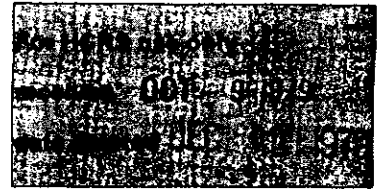


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic *Newtown Historic District*

and/or common

2. Location *PA 413 and PA 332*

Washington Avenue, Chancellor Street, State Street, Barclay Street, Court Street,
street & number *Mercer Street, Centre Street, Congress Street.* ___ not for publication

city, town *Newtown* ___ vicinity of congressional district *8*

state *Pennsylvania* code *42* county *Bucks* code *017*

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	___ public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	___ park
___ structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	___ work in progress	___ educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
___ site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	___ entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name *Multiple*

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. *Bucks County Courthouse*

street & number *Court Street*

city, town *Doylestown* state *Pennsylvania*

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title *Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Places* has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes ___ no

date *3-26-79* ___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

city, town *Harrisburg* state *Pennsylvania*

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Newtown Historic District contains 230 buildings and 82 barns or carriage sheds that contribute to the quality and integrity of the area. These buildings date from the late 17th to the early part of the 20th century and retain original features that are noteworthy in an architectural or historical context. Thirty-nine buildings have been listed as intrusions because they are of recent construction, or are old buildings that have lost their architectural identity because of extensive recent alterations. The following is a summary of the buildings classified according to century of construction, building materials and size:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Building Material</u>	<u>Size</u>
17th century - 1	Frame - 92	1 ½ story - 9
18th century - 31	Stone - 57	2 ½ story - 202
19th century - 160	Brick - 81	3 - 3 ½ story - 19
20th century - 38		
Intrusions - 39		

The District follows State Street through the village of Newtown to Frost Lane and continues along Washington Avenue east from State Street 1/4 mile to the Borough line. The remainder of the District occupies about 4 blocks of primarily residential buildings in the southeast quadrant of Newtown bounded on the north by Washington Avenue and on the west by State Street.

The District can be subdivided generally into 4 areas on the basis of architectural and historical features.

1. Court Street Area. The original town core. This is the oldest section and contains the highest concentration of historic buildings. It was essentially the Newtown of the 18th century. Many of the buildings are town houses that are built up to the sidewalks. (Figures 1 & 2)
2. State Street Section. Originally part of the Town Common. The first buildings were built around 1800 and spaced at regular intervals along the street. The mid to late 19th century small scale commercial buildings filled in between the earlier structures creating the commercial and professional section of Newtown (Figures 3, 4, 5).
3. Washington Avenue Section. The major residential area during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Spacious Victorian houses of fine style. Many are set back from the street and have front yards shaded by large trees (Figures 6, 7, & 8).
4. Penn - Congress - Chancellor Area. This section is of a more random architectural style. Buildings range from early 19th century through Victorian to early 20th century in period. Houses and lots are generally smaller than Washington Avenue Area.

The beginning of the Historic District on South State Street is marked by two 1822 stone houses built by the Phillips brothers, Samuel and James. These two buildings are on opposite sides of the road near the entrance of Barclay Street (4,8, - 4,50). The Chapman Buckman House (4-4-1) and mill (4-5) occupy the north side of Barclay west of State. This present complex was built in 1831, and the mill stands on the site of an earlier one that was constructed at the beginning of the 18th century. About 250 feet north of the Buckman House on State Street is the Hart House (4-2-1), historically noteworthy because John Hart, Bucks County Treasurer, resided there when the Bucks County Treasury was robbed by the Doan outlaws in 1784. The house is stone and a portion dates to the early 1700's. Immediately north on both sides of State Street is a fine grouping of 8 mid to late 19th century residences,

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constructed of brick, frame or stone, and exhibiting many original architectural details - (4-1, 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 4-15, 4-11). Beyond this cluster is the largest intrusion into the district, the Stockburger Chevrolet dealer and garage (1-8, 1-9, 1-25).

The entire west side of State Street extending north from Penn Street to Frost Lane was originally the Newtown Common, land reserved for public use from the time the townstead was founded in 1683 until 1796, when it was sold as building lots. Many of the structures on this land were built during the mid to latter part of the 19th century as stores or offices, and they are in a remarkable state of preservation today. Notable typical examples are the 3½ story 6 bay brick Newtown Hardware Store (1-17), the Mansard Roof Keller Building (1-16), and a series of 3 contiguous brick 3 story 1860 structures with strong Italianate details (2-9-1, 2-9, 2-8). Scattered among these later commercial buildings are a number of early 19th century residences that were built by prominent Newtown citizens. The Jenks House is the best known (1-19), constructed in 1828 by Dr. Phineas Jenks as an elegant stone mansion, and now housing a drug store. North of Greene Street the Common is occupied almost exclusively by residential structures ranging in date from 1800 to 1880.

