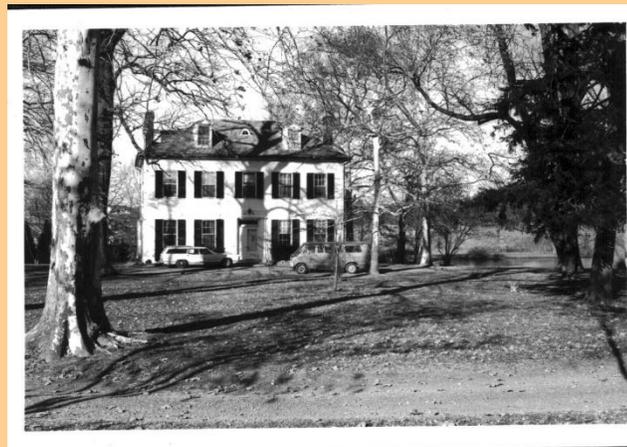
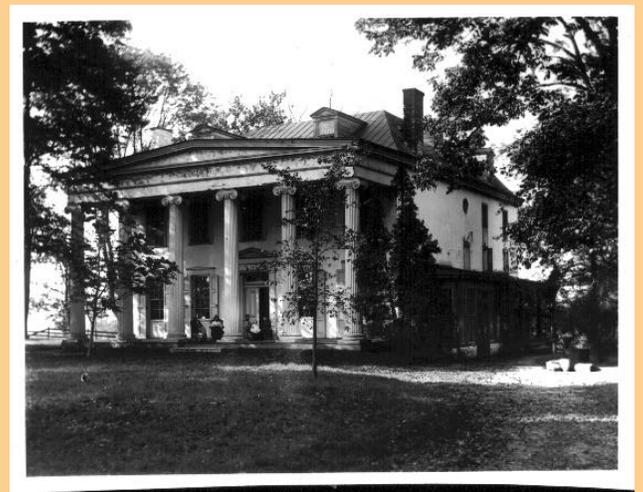
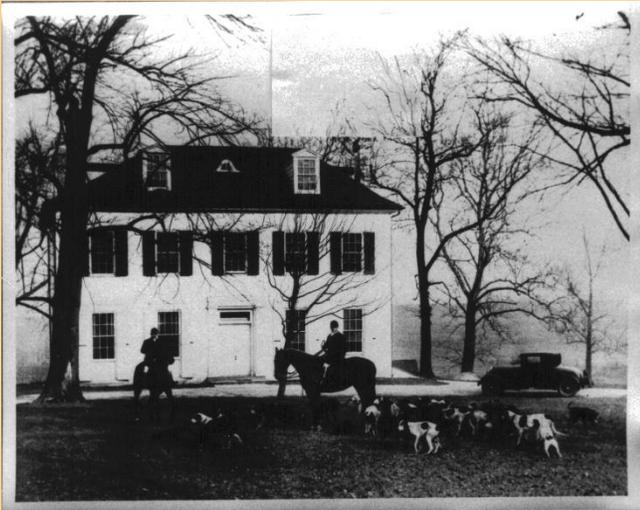


The following excerpts on historic homes and sites were compiled from survey forms from the PA Bureau of Historical Preservation, the 278th Northampton Commemorative New Millennium 2000 edition historic compilation by Virginia Geyer, the 1985 Winds of Change Pictorial History compiled by the Northampton Historical Commission and the Northampton Township Archives.

148 Gynn Lynn Drive – Nippes Farm, Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club- China Mission

The N.H. Nippes Farm has served as a farm, hunt club, China Mission home and as a private residence. Four buildings remain on the property: the manor house, barn, springhouse, and outbuilding. Prior to the 1900's a large, portico with ionic columns once graced the front of the building. According to local history, the Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club was begun in 1914 by Wharton Sinkler. Dogs were raised and trained to hunt fox.



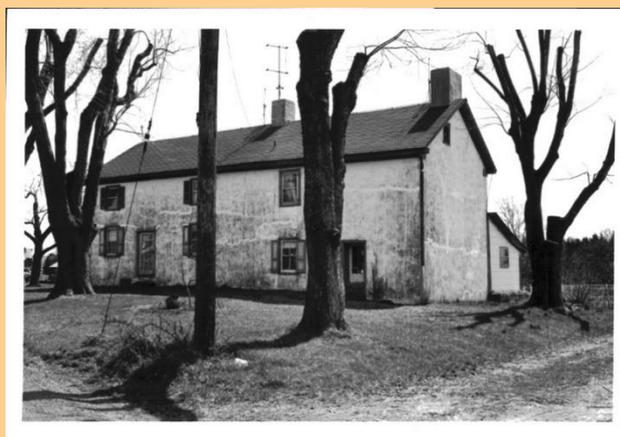
636 Jacksonville Rd. — Old Blacksmith House

During the mid- 19th century, this small house was located on a farm of 107 acres which was also situated a large stone house. The property was owned by the Hart family, who owned several farms in Northampton and Warminster from the 1840's- 1868. According to local history, the house is believed to be dated to the mid 1700's. It was a home of a blacksmith, located across the Jacksonville School, where the children came for water.



1451 Spencer Road- Dungan House

This property is c. 1780 and was owned by the Dungan Family for most of the 18th century. In 1797 the property was sold to John Thompson, a Northampton miller. According to the partition of Thompson's estate in 1800, the land which the house stood and surrounds totaled 193 1/3 acres, which was occupied by his son, Robert Thompson before later being sold to James Cornell in 1814, then to Josiah Tomlinson in 1848.



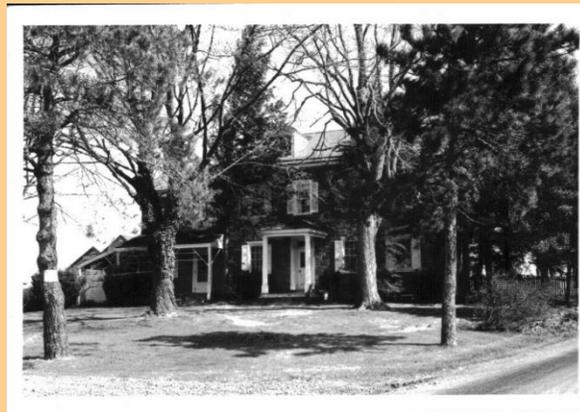
576 Sackettsford Road

Circa 1810 with the original stucco house, a large addition was added in the 20th century. Little information is known about this home other than it was historically associated with the adjoining farm (now a development). The house does, though, appear on the earliest maps of the Township and was owned by the Johnson family for much of the 19th century.



