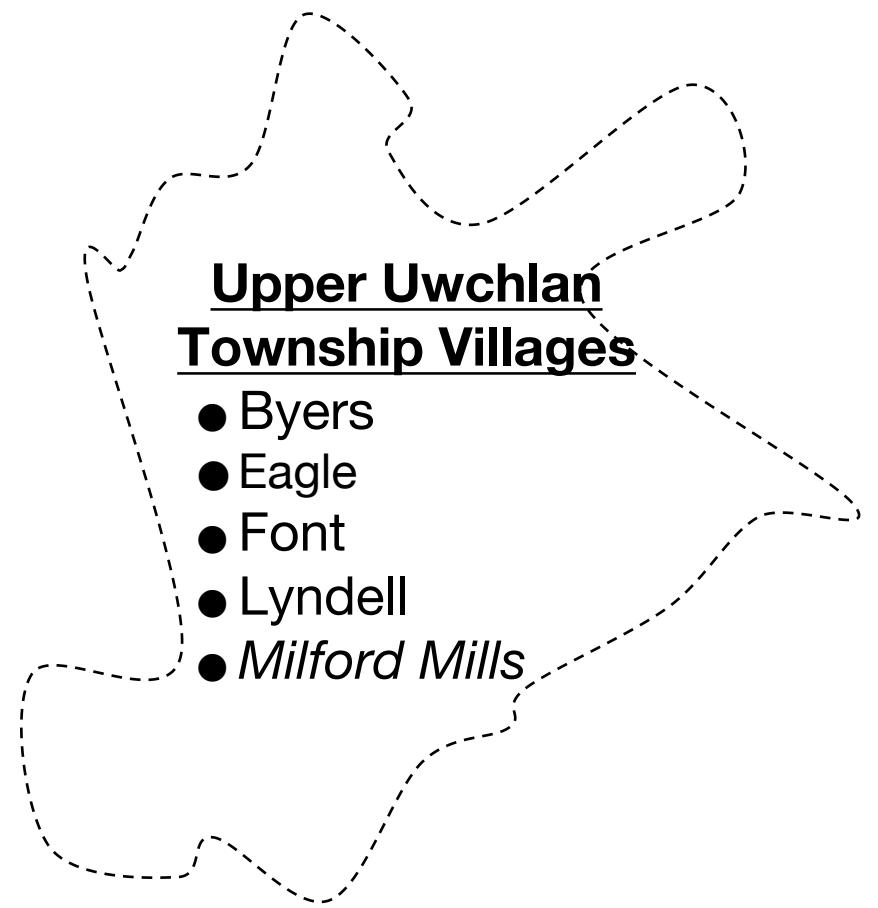
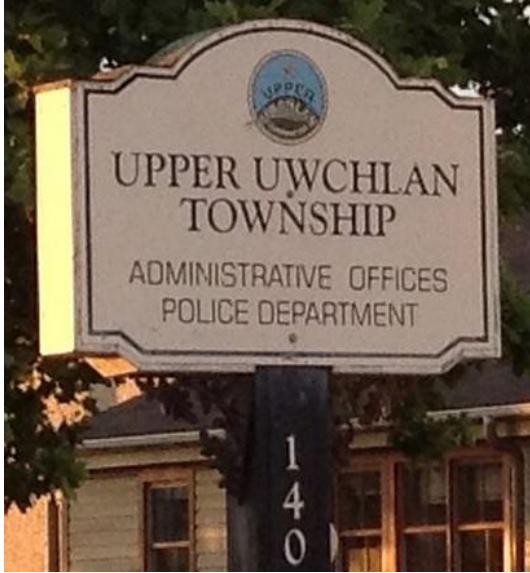


Historical Commission **UUT Villages, Maps & Historical Resources**

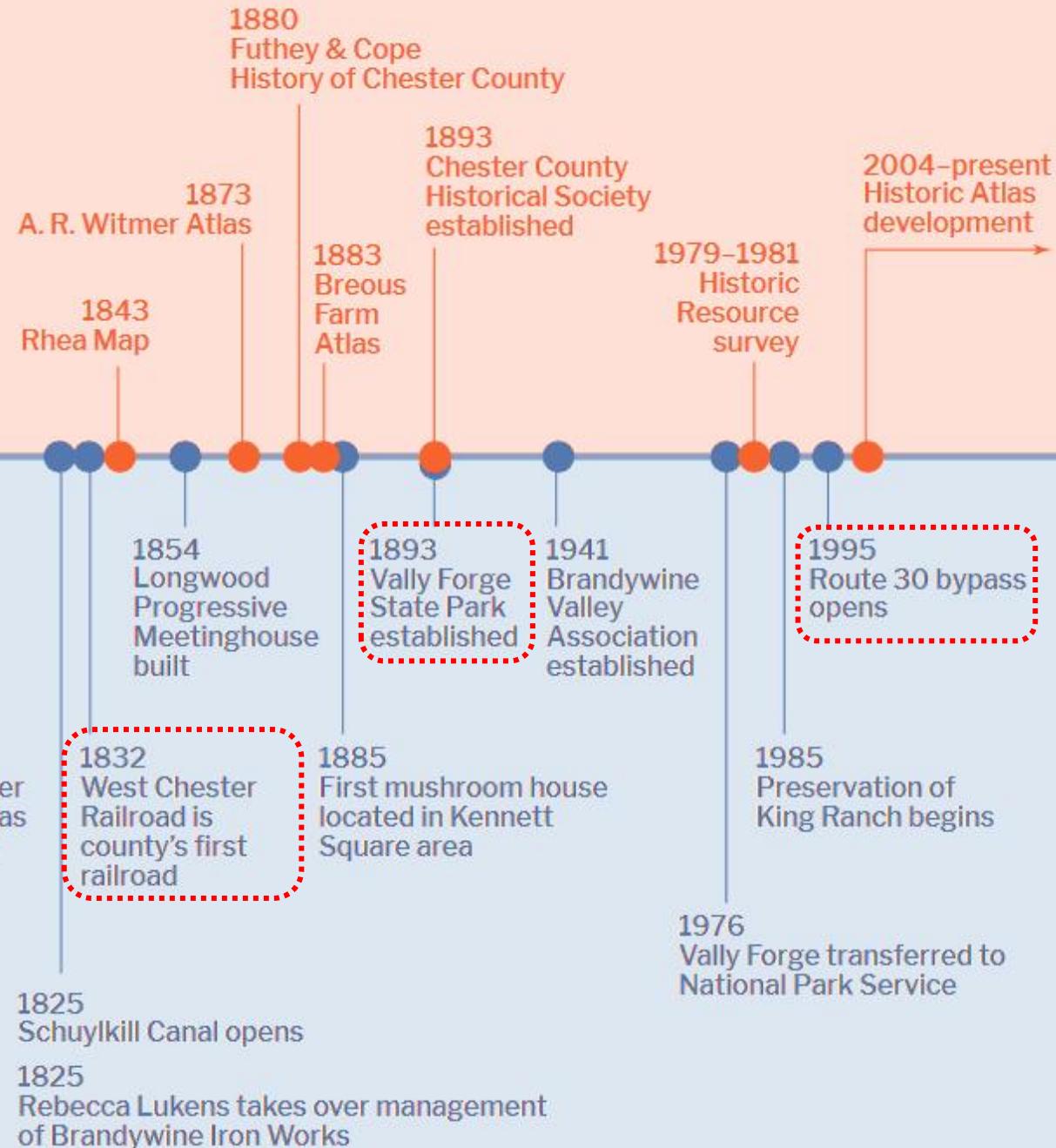


Upper Uwchlan Township Villages

- Byers
- Eagle
- Font
- Lyndell
- *Milford Mills*

Slide Summary: UUT –Villages, Maps , & Historic Resources	slides
Overview – Key Events, Images, Maps, Boundaries, Settler Sources, Energy & Movement	2 -- 27
Historic Maps	28 -- 36
Historic Byers Station	37 -- 47
Eagle	48 -- 66
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Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	80 -- 116
Dorlans Mill	117 -- 130
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	131 -- 135
Renovate / Restore example	136 -- 137

● Key events in the
**documentation of
Chester County's history**



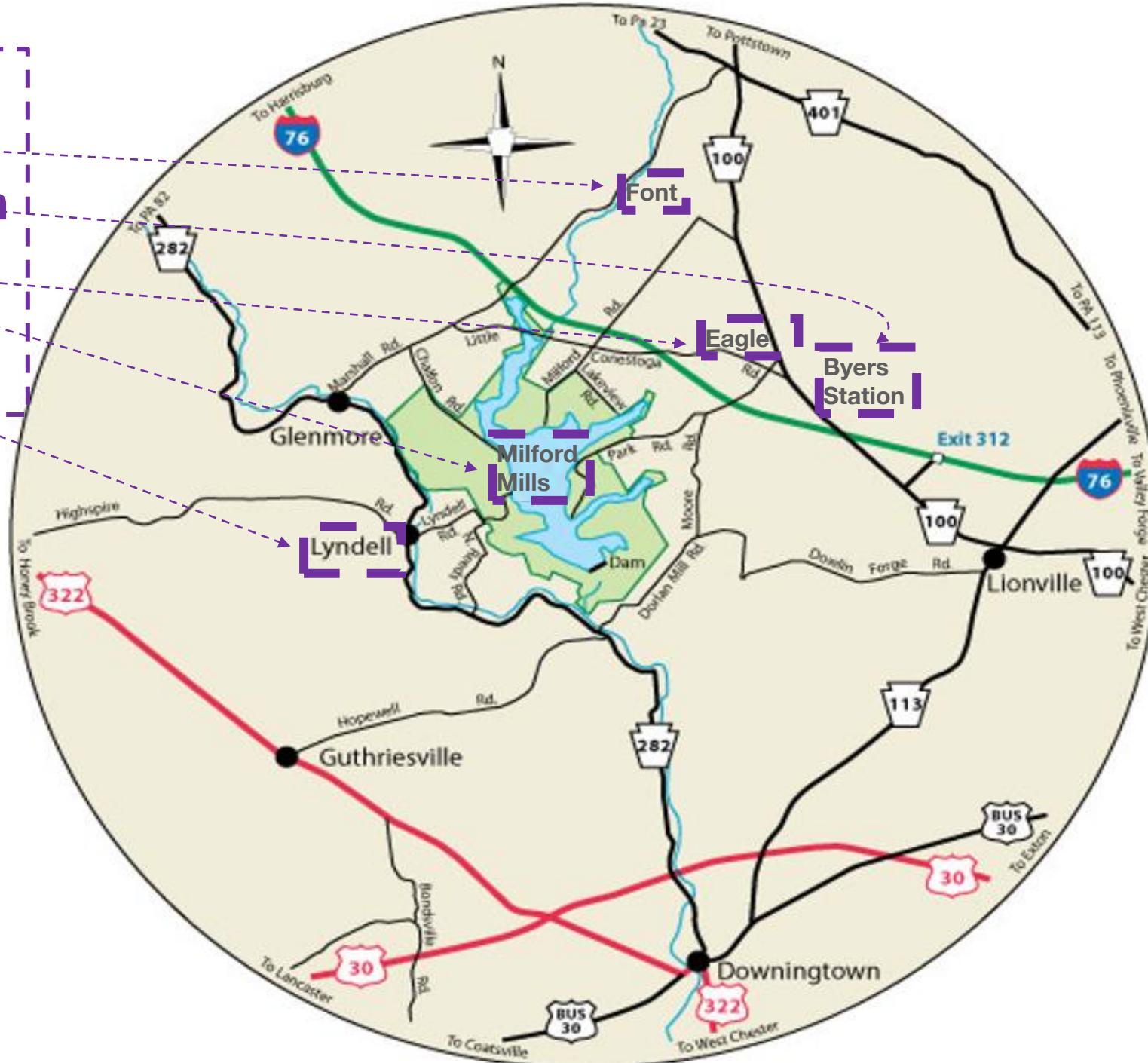
● Moments of note in
**Chester County's
history**

Signif. UUT / Eagle / Byers Events [transition from farming to residential]

Wm. Penn Land Grant ['erases' King's debt to father]	1688	Split Uwchlan /Upper Uwchlan (Eagle = key village of Township)	1858	Wolfington Bus operations	1968
Penn land grant broken up - sold to settlers / homesteaders	early 1700s	Eagle [aka Windsor] Schoolhouse	1860	Marsh Creek St. Park + Lake	1970-73
Settlers expand dirt roads (from Wilmington [N] & Phila W)	mid 1700s	Graphite Mining	1870s	Acme	2000
Eagle Tavern [Lsnc. – 1799]	1760s	Pickering Valley Railroad	1871- 1948	Municipal Auth.	2004
Windsor Church	1833	PA Tpke. [extend Chesco + local exit]	1948-50	Rte. 100 bypass	2009
Brandywine Railroad – Downingtown to N. Holland+	1854- 1930/60				

UUT 'Villages'

- **Font**
- **Byers Station**
- **Eagle**
- **Milford Mills**
- **Lyndell**

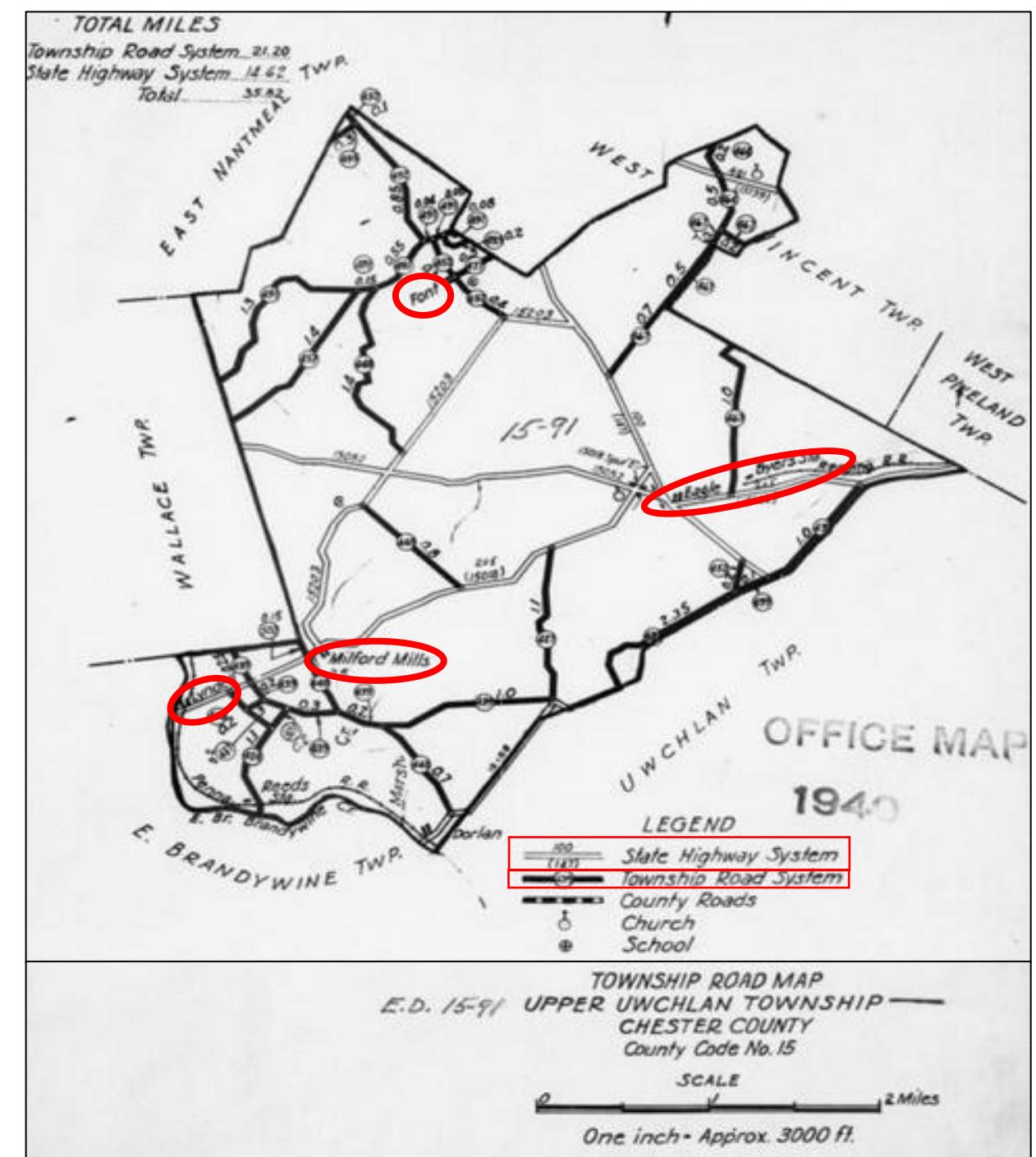
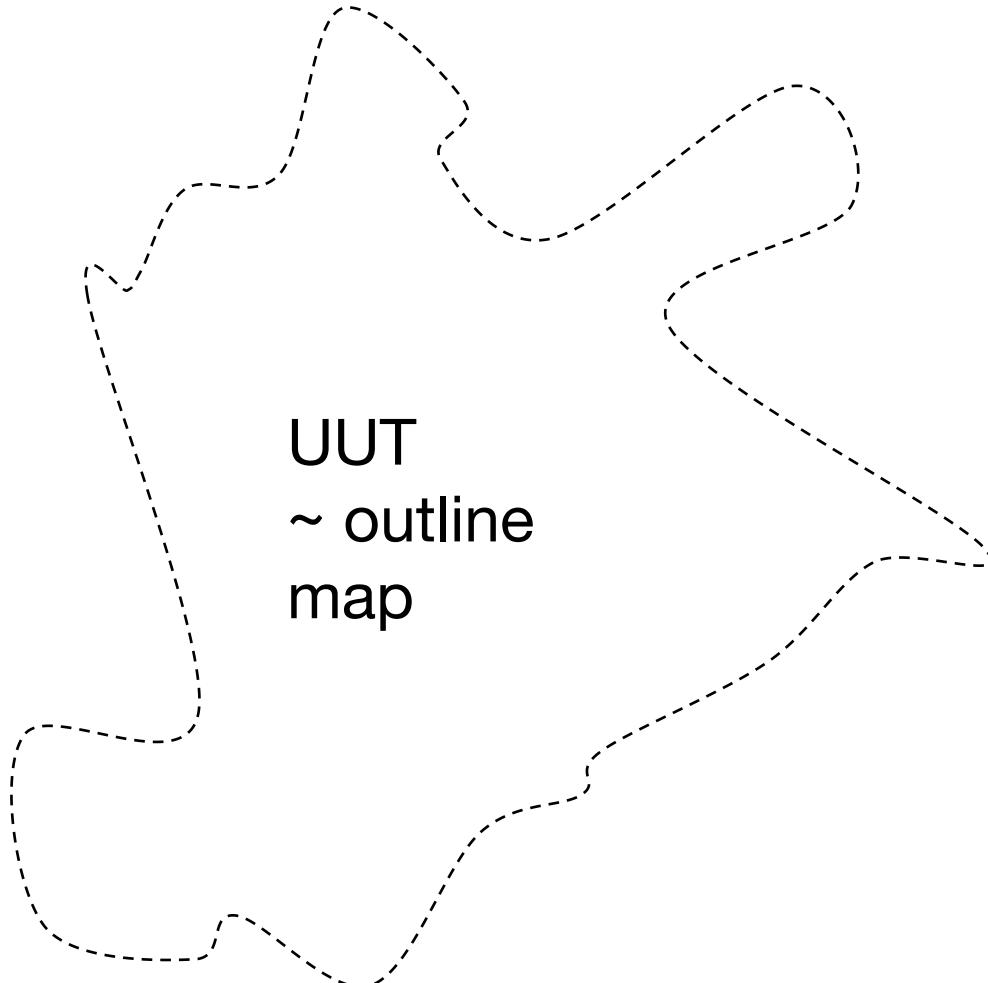


1940s

Roads

Township

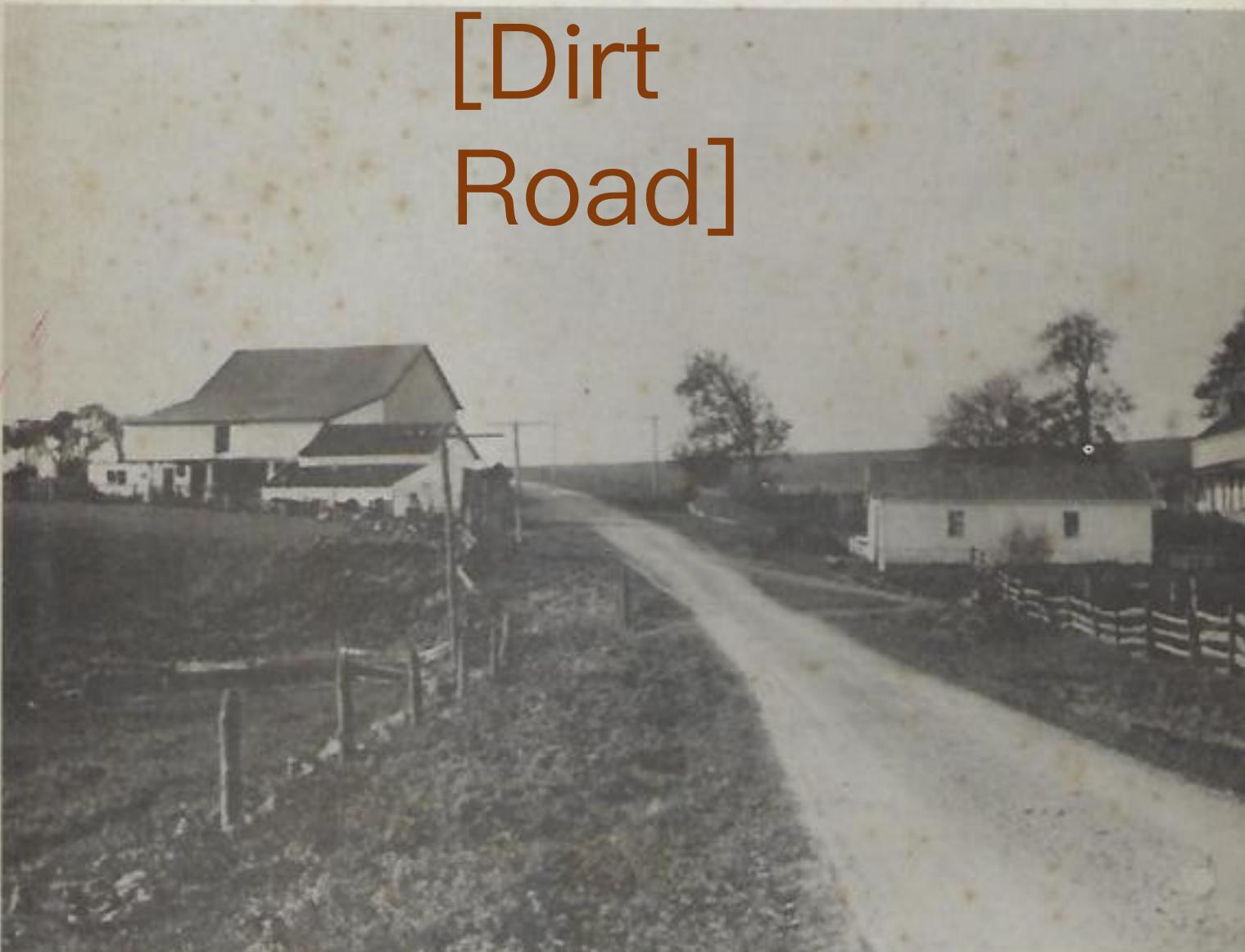
State



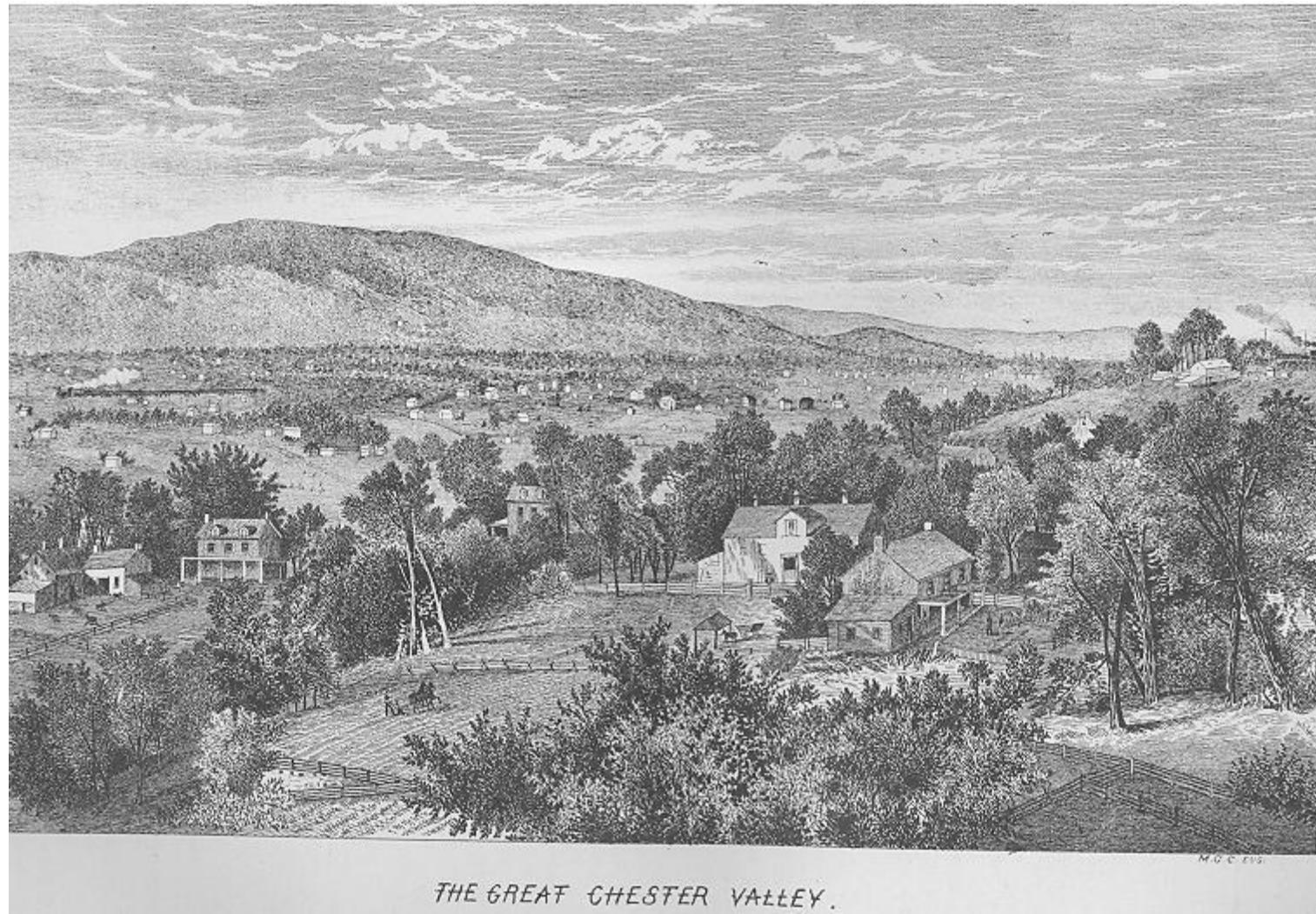
CONESTOGA TURNPIKE

through Chester County, Pennsylvania

[Dirt
Road]

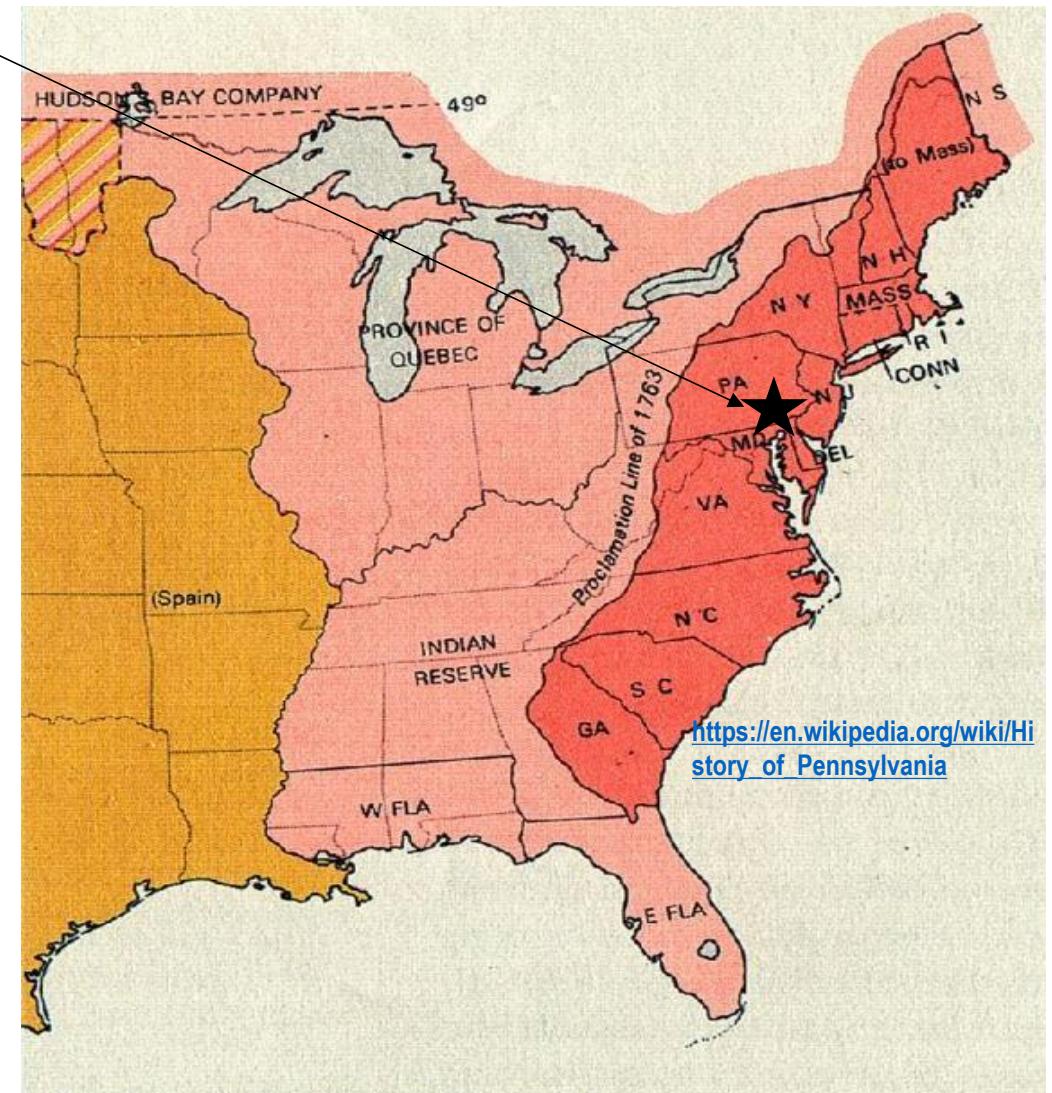
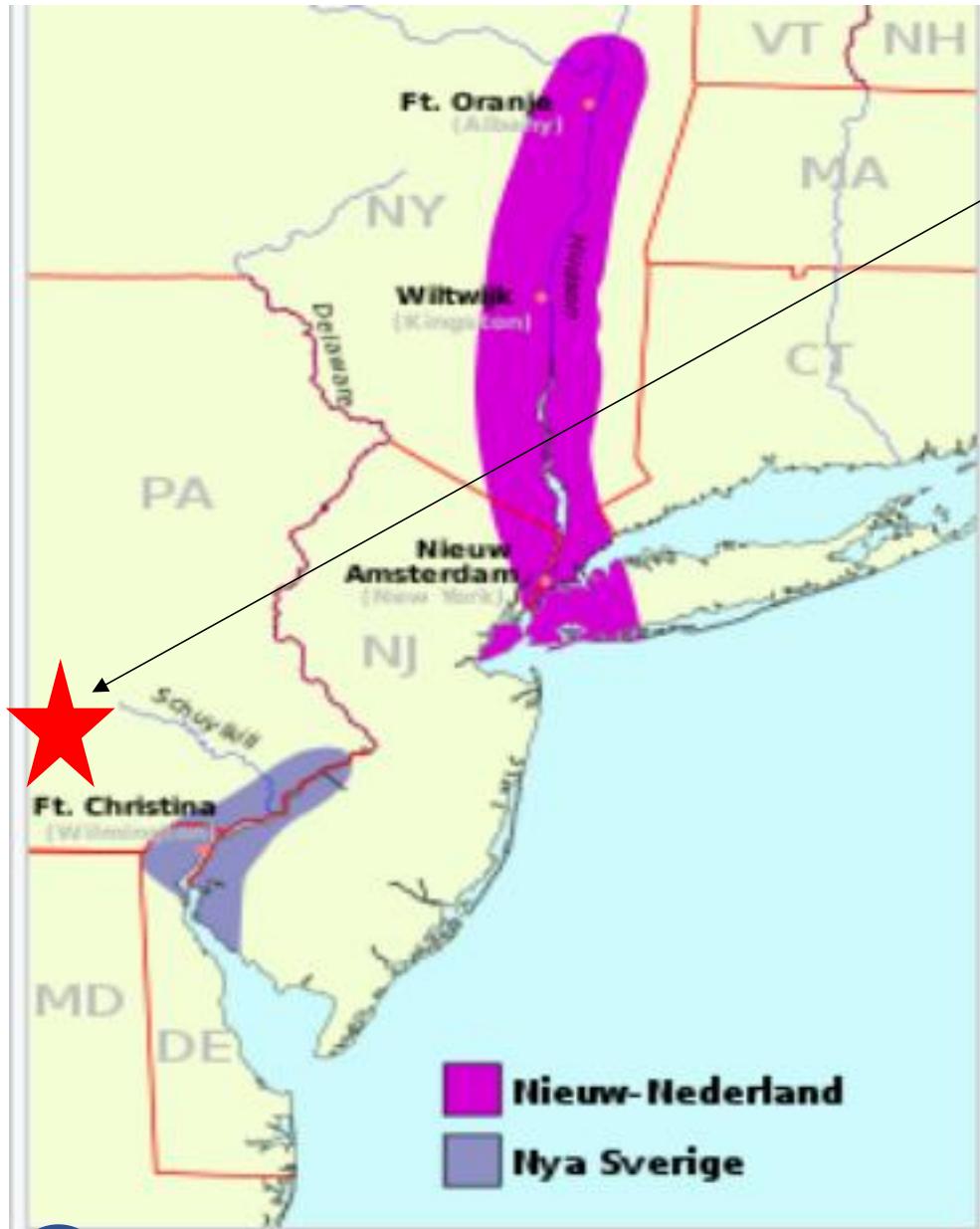


Prospective Settlers
prior to immigrating from Europe



Immigrant Settlers in SE PA

Future site – Chester County



Middle Colonies

Settled: to set up family farms and businesses

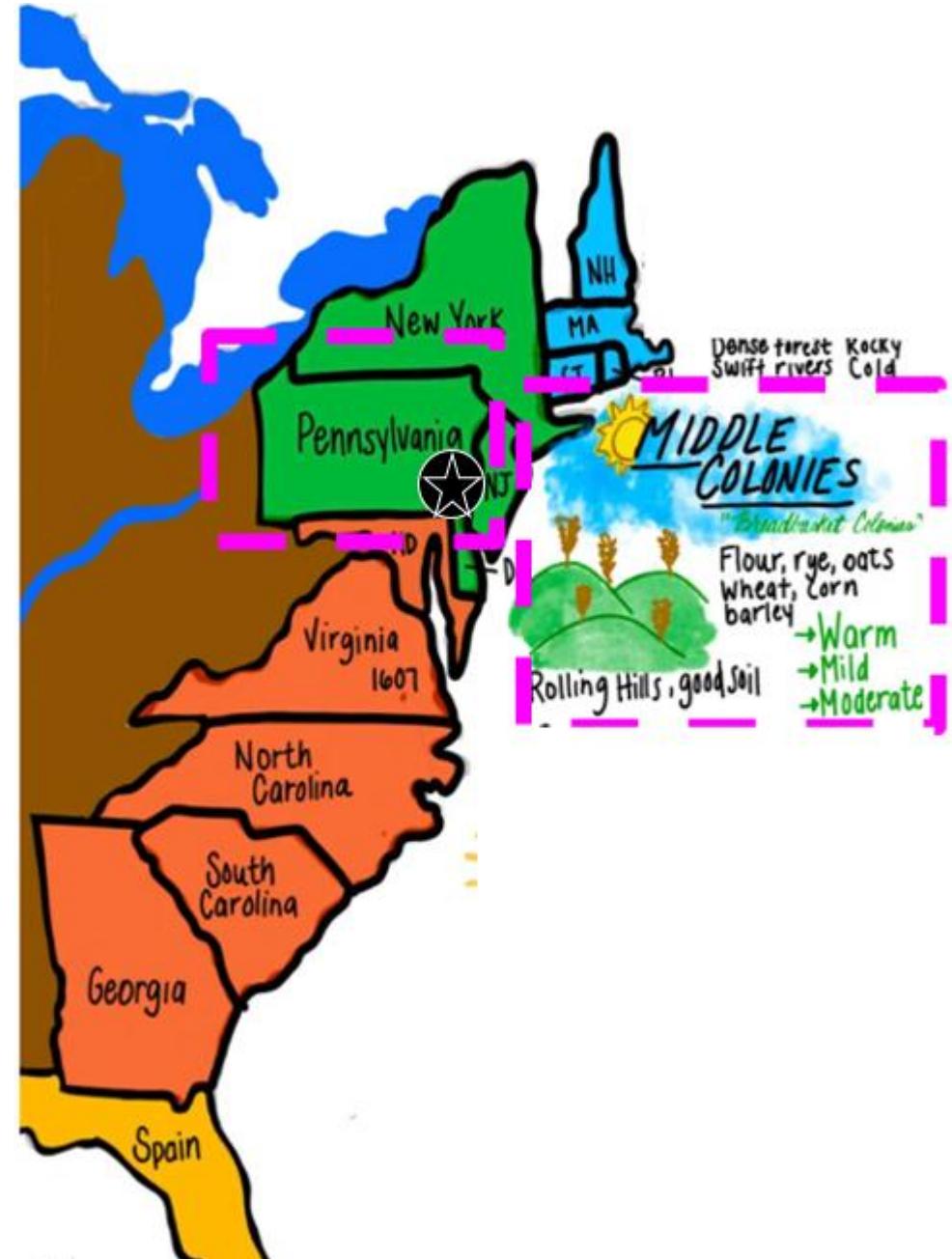
Industry: agriculture trade in wheat,

barley, and other grains



S.E. Pennsylvania

- Well watered by creeks & streams
- Agricultural Grains grown by settlers
- Early industrial water driven mills grind grain, make paper, & pōwēr furnācēs / forges

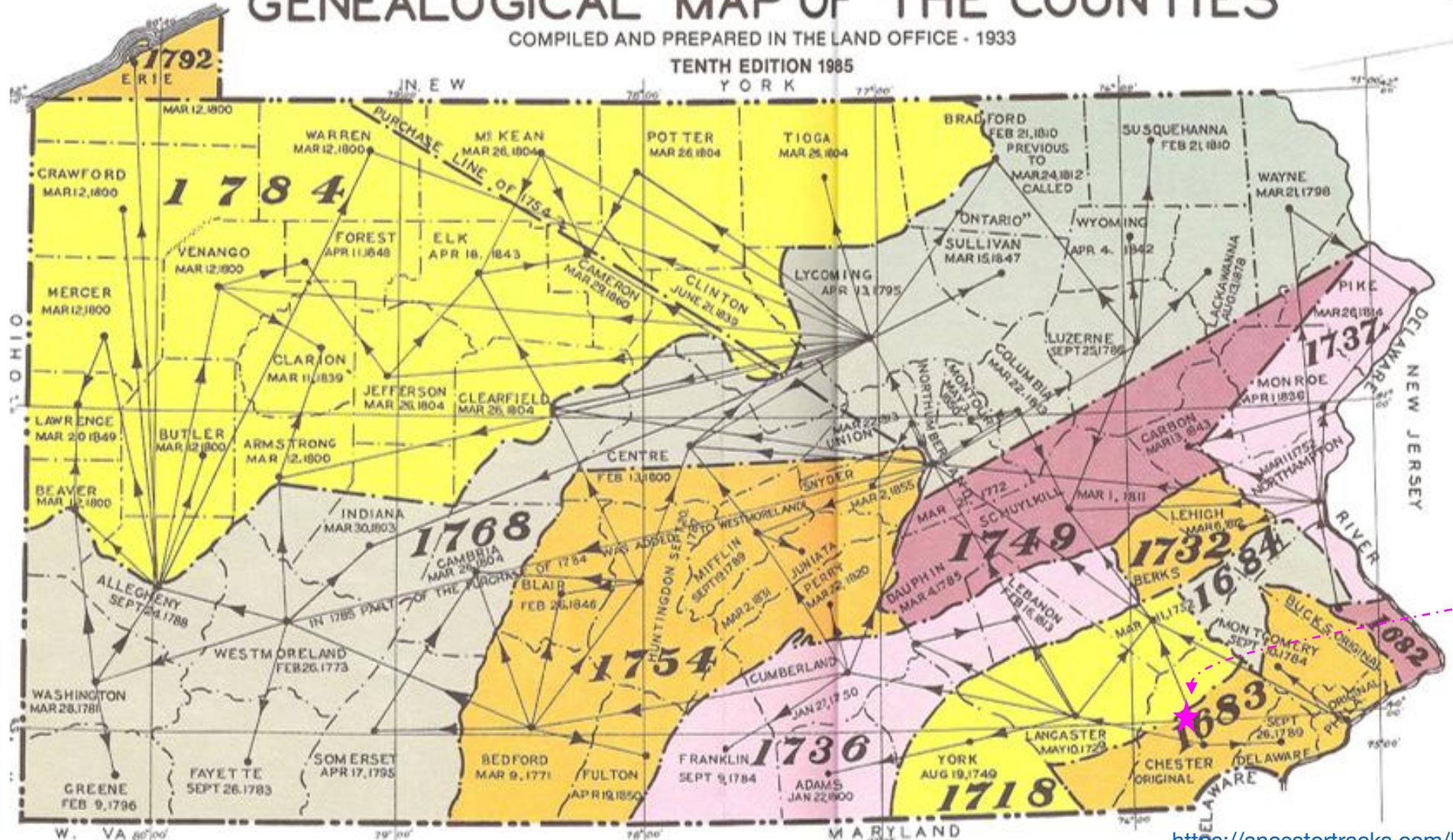


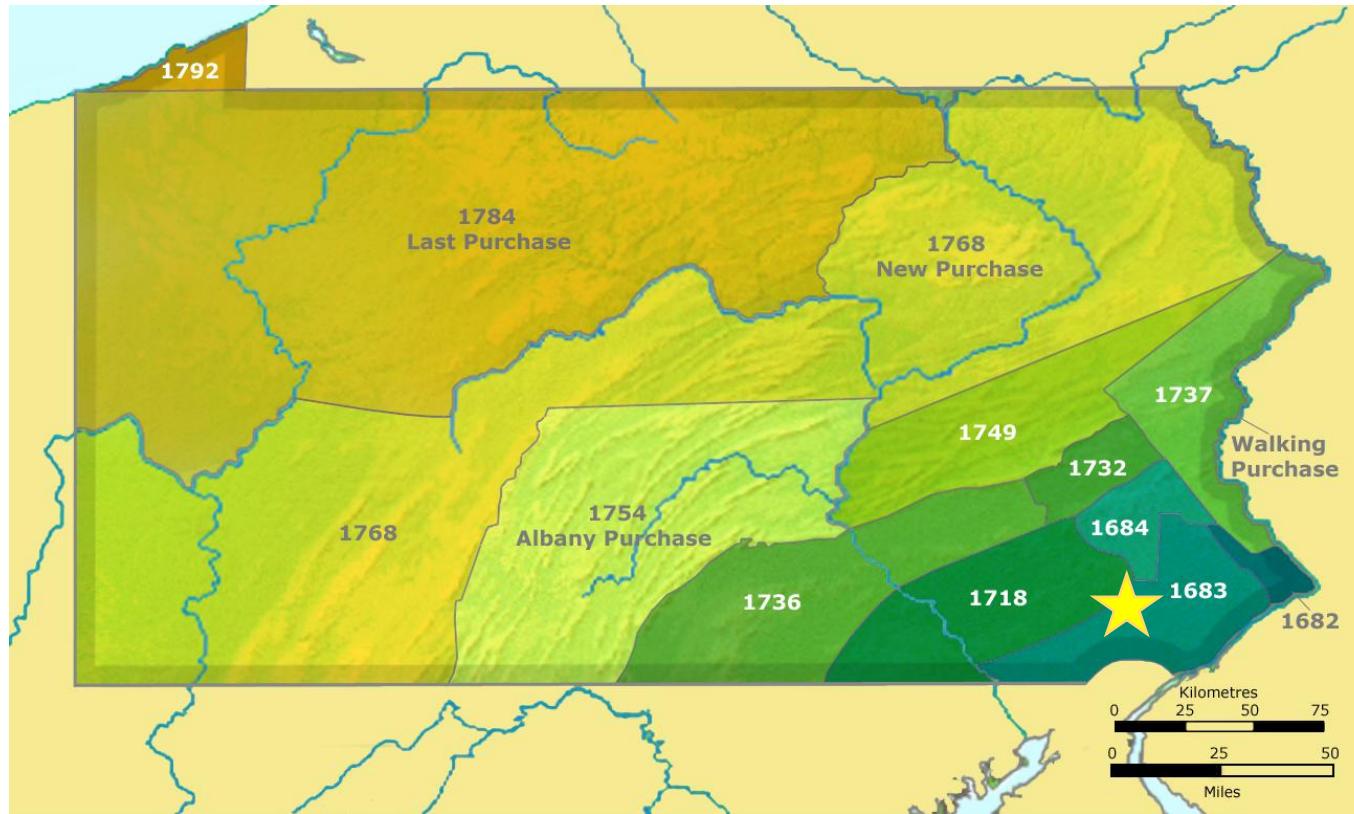
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

GENEALOGICAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES

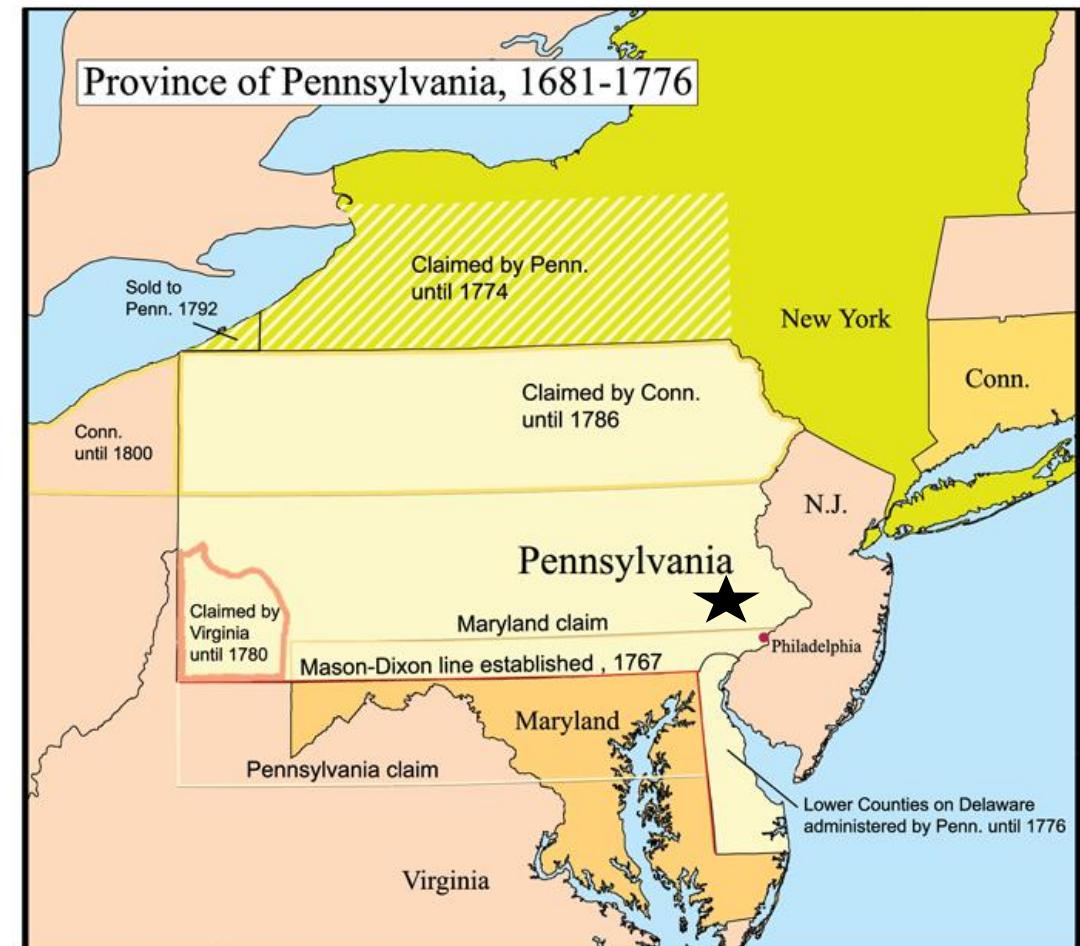
COMPILED AND PREPARED IN THE LAND OFFICE - 1933

TENTH EDITION 1985





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Pennsylvania



PENNSYLVANIA TIMELINE



Scene representing the **treaties** William Penn negotiated with indigenous natives.
[engraving by J. Hall, 1775, from painting by Benjamin West. (Library of Congress.)]

