

completed prior to Burnt Mill
 Bridge repair - 2016 (?)

#1

Historic Resource Survey Form
 PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
 Bureau for Historic Preservation

Key # _____
 ER# _____

Name, Location and Ownership (Items 1-6; see Instructions, page 4)

HISTORIC NAME Way Farm
 CURRENT/Common NAME Spar Hill Farm; Spar Hill Turkey Farm
 STREET ADDRESS 424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania ZIP 19317
 LOCATION Located in all four quadrants of the intersection of Burnt Mill Road and Norway Road
 MUNICIPALITY Kennett Township COUNTY Chester
 TAX PARCEL #/YEAR 6208 00010000, #6205 00760000, #6205 00750000/2016 USGS QUAD Kennett Square (1974)
 OWNERSHIP Private
 Public/Local Public/County Public/State Public/Federal
 OWNER NAME/ADDRESS Spar Hill Farm LLC, c/o Wilmington Trust Co./1101 N. Market St. Wilmington, DE 19890 (424 Burnt Mill Rd.); C. Porter Schutt and Jacob F. Schutt, 419 Burnt Mill Rd., Chadds Ford 19317 (605 Norway Rd.); Millbrook Homeowners Assoc., c/o Jim Przywitowski/ 107 Millbrook Dr., Chadds Ford 19317 (no address listed)
 CATEGORY OF PROPERTY Building Site Structure Object District
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RESOURCES 20 (2 modern)

Function (Items 7-8; see Instructions, pages 4-6)

| Historic Function | Subcategory | Particular Type |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Single Dwelling</u> | _____ |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Secondary Structure</u> | <u>Ice House</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Secondary Structure</u> | <u>Garage (2)</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Secondary Structure</u> | <u>Carriage House</u> |
| <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural/Animal Facility</u> | <u>Hay Barn</u> |
| <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural/Animal Facility</u> | <u>Cow barn (2)</u> |
| <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural/Animal Facility</u> | <u>Stable</u> |
| <u>cow barn</u> | <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural/Animal Facility</u> Turkey house |
| <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u> | <u>Machinery/Equipment Shed (2)</u> |
| | | |
| Current Function | Subcategory | Particular Type |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Single Dwelling</u> | _____ |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Secondary Structure</u> | <u>Garage</u> |
| <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural/Animal Facility</u> | <u>Workshop</u> |
| <u>Agricultural/Subsistence</u> | <u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u> | <u>Storage</u> |
| <u>Vacant/Not in use</u> | | |

Architectural/Property Information (Items 9-14; see Instructions, pages 6-7)

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

No Style

EXTERIOR MATERIALS and STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Foundation | <u>Stone</u> | <u>Cinderblock</u> |
| Walls | <u>Stucco</u> | <u>Wood</u> |
| Roof | <u>Metal</u> | <u>Asphalt Shingle</u> |
| Other | _____ | _____ |
| Structural System | <u>Masonry</u> | <u>Frame</u> |

WIDTH 4 bays DEPTH 2 rooms STORIES/HEIGHT 2 stories

Key # _____

ER# _____

National Register Evaluation (Item 31; see Instructions, page 9)
(To be completed by Survey Director, Agency Consultant, or for Project Reviews ONLY.)

- Not Eligible (due to lack of significance and/or lack of integrity)
 Eligible Area(s) of Significance Criteria Considerations _____ Period of Significance _____
 Contributes to Potential or Eligible District District Name _____

Bibliography (Item 32; cite major references consulted. Attach additional page if needed. See Instructions, page 9.)

- Chester County Historical Society
var. On file at the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- Breou
1883 *Breou's Original Series of Farm Maps, Chester County, Pennsylvania.* W.H. Kirk & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Bridgens, H.F. and A.R. Witmer
1873 *Atlas of Chester Co., Pennsylvania.* A.R. Witmer, Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
- Chester County Recorder of Deeds
var. On file at the Chester County Recorder of Deeds, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- Fletcher, Stevenson W.
1955 *Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life.* Two volumes. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

See attached continuation page.

Additional Information

The following must be submitted with form. Check the appropriate box as each piece is completed and attach to form with paperclip.

- Narrative Sheets—Description/Integrity and History/Significance (See Instructions, pages 13-14)
 Current Photos (See Instructions, page 10)
 Photo List (See Instructions, page 11)
 Site Map (sketch site map on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, approximate scale; label all resources, street names, and geographic features; show exterior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
 Floor Plan (sketch main building plans on 8.5x11 page; include North arrow, scale bar or length/width dimensions; label rooms; show interior photo locations; See Instructions, page 11)
 USGS Map (submit original, photocopy, or download from TopoZone.com; See Instructions, page 12)

Send Completed Form and Additional Information to:

National Register Program
Bureau for Historic Preservation/PHMC
Keystone Bldg., 2nd Floor
400 North St.
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

phy (Item 32)

Key # _____

ER# _____

err, Susan

1987 National Register of Historic Placed Inventory Nomination Form: The Harlan House. Restoration Architects/PHMC. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Kennedy, T.J.

1860 *Map of Chester County, Pennsylvania*. T.J. Kennedy. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Klein, H.M.G.

1924 *Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: A History*. Lewis Historical Publishing, New York, New York.

Marsden, Stanley J. and J. Holmes Martin

1955 *Turkey Management*. Sixth Edition, *The Interstate*. Danville, Illinois. Available online at <http://krishikosh.egranth.ac.in/bitstream/1/2027731/1/1179.pdf>, accessed June 2016.

McMurry, Sally et al.

2011 "Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750-1960." In *Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, 1700-1960*. Pennsylvania State University. Available online at http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bhp/AQL/context/Southeastern_Pennsylvania.pdf, accessed June 2016.

National Park Service (NPS)

1997 "National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation." National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

NETR Online Historic Aerials website

<http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed June 2016.

Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

1927 Farm Census Returns, 1927, Chester County, Kennett Township. On file at Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg; Record Group 1, Records of the Department of Agriculture; Division of Crop Reporting.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) website

1. "Four Over Four House." <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/field-guide/four-over-four-house.html>, accessed June 2016.
2. "Ice House." <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/agriculture/field-guide/ice-house.html>, accessed June 2016.

The Pittsburgh Press

1949 "Turkey Growing Worth Millions." Sunday, January 23, 1949. Available online at <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/149803866/>, accessed June 2016.

Rauchenstein, Emil and F.P. Weaver

1934 "Types of Farming in Pennsylvania." Bulletin 305. The Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station, April 1934.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1850 National Archives, Washington; Record Group 029, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. Federal Decennial Census, 1850, Chester County, Kennett Township.

1880 National Archives, Washington; Record Group 029, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. Federal Decennial Census, 1880, Chester County, Kennett Township.

1937 Aerial photograph, September 20, 1937, file name ahk4879. Available online at <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu>, accessed June 2016.

1956 *Hatcheries, Dealers and Independent Flocks Participating in the National Turkey Improvement Plan*. Agricultural Research Service. ARS 53-8. February 1956. Available online at <https://archive.org/stream/CAT31321527#page/n1/mode/2up>, accessed June 2016.

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

1958 Aerial photograph, June 7, 1958, file name ahk_8r_141. Available online at <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu>, accessed June 2016.

1971 Aerial photograph, June 1, 1971, file name ahk_1mm_66. Available online at <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu>, accessed June 2016.

United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Imagery (USDA FSA)

2013 National Agricultural Imagery Program. <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/apfoapp?area=home&subject=prog&topic=nai>, accessed June 2016.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

1840 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. No date. Page 324. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1850 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. August 22, 1850. Page 198. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1860 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. June 20, 1860. Page 359. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1870 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. August 16, 1870. Page 311. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1880 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. June 7, 1880. Page 246. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1900 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. June, 19, 1900. Page 38. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1910 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. April 19 and 20, 1910. Page 401. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1920 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. April 19 and 20, 1910. January 21, 1920. Page 9695. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1930 Federal Population Census Records for Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. April 3, 1930. Page 201. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

1940 Federal Population Census Records for Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware, May 1, 1940. Page 2A. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://ancestry.com>, accessed June 2016.

U.S. Quaker Meeting Records

1878 Philadelphia Yearly Meeting records. Available on www.ancestry.com, accessed June 2016.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1974 Kennett Square, PA. Topographic 7.5-minute quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

Key # _____
ER# _____

Photo List (Item 33)

Photographer name: Travis Olson

Date: June 8, 2016

Location Negatives/Electronic Images Stored: A.D. Marble, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

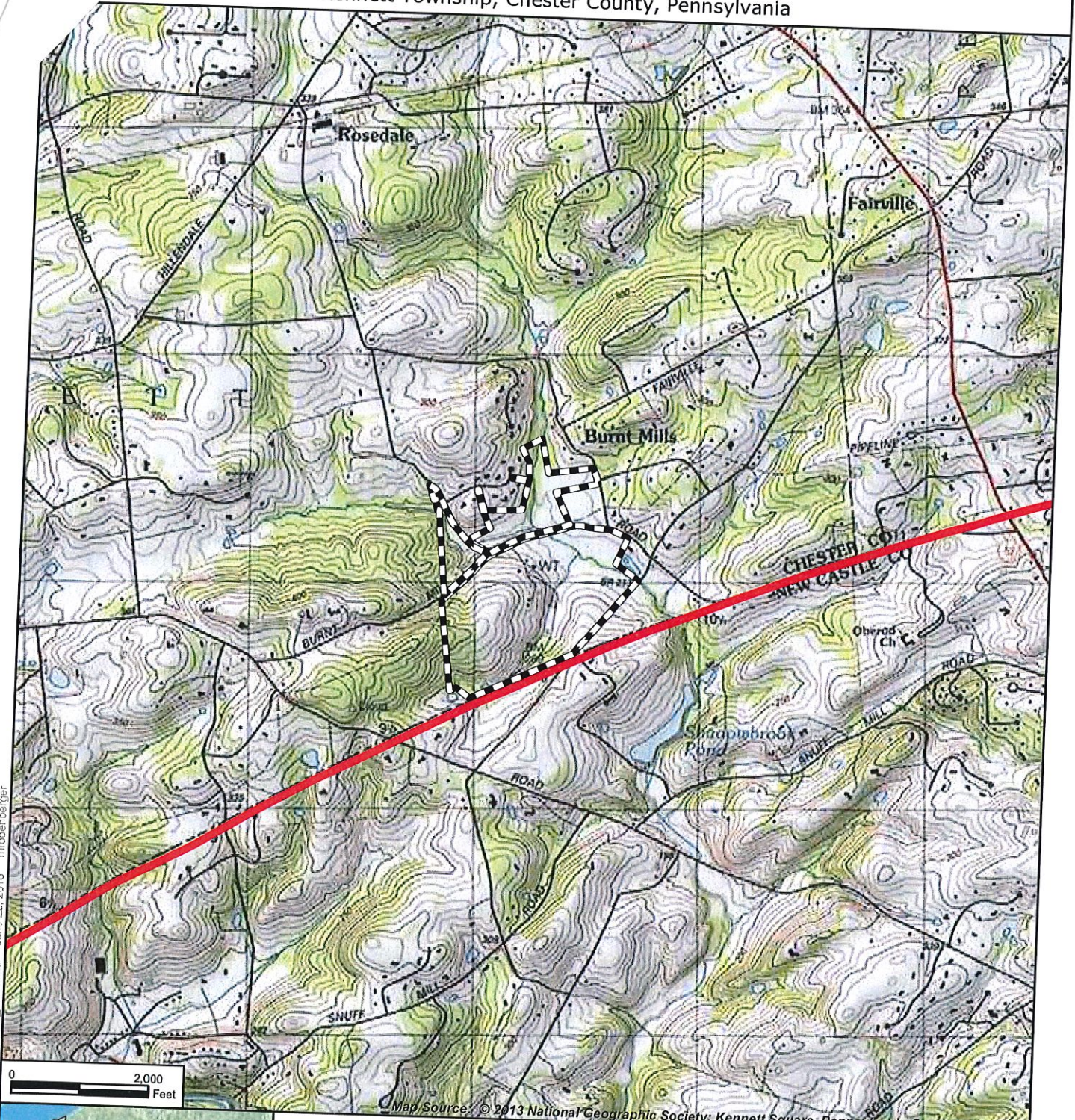
| Photo # | Photo Subject/Description | Camera Facing |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 1 | View of the southwest (side) and southeast (façade) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 dwelling 1, facing north. | N |
| 2 | View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 dwelling 1 and <i>circa</i> -1848 outbuilding/ <i>circa</i> -1940 garage 1, facing south. The outbuilding's (foreground) northwest and northeast walls are of stone construction, while the opposite walls are wood frame construction. Based on its location to the dwelling, it is likely that this building was a wash house or a summer kitchen, but it was fully converted into a garage ca. 1940. Note the northeast end of the main block of the house (background). This wall is of wood frame construction while the other three walls of the main block of the house are all built of stone. | S |
| 3 | View of the northwest (rear) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1848 dwelling 1, facing northeast. Note the garage (far left). | NE |
| 4 | View of the southwest (front) and southeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 ice house, facing north. | N |
| 5 | View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 carriage house / <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 2, facing west. Note the stone foundation at the northern end of the building (right). The first story of this building was built for use as a carriage house. Ca. 1940, the second story apartment was added. | W |
| 6 | View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of <i>circa</i> -1848 carriage house 1/ <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 2, facing south. Note the change in foundation material approximately half way along the northwest elevation showing the <i>circa</i> -1940 second-story apartment addition. | S |
| 7 | View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 carriage house 1/ <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 2, facing north. | N |
| 8 | View of the northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1925 machine shed, facing east. The hay barn is to the rear of the machine shed. | E |
| 9 | View of the southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1925 hay barn, facing northwest. Note the foundation under the southwest elevation. The building has a low concrete block foundation on top of an older stone foundation. In front of the concrete wall at the far left of this photograph is the stone foundation of a now-demolished silo. Note also the <i>circa</i> -1930 grain bin (at right). | NW |
| 10 | View of the nineteenth-century barnyard facing northwest showing the southeast elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1925 hay barn and the <i>circa</i> -1930 grain bin. Note the evidence of the earlier barn including the remains of the earthen ramp (immediately right of the hay barn), the stone foundations (background), and stone-barnyard wall (foreground). | NW |
| 11 | View of the southeast (left) and northeast (right) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1925 hay barn and the northeast (side) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1925 machine shed 1 from inside the barnyard, facing west. | W |
| 12 | View of the southeast (side) and northeast (front) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1925 stable/workshop, facing west. | W |
| 13 | View of the northwest (side) and southwest (rear) elevations of the stable/workshop, facing east. | E |
| 14 | View of the northwest and southwest elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1925 cow barn 1 and silo, facing east. Note the <i>circa</i> -2013 calf shed (far right). | E |
| 15 | View of the southeast and northeast elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1925 cow barn 1, facing west. Note the concrete cistern in front of the eastern-most bay of the northeast elevation. | W |
| 16 | View of the farm lane bridge crossing over Barrows Run, facing east. | E |
| 17 | View of the southwest (front) and southeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 machine shed 2, facing north. Note the remnant framing from the earlier structure visible on the southeast elevation. | N |
| 18 | View of the northwest (side) and northeast (rear) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 machine shed 2, facing southeast. | SE |

Key # _____
 ER# _____

| Photo # | Photo Subject/Description | Camera Facing |
|---------|---|---------------|
| 19 | View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 turkey house, facing north. The one-story south addition (left) and two-story turkey house core (right) are visible in this photograph. | N |
| 20 | View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 turkey house, facing southwest. The two-story turkey house core is visible on left, the two-story north addition is visible in center, and the ruins of the <i>circa</i> -1955 addition are visible on right. | SW |
| 21 | View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 turkey house, facing south. The ruins of the <i>circa</i> -1955 addition are clearly visible in the foreground. The concrete block chimney marks the location of the rear elevation of the turkey house core. | S |
| 22 | View of the northwest (rear) and southwest (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 turkey house, facing east. This photograph shows the ruins of the <i>circa</i> -1955 addition (on far left), the two-story northern addition (on left), the two-story turkey house core (in center), and the one-story southern addition (on right). | E |
| 23 | View of the southeast (front) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 3, facing northwest. Note the aluminum siding. | NW |
| 24 | View of the northwest (rear) and southwest (side) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 3, facing east. | E |
| 25 | View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 4, facing north. Note the wood drop siding below the asbestos shingle siding visible below the front window on the southwest elevation. | N |
| 26 | View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 dwelling 4, facing southeast. | SE |
| 27 | View of the northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1940 garage 2, facing east. | E |
| 28 | View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1945 Quonset hut, facing northwest. | NW |
| 29 | View of the south (side) and east (front) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1950 equipment shed, facing northwest. | NW |
| 30 | View of the north (side) and west (rear) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1950 equipment shed, facing southeast. | SE |
| 31 | View of the southeast and northeast elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1955 cow barn 2, facing southwest. | SW |
| 32 | View of the northwest and southwest elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1955 cow barn 2, facing northeast. | NE |
| 33 | View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1955 garage 3, facing southwest. | SW |
| 34 | View of the northwest (front) elevation of the <i>circa</i> -2003 shed and the northwest (rear) elevation of <i>circa</i> -1955 garage 3 showing the fenced cow runs and pasture, facing east. Barrows Run flows through the farmstead at the far end of the pasture, demonstrated in this photograph by the tall grass. | E |
| 35 | View of the northeast (front) and northwest (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -2013 calf shed, facing southeast. | SE |
| 36 | View of the remains of the stone foundation of a nineteenth-century spring house, facing northwest. Water is still present at the bottom of the structure. The <i>circa</i> -1925 hay barn is visible in the background. | NW |
| 37 | View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 tenant house at 605 Norway Road, facing north. Note the one-story <i>circa</i> -1920 shed-roof porch addition and the two-story <i>circa</i> -1860 rear addition. | N |
| 38 | View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 tenant house, facing west. Note the <i>circa</i> -1880 summer kitchen addition (at right). | W |
| 39 | View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the <i>circa</i> -1848 shed 1, facing west. | W |