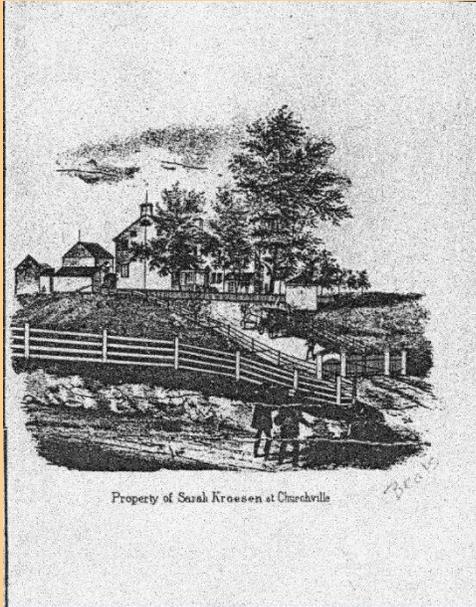
1486 Hatboro Road William H. Slack Farm

William H. Slack purchased 134 acres on the north side of Hatboro Rd in 1826. This property was a fine example of a well-preserved gentleman's farmstead. His success in farming this land is related in the substantial stone farmhouse constructed in 1844. A stone datestone bears the construction date and Slack's initials. Before his death in 1863 Slack had accumulated 193 acres of land divided into three farms. The property was divided at auction and in 1863 George Hunt purchased 83 acres for \$ 8,747.81. his property remains in tact as a present-day farm.

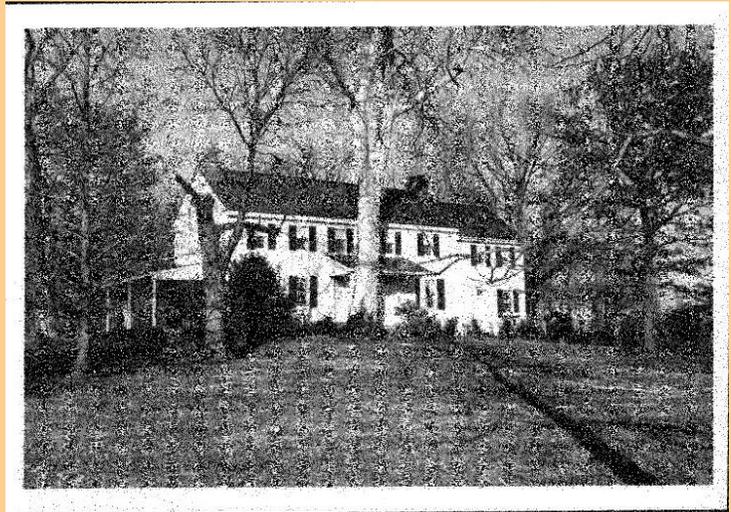


277 W. Bristol Road Carrellton - Sarah Kroesen Property

This property is a fine representation of 18th, 19th and 20th century additive architecture. The house is significant as home of a local farming family for over 100 years. The property, known as Carrellton, was the oldest remaining homestead of the Carrell family. James Carrell and Sarah Dungan were married. In 1711 James Carrell purchased 100 acres from his brother in law, Clement and Thomas Dungan. The acreage was later divided among Carrell's sons, James, Joseph and Jesse.



Carrell- Hull House- Sarah Kroesen House



130 Merry Dell Drive- Craven Farm

This old stone house is typical of an early Bucks County Farmhouse. Benjamin Jones, Esp. purchased the property in 1718. The inventory of his plantation, taken in 1748, shows it was a great working farm



with barracks, horses, cattle, pigs and "48 acres of green wheat in ye field." At his death, he owned this and another farm and willed on to his wife, in the event that she remarried. His wife's second husband, Henry Lott, was an organizer of the Northampton militia. The property was then sold to Giles Craven in 1789 and

the property stayed in the Craven family for the next 155 years.

130 Tanyard Road (9 Pond View) Cornell Farm aka Willow Bank Farm

This house was situated on a tract of 2,000 acres granted to Arthur Cook, a commissioner of state, by William Penn in April 1, 1686. This acreage as a square, bordered by Bristol Road, Billet (Hatboro Road) and the roads leading to Philadelphia (now Tanyard Road and Second Street Pike.) Arthur Cook was among the many English Friends who either came to America with William Penn or on about that time. Although he is listed among the original owners in the Holmes Map of 1681, he never resided in Northampton. Cook was quite active in public affairs and upon his death in 1698, left the original 2,000 to his wife Margaret and son, John who sold 1,000 acres to Clement and Thomas Dungan in 1699. They in turn sold 250 to brother Jeremiah Dungan in 1711, with the farm being reduced in size. The farm was sold to Gilliam Cornell in 1848 and the family owned it until the late 1970's.



315 Tanyard Road - Joseph Addis House

The history of this house is difficult to trace. The first deed was recorded approx. 1776 and recites the transfer of land from Charity Bennet, widow of William, and their children, the eldest, Isaac. The structure appears to date circa 1850, however, it seems like a portion of the "mansion house" dates pre-1797. A map of Northampton shows Joseph Addis as the owner of the property with the house and barn of the present location. The property remained in the Addis family until 1890.