1609	Henry Hudson enters Delaware Bay.
1638	Swedish settlers establish New Sweden on the Delaware River.
1655	The Dutch seize New Sweden.
1664	The English take control of the region.
1681	King Charles II of England grants to William Penn a vast province to the west of the Delaware River that comes to be known as Pennsylvania.
1685	Philadelphia becomes the capital of the Pennsylvania colony.
1755	French forces and their Native American allies defeat the British in battle on the Monongahela River.
1774	The First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia.
1776	The Declaration of Independence is signed in Philadelphia. The Three Lower Counties break away from Pennsylvania to form the state of Delaware.
1777-78	George Washington and the Continental Army spend the winter at Valley Forge.
1787	The Constitutional Convention meets in Philadelphia and drafts the U.S. Constitution.
1790	Philadelphia becomes the capital of the United States.
1800	The national capital is moved to Washington, D.C.
1863	Federal troops win the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War.
1859	The first productive oil well in the United States is drilled near Titusville.
2001	United Airlines flight 93 is hijacked by terrorists on September 11 and crashes in the Pennsylvania countryside near Shanksville.





1. European Explorers

2. European Trappers &
Traders
[high risk entrepreneurs]

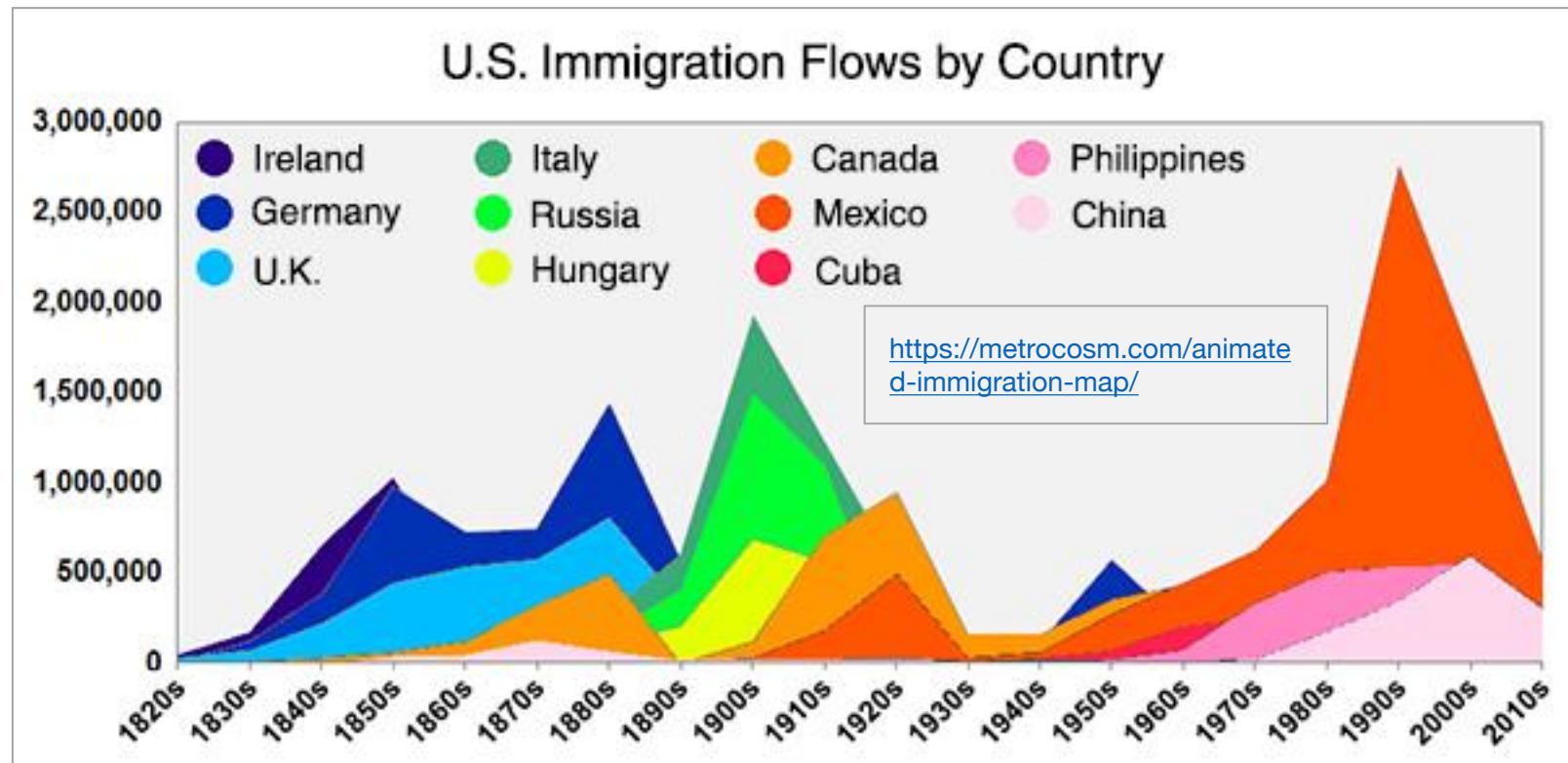
3. European ideological Immigrant
Settlers
+ 2nd wave entrepreneurs



Historical immigration / est

Country	Immigration before 1790
England*	230,000
Ulster Scotch-Irish*	135,000
Germany ^[b]	103,000
Scotland*	48,500
Ireland	8,000
Netherlands	6,000
Wales*	4,000
France	3,000
Sweden and Other ^[c]	500
*Totals, British	417,500

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Americans



After the arrival of early Europeans immigrant/ settlers in the United States, the Native Americans who had inhabited the United States died of European diseases such as smallpox - leading to the demise of an estimated 90% of Native Americans [source - 'Guns, Germs and Steel'].

Ethnic Breakdown of European Immigrants into Port of Philadelphia, 1710-1769

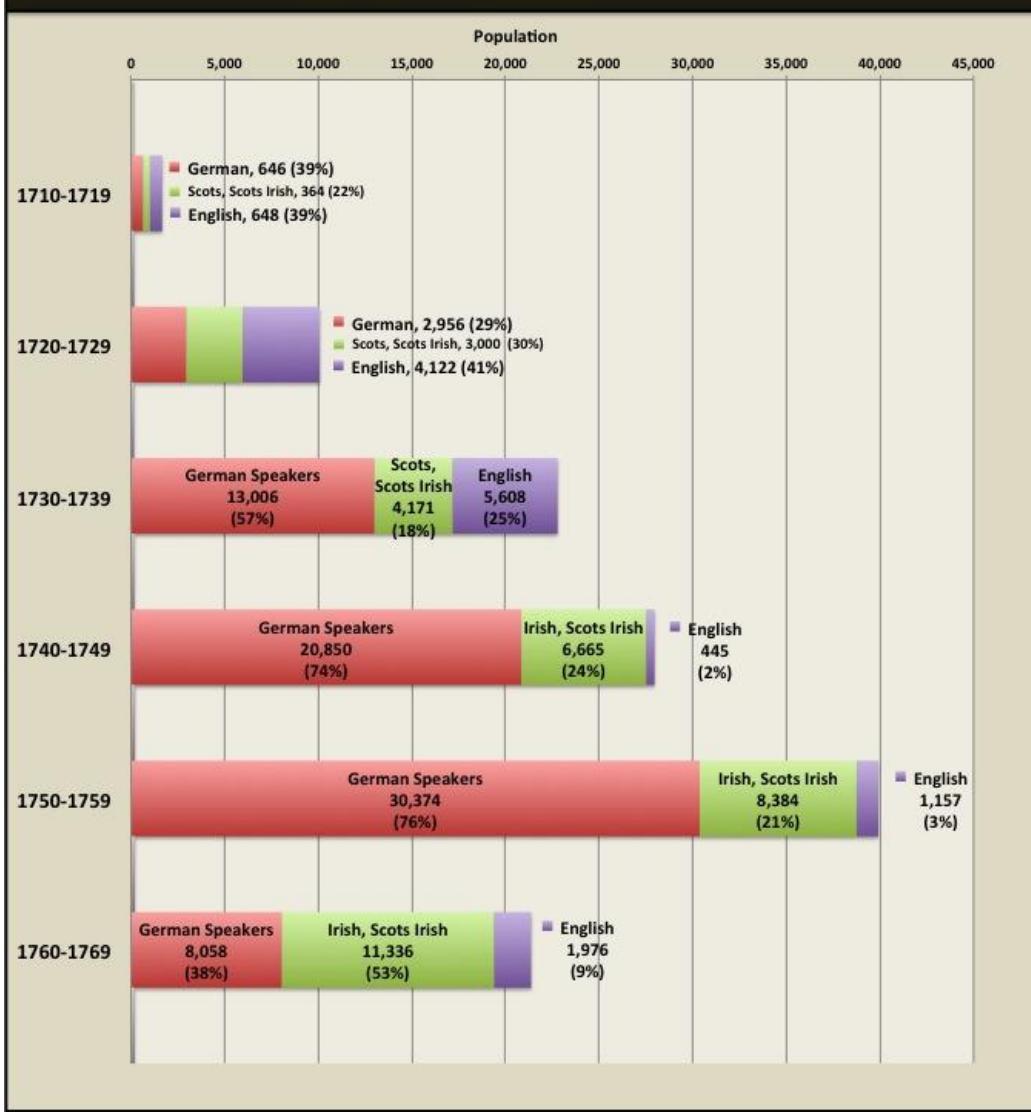
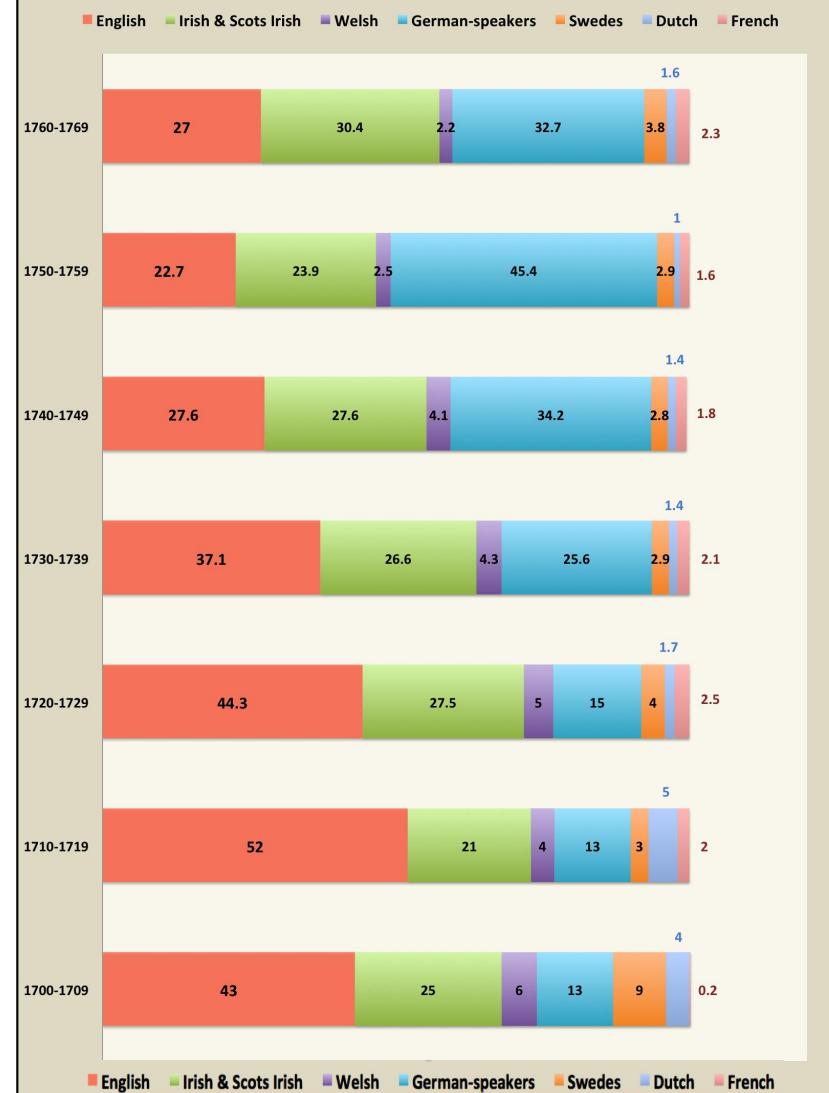
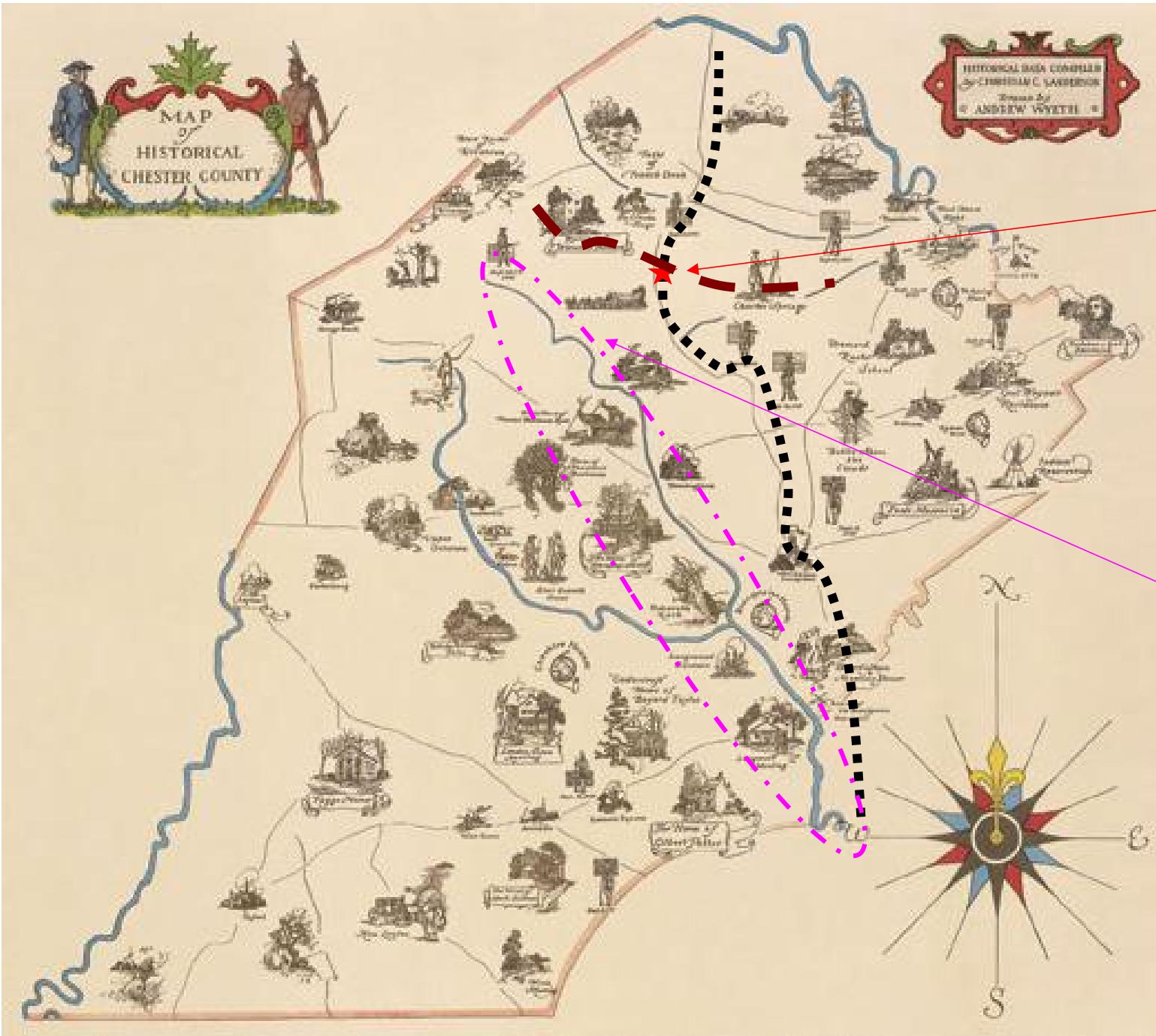


Chart based on data from Marianne Wokeck's *Trade in Strangers: The Beginnings of Mass Migration to North America* (University Park: Penn State University Press, 1999) and Sharon Salinger's *"To Serve Well and Faithfully": Labor and Indentured Servants in Pennsylvania, 1682-1800* (London: Cambridge University Press, 1987). (Chart by Donald D. Groff for the Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia)

Estimated Ethnic Composition of Philadelphia by Percentage, 1700-1769



For Chart 4, the ethnic breakdown of the city was determined by examining Philadelphia burial and church records, which taken together allow for an estimation of the ethnic composition of Philadelphia between 1700 and 1769. While the burial records are not complete (especially for 1710 to 1719), they were listed by denomination. The ethnic composition of each denomination was determined by examining the birth, marriage, death, and membership lists. (In the 1740s a nondenominational church contributed 0.5 percent of the burials, but its records were not sufficient to determine ethnic composition and therefore it was excluded from the data.) (Chart by Donald D. Groff for the Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia)



Why is Upper Uwchlan **'where'** it is?

'Eagle' ★

Roads

Pottstown Turnpike

[Wilmington DE - Pottstown PA]

Little Conestoga Rd/Byers Rd

Water

• Brandywine Creek

Railroads & Water Power serving Upper Uwchlan

Brandywine Watershed
Includes namesake creek & tributaries -

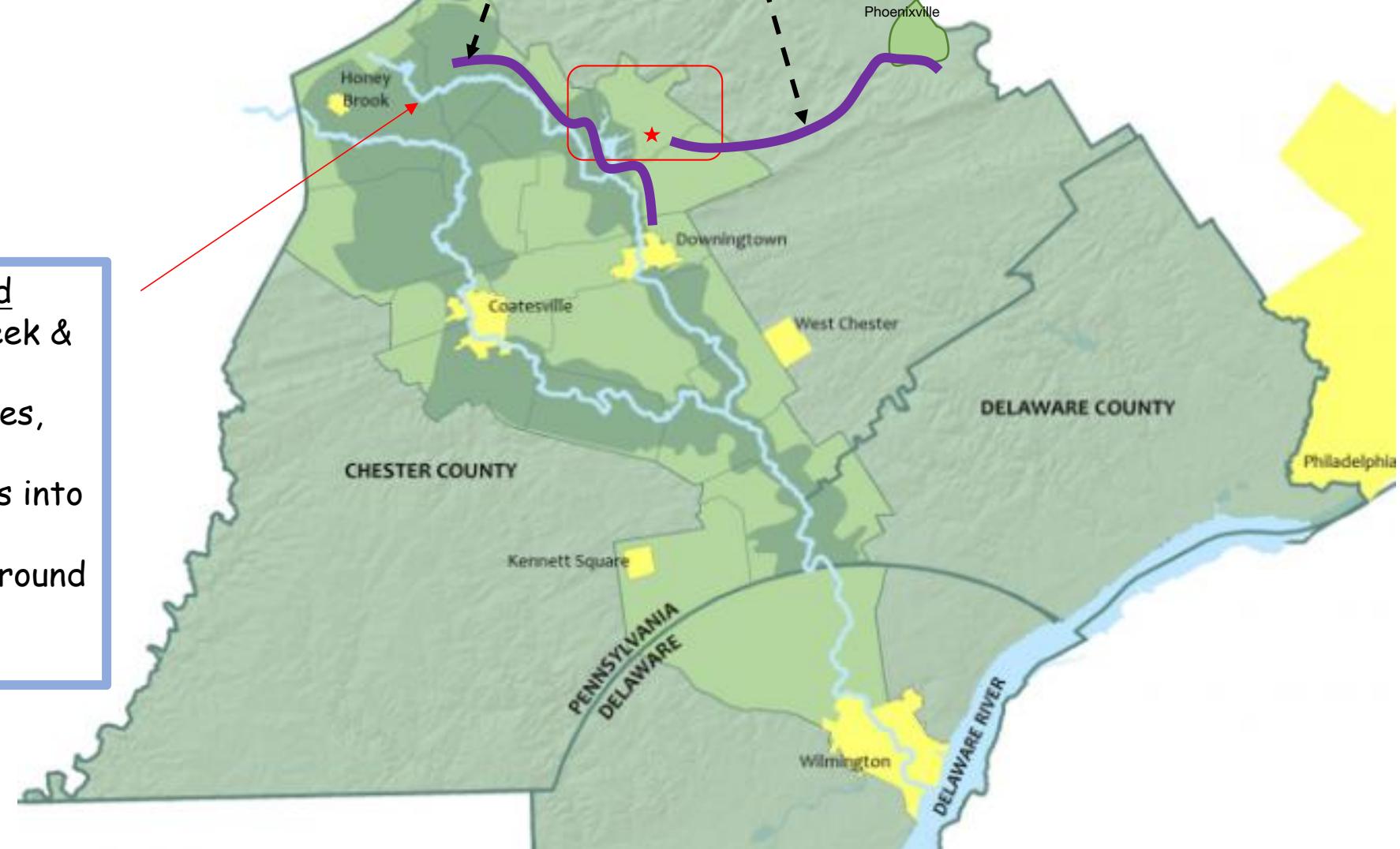
- reliable water sources,
- power mills
 - ↳ process farm crops into usable grains

Communities develop around mills as farmers are dependent on them

Railroads paralleling creeks

- **Trains** transport dairy & agricultural products

1. Downingtown - Honeybrook rail line follows Brandywine Creek
2. Phoenixville - Byers rail line follows Pickering Creek





Map of the
PENNSYLVANIA, READING and
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROADS,
And their Connections.

Published by R. H. ALTER, 311½ Walnut St. Philadelphia.
1884.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.

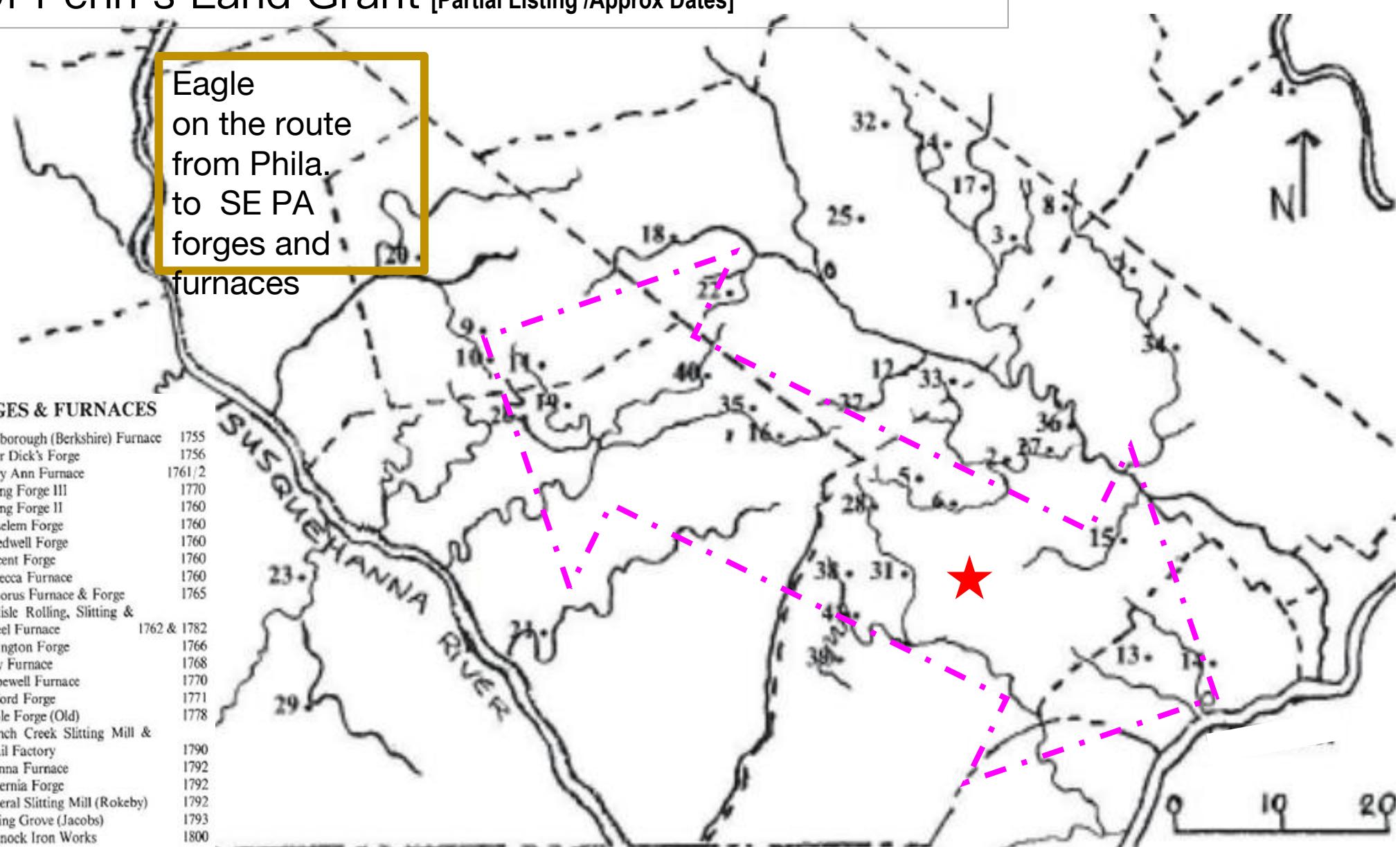
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

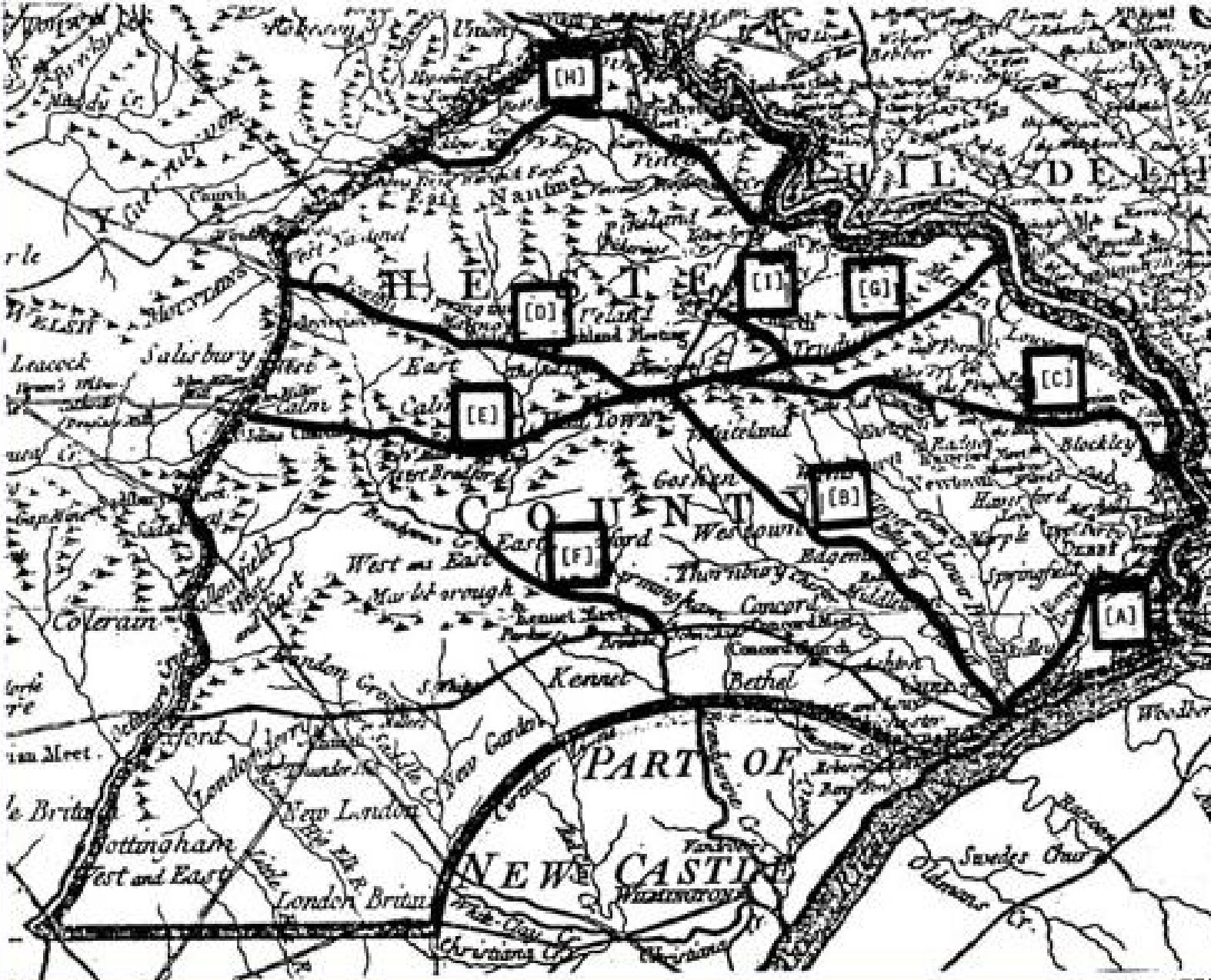
18th Century Forges, Furnaces and sources of Water – power in SE section of Penn's Land Grant [Partial Listing /Approx Dates]

Eagle
on the route
from Phila.
to SE PA
forges and
furnaces

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FORGES & FURNACES

1. Rutter's Forge	1716	22. Roxborough (Berkshire) Furnace	1755
Pool/ Forge	1725	23. Peter Dick's Forge	1756
2. Coventry Iron Works	1717	Mary Ann Furnace	1761/2
3. Colebrookdale Furnace	1720	Spring Forge III	1770
4. Durham Iron Works	1727	24. Spring Forge II	1760
5. Reading Furnace #2 (#1 - pre. 1733)	1736	25. Moselem Forge	1760
6. Warwick Furnace	1737	26. Speedwell Forge	1760
7. Green Lane Forge - Maybury	1733	27. Vincent Forge	1760
8. Hereford Furnace	1745	28. Rebecca Furnace	1760
9. Peter Grubb's Bloomery	1737	29. Codorus Furnace & Forge	1765
10. Cornwall Furnace - Grubb	1742	30. Carlisle Rolling, Slitting &	
11. Hopewell Forges - Grubb	1742	Steel Furnace	1762 & 1782
12. Hay Creek Forge, Birdsboro Iron Works & New Pine Forges	1740	31. Springfield Forge	1766
13. Sarum Forge - 1739 Slitting Mill	1744	32. Oley Furnace	1768
14. Crum Creek Forge (Crosby & Dicks)	1746	33. Hopewell Furnace	1770
15. Mt. Joy (Valley) Forge	1740	34. Salford Forge	1771
16. Windsor Forges	1742	35. Poole Forge (Old)	1778
17. Spang's (Lesher's) Forge	1744	36. French Creek Slitting Mill &	
18. Eisenhammer (Charming) Forge	1747	Nail Factory	1790
19. Elizabeth Furnace (Huber, Stiegel, Coleman)	1750	37. Joanna Furnace	1792
20. Quitapahilla Forge	1750	38. Hibernia Forge	1792
21. Martic Forge & Furnace	1754-1755	39. Federal Slitting Mill (Rokeby)	1792
		40. Spring Grove (Jacobs)	1793
		41. Pennock Iron Works	1800





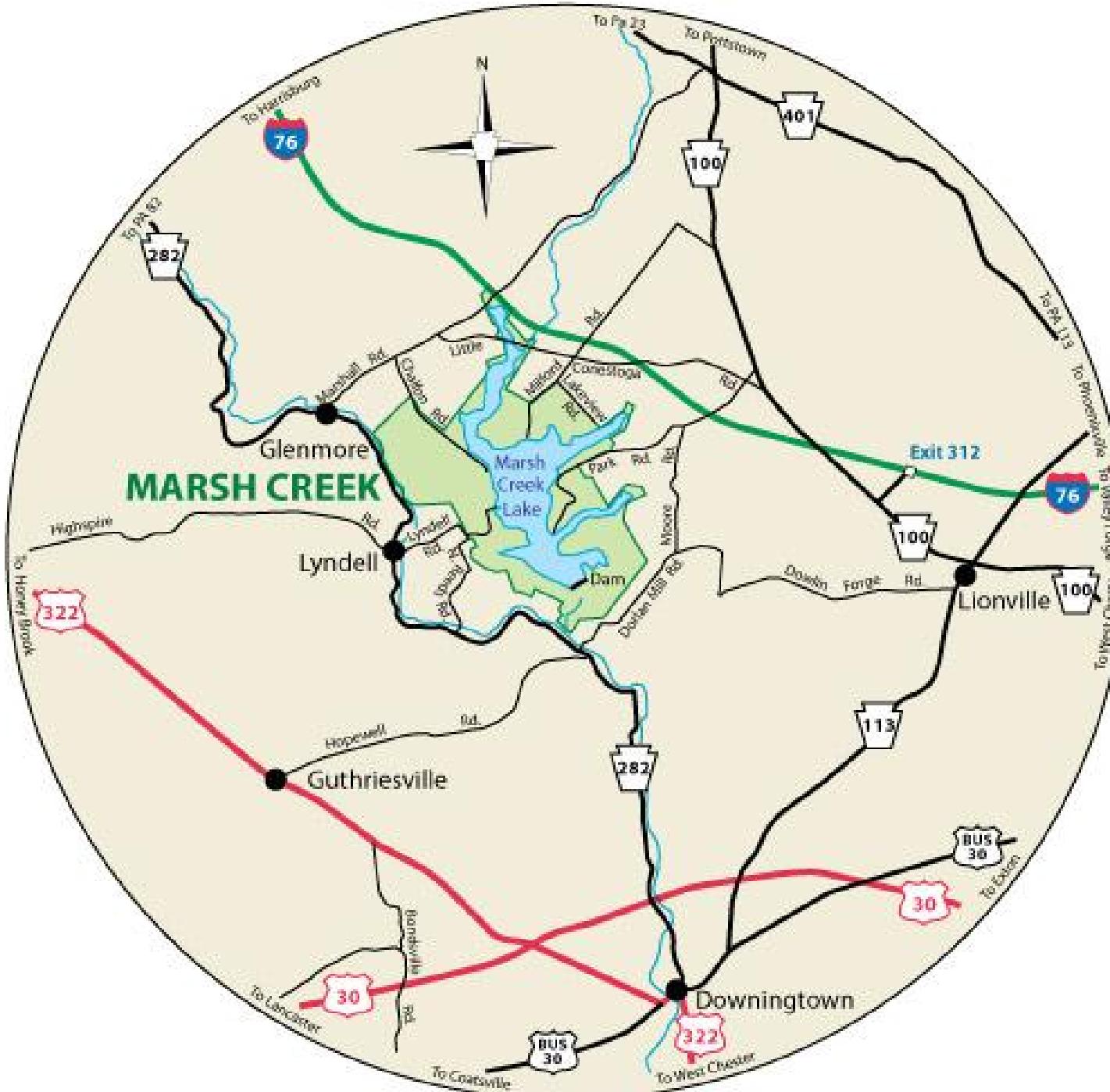
Map by Thomas Scull 1770

Early Roads in Chester County

Colonial America used the trails laid out by native Americans for travel between their hunting & fishing grounds. In 1678, the Provincial court at Upland (now Chester) directed that:

- as far as his land reaches, make good and passable ways from neighbor to neighbor with bridges where it needs - To the End that neighbors on occasion may come together*
- The highways to be cleare of standing and lying trees, at least ten feet broad; all stumps and shrubs to be close cutt by ye ground, the trees, marked yearly on both sydes -- sufficient bridges to be made and kept over all marshy swampy and difficult dirty places*

- [A] King's Highway
- [B] Edgemont Road
- [C] 1703 Road
- [D] Conestoga Road or Provincial Road
- [E] Lancaster Road or Great Road
- [F] Marlborough Road
- [G] Swedesford Road
- [H] Nutt Road
- [I] 1748 Road



Current Information Maps

- Population increase & decline of farming
- Elevation
- Water Sheds
- Boundaries & Main Roads
- Topography

Chester County population, 1930–2010

499,132 (2010)

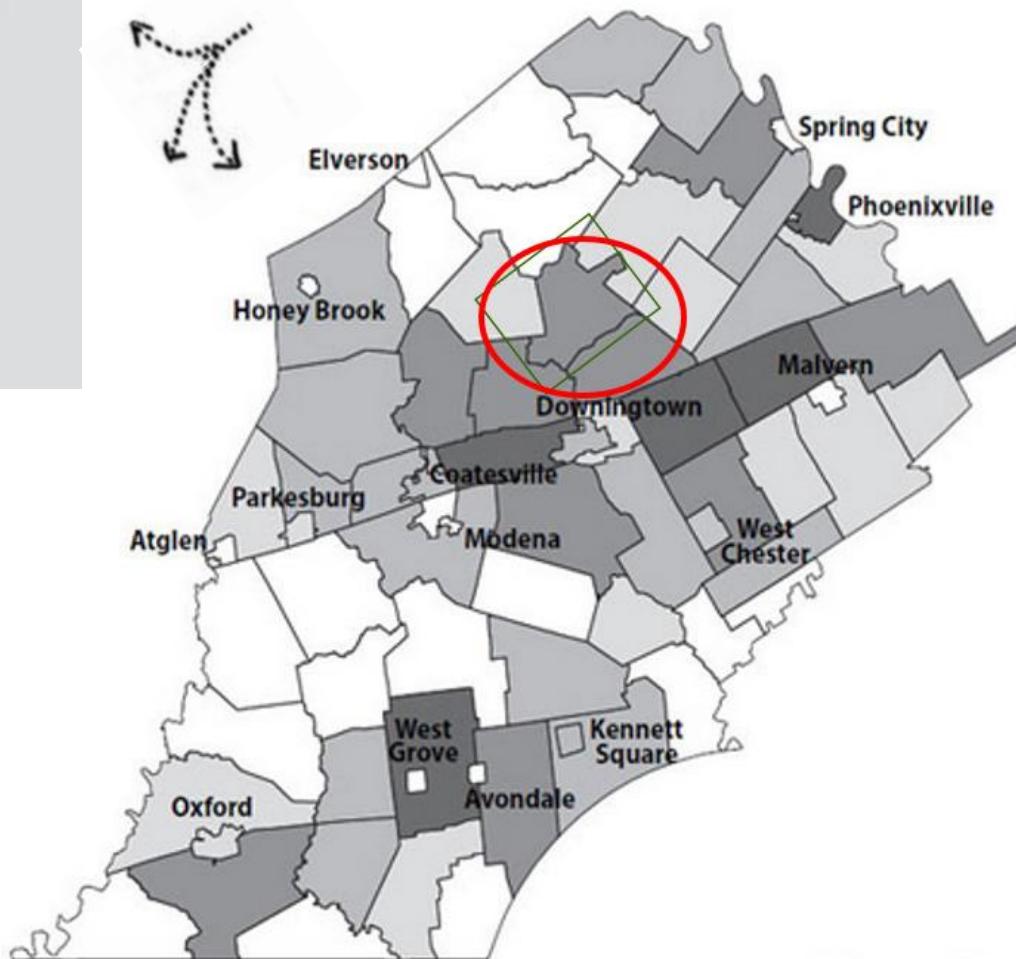
316,660 (1980)

[https://www.chescoplanning.org/
Demographics/Projections.cfm](https://www.chescoplanning.org/Demographics/Projections.cfm)

Projected population increases 2015–2045

■	4,000 and over
■	3,000–3,999
■	2,000–2,999
■	1,000–1,999
□	Under 1,000

Population & Work: How Many People - - & - - What Do The Do?