Figure 1A Property Location Map

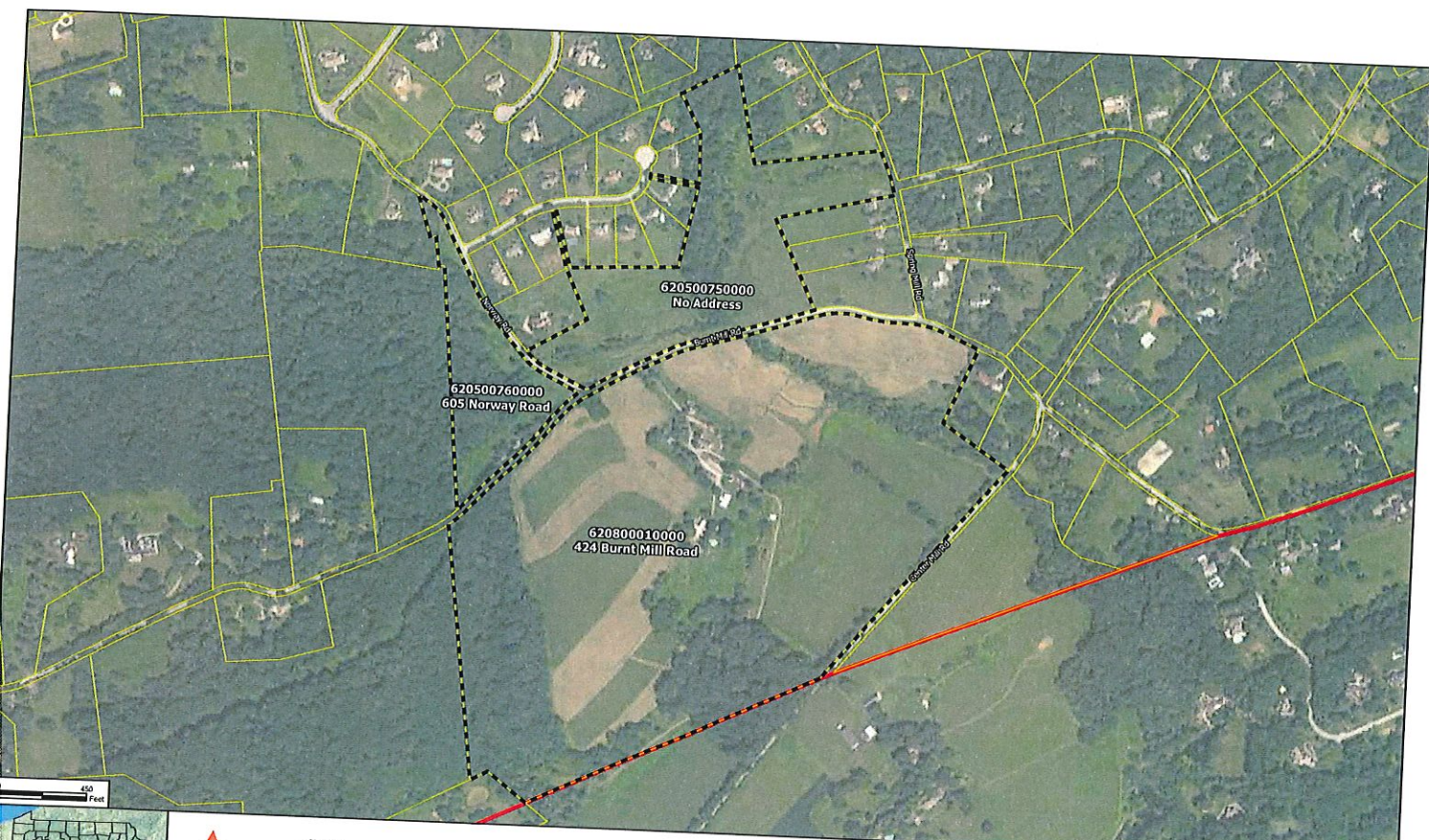
Way Farm
424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road
Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania



Tax Parcels



Delaware State Line/Mason-Dixon Line



450 Feet



- Property Tax Parcels
- Surrounding Tax Parcels
- Delaware State Line/Mason-Dixon Line

Figure 1B
Tax Parcel Map
 Way Farm
 424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road
 Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania

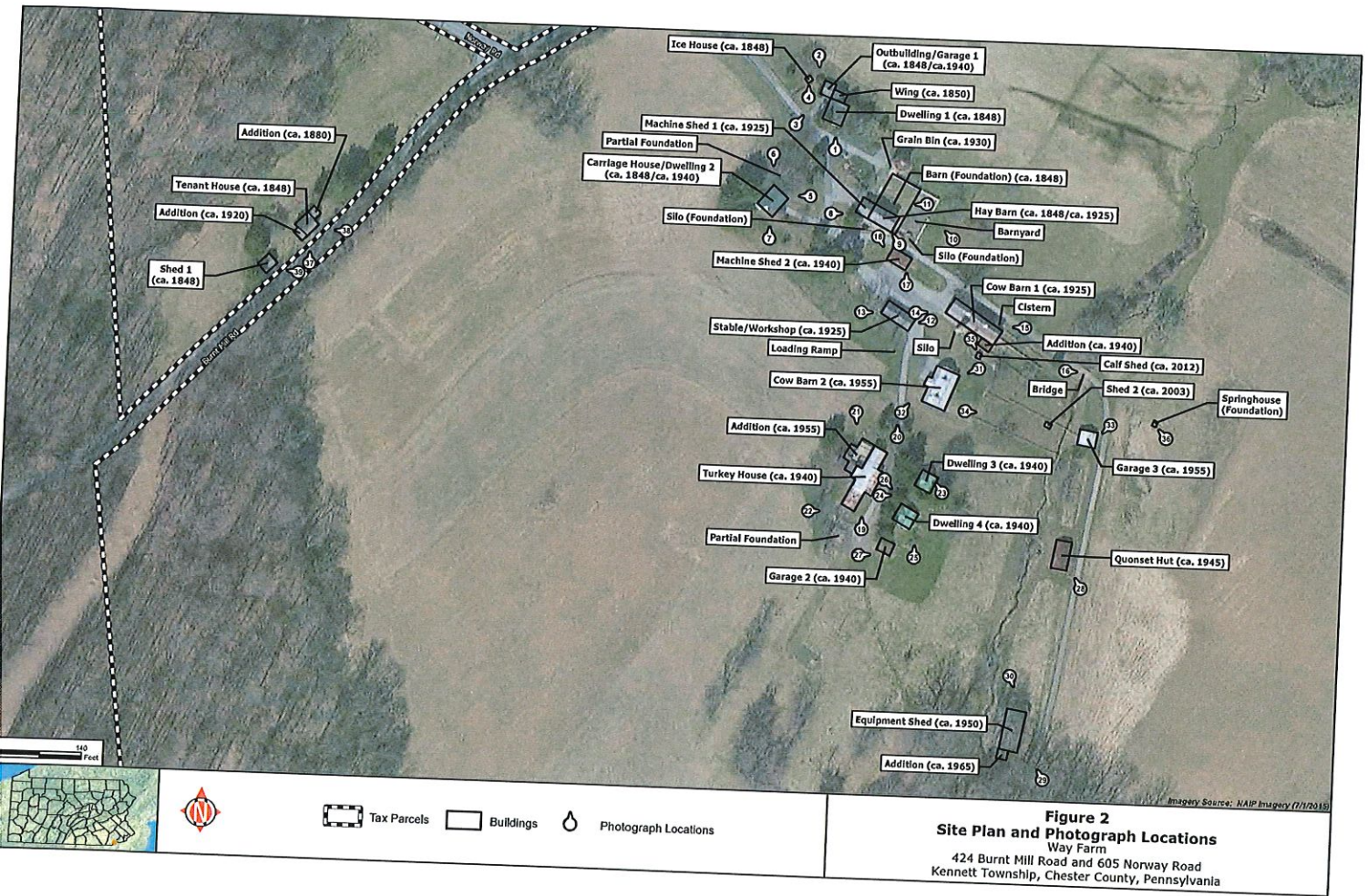


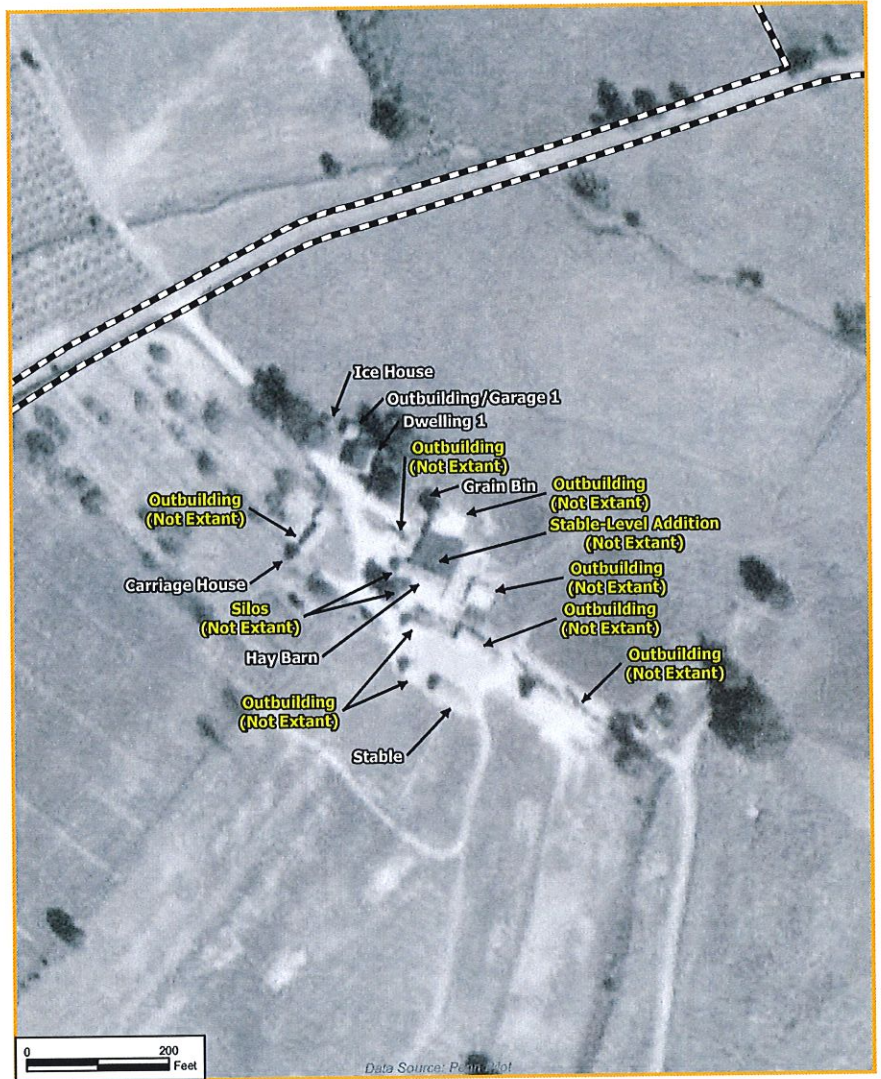
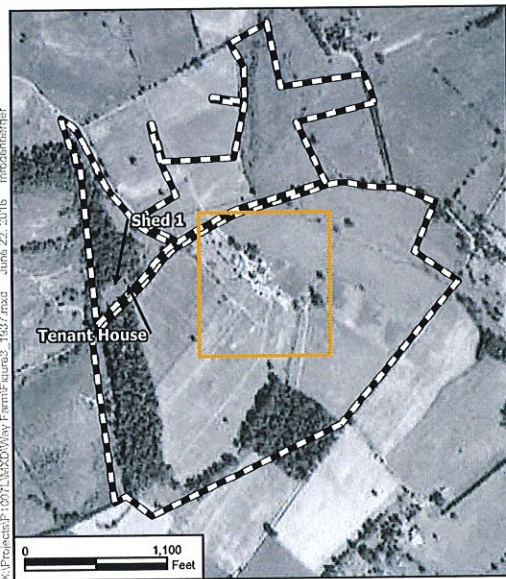
Figure 3
Way Farm, 1937

424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road
Kennett Township
Chester County
Pennsylvania

 Tax Parcels



Imagery Source: USDA 1937 Aerial



**Figure 4
Way Farm, 1950**

424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road
Kennett Township
Chester County
Pennsylvania

 Tax Parcels



Imagery Source: NETR Online Historic Aerials Website

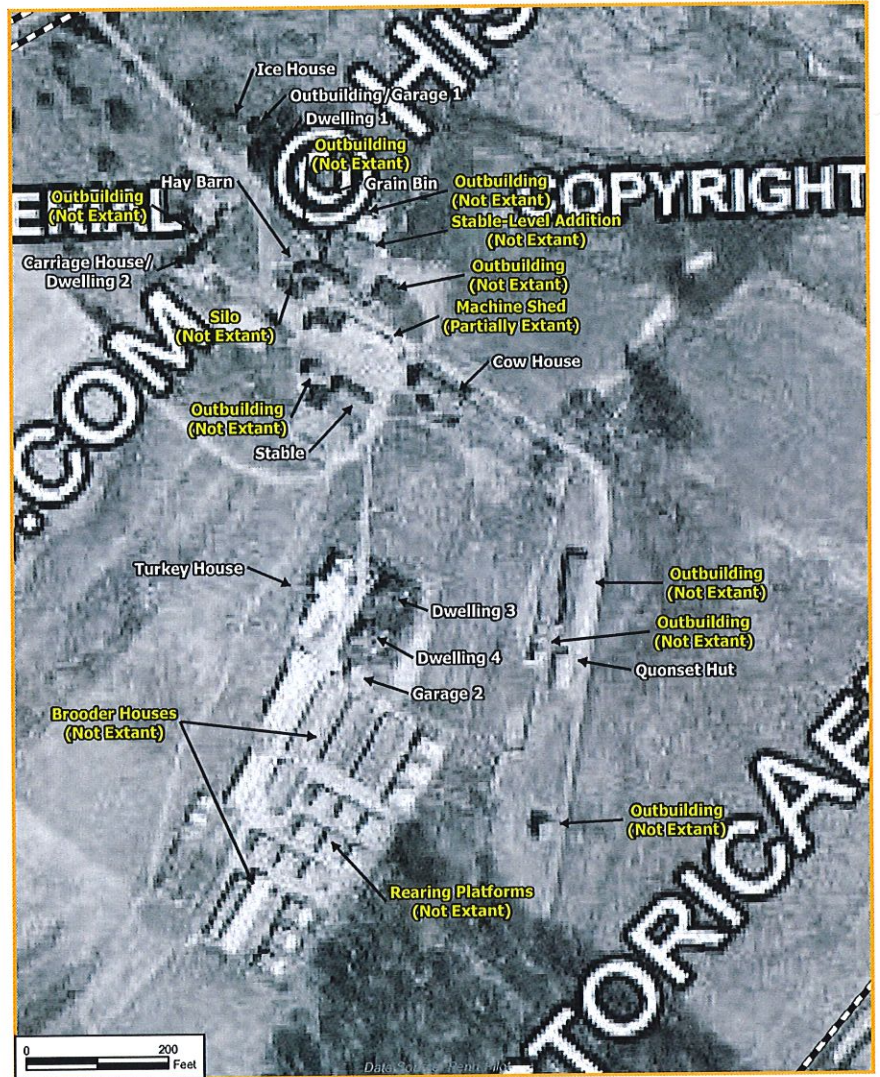
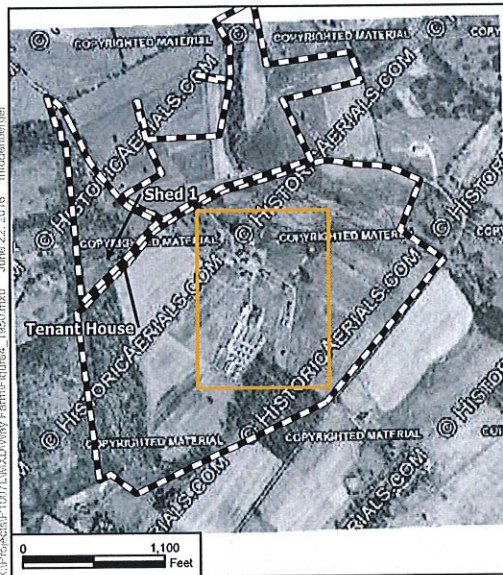