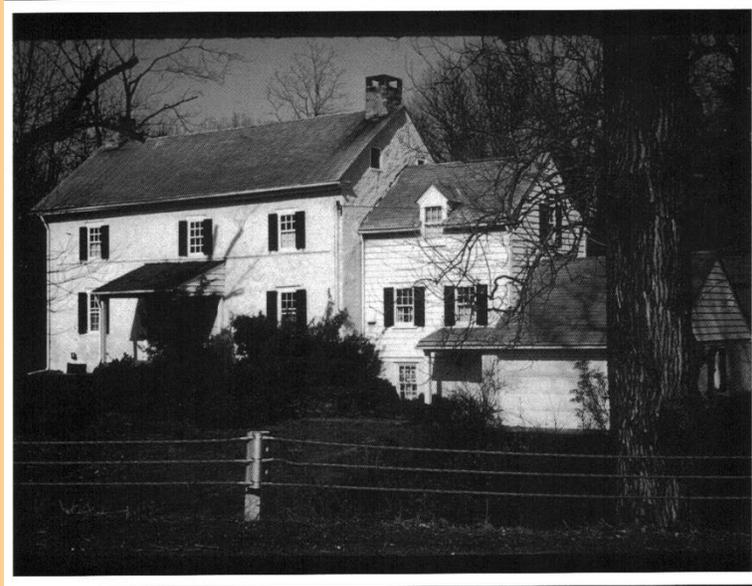
1925 Second Street Pike - Hip Roof House

The John Thompson House is a stone two story dwelling said to date to 1751. It is known as the John Thompson House after its most distinguished owner and resident who was the first sheriff of Bucks County under the American Flag (1777-79). He was a wagon master for Washington's army for several years during the Revolution. Born in Ireland in 1726, Thompson emigrated to Pennsylvania at the age of 14 and lived in the house until his death in 1799. For many years he was a miller and owner of a grist mill which stood on the Neshaminy Creek near the Chain Bridge which crosses the creek about 300 yards north of the Thompson House.

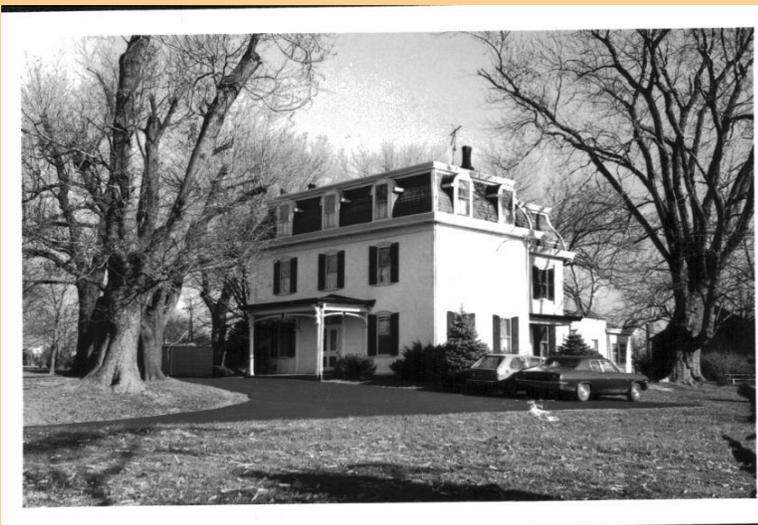


21 Second Street Pike Abraham Cornell House

Establishing a date of construction of the Abraham Cornell house proved difficult. The house sits on land deeded by William Penn to Job Howell in 1684, with first mention of the property with a deed in 1731 to James Heaton who later sold 167 acres to Abraham Bennet. Bennet, in 1747, sold parts of the acreage to Nathaniel Davis, then passing land to Willhelmos and Gilliam Cornell. The description of the residence as a "mansion house" and the size and form of the present house, seems to suggest that Abraham Cornell built the house between 1785 and 1804.



113 Second Street Pike John Dungan House

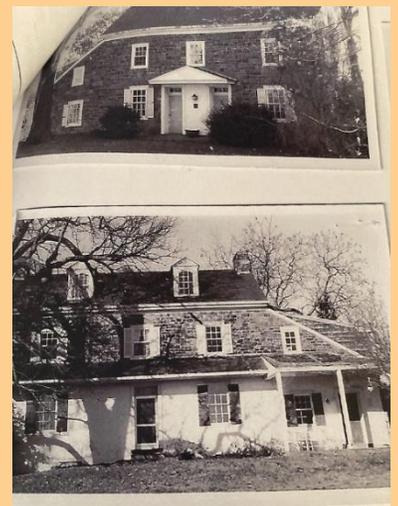


The house sits on land deeded by William Penn to Job Howell in 1684. In 1894, 84 acres of land, including the house, was transferred to from Abraham Cornell to Isaac Edwards, the mansion house likely being the Cornell House. The house was later owned by David Fetter and eventually his wife, Mary Dungan, upon his death. Mary Dungan was the daughter of John Dungan and she owned the land with her mother until 1913.

569 Bustleton Pike- Herzog's Corner- Willow Mill Complex - Leedom House Mill

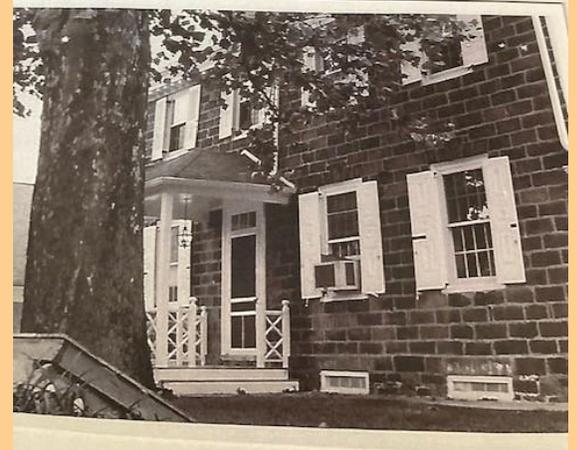
Willow Mill is a complex of historic buildings located at what is referred to as Herzog's corner. The complex, on the National historic registry in 2002, consists of the Shaw-Leedom House, a spring house and smoke house and the Howard Sager House with a wagon house and grist mill. The builder/ owner of the Joseph Shaw Mill House (later known as the Shaw-Leedom House) was the original Shaw Mill, named after Joseph Shaw who died before the American Revolution. Then the property in 1761 was purchased by Richard Leedom, a prominent citizen and owner of the Black Bear Tavern (later called the Spread Eagle Inn). The mill was bought for Leedom's son, William, to run.