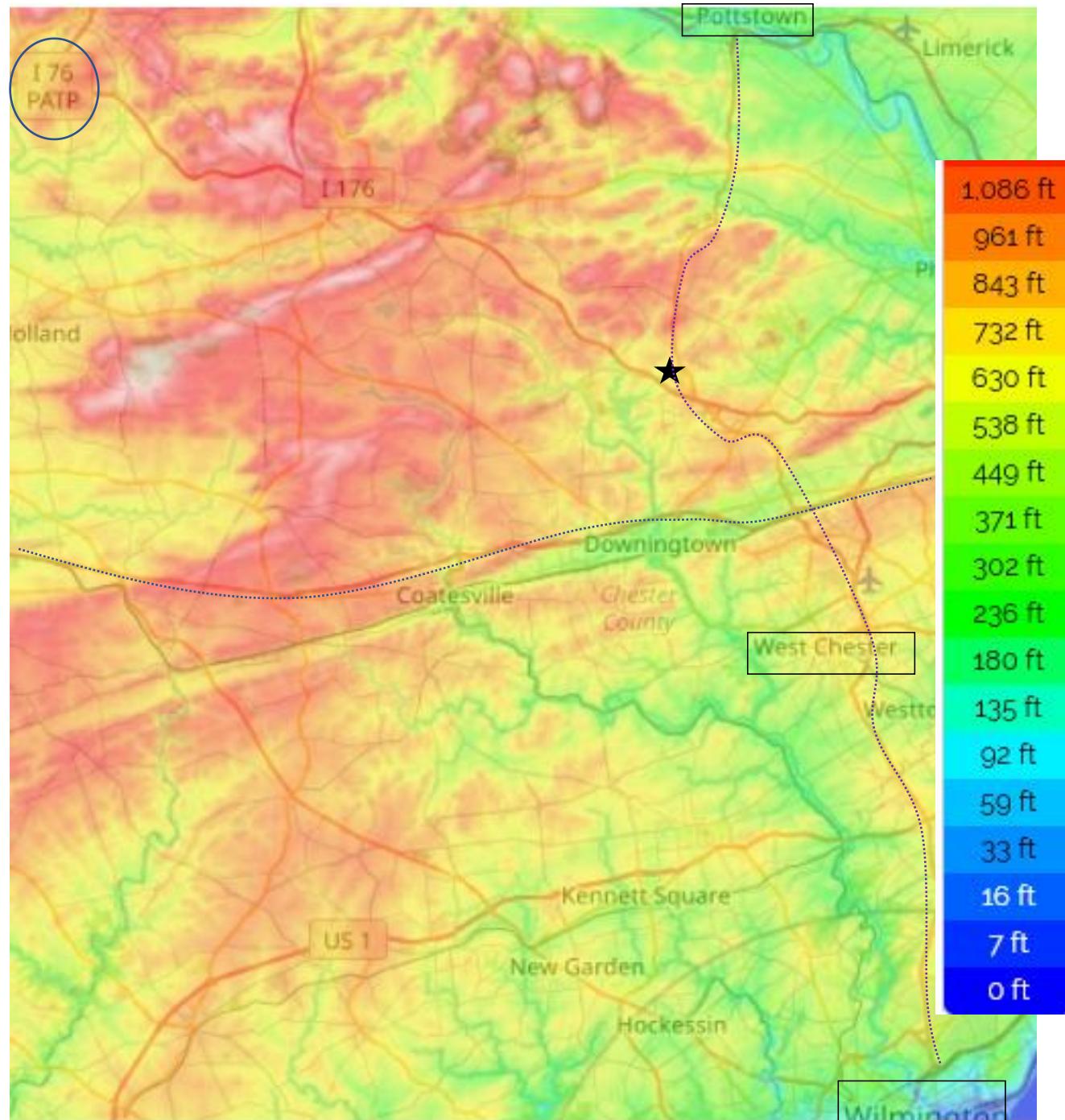


% US Labor Force - AGRICULTURE

1800	83 %	1850	55 %
1810	84 %	1860	53 %
1820	79 %	1870	50 %
1830	71 %	1900	33 %
1840	63 %	1950	< 20 %

Chesco Residents FARMING @ primary occupation

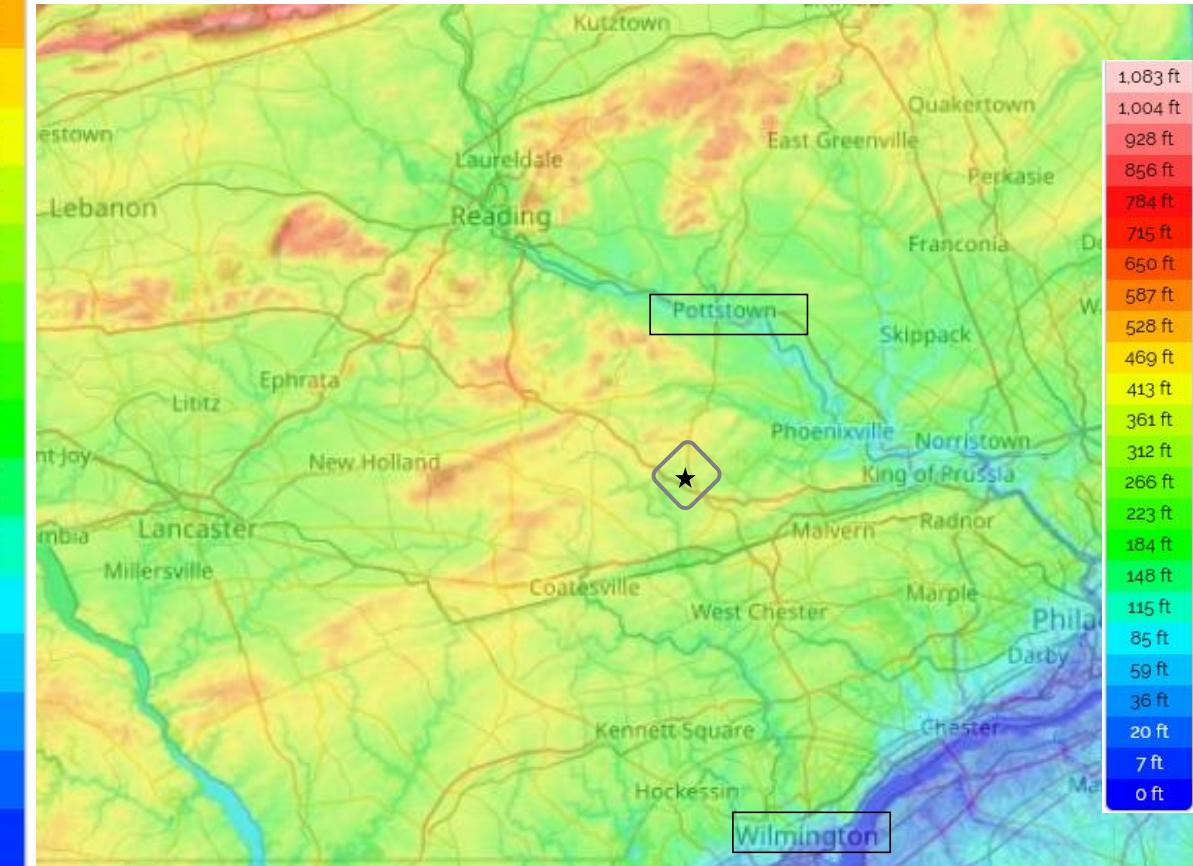
1688	90 %
1900	60 %
1937	15 %
1990	2 %



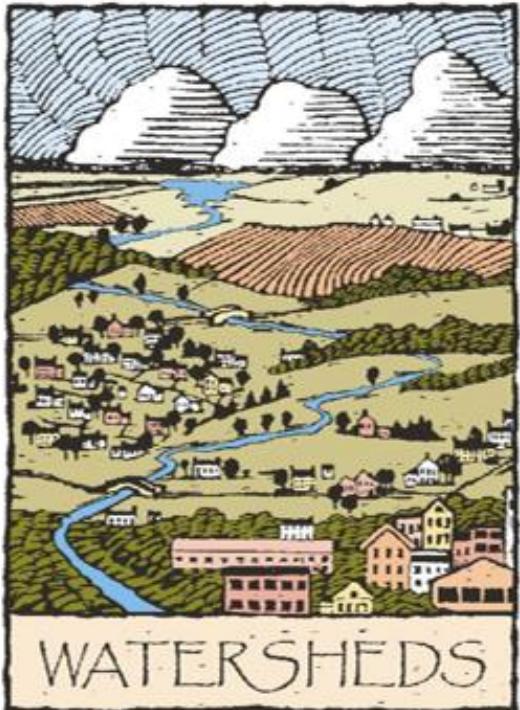
Topographical Elevation Map

[note: color key changes @ zoom in - out]

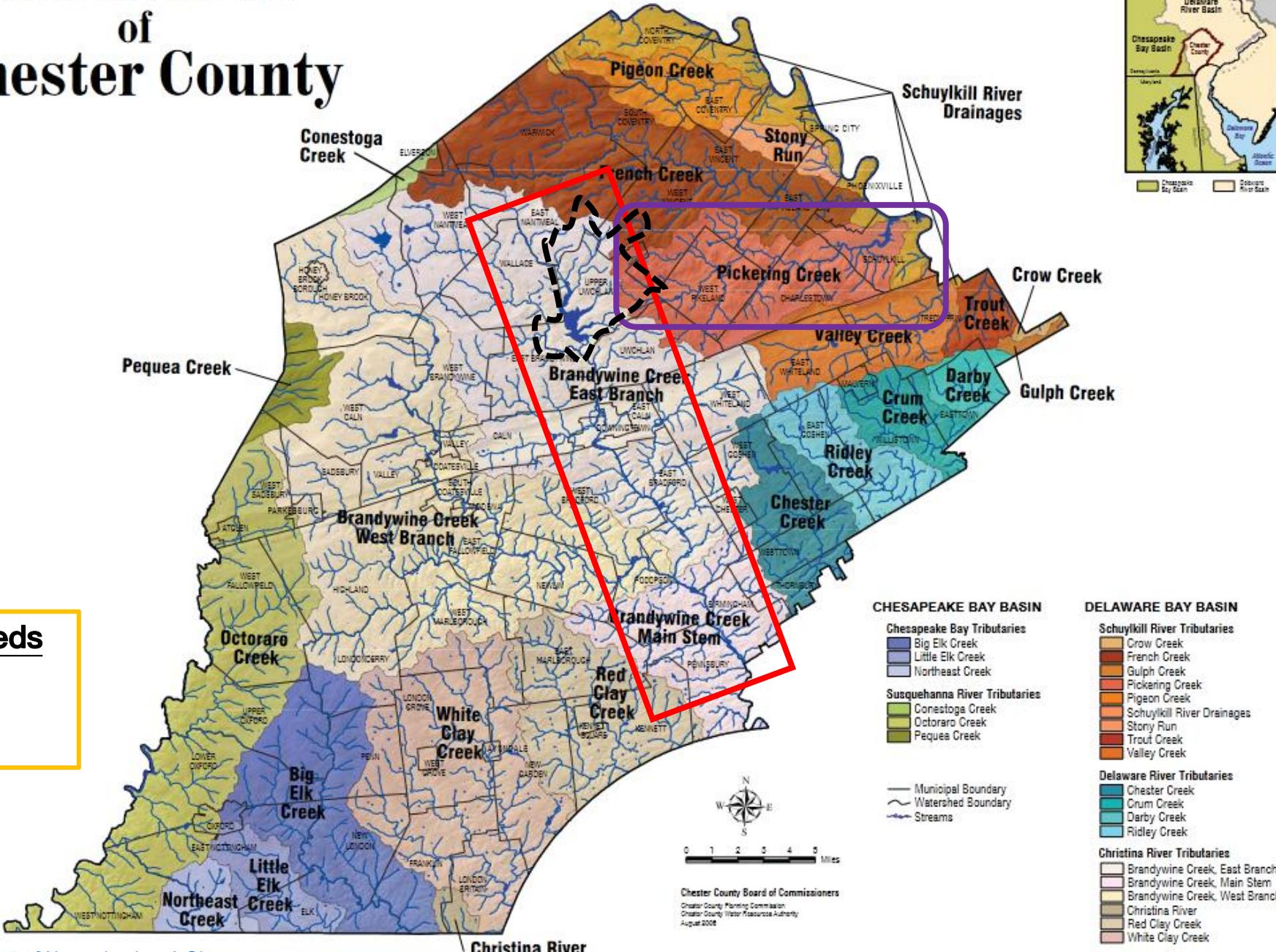
Take-away: yellow & pink are watersheds that appealed to industrious settlers who established mills & furnaces/forges
<https://en-us.topographic-map.com/maps/d6hp/Chester-County/>



CHESTER COUNTY



Watersheds of Chester County

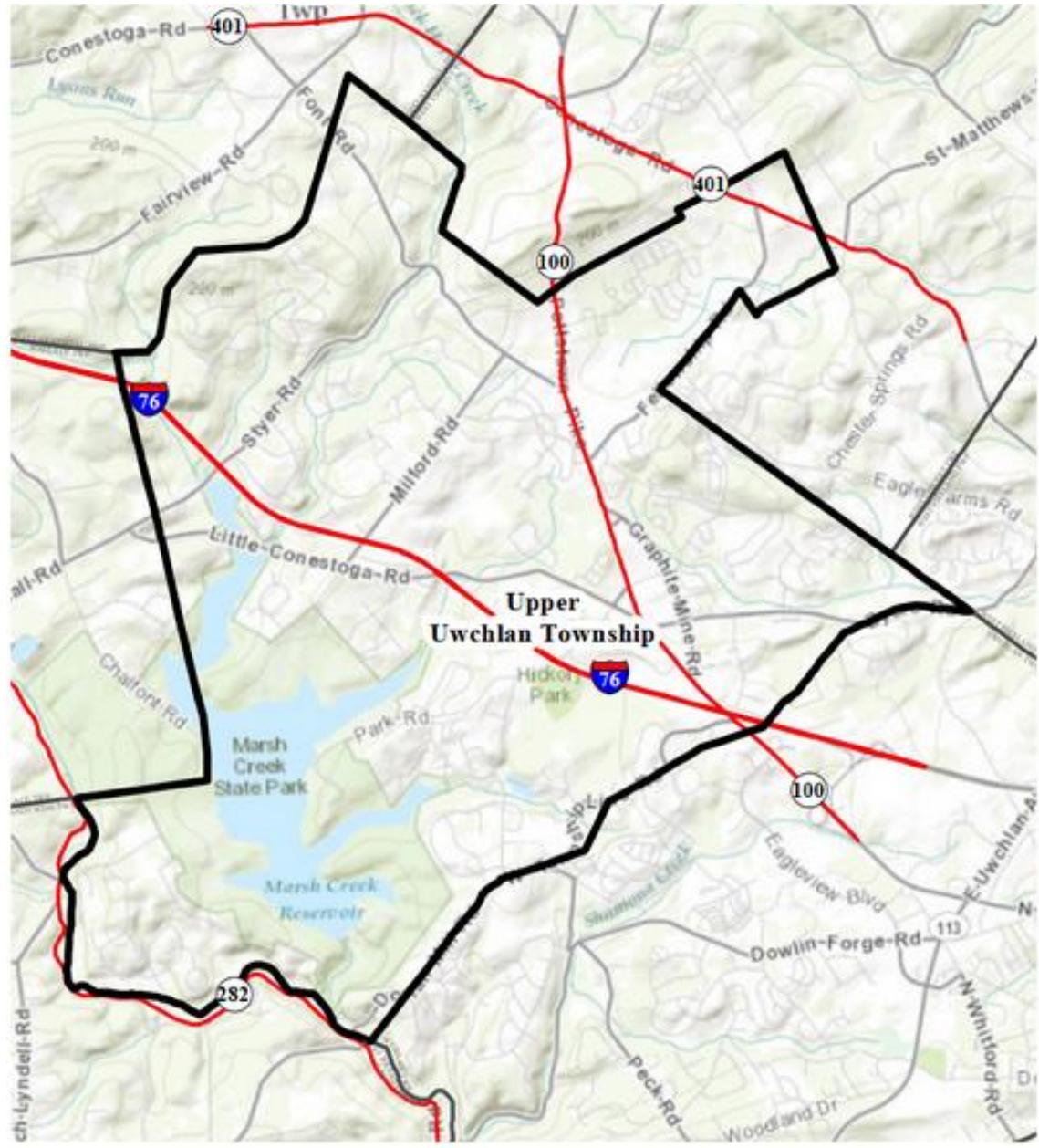


Upper Uwchlan Township watersheds

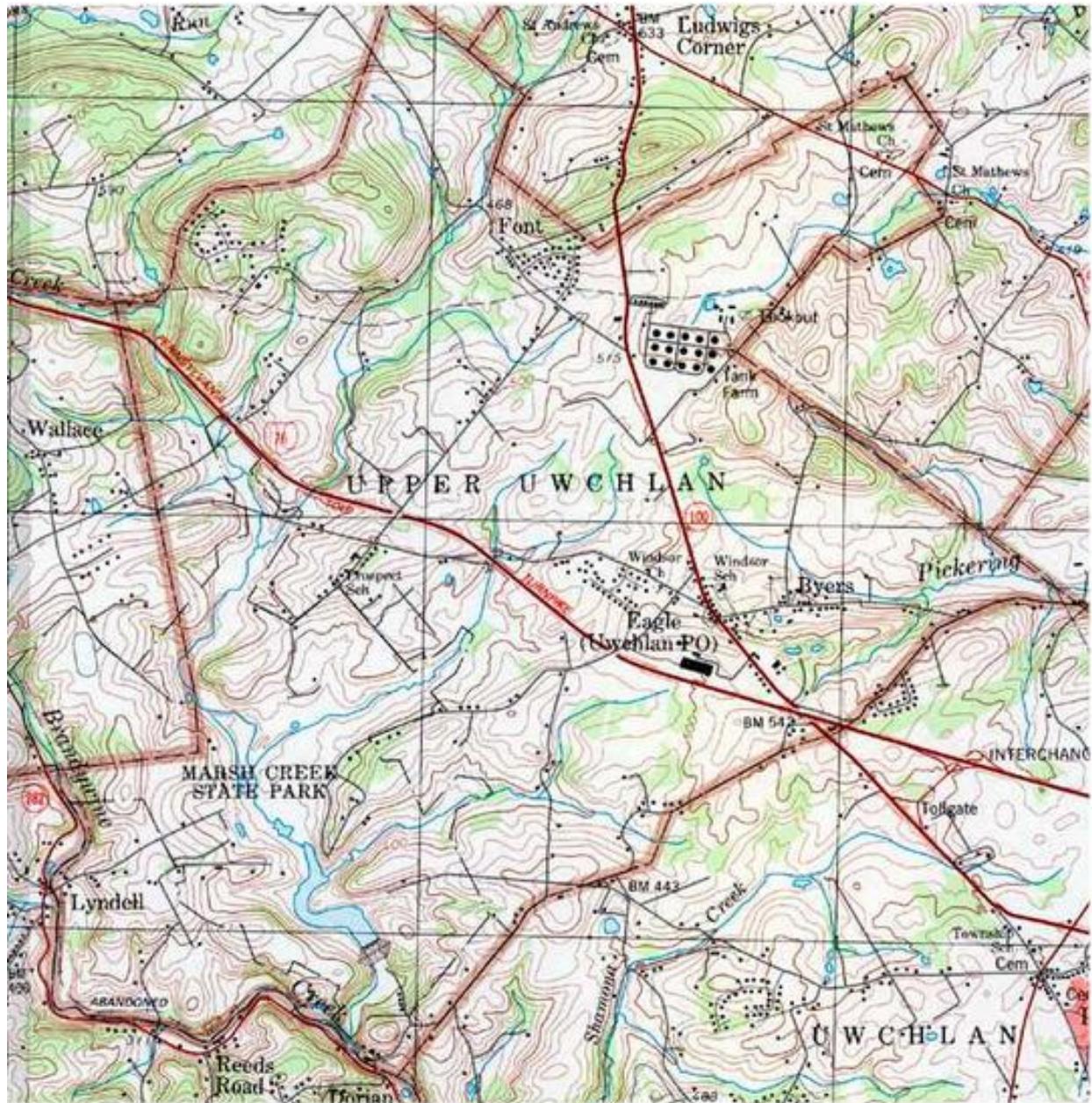
- 2/3 – west into **Brandywine Creek**
- 1/3 – east into **Pickering Creek**

<https://www.upperuwchlan-pa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/154/Watersheds-of-Chester-County?bidId=>

Boundaries & Main Roads



Topography





Autumn on the Brandywine River, 1887, Jasper Cropsey

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Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	
Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	

Historic Township Maps

- 1847- S. M. Painter / J. S. Bowen map
- 1856- R.L. Barnes map
- 1873- A. R. Witmer map
- 1883- Breous Farm Atlas
 - ↳ North, Central, South sections
 - ↳ Upper Uwchlan ‘separated’ from Uwchlan

Notations

- Property Owner
- Trails/Roads
- Water courses
- Historic Resources

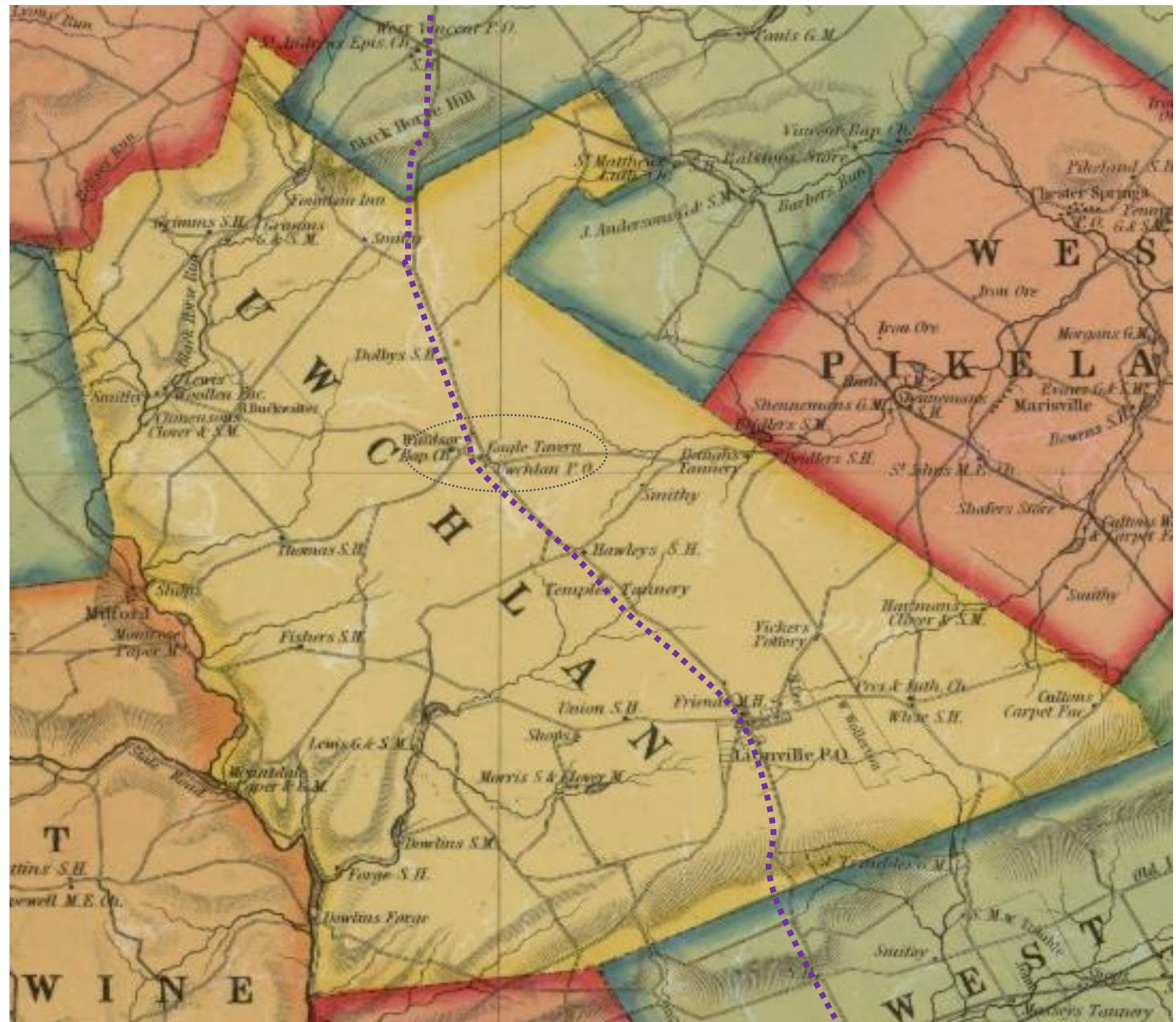
Uwchlan & Upper Uwchlan 1847 [before Separation]



<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/mgdi/m011/Map0189Interface.html#Map0189>

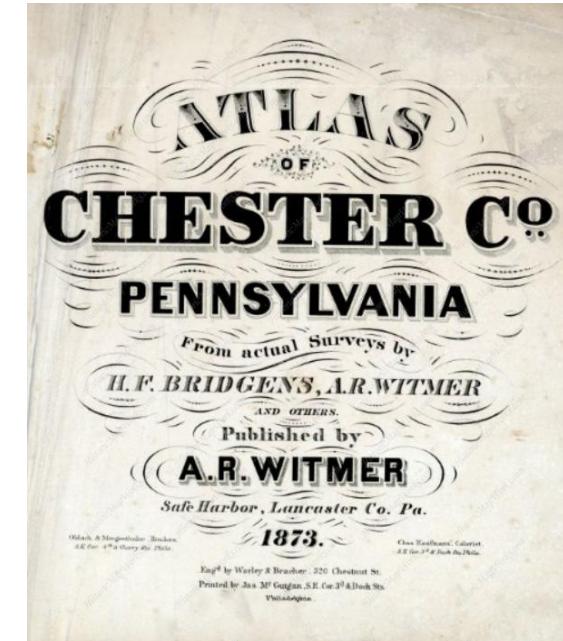
**Chester County,
Pennsylvania; R.L. Barnes,
1856**

[https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3823c.la000724/?r=0.395,0.199,
0.294,0.173.0](https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3823c.la000724/?r=0.395,0.199,0.294,0.173.0)

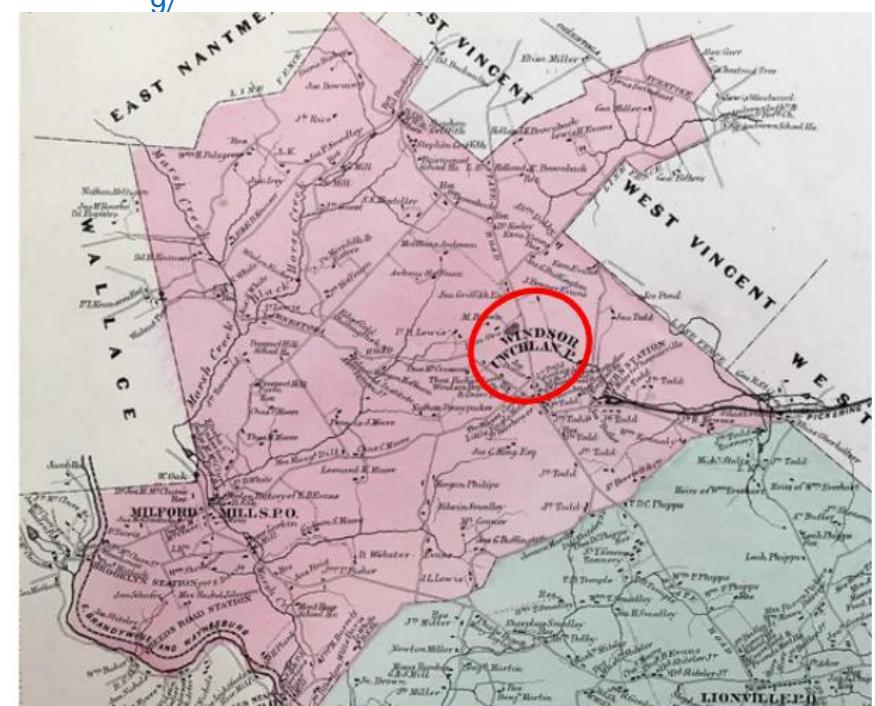


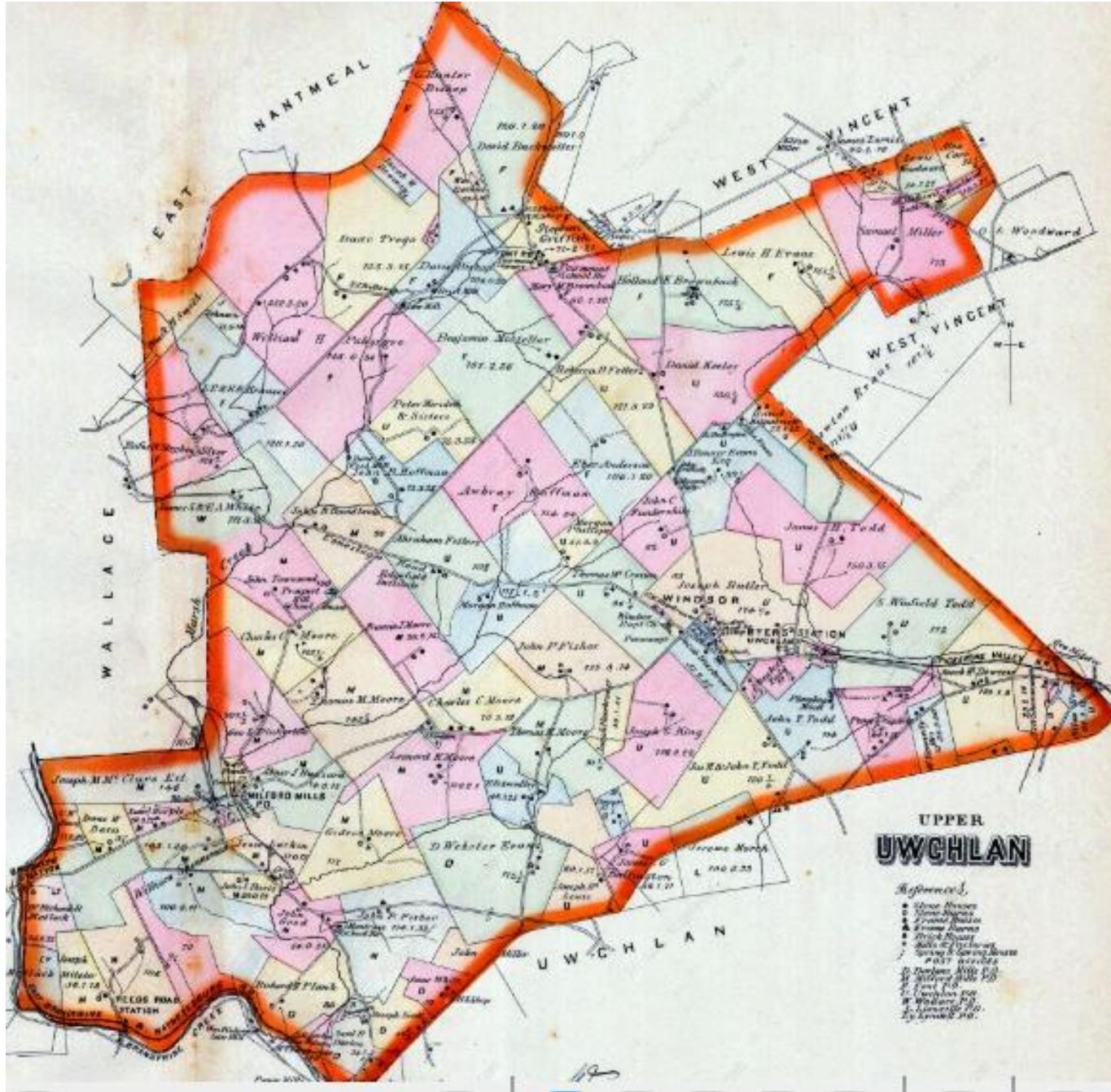


1873



<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/US/7069/>





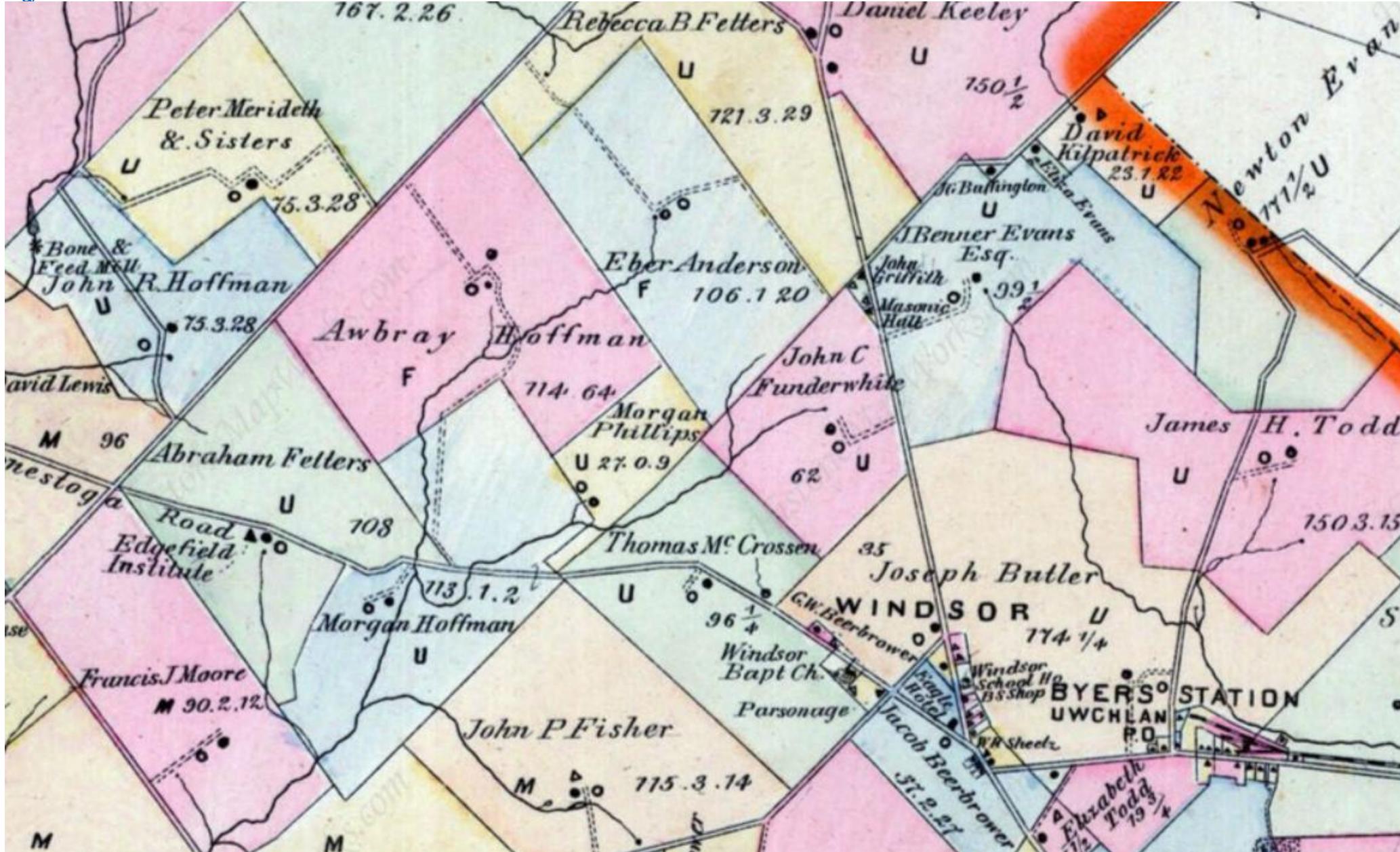
Upper Uwchlan

1883 Breous Farm Atlas

<https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/13963/St++Mary+s++Knauerto wn++Cochranville++Upper+Uwchlan/Chester+County+1883/Pennsylvania/>

1883 Breous Farm Atlas [Central Section]

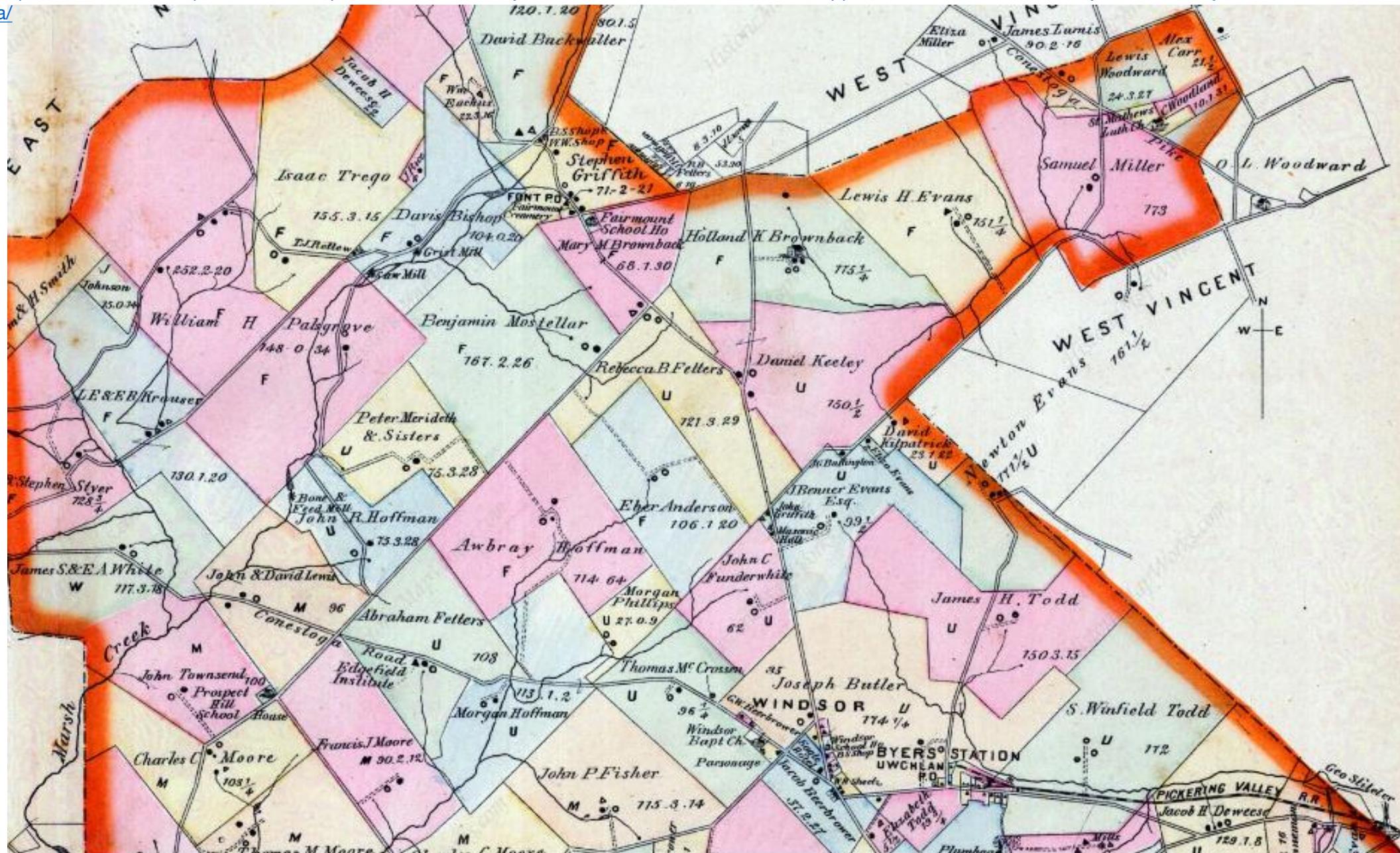
<https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/13963/St++Mary+s++Knauertown++Cochranville++Upper+Uwchlan/Chester+County+1883/Pennsylvania/>



1883 Breous Farm Atlas [Northern Section]

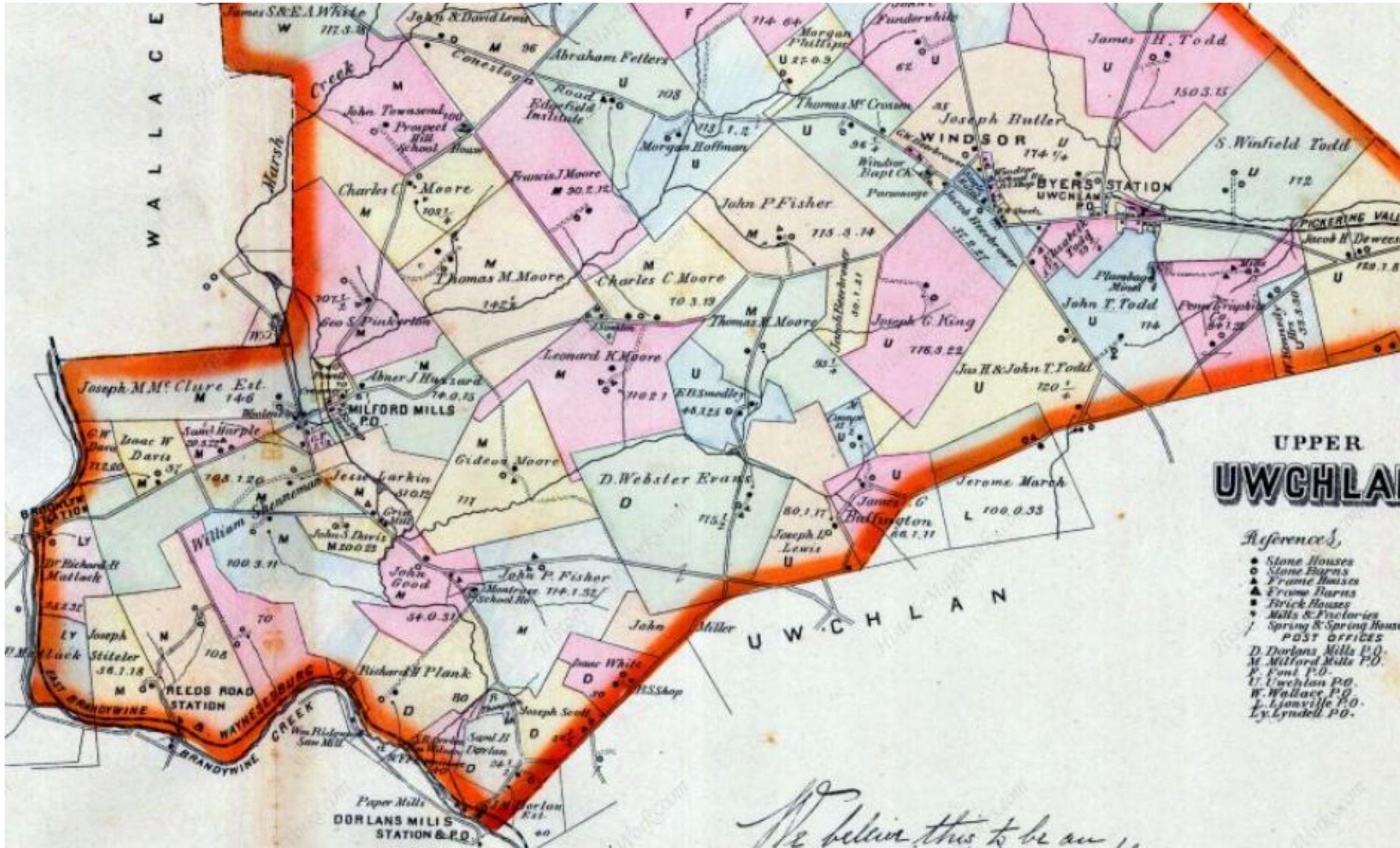
<https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/13963/St++Mary+s++Knauertown++Cochranville++Upper+Uwchlan/Chester+County+1883/Pennsylvani>

a/



1883 Breous Farm Atlas [Southern Section]

<https://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/13963/St++Mary+s++Knauertown++Cochranville++Upper+Uwchlan/Chester+County+1883/Pennsylvani a/>

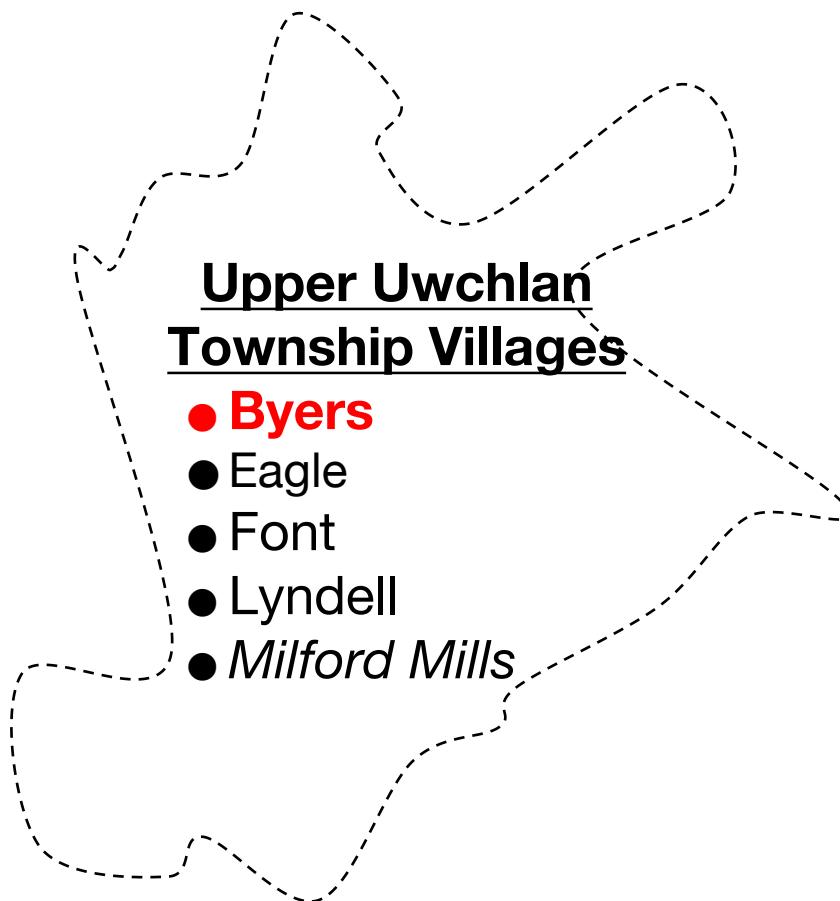


References

- Stone Houses
- Stone Barns
- ▲ Frame Houses
- Frame Barns
- Brick Houses
- Mills & Factories
- △ Spring & Spring House
- POST OFFICES
- D. Dorlans Mills P.O.
- M. Milford Mills P.O.
- F. Fend P.O.
- U. Uwchlan P.O.
- W. Wallace P.O.
- J. Lyonsville P.O.
- Ly. Lyndell P.O.

