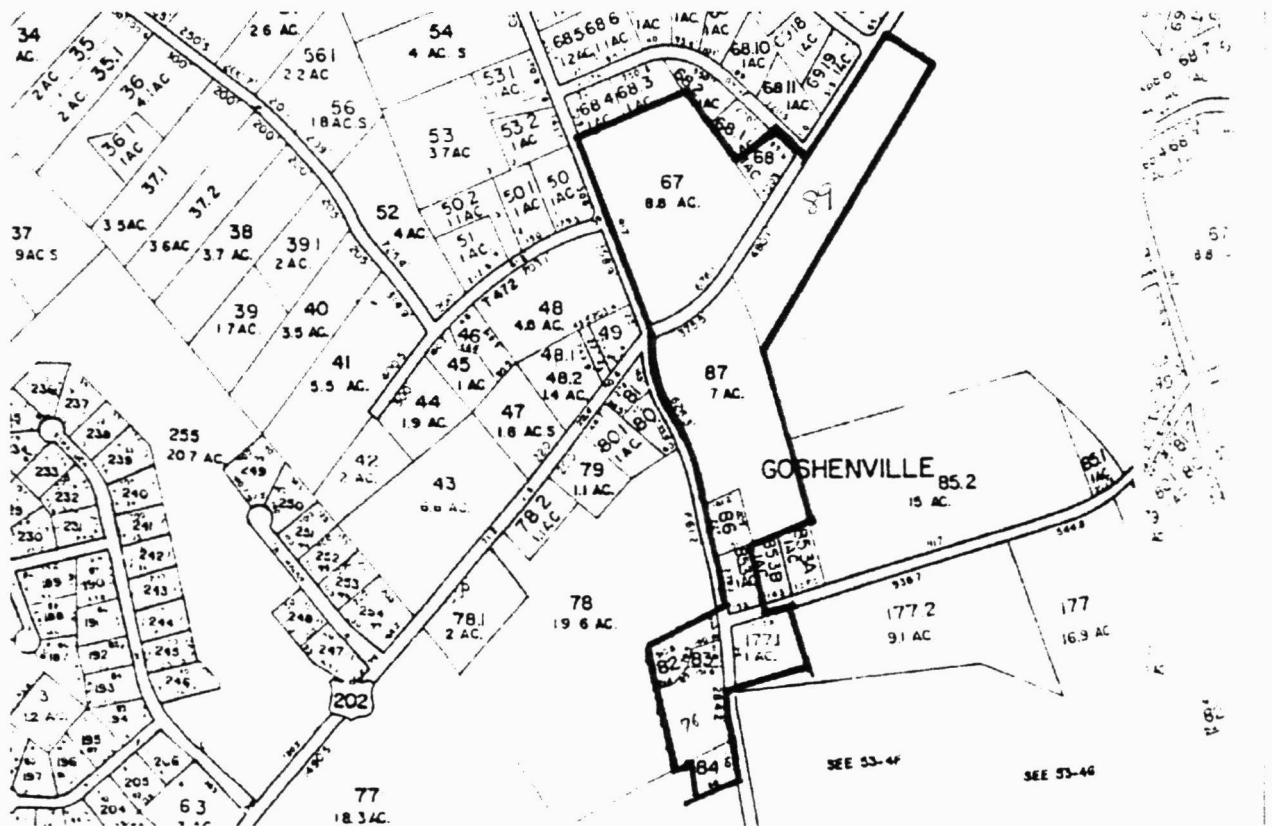
United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Add'l. Documentation Page 12

Goshenville Historic District

name of property
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10. Tax Parcel Map, Atlas of Chester County, Pa. ↑

Note: All tax parcels located in East Goshen Township, Chester County. All parcels begin with the numbers "53-4-", followed by the specific lot number, such as "87." However, on the map, tax parcels are indicated by specific lot number only.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Inventory Page 1

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
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Goshenville Historic District Inventory:

C = Contributing Resource
NC = Noncontributing Resource
TP = Tax Parcel

Res. #	Date	C / NC	Description
1	1855	C	Goshen Friends Meetinghouse (Hicksite), Building, 814 N. Chester Rd. The meetinghouse, built with local Quaker meetinghouse design traditions. Meetinghouse has a single story, main building with a shed addition on its east end. The rear or north wall of the original horse shelter, east of the Meeting House, has been converted to classrooms and attached to the Meeting House. The main section of the Meetinghouse has four bays plus an entrance near the east corner. The large windows have paneled wooded shutters. The building is capped with an end gabled, standing seam roof. Its interior includes a large, wood-paneled, two part meeting room with high ceilings.
2	1849	C	Goshen Friends Meeting House (Orthodox) / Grange #121, Building, 810 N. Chester Rd. This meetinghouse, constructed in the Quaker meetinghouse tradition, is a one story stone building with an end gabled roof. It is clad in hexagonal serpentine, has twin entrances, with symmetrical fenestration..
3	c. 1990	NC	Goshen School Building, 810 N. Chester Rd. This Contemporary style, noncontributing building, is one story temporary building clad

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Inventory Page 2

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
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			in T-111, natural stained cladding, and features a shed roof on its north or front facade.
4	c. 1975	NC	Residence, Building, 1605 Boot Rd. This Contemporary style, noncontributing building is one story and features a hipped roof, horizontal wood cladding, and large windows.
5	c. 1740	C	William Sharpless Blacksmith/Wheelwright Shop, Building, Boot Rd. and N. Chester Rd. This two-part vernacular building is constructed of fieldstone. The northern section is one story with an end gabled wood shingled roof. A large entrance with a wooden door on rollers extends on the east side. A smaller roller door is on the western side. Sash windows vary in size. A single chimney protrudes from the east side of the roof. The two story southern section also has an end gabled, wooden shingle roof. A large roller door is located on the west facade; a smaller wooden door is located on the east facade. The second floor can be accessed through large double doors on under the south gable. Fenestration includes 6 over 6 sashes and casement windows. TP 53-4-177
6	c1800	C	William Sharpless House, Building, 724 N. Chester Rd. The Sharpless House is a vernacular, two story, end gabled, stucco over stone building with a large center dormer on the north facade. It was originally a double house with two small, trinity type living units. The house has two entrances on the north facade. A shed roofed porch shelters both doors. Shutters are located on the first and second floor windows on the north facade. TP 53-4-84
7	c. 1880	C	William Sharpless Stable, Building, 724 N. Chester Rd. (assoc. w/6). This two story, vernacular stable building consists of a wood frame core and smaller shed additions.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Inventory Page 3

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
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8	1864	NC	Mary Esler House, Building, 1864, 732 N. Chester Rd. This vernacular house features a two-story, three-bay stone core which is now clad in natural stained wooden clapboard. A large, vinyl and glass addition is attached to the rear of the building, rendering it noncontributing. TP 53-4-83
9	Core: 1800 Addi- tions: 1806- 1815	C	Jesse Reece House/Jonathon Field Store/Goshenville Post Office, Building, 734 N. Chester Rd. This two-story building consists of three parts. The original part is a two bay, Penn Plan type house constructed in 1800. A second section was added to the north wall c. 1806. The retail section was added c. 1815. This section, facing east, consists of an irregular end gabled roof (hipped on the south end, thus matching the gabled pitch of the original section), three small windows on the second floor, and a large door flanked by large windows on the first floor. A large stone terrace and steps face the street. A small, 1½-story framed shed addition, with clapboard, is attached to the western end of the original building. TP 53-4-82
10	c. 1790	C	Maple Lane Stock (Hoopes) Farmhouse, Building, 1601 Paoli Pike. This large stone building has a Georgian style original, with three additions to its rear, forming an El. The two-story core, facing south towards Paoli Pike, consists of polygonal serpentine walls and an end gabled roof. The attached, two-story extension is made of similar stonework. Attached to that is another, two story, stone addition with an east facing, single dormer. A two-story, frame addition is the final section. It features two, east-facing wall dormers. TP 53-4-67
11	c. 1750	C	Maple Stock Farm (Hoopes/Garrett) Tenant House, Building, 900 Vista Dr. (assoc. w/10). This two part, vernacular building includes a four bay, stucco over stone original section and a 20th century, frame