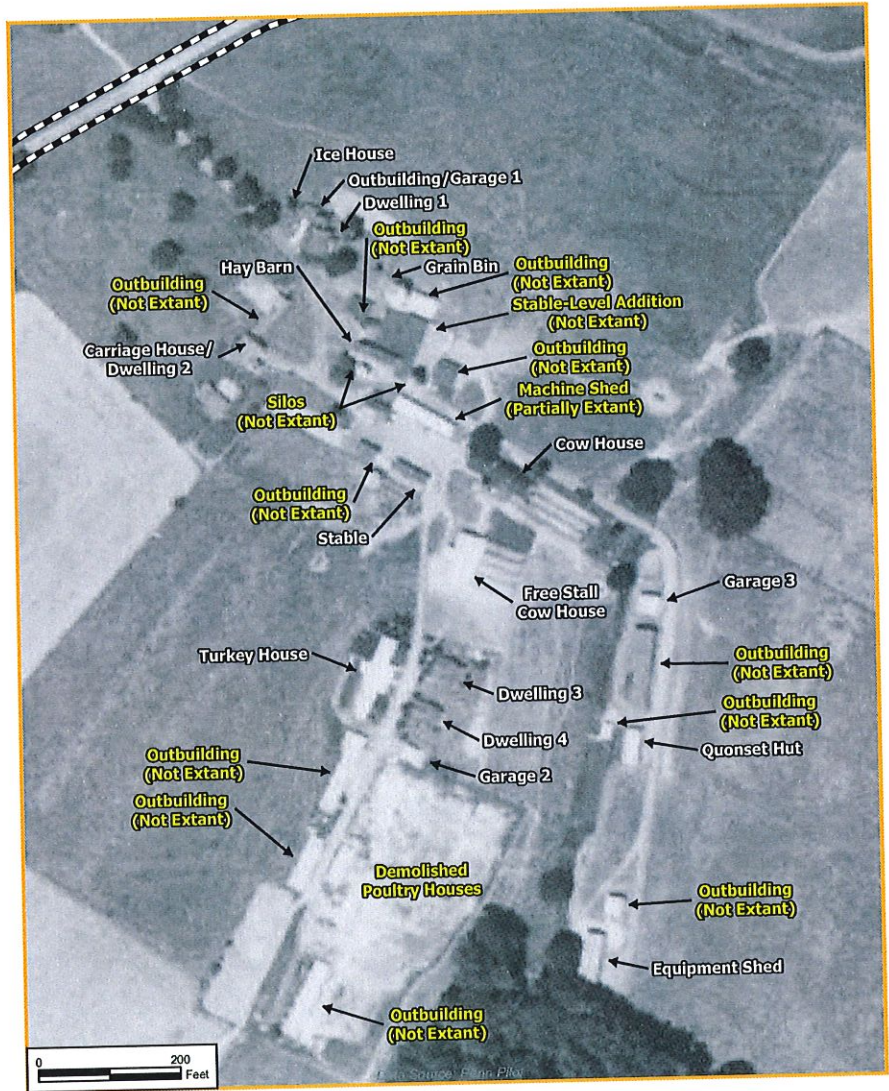
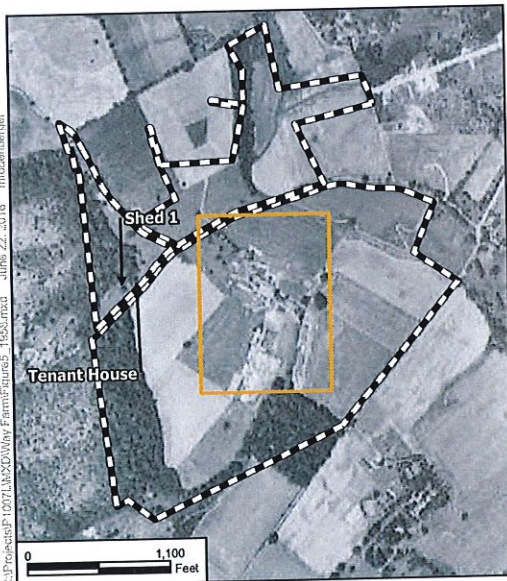
Figure 5 Way Farm, 1958

424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road
Kennett Township
Chester County
Pennsylvania

 Tax Parcels



Imagery Source: USA 1958 Aerial



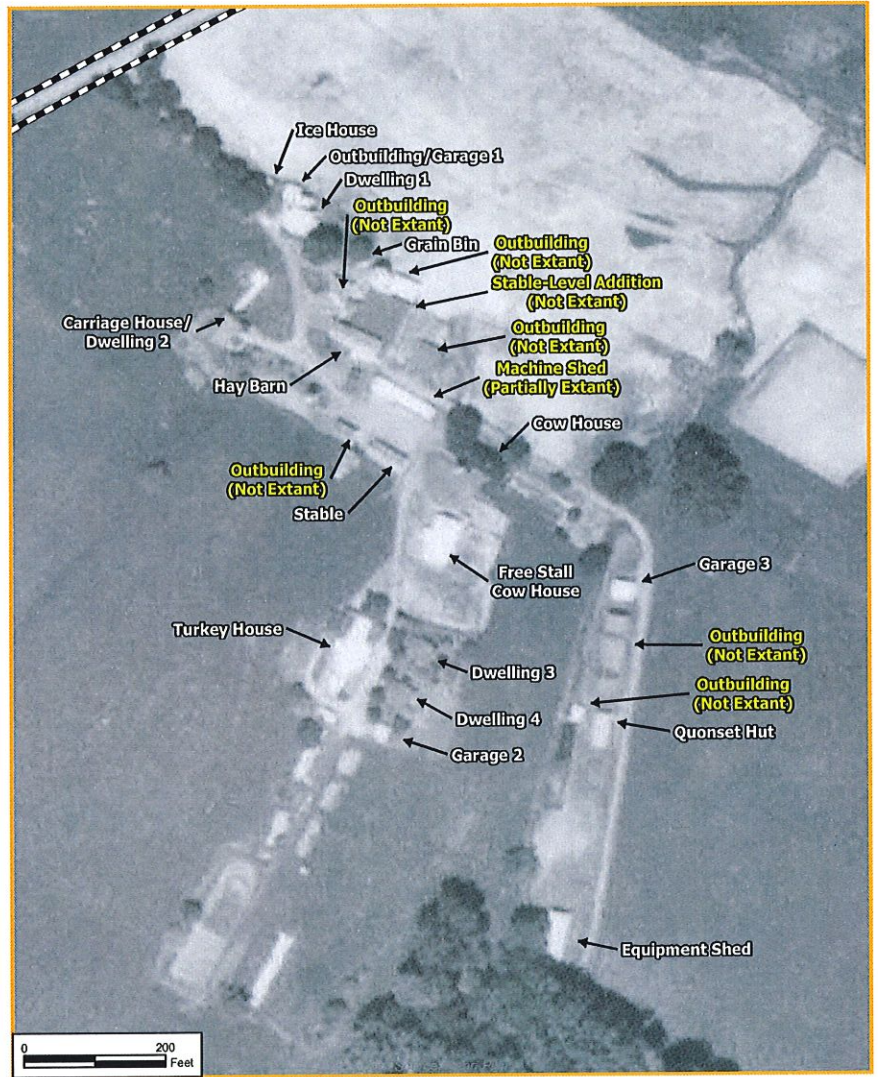
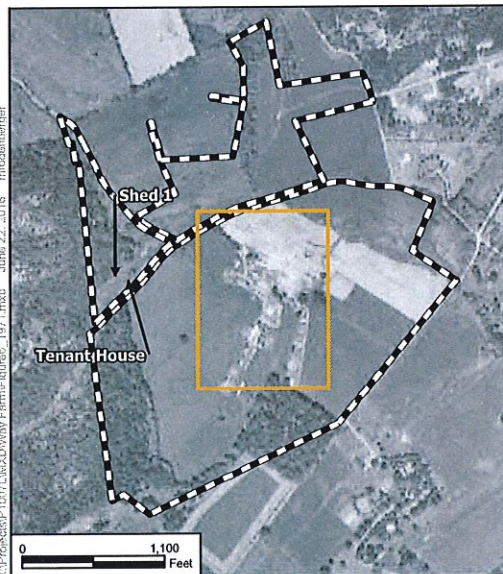
**Figure 6
Way Farm, 1971**

424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Road
Kennett Township
Chester County
Pennsylvania

 Tax Parcels



Imagery Source: USDA 1971 Aerial



X:\Projects\1071\1071\1071\1071\1071\Farm\Figure6_1971.mxd June 22, 2016 11:28:48 AM

Historic Photographs (Item 37)

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

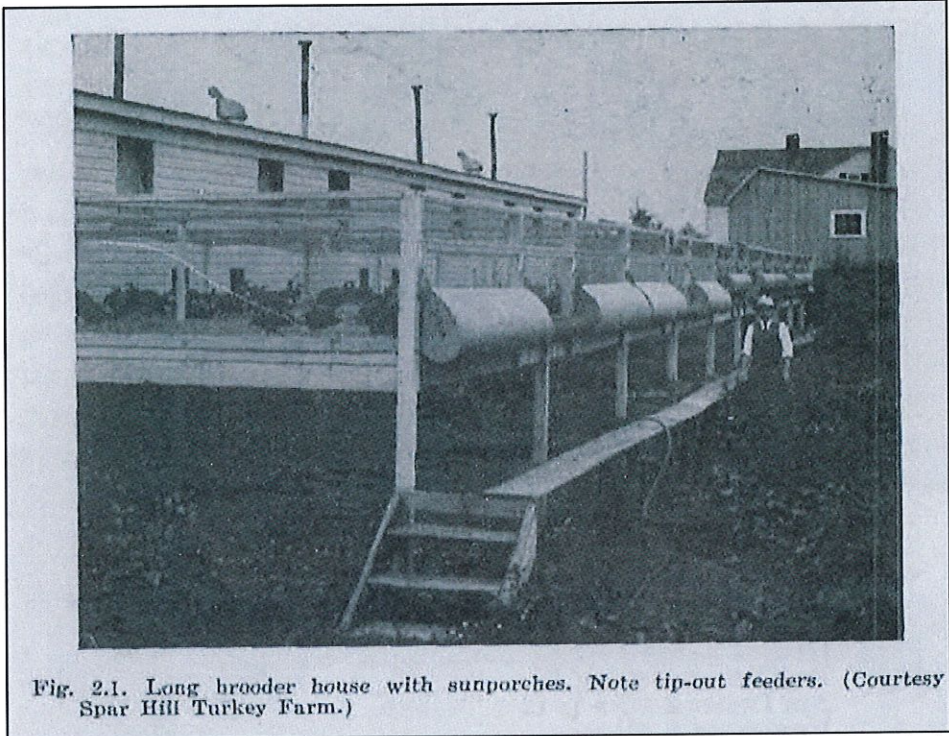


Figure 9: This image shows one of the turkey-raising outbuildings constructed on Way Farm ca. 1940. In the background on right, garage 2 and dwelling 4 are both visible. The brooder house shown was demolished ca. 1957, along with 15 other outbuildings (Marsden 1955:48).

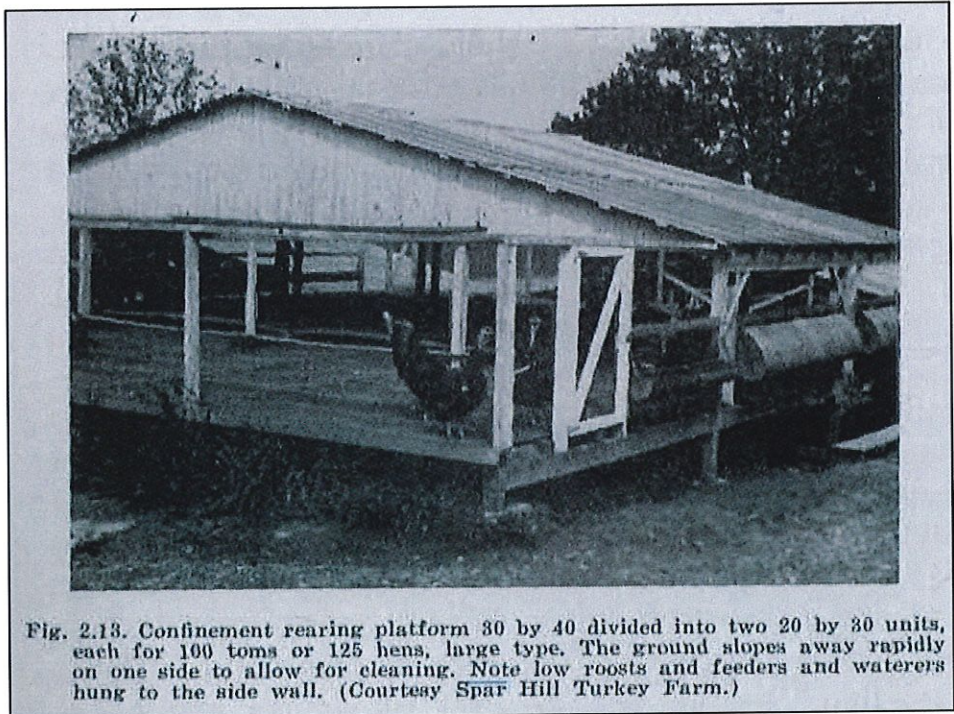


Figure 10: This image shows one of the turkey-raising outbuildings constructed on Way Farm ca. 1940. The outbuilding shown was demolished ca. 1957, along with 15 other outbuildings (Marsden 1955:73).

Key # _____
ER# _____

Physical Description and Integrity (Item 38)

Physical Description

The Way Farm is a 137.3-acre farm located on three tax parcels in Kennett Township, Chester County. Chester County tax parcel #6208 00010000 [103.7 acres] is 424 Burnt Mill Road, owned by Spar Hill Farm LLC.; #6205 00760000 [10.4 acres] is 605 Norway Road, owned by C. Porter Schutt and Jacob F. Schutt; and #6205 00750000 [23.2 acres] has no address and is owned by the Millbrook Homeowners Association (Figures 1A and 1B). The farmstead is located on all four quadrants of the intersection of Burnt Mill Road with Norway Road and is situated in a primarily rural, historically agricultural area. The farmstead is located on the south side of Burnt Mill Road and is surrounded by agricultural land on the southeast. Residential subdivisions are north of the property across Burnt Mill Road. The property located to the west of the farm is woodland, and late-twentieth- and early-twenty-first century development is located beyond. The farm is bounded by modern development to the north and northeast; Center Mill Road to the southeast; New Castle County, Delaware farmland to the south; and woodland to the west. Burrows Run forks on the property; one branch runs southeast traversing the northeastern portion of the property, while the second branch runs southwest cutting through the center of the farmland. There are woodlots at the southern and western ends of the farm, and the areas immediately surrounding the creek, except that portion that cuts through the farmstead, are wooded. The farmstead is surrounded by yards spotted with mature trees, while the remainder of the property is cultivated crop land. A long farm lane runs southeast from Burnt Mill Road through the farm (Figure 2).

The farm was originally designed as a courtyard farm plan, and the location and orientation of dwelling 1, carriage house/dwelling 2, and the remaining barnyard and stone foundation of the *circa*-1848 barn demonstrate this configuration. The addition of later buildings and the demolition of the *circa*-1848 barn reoriented the farmstead into a linear farm plan, as the twentieth-century outbuildings are situated along the farm lane. The only landscape remnants of the farm's livestock-raising history are the stone-wall enclosed barnyard and the cow runs and pasture located immediately southeast of cow barn 1. The crop fields are now uniformly planted, and only remnants of tree lines demonstrate historic growing patterns. The remainder of the farmstead is used as yard space.

The Way Farm contains 22 resources in two tax parcels, 20 of which are over 50 years old (Figure 2). On tax parcel 6208 00010000, there are the following buildings and structures: the *circa*-1848 dwelling 1 with outbuilding/garage 1 (converted into a garage ca. 1940), ice house, carriage house/dwelling 2 (converted into dwelling 2 ca. 1940); the *circa*-1925 hay barn with machine shed 1 (built on the stone foundation of a demolished *circa*-1848 barn), the stable/workshop, and cow barn 1; the *circa*-1930 grain bin; the *circa*-1940 machine shed 2, turkey house, dwelling 3, dwelling 4, and garage 2; the *circa*-1945 Quonset hut; the *circa*-1950 equipment shed; and the *circa*-1955 cow barn 2 and garage 3. The last two buildings are the *circa*-2003 shed 2 and the *circa*-2012 calf shed, which are under 50 years old. The farm also includes a bridge, which carries the farm lane over Burrows Run, stone foundations of two silos and a spring house, and numerous concrete pads and concrete block foundations. The *circa*-1848 tenant house and shed 1 are located on tax parcel 6205 00760000, on the north side of Burnt Mill Road.

Dwelling 1 (Ca. 1848)

The dwelling is located approximately 325 feet southeast of Burnt Mill Road and oriented away from the road to the southeast (Photograph 1). The main block of the house is a four-bay dwelling, built of stone, and with a side-gabled roof with wood shingles. The main block of the dwelling has been coated with stucco except at the northeast elevation, which is clad with wood drop siding. A shaped-brick interior chimney rises out of each gable end, both are coated in stucco. Both the southeast (façade) and northwest (rear) elevations contain a partial-span, one-story porch, both of which have wood decks, stand on stone pier foundations, and have square wood posts supporting a shed roof with wood shingles. Both porches also have partial-arch wood frieze boards; the front porch has been screened-in.

A *circa*-1850 two-story addition extends to the northeast (Photographs 2 and 3). This addition is also constructed of stone and is clad in stucco. It has a side-gabled roof with wood shingles. This addition is situated flush with the northwest elevation of the house and, because it is narrower than the main block, is set back from the southeast elevation. A second, one-story addition extends to the northwest from the rear elevation of the two story addition. The

northeast and northwest walls are built of stone and the southeast and southwest walls are frame, and -clad with wood weatherboard siding.

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

The southeast (primary) elevation of the main block contains four bays. In the first story, the second and third bays (from the south) each contain a wood half-light/two panel door with a four-light transom and attached aluminum screen door. The first and fourth bays each contain a nine-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window. The four openings in the second story each contain six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows. The southeast elevation of the two-story addition contains two bays. The first (from the south) contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window. The second bay contains a six-light/two panel, wood, Dutch door with an attached vinyl storm door. The second story contains only one opening, a three-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window centered above the first-story door. All of the windows in this elevation contain aluminum storm windows. The one-story attached outbuilding/garage 1 contains no fenestration in its southeast elevation.

The northeast (side) elevation of the main block of the house is partially obscured by the two-story addition. To the east of the addition a bulkhead entrance enters into the cellar of the main block of the house. The first story contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window, and the second story contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window. Both of these windows contain aluminum storm windows. The gable wall of the main block of the house contains only one window, a six-pane, wood, casement window located above the two-story addition. The northeast elevation of the two story addition contains only one opening, a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window located in the first story. The one-story attached outbuilding/garage 1 contains no fenestration in its northeast elevation.

The northwest (rear) elevation of the main block of the house contains four bays: the first (from the south) contains a wood, three-panel door; the second contains a six-light, wood, awning window; the third contains a half-light/two-panel wood door; and the fourth contains a nine-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window. The second story of the main block contains three six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows. The two-story addition contains two bays: the first (from the south) contains a wood four-panel door; the second contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window. The second story of the two-story addition contains a single three-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window centered above the first story window. Each of the doors in this elevation contains an aluminum storm door, and all of the windows (except the awning window) contain aluminum storm windows. The northwest elevation of the one-story attached outbuilding/garage 1 contains no fenestration.

The southwest (side) elevation of the main block contains two openings in each story, all of which contain wood, double-hung sash windows. The windows in the first story are nine-over-six, the windows in the second story are six-over-six, and the windows in the gable wall are three-over-six. All of the windows contain aluminum storm windows. The southwest elevation of the one-story addition contains a full-bay door opening, but the door has been removed.