The land opposite the Common on the east side of State Street has a quite different history. In 1725 the County purchased 5 acres from John Walley for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail. The entire tract was divided into 6 squares, three of which was the lower one and is represented today by the block between Penn and Mercer Streets. The large White Hall Hotel (1-28), an impressive frame building, and two early 19th century brownstone buildings (1-29) occupy this area today. Square 2, between Mercer and Centre Avenue, contains four of the earliest buildings standing on Newtown, one from the late 17th century (2-39) and three 18th century stone structures (2-40, 2-41, 2-42). Square 1 was the location of the Court House and Jail and this lot extended north from Centre Avenue 190 feet along State Street. The public buildings were demolished after 1813, when the county seat was moved to Doylestown and this location today is occupied by a diverse grouping of 19th century structures. The northern half of the block beyond the court house tract was also developed during the 18th century and still retains four early buildings. Two of the most interesting examples are the Temperance House (2-52), built by Andrew McMinn in 1774, and the Federal style 1792 Smock House (2-53-1) standing at the corner of Washington Avenue and State Street.

The northeast corner of Washington Avenue and State Street is occupied by a large brick structure, The Brick Hotel, (2-57-1), that was originally the mansion house of Amos Strickland, Sr. It was substantially altered numerous times during the 19th century and today stands as the largest building in the district. Beyond the Brick Hotel along the east side of State Street for about 600 feet is an area occupied by mid to late 19th century buildings. Then a cluster of early stone houses (c. 1790-1810) (2-76, 2-77, 2-78, 2-79, 2-181, 2-96) appears just south of Jefferson Street and continues to Frost Lane. These houses are located on the "Graveyard Field", land cleared and fenced during the 18th century and developed as building lots in 1792. The grouping of later houses between the Brick Hotel and the Graveyard Field stand on land that was retained with the Hotel until well into the 19th century.

From State Street the Historic District follows Washington Avenue east to the Borough Line. Washington Avenue is one of the early roads in the District, laid out in 1732 as the Road to Yardley's

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Ferry. Although today it is the major access route to Newtown from the Interstate #95 interchange, the area is primarily residential in character. The majority of houses were constructed in the mid to late 19th century as large and in many cases elegant buildings when Washington Ave. was the prime residential street in town. It remains remarkably undisturbed today. The north side of Washington Ave. between Liberty and Congress Sts. is occupied by 4 homes. (2-155, 2-154, 2-153, 2-152) typical of the area. They are all brick dating from 1828 to 1850 and in original condition. Proceeding east along the north side of Washington Ave. between Congress and Chancellor Sts. are two cross gable frame residences (2-231, 2-230) one having served as the Presbyterian manse, and a Mansard roof pavilioned stone twin house of unusually massive proportions (2-229, 2-228). Beyond Chancellor St. the north side of Washington Ave. is occupied by houses of a later period, mostly built about the turn of the century, and bordering on the Queen Anne style. The District ends with an excellent colonial stone farmhouse constructed in 1780 (5-221).

The south side of Washington Ave. is of similar character, with the majority of structures built between 1850 and 1900. Of particular interest is St. Lukes' Church and graveyard located just east of Court Street (2-133), and the LaRue Apartments on the west corner of Chancellor and Congress (2-136), built originally as a multiple dwelling structure in 1838. The block between Congress and Chancellor is occupied, except for the 2nd house (2-203), by five identical residences (2-202, 2-204, 2-205, 2-206, 2-207) undoubtedly constructed along the south side of Washington Avenue and ends with a fine 18th century frame and stone residence (5-177) that was built by Strickland and used originally as a tenant house.

The residential character of the Washington Ave. area and the excellent state of preservation of the buildings is remarkable in view of the great pressure this street has experienced from traffic and development. The only intrusions that detract from the visual amenities are two widely separated gas stations, and a few recent buildings located toward the east end of the District. The great variety of architectural styles and building materials represented by the structures in the area offer an interesting contrast to the State Street region, and to the earlier buildings to be described next along Court Street.