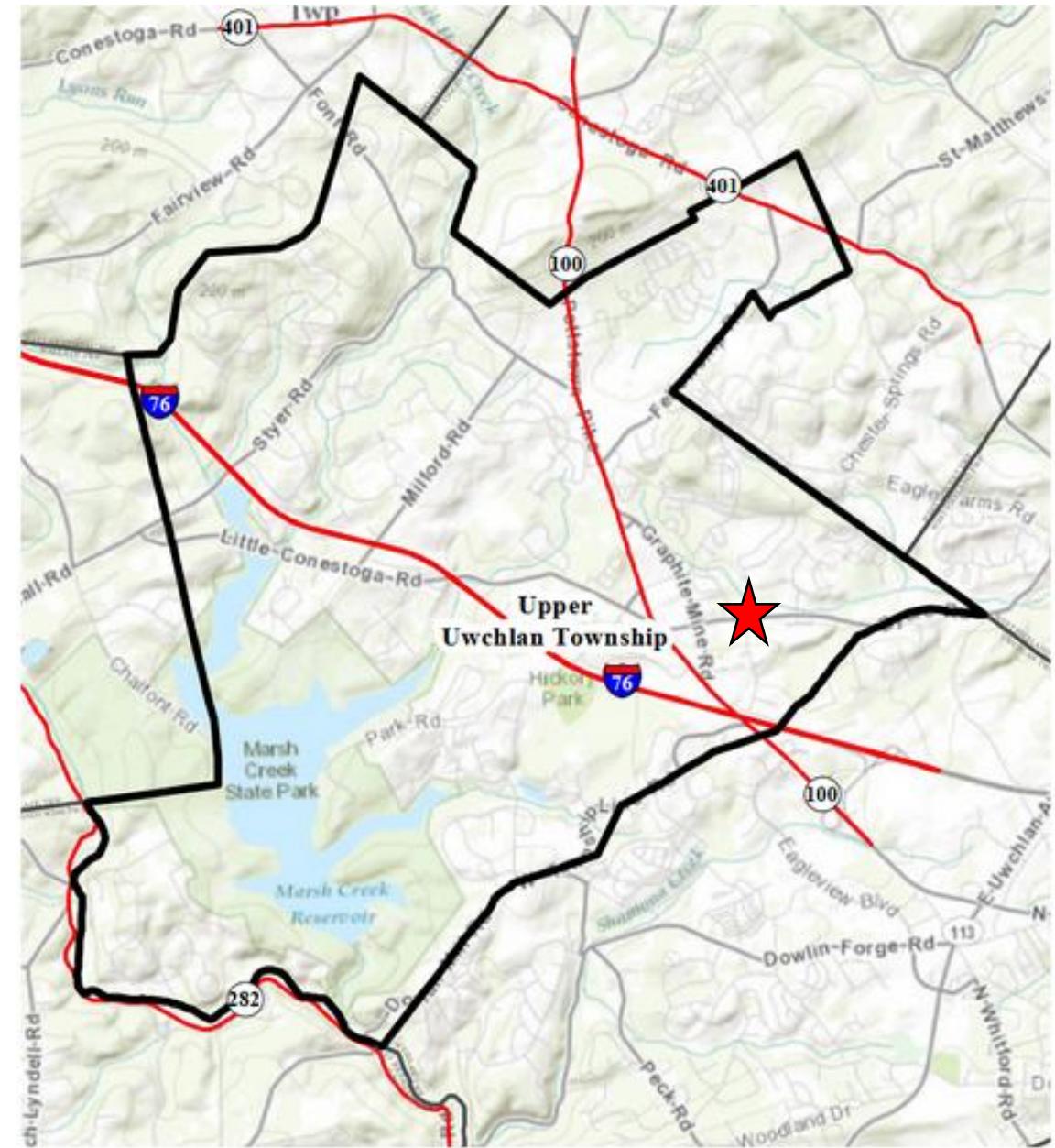
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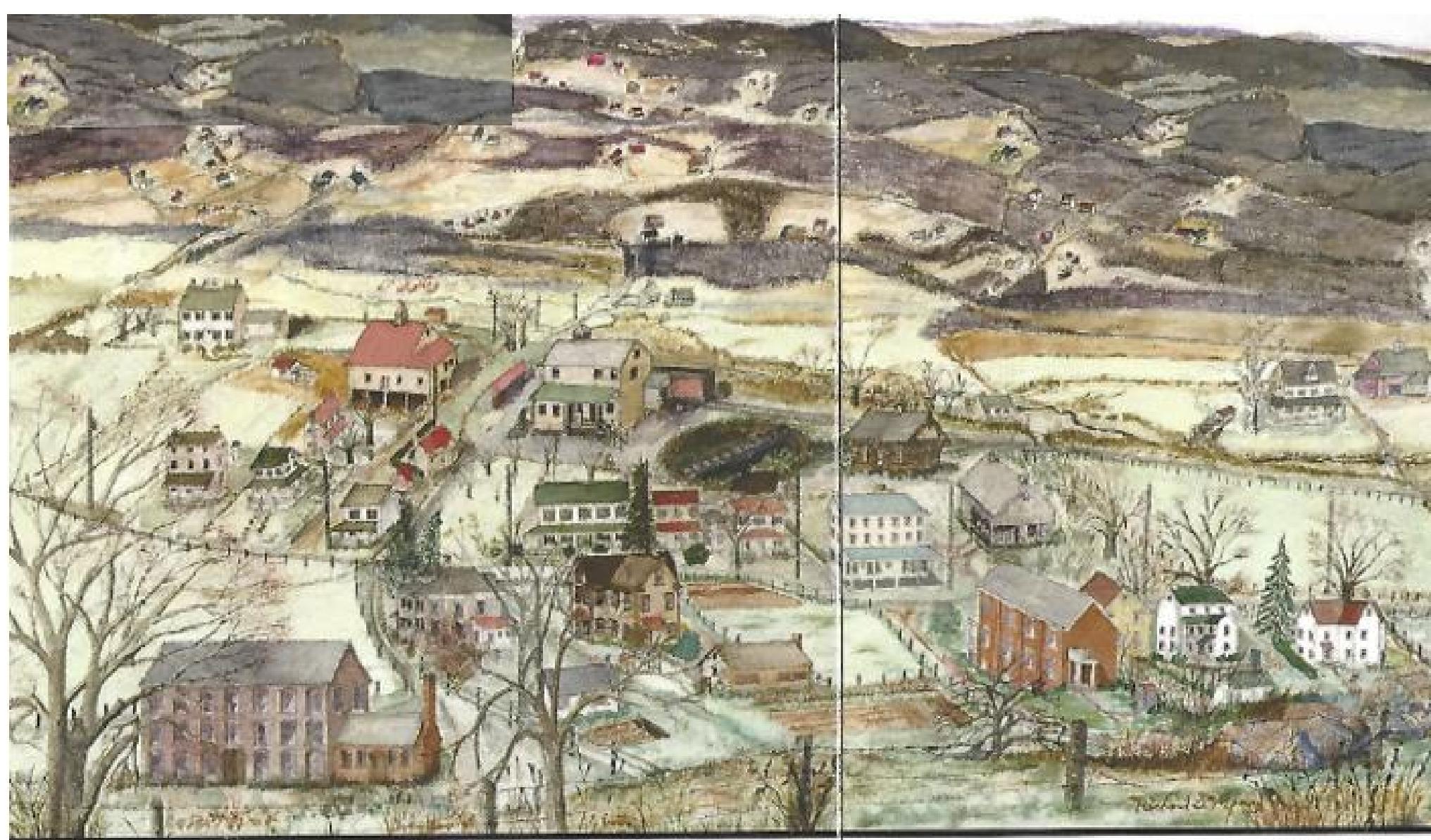
Historic Resources



Upper Uwchlan Township Villages

- Byers
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- Milford Mills





The Village of Byers Station circa 1940

The Way It Was;
R.A. Moore

BYERS STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

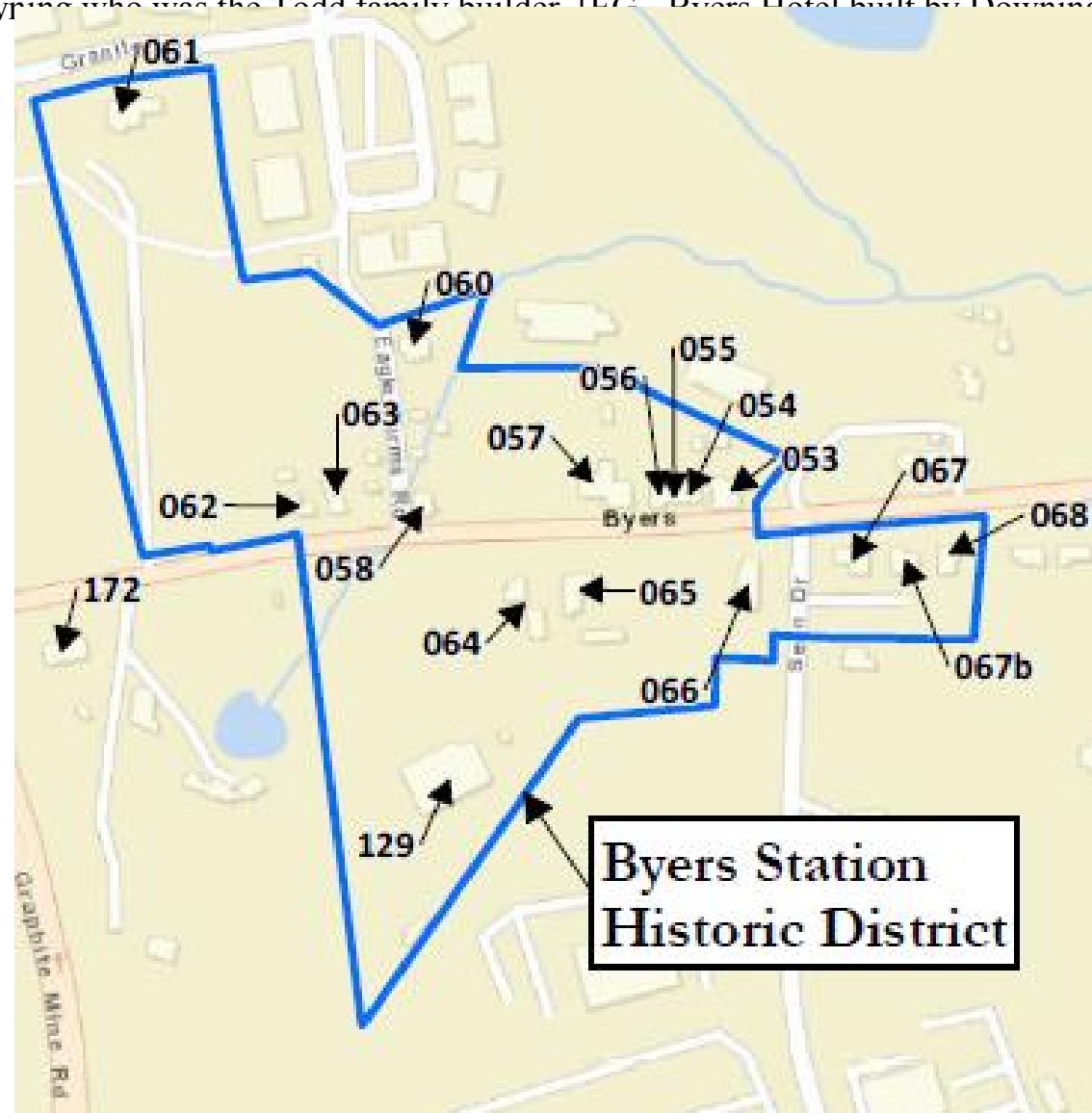
The Byers Station Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 - includes (26) contributing buildings + (10) contributing accessory outbuildings constructed from 1830 to 1900, with a burst of building activity from 1870 to 1875. Added to [National Register of Historic Places](#) in 2002.

Many of the homes constructed from 1870 to 1875 were built by B. H. Downing who was the Todd family builder [EG] - Byers Hotel built by Downing in 1874.

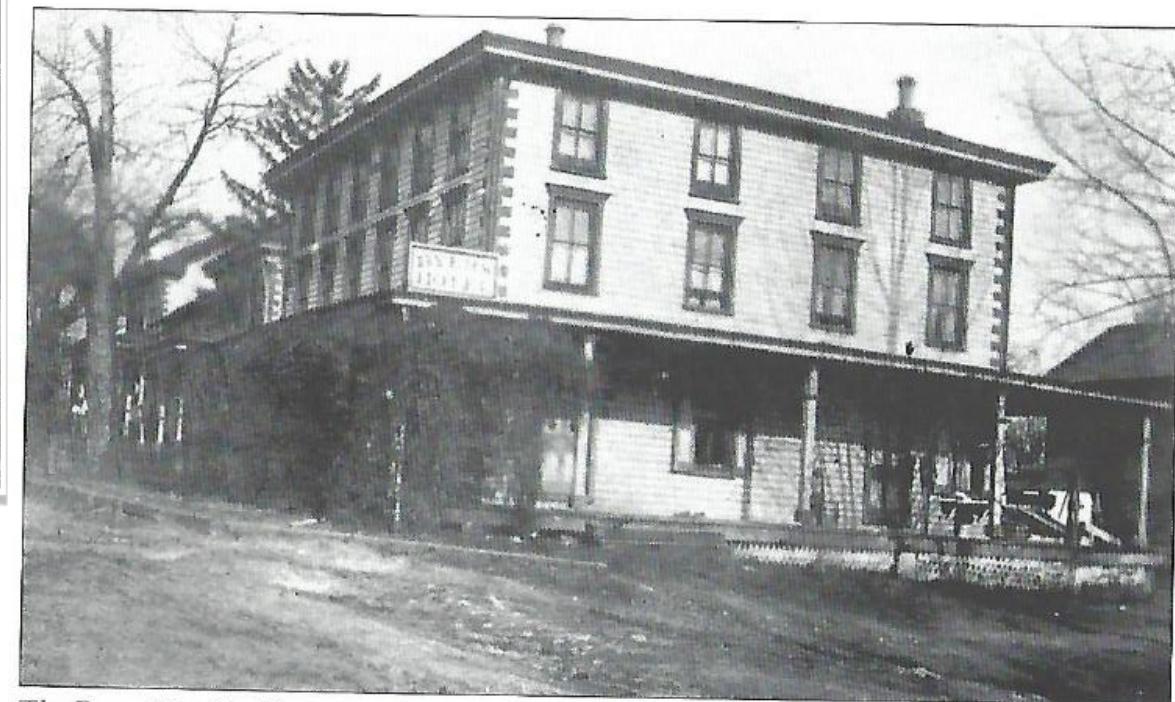
- 1871 Byers Railroad Station
- 1872 SW. Todd House
- 1872 A.M.E. Stiteler
- 1874 Byers Hotel
- 1875 Frank March House
- 1875 Eliza March House
- 1875 Farmers Bank of Uwchlan
- 1875-1861 Elizabeth Todd

Byers Station Historic District

Resource #	Address	Historic Name
053	225 Byers Road	Byers Hotel
054	219 Byers Road	Emeretta C. Green House
055	219 Byers Road	Farmers Bank of Uwchland
056	215 Byers Road	Emeretta C. Green House
057	211 Byers Road	AMF. Stiteler House
058	201 Byers Road	Isaac B. Lewis House
060	119 Eagle Farms Road	Joseph Butler House
061	161 Byers Road	Joseph Butler Farmstead
062	181 Byers Road	Eliza March House
063	191 Byers Road	Frank March House
064	204 Byers Road	Woodland House
065	210 Byers Road	J.H. Todd House
066	220 Byers Road	Mount Pickering Masonic Hall
067	230 Byers Road	Elizabeth Todd House
067b	234 Byers Road	Joseph Grow House
068	236 Byers Road	S.W. Todd House
129	190 Byers Road	Pennsylvania Graphic Processing Plant



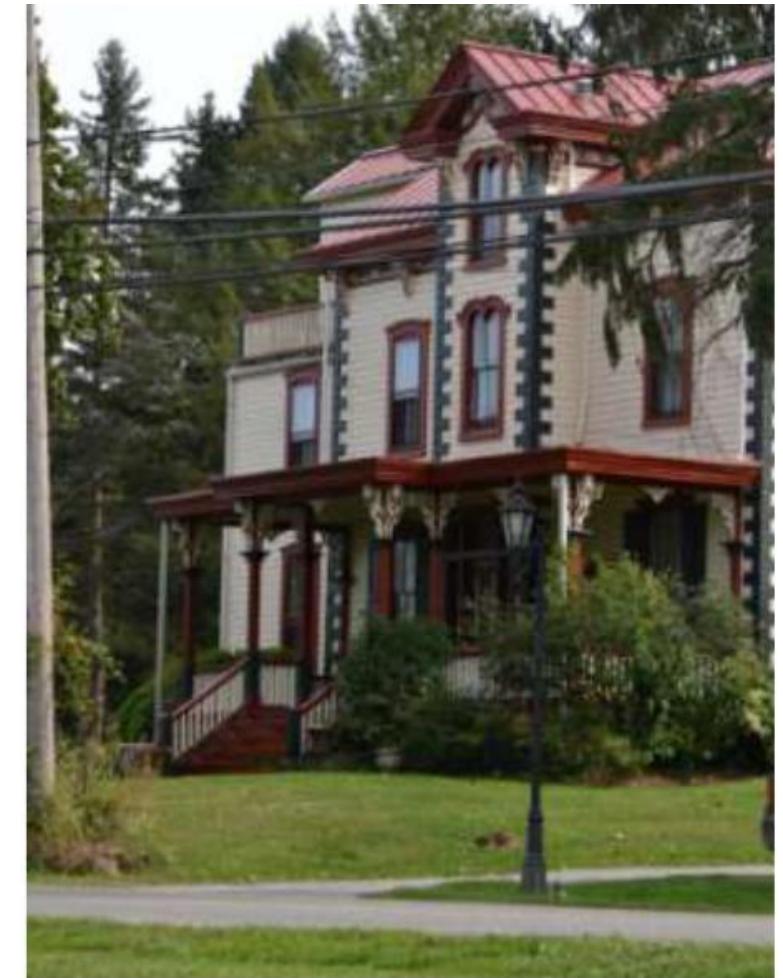
Byers Station Historic District



The Byers Hotel in Upper Uwchlan Township was one of a few commercial establishments that comprised the little village of Byers. Seen in this postcard from 1910, the hotel likely catered to visitors who arrived via the nearby train station. Today the building on Byers Road retains much of its original structure and has been converted to apartments.



Byers Station Historic District

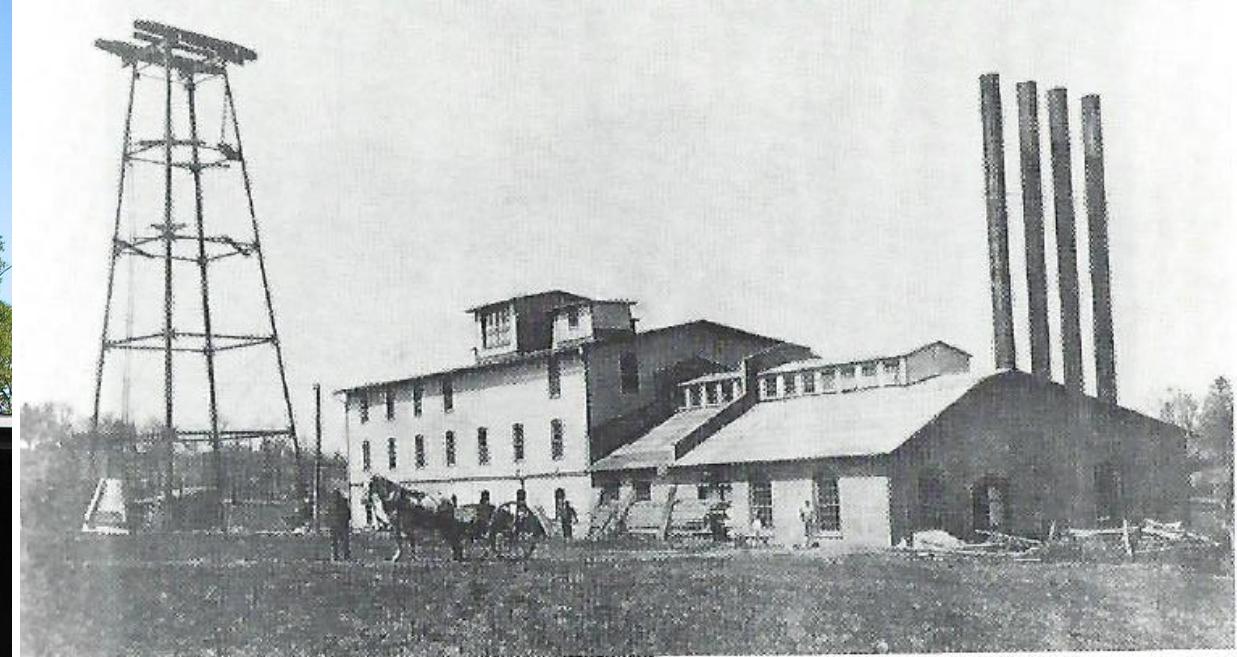


The J.H. Todd House, located at 206 Byers Road.

Byers Station Historic District dates to the 19th century and include a number of notable [Italianate](#) style buildings.

Community grew around [Byers railroad station](#), after its opening in 1871, continuing after plumbago ([graphite](#)) was discovered in 1875.

Notable buildings include residences, factory [see below], Masonic lodge (1894), & former Byers Hotel (c. 1874).



United States Graphite Company's new mill, refinery and power house at Byers.

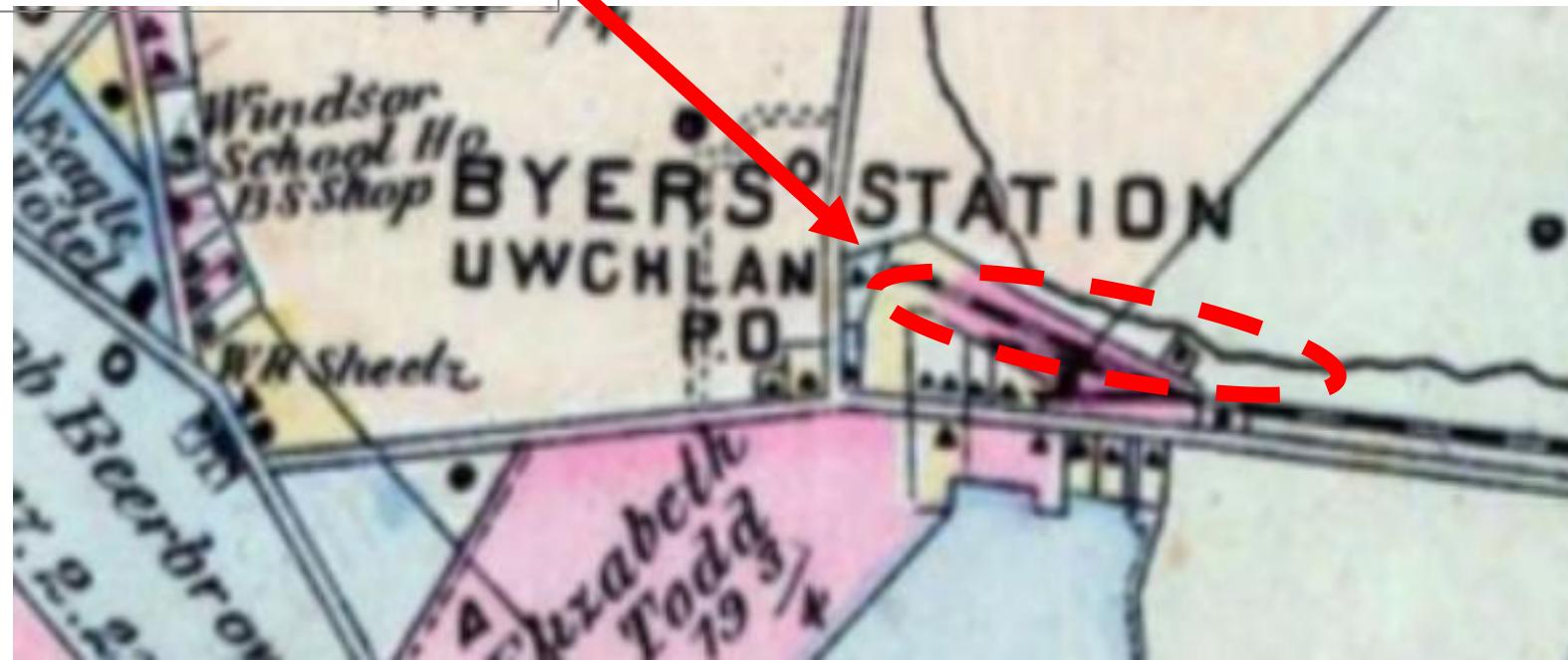
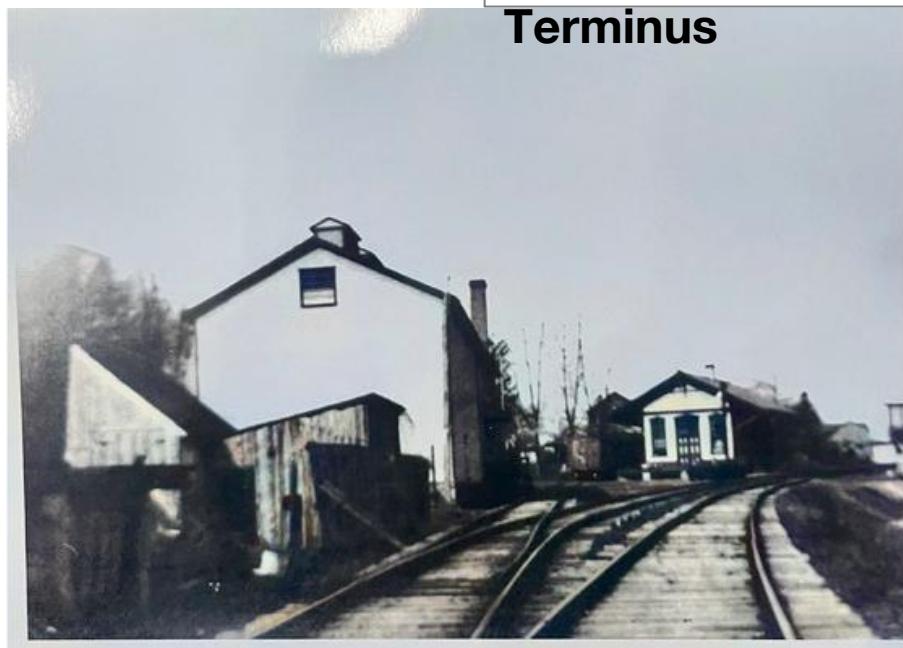
Courtesy of Spencer L. Windle.

United States Graphite Company's processing plant at Byers, PA - part of the [Byers Station Historic District](#),

on [National Register of Historic Places](#). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byers_Station_Historic_District

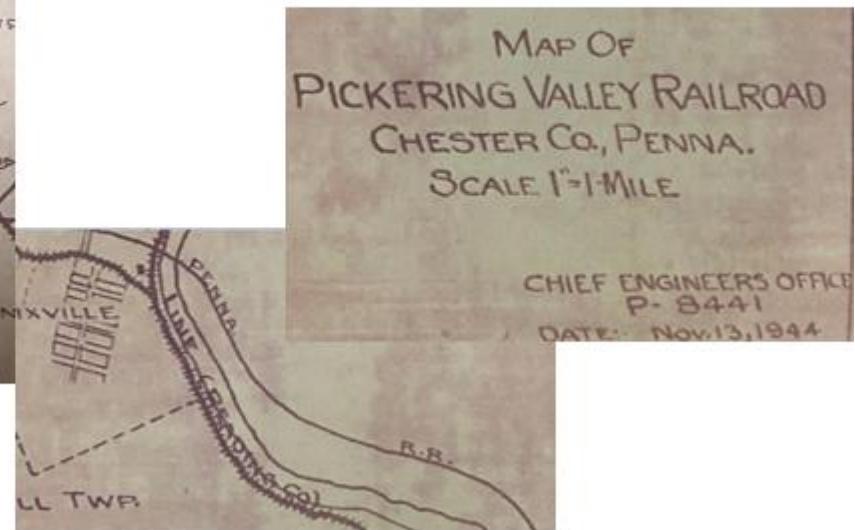
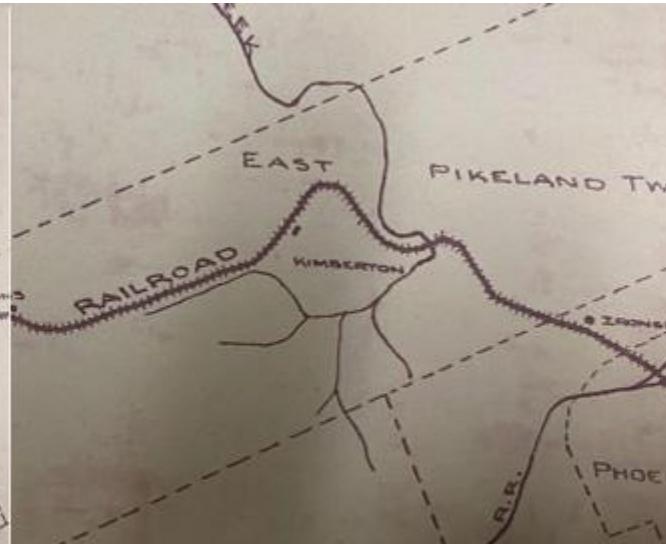
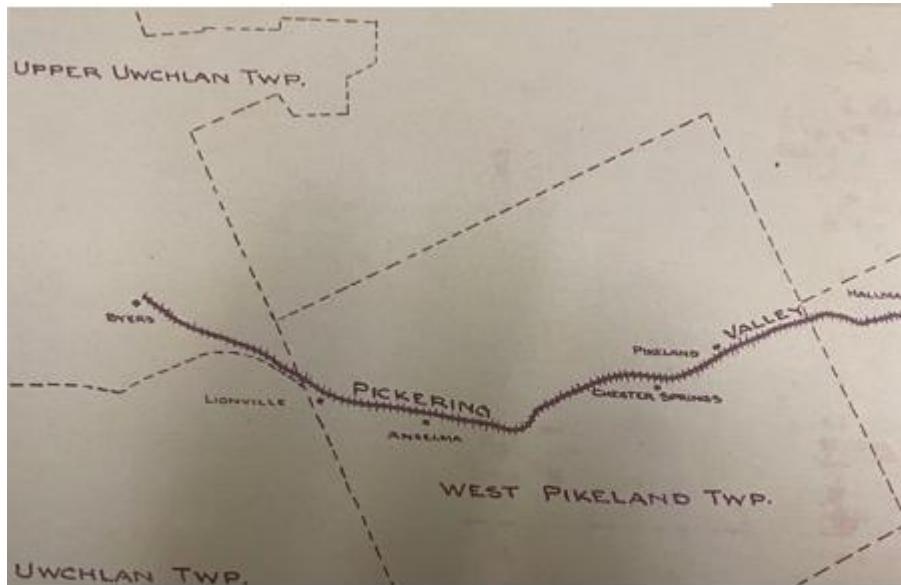


Pickering Valley Railroad-Byers Station
Terminus



The **Pickering Valley RR** [running between Phoenixville and Byers Station] was a 11.3 miles track started in June 1869 and completed September of 1871.

- There were (9) train stops between Phoenixville and Byers Station.
- The Byers RR Station was constructed in 1871 and included a turntable to turn around the engine and coal tender.
- The initial train functioned in a “milk run” capacity, (~ 900 gallons of milk shipped daily) & transported agric. products from local farms to Phoenixville.
- It also carried iron ore from coal mines to Phoenix Iron Company and starting in 1875 it also transported products from local graphite mines. Passenger service was terminated in 1934, and the line from Kimberton to Byers was abandoned in 1948



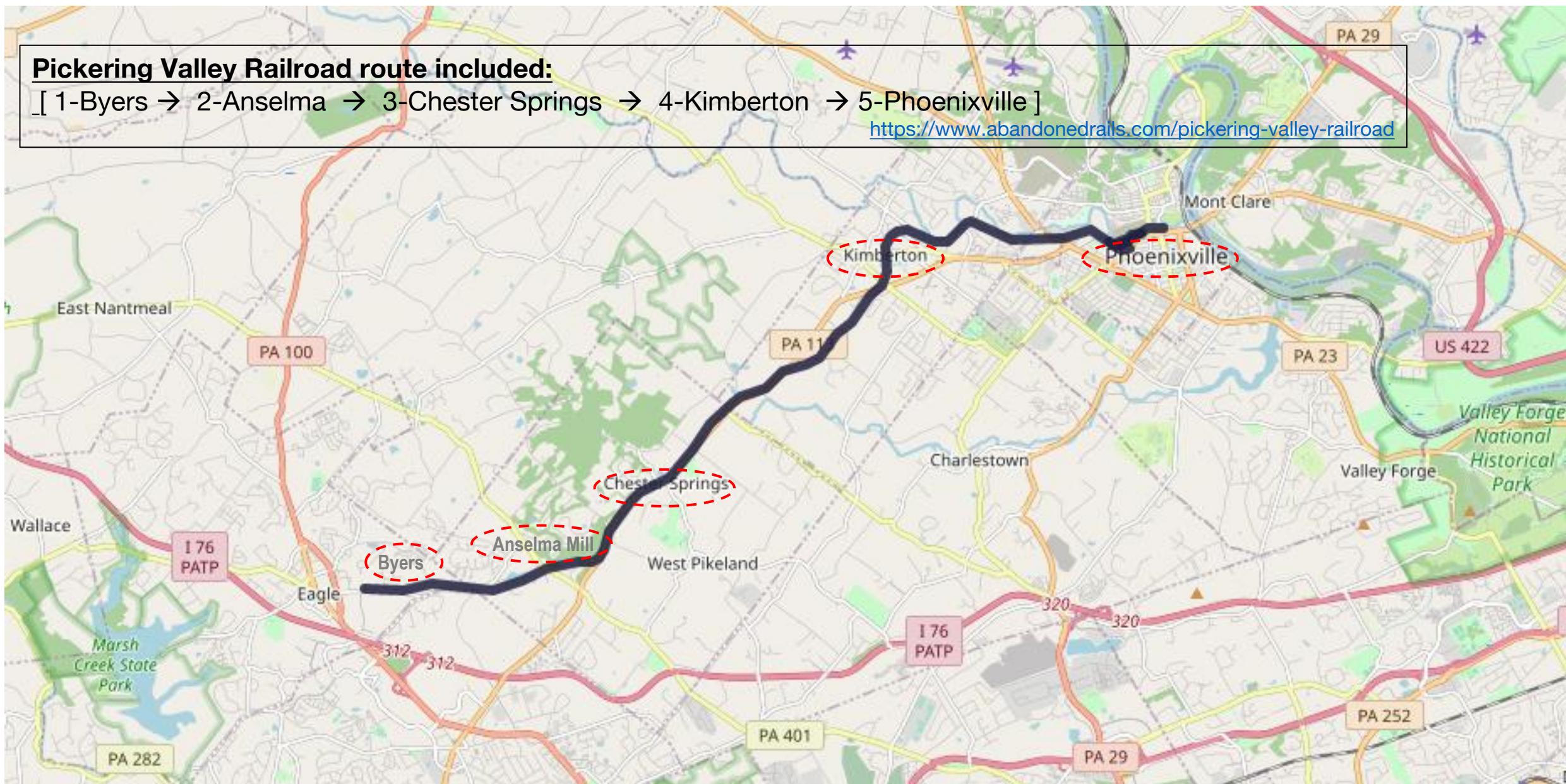
Ownership & Finance

- This line was predominantly financed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad who subscribed to a bulk of the stock, and then leased the line.
- In 1906, the line formally merged into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad System, becoming known as the Pickering Valley Branch of the Reading.

Pickering Valley Railroad route included:

[1-Byers → 2-Anselma → 3-Chester Springs → 4-Kimberton → 5-Phoenixville]

<https://www.abandonedrails.com/pickering-valley-railroad>





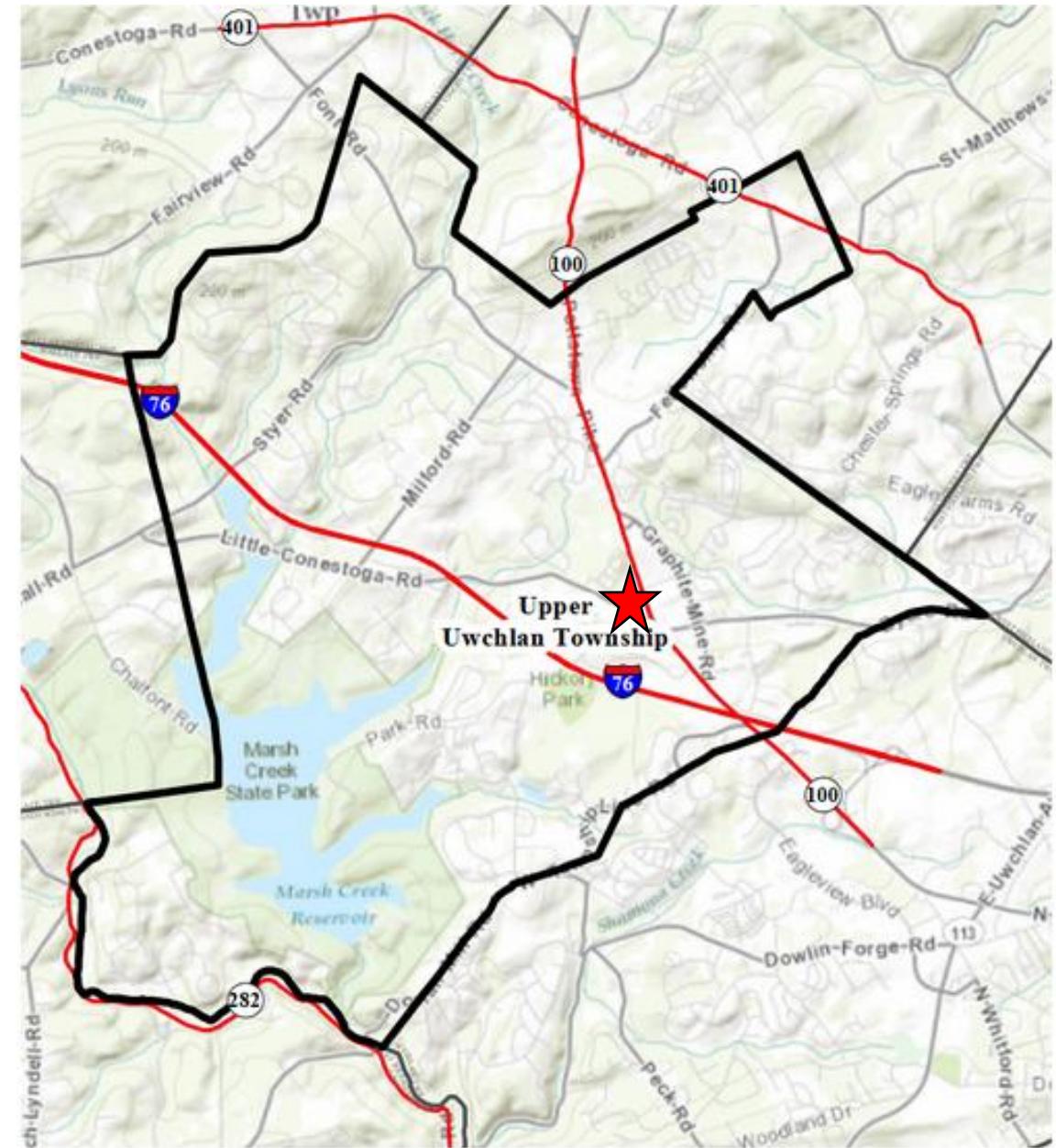
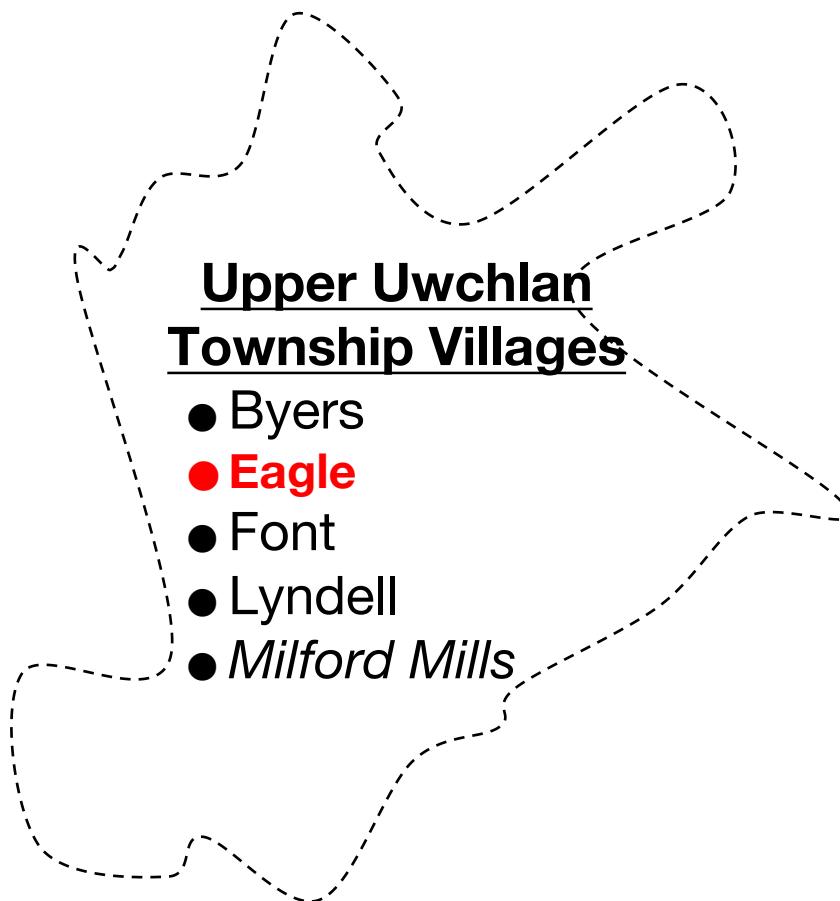
before [near Anselma Mill on Rte. 401]

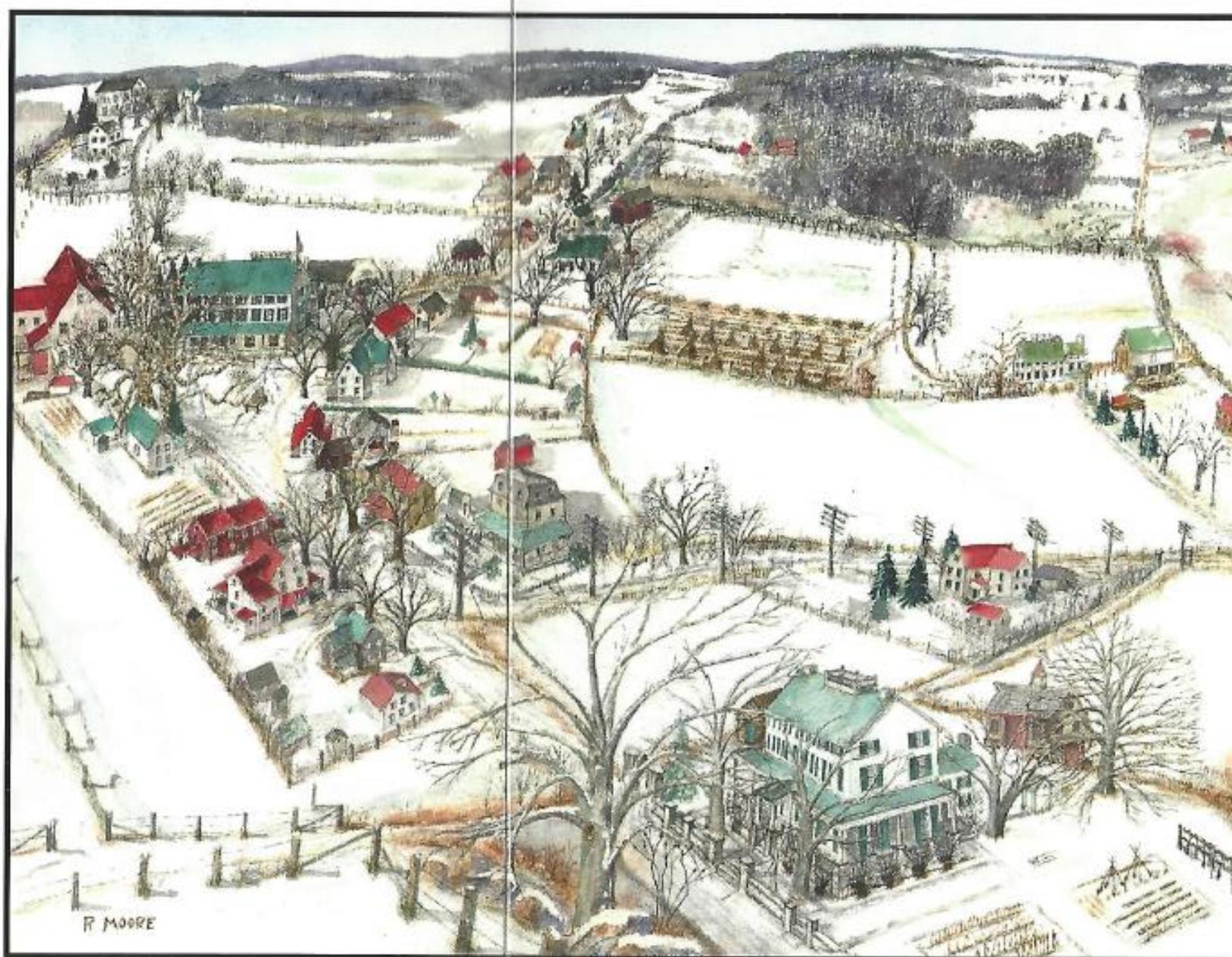
Pickering Valley Railroad - Anselma Station
after relocation to UUT/Little Conestoga Rd