The mill was built by John and Joseph Shaw and Cornelius McKinney in 1739 on 29 acres purchased from Isaac Pennington and William Buckman. The grist and saw mill were one of eight along the Neshaminy Creek and tributaries along Northampton. The Shaws operated the mill for three generations before selling to Richard Leedom in 1792. Leedom expanded the mill around 1800, including grinding of plaster (of paris), a common thing to grind various products as well as grain. The Shaw-Leedom house was built about 1800, with the adjacent stone spring and smoke house about the same time. The Willow Mill was built around 1840 with the Sager House built in 1847.



905 Second Street Pike Twin Trees a.k.a Richard Leedom House

This home, also known as Twin Trees, was built in two sections during the eighteenth century and was the home of Richard Leedom. Richard Leedom Sr., a Northampton resident in the mid-1700s, owned a store and a grist mill as well as the Black Bear, a tavern located at the intersection that we know as Bustleton Pike and Second Street Pike. The village was actually known as Leedomville for a period of time. Leedom lived in quarters above the tavern; however, in 1779 he purchased a small house located across the street on Second Street Pike. He expanded the original house by building a beautiful two-story fieldstone structure, as well as additional buildings including a wagon house, smoke house, grain and outhouse. The original home is thought to have been built circa 1740 to 1760 by a Quaker carpenter named Isaac Watson. It is believed that The Committee of Correspondence held meetings in this house prior to the drawing up of the U.S. Constitution. It is also thought to have housed a general store and it was probably the site of Richboro's first Post Office. There were two buttonwood trees in the side lawn and a pair of chestnut trees in the front lawn, doubtlessly leading to the property being known as Twin Trees. On June 5, 1975, Twin Trees was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Twin Trees



MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING SOUTH



MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING WEST



Richard Leedom Sr., a Northampton resident in the mid 1700s, owned a store and a grist mill as well as the Black Bear, a tavern located at the intersection that we know as Bustleton Pike and Second Street Pike. The village was actually known as Leedomville for a period of time. Leedom lived in quarters above the tavern; however, in 1779 he purchased a small house located across the street on Second Street Pike. He expanded the original house by building a beautiful two story fieldstone structure, as well as additional buildings including a wagon house, smoke house, grainery and outhouse. The original home is thought to have been built circa 1740 to 1760 by a Quaker carpenter named Isaac Watson.

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On June 5, 1975, Twin Trees was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, our nation's catalog of historically and architecturally significant sites and structures. Entry upon the National Register gives recognition to the historical and/or architectural merits of the structure.

The original section of the house was built of rough field stone as was common at the time. A large walk in fireplace containing a beehive oven for cooking and a door for the passage of firewood continue to be focal points in the keeping room. Built-in cabinetry and a large stone sink are also keeping room features of the old house. The second floor had two rooms. One room with a small fireplace is thought to have been the "borning room." Random width pine floor boards throughout the original house and its 1779 addition were hand hewn and secured with hand wrought nails.

The two story farmhouse addition built in 1779 has ceilings which reach a towering 9' 6". The first and second floors, connected by a beautiful wooden staircase, have two rooms on each side of a center hall. Eight fireplaces are in this addition totaling ten in the entire historic structure. The deep basement provided cold storage and there is also a cold vault outside for food preservation.

A ladder in the attic gave access to a door in the cedar roof in case of fire. Scorched timbers in the basement would suggest that there was a fire at some point, not uncommon due to the numerous fireplaces needed to heat homes of that period.

All of this history lives behind the walls of the Campbell and Thomas Funeral Home in Richboro.



1269 Second Street Pike Bennet-Search House

Portions of the Bennett Search House has been standing in Richboro for over 300 years. The home, also referred to as Hampton Hill, houses significant history. In 1687 Abraham Bennett, a Dutch settler, purchased several acres of land, selling a portion of the land to cousin William Bennett, building the first section of the house around 1775. For over 4 decades, William, a blacksmith, his wife Charity and their 10 children resided in the home until his death in c. 1824. The Benett's are believed to be the earliest immigrants from Holland to settle in the Township. The house was owned by the Searches, through marriage, in the following years. The historic farmhouse has a unique past, including legends say that the Delaware Indians (Lenni Lenape) assembled between the wood shed and the wagon shed in the eighteenth century for the purpose of trading with the family and other traders. Inside the house there was found a stone arched way to one of the cellars, while excavations were being done, supporting the legend that the house may have been used as a hiding place for slaves on the Underground Railway. It is believed that a slave burial ground is located approximately two hundred yards north of the house.



1440 Newtown Richboro Road Spring Garden Mill c. 1892

Spring Garden Mill is a landmark on the way from Newtown to Northampton Township via Newtown-Richboro Road. The original mill was built in 1810 and destroyed by fire in 1862. For over a decade it stood empty until 1878 when a new proprietor restored and made improvements to the building, where it also became a sawmill. In 1919, George Tyler bought the property along with many other farms in what is known as Tyler State Park. He improved the mill and added a gas pump. The mill continued to operate as a feed and grain mill. In the 1970's the building was converted to a theater, now home to the Langhorne Players, and became a part of Tyler State Park. There was a covered bridge over the Neshaminy Creek that was built in 1872. A concrete roadway was built in 1930, however the covered bridge was washed away by the 1955 flood during Hurricane Diane.



Mill with Covered bridge

5 Churchville Lane

John Hillings erected this house from the lot purchased in 1812. The home was sold one year later to Thomas Bean. Not much has been noted of this house other than the date.