Court Street is a narrow thoroughfare that runs south from Washington Ave. one block east of State Street, and it intersects State Street just north of the previously described Hart House. It contains the largest concentration of early buildings in Newtown, and they have been maintained in excellent condition through the years. The northeast corner of Centre Avenue and Court St. is the site of the 1770 Bernard Taylor House (2-126), an important Georgian revival style stone residence. Squares 5 and 6 of the original Court House tract are represented today by the 2 block area on the east side of Court St. between Center Ave. & Penn St. On the southeast corner of Court and Centre Stands the 1733 Half-Moon Inn (2-116, 2-115) listed on the National Register and now the headquarters of the Newtown Historic Association. Four town houses (2-114, 2-113, 2-112, 2-111), all with brick facades, built in between 1750 and 1830, complete the block south to Mercer Street. Square 6 between Mercer and Penn Sts. is occupied by 5 18th century stone detached residences that are excellent examples of colonial architecture. (2-102, 2-101, 1-40, 1-41, 1-39). The Friends Meeting House (4-20), an 1813 structure also listed on the National Register, is located about 200 feet south of Penn Street. The extreme northern and southern ends of Court Street developed somewhat later, and many of the extant

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residences show Victorian influences. The Court Street area is the focus of the Historic District, and it contains many of Newtown's most important buildings. A similar concentration of colonial and Federal style structures in nearly original condition will be found in few other Pennsylvania communities outside of Philadelphia.

The remainder of the Historic District consists of a 4 block area directly east of Court St., bounded on the north by Washington Ave. and the south by Penn Street. It includes both sides of south Congress and south Chancellor Streets, the entirety of Mercer Street, and Centre Ave. between State and Chancellor. This area contains a diverse grouping of structures, the majority of which date from the late 19th century. Buildings of particular merit are the Edward Hicks House (5-3); Stenton (2-200), the elegant Federal style brick mansion built by Alexander Blaker in 1836; and two Second Empire style brownstone residences built about 1880 (5-22, 5-21). Although many of the houses in this area are not as sophisticated as those along Washington Avenue, the architectural integrity of the region has been maintained.

In the following section a complete inventory of the Historic District is given with properties listed by tax parcel number. They are keyed to the accompanying map of the District.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

AGRICULTURE

Until recently Newtown's development has been inextricably linked to farming and supporting activities. Surveyed in 1683 and 1684 by Thomas Holme under instruction of William Penn, the lay-out was a prime example of Penn's theories of town planning - each purchaser having a lot in the townstead as well as a plantation in the outlying part with a common in the center for the use of all.

Settlement followed almost immediately and the fertile land surrounding the village was cleared and placed under cultivation early. By the 1770's Newtown's approximately 6000 acres had been subdivided into 30 active farms. The agricultural orientation became most important during the 19th century. when many retired farmers moved to Newtown and built the spacious Victorian houses so common along State Street and Washington Avenue.

Newtown was the site of the county-wide agriculture fair that was initiated in the early 1800's and held annually for the greater part of the century. An agricultural implements foundry also operated in Newtown during the later half of the 19th century.

ARCHITECTURE

Newtown is a living museum of architectural history. It possesses examples of major architectural styles dating from the late 17th to the 20th century. The 18th century buildings are generally grouped on what was the court house tract, and even today give the impression of the original small colonial village. Buildings of later architectural style extend from the original village in general chronological order to the periphery of the district. Although the district is large (230 buildings), it offers a pleasing visual impact because of the groupings of similar style buildings and the relatively few intrusions (39).

ART

Ed Hicks, one of America's foremost primitive artists established residence in Newtown in 1811. He lived on Court Street until 1821 when he purchased land on Penn St., where he built a stone home and shop. This remained his home until his death in 1849. It was during this residence in Newtown that most of his major canvases were painted. He also painted signs for various local business enterprises and the one made for the Newtown Library company still hangs in the library building. Both of the houses in which he resided are standing today and are part of the historic district. He is buried in the Friends Burial Ground on Court Street, located only a few hundred feet from his former home.

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COMMERCE

The commercial center of early 18th century Newtown was on land just south of the court house tract. James Yates, first settler of this land, sold small lots to persons wanting them for improvement. A grist mill, first store, blacksmith shop and two tanyards were early commercial enterprises. With the flourishing of the court house years, Newtown grew into an important village and by 1784 had a population of 497 white and 28 black inhabitants. A summary of the Taxable Inhabitants made by Benjamin Taylor, assessor, on November 20, 1807, list the following occupations:

Blacksmiths - 4	Silversmiths - 1
Shopkeepers - 3	Cookers - 1
Innkeepers - 5	Weavers - 4
Tanners - 3	Millers - 1
Wheelwrights - 1	Carpenters - 8
Schoolmasters - 1	Butchers - 1
Farmers - 65	Physicians - 1
Attorneys - 5	Tailors - 3
Printers - 1	Harness-makers - 1
Masons - 5	Hatters - 1
Shoemakers - 7	

Clearly Newtown at this early date was an active and thriving commercial center, probably without rival in Bucks County outside of the Bristol area.