Slide Summary: UUT –Villages, Maps , & Historic Resources	slides
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Lyndell	
Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	
Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	

Historic Resources

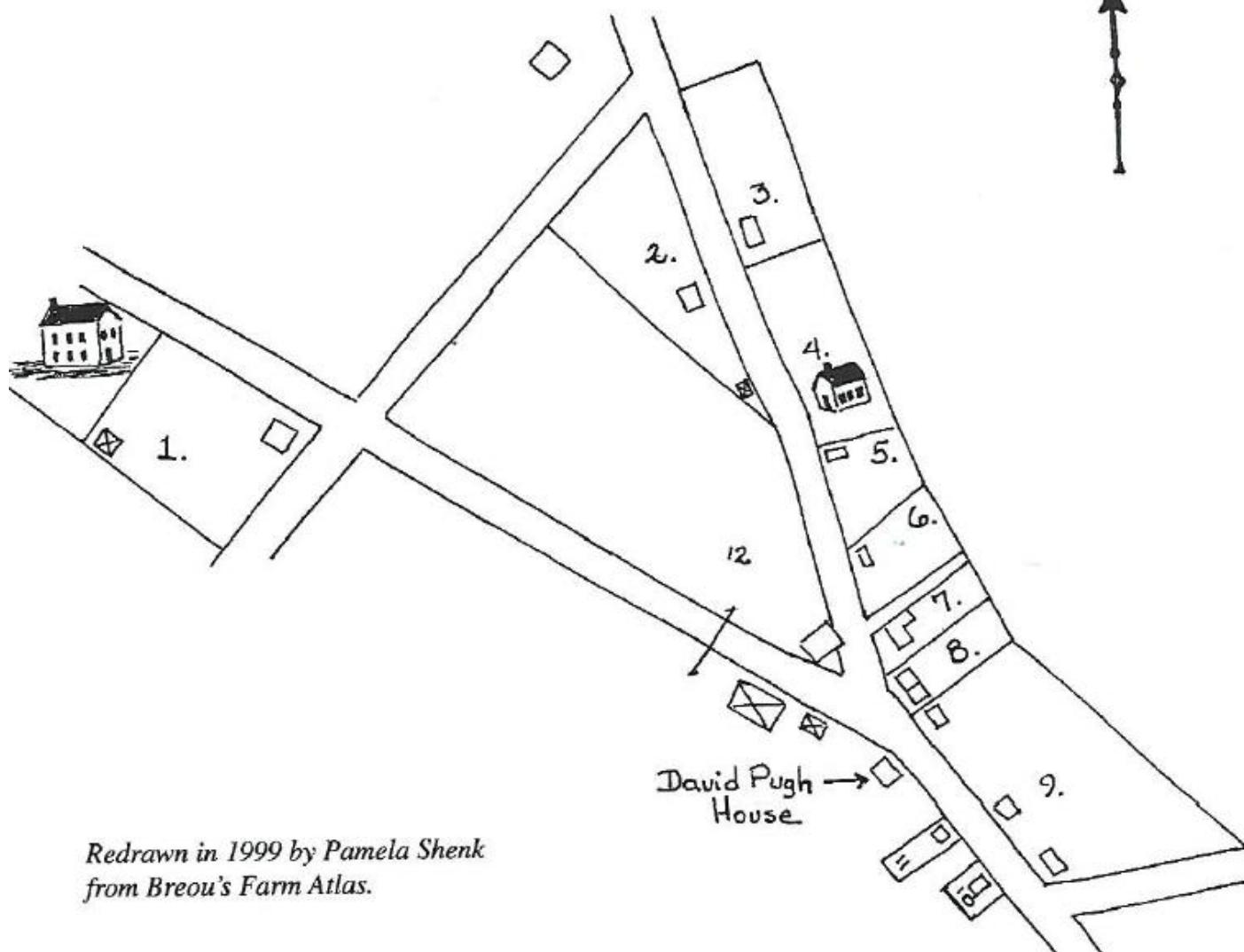




The Village of Eagle circa 1940

The Way It Was; R.A.
Moore

WINDSOR
Upper Uwchlan Township
1883

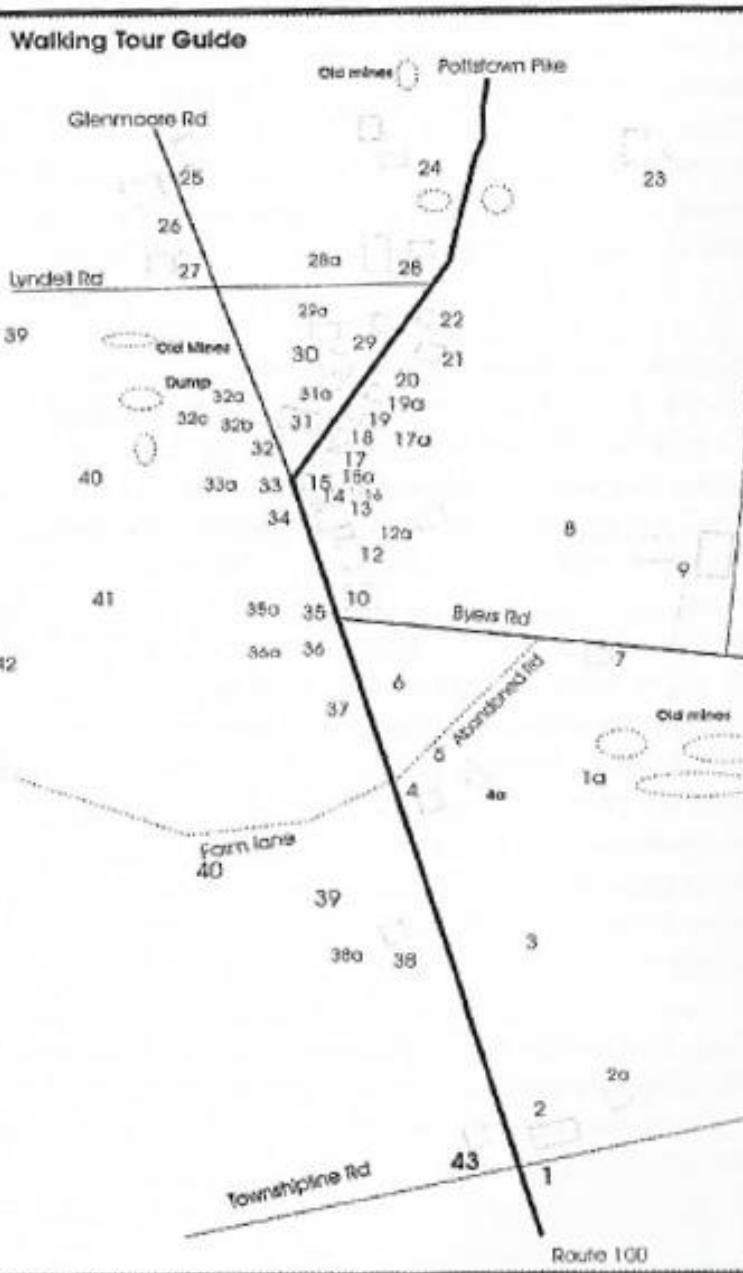


1883 Village Property Owners

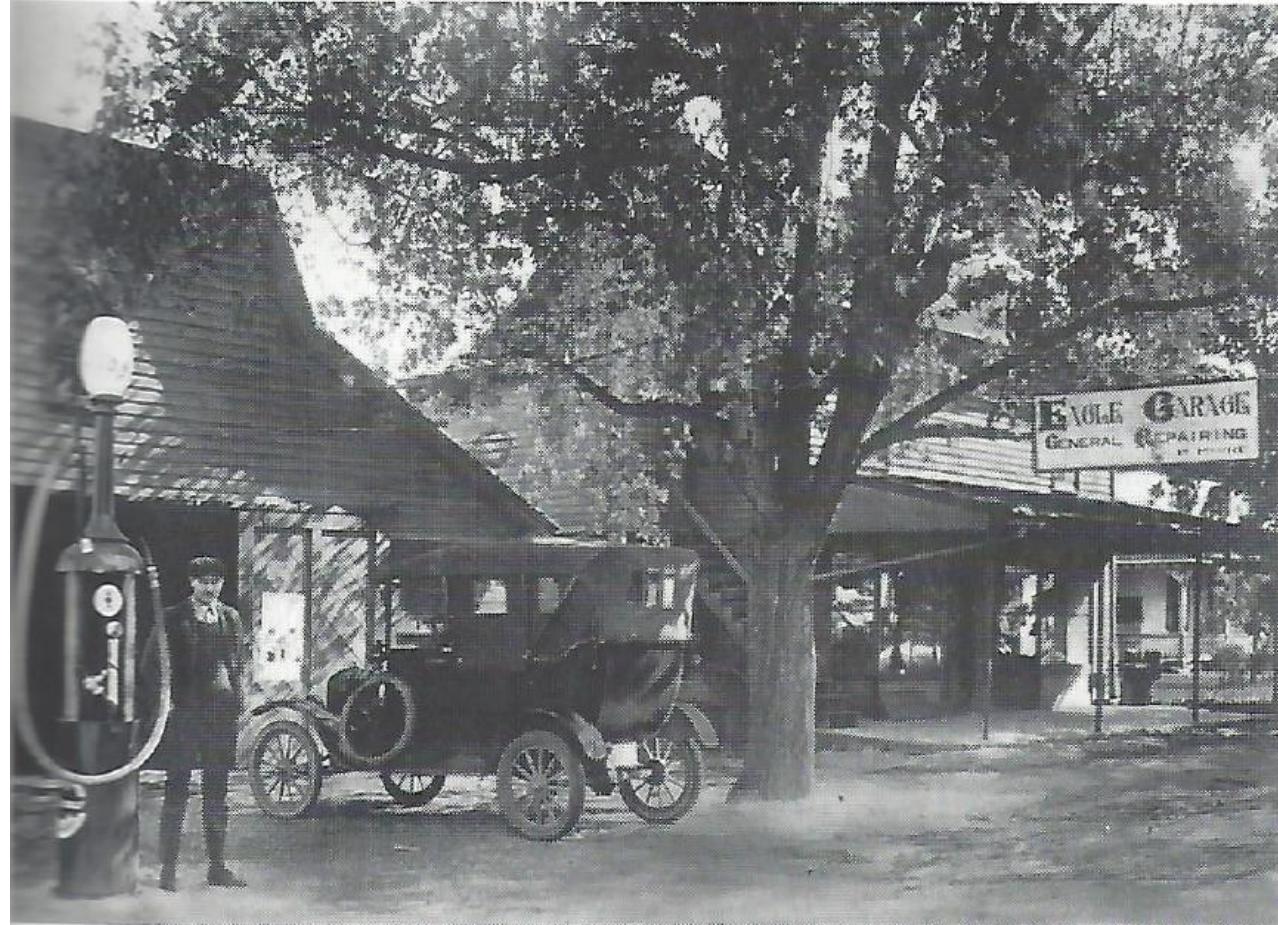
1. Windsor Baptist Church & Parsonage
2. Richard Clark
3. George W. Hurley
4. Windsor School House
5. G. W. Hawley – blacksmith
6. Isaac D. Frame – wheelwright
7. George W. Beerbower
8. Jacob Beerbower
9. W. H Sheetz
10. John & Charles Mullen – tinshop
11. J. C. Buffington
12. The Eagle Hotel and Store
[Jacob Beerbower]

1940s - - Eagle Tour

- 1 Start the tour at Townshipline Rd
- 1a Graphic, (Plumbago), mines
- 2 Doran's barn and chicken house
- 2a Doran's stone home
- 3 The large open field
- 4 Lilley's Mansion - The John Todd House
- 4a Victorian barn
- 5 Icehouse
- 6 Dad's new garage
- 7 The telephone exchange
- 8 Large open fields - The Sheetzes farmed them
- 9 The Butler Mansion - Mr. and Mrs. Cooke
- 10 Thomas and Mary Sheetze's house
- 11 Sheetze's Saddle shop
- 12 Dad's first garage - Rented from the Sheetzes
- 12a Sheetze's barn
- 13 Old red wagon shop
- 14 Harold Krauser
- 15 The Jones's garage
- 16 Little garden shed - The Krausers
- 17 The Jones family
- 18 The Wiley's house
- 18a Fred Wiley's first garage building
- 19 The Moore family - I was born there
- 19a Our old feed store building
- 20 Jake White's blacksmith shop
- 21 The Windsor School
- 22 Grandmom Moore's house
- 23 Harry Anderson farm
- 24 Horace Hawes farm
- 25 Edward Seaboldt home
- 26 Windsor Baptist Church
- 27 Windsor Baptist parsonage
- 28 Harvey Funderwhite house
- 28a Funderwhite farm buildings
- 29 Jake White house
- 29a Whiz's barn
- 30 Fred Wiley's new garage
- 31 The Eagle Hotel property
- 32 Minnie Seaboldt farm house
- 32a-b-c The Seaboldt farm buildings
- 33 The Seaboldt barn - Front cover illustration
- 34 Simpson's General Store and home
- 35 Harlow's house
- 35a Small frame garage
- 36 Mr. and Mrs. Harvard Lewis
- 36a Small garage - Tin shop
- 37 Long field along route 100 - Seaboldt's
- 38 The Shoens' farm
- 38a The Shoens' barn - Orchard
- 39 Hickory Park
- 40 The hay field
- 41 Doc Martin's home
- 42 The Gottier farm
- 43 Tom Philippe's house - End of tour



The Way It Was; R.A. Moore



Eagle Village Circa 1915; Moore garage - left, Sheetz saddlery - right



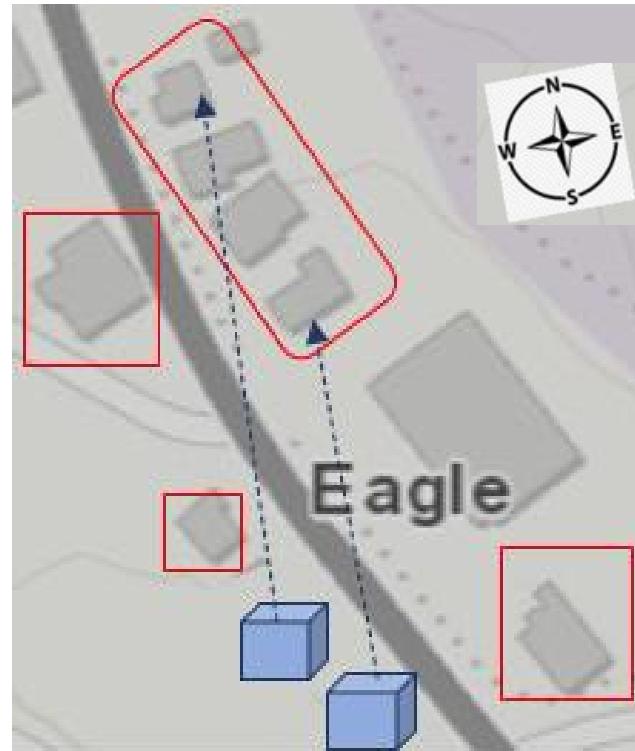
Eagle Village Circa 1915; Windle wagon shop;
[Left to right: George, father-Jonathan, Minnie Smiley Rice]



Circa 1900; Eagle Tavern



Eagle Hotel on Route 100 in Upper Uwchlan Township. Photo taken in the 1930s.



Windsor School House



Windsor Schoolhouse, 1860-1964 [photo-1949 / Chesco Hist. Soc.].



Eagle Hotel, Uwchland, Pennsylvania



Main Street, Eagle, Pennsylvania

The main street through the village of Eagle is seen in this postcard from the 1970s. Although not officially named "Main Street" in any capacity, the area shown in this view represented the heart of the small community for decades. Only recently, with the advent of commercial and residential development, has the focus shifted to include the greater area of Eagle and its surrounds. The Eagle Tavern is still a familiar site at Route 100 and Little Conestoga Road,

Eagle Hotel – 1923

Note:

upper porch & gas
pump outbuilding

‘Texaco’ in foreground



The Eagle Hotel is seen in this 1923 view. The building is located at the confluence of Route 100 and Little Conestoga Road. The people in this picture have turned out in great numbers to celebrate the paving of Route 100, a tremendous advance in infrastructure over the dirt and gravel road it was previously. Route 100 cuts through Chester County, and the Eagle Tavern,

as it is now known, has been a welcomed sight for years. Although much of the structure remains intact, the upper porch was removed long ago, as was the old gas pump in the foreground.

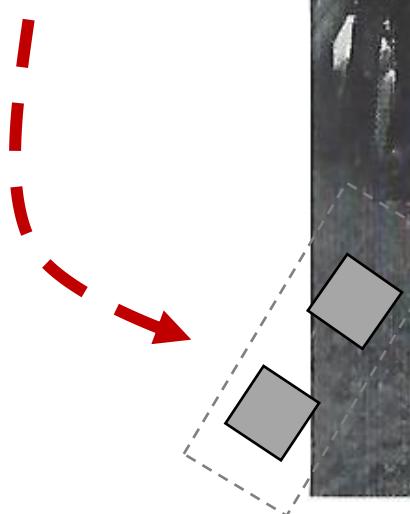


Front exterior view of the Eagle Hotel on Route 100 in Upper Uwchlan Township. Photo taken in the 1930s.



Eagle Village Circa 1920; Simpson's Store

Above house/bldg. were located
on west side of Pottstown Pike ,
just south of Eagle Tavern



Eagle Village Circa 1900; Eagle Tavern, [built 1859, 2nd story porch visible]





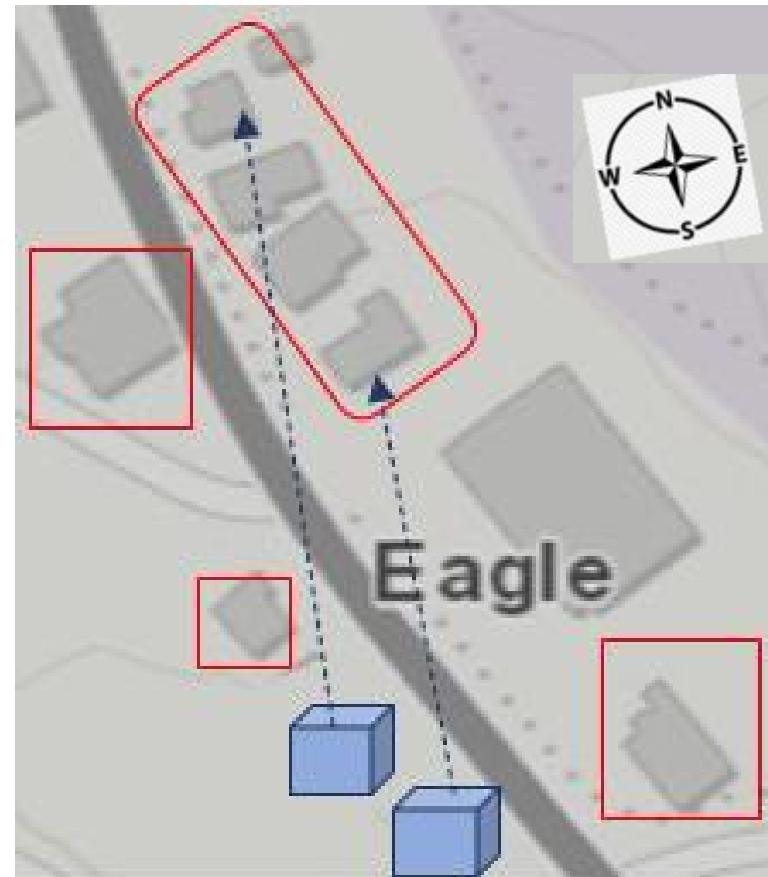
This picture of Simpson's General Store was taken around the year 2000 not long before it closed for good. It looks very much as it did during the 1940s

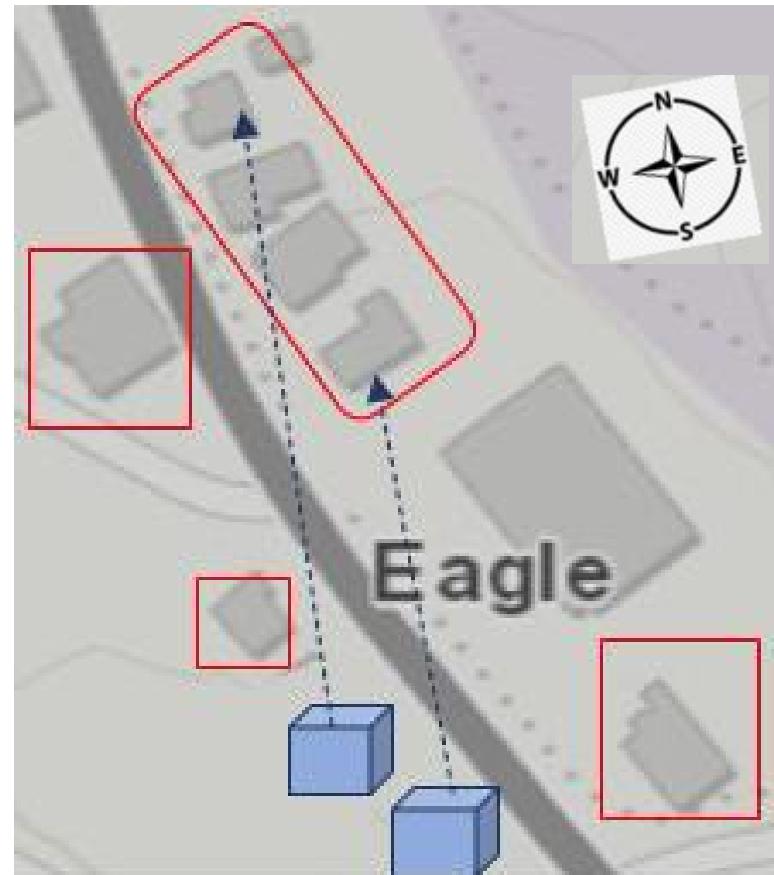


THE EAGLE STORE

This postcard shows an interior view of the Eagle Store. This was located in the village of Eagle along southbound Route 100. Its most recent incarnation was as Simpson's General Store, and it carried a wide variety of goods and products. As demographics and needs began to change, such general stores were considered to be less practical. Today a bank sits on the former site of this general store.

Pottstown Pike (east side), Eagle









Funderwhite
Farm

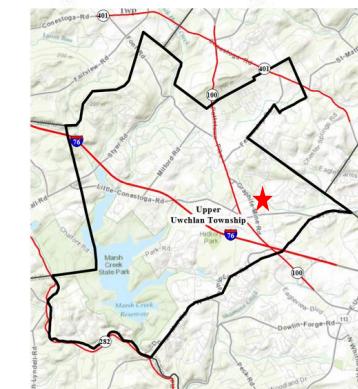


Harvey E. Funderwhite with "Pete and Punk."
Courtesy of Herbert Funderwhite, son of Harvey.





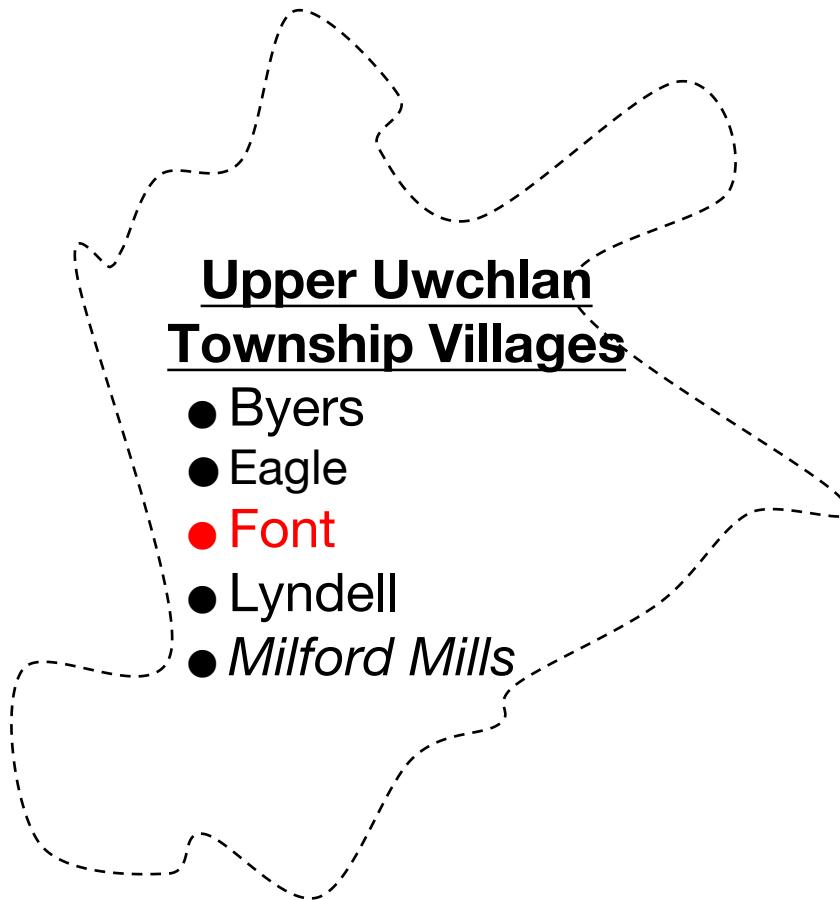
This old view of the Larkin's Covered Bridge was taken in the now disbanded community of Milford Mills, formerly located in Upper Uwchlan Township. The town of Milford Mills was consumed by the Marsh Creek Lake project, which saw the demolition of most structures and the flooding of the valley to accommodate a man-made lake. It is shown in the 1950s, just a few years before the landscape was consumed by water. The old bridge was saved and left in an isolated section of the newly created Marsh Creek State Park. Today the fully restored bridge can be seen along Eagle Loop Road, just north of Byers Road.



**Present location
on Graphite Mine
Rd**
[east of Eagle / north of
Byers Station Historic
District]

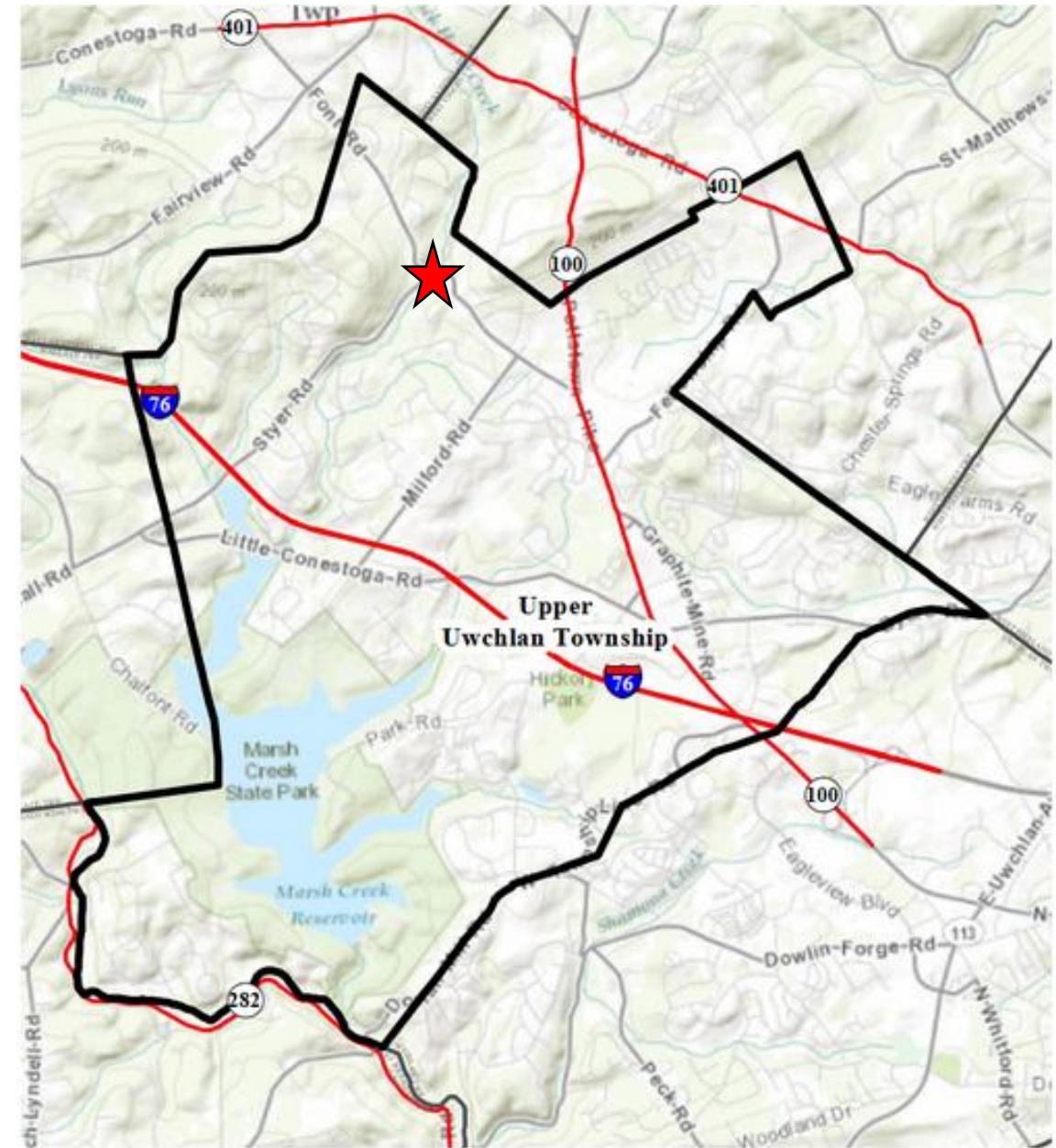
Slide Summary: UUT –Villages, Maps , & Historic Resources	Slides
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Historic Maps	
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Eagle	
Font	67 – 71
Lyndell	
Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	
Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	

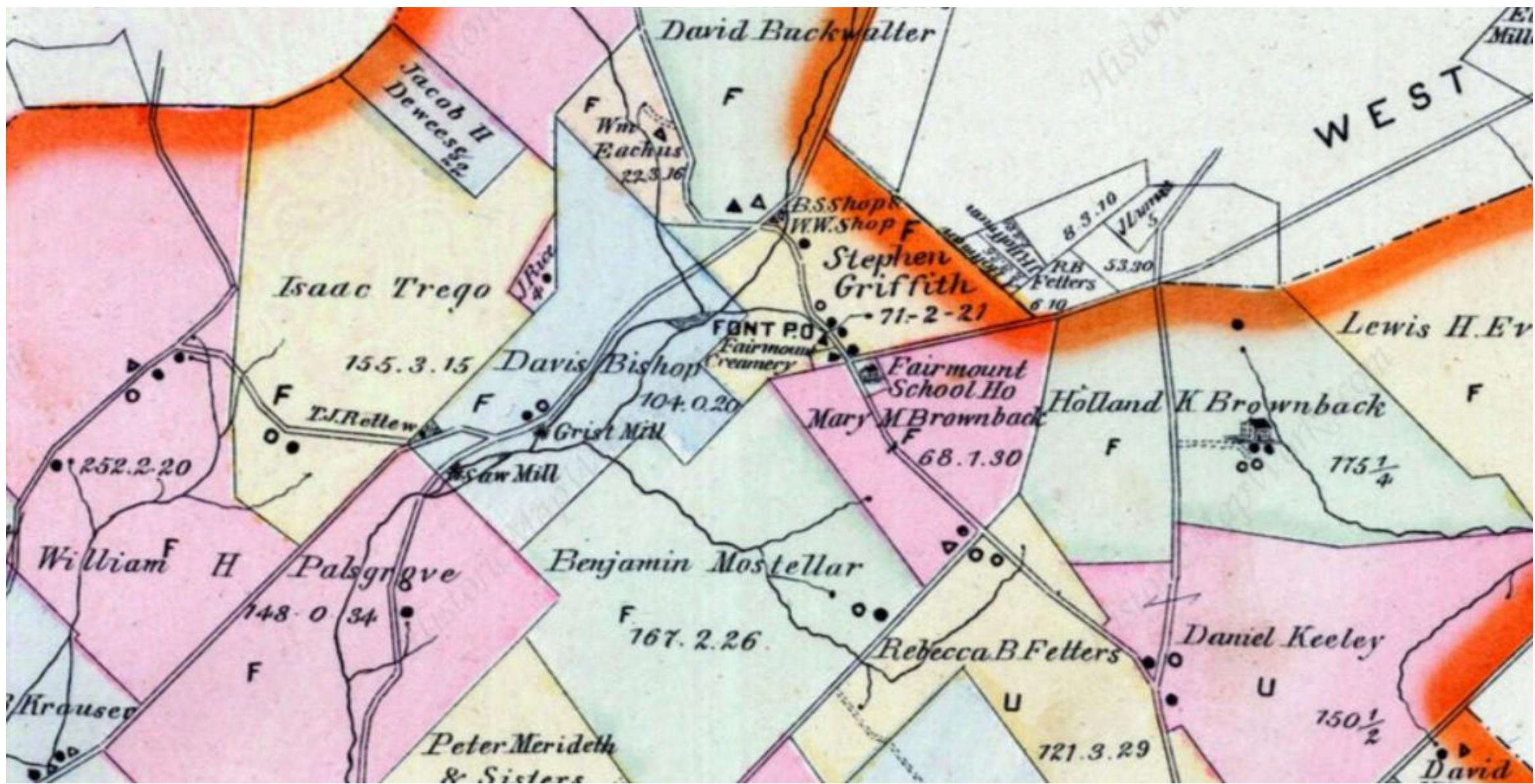
Historic Resources



Upper Uwchlan Township Villages

- Byers
- Eagle
- **Font**
- Lyndell
- Milford Mills





1883 Breous Farm Atlas

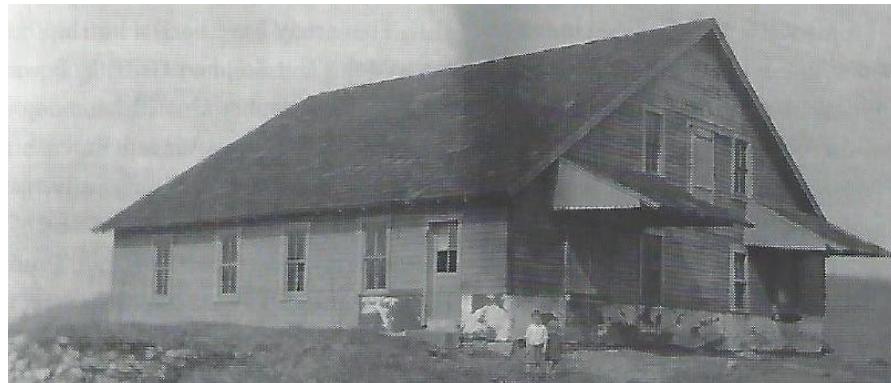
<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/13963/St++Mary+s++Knauertown++Cochranville++Upper+Uwchlan/Chester+County+1883/Pennsylvania/>



The village of Font, post Civil War, showing from left to right:

- 1) An industrial building on the site of later Creamery
- 2) possibly the Fountain Hotel (small white building)
- ... crossing Font Road ...
- 3) Farm outbuilding
- 4) The second store of Stephen Griffith with attached dwelling
- 5) Griffith farmhouse, view of gable end
- 6) Stone end of the first Griffith Store with frame addition Creamery housing

Courtesy of C. Raymond Garvine.



front view of the Font Creamery. Courtesy of C. Raymond Garvine.



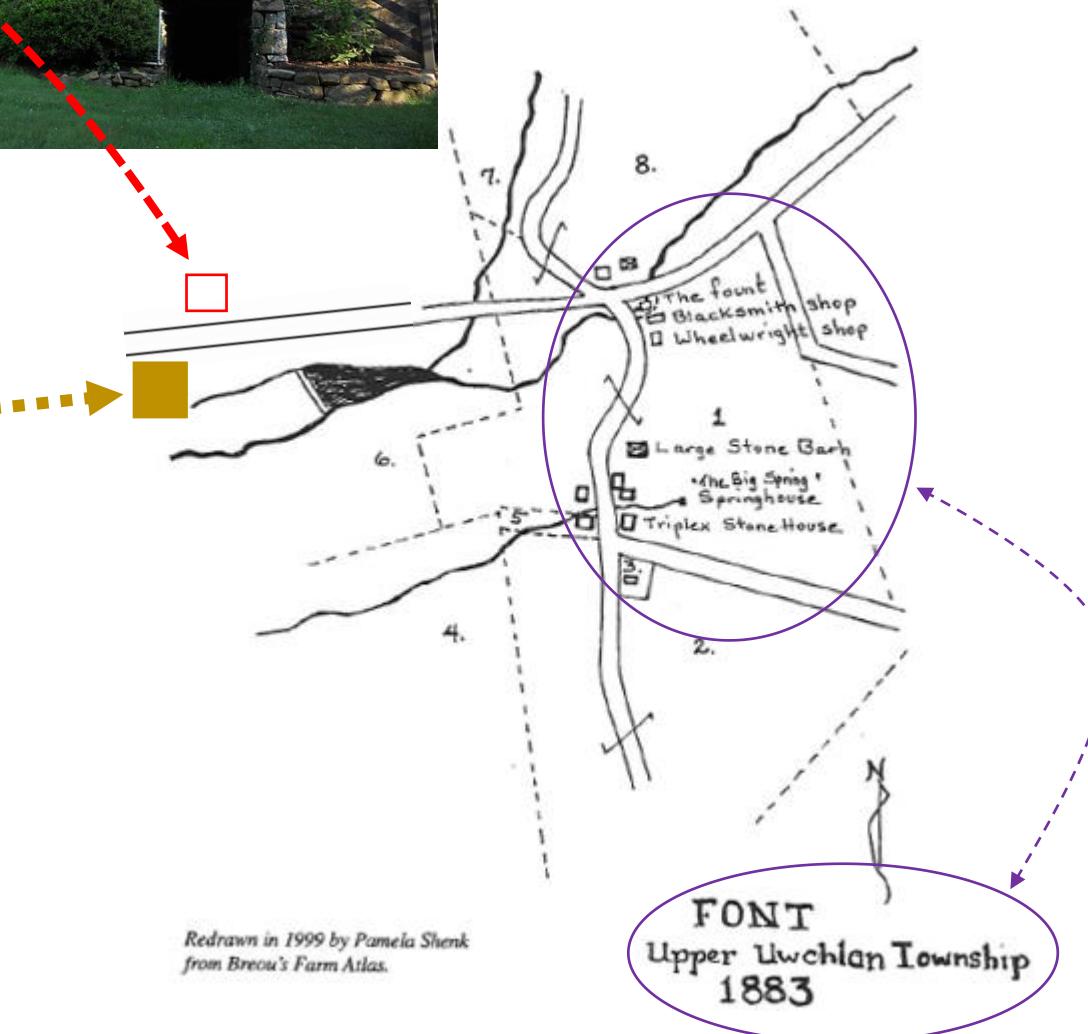
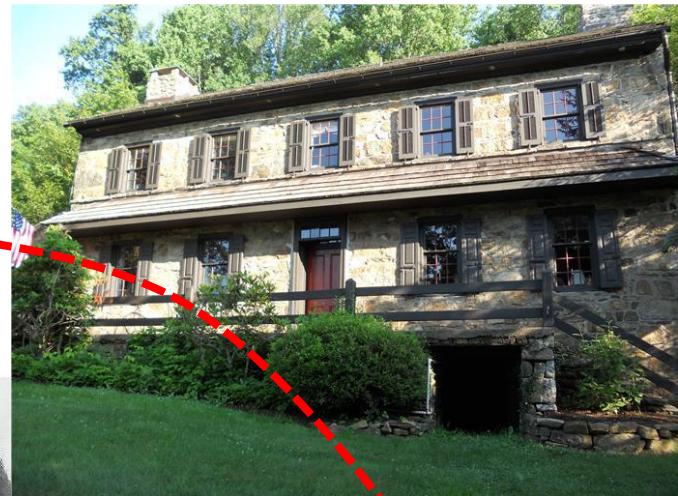
Font Road looking south with Font School on the left and "tin shop" on the right,
ca. 1930.

Courtesy of C. Raymond Garvine.

- a) Miller's residence
- b) Davis/Evans Mill [on Blackhorse Creek]

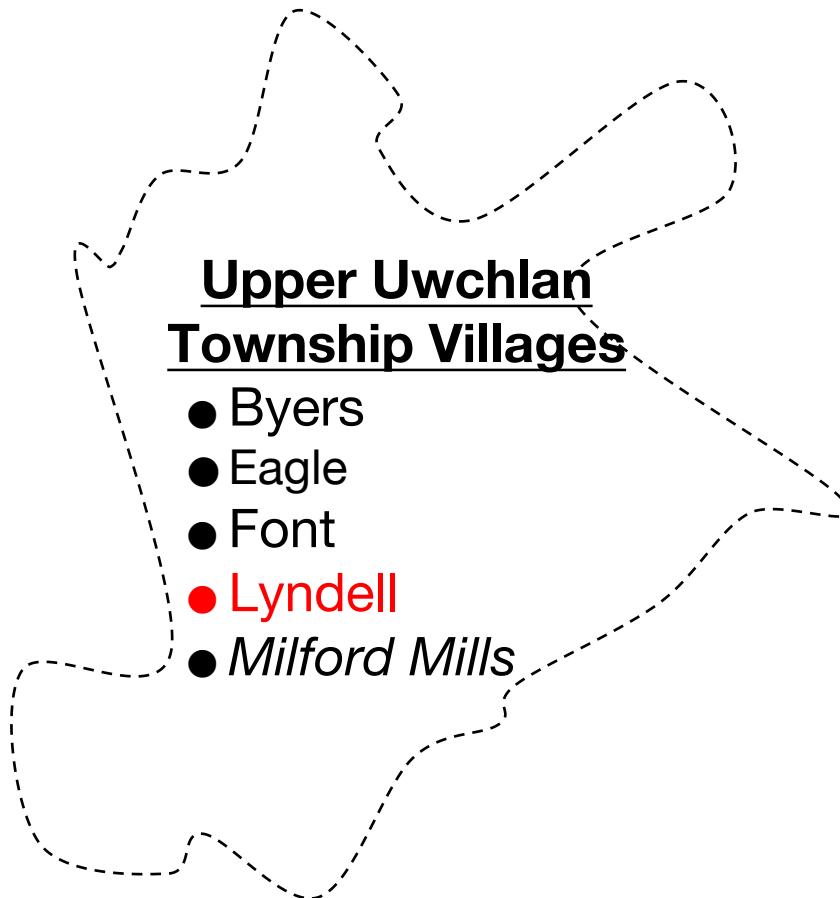


The Jarmen Davis/Richard Evans Grist and Saw Mill on Black Horse Run off Greenridge Road.
Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Dewees.