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Inventory Page 4

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
Chester County, PA
county and State

			addition on its east end. The original two-story building has an end gabled, standing seem tin roof, a bracketed cornice, and an enclosed shed porch on the front or south facade. The frame section is 1½-stories, with two wall dormers facing the main facade. It is clad in natural clapboard. TP 53-4-68
12	c. 1750	C	Mill Race, Structure, N. Chester Rd. The millrace once served a mill west of the district. It now consists of a ditch, approximately six feet wide and three feet deep. The race runs east to west just south of the Meeting House/Grange building. TP 53-4-86 / TP 53-4-87
13	1704	C	Goshen Friends Cemetery, Site, 814 N. Chester Rd. (assoc. w/1) TP 53-4-87
14	1849	C	Goshen Friends Cemetery, Site, 810 N. Chester Rd. (assoc. w/2) TP 53-4-87
15	c. 1930	NC	Garage, Building, 734 N. Chester Rd. (assoc. w/9). This large vernacular garage has three bays facing east. The 1½-story, stucco building has a steeply pitched, end gabled, asphalt covered roof. It was built near the site of a former carriage house. TP 53-4-86
16	c. 1736	C	Goshen Friends Stone Wall structure, corner Paoli Pike and N. Chester Rd., (assoc. w/#1). The wall runs along N. Chester Road and Paoli Pike. Sections also surround the cemeteries. The wall is approximately three feet tall, one foot thick, and composed of rubble serpentine stone. TP 53-4-87
17	c. 1790	C	Garrett Farmhouse [P7], 1600 Paoli Pike. Large, ell-shaped residence, facing southwest. The original section is ell-shaped, with an end-gabled roof. Constructed of serpentine stone, it is two stories

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Inventory Page 5

Goshenville Historic District
name of property
Chester County, PA
county and State

			high, five bays wide, and contains a center entrance wall under a full-length front porch. The rear ell section and the attached addition have a saltbox shaped roof, with the main slope facing south. A frieze band of scalloped shingles runs the full length of the front facade. TP 53-4-88
18	c. 1850	C	Carriage House [P8], associated with #17. Located just east or rear of the farmhouse, the Carriage House is constructed in fieldstone. The 1.5 story building consists of three wooden bay doors facing south. Immediately above the doors are three windows that no doubt provide light into the main floor. Three gabled dormers are located on each side of the end-gabled building. TP 53-4-88
19	c. 1790	C	Springhouse, located several hundred feet west of the Garrett Farmhouse building, which it is associated. Building is a one-story, front end gabled building with solid stonewalls. TP 53-4-88
20	c. 1808 re- built 1999	NC	Plank House, constructed approximately one mile south of the district in East Goshen Township. The house is a two-story, front, end-gabled building with wood clapboard walls and stone foundation and a plank framing system. House is two-bay wide. TP 53-4-177
21	c. 1980	NC	Garage, Building (associated with 8). Two bay garage with front end gabled roof. TP 53-4-83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Goshenville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Chester

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/00 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/23/00
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/08/00 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/24/00
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 00001347

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11/8/00 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Entered in the
National Register*

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



1. Goshenville Historic District

E. Goshen Twp.

Chester Co., PA

North Chester Rd., Facing N.



2. Goshenville Historic District

E. Goshen TWP

Chester Co., PA

Boat Rd, Priesl Gen. store in center
Facing W.