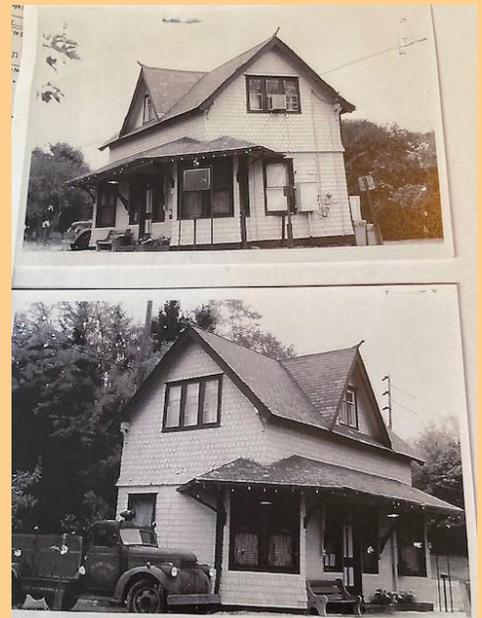
99 Bustleton Pike Whalon House

This house is circa 1875, however it has significant history all its own. From 1920 to 1953, all telephone calls in Northampton Township and some of the surrounding area) ran through this home located in Churchville. These calls were operated primarily by two sisters, Rose and Margaret Whalon. The Whalon Sisters were at their switchboards in 1921 during the horrific and fatal crash in Bryn Athyn. They continued to connect calls around the area, even though they knew that their sister was on the train that had crashed. They both received awards in honor of their service that day. Rose and Margaret were dedicated to their service- until the switchboard got to be too much for the two of them to handle. They knew each of their subscribers- over 1,000 of them- by just their voice. The sisters finally needed to hire help in the late 1930's. They answered questions for folks around the township, took messages for those who were away from home and even sent for help in times of emergency. In one particular case, one subscriber was prone to heart attacks. When the Whalon sisters noticed that they could not get in touch with her, they sent a neighbor to check in on the woman- and saved her life. In 1953, phone service transitioned to the dial system, and the switchboards at the Whalon home were removed and replaced with a simple, single telephone.

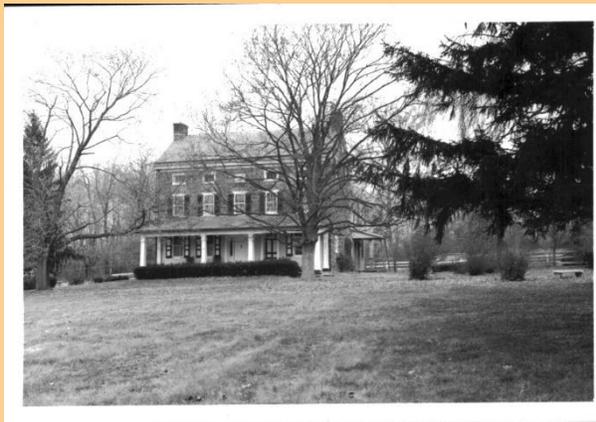


197 Knowles Avenue Churchville Railroad Station

The railroad first travelled through Churchville in 1878, causing the area to expand rapidly. Originally it was hoped that the train would continue on to New York City, but its terminus remained in Newtown. This station was built in 1891 and is identical to the Southampton Train Station. The station changed little since a post card of it was made in 1908.



5 Amity Way David Krusen (Kroesen House)



The datestone on the house notes David Krusen (aka Kroesen), 1850 and was the owner in the 190 acres and house on the maps of 1876 and 1889. By 1891 the acreage had been subdivided a number of times. The ancestry of David Krusen dates to Derrick Kroesen, Dutch descent, in the 18th century. The house was an excellent example of interpretive Greek Revival style.

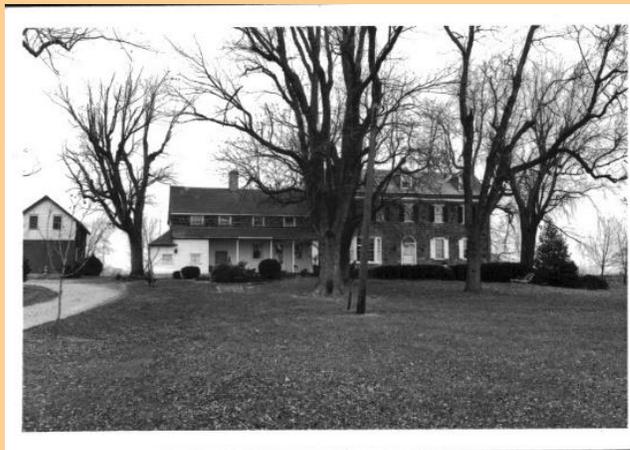
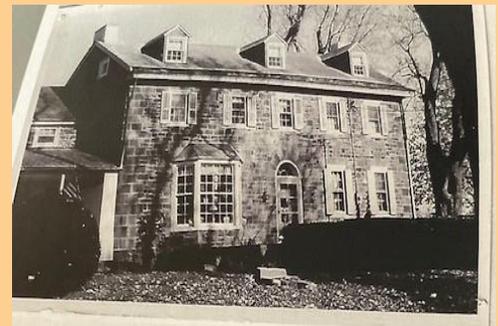
693 Lower Holland Road The Cornell Farm

The Cornell Farm has 3 datestones: 1790, 1832 and 1863. The Cornells, of Dutch descent, arrived in the Township during the mid-18th century. Many children of Cornell generations, Adrian, Gilliam, James C. and Theodore to name a few, settled in areas of Churchville and Holland. Adrian Cornell built a residence on the grounds of Villa Joseph Marie circa 1745. His great, great grandson Adrian later rebuilt



the residence in 1865 into a 12 bedroom mansion with a cupola. A smokehouse, dated 1747, remains on the grounds.

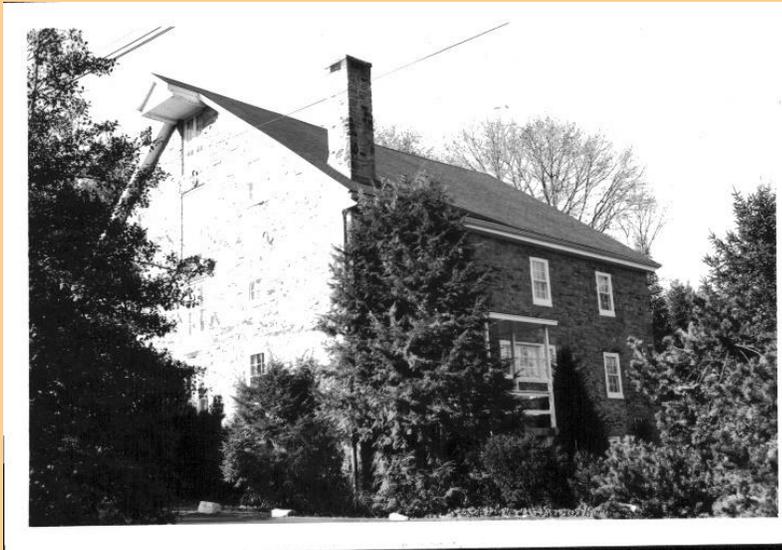
*The Cornell's were land owners throughout the township, owning vast properties. Their land, some which is now home to Villa Joseph Marie and farther to St. Katherine Drexel Schools, contained the mansion and farm houses. For location purposes on this GPS, information is referred for this address, as well as: 93 Vanderveer Avenue Cornell Mansion on old Cornell Farm- spring house



In 1848 James C. Cornell commissioned painter, Edward Hicks, to paint a picture of his prize-winning farm animals. The picture, *The Cornell Farm*, is displayed at the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C.