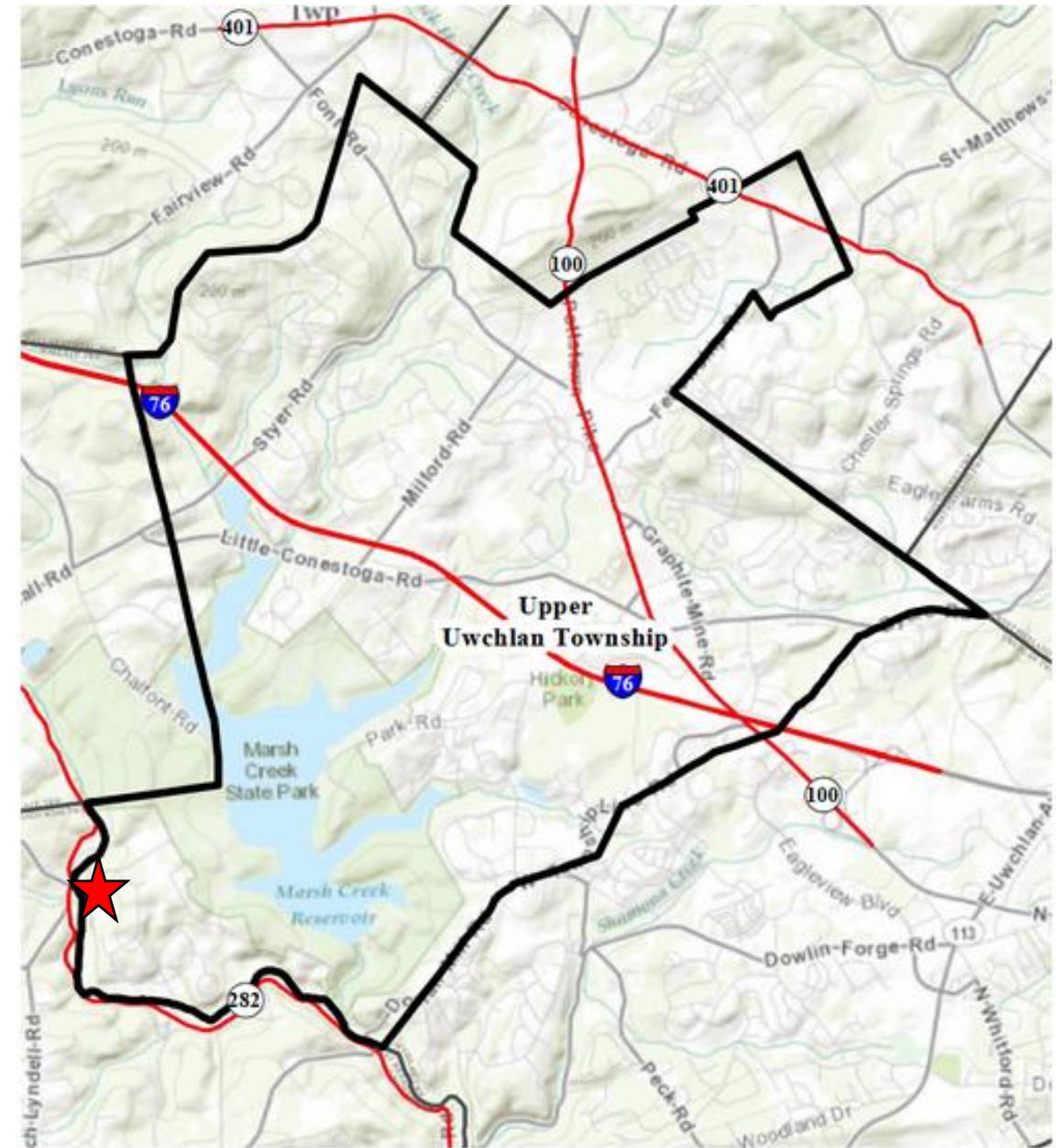
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Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	

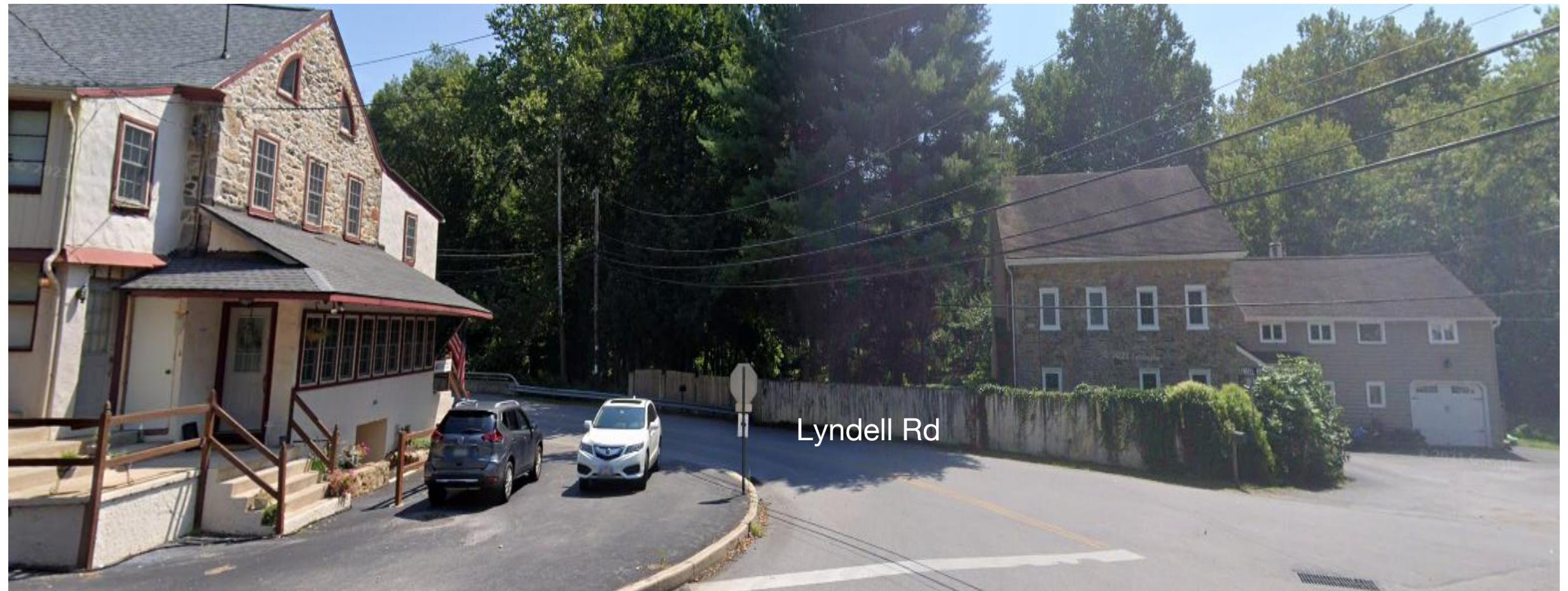
Historic Resources



Upper Uwchlan Township Villages

- Byers
- Eagle
- Font
- Lyndell
- Milford Mills





Lyndell Rd



The Lyndell Store is seen in this view from 1905. Located along Lyndell Road near Highspire Road, the old store has maintained much of its exterior character over the years. Its most prominent stretch of use was serving in a capacity as a general store and post office. In this scene, a covered bridge can be seen off to the right. Today a more modern span carries travelers over the creek, and the structure is still easily recognizable.

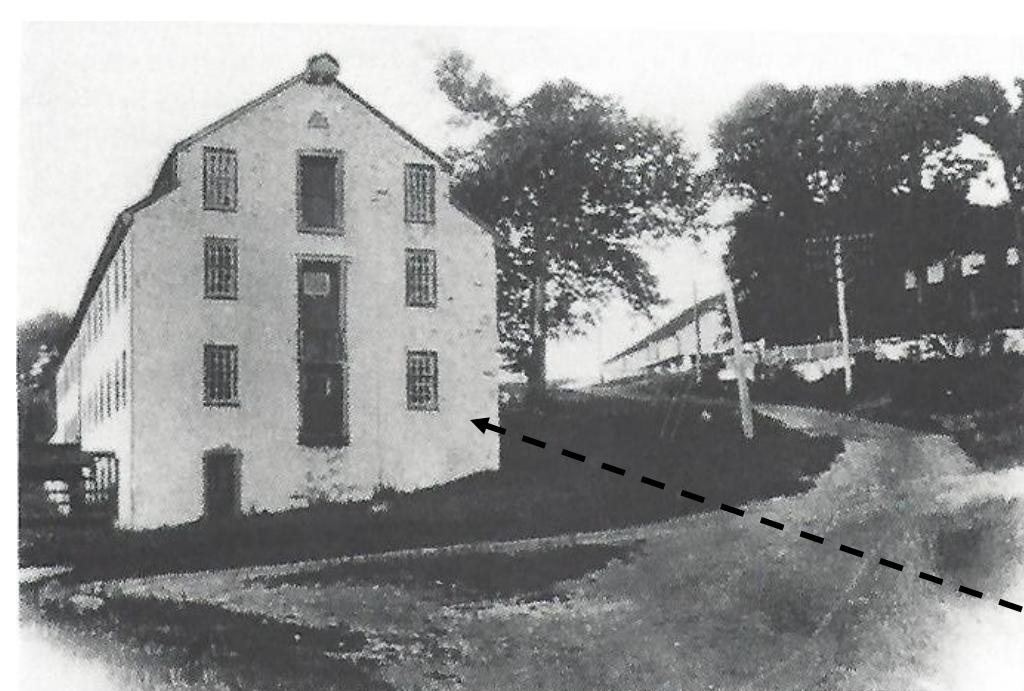


https://digital.hagley.org/701311_e12
Project Brandywine : Aerial Images of the
Brandywine River Valley >
Lyndell, [1970] UUT

Date Created: 1970-03
Photographer: Teitsworth, Lloyd



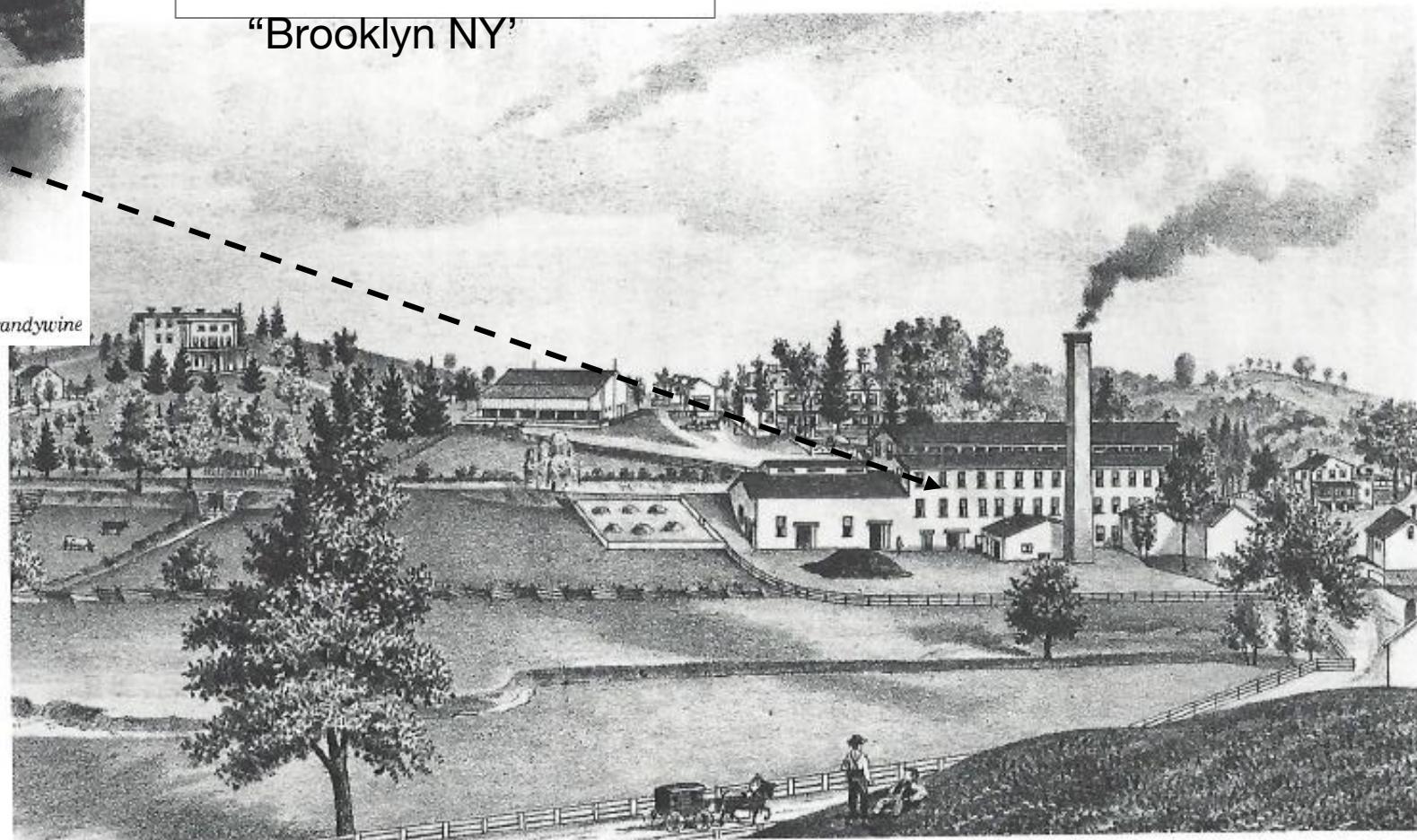
https://digital.hagley.org/701311_e13
Bridge over East Branch
Brandywine Creek on Lyndell



Brooklyn Woolen Mill, c. 1906.
Courtesy of Wilmer MacElree's *Down the Eastern and Up the Black Brandywine*

- Lyndell originally named 'Brooklyn' –
- Postal Svc. changed name to avoid confusion with "Brooklyn NY"

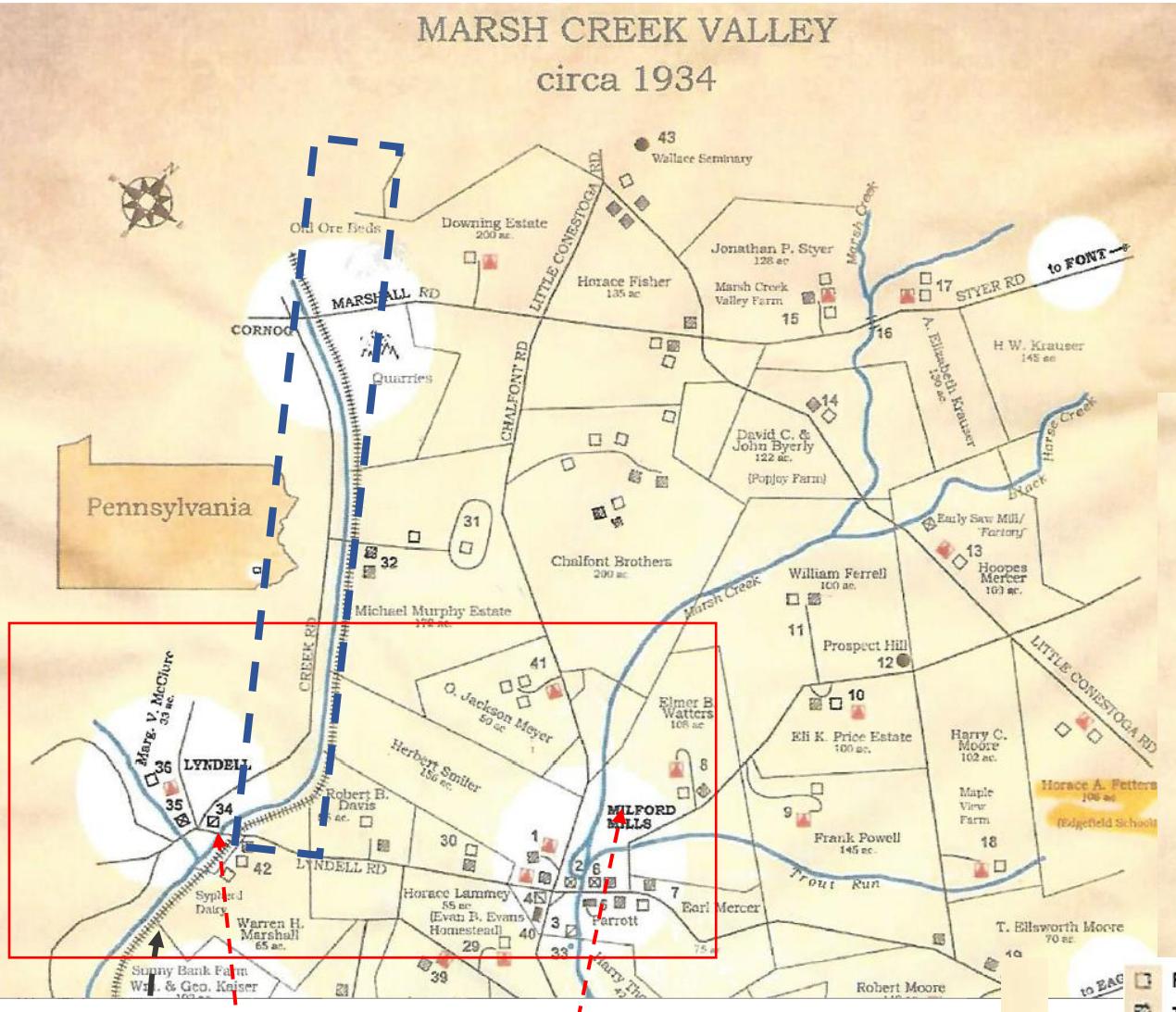
Source:
The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



A Futhey & Cope lithograph of the **Brooklyn Woolen Mill**, c. 1881. Note the McClures' residence, "Lyndenwood," on the hill on the upper left. The Lyndell general store and covered bridge can be seen to the right of the mill. A wool-drying flat is to the left of the building.

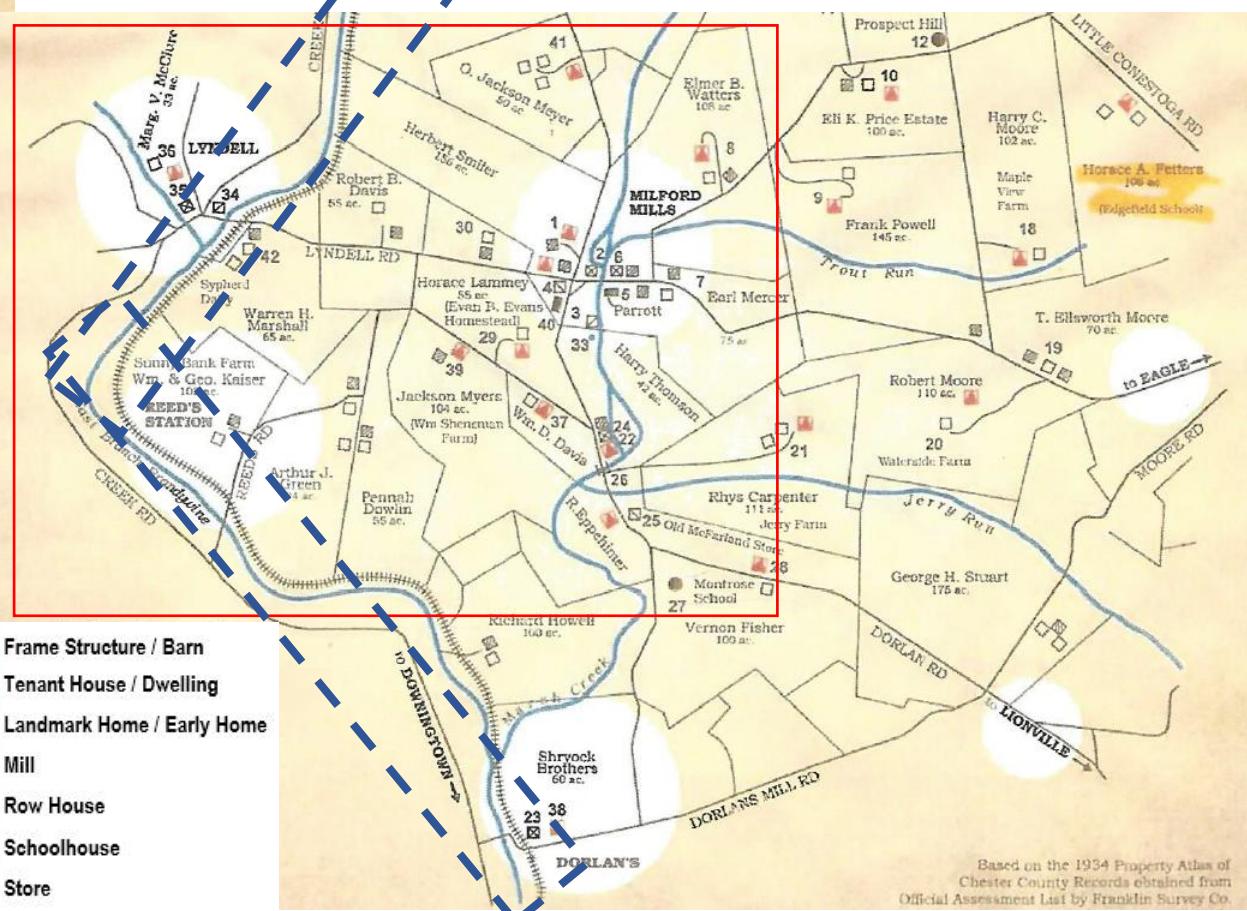
MARSH CREEK VALLEY

circa 1934



Lyndell, Milford Mills & Railroad
route

- Frame Structure / Barn
- Tenant House / Dwelling
- Landmark Home / Early Home
- Mill
- Row House
- Schoolhouse
- Store



Based on the 1934 Property Atlas of
Chester County Records obtained from
Official Assessment List by Franklin Survey Co.



Map of the
**PENNSYLVANIA, READING and
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROADS,**
And their Connections.
Published by R. H. ALTER, 311½ Walnut St. Philadelphia.
1884.

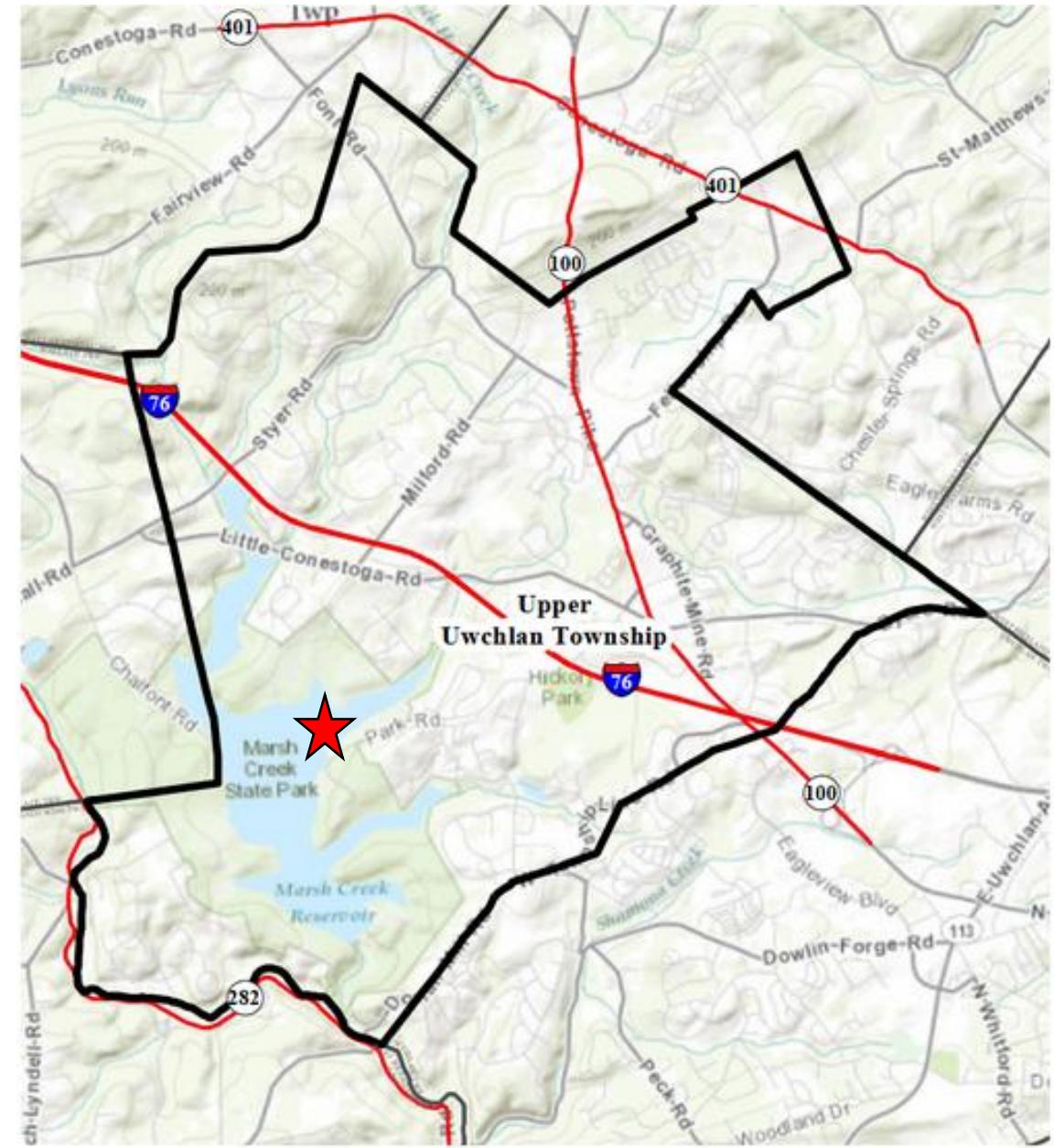
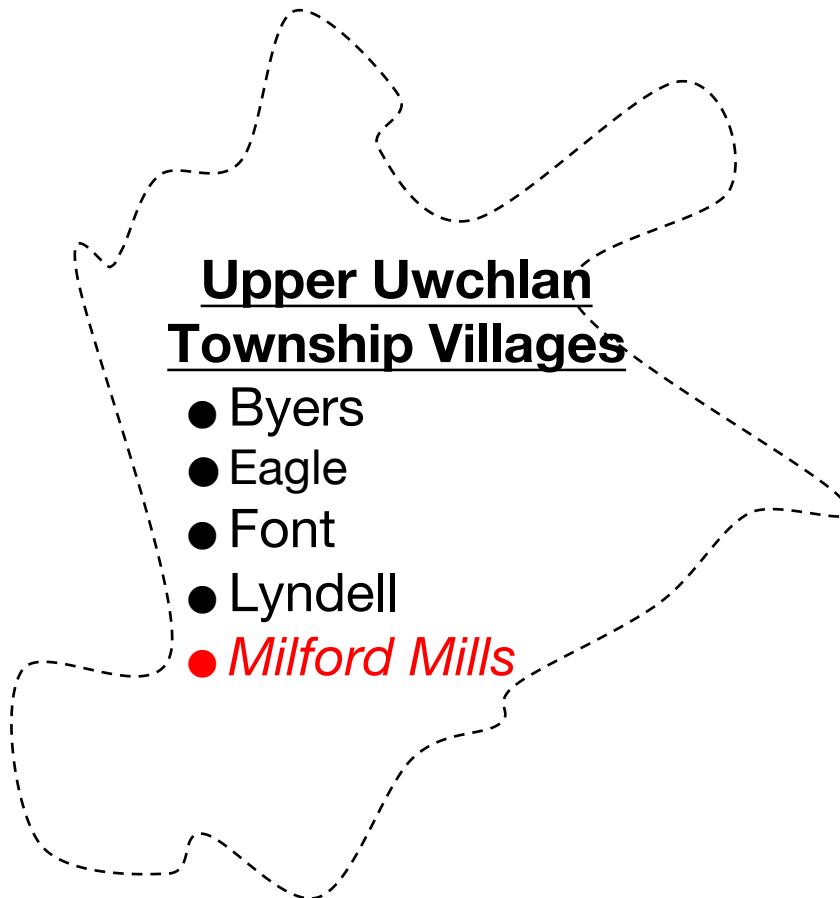
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. —

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. —

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. —

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Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	80 -- 116
Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	

Historic Resources



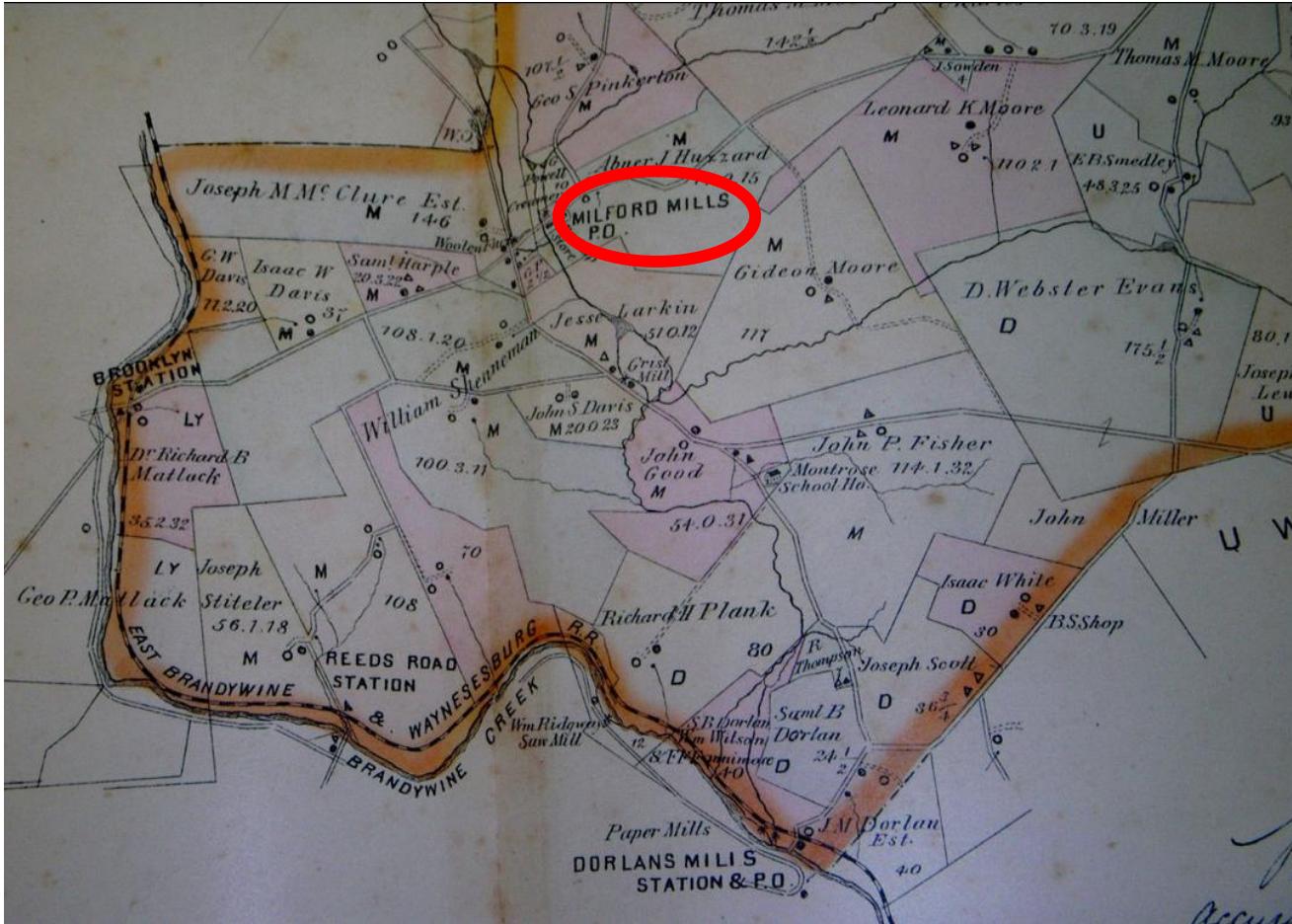
Milford Mills

Submerged under Marsh Creek Lake

How: Gov't eminent domain - taking of land & property improvements

Why: build a 'flood-control' dam/reservoir, increase drinking water resources, & create recreational opportunities

When: mid-late 1960s [eminent domain] & early 1970s [dam construction and valley flooding]



- large section of Upper Uwchlan is 1,727-acre Marsh Creek State Park, (shared w/Wallace Twnshp.)
- includes 530-acre lake created by a dam
- trade-off was the loss of Milford Mills, a village that once produced paper and textiles but had reverted to agriculture

The Story of Milford Mills



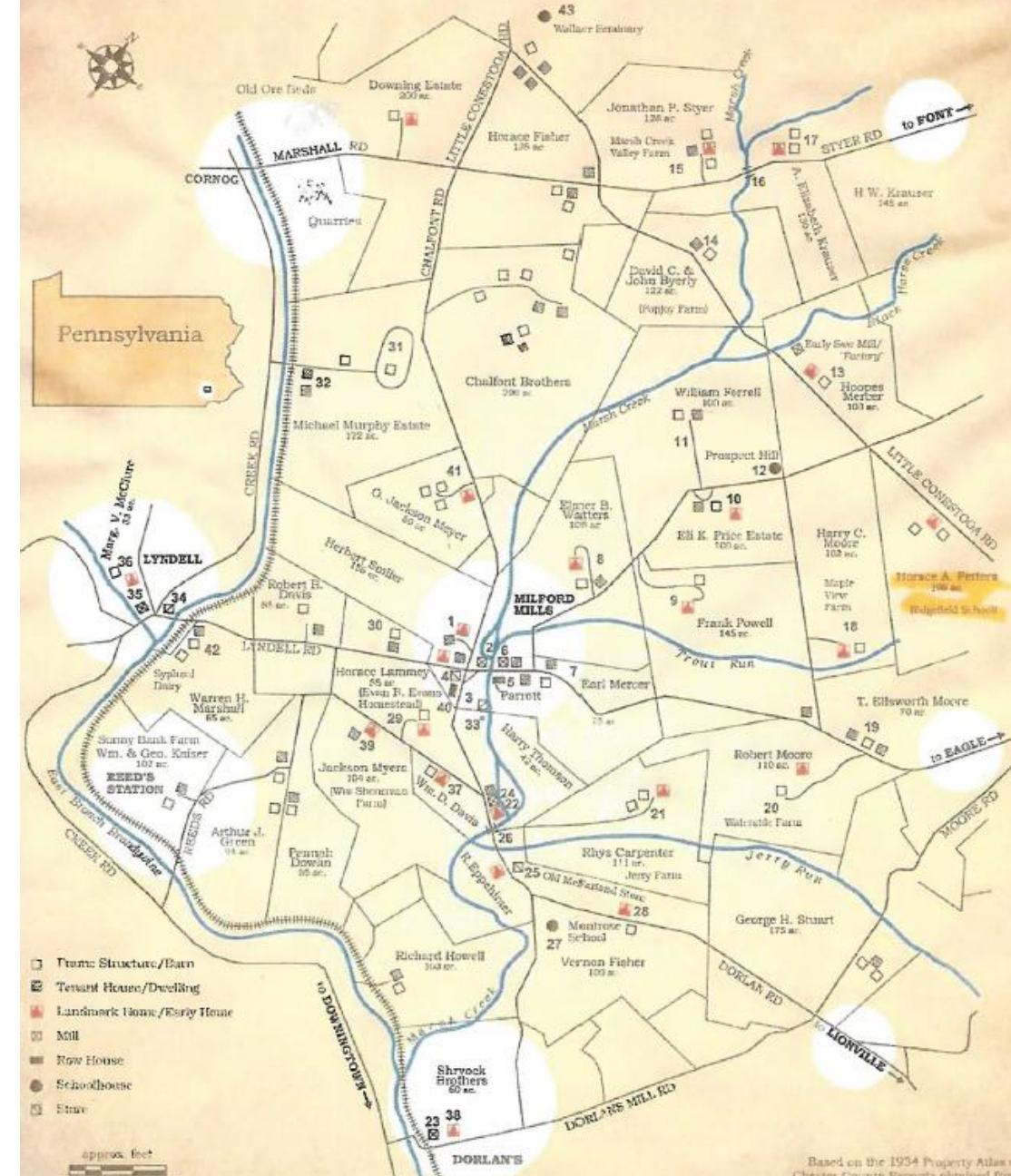
*and the Marsh Creek Valley
Chester County, Pennsylvania*

An historic account of early milling communities
and a hamlet taken by eminent domain to
build the Marsh Creek State Park and Reservoir

by Catherine C. Quillman

MARSH CREEK VALLEY

circa 1934



Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the
Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman





Arial view - Farmland
[pre – reservoir]



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XjWS7vtn570>

Arial view –
State Park reservoir]







Top image was undated but it was probably taken in the mid-1970s soon after Marsh Creek State Park opened to the public.

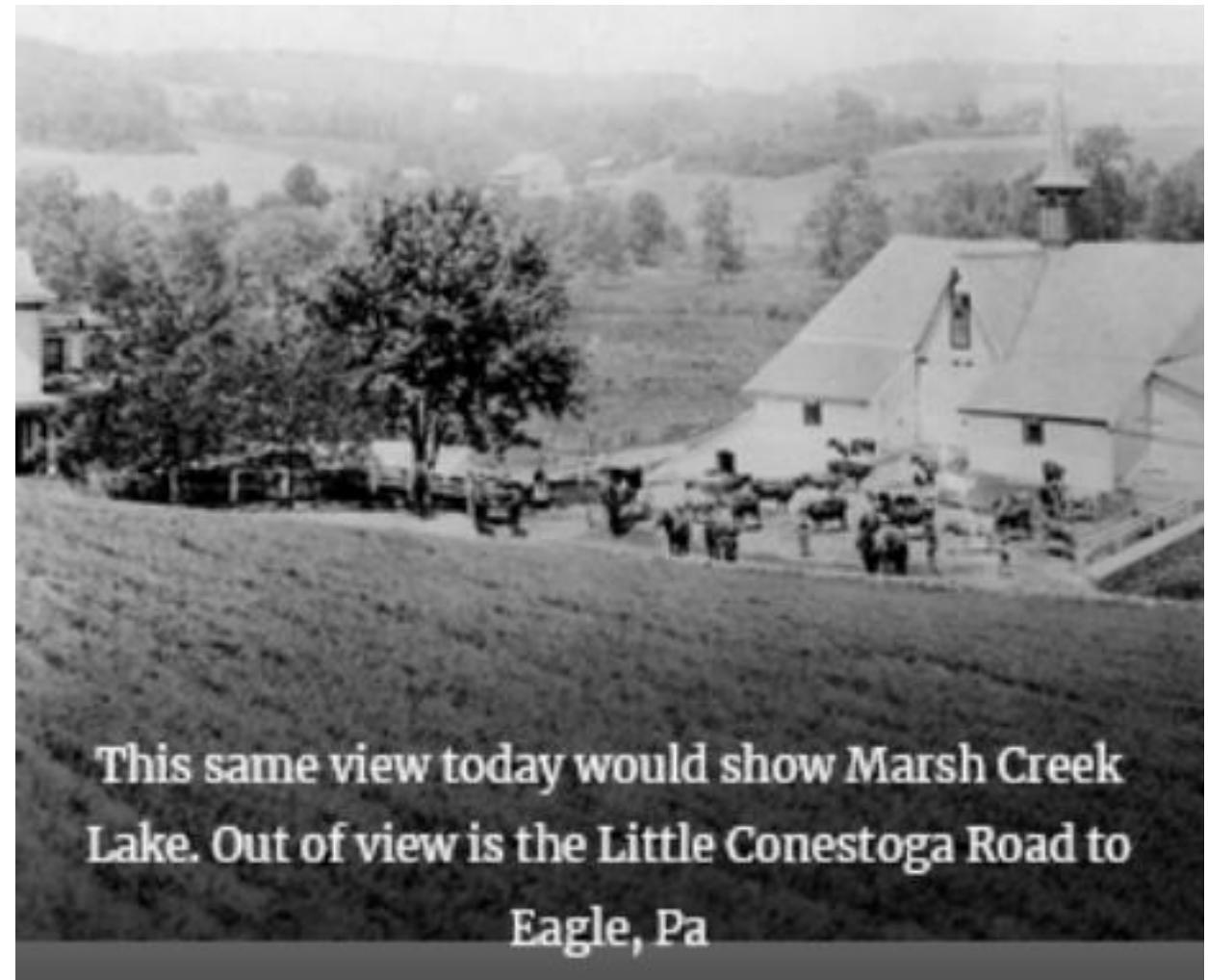
Looking southwest - shows both the east and west side boat launches.



The bottom image is from Google Earth at a similar angle and shows what the area today.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/249585907342/>

THE STORY OF
MILFORD MILLS
and the Marsh Creek Valley
Chester County, Pennsylvania



This same view today would show Marsh Creek
Lake. Out of view is the Little Conestoga Road to
Eagle, Pa

Researched by Stuart H. Quillman
Written by Catherine C. Quillman



McClure's Textile Mill in Milford Mills, one of two mills in the village. This once was later converted into stables, and then a dance hall.



(19) View of the Col. Charles C. Moore farm, looking east on the road from Milford to Eagle, c. 1952.
Courtesy C.C.H.S.



A closer view of the White/Popjoy house on Little Conestoga Rd. Its Victorian elegance is one indication of the local prosperity.

Source:

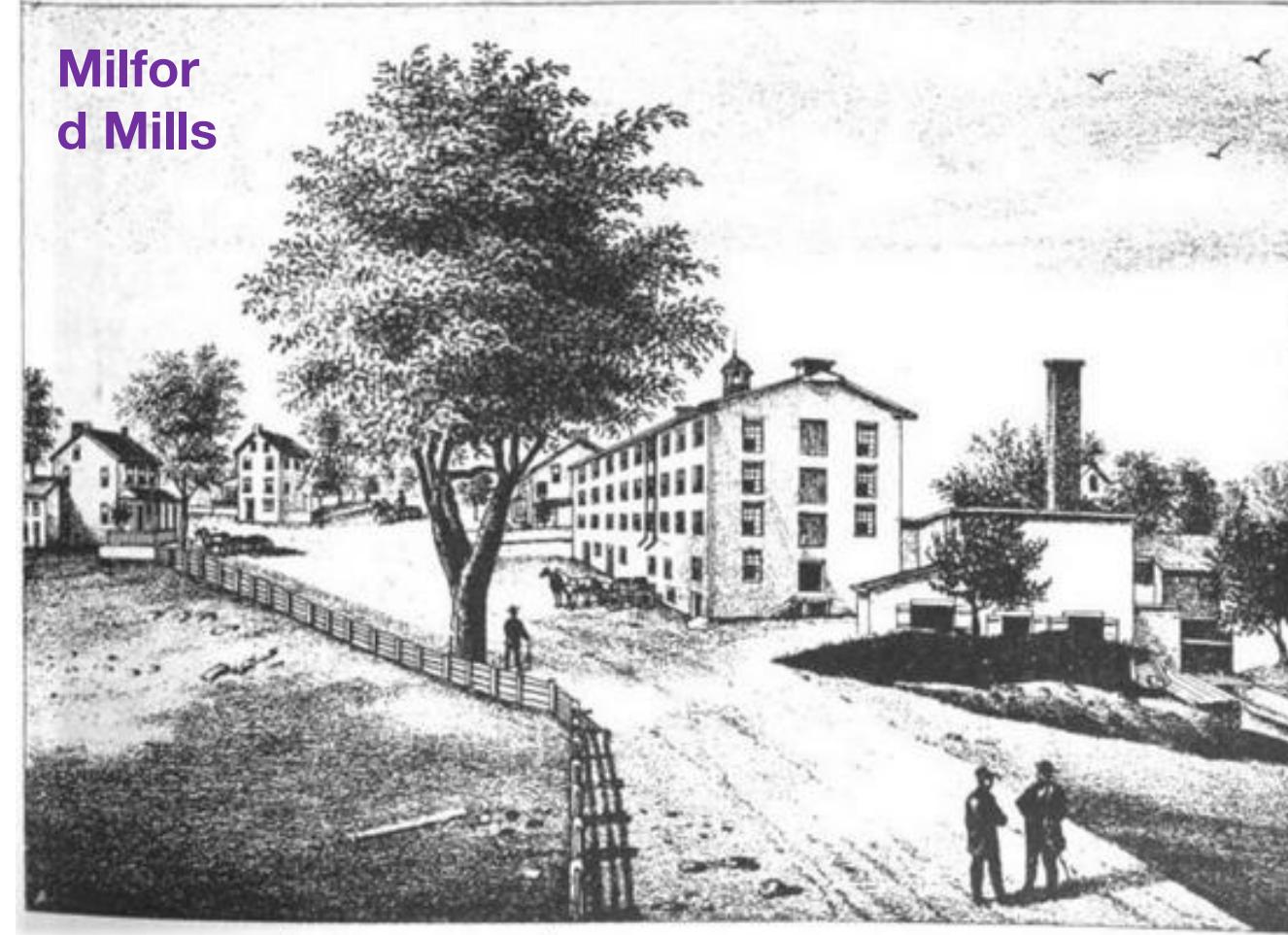
The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



The original mill in Milford Mills. Part of it dated to the mid-1700s, and was razed for Marsh Creek dam construction.

(23) **Larkin's Mill**, c. 1906. Although the Larkin family were long-time proprietors of this mill, the mill traces its origins back to Joseph Phipps II, who erected the mill about 1748. It was one of Uwchlan's earliest grist mills. Under the subsequent proprietorships of Robert Allison, Jr. and Richard Bicking, it served as a paper mill. In 1863 the mill was purchased by the Larkin family and converted back into a grist mill.