SEE ME AT THE
FARMER'S
MARKET
ON WEDNESDAY
AT 10:00 AM



3. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp.
Chester Co., PA

Sharpless Blacksmith Shop
Facing NE



4. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp., Chester Co., PA
1803 Plank House
Facing SE



5. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp.
Chester Co., PA

Priest General Store & Post Office
Facing SW



6. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp., Chester Co. PA
William Sharpless House & Barn
Facing SW

98 0111 N-2 NN 2 1745



7. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp.
Chester Co., PA

Joseph Garrett House
Facing SE



8. Goshenville Historic District

E. Goshen Twp.

Chester Co., PA

Joseph Garrett carriage House

Facing NW

98011N1N21732



GOSHEN GRANGE No. 121

GOSHEN FRIENDS
SCHOOL
Preschool-5th Grade
OFFICE
ALL VISITORS MUST SIGN IN
AT THE OFFICE

9. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp.
Chester Co., PA

Former Orthodox Meeting House
Facing E.



GOSHEN
FRIENDS MEETING
Meeting for Worship
& First Day School 10-45
All Welcome
696-8869

EXIT
ONLY

10. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen Twp.
Chester Co., PA

Goshen Friends (Hicksite) Meeting House
Facing NE

380111N4N221755



732

11. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen twp.
Chester Co., PA

Eshler House (Noncontributing)
Facing W

98 011 N 2 N 1 2 17 43



12. Goshenville Historic District
E. Goshen twp.
Chester Co., PA

Goshen Friends (Hicksite) Cemetery
Family E

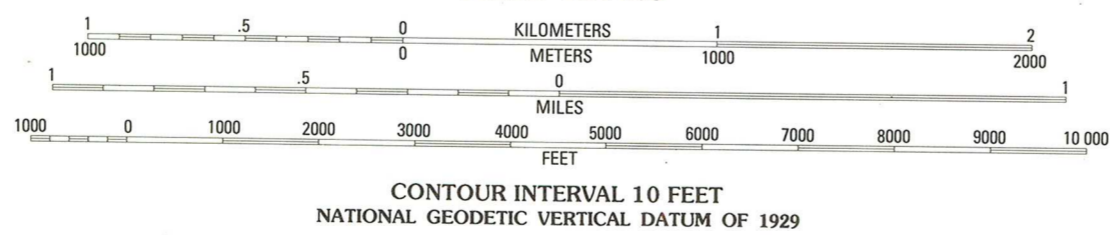
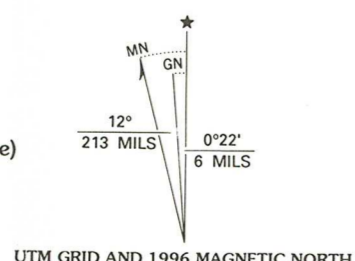
(Garrett Howe in Background)



Goshenville Historic District
East Goshen Township
Chester Co, Pa.
4427 WEST CHESTER ROAD
18453072 4428028
18454002 4428020
75 000 METERS
18453004 4428015
18453000 4428019
4426
1: 181453400/4428770
2: 181453915/44287485
3: 181453605/4428625
4: 181453555/4428625

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Compiled from imagery dated 1995 and other sources
Field checked 1996. Map edited 1996
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: Pennsylvania Coordinate System of 1983 (south zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3	1 Downingtown
			2 Malvern
			3 Valley Forge
4		5	4 Unionville
			5 Media
			6 Kennett Square
6	7	8	7 Wilmington North
			8 Marcus Hook

WEST CHESTER, PA
39075-H5-TF-024

1996

DMA 5863 1 NE-SERIES V831

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Post Office Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

October 4, 2000

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.
Suite NC 400
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: NR nomination forms

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register forms are being submitted for your review:

Consolidated Ice Company, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Goshenville Historic District, Upper Goshen Twp, Chester County
Knipe/Johnson Farm, Upper Gwynedd Twp, Montgomery County
McCall's Ferry Farm, Lower Chanceford Twp, York County
Robeson, Paul Residence, Philadelphia County

The proposed action is listing in the National Register. If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call Carol Lee at 717/783-9918.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan G. Deibler".

Dan G. Deibler, Chief
Division of Preservation Services

Enclosures
DGD/cl