1672 Chinquapin Road Old Rocksville Mill

Dr. Hugh Tombs built this mill in 1773, purchasing water rights at the same time. His will of 1793 spoke of a mill "built in my own time." He was a doctor as well as a miller, serving in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War as both a soldier and doctor. Mill served during the war was probably supplying the army. Hugh Tombs was listed as a private and became a Colonel with 490 privates underneath him. The mill was then sold to the Jenks family, then to Joseph Morrison. Morrison was one of the more prominent citizens in Bucks County in the 19th century. He took active interest in the local militia and filled every commissioned position in the organization from captain to brigadier general. Morrison was a county commissioner in 1836 and served as Treasurer, recorder of deed and served over 15 years as an associate judge in the courts. Jenks sold the mill in 1871 however it was functional until the early 1900's.



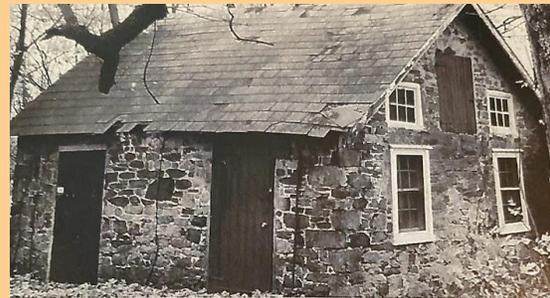
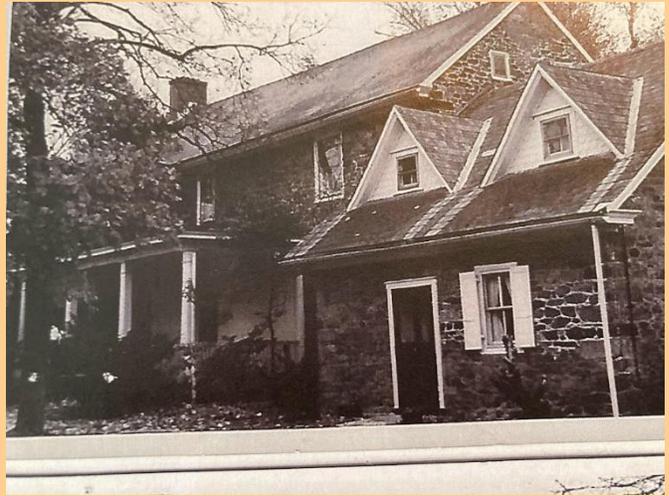
1677 Chinquapin Road Joseph Jenks House

The Joseph Jenks House, associated historically with the Hugh Thomas Grist Mill and tenant house features a datestone bearing the initials "J" and the date of 1799." The mill is dated to 1773. The land was deeded out of the Penn Family in 1690. In 1710, the deed transferred land to Robert Heaton, Jr from John Swift suggesting no buildings at he time. The land passed to Ezra Croasdale and then to Dr. High Tombs who sold to Jenks, believed to have built the house. In 1805 Jenks passed away leaving his two daughters the mill and tract of ground. Pass through the family and eventually to William Morrison.



404 Holland Road — Joseph Fenton House

The land was first settled by 1788 when Jacob Bennett, Sheriff, sold 221 acres to Joseph Fenton. Joseph Fenton Jr. was appointed by the Committee of Observation in 1776 to learn the manufacture of saltpeter in Philadelphia. In July 1776 he was appointed surgeon for the Flying Column attached to Washington's command. Upon his death in 1827, the property was occupied by his wife and later his daughter and son in law, Maria and Joseph Whithall. In 1875 120 acres was sold to Joseph Cornell.



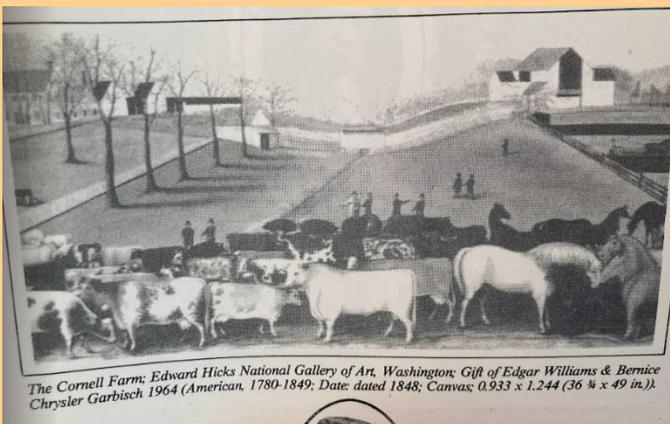
724 Buck Road John Webster Farm

John Webster, a Northampton miller, acquired his land in two separate transactions, on in 1834 at 25 acres for \$ 774.56 and three years later of 65 acres for \$ 3928.15 from Edward and Sarah Dyer. Webster build a large stone house at the center of the property and over subsequent years, erected numerous agricultural buildings. Though he was a miller by trade, tax records do not reveal that his milling business was moved here. The inventory at his death listed two grindstones, corn, oats and wheat in the wagon house including a large stone mansion, large frame barn, a hay house and ample stabling for stock, three barracks, two large wagons, corn cribs, hogs pen and smoke house. The property was sold in Orphan's Court after his death for \$ 10,768.75.