Ice House (Ca. 1848)

The ice house is located approximately 15 feet northwest of the main dwelling, oriented to the southwest (Photograph 4). It is a stone structure with a front-gabled roof covered with wood shingles. The southwest elevation contains a wood frame-and-plank door. The northeast elevation contains a small ventilation opening at the top of the wall.

Carriage House 1/Dwelling 2 (Ca. 1848, Ca. 1940)

The carriage house 1/dwelling 2 is located approximately 120 feet southwest of the main dwelling and oriented to the southeast (Photographs 5 through 7). The building was built ca. 1848 as a carriage house. Ca. 1940, a dwelling addition was added as a second story to the carriage house. The carriage house was re-purposed as the dwelling's garage. The building is banked into the side of a hill, and the carriage house (now garage) portion comprises the first story while the *circa*-1940 dwelling comprises the second story. The carriage house portion, which roughly constitutes the northeastern half of the building, has a stone foundation, while the southwestern portion of dwelling 2 has a concrete block foundation. The building is of frame construction clad with asbestos shingle siding, and the building is unified under a side-gable jerkinhead (clipped gable) roof with standing-seam metal. A concrete block retaining wall and stair rise from the paved driveway to the main entrance of the dwelling. Remnants of a concrete block foundation extend from the side of the building to the northeast in the location of a former outbuilding (no longer extant).

The first story of the northeast section of the building contains a pair of wood plank doors at its southeast (primary) elevation and two wood-framed Plexiglas windows on its northeast (side) elevation. The second story comprises the

circa-1940 dwelling. A gabled bay protrudes from the southwestern elevation, and the northwest (rear) elevation contains a shed roof screen porch with a wood deck and wood posts. The main level of dwelling 2 historically contained six-over-six, wood, single-hung sash windows with aluminum storms throughout; four-pane, wood casement attic windows at either gable wall; and three-pane, wood awning windows at the cellar. Many of these windows are missing panes, sashes, or storm windows. An exterior brick chimney rises through the center of the southeast (front) elevation.

Key # _____
ER# _____

The southeast elevation of dwelling 2 contains five bays. The second bay contains the main entrance to the house, a nine-pane/two-panel wood door with an aluminum porch door. Both doors have been badly damaged. The remaining four bays historically contained typical windows, although many are in need of repair. The northeast (side) elevation contains three typical windows at the main level and the typical attic window; all of these windows are missing their storm windows. The northwest (rear) elevation contains four bays: the first three bays (from the north) contain typical windows, and the fourth bay contains a five-panel wood door. The southwest (side) elevation of the porch contains a wood screen door, and the southwest elevation of the extended bay contains a three-over-six, wood, single-hung sash window. The southwest elevation of the main block of dwelling 2 historically contained a typical window, although only the storm window remains. Below this opening is a typical cellar window; the gable wall contains an attic opening for a window, but the window has been removed.

Hay Barn and Machine Shed 1 (Ca. 1925, On Top of Circa-1848 Barn Foundations)

The hay barn and machine shed 1 were built in ca. 1925 partially on the stone foundation of an earlier bank barn. Further evidence of the earlier barn, including the earthen ramp, the stone barnyard wall, and the stone foundations of two now-demolished silos, remain in the landscape (Photographs 8 through 11). The northwest and southwest elevations of the current hay barn rest on the stone foundation of the earlier barn, while the southeast and northeast elevations are supported by steel poles and I-beams. The machine shed is structurally independent of the barn, but abuts its northwest elevation. It sits on a concrete block foundation. Both are frame structures with wood board-and-batten siding and gable roofs with asphalt shingles. The barn roof contains a metal ventilator and weathervane at its peak.

The northeast elevation of the barn contains three openings, each of which contains a wood, 12-pane window. The southeast elevation contains a single window opening with a wood plank shutter. The southwest elevation contains no fenestration, and the northwest elevation is obscured by the machine shed addition.

The northeast elevation of the machine shed elevation contains three openings in its foundation, but no fenestration in its first story elevation. Remaining evidence suggests that the first opening (from the east) historically contained a wood plank door and the other two openings each contained a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window. The northwest elevation contains a full-bay opening with a pair of top-hung frame-and-plank carriage doors. The southwest elevation contains no fenestration.

Stable/Workshop (Ca. 1925)

The stable/workshop is located approximately 70 feet south of the machine shed and oriented to the northeast (Photograph 12). The building is of frame construction clad with board-and-batten siding. It has a parged-concrete block foundation and a side-gabled roof with a ventilator and asbestos shingles. The northeast (front) elevation contains four bays: the first contains a four-light/12-panel metal overhead garage door; the second contains a wood, six-over-six, half-awning window; the third contains a wood frame-and-plank Dutch door; and the fourth contains a damaged nine-pane/paneled wood door. The northwest (side) elevation contains two six-over-six, wood, single-hung sash windows in the first story, and the gable wall contains a frame-and-plank door clad with board-and-batten siding (Photograph 13). The southwest (rear) elevation contains only a single wood, six-over-six, single-hung sash window. The southeast (side) elevation contains a nine-pane, wood, casement window in the first story and a pair of trapezoidal, top-hung, sliding frame-and-plank doors.

Cow Barn 1 (Ca. 1925, with Circa-1940 Addition and Silo)

This cow barn is located approximately 120 feet southeast of the barnyard (Photographs 14 and 15). It is a frame structure clad with board-and-batten siding, standing on a parged-concrete block foundation, with a gambrel roof half with asphalt shingles and half with corrugated metal. Except where otherwise noted, the building's windows are

typically composed of two stacked, six-light, wood sashes where the top sash functions as a hopper window and the lower sash functions as an awning window.

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

The northeast elevation contains ten bays: the second and tenth bay (from the east) contain wood, frame-and-plank Dutch doors, while the remaining bays contain typical windows. A concrete cistern sits immediately northeast of the first bay. The northwest elevation contains three bays in the first story. The upper sash of the window in the central bay has been replaced with a louvered vent. The gable wall contains a pair of trapezoidal, top-hung, sliding frame-and-plank doors, which grant access to the hay loft. The roof above these doors contains a pointed hay-hood and winch. The southwest elevation contains nine bays: the first three bays (from the west) each contain typical windows; the fourth bay contains a silo shed; the fifth bay contains a wood, one-over-six, single-hung sash window; the sixth and seventh bays historically held typical windows, but both of these openings have been badly damaged; the eighth and ninth bays comprise the *circa*-1940 shed addition and contain a wood, frame-and-plank Dutch door and a typical window, respectively. This elevation also contains a hay-loft plank door, located in the gambrel roof between the fifth and sixth bays. The southeast elevation contains four bays: the first bay (from the south) comprises the *circa*-1940 shed addition and contains a door opening that has been boarded closed; the second and fourth bays also contain door openings that have been boarded closed; and the third bay contains a typical window. The southeast gable wall also contains a frame-and-plank hay loft door.

A *circa*-1940 concrete stave silo stands immediately southwest of the cow barn and is attached to that structure via a small silo shed (Photograph 14). To the southeast of the cow barn, and extending from that building to the creek, are enclosed cow runs and pasture surrounded by wood post-and-plank fencing.

Grain Bin (Ca. 1930)

The grain bin stands immediately north of the nineteenth-century barn foundation (Photographs 9 and 10). It is a steel grain bin with a conical roof topped with a ventilator. Outline of a former building on the southern edge of the grain bin suggests the connection to the no-longer extant barn.

Machine Shed 2 (Ca. 1940)

This machine shed is located approximately 30 feet south of the hay barn and is oriented to the southwest (Photograph 17). The current structure was built ca. 1940 as an addition to an earlier structure, which extended to the southeast. This earlier portion of the building was demolished ca. 1990. The remaining shed is a one-story frame building with standing-seam metal siding, on a concrete foundation, with a side-gabled roof with standing-seam metal. The southwest (front) elevation contains two full-bay openings. Two top-hung sliding frame-and-plank bay doors remain. The southeast (side) elevation contains no fenestration, but the framing remnants from the demolished addition suggest that the current shed was a later addition to an earlier structure. Historically, the northeast (rear) elevation contained two wood, six-pane, fixed windows, and the northwest (side) elevation contained a wood, nine-pane, fixed window, but all three of these windows have been badly damaged (Photograph 18).

Turkey House (Ca. 1940, with Circa-1955 Addition)

The turkey house is located approximately 100 feet southwest of cow barn 2 and is oriented to the southeast (Photographs 19 through 22). The building is composed of the side-gabled, two-story turkey house core; a two-story north addition; and a one-story south addition. The building is of frame construction on a raised concrete block foundation. The walls are clad with asbestos shingles, and the roof is corrugated metal. The turkey house core and each addition are topped with a metal ventilator. The turkey house core has an enclosed porch on the northwest elevation. Ca. 1955, a large addition was built onto the northwest (rear) elevation, but this addition is now in ruin.

The southeast (front) elevation contains ten bays. The first three bays (from the south) compose the one-story southern-most addition of the building, and each bay contains glass block panels. The fourth through ninth bays compose the central, two-story turkey house core. In the first story, the sixth bay contains a six-pane/three-panel wood door; the ninth bay contains a six-pane/two-panel wood door, and the other four bays contain four-over-four, wood, double-hung sash windows. The second floor contains three openings: a single-placed six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window; and two ribbons of the same type of window, placed in threes. The tenth bay composes the northern, two-story addition of the building. The first story contains only a six-pane/three-panel wood door. The second story contains four openings: a wood frame-and-plank door and three two-pane, wood, awning windows.

The northeast (side) elevation contains three bays: the first bay is in the side elevation of the turkey house core, and contains a four-pane, wood, casement window; the second bay is in the side elevation of the northern addition, and contains a pair of frame-and-plank doors; the third bay is in the enclosed porch and contains a pair of six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows with aluminum storms. The ruins of the *circa*-1955 addition also contain some evidence of window and door placement, and remaining evidence suggests that this addition was agricultural in nature with steel-framed windows and wood plank doors.

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

The northwest (rear) elevation contains eleven bays. The first three bays (from the north) compose the rear elevation of the northern addition, and each bay contains a two-pane, wood, awning window in the second story. The first story of the northern addition contains no fenestration. The fourth through seventh bays compose the rear elevation of the enclosed porch. An elevated wood deck was built ca. 1980 extending to the northwest from the enclosed porch. The fourth bay contains a nine-pane/three-panel wood door, and the other three openings each contain six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows. The eighth bay composes the rear elevation of the turkey house core: the first story contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window and a wood, four-light/12-panel overhead garage door; the second story contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window with an aluminum storm window. The ninth through eleventh bays compose the rear elevation of the southern addition, and each contains glass-block panels.

The southwest (side) elevation contains five bays. The first bay (from the west) composes the enclosed porch, and contains a six-light/two-panel wood door in the first story and a ribbon of three six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows with aluminum storms in the second story. The second, third, and fourth bays compose the side elevation of the southern addition. The second and fourth bays contain glass block panels, and the third bay contains a metal-clad door. Above the southern addition, the southwest elevation of the turkey house core contains a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window with an aluminum storm. The fifth bay is located on the side elevation of the turkey house core. It contains an eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash window in the first story, and a six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window with an aluminum storm in the second.

Dwelling 3 (Ca. 1940)

Dwelling 3 is located approximately 50 feet southeast of the turkey house oriented to the southeast (Photographs 23 and 24). The dwelling is of frame construction on a concrete block foundation. It is clad with asbestos shingle siding, except on the southeast elevation where it has replacement aluminum siding. The dwelling has a side-gabled roof, with asphalt shingles, a full-span cross-gabled rear addition, and a projecting front gable bay. An exterior brick chimney stands on the southwest elevation. The northeast and southwest (side) gable walls each contain two-over-two, wood, single-hung sash windows. The first story of the dwelling contains six-over-six, wood, double-hung sash windows throughout, except where otherwise specified.

The southeast (primary) elevation contains three bays: the first (from the south) contains a typical window; the second contains the main entrance to the dwelling, a modern wood door; and the third contains an eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash window. The northeast (side) elevation contains four bays, each with typical windows. The northwest (rear) elevation contains three bays: a central six-paneled wood door flanked by typical windows. Above, the gable wall contains a typical window. The southwest (side) elevation contains three bays: the first (from the west) contains a three-over-six, wood, double-hung sash window; the second contains a pair of typical windows; and the third contains an eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash window. Evidence suggests that this house was historically clad with wood drop siding, and has since been clad in new material.

Dwelling 4 (Ca. 1940)

Dwelling 4 is located approximately 20 feet southwest of dwelling 3 and oriented to the southeast (Photographs 25 and 26). This dwelling is identical to dwelling 3 except for the following modifications: the southeast (primary) elevation retains its asbestos shingle siding; the front door has been replaced with a modern hollow-core door; and the southwest (rear) elevation contains a four-paneled wood door (instead of a six-paneled wood door) and a two-over-two wood single-hung sash windows.

Garage 2 (Ca. 1940)

This garage is located approximately 30 feet southwest of dwelling 4 oriented to the northwest (Photograph 27). The building is of frame construction on a concrete block foundation; both the walls and shed roof are standing seam metal. The northwest (front) elevation contains two bays: the first (from the north) contains a 15-panel wood overhead

garage door; the second contains a pair of frame-and-plank carriage doors. The southwest and northeast (side) elevations each contain a badly damaged six-pane, wood awning window. The southeast (rear) elevation contains no fenestration.

Key # _____

ER# _____

Quonset Hut (Ca. 1945)

The Quonset hut is located approximately 300 feet southeast of cow barn 2 and is oriented to the southeast (Photograph 28). The building is of steel frame construction, clad with corrugated metal, and standing on a concrete pad and concrete block foundation. It is open along its east side to create four bays. This building functioned as a machine shed.

Equipment Shed (Ca. 1950, with Circa-1965 Addition)

The equipment shed is located approximately 250 feet southwest of the Quonset hut oriented to the east (Photograph 29). The building is composed of two parts: a *circa*-1950 frame section and a *circa*-1965 concrete block section. The *circa*-1950 building is now an open-air structure of wood posts supporting a side-gabled, standing seam metal roof. Currently, only the south elevation of this addition is sided, but evidence suggests that the west and north elevations were historically sided with vertical plank siding (Photograph 30).

The *circa*-1965 section has board-and-batten siding at its gable walls, and it also has a side-gabled, standing-seam metal roof. The addition has two small, top-hinged doors, at the foundation level of both its west and east elevations. Its south elevation has a full-bay opening which historically contained an overhead garage door; the door has been removed. Above, the gable wall also contains an opening, but the window or door has been removed.

Cow Barn 2 (Ca. 1955)

This cow barn is located approximately 75 feet southwest of the *circa*-1925 cow barn 1 (Photographs 31 and 32). The building is of frame construction atop a concrete block foundation. The walls of the building are clad with board-and-batten siding, and the roof is standing-seam metal. The gambrel roof contains two metal ventilators. The building also contains a cross-gabled ell, which projects from the northwest elevation. Based on remaining evidence, the building historically contained wood, nine-pane, fixed windows throughout, but many of these windows are either missing or badly damaged.

The northeast elevation contains four bays: the first (from the east) contains an overhead garage door; the second bay contains a typical window; the third bay contains a frame-and-plank Dutch door; the fourth bay comprises the gabled addition, and also contains a frame-and-plank Dutch door. Above the first and second bays, the gable wall contains a frame-and-plank hayloft door. The northwest elevation contains five bays, all of which appear to have historically contained typical windows. The central (third from north) bay contains the gabled addition, and here the gable wall contains a frame-and-plank hayloft door. The southwest elevation contains four bays; the first (from the west) comprises the gabled addition while the remaining three compose the main block of the building. All four bays appear to have historically contained typical windows. Above the third and fourth bays, the gable wall contains a frame-and-plank hayloft door. The southeast elevation is wholly open, divided into four bays by metal poles.

Garage 3 (Ca. 1955)

This garage is located approximately northeast of the Quonset hut and oriented to the southeast (Photograph 33). It is of concrete block construction, on a concrete foundation, with a standing-seam metal, side-gabled roof. The southeast (front) elevation contains an eight-pane/24-panel wood overhead garage door. The northeast (side) elevation contains three bays: the first (from the east) has a badly-damaged 15-light wood door; the second contains a nine-pane steel-framed fixed window; and the third contains a nine-pane, steel, partial-awning window. The northwest (rear) elevation contains two bays: the first (from the north) contains a nine-pane, steel, partial-awning window; and the second contains a nine-pane, steel-framed fixed window. The southwest (side) elevation also contains two bays: the first (from the west) contains a nine-pane, steel, partial-awning window; and the second contains a nine-pane, steel-framed fixed window.

Shed 2 (Ca. 2003)

This pre-fabricated shed is located approximately 160 feet southeast of cow barn 1 oriented to the northwest (Photograph 34). The building is a wood frame structure, without a permanent foundation. The walls are clad with plywood, and its gambrel roof is asphalt shingles. The northwest (front) elevation has a full-bay opening, but the

doors have been removed. The southeast (rear) elevation contains a louvered window. The northeast and southwest (side) elevations contain no fenestration.

Key # _____
ER# _____

Calf Shed (Ca. 2012)

This pre-fabricated shed is located approximately 10 feet southwest of cow barn 1, oriented to the northwest (Photograph 35). The building is a wood frame structure on concrete block piers. Its walls are clad with plywood, and its roof is asphalt-shingles. The northeast (front) elevation is completely open. The other three elevations contain no fenestration.

Tenant House (Ca. 1848, with Circa-1860, Circa-1880, and 1920 Additions)

The tenant house is located on the north side of Burnt Mill Road, approximately 400 feet southwest of the intersection of Burnt Mill and Norway Roads and oriented to the southwest (Photographs 37 and 38). The address is 605 Norway Road. The building is a two-story stuccoed-stone structure with a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles; a brick interior chimney rises out of the north gable end. The house has a *circa*-1860 two-story rear addition, a *circa*-1880 frame summer kitchen addition which extends to the northeast, and a *circa*-1920 screened porch addition to the southwest. The house has modern replacement vinyl windows throughout, except where otherwise specified. The northwest (rear) of the house was not accessible at the time of survey.