Milfor d Mills



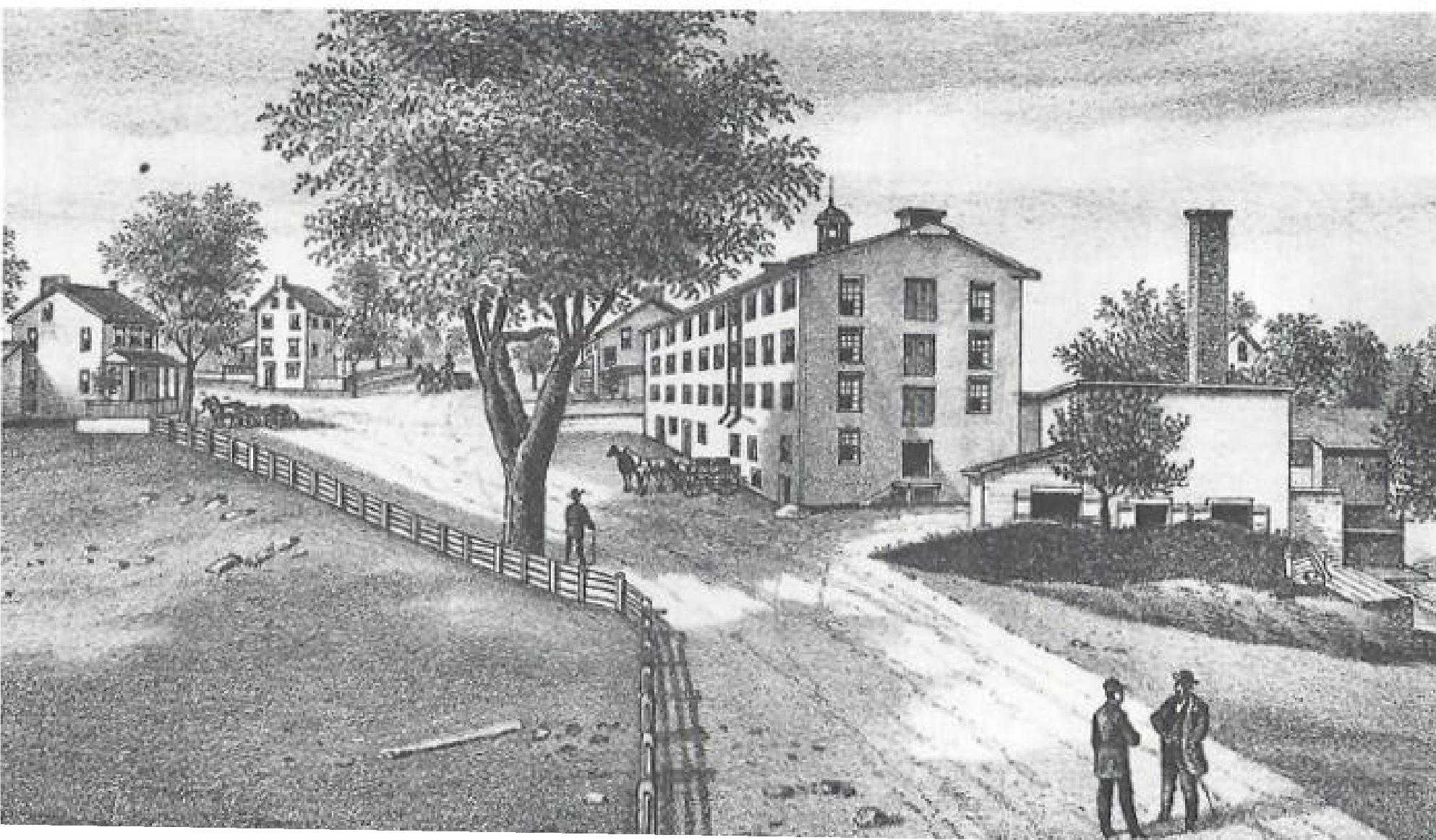
"MILFORD MILLS" UPPER UWCHLAN CHESTER CO PA.

History of Chester County, Pennsylvania,
with Genealogical and Biographical ...
By J. Smith Futhey, Gilbert Cope

https://books.google.com/books?id=jcYxAQAAQIA1&source=gb_selected_pages&cad=2#v=o nepage&q=false



RES OF MRS HENRIETTA MCCLURE UPPER UWCHLAN CHESTER CO PA.



The Crossroads at Milford Mills, c. 1881. This lithograph of Milford Mills shows Dr. Joseph McClure's woolen mill, the Thomas house/store, and the weaver's house. This lithograph is from *Futhey & Cope*.

Source:
*The Story of Milford Mills and
the Marsh Creek Valley;*
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

Marsh Creek [pre-1905]

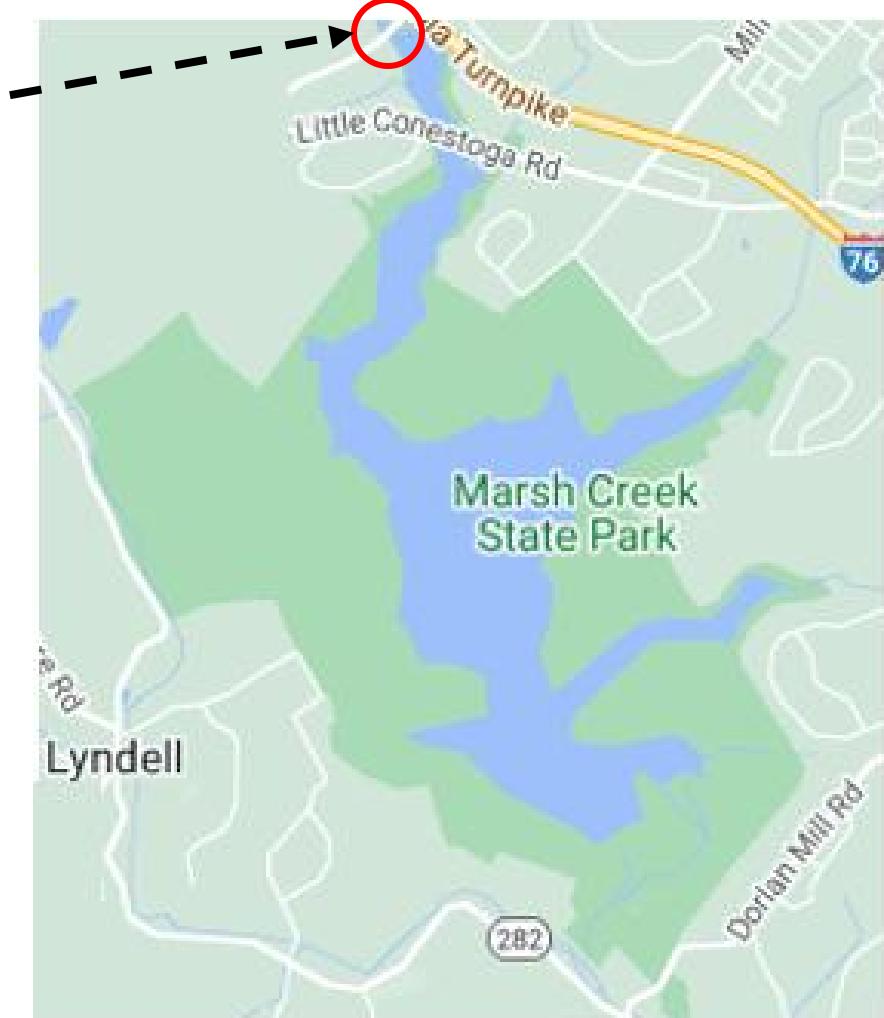


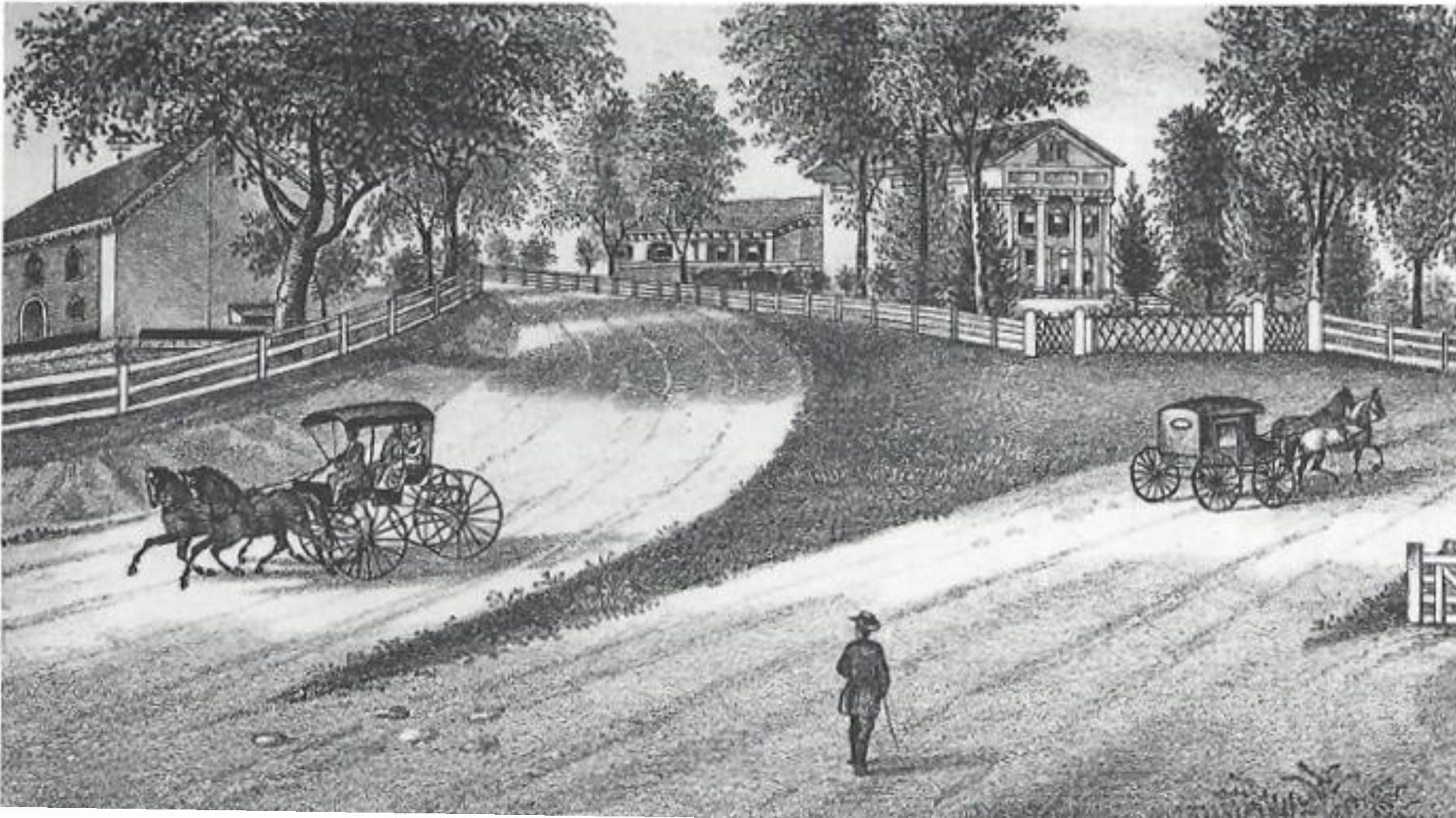
(16) This photograph, taken prior to 1905, shows two young girls playing in Marsh Creek at the beginning of the valley. The small wooden bridge was replaced (year unknown) with a stone bridge, now known as **Krauser's Bridge**. Author Wilmer W. MacElree noted that the Marsh Creek flowing under the bridge "issues forth in a most playful mood and furnishes a delightful bathing spot for children."

Photograph from MacElree's book *Down the Eastern and Up the Black Brandywine* (1906).

Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman





Source:
The Story of Milford Mills
and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

(1) **Henrietta McClure's Residence**, c. 1881. A lithograph from *Futhey & Cope*, depicting the mansion that Dr. Joseph McClure built in 1864 on land purchased from the Thomas family in 1848. Author Wilmer MacElree describes the mansion in *Down the Eastern and Up the Black Brandywine* as standing "not unlike a Presbyterian church." The mansion was subsequently owned by Michael Murphy, the oil magnate, and "Boo Boo" Hoff, the Philadelphia bootlegger.

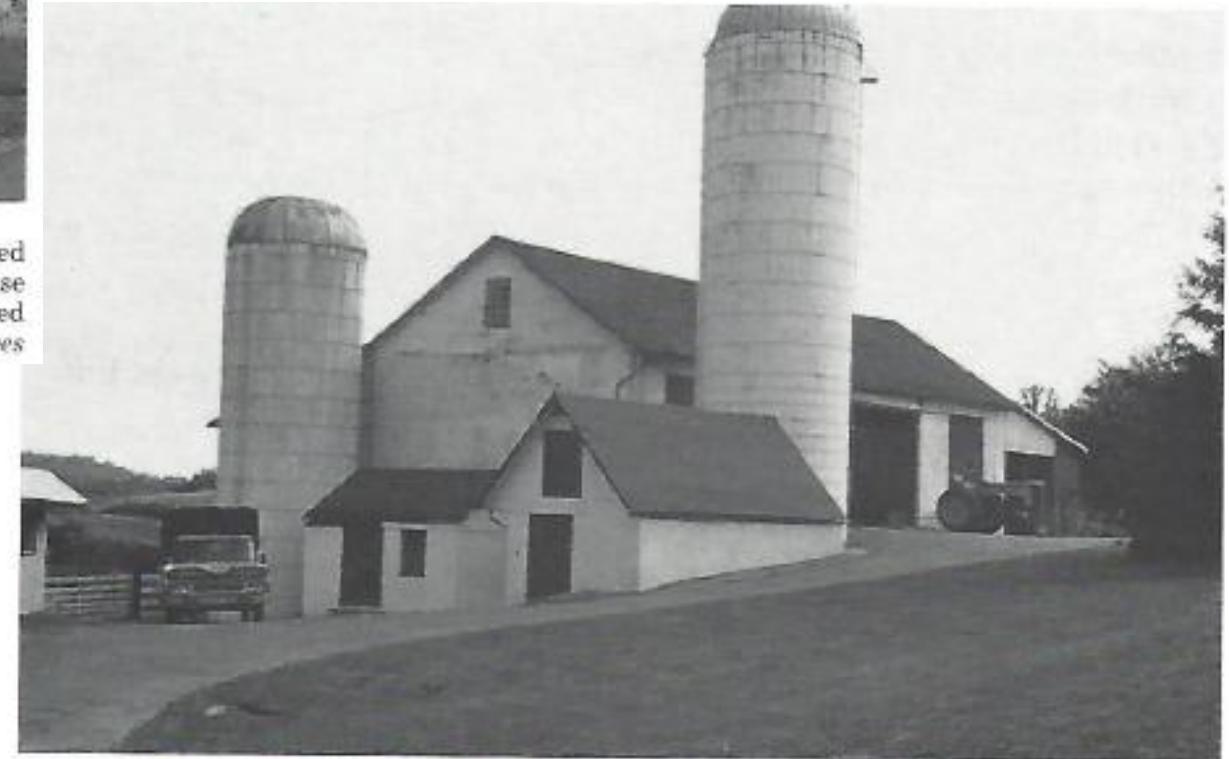


Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

(39) **William Sheneman Farm**, c. 1960's. This old farmhouse, now the Marsh Creek Hostel, is owned by the State Park. It was originally part of the estate of Joseph Phipps II. The oldest section of the house dates to the late 1700's. At the time of this photograph, the house was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Eldred Reeves.

Courtesy of Eldred Reeves



(39) **Barn of the William Sheneman Farm**, c. 1960's.

Courtesy of Eldred Reeves



(22) **Montrose Place**, c. 1950's. This home was built in 1825 by Richard Bicking, who operated a paper mill just below the house. Bicking called his home "Montrose Place," in keeping with the name of his paper-making business, Montrose Paper Mill.

Courtesy C.C.H.S.

Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



(22) **Montrose Place, interior view**, c. 1950's. The fine craftsmanship of the mantel and bookshelves attests to the prosperity that Bicking achieved in his paper-making business. The entire section of this room is now on permanent display at the Chester County Historical Society.

Courtesy C.C.H.S.



(3) **Thomas House**, c. 1910. Author Cornelius Weygandt's family lived here as early as 1796. Note the double doors on the west side of the home, indicative of its use as a store. In 1848, the property was purchased by Dr. Joseph McClure, who converted the grist mill (opposite this house) into a woolen mill. The Thomas house served as Milford Mills' last post office when Robert F. Moore was postmaster (1903).

Courtesy of C.C.H.S.

Source:

**The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman**



(4) **The Weaver's House**, c. 1960's. Author Cornelius Weygandt describes the weaver's house: "narrow and four stories high, counting basement and garret, towers up like a white shaft just across the road..." The weaver was Elisha C. Pinkerton, who later purchased the family homestead (8). At the time of this photograph, the home belonged to Howard Huss.

Photograph courtesy of his daughter, Mary Jane Clark

³Both women later moved back to Lyndell. They died a few months apart early in 1943. Margaret McClure was the last McClure to reside in the family homestead, Lyndenwood.



Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

(40) **Finger's Stone Row House**, c. 1956. Built of local fieldstone in the 1860's by Dr. Joseph McClure for the workers of his woolen mill. The row house also served as the company store and the Milford Mills post office. During the 1950's, Dave and Elsie Finger owned and managed the building. His general store is visible in this photograph. On January 17, 1945, tragedy struck the row house when six people perished in a fire.

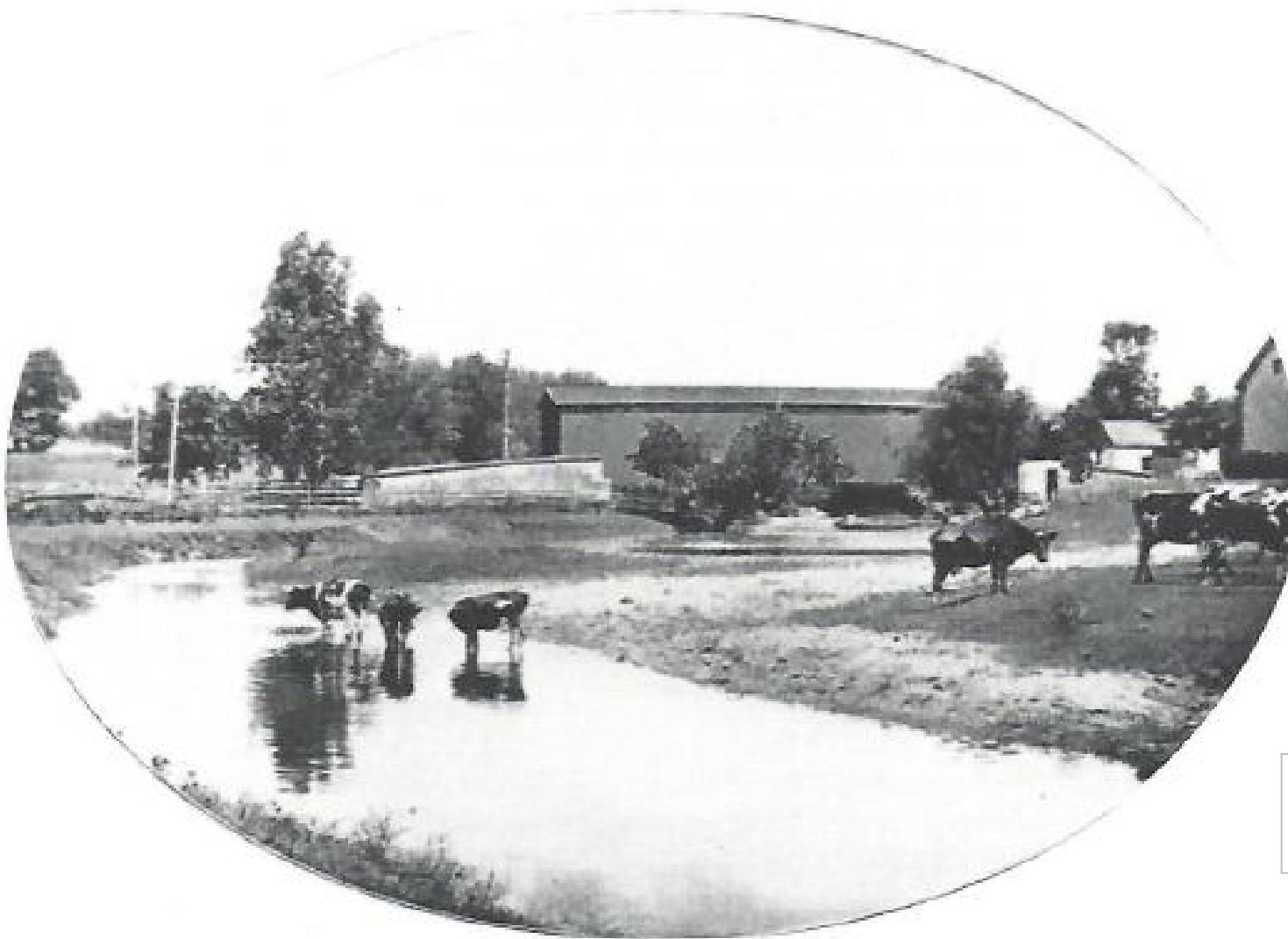
Courtesy of Robert Finger



Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

(28) **Havard McCurdy Farm, c. late 1950's.** Havard McCurdy purchased the 100-acre Fisher farm in the 1940's from the Fisher family, who had retained the property since it had been granted to their descendants by William Penn. McCurdy was an active farmer who raised mostly Hereford steers and grew only hay to feed his livestock. Besides the farmhouse and barn, there existed a springhouse, chicken house, and walls of a former ice house. *Photographs courtesy of Mrs. Havard A. McCurdy*



Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

Milford Mills Covered Bridge, c. 1906. This pastoral scene depicts the slow, meandering Marsh Creek as it passes under the Milford Mills covered bridge. The covered bridge was built in 1857. In the early 1900's, a loaded truck broke through the floor of the bridge. It was replaced with a steel and concrete structure. This photograph is found in Wilmer MacElree's *Down the Eastern and Up the Black Brandywine* (1906).



Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

(37) The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bartram C. Higham, c. 1933. This property was once part of the estate of Joseph Phipps II, a descendant of Mr. Higham, who lived here with his wife from 1950 to 1960. One of the previous owners was "Whisker" Bill Davis, a renowned eccentric. He farmed the property and sold eggs during the 1920's to hunting parties who dared to venture near the feisty, barefoot farmer, whose white beard reportedly reached his knees. He once chased a stray bull off his property, and preferred to live the simple life, with no electricity, running water, or car. Mr. Higham remembers finding the barn "full" of old carriages, broken wheels, and wagons. *Courtesy of Bartram C. Higham*



(19) The Charles C. Moore Homestead, c. 1952. This was one of two homesteads Moore owned in Milford Mills. The 175½-acre farm featured a "large stone house with nine rooms, two halls, and attic, summer kitchen, and butchering room attached, water at the door." Date stone in front gable reads:

Col. C.C. & E.B.
MOORE
1878



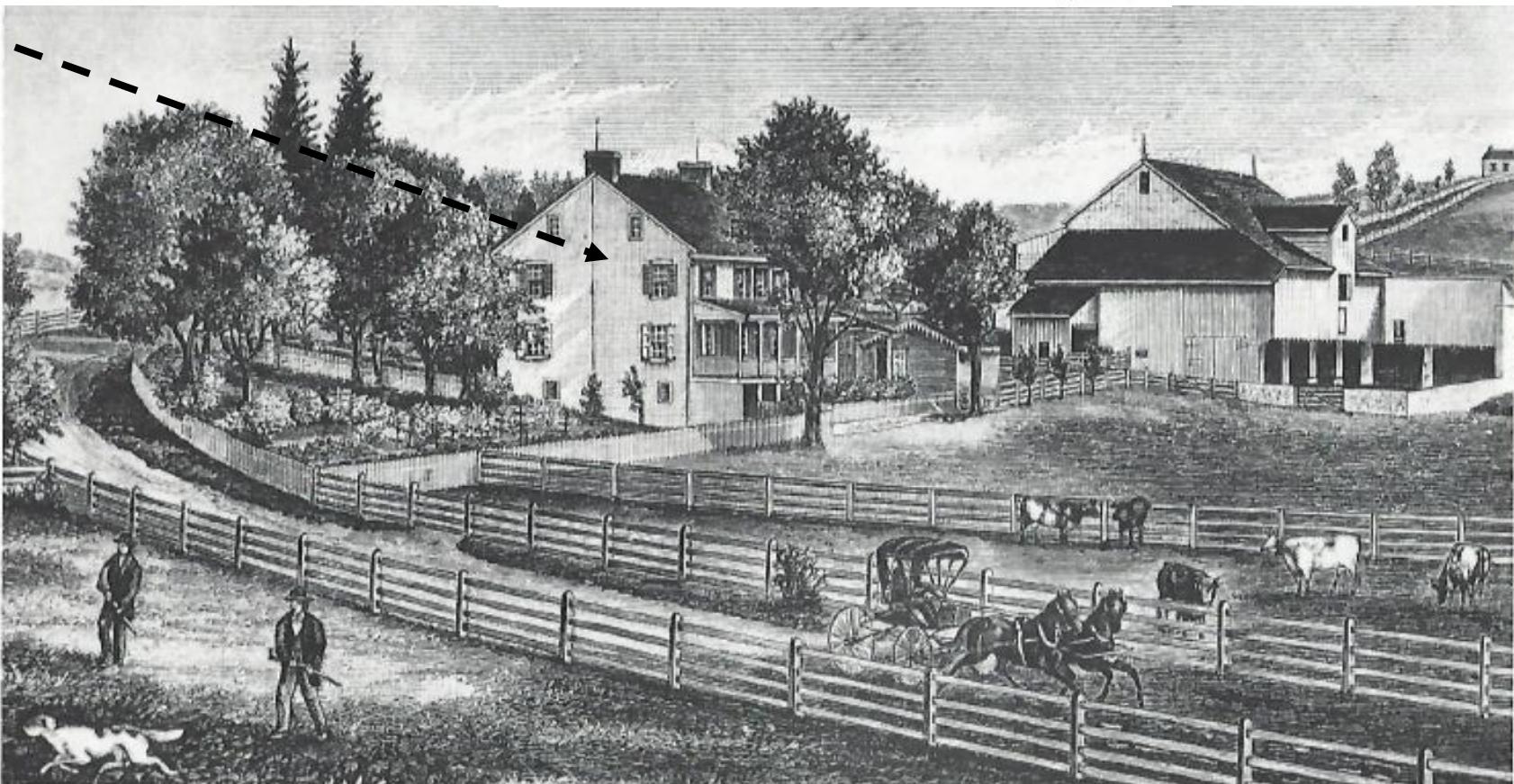
(19) The tenant house on the Col. Charles C. Moore farm, c. 1952.

Courtesy C.C.H.S.

The 'Moore Colony' included 1,200 acres of adjacent generational farms with fertile land



(19) The smokehouse, butchering room, and springhouse on the Col. Charles C. Moore farm, c. 1952.
Courtesy C.C.H.S.



(10) Charles C. Moore's Prospect Farm, c. 1881. This was Charles C. Moore's first farm, which he acquired in 1847. The farm contained 106 acres. He was said to have borrowed the money to purchase the farm and paid back all debts from the proceeds of his farming efforts. Moore was one of Milford Mills' most respected residents, and became the leading family member of the "Moore Colony." Note Prospect Hill schoolhouse in the background on top of the hill. This lithograph is from Futhey & Cope.

Source:
The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



(19) View of the Col. Charles C. Moore farm, looking east on the road from Milford to Eagle, c. 1952.
Courtesy C.C.H.S.

Source:
**The Story of Milford Mills
and the Marsh Creek Valley;**
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



(21) Gideon S. Moore Homestead, c. 1899.
Courtesy C.C.H.S. (photograph taken from the Smedley Genealogy)



(20) Leonard K. Moore Homestead, c. 1899.
Courtesy C.C.H.S. (Photograph taken from the Smedley Genealogy)



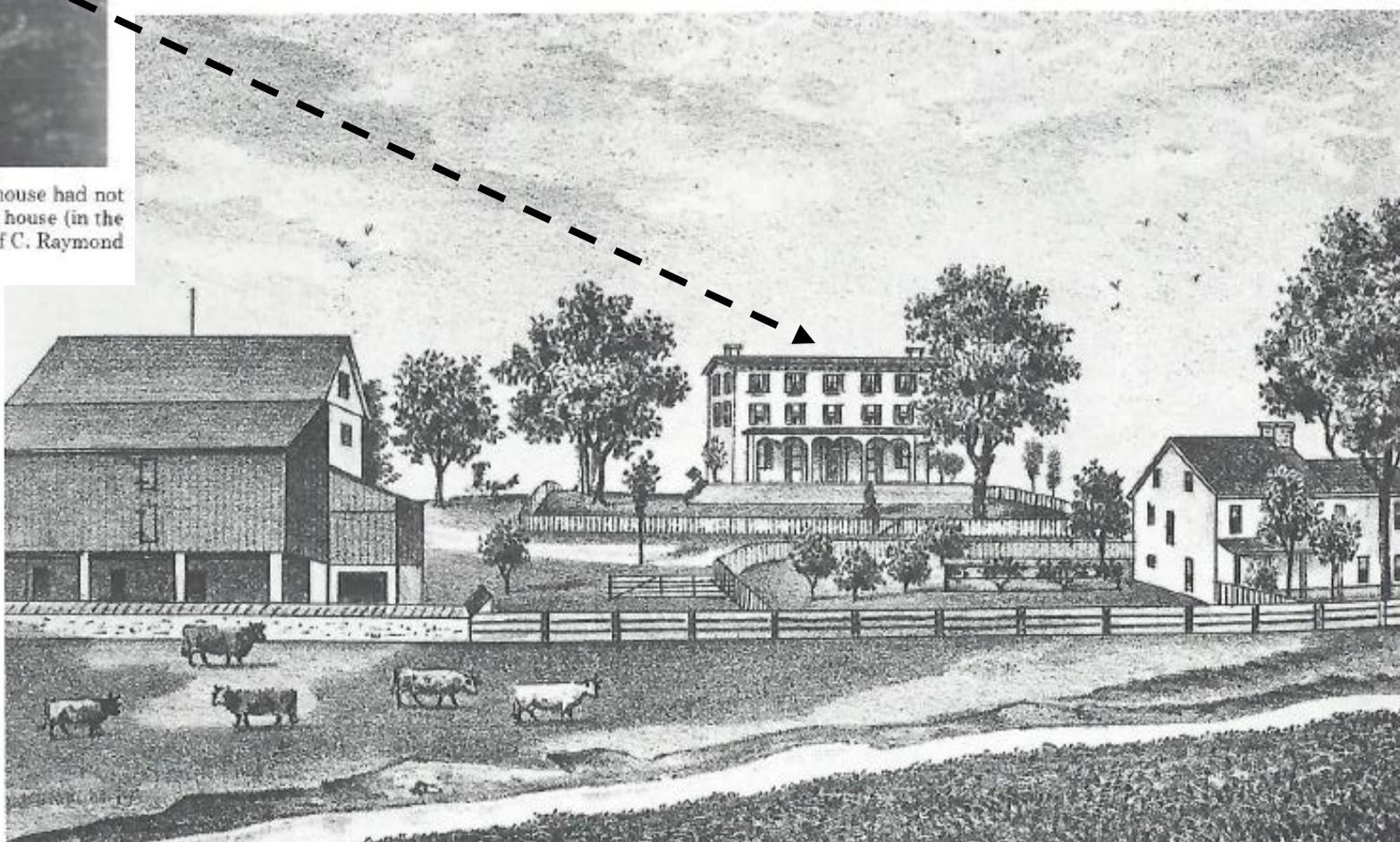
(21) Gideon S. Moore Homestead, c. 1910. Gideon was Justice of the Peace and a well-respected member of the community. At his funeral on January 12, 1901, nearly 200 carriages were said to have been parked in the yard. The section of the house near the pine tree was built in 1785 by George Smedley.
Courtesy C.C.H.S. (photograph taken from the Smedley Genealogy)



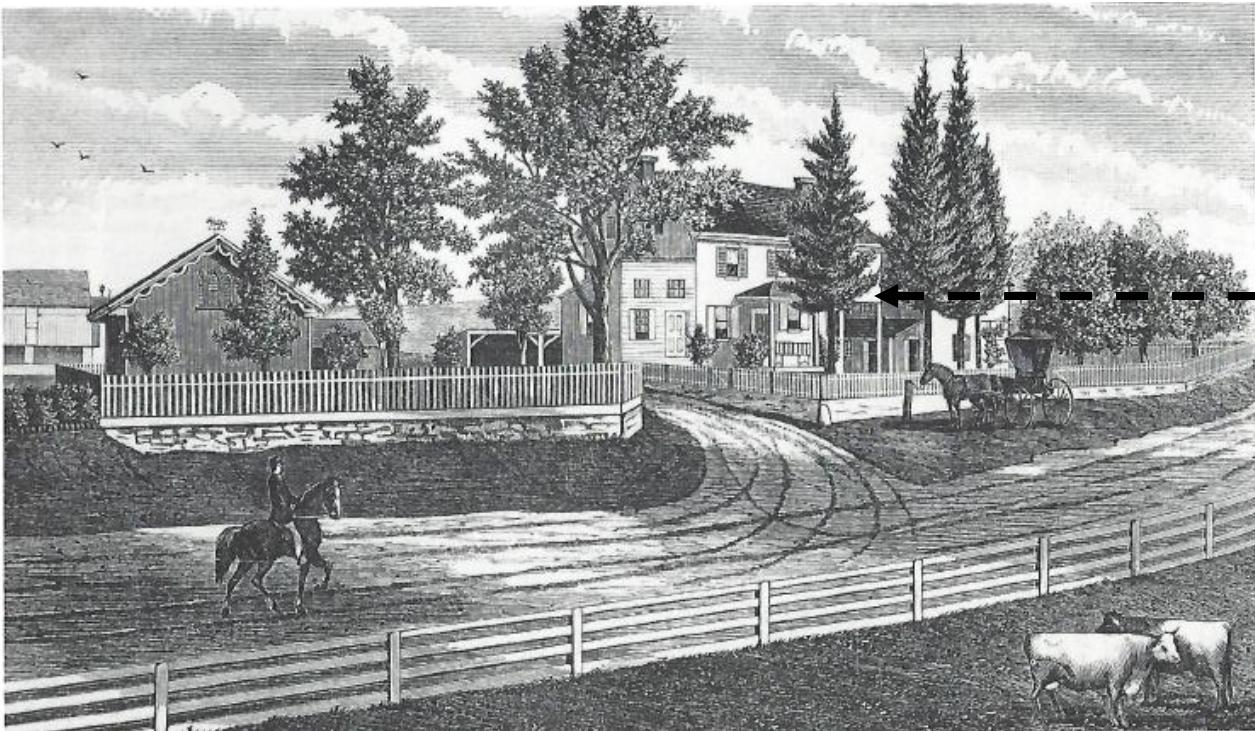
(9) Thomas M. Moore Farmhouse, c. 1950's. This photograph reveals that the farmhouse had not noticeably changed since the time of Futhey & Cope's lithograph. However, the smaller house (in the foreground of Futhey & Cope's lithograph) had been taken down. Photograph courtesy of C. Raymond Lynch, whose father owned the farm during the 1950's.

Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



(9) Thomas M. Moore Farm, c. 1881. Another farm of the famous "Moore Colony." This lithograph was published in *Futhey & Cope*.



(8) Alisha C. Pinkerton Farm, c. 1881. This lithograph of the Pinkerton farm is found in *Futhey & Cope*. *Futhey & Cope* included seven farms in their *History of Chester County* (1881)—a testament to the prosperity of the farms of Milford Mills.

FUTHEY & COPE FARMS

Futhey & Cope, authors of the comprehensive *History of Chester County* (1881), felt it was important to include a list of Chester County's "finest" homes. Today their criterion of selection is a paragon of the Victorian ideal of promoting the "hearth and home." They considered the age of the residence ("venerable structures, whose roof-tree has sheltered many generations"), setting, "ornate style, commodious size, or modern adornments." Most of all, the home had to reflect the "variety of interests" of its owner.



(8) Alisha C. Pinkerton Farm, c. 1920's. When these photographs were taken, the farm belonged to Elmer Barclay Watters. Watters purchased the farm in 1924. He was a highly respected farmer who worked nearly 110 acres of land and had a dairy of 15–20 cows. This particular photograph is of the front of the house.

Photograph courtesy of Anna (Watters) Powers

Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley,
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

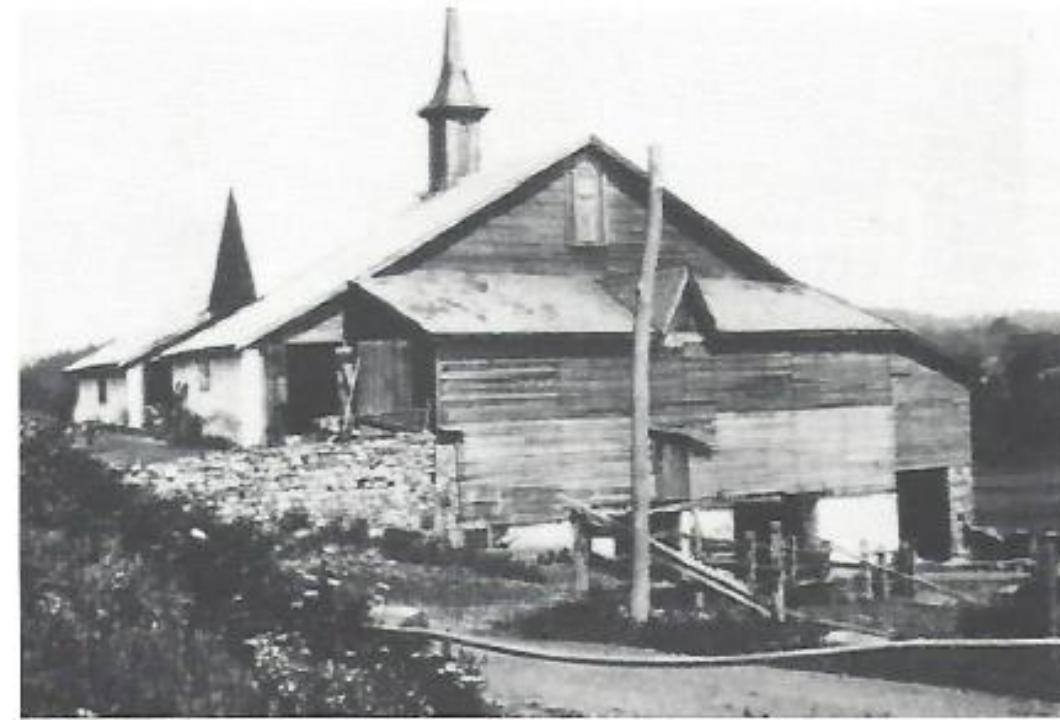
The fact that the Marsh Creek Valley had seven homesteads listed in *Futhey & Cope* reveals a great deal about the area's prosperity and beauty. The owners of these homes were either dairy farmers or mill owners. In addition to C. C. Moore and his brother Thomas M. George S. Pinkerton (8) Samuel McClure (35,36), Dr. Joseph McClure's widow Henrietta, (1), James M. and Samuel B. Dorlan (38) were featured.



(1) The Dr. Joseph McClure Mansion, c. 1960's. This photograph is a sad visual epilogue to the mansion—once one of the finest showplaces in Chester County. *Courtesy Paley Library, Temple University*

Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

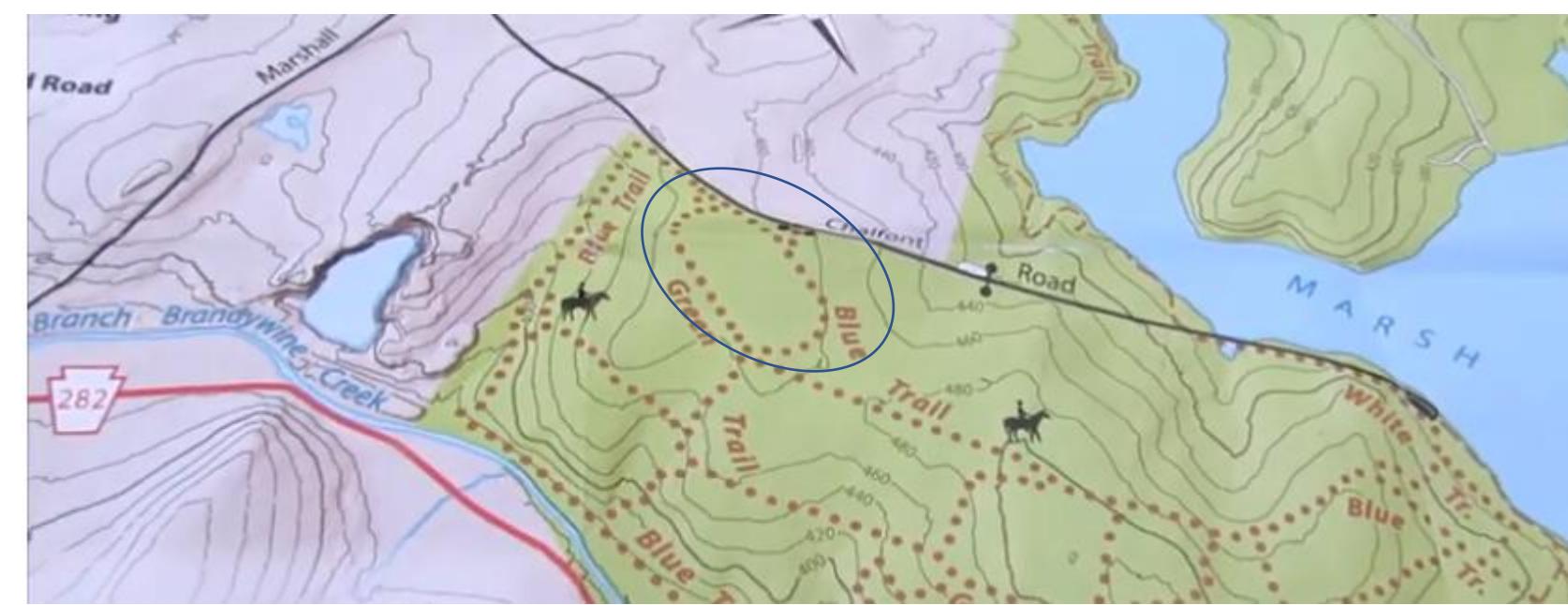


(14) The Popjoy Barn, c. 1900's. This unusual barn was, unfortunately, taken down some years ago. It is unique in its spiked cupola and unusual architectural lines.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BShbi0I_PFi

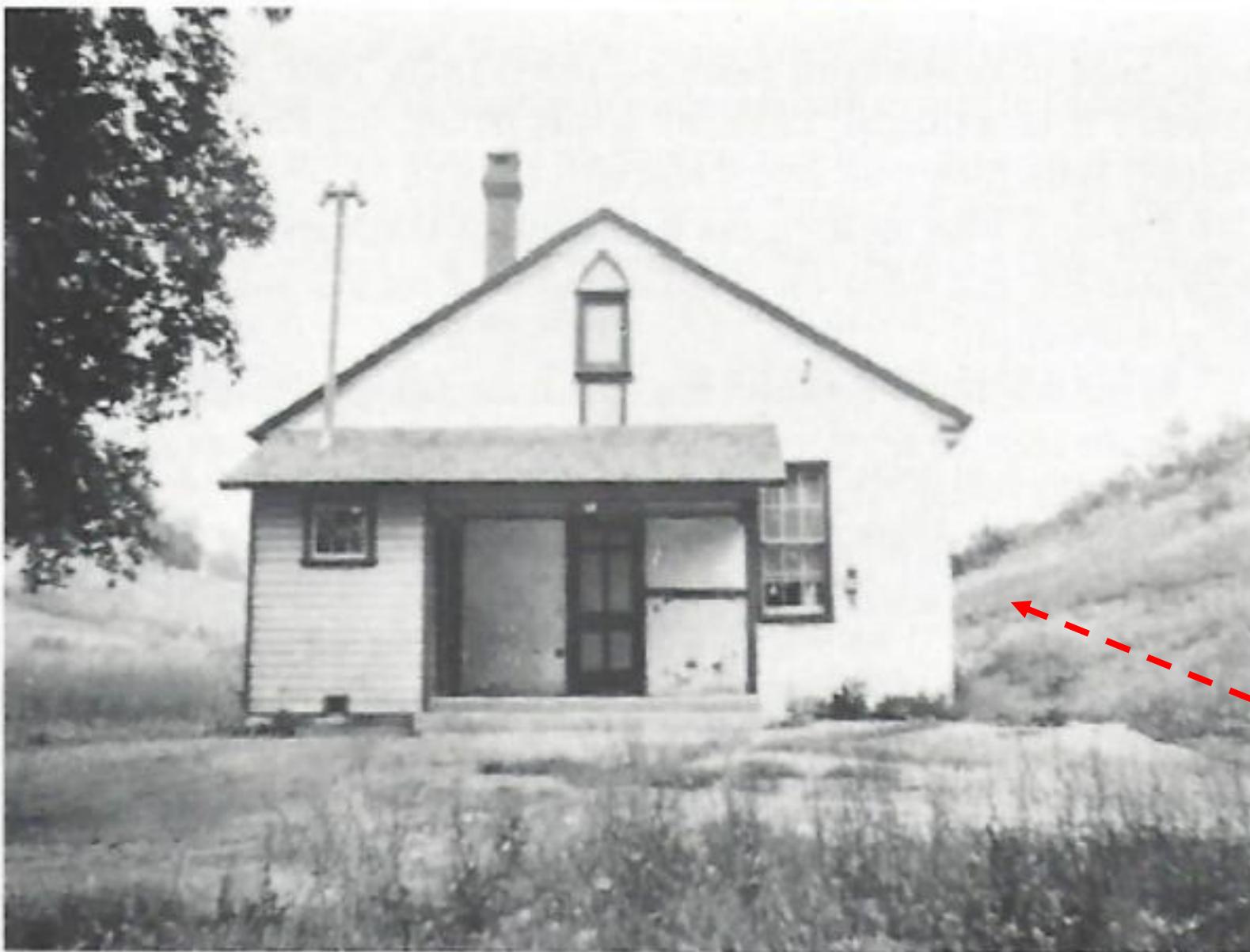




Gutherie (sp)
barn / farmhouse &
outbuilding ??







Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



(27) Montrose School House, c. 1940's. Montrose School was built in 1863, and at its peak had an attendance of twelve girls and seven boys. It was situated almost exactly where the Marsh Creek Dam was built.