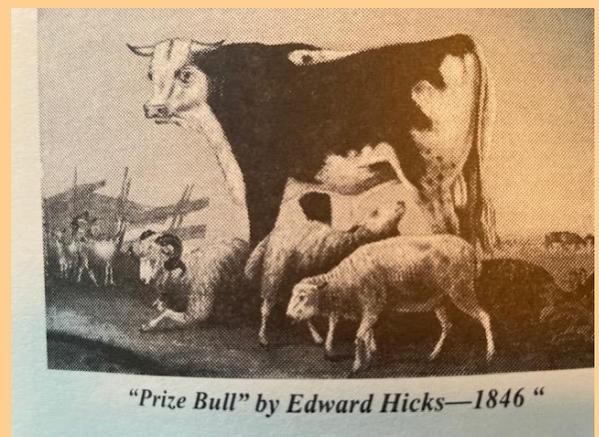


* 93 Vanderveer Avenue Cornell Mansion on old Cornell Farm- spring house

This location is said to be the exact site of the James Cornell Farm depicted in the painting, "The Cornell Farm" commissioned in 1848 by noted primitive artist, Edward Hicks. The painting features Cornell's prize-winning cattle. When Cornell passed away, the painting was worth \$20 for inventory purposes. It now hangs in the National Gallery in Washington DC.

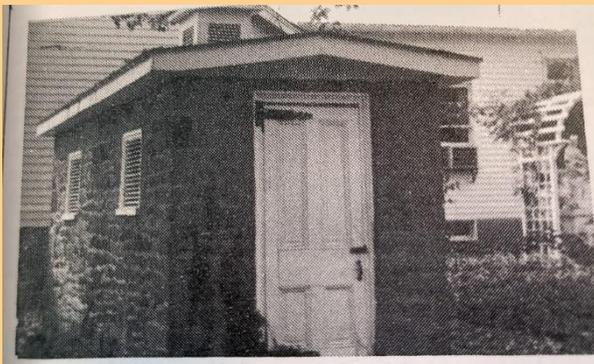
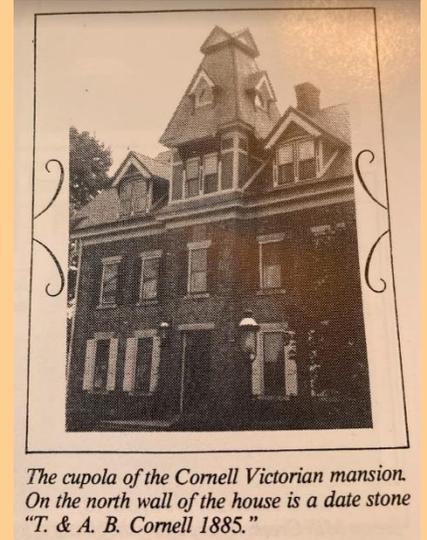


An exhibit of Hick's paintings in various museums in Philadelphia and Bucks County brought ot light another Hick's painting of Cornell's blue ribbon winner, "Prize Bull. "



James C. Cornell's son Theodore brought his new bride to the farm. In 1885, Theodore replaced the farm house with a stylish Victorian Mansion, adding a cupola a trifle higher than the one built by his cousin, Adrian.

Today, the mansion and the original springhouse are part of Windmill Village, behind St. Katherine School in Holland.



*The Cornell family landholdings, some, which is now home to Villa Joseph Marie and farther to St. Katherine Drexel Schools, contained the mansion and farm houses. For location purposes on this GPS, information is described for this address as well as: 693 Upper Holland Road – Cornell House.

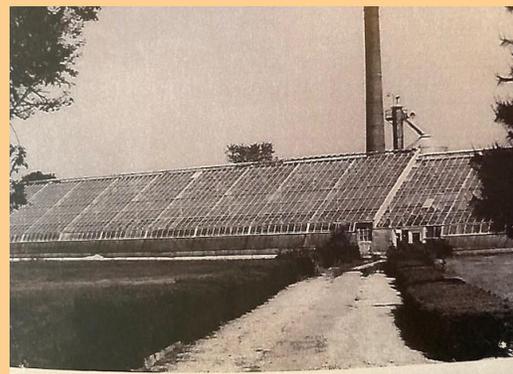
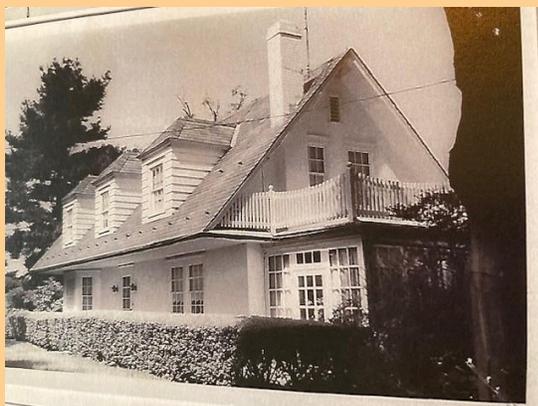
72 Lempa Road David Feaster House

Circa 1764, the Feaster House is a significant example of a late 18th century stone house. According to a deed record from 1785, David Feaster bought 400 acres from Anne Leffert and her three sons. However, this contradicts the datestone of the house of 1764 which possibly commemorates another event than the building of the house. David Feaster was described as a prominent Northampton farmer and member of the Dutch Reformed Church. It is said that later Aaron Feaster wanted something more elegant for the twelve-room stone house and imported red bricks from England in 1812, adding granite posts to the home as well. The Feaster family was known as some of the best farmers in Bucks County, winning prizes for their livestock at shows in the Bucks County Agricultural Society.