The southeast (front) elevation contains five bays: the first bay (from the south) composes the *circa*-1920 screened porch and contains a wood-framed screen door; the second and fourth bays contain typical windows; the third bay contains a four-panel, wood door with a modern aluminum screen door; the fifth bay composes the *circa*-1880 summer kitchen addition, and contains a pair of typical windows. The northeast (side) elevation of the main house contains no fenestration, and the northeast elevation of the summer kitchen contains a typical window and a door. The southwest (side) elevation of the main block of the house contains an historic door in the first story and a four-pane, wood casement window in the gable wall. The southwest elevation of the *circa*-1860 rear addition contains a typical window in each of the first and second stories.

Shed 1 (Ca. 1848)

This shed is located approximately 50 feet southwest of the tenant house and is oriented to the southeast (Photograph 39). It is a one-story heavy-timber frame structure on a stone foundation. Its walls are clad with standing-seam metal and its side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles. The southeast (front) elevation contains two bays: the first (from the south) contains a wood overhead garage door; and the second bay contains a large window opening which has been boarded over. The northeast (side) elevation contains a frame-and-plank door, clad with metal siding. The northwest (rear) elevation was not accessible at the time of survey. The southwest (side) elevation contains only one opening, a wood frame-and-plank door in the gable wall. This elevation also shows evidence of a second side-gabled addition, now demolished.

Integrity

Way Farm retains integrity of location, as it remains situated in all four quadrants of the intersection of Burnt Mill Road and Norway Road in Kennett Township. While the farm retains some of its surrounding agricultural setting, the integrity of the interior setting has been eliminated with periodic demolition. The loss of the *circa*-1848 barn has eliminated integrity of setting for the nineteenth-century; the loss of the *circa*-1925 dairying complex has resulted in a loss of integrity of setting for the early-twentieth century; and the loss of the *circa*-1940 turkey-raising complex between 1971 and 1992 has eliminated integrity of setting for the mid-twentieth century.

Way Farm does not retain integrity of design, again due to periodic construction and demolition. For the nineteenth-century period, the loss of the substantial barn has changed the scale of the farmstead and relationship of the remaining buildings. As a twentieth-century dairy farm, the property lacks integrity of design by the loss of the dairying complex. The scale of the farmstead has been changed, as only the hay barn remains extant. The dairying complex was the nucleus of the early twentieth-century farm but now only remains as a ruin, changing the relationship of any remaining buildings. The mid-twentieth-century turkey farm was demolished between 1971 and 1992, and all orientation, scale, and circulation patterns of that complex have disappeared. Additionally, the landscape features of the historic orchards, kitchen garden, and multiple treelines have been removed.

While the majority of the buildings have individual integrity of materials and workmanship, the farm as a whole does not retain integrity of materials and workmanship. For each agricultural period, the epicenter of activity has been lost: the *circa*-1848 barn, the *circa*-1925 dairying complex, and the *circa*-1940 turkey complex. In the loss of those major buildings, the loss of materials and workmanship is notable.

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

Way Farm has lost integrity of setting, design, materials, and workmanship which has resulted in a loss of integrity of feeling and association. The drastic changes in demolition, construction, and demolition again have eliminated any cohesion of the built agricultural environment. Due to these changes, Way Farm does not feel like a nineteenth-century general farm, an early twentieth-century dairy farm, or a mid-twentieth-century turkey farm, and it no longer reflects association with any of the historic agricultural themes of the Southeastern Pennsylvania region.

Key # _____
ER# _____

History and Significance (Item 39)

Historical Significance

The Way Farm was once part of the estate of English Quaker George Harlan, who purchased 400 acres in 1713 from William Penn's daughter and son-in-law, Letitia and William Aubrey. The land passed through the Harlan family to George Harlan's great-grandson Joseph Harlan (Herr 1987:Section 8:1-2; Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1797:O2/146). In 1797, Joseph Harlan sold Caleb Hoopes 191 acres for \$2,950 (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1797:O2/146). In 1804, Caleb Hoopes sold 94 acres and 10 perches to John Way for \$1,000 (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1804:Y2/77). Although John Way settled Way Farm upon his purchase ca. 1804, no extant buildings can be dated to this era. John Way appeared in the 1840 federal census with three males, three females, and one "free colored" male under age 10 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1840:324).

John Way died in 1848 and bequeathed his property to his son, Pennock Way (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1925:S16/293). Based on physical evidence, Pennock Way likely built the *circa*-1848 dwelling, ice house, carriage house, and another outbuilding in close proximity to the dwelling (only two stone walls remain, now garage 1). A substantial barn (only foundation extant) was also built. Based on physical evidence, the tenant house and associated shed 1 (now garage) may have been built at this time as well. Pennock Way married Emeline Clair of Delaware in 1844 (Chester County Historical Society: AR 7.28.1844). Pennock and Emeline Way appeared in the 1850 federal census with two children, Pennock Way's mother, and a young woman Lydia Gamble. Pennock Way was listed as a farmer with \$7,000 in real estate value. The next household listed on the census is Hiram Clair, also of Delaware, listed as a laborer with no real estate value (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850:198). Hiram Clair, possibly a brother or relative of Emeline Clair Way, may have occupied the tenant house at this time.

Pennock Way purchased an additional tract of 39 acres, 3 rods, and 2.8 perches from siblings Sarah Leonard and John E. Leonard in 1858 for \$175.58 (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1858:H6/259). This was a portion on the larger John E. Leonard tract located north of Way Farm and likely the land north of Burnt Mill Road (Tax parcel #6205 00750000; Chester County Recorder of Deed 1855:A2/82; Bridgens 1873).

In 1860, Pennock and Emeline Way appear on the census with four children and a domestic servant. Pennock Way is listed as a farmer with \$13,000 in real estate value and \$1,900 in personal estate value (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860:359). Pennock Way was again listed in the census as a farmer in 1870, with a real estate value of \$15,625 and personal estate of \$6,500. His son, Joseph Way, then 25 years old, was listed as a farm laborer with \$400 in personal estate value (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870:311). In the 1873 atlas of Kennett Township, the Way Farm dwelling 1 was visible, labeled as owned by Pennock Way. Additionally, two dwellings located on the north side of Burnt Mill Road were also owned by Pennock Way. One of which is the extant tenant dwelling at 605 Norway Road (Tax parcel #6205 00760000; Figure 7; Bridgens 1873).

Pennock Way died in 1877 (U.S. Quaker Meeting Records 1878:139). Way Farm passed to his wife Emeline Clair Way (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1925:S16/293). In the 1880 federal census, the head of household is son, Joseph Way, with wife, Annie, mother Emeline, two children, a domestic servant, and a boarder/farm laborer. Joseph Way is listed as a farmer (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880:246). The 1883 atlas of Kennett Township showed the property as 133 acres, three rods, and 13 perches along the Delaware state line and extending north of Burnt Mill Road. The Way dwelling and barn are indicated, as well as tenant dwelling with its own barn (only the dwellings remain extant; Figure 8; Breou 1883).

In 1900, Joseph Way was listed as a farmer, and son, Pennock M. Way, and brother-in-law, Elwood L. Stern, were listed within the household as farm laborers (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900:38). In 1910, Joseph Way was listed as a farmer on a general farm (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910:401). Joseph Way remained listed as a farmer in the 1920 federal census (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920:9695). Joseph Way sold the property, containing the two tracts of Way Farm, to Edward Buffington in 1925 for one dollar (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1925:S16/293).

In the 1930 federal census, Edward Buffington is listed as a farmer with \$14,000 in home value, assisted by his son Joseph Buffington as a farm laborer (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930:201). As dairying laws changed in the early

twentieth century, extensive changes occurred to Way Farm during the ownership of Edward Buffington. Edward Buffington demolished the *circa*-1848 barn and replaced it with a dairying complex. Based on historic aerial photographs, the complex included the hay barn, three outbuildings, and a silo (only the hay barn and silo foundation are extant; USDA 1937).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

In 1935, Edward and E. Louisa Buffington sold Way Farm, containing two tracts of 95 acres and 10 perches and 39 acres, 3 rods, and 2.8 perches, respectively, to Harold S. Schutt for one dollar (Chester county Recorder of Deeds 1935:H19/19). In the 1937 historic aerial, Way Farm contained the dwelling, icehouse, outbuilding turned garage, carriage house, grain bin, cow barn, and stable. The former ca. 1848 barn had been partially demolished, and the foundation walls were reused to build the ca. 1925 hay barn (extant). The hay barn had a stable-level addition (no longer extant) extending to the grain bin. These additions, the three outbuildings and a silo rounded out the dairying complex (only silo foundation extant). The property also had four additional outbuildings (no longer extant; Figure 3; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) 1937).

Harold S. Schutt purchased four additional parcels between 1935 and 1938: 0.4 in Chester County; 0.8 and 27.34 partly in Chester County and partly over the Delaware state line; and 10.5 acres in Delaware (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 2014:8928/1924). In the 1940 federal census, Harold S. Schutt appears in the census in Wilmington, Delaware, indicating that he was renting the Way Farm to tenants by this time (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940:2A)

Way Farm operated as Spar Hill Turkey Farm during the ownership of Harold S. Schutt. The earliest found mention of Spar Hill Farm was found in a 1949 article from the Pennsylvania Farm Show meeting of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Federation in which Harold W. Esrey, of Spar Hill Farm, stated that turkey farming was 250-million dollar industry (*The Pittsburgh Press* 1949:48). The 1950 historic aerial showed the addition and conversion of the carriage house (carriage house/dwelling 2), machine sheds 1 and 2, and the Quonset hut (all extant), as well as three additional outbuildings (no longer extant). However, the most dramatic change is a turkey-raising complex located south of the original farmstead. The turkey-raising complex included the turkey house, two dwellings, and garage (all extant), as well as 19 outbuildings that are no longer extant (Figure 4; NETR Online Historic Aerials website, accessed June 2016). A study called *Turkey Management* in 1955 used Spar Hill Turkey Farm as an example, including photographs of brooder houses, rearing platforms, and other structures, which were some of the 19 outbuildings visible in the 1950 aerial photograph (Figures 9 and 10; Marsden 1955:48, 73). In 1956, U.S. Department of Agriculture's *National Turkey Improvement Plan* listed hatchers, dealers, and independent flocks across the United States. From Pennsylvania, 40 farms were included. Spar Hill Turkey Farm reported a record of production of 45,000 turkeys, which was approximately mid-range of the Pennsylvania entries. Spar Hill Turkey Farm raised Broad Breasted Bronze and Broad Breasted Beltsville Small White breeds (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1956:26).

The 1958 historic aerial shows the pre-1950 changes listed above, as well as the addition of the *circa*-1955 cow barn and garage 3. However, only three of the 19 turkey-raising outbuildings remained by 1958, and the complex shows signs of recent demolition (Figure 5; USDA 1958). It appears that the turkey-raising operation of Spar Hill Farm ended ca. 1957. Harold S. Schutt died in 1963, and his land was transferred to Trustees of the Wilmington Trust Company (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 2014:8928/1924). The 1971 historic aerial photograph shows the property during that time. The ca. 1925 dairying complex was still intact (no longer extant), and at least three outbuildings existed, which are no longer extant. The turkey-raising complex had been reduced to only the turkey house, dwellings 3 and 4, and a garage, though it appears some foundations were still visible of former turkey-related outbuildings (Figure 6; USDA 1971).

In the 1970s, several parcels were divided off and sold. One was 5.77 acres of land on the northwest corner of Burnt Mill Road and Norway Road containing the tenant house. This was sold to Charles Porter Schutt for \$58,500.09 in 1976 (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 1976:Q49/280; 2014:8928/1924). The dairying complex's stable level addition, three associated outbuildings, and silos were demolished by 1992, leaving only the extant hay barn, grain bin, and stone wall (NETR Online Historic Aerials website, accessed June 2016). The Wilmington Trust Company and trustee, Christopher P. Simon, sold the two tracts of Way Farm to Spar Hill Farm, LLC, in 2014 for one dollar (Chester County Recorder of Deeds 2014:8928/1924).

Agricultural Assessment

Key # _____
ER# _____

Evaluation of Way Farm, with regard to its agricultural-historical significance, requires an investigation of the local agricultural context. This will enable comparison of this property within the larger farming landscape that formed its agricultural environment. Agricultural census returns for Chester County exist for the decennial years between 1850 and 1880, as well as 1927; however, there is no similarly comprehensive primary source reporting agricultural statistics for the period before 1850. Published sources indicate that the husbandmen of Chester County generally tended to follow the agricultural system that characterized southeastern Pennsylvania at large.

Chester County, Pennsylvania, in which the Way Farm is located, was historically rural in nature, with agriculture as the predominant industry. Kennett Township lies within what was classified by Pennsylvania State University in 1934 as the "Quaker Dairy" area. Dairying was deemed the predominant agricultural pursuit, followed closely by the general farm due to the wide diversification encouraged by the closeness of Philadelphia and surrounding markets, as well as the associated climate and soil that proved suitable for a wide range of farming pursuits (Rauchenstein and Weaver 1934:58). *The Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960: A National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (MPDF) classifies the area as the "Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750-1960," whose traits generally follow those summarized by Pennsylvania State University in 1934. This region includes the entire counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester, as well as southern Lancaster County (McMurry et. al. 2011:9-10).

The MPDF identifies several distinct periods of agriculture within the Southeastern Pennsylvania region that have certain characteristics that predominated during each period:

- *Diverse Production with Wheat as an Export Crop, c. 1730-1780;*
- *Livestock Feeding and Home Dairying in a Diversified System, 1780-1870;*
- *Fluid Milk Dairying, Poultry, Truck Farming, Nurseries, and Specialty Products, 1870-1940; and*
- *Suburbanization and Specialization, 1940-1960.*

The Way Farm was established during the period of *Livestock Feeding and Home Dairying in a Diversified System, 1780-1870*; and the extant *circa*-1848 dwelling 1 with outbuilding (now garage 1); ice house; carriage house (now dwelling 2); tenant house with carriage house (now garage); and barn foundation. The *circa*-1925 hay barn with machine shed 1, cow barn 1 with silo, stable (now workshop), and *circa*-1930 grain bin date to the subsequent period, *Fluid Milk Dairying, Poultry, Truck Farming, Nurseries, and Specialty Products, 1870-1940*. The *circa*-1940 machine shed 2, dwellings 3 and 4, garage 2, and turkey house; *circa*-1945 Quonset hut; *circa*-1950 equipment shed; and *circa*-1955 cow barn 2, and garage 3 date from the period *Suburbanization and Specialization, 1940-1960*. The characteristics of these two periods are summarized below, and the Way Farm is analyzed in this context using agricultural census data, deed research, and field observations.

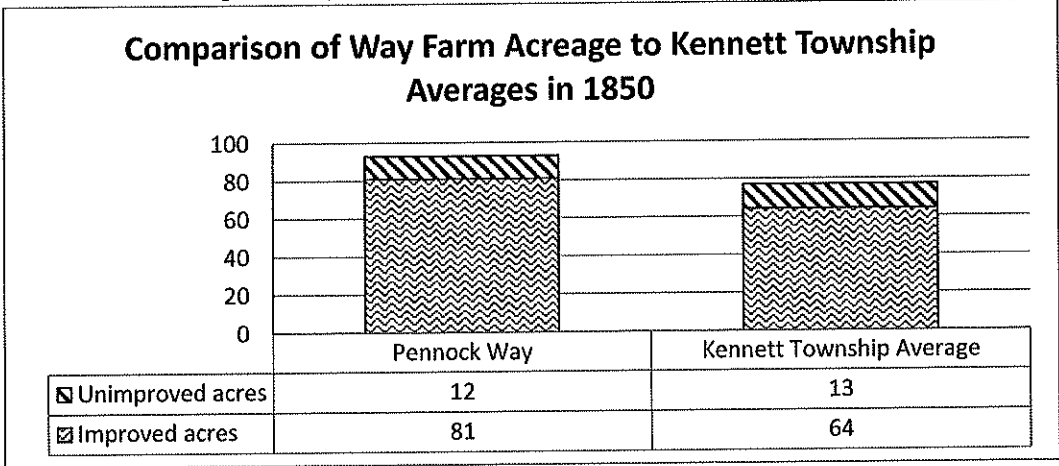
Livestock Feeding and Home Dairying in a Diversified System, 1780-1870

By 1850, due to growth of transportation networks and demands of urban markets, large-scale crop production and subsistence farming gave way to a more integrated farming system that combined crop and livestock production.

The emergence of nearby Philadelphia and the general affluence of American consumers attracted Southern Pennsylvania farmers to produce meat, as well as bulky items that could be marketed locally. Southeastern Pennsylvania farmers shifted to producing beef cattle, butter, hay, truck garden produce, and pork for sale. Consequently, the farming system reoriented from a diversified crop-based system to a diversified livestock-based system centered on pasture and "domesticated" upland hay grasses. As such, feed grain rose in importance, with cash grain taking a secondary role. Farming mechanized, and the overall proportion of farmers in the work force declined (McMurry et al. 2011:26).