Photograph courtesy of Bobby Davis

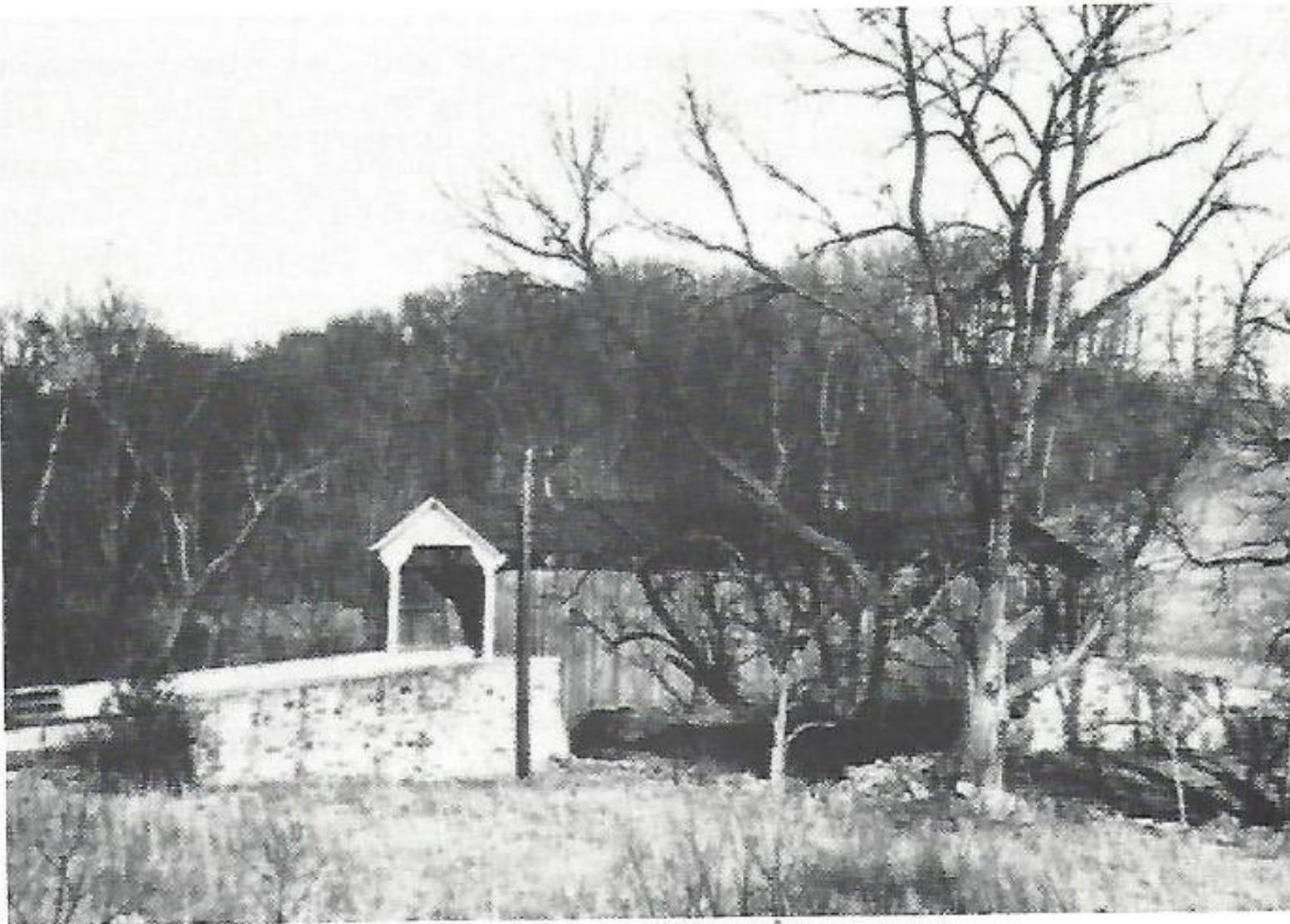


The “floor” of the earthen dam was constructed by boring sixty foot holes in the bedrock and filling them with high pressured cement. As a ecological measure, the Brandywine Valley Association requested the installation of the control tower, which served to monitor the release of water from three different levels. *Courtesy of the Brandywine Valley Association*



https://c4395ced-a-62cb3a1a-s-sites.googlegroups.com/site/marshcreekstateparkhistory/history/Construction%20Marsh%20Creek.JPG?attachauth=ANoY7cpj1JT43utnY1G-geoybXcNswKjyjNMTwgDZjPt16AXMGCeHX3OKXqzsG-9b9su_r3QOW7AbD57FX96h1KoH-pEern0apaS8rDRZ84XsKkN-8hKz0TUNTrjTxaLlsO-aJrSYdyg7LKqGQ5M4fief5VPUEnHyvXIRiM-fCAmzxEgXAxyseNbKMe9fWHbdHHBn85xjTckA7RYL316vxqjc6QgfiuRvk5dTrQL_tOfekzjMor8OvyMz75f5UWuJHNI8xssas6&attredirects=0





Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman

(26) **Larkin's Bridge**, c. 1930's. Erected in 1854, the bridge was named after the Larkin family, who operated a grist mill for thirty-five years in Milford Mills. It spanned sixty-five feet over Marsh Creek. The bridge was rebuilt in 1881. In 1972, Larkin's Bridge was moved to its present location in an open field (though an inaccessible site) in the northwest section of the Marsh Creek State Park.

Courtesy of Walter Eppehimer



Moving the Larkin Covered Bridge to a location above Marsh Creek Lake. The bridge was moved again in recent years and is now located in Eagle, Pa.

Source:

The Story of Milford Mills and the Marsh Creek Valley;
Catherine Quillman & Stuart Quillman



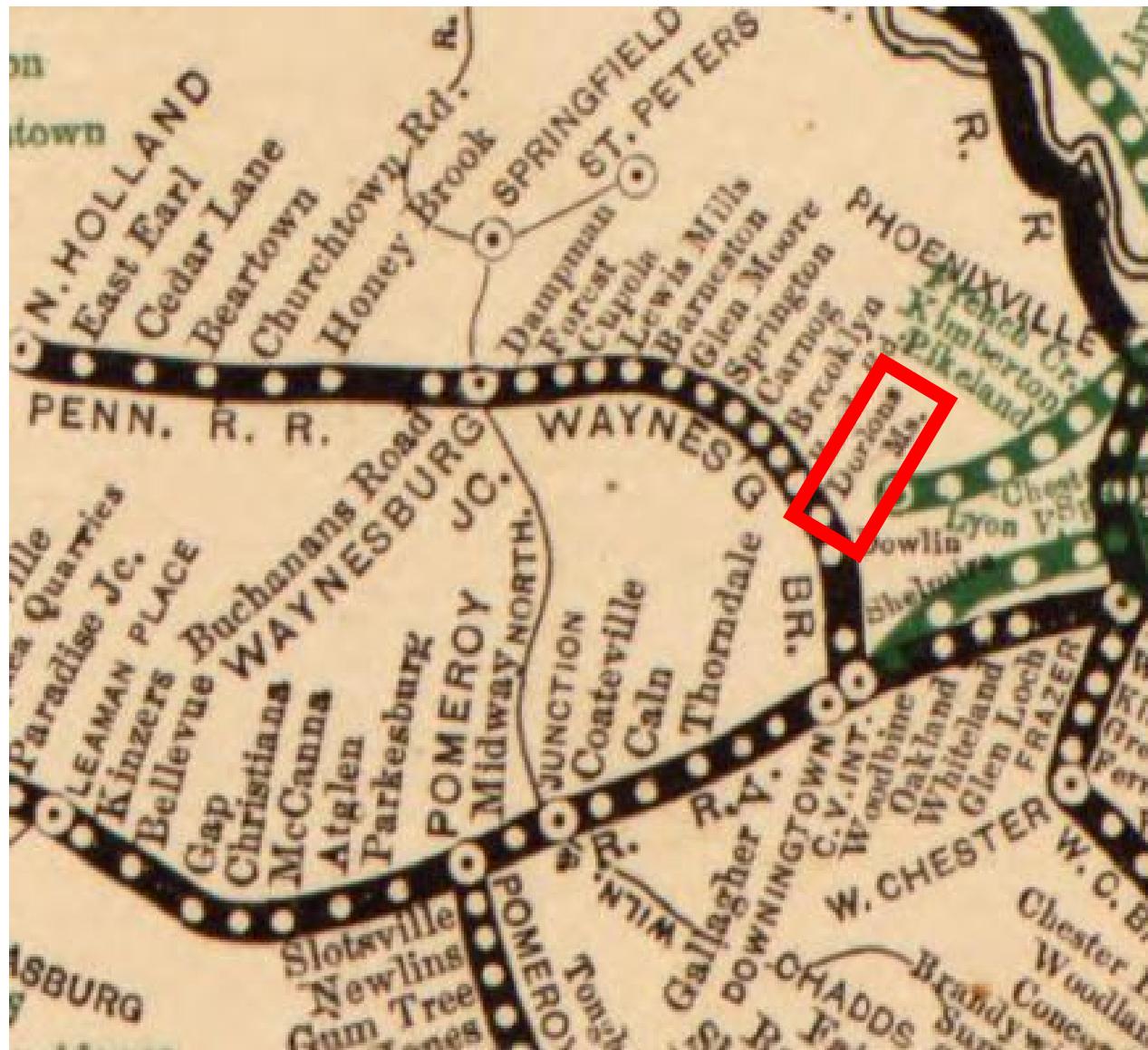
A few of more than 70 barns, outbuildings, and homesteads that were razed during the pre-Lake construction.

Slide Summary: UUT –Villages, Maps , & Historic Resources	slides
Overview – Key Events, Images, Maps, Boundaries, Settler Sources, Energy & Movement	
Historic Maps	
Historic Byers Station	
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Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	
Dorlans Mill	117 -- 130
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	

Dorlans
Mill
Mill,
Bridge &
Residenc
e
Artist
interpretation



RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. DORLAN, EAST BRANDYWINE



Map of the
PENNSYLVANIA, READING and
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROADS,
And their Connections.

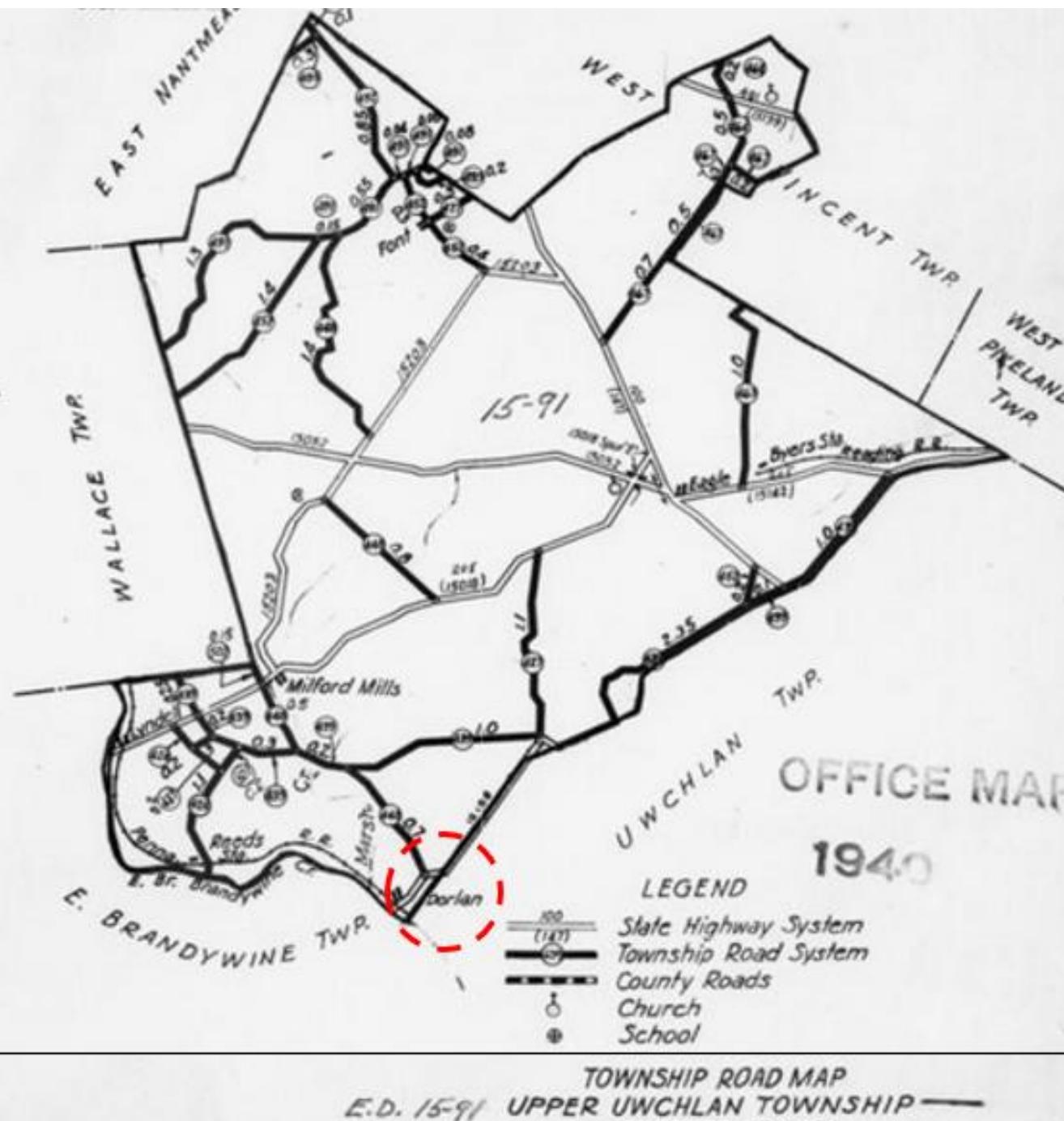
Published by R. H. ALTER, 311½ Walnut St. Philadelphia.

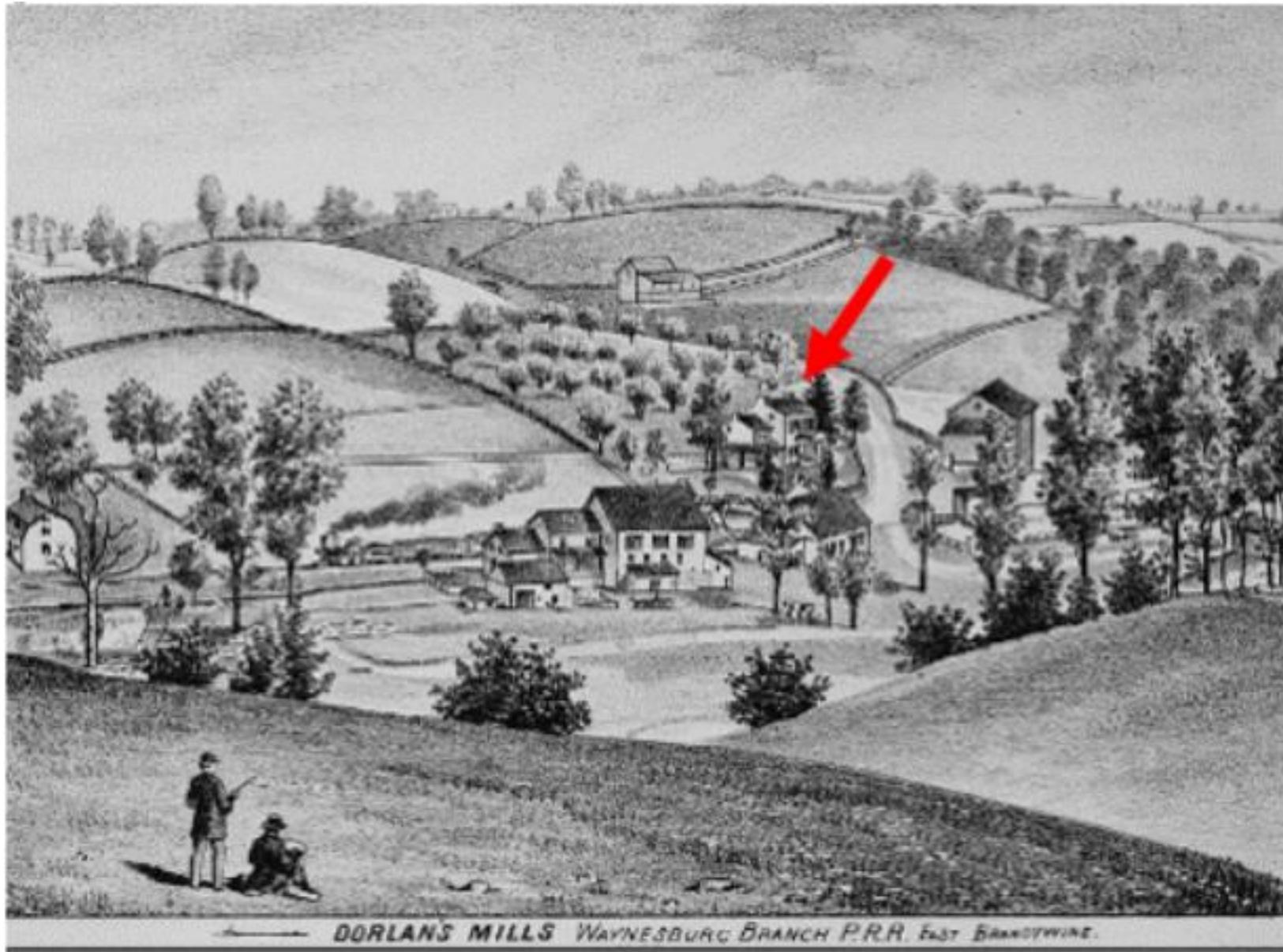
1884.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

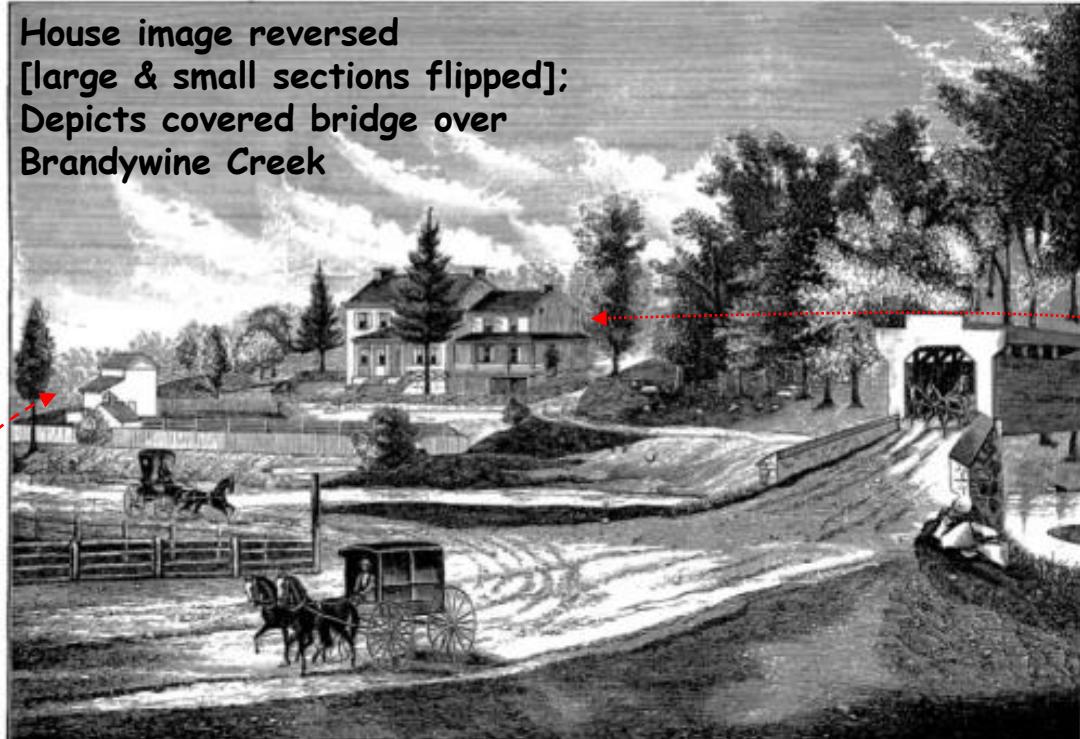




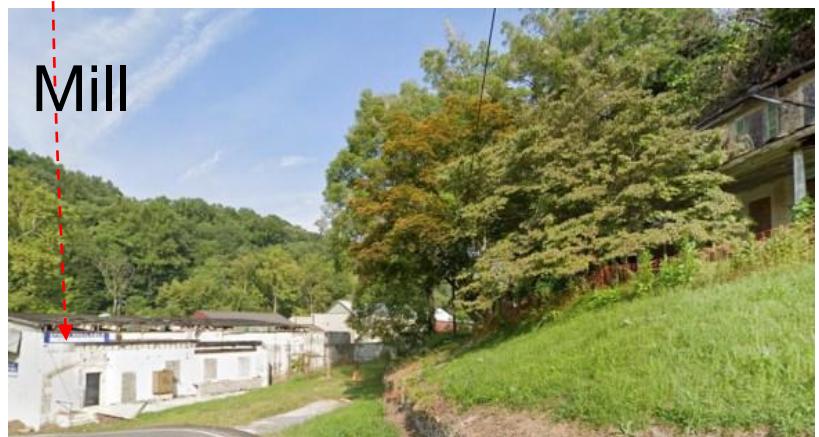
Date Stone
1848
[upper eave]

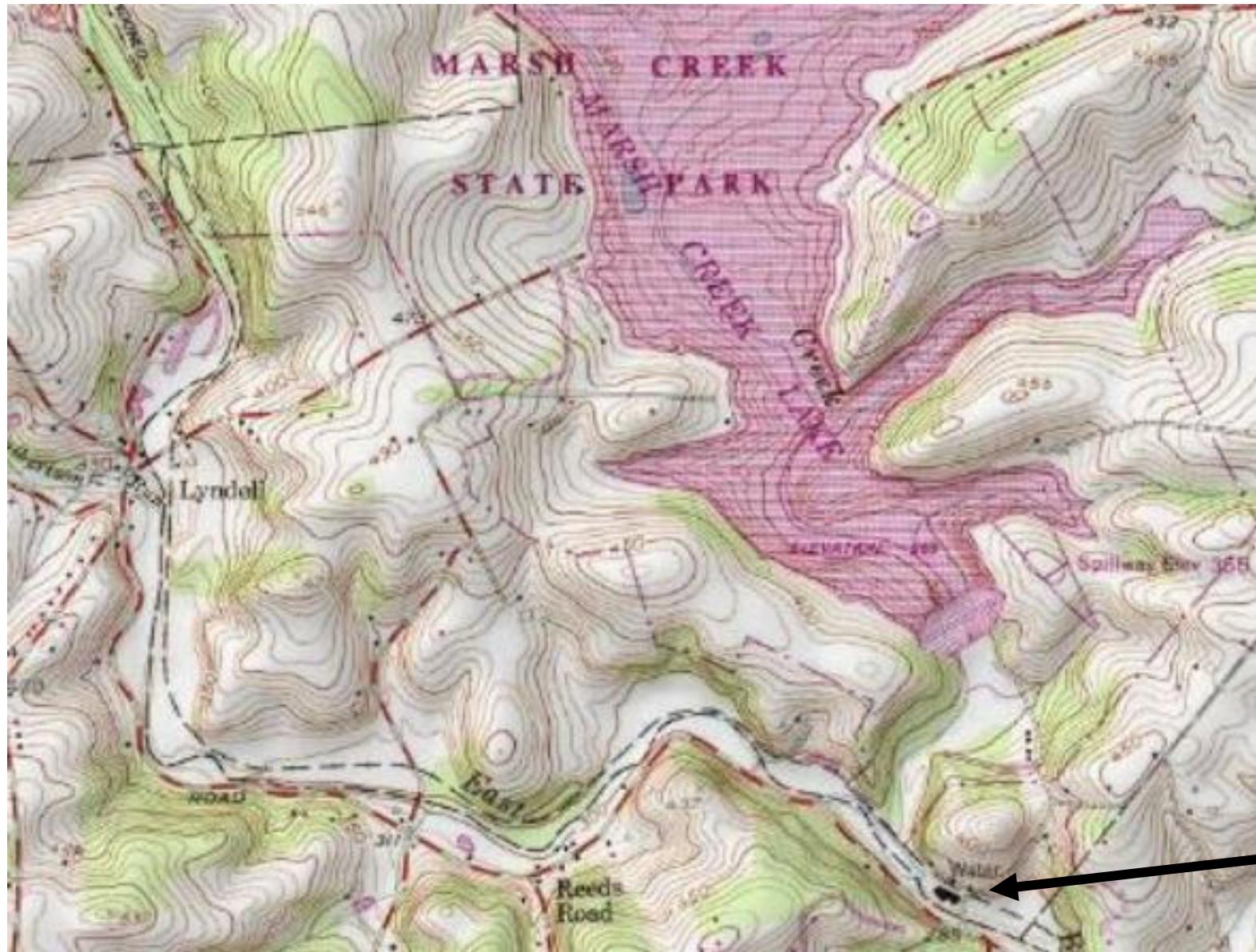


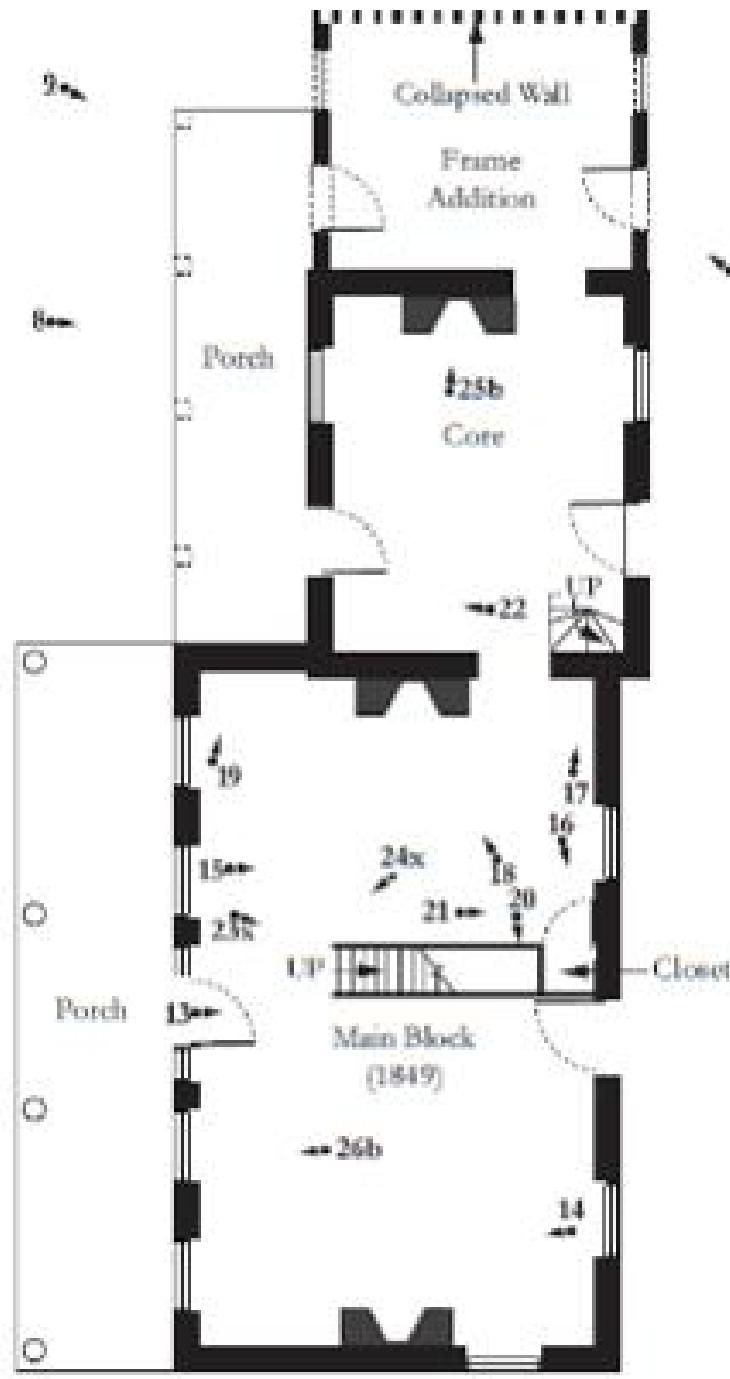
House image reversed
[large & small sections flipped];
Depicts covered bridge over
Brandywine Creek



Mill



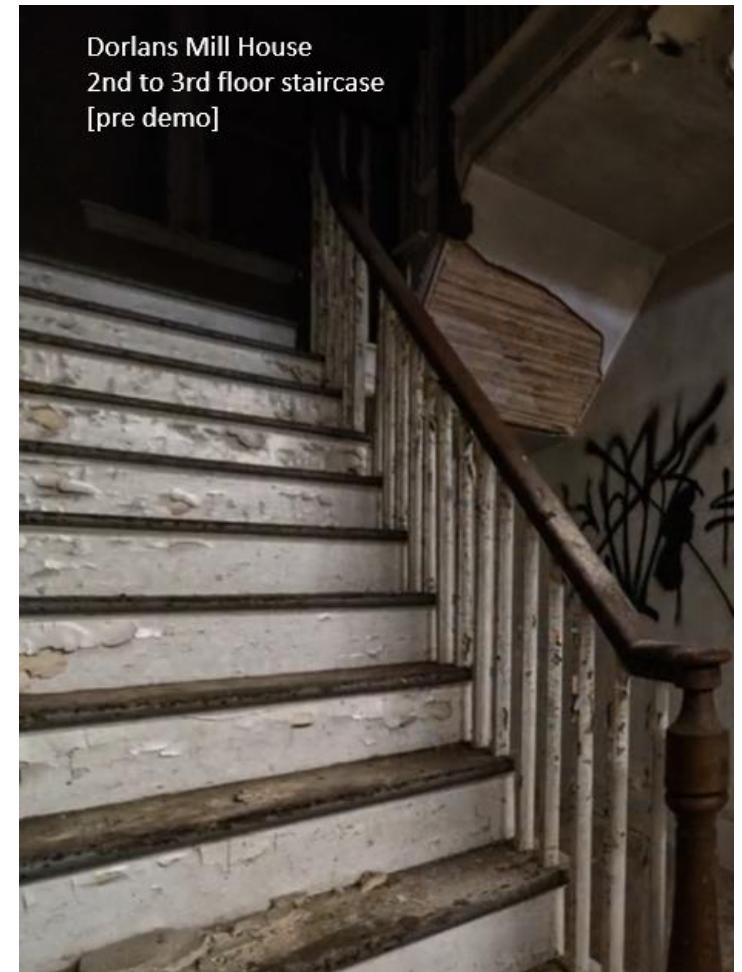
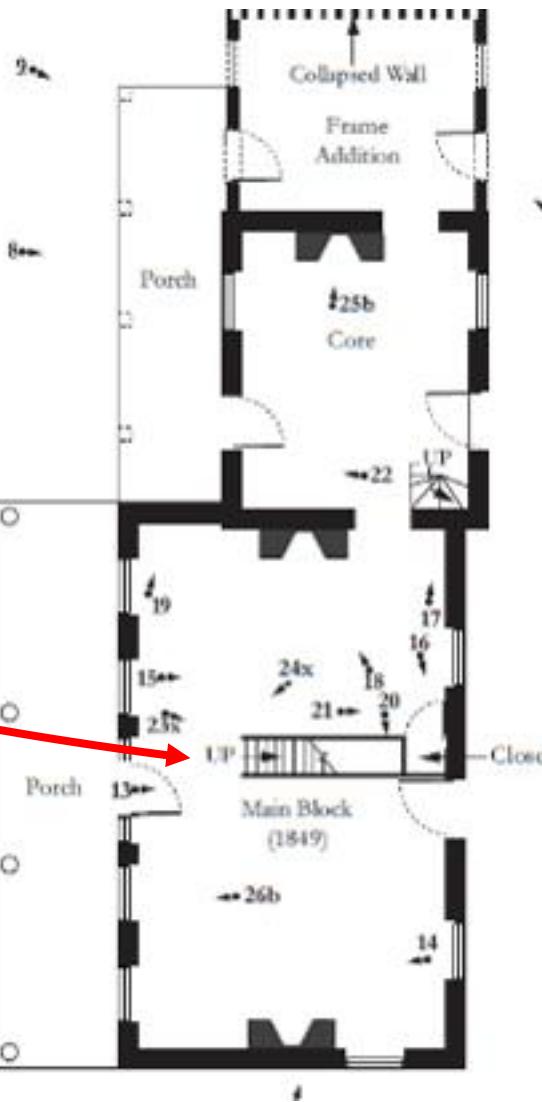






Dorlans Mill Miller House

- formal main house entrance
- 1st floor staircase



Dorlans Mill House
2nd to 3rd floor staircase
[pre demo]



Dorlans Mill
House
Demo day

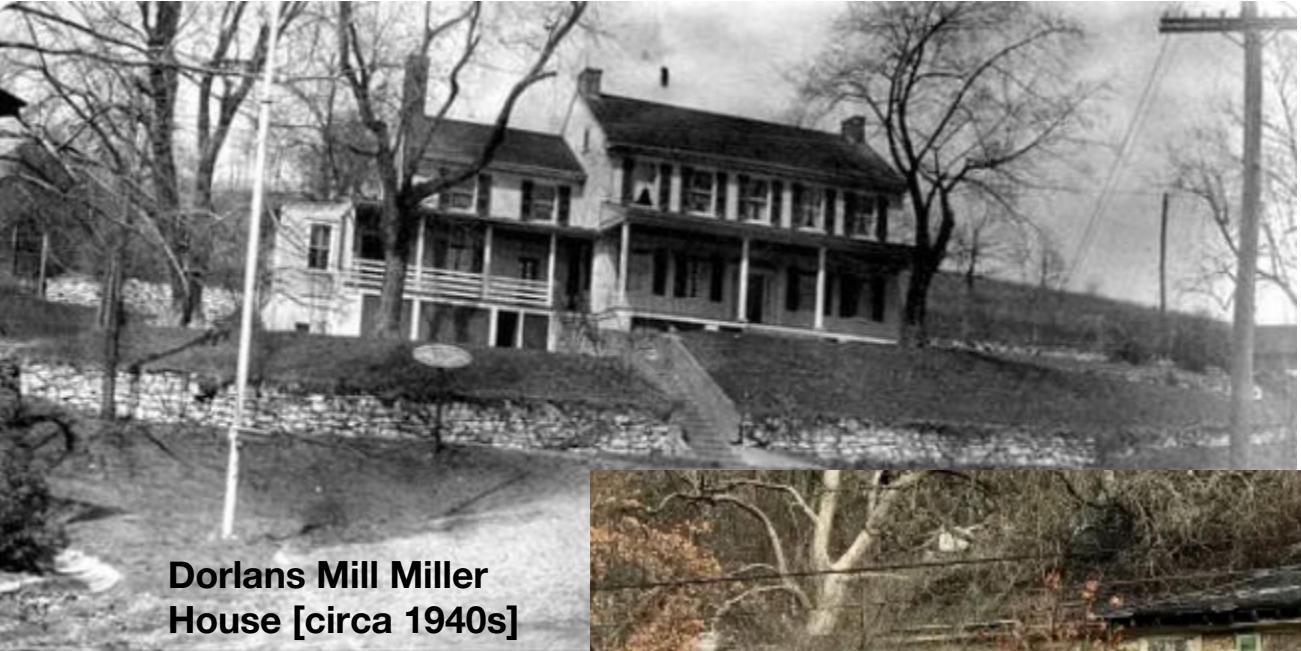




Using bucket to
'nudge' wall to
'dislodge'
datestone

Dorlan's
Mill House
Demo day

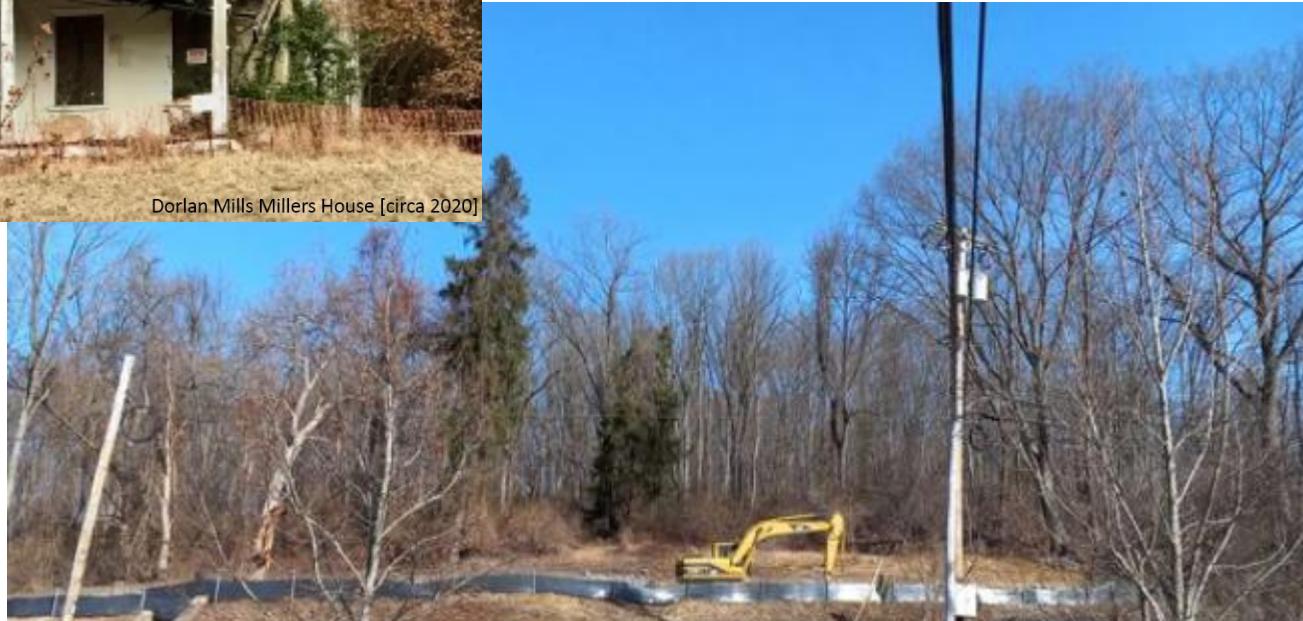




**Dorlans Mill Miller
House [circa 1940s]**



Dorlans Mill Miller House [circa 2020]



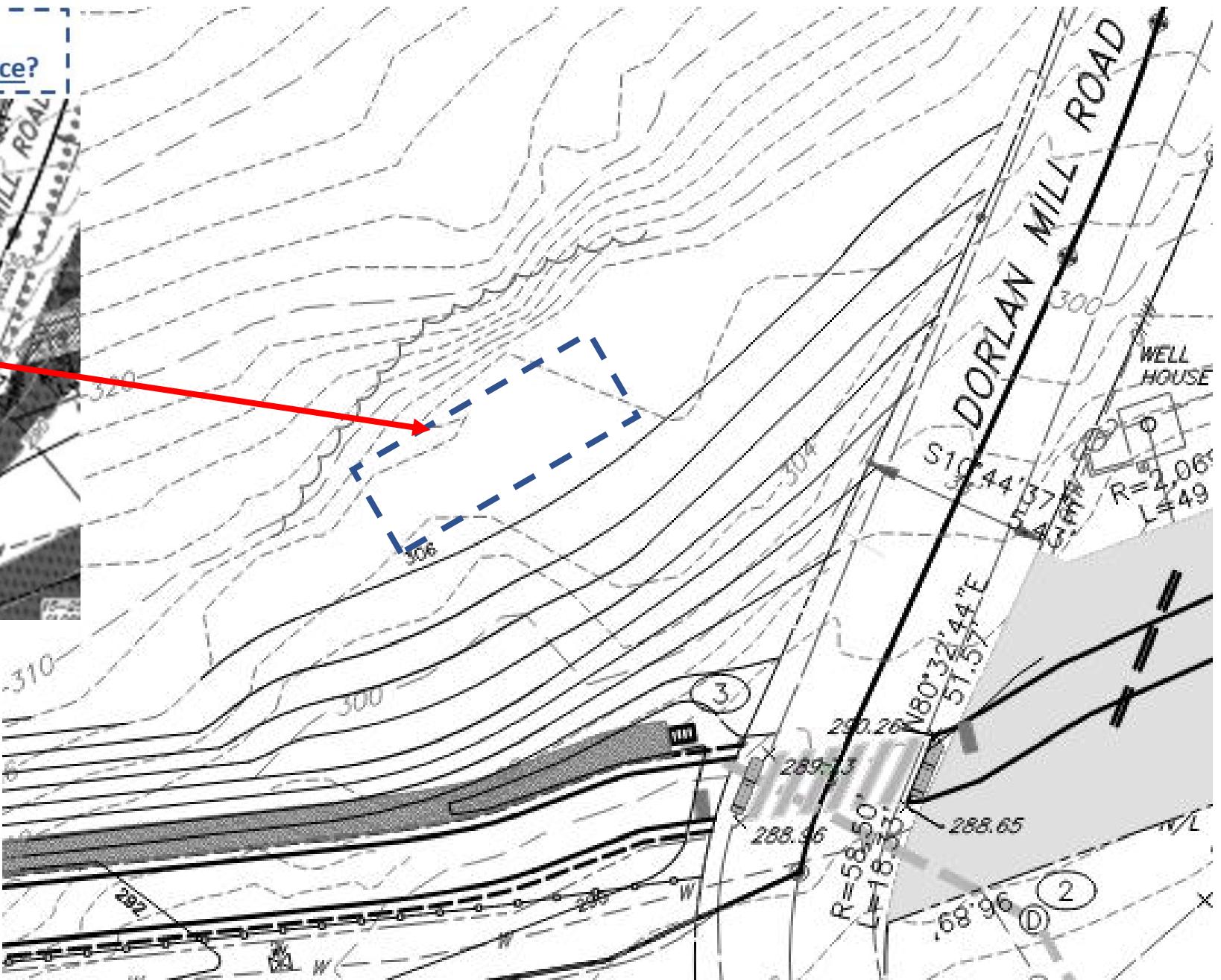
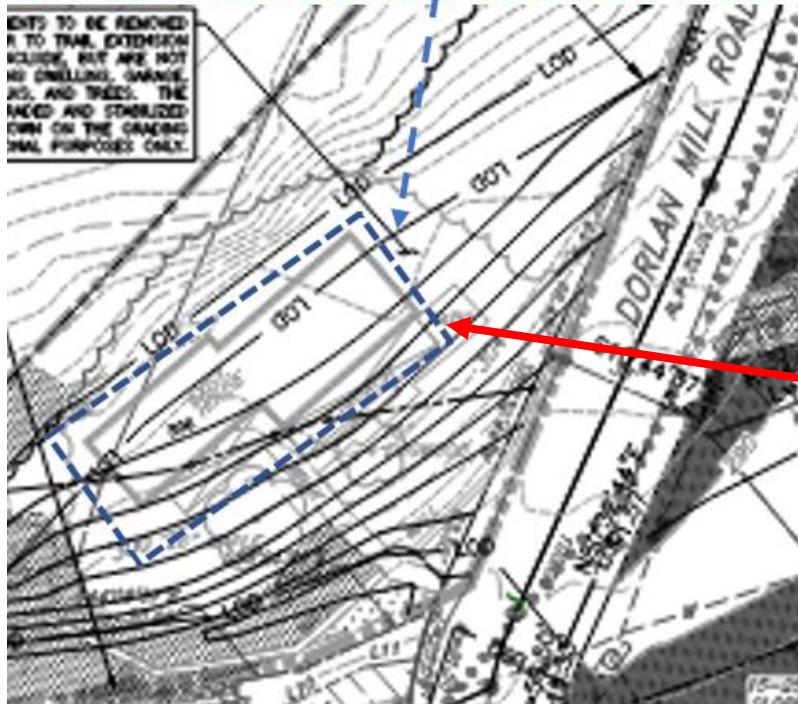


Imagine comparable foundation outline [approx 18-24 inches high], **re-created** to inform awareness and educate future generations –

Just as Dowlin Forge ruins do further south on the Struble Trail



What is result of discussion regarding
re-establishing outline of Historic Resource?



Slide Summary: UUT –Villages, Maps , & Historic Resources	slides
Overview – Key Events, Images, Maps, Boundaries, Settler Sources, Energy & Movement	
Historic Maps	
Historic Byers Station	
Eagle	
Font	
Lyndell	
Milford Mills – <i>under</i> Marsh Creek Lake	
Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	131 -- 135
Renovate / Restore example	

Historic Preservation Town Tours and Village Walks

August 3, 2023
UUT Historical Commission
Hosts “*Farm & Barn*” Bus Tour –
3 sites

- Upland Farm
- Fellowship Farm
- Whelen Farm



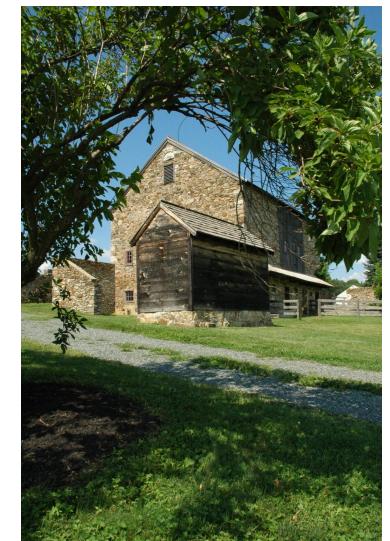
Upland Farm



Fellowship Farm



Whelen Farm



Slide Summary: UUT –Villages, Maps , & Historic Resources	slides
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Dorlans Mill	
Historic Commission <i>hosts</i> Local Farm Tour	
Renovate / Restore example	136 -- 137

Example – Historic Resource renovation / stucco removal

Residence; [off Milford Rd - w/in Preserve @ Marsh Creek]