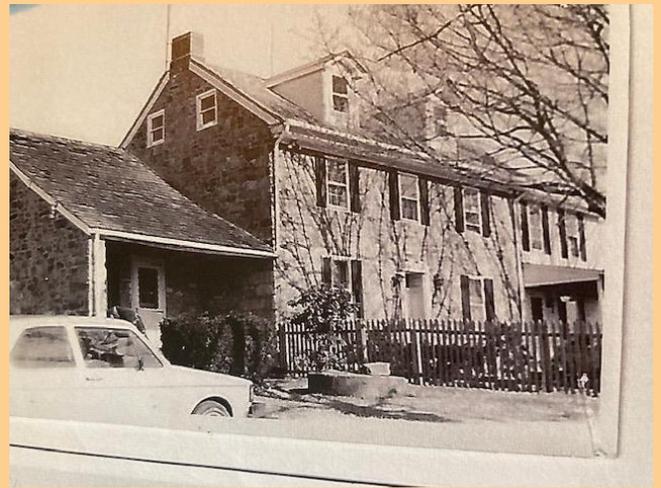
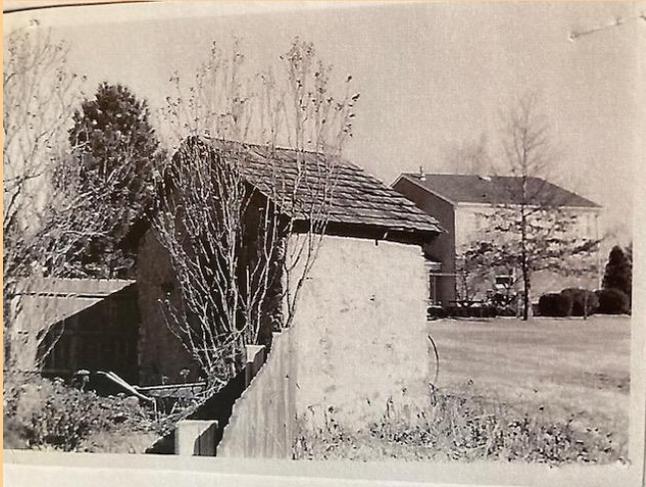
1185 Buck Road St. Leonard's Farm

This piece of land dates back to the vast estate of Hannah Dyer in the 19th century. A part of her estate was partitioned, later passed to the Edgeplain Floral Company in 1920. A sheriff's sale later that year transferred the property to the Lord & Burnham Company of NY who later erected greenhouses on the property. The next significant owner was Alfonso Sodano of the St. Leonard's Farms Co. who built the house, presumably to be closer to the greenhouses. In 1982, a 17.8 acre section, including a rose business was sold to Buck Enterprises. The Sodanos retained the house and some of the land which is still called St. Leonard's Farm today.



115 Millcreek Road

The earliest family to have owned land associated with this house is the Hayhurst Family. Cuthbert Hayhurst had purchased 500 acres from William Penn in 1682. The Hayhurst family owned the land which the house stands for most of the 18th century. After ownership with the Stella, Vandergrifts, Buchmans and Suber families, the Bennet family owned the land in the late 19th century.



1780 Bridgetown Pike Pratt Truss Bridge

The Pratt Truss Bridge crosses the Neshaminy Creek at Bridgetown Pike and links Northampton and Newtown Townships. The bridge is a two span, pin connected Pratt through truss with an iron deck. The central pier is a cement base. This is a good example of a common bridge type throughout Bucks County, quickly disappearing. The original bridge is circa 1890 however the current construction date is not noted.



998 Second Street Pike The White Bear Inn a.k.a. The Spread Eagle Inn

In 1810 Enoch Addis petitioned for a tavern, what was later known as The White Bear Inn. Almshouse Road originally stopped at Hatboro Road, but later was continued to the center of what is now Richboro. The settlement around the White Bear Tavern was known as "Addisville", and the area around the nearby Black Bear, known as "Leedomville", where a rivalry was born with residents often referring to the areas as "Beartown". Older residents were said to recall their parents "going up to the Bears to do errands." Later in years, the White Bear Tavern changed hands, being named The Addisville Inn, McCool's Tavern and in recent decades, The Spread Eagle Inn.



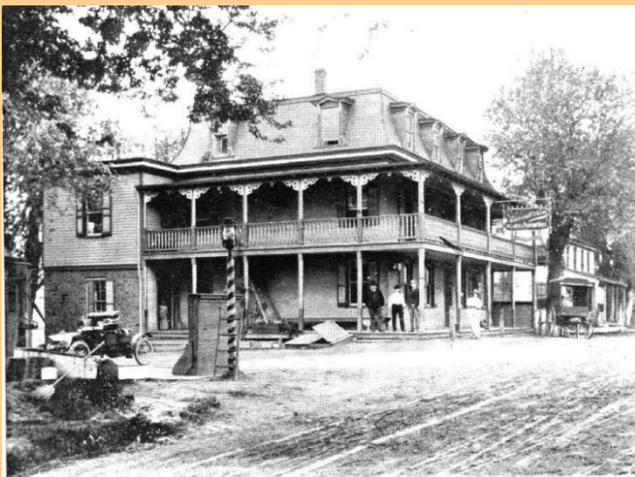
The Origin Of The White Bear, Or The House That Enoch Built

"I sailed straight into Addisville or as it is commonly called, the Bear, in Northampton Township, Bucks County. This is a very old Ville, and it was formerly known only by the name of the Bear, from the fact that there are two hotels here, one bearing upon its sign a White Bear, and the other a Black Bear. This is a pleasant little village, and the hotels are filled with city boarders, there being daily communication to Philadelphia by stage."

As the above traveler wrote in 1858, weary travelers were fortunate, when reaching Richboro after a long day on the road, to have two taverns from which to choose: the White Bear Hotel, now known as the Spread Eagle Inn, or the Black Bear Hotel, no longer in existence.

Documentation shows that the White Bear was built by Enoch Addis, who purchased the property where the building still stands in July of 1790 from Peter and Sarah Stryker.¹ References to an inn being in existence on the White Bear site appear as early as 1793, when a sign advertised lodgings "for men and beasts." It is likely that this was a smaller building on the property, perhaps Enoch's residence, since he bought the property in 1790. In May of 1810, Addis officially petitioned the county court to open a tavern:

That your petitioner hath just erected a commodious house for a Tavern in the said Township at the junction of the Road from Newtown with the Wrightstown Road where he means shortly to move and wishes with the Court's approbation to open a house of public entertainment.²



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WHITE BEAR HOTEL, RICHBORO
Hiram McCool.

Arnold Bros. postcard taken of the White Bear Hotel May 16, 1907.