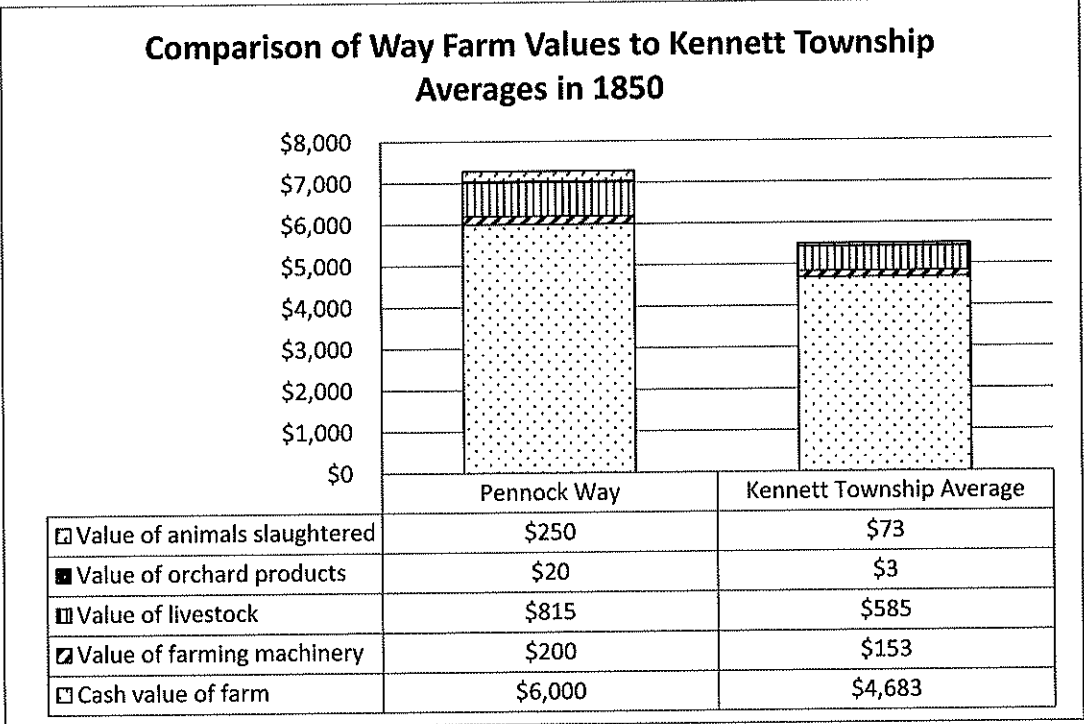
Key # _____
 ER# _____

Chart 1. Comparison of Way Farm Acreage to Kennett Township Averages, 1850.



Source: USDA 1850

Chart 2. Comparison of Way Farm Values to Kennett Township Averages, 1850.

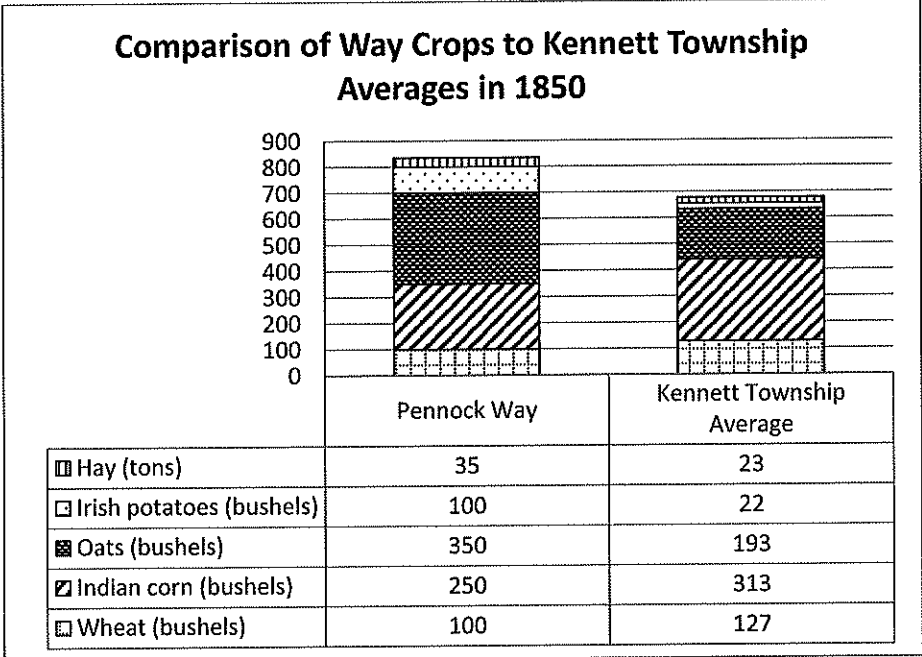


Source: USDA 1850

Pennock Way reported above-average improved acres and average unimproved acres in 1850 (Chart 1). The farm values were above average across all categories, with Way reporting 128 percent of average Kennett Township cash value, 130 percent of average for farming machinery, and 342 percent of average value for animals slaughtered (Chart 2; USDA 1850).

Key # _____
 ER# _____

Chart 3. Comparison of Way Farm Crops to Kennett Township Averages, 1850.



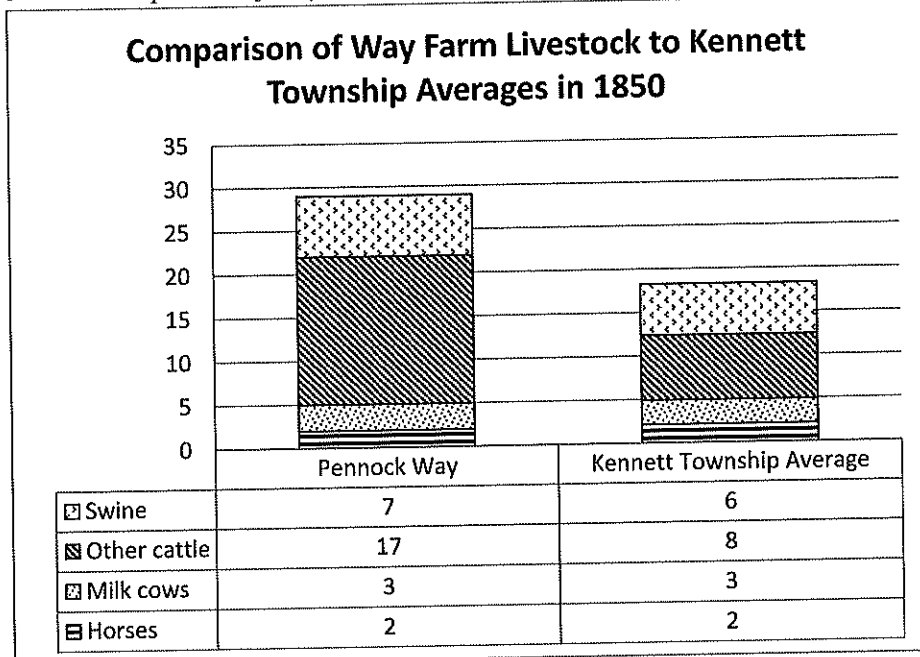
Source: USDA 1850

In the mid-nineteenth century, production and acreage of hay were much higher throughout the region than the Commonwealth’s average. In 1850, Chester County farms averaged over 20 tons of hay output versus the typical Pennsylvania farm average of 13 tons. Combined with pasture, hay lands took up as much as three-quarters of the improved acreage on a typical southeastern Pennsylvania farm. The new pastures and meadows were typically located on upland slopes and deliberately set in timothy and clover in order to avoid the time- and labor-consuming task of irrigation (McMurry et al. 2011:28).

Southeastern Pennsylvania farms produced substantially more corn and oats than the statewide average, but produced average quantities of wheat. The rise in corn and oats is attributed to the importance of livestock, as these small grains were used to feed cattle, oxen, horses, pigs, and chickens. Grass and grains fed the livestock, which in turn, produced butter, eggs, and meat (McMurry et al. 2011:29-30). Pennock Way reported above-average Irish potatoes and oats (454 percent and 181 percent, respectively) while reporting below average Indian corn and wheat. Way also reported above-average hay production at 152 percent of the Kennett Township average (USDA 1850). Hay is an indication of pasturage and grasses integral to the livestock system during this period (Chart 3).

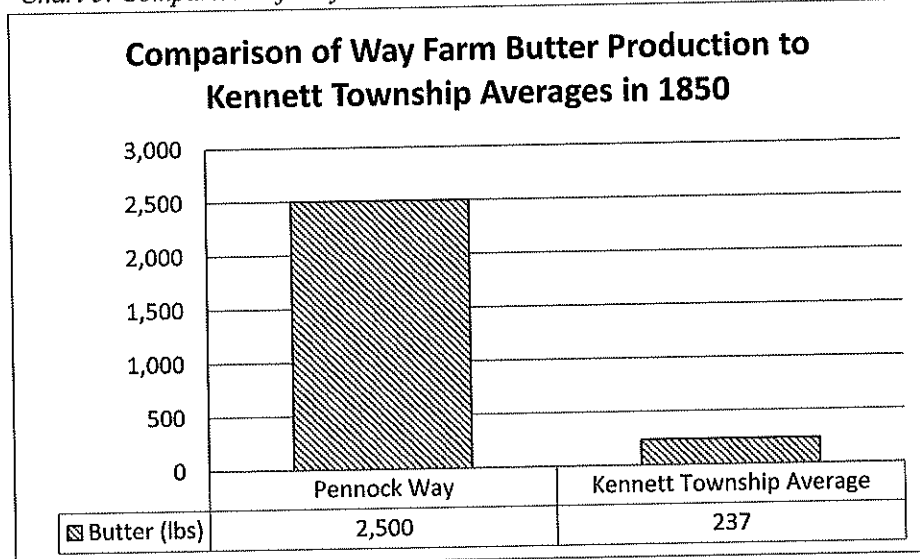
| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

Chart 4. Comparison of Way Farm Livestock to Kennett Township Averages, 1850.



Source: USDA 1850

Chart 5. Comparison of Way Farm Butter to Kennett Township Averages, 1850.



Source: USDA 1850

Overall, southeastern Pennsylvania farms, although smaller than average, had relatively large numbers of milk cows and produced well above the Commonwealth average of 312 pounds of butter per farm. Chester County produced over 2 million pounds of butter and averaged approximately 433 pounds of butter per farm in 1850; by 1870, this number rose to 700 pounds of butter per farm, with many farms producing over 1,000 pounds of butter. In 1860, Chester County's roughly 50,000 cattle were divided equally between dairy and beef. The county's location was well suited to receive young cattle driven from further west, fatten them, and then send them east to the cities and towns (McMurry et al. 2011:29-30).

In addition to cows, other livestock were noted on Chester County farms during the 1780 to 1870 period. Oxen and horses provided transportation and draft power. In addition, hogs also provided an important niche in the local agricultural economy. Most farms had at least a dozen hogs, as they provided a good complement to dairy home production. The hogs could consume butter-making by-products, excess milk, kitchen slops, and corn meal, as well as benefit from abundant pasturage. In addition, virtually every farm had a flock of two or three dozen poultry during the nineteenth century, which mainly supplied the household with eggs and meat (McMurry et al. 2011:31-32). Pennock Way reported average horses, milk cows, and swine but did report 212 percent of average in other cattle. Though his milk cows were average, Pennock Way reported 2,500 pounds of butter production, over 1000 percent of the Kennett Township average for 1850 (Charts 4 and 5).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

The built landscape of the region in the early nineteenth century was characterized by the fine farm houses and substantial barns erected during the prosperous years of this period. Tenant houses also appeared, although they were simpler and smaller than the main farmhouse. Some farms also included detached kitchens that were utilized for heavy cooking, food processing, and washing. The “Pennsylvania barn” emerged in the late eighteenth century and gained popularity throughout this period due to its highly flexible form that could accommodate a variety of features (including root cellar, outsheds, and machinery bays) and ultimately exemplified and facilitated the new grain-and-livestock agriculture. (McMurry et al. 2011:76).

Way Farm appears to have been established *circa*-1804 by deed and census data, though no extant buildings from this time are evident. The *circa*-1848 dwelling is a common four-over-four form, common to Southeastern, Pennsylvania. The form is usually two stories, gable-roofed, two rooms deep, and four bays across the eaves side, with four-over-four openings, just as the Way Farm dwelling appears (PHMC website 1, accessed June 2016). The dwelling also has a two-story addition to the northeast.

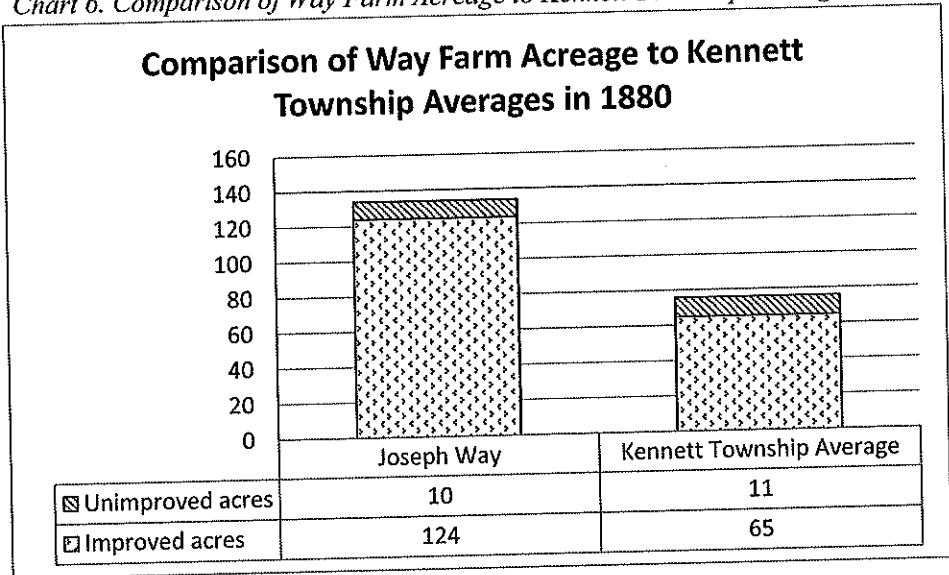
The common outbuildings of the period are domestic outbuildings like ice house, spring house, summer kitchen; a barn; and farm outbuildings like sheds etc. All that remains of the original *circa*-1848 barn is the stone walls of the foundation/stable level and the stone wall around the barnyard. The original barn was demolished by ca. 1925, when the hay barn (extant) and various dairying outbuildings (not extant) were erected within the foundation. The *circa*-1848 ice house is situated near the dwelling, and was an insulated structure that stored ice in the days before electrical refrigeration. The *circa*-1848 carriage house is located across the farm lane from the dwelling. The *circa*-1848 tenant house with associated outbuilding is located northeast of the farmstead of Way Farm, across Burnt Mill Road. Additionally, the current garage 1 is located adjacent to the northeast corner of dwelling 1. The garage contains two stone walls. Given the proximity to both the dwelling and the ice house; these may be the walls of an original summer kitchen. No further evidence could be found.

Fluid Milk Dairying, Poultry, Truck Farming, Nurseries, and Specialty Products, 1870-1940

From 1880 to 1940, the proximity of the area to huge population centers shaped the region’s agricultural development more than ever. More than any other area in Pennsylvania, southeastern Pennsylvania farms benefited from excellent, relatively affluent nearby markets as well as good soils and climatic conditions. During this period, fluid milk, poultry products, potatoes, vegetables, corn, wheat, and hay formed the foundation of the typical southeastern Pennsylvania farm enterprise (McMurry et al. 2011:76-78).

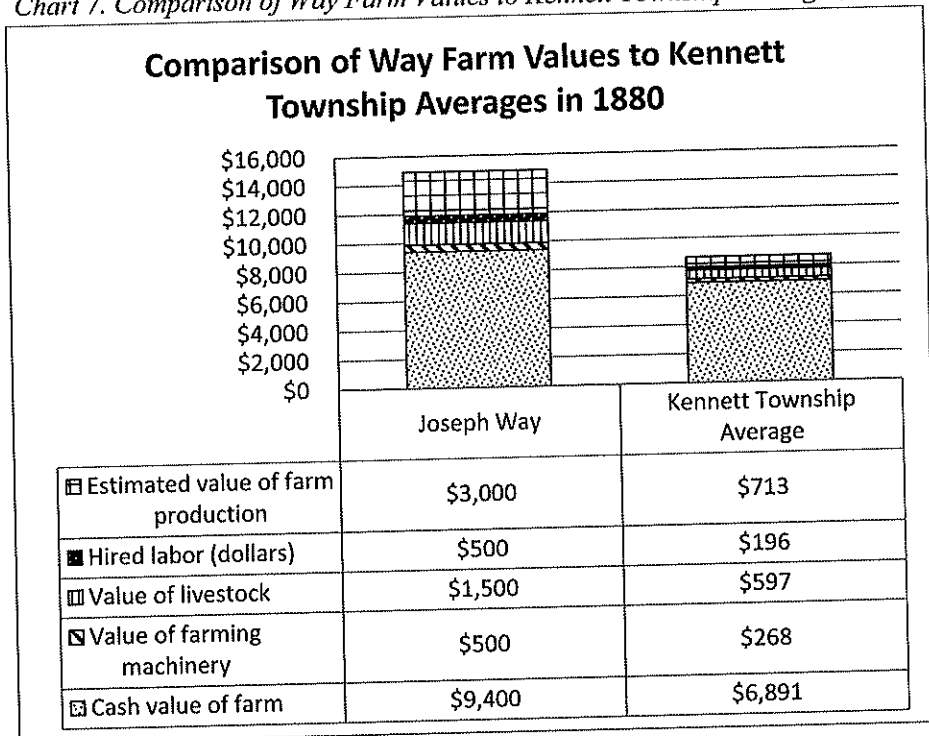
Key # _____
 ER# _____

Chart 6. Comparison of Way Farm Acreage to Kennett Township Averages, 1880.



Source: USDA 1880

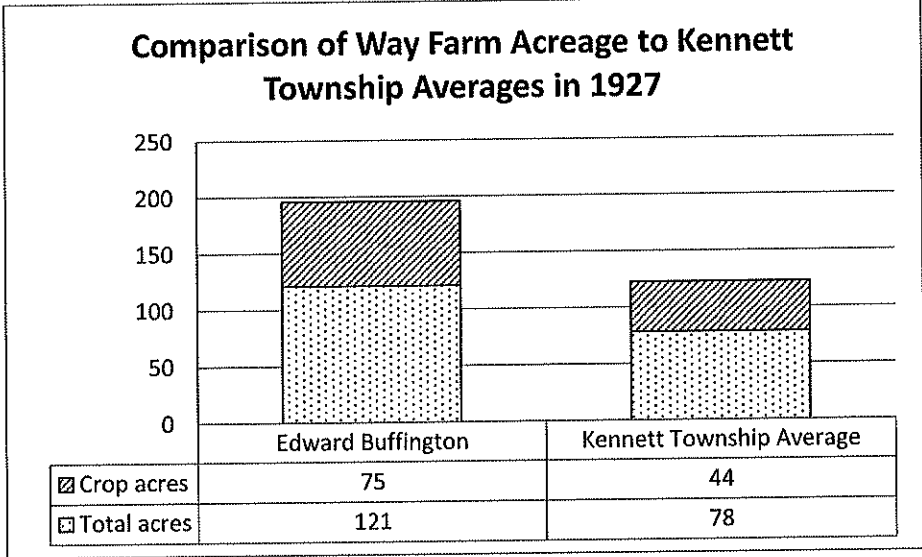
Chart 7. Comparison of Way Farm Values to Kennett Township Averages, 1880.



Source: USDA 1880

Key # _____
 ER# _____

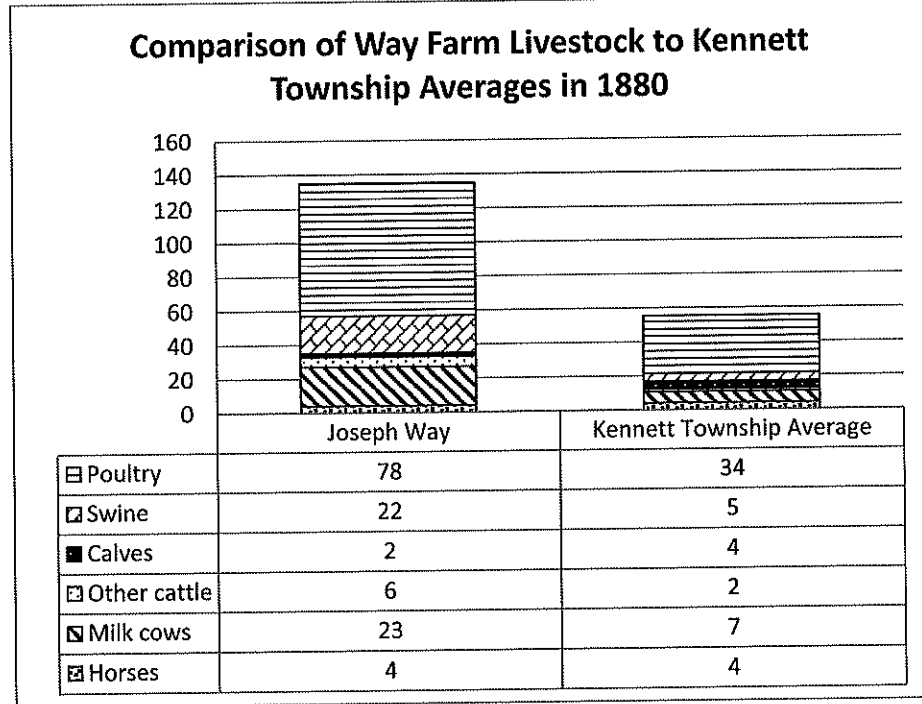
Chart 8. Comparison of Way Farm Acreage to Kennett Township Averages, 1927.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Joseph Way owned the farm in 1880, and reported above average improved acreage. Joseph Way reported above average farm values across the board, with 420 percent of average farm production, 251 percent of average value of livestock, and 136 percent of average cash value of farm as compared to Kennett Township (Charts 6 and 7; USDA 1880). In 1927, Way Farm was owned by Edward Buffington. Buffington reported both above average total acres and crop acres in 1927 (Chart 8; Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927). Comparable farm value statistics were not included in the 1927 farm census.

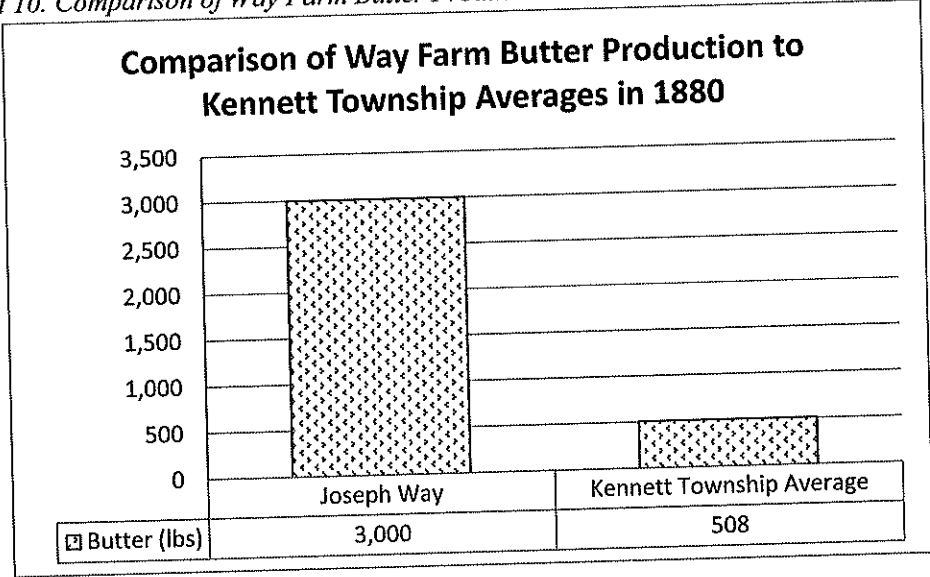
Chart 9. Comparison of Way Farm Livestock to Kennett Township Averages, 1880.



Source: USDA 1880

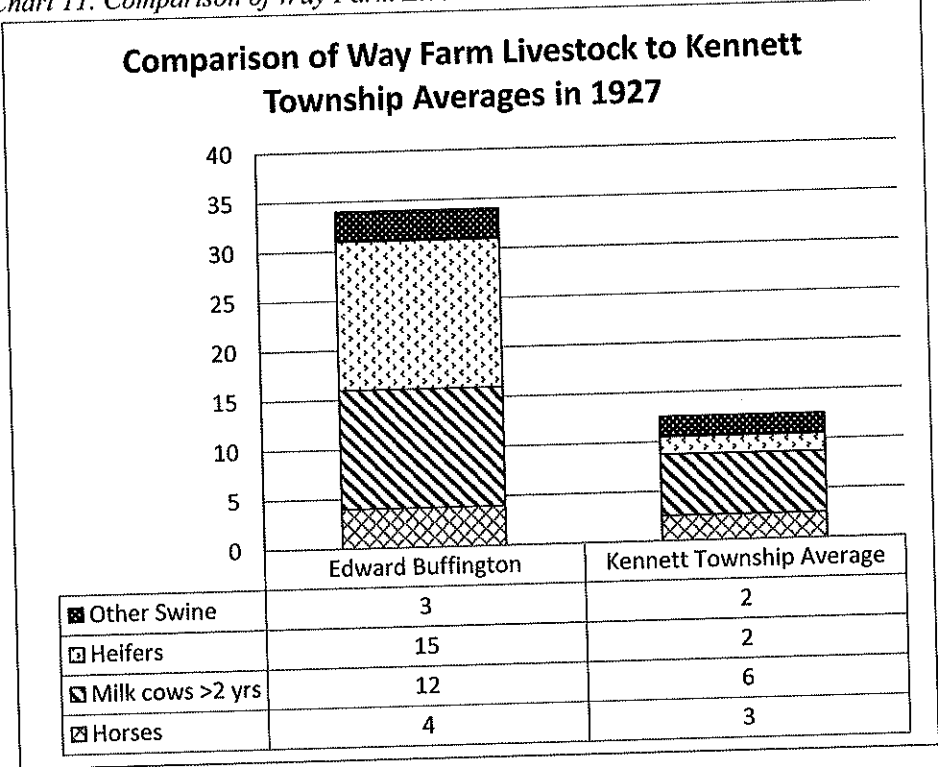
Key # _____
 ER# _____

Chart 10. Comparison of Way Farm Butter Production to Kennett Township Averages, 1880.



Source: USDA 1880

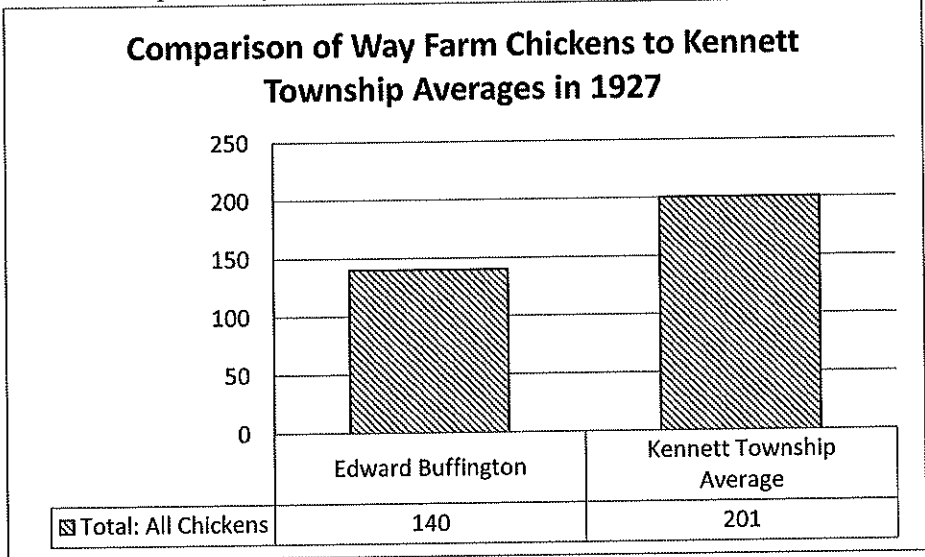
Chart 11. Comparison of Way Farm Livestock to Kennett Township Averages, 1927.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

Chart 12: Comparison of Way Farm Chickens to Kennett Township Averages, 1927.



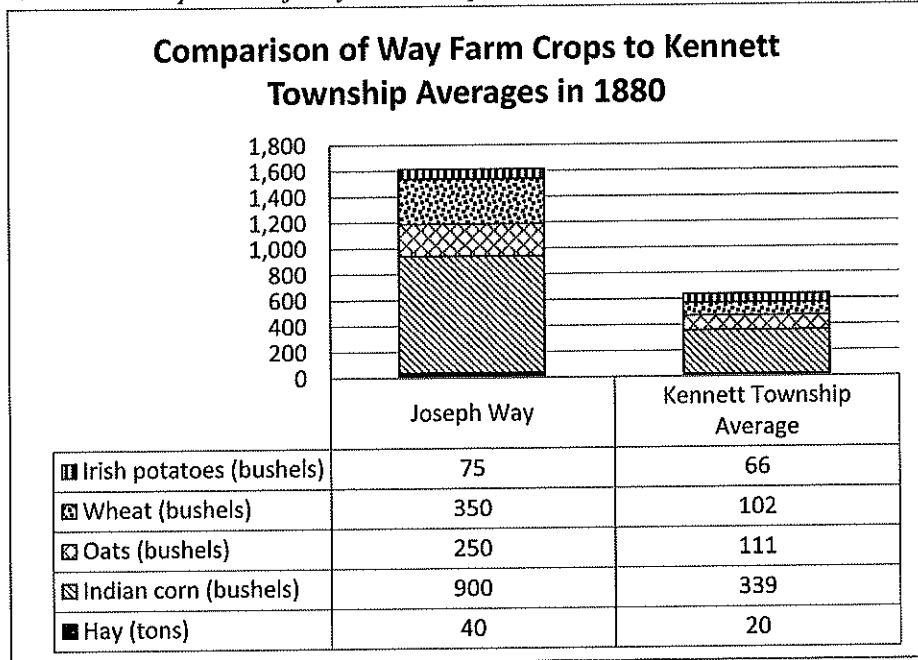
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Dairying remained one of the most important enterprises in the region, as farmers shifted from butter production and beef cattle to fluid milk. (McMurry et al. 2011:80-82). Horses still provided most farm power even as mechanization occurred; however, average swine numbers fell, as most were raised mainly for household use. The abundant and relatively affluent local markets fueled the profitability of poultry production for southeastern Pennsylvania farmers. As such, the total value of poultry production in the region surpassed dairy products in 1924, with the average farm reporting 100 to 200 hens in 1927 (McMurry et al. 2011:80-82).

In 1880, Joseph Way reported above average poultry (229 percent of average), swine (440 percent of average), and milk cows (328 percent of average). As in 1850, butter production was far above average, totaling 590 percent of the Kennett Township average (Charts 9 and 10; USDA 1880). This is evidence of a large dairying operation. In 1927, Edward Buffington reported above average heifers at 750 percent of Kennett Township averages and milk cows at 200 percent of Kennett Township averages. Buffington reported below average chickens (Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927). This indicates that dairy continued to be the focus of Way Farm through this period (Charts 11 and 12).

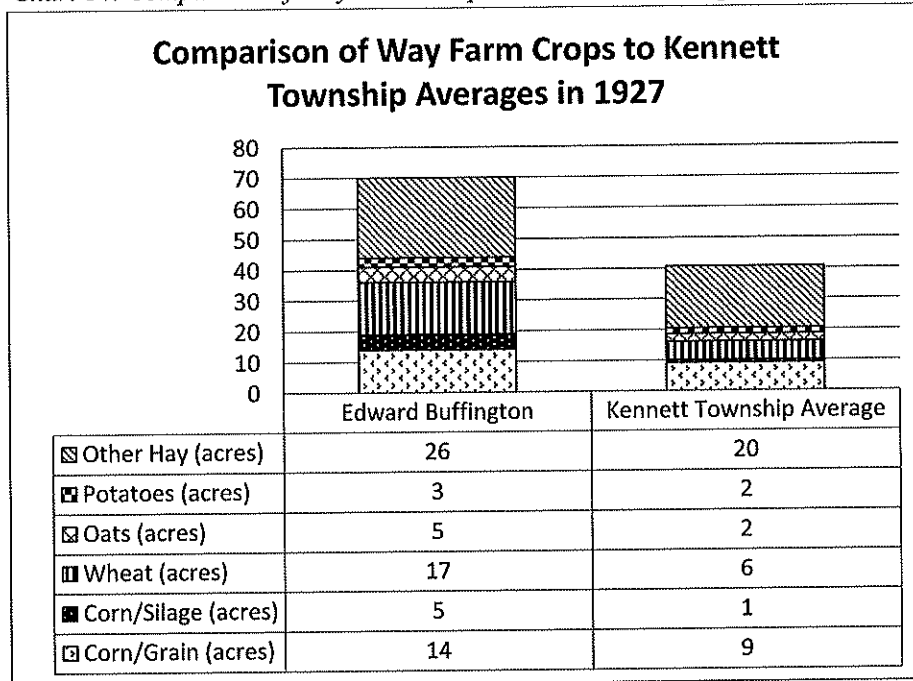
| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

Chart 13. Comparison of Way Farm Crops to Kennett Township Averages, 1880.



Source: USDA 1880

Chart 14. Comparison of Way Farm Crops to Kennett Township Averages, 1927.



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture

Between 1870 and 1940, hay continued to be a crucial crop for southeastern Pennsylvania farmers, not only because it was fed to dairy cattle but because there was a healthy nearby market that relied on hay to fuel the horse power. Alfalfa also became increasingly popular by the 1930s for its high-quality hay. Grain corn was the second-most important crop in the region during this period. silage corn gradually replaced oats in the crop rotation. Pasture grass

also proved important, as most dairy farmers during this time still turned their cows out to pasture for the summer (McMurry et al. 2011:83-84). In 1880, Joseph Way reported above average crops, with the most notable being 900 bushels of Indian corn, 265 percent of the Kennett Township average (Chart 13; USDA 1880). In 1927, Edward Buffington reported slightly above average crops overall, concentration of corn for grain, wheat, and hay (Chart 14; Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927). In terms of landscape features, pasture remained an important component of southeastern Pennsylvania livestock management, especially for Chester County farmers (McMurry et al. 2011:129-131).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

The buildings and alterations of Way Farm during this period are related to dairying. During the Progressive and New Deal eras, legislatures and municipalities passed sanitary codes that required inspection of dairy herds and milk production facilities. After 1910, sanitary standards required that milk be stored and cooled in a separate building from the barn. The first statewide dairy inspection law was passed in 1929, with a revision in 1933. In order to market milk, increasingly farm producers had to comply with regulations that required them to install easily cleaned surfaces (like concrete) in barns; increased light and ventilation; removal of milk storage areas from dirt and odors (by building milk houses); facilities to cool milk; sterilization equipment; as well as the conversion of stables in the basement level of barns to milking parlors with stanchions and feed troughs. In Pennsylvania, these regulations took effect relatively early in the southeast (McMurry et. al 2011:93, 100-10; Fletcher 1955:215).

The *circa*-1848 barn was demolished and replaced with new barn facilities ca. 1925. The hay barn (extant) as well as a large stable-level addition (not extant) were built with the *circa*-1848 foundation. The dairying complex had three outbuildings and a silo (all not extant) which may have been the cooling, sterilizing, and storage facilities required by the new laws. There is evidence of stanchions in the stable-level floor of the hay barn foundation. The *circa*-1930 grain bin was added to the complex. The dairying buildings were demolished between 1971 and 1992, and only the hay barn and grain bin remain extant, as well as the nearby cow barn.

The *circa*-1925 cow barn 1 and stable were also built in this period. Sanitary regulations included a ban on housing horses and cows in the same stables (McMurry et. al. 2011:110). Once the dairying complex was created, the cow barn 1 and stable were built to house livestock separately.

Suburbanization and Specialization, 1940-1960

World War II brought fundamental changes to southeastern Pennsylvania farming. The small dairy farm no longer supported the average family, and the dairy industry's requirements for holding tanks and sanitary precautions forced many to seek a living by other means. People who lived on farms, including women, started working in nearby offices or plants. Suburban development encroached on farmland, driving up real estate prices and ultimately taxes, thereby compromising the viability of farming for many. Consequently, the few remaining farms expanded and specialized to an unprecedented degree. The post-1940 agricultural economy also became much more national, even global, as opposed to being a local economy (McMurry et al. 2011:134).

The percentage of Chester County income from dairy cattle rose during the 1950s, an indication of agricultural specialization. Poultry farming also remained a viable activity. As such, the built landscape largely reflected the previous period, with new farm housing drawing from the nearby examples of suburban types. New barn and outbuilding forms and features appeared on the landscape during this period. Poultry housing generally increased in scale during this period, with new housing often consisting of multiple stories constructed of concrete block. Silos and corn cribs were also present, and garages were needed more than ever. Changes in landscape features during this period included the emergence of the farm pond and the use of contour plowing and strip cropping (McMurry et al. 2011:139-152).

The *circa*-1940 machine shed, *circa*-1945 Quonset hut, *circa*-1950 equipment shed, and *circa*-1955 garage 3 were all built during this period as a result of increased mechanization and necessary storage. The *circa*-1955 cow barn 2 was built during this period, indicating there were still cattle being raised on Way Farm.

The largest change in Way Farm during this period was the addition of poultry housing. Way Farm became Spar Hill Turkey Farm, and a *circa*-1940 complex was constructed including the large turkey house (extant); dwellings 3 and 4 as worker housing with associated garage 2 (all extant); and 19 outbuildings that are no longer extant (NETR Online Historic Aerials website, accessed June 2016). Some of the 19 outbuildings were brooder houses (Figure 6 and 7; Marsden 1955:48, 73). In 1956, U.S. Department of Agriculture included mention of Spar Hill Farm as a turkey farm

raising Broad Breasted Bronze and Broad Breasted Beltsville Small White breeds with a production of 45,000 turkeys. Of the 40 Pennsylvania farms listed, this production was approximately mid-range (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1956:26). By 1958, 16 of the 19 outbuildings were demolished (Figures 4 and 5; USDA 1958 and 1971; NETR Online Historic Aerials website, accessed June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

1960-Present

Between the 1970s and 1980s, residential development began to appear in the locations of former farm fields throughout Chester County. The subdivisions are generally low or medium density single-family home developments. A residential development was constructed ca. 1990 on the northern portion of Way Farm's agricultural fields. Within Way Farm, most of the turkey-raising facilities had been demolished ca. 1957 and more were demolished by 1965. The dairy barn complex was altered by the demolition ca. 1990 of the stable-level addition, three outbuildings, and silos, leaving only the hay barn without stable-level walls (NETR Online Historic Aerials website, accessed June 2016). Other than a *circa*-2005 shed and a *circa*-2012 calf shed, there has been no modern construction on Way Farm. Way Farm has active agricultural fields, but there are no livestock present. Most buildings on the site are used for storage or are vacant. Modern aerial photographs indicate the fields have been continually in use, but it is unknown when livestock operations ceased on Way Farm.

National Register Evaluation

Based on the criteria outlined in the National Register Bulletin, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" (National Park Service 1997), and the statewide agricultural context detailed in the *Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960* (McMurry et al. 2011), Way Farm, located at 424 Burnt Mill Road and 605 Norway Rd, Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register due to a loss of integrity.

Criterion A

Way Farm is not recommended eligible for Criterion A for association with the theme of agriculture due to a loss of integrity.

The first agricultural period for Way Farm was Livestock Feeding and Home Dairying in a Diversified System, 1780-1870. Way Farm reported average to above average production levels in 1850 and followed the regional trend of diverse crop production, a focus on cattle, and notable butter production. However, Way Farm does not meet the minimum required buildings for the period, due to the loss of the *circa*-1848 barn. The barn was the nucleus of the period's agricultural activities, and its loss resulted in a loss of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for the period.

The next applicable agricultural period was Fluid Milk Dairying, Poultry, Truck Farming, Nurseries, and Specialty Products, 1870-1940. Way Farm reported above average production in both 1880 and 1927 when compared to Kennett Township. The trajectory of Way Farm's modernization was in line with the prevalence of dairying in the region, with reported above average milk cows and butter production. The change in dairying sanitation laws also occurred during this period, and Way Farm transformed with it. The 1880 dairy farm utilized the *circa*-1848 barn. Ca. 1925, Edward Buffington demolished the original barn and created a modern dairying complex with hay barn, a stable level likely as a milking parlor, a silo, and at least three outbuildings that were likely built or renovated to accommodate cooling, sterilizing, and storage facilities required by the new laws. The modernization of the dairy farm is representative of regional agricultural themes; however, the modern dairying complex was demolished between 1971 and 1992, leaving only the hay barn and silo extant. The built environment of Way Farm no longer reflects the agricultural themes of the period due to a loss of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The last agricultural period is Suburbanization and Specialization, 1940-1960. One major theme of this period is agricultural specialization, such as poultry farming. Way Farm developed into Spar Hill Turkey Farm ca. 1940, with the construction of a large turkey house and complex of at least 19 poultry-related outbuildings, such as brooder houses. The only production data available for this period is the report of 45,000 turkeys in 1956, as part of 40 Pennsylvania farms analyzed by the USDA (1956:26). The size of the complex, coupled with the inclusion in national data, indicates Spar Hill Turkey Farm was a specialized farm with above average production in line with the regional

agricultural themes of the period. However, 16 poultry buildings (most of the complex) were demolished ca. 1957. Three more buildings were demolished by 1965, leaving only the remaining turkey house, two tenant dwellings, and a garage. The substantial loss of the complex has resulted in a loss of integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Way Farm does not retain integrity for any of the three periods of the Southeastern Pennsylvania historic agricultural region.

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER# _____ |

Criterion B

Way Farm property is not directly associated with any notable persons in local, regional, or state history and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

Way Farm is not recommended eligible under Criterion C as a farm or farmstead, as it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The buildings of Way Farm are common in style and common throughout the Southeastern Pennsylvania agricultural region. The remaining buildings of Way farm lack cohesion, and do not represent any agricultural period. Each applicable agricultural period had one central core location of activity: the *circa*-1848 barn, the *circa*-1925 dairying complex, and the *circa*-1940 turkey-raising complex. Each core location of activity has been lost. Without the core activities reflected in the built environment, the remaining buildings are simply a collection of leftover support buildings from different agricultural periods, lacking any cohesion or consistency. The remaining buildings do not reflect a farm or farmstead from any particular period nor do they illustrate change over time. Way Farm has lost integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with the substantial losses of major agricultural buildings.

Criterion D

Way Farm cannot be fully evaluated under Criterion D at this time, as archaeological investigations have not been completed.



Photograph 1: View of the southwest (side) and southeast (façade) elevations of the *circa*-1848 dwelling 1, facing north (June 2016).



Photograph 2: View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of the *circa*-1848 dwelling 1 and *circa*-1848 outbuilding/*circa*-1940 garage 1, facing south. The outbuilding's (foreground) northwest and northeast walls are of stone construction, while the opposite walls are wood frame construction. Based on its location to the dwelling, it is likely that this building was a wash house or a summer kitchen, but it was fully converted into a garage ca. 1940. Note the northeast end of the main block of the house (background). This wall is of wood frame construction while the other three walls of the main block of the house are all built of stone (June 2016).



Photograph 3: View of the northwest (rear) elevation of the *circa*-1848 dwelling 1, facing northeast. Note the garage (far left; June 2016).



Photograph 4: View of the southwest (front) and southeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1848 ice house, facing north (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 5: View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1848 carriage house / *circa*-1940 dwelling 2, facing west. Note the stone foundation at the northern end of the building (right). The first story of this building was built for use as a carriage house. Ca. 1940, the second story apartment was added (June 2016).



Photograph 6: View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of *circa*-1848 carriage house 1/ *circa*-1940 dwelling 2, facing south. Note the change in foundation material approximately half way along the northwest elevation showing the *circa*-1940 second-story apartment addition (June 2016).

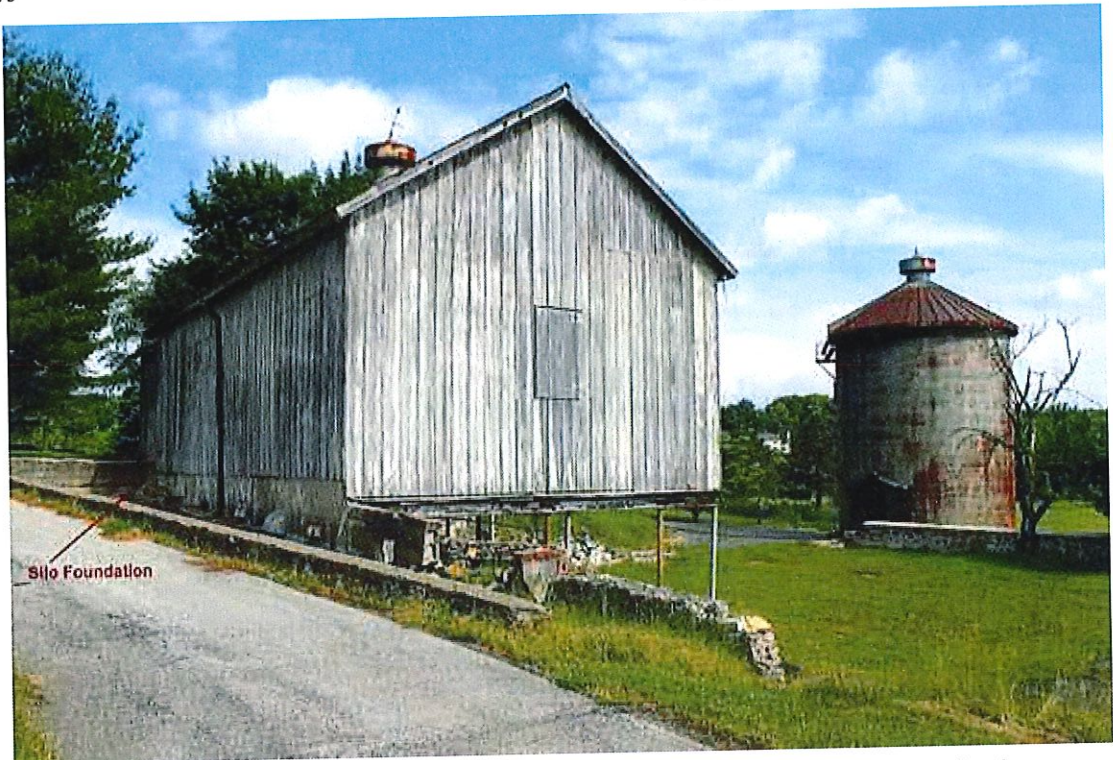
| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 7: View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the *circa*-1848 carriage house 1/*circa*-1940 dwelling 2, facing north (June 2016).



Photograph 8: View of the northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations of the *circa*-1925 machine shed, facing east. The hay barn is to the rear of the machine shed (June 2016).



Photograph 9: View of the southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations of the *circa*-1925 hay barn, facing northwest. Note the foundation under the southwest elevation. The building has a low concrete block foundation on top of an older stone foundation. In front of the concrete wall at the far left of this photograph is the stone foundation of a now-demolished silo. Note also the *circa*-1930 grain bin (at right; June 2016).



Photograph 10: View of the nineteenth-century barnyard facing northwest showing the southeast elevation of the *circa*-1925 hay barn and the *circa*-1930 grain bin. Note the evidence of the earlier barn including the remains of the earthen ramp (immediately right of the hay barn), the stone foundations (background), and stone-barnyard wall (foreground; June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 11: View of the southeast (left) and northeast (right) elevation of the *circa*-1925 hay barn and the northeast (side) elevation of the *circa*-1925 machine shed 1 from inside the barnyard, facing west (June 2016).



Photograph 12: View of the southeast (side) and northeast (front) elevations of the *circa*-1925 stable/workshop, facing west (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 13: View of the northwest (side) and southwest (rear) elevations of the stable/workshop, facing east (June 2016).



Photograph 14: View of the northwest and southwest elevations of the *circa*-1925 cow barn 1 and silo, facing east. Note the *circa*-2013 calf shed (far right; June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 15: View of the southeast and northeast elevations of the *circa*-1925 cow barn 1, facing west. Note the concrete cistern in front of the eastern-most bay of the northeast elevation (June 2016).



Photograph 16: View of the farm lane bridge crossing over Barrows Run, facing east (June 2016).



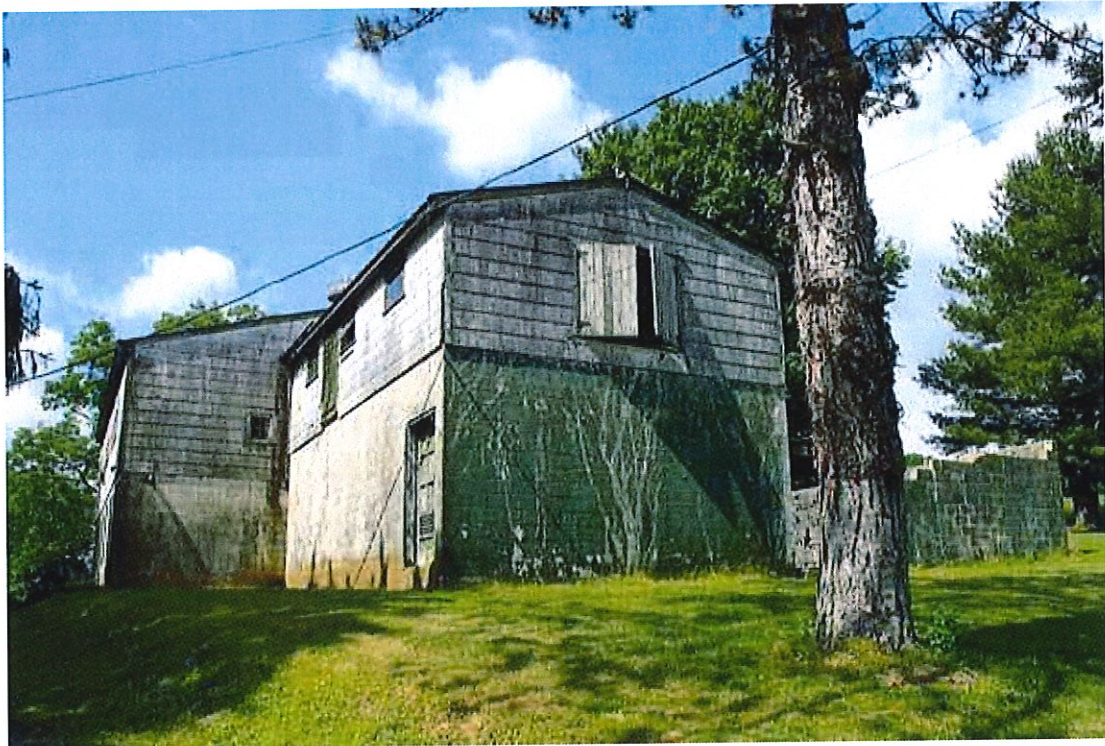
Photograph 17: View of the southwest (front) and southeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1940 machine shed 2, facing north. Note the remnant framing from the earlier structure visible on the southeast elevation (June 2016).



Photograph 18: View of the northwest (side) and northeast (rear) elevations of machine shed 2, facing southeast (June 2016).



Photograph 19: View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the *circa*-1940 turkey house, facing north. The one-story south addition (left) and two-story turkey house core (right) are visible in this photograph (June 2016).



Photograph 20: View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1940 turkey house, facing southwest. The two-story turkey house core is visible on the left; the two-story north addition is visible in the center, and the ruins of the *circa*-1955 addition are visible on the right (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 21: View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of the *circa*-1940 turkey house, facing south. The ruins of the *circa*-1955 addition are clearly visible in the foreground. The concrete block chimney marks the location of the rear elevation of the turkey house core (June 2016).



Photograph 22: View of the northwest (rear) and southwest (side) elevations of the *circa*-1940 turkey house, facing east. This photograph shows the ruins of the *circa*-1955 addition (on the far left), the two-story northern addition (on the left), the two-story turkey house core (in the center), and the one-story southern addition (on the right; June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 23: View of the southeast (front) elevation of the *circa*-1940 dwelling 3, facing northwest. Note the aluminum siding (June 2016).



Photograph 24: View of the northwest (rear) and southwest (side) elevation of the *circa*-1940 dwelling 3, facing east (June 2016).



Photograph 25: View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevation of the *circa*-1940 dwelling 4, facing north. Note the wood drop siding below the asbestos shingle siding visible below the front window on the southwest elevation (June 2016).



Photograph 26: View of the northeast (side) and northwest (rear) elevations of the *circa*-1940 dwelling 4, facing southeast (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 27: View of the northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations of the *circa*-1940 garage 2, facing east (June 2016).



Photograph 28: View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the *circa*-1945 Quonset hut, facing northwest (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 29: View of the south (side) and east (front) elevations of the *circa*-1950 equipment shed, facing northwest (June 2016).



Photograph 30: View of the north (side) and west (rear) elevations of the *circa*-1950 equipment shed, facing southeast (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 31: View of the southeast and northeast elevations of the *circa*-1955 cow barn 2, facing southwest (June 2016).



Photograph 32: View of the northwest and southwest elevations of the *circa*-1955 cow barn 2, facing northeast (June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 33: View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1955 garage 3, facing southwest (June 2016).



Photograph 34: View of the northwest (front) elevation of the *circa*-2003 shed and the northwest (rear) elevation of *circa*-1955 garage 3 showing the fenced cow runs and pasture, facing east. Barrows Run flows through the farmstead at the far end of the pasture, demonstrated in this photograph by the tall grass (June 2016).



Photograph 35: View of the northeast (front) and northwest (side) elevations of the *circa*-2013 calf shed, facing southeast (June 2016).



Photograph 36: View of the remains of the stone foundation of a nineteenth-century spring house, facing northwest. Water is still present at the bottom of the structure. The *circa*-1925 hay barn is visible in the background (June 2016).



Photograph 37: View of the southwest (side) and southeast (front) elevations of the *circa*-1848 tenant house at 605 Norway Road, facing north. Note the one-story *circa*-1920 shed-roof porch addition and the two-story *circa*-1860 rear addition (June 2016).



Photograph 38: View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1848 tenant house, facing west. Note the *circa*-1880 summer kitchen addition (at right; June 2016).

| |
|-------------|
| Key # _____ |
| ER # _____ |



Photograph 39: View of the southeast (front) and northeast (side) elevations of the *circa*-1848 shed 1, facing west (June 2016).