Later during the 19th century, the commercial area spread northward along State Street.

MILITARY

Because of its accessibility as a transportation center, Newtown was selected as an important supply depot for the Continental army during the various campaigns in New Jersey. The town was also the headquarters of General Washington and several of his top officers before and after the Battle of Trenton and it was from Newtown that Washington wrote and informed Congress of this important victory.

Newtown served as prison for some 1,000 Hessian soldiers taken at the battle. The officers were quartered at inns and private houses; the soldiers in the Meeting House and the jail.

Lord Stirling remained behind in Newtown since he was suffering from rheumatism. General Washington placed him in command of the post in order to secure the ferries and upper part of the County against any surprise attack. The building which he used as headquarters is located within the district.

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The only actual local combat during the war occurred on February 9, 1778, on South State Street near the Court House when a small company of invading British soldiers seeking supplies after a raid on the Jenks Fulling Mill encountered a group of revolutionary soldiers. One was killed and a number injured. A bronze plaque mounted on a stone marker on the property of the "Bird In Hand", in the historic district, marks the site.

In April 1778, a 10 day conference was held at Newtown to arrange a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. Elias Boudinot, Esq., Commissioner of Prisoners for the Americans, was accompanied by several high-ranking officers including Col. Alexander Hamilton. Sir William Howe appointed several officers to represent the British at this meeting in Newtown.

POLITICS

Moving the county seat from Bristol to Newtown in 1725 greatly enhanced the growth and prosperity of the village. Not only were all court matters conducted here, but elections for the entire county were held in Newtown until 1786. Officials and citizens involved in the activities of county government came to Newtown and provided a steady influx of visitors. In order to meet their needs, new businesses were established which included several important early taverns still standing today in the district. The taverns became the focal point of social and political interactions. For example, Anthony Siddon's tavern contained a Grand Jury Room and a Sheriff's Room, and the County Commissioners are known to have met at the tavern of Margaret Thornton. During the 80 year period that Newtown remained the county seat, it played a pivotal role in the formative years of Bucks County.

RELIGION

Organized in 1734, the Newtown Presbyterian congregation was among the first 100 of its sect in this country. Although many of Newtown's early settlers were Quakers, it was not until 1817 that construction started on the first Meeting House. Ed Hicks and others actually organized the Newtown Friends Meeting and were influential in the construction of their place of worship. Although it is reported that an active Episcopalian congregation existed as early as 1766, the first actual construction of a brick church, standing today in the district, was in 1832. The Methodist Church was built in 1846, St. Andrews Catholic Church in 1874, and the John Wesley AME Zion Church in 1897.

TRANSPORTATION

Newtown was the hub or central point of an extensive road network existing during the 18th century. The 1st road from Bristol to Newtown was opened in 1693. In 1703 it was extended from Newtown to Buckingham and by 1745 it had reached Durham Furnace. This road was a major transportation artery from south to north thru the county from its inception and today, 286 years later, is still a major artery from Bristol to Buckingham and points north. A more extensive system developed when Newtown became a county seat, so that by the 1770's it had become an important transportation center. At the time of the Revolution the following roads were in existence: Bristol Road, Durham Road to the furnace, roads to Bakers, Coryell's and Yardleys ferry, Swamp Road to Mitchell's Mill Jenk's Fulling Mill Road and Frost Lane. Most of them still follow the same pattern as in the 18th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property 103.8

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. A. N. Gish, Jr. Chairman

organization Newtown Joint Historic Commission

date _____

street & number 222 South Chancellor Street

telephone 215-968-3402

city or town Newtown

state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Ed Weintraub

Office of Historic Preservation

title ED WEINTRAUB, Director

date 9/25/79

W. Skill date 12/19/79

W. Skill date 12/13/79

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The Newtown Historic District, located within the Borough of Newtown, is shown on the accompanying map and is bounded as follows:

BEGINNING on the western side of State Street at the SE corner of tax parcel 4-7-2 and continuing westerly along the southern boundary of said parcel to its SW corner, thence northerly along the western boundary of the said parcel and also parcels 4-9 and 4-8 extending past the NW corner of parcel 4-8 across Barclay street to the south boundary line of parcel 4-4-1, thence following the north curb of Barclay Street to the eastern bank of Newtown Creek, thence northerly along the courses of said Newtown Creek to a point in the south curb of Centre Avenue, thence easterly along Centre Avenue to a point near the NE corner of parcel 1-20-1, thence northerly crossing Centre Avenue and following the western boundary of Newtown Borough to the south curb of Jefferson Street at the NW corner of parcel 2-21, thence along the north boundary line of said parcel to a point in range of the SW corner of parcel 2-37, thence crossing Jefferson Street northerly and following the western boundary of parcel 2-27 to the NW corner of said parcel in south line of parcel 2-36, thence westerly along said line of the SW corner of said parcel, thence following the Newtown Borough line to the south side of Frost Lane, the NW corner of parcel 2-96, thence along the north side of said parcel easterly to the NE corner of said parcel, also the SW corner of Frost Lane and Edgeboro Drive, thence southerly along the west side of Edgeboro Drive and parcels 2-96, 2-95 and part of 2-94 to a point opposite the NE corner of parcel 2-181, thence crossing Edgeboro Drive to the NE corner of said parcel 2-181, thence southerly along east boundary of said parcel 2-181 to the SE corner of said parcel in line of parcel 2-180, thence easterly along the north boundary of said parcel to the NE corner of said parcel, thence southerly along eastern boundaries of parcels 2-180, 2-193-5 and 2-193-1 to the SE corner of 2-193-1, thence westerly along the southern boundary of said parcel to the NE corner of parcel 2-193-2, thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said parcel to Jefferson Street, thence crossing Jefferson Street to the NE corner of parcel 2-79, thence southerly along the eastern boundaries and including the entirety of parcels 2-79, 2-78, 2-77, 2-76, 2-75, 2-74, 2-73, 2-72, 2-71, 2-70, 2-69, 2-68, 2-67 to Greene Street, thence crossing Greene Street to the NE corner of parcel 2-60, thence along the eastern boundaries

- 2 -

of parcels 2-60 and 2-58 to the SE corner of said parcel 2-58 in line of parcel 2-57-1, thence easterly along northern boundary of said parcel to the NE corner, thence southerly along the eastern boundary of parcel 2-57-1 to the northern line of parcel 2-66, thence easterly along the northern boundaries and including the entirety of parcels 2-66, 2-155, 2-154, 2-153, 2-152, 2-231, 2-230, 2-229, 2-267, 2-266, 5-61, 5-64, 5-63, 5-105, 5-116, 5-115, 5-114, 5-117, 5-257, 5-258, 5-259, 2-260, 5-221 to the NE corner of said parcel 5-221, thence southerly along the eastern boundary of 5-221 crossing Washington Avenue to the NE corner of parcel 5-177, thence southerly along the eastern boundary of said parcel to the SE corner of said parcel 5-177, thence westerly along the southern boundaries and including the entirety of parcels 5-177, 5-176, 5-175, 5-174, 5-99, 5-98, 5-97, 5-96, 5-95, 5-94, 5-93, 5-92, 5-91, 5-90, 5-89, 5-88, 5-52, and 5-51 to the SW corner of said parcel 5-51, a corner of 5-48, thence southerly along the eastern boundaries and including the entirety of parcels 5-48, 5-42, 5-41, 5-31, 5-30-2, 5-30-3, 5-29, 5-28 to the SE corner of said parcel 5-28 on the north side of Penn Street, thence along the north side of Penn Street along the southern boundaries of parcels 5-28, 5-19, 5-20, 5-6 to the SW corner of said parcel 5-6, thence crossing Penn Street to the NE corner of parcel 5-3, thence southerly along the eastern boundary of 5-3 to the SE corner of said parcel, thence westerly along the southern boundary of said parcel 5-3 to the NE corner of parcel 4-20, thence southerly along the eastern boundaries of said parcel 4-20, and parcels 4-43, 4-16 and 4-15 to the north side of Sterling Street, thence crossing Sterling Street to a point approximately 150 feet east of the SE corner of said Sterling Street and South State Street in the line of parcel 4-44, thence southerly from said Sterling Street to the NE corner of parcel 4-53, thence continuing southerly along the eastern boundaries of said parcel 4-53 and parcels 4-52 and 4-51 to the SE corner of said parcel 4-51 in line of parcel 4-50, thence easterly along the northern boundary of said parcel 4-50 to the NE corner, thence southerly along the east boundary of said parcel to the SE corner, thence westerly along the southern boundary of said parcel 4-50 to the SW corner on the east side of State Street, thence crossing State Street to a point in the west side of said street in line of parcel 4-8, thence southerly along the west side of State Street along parcels 4-8, 4-9, 4-7-2 to the SE corner of said parcel 4-7-2, the place of beginning.

FOR HCRA USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 9 1979
DATE ENTERED DEC 17 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**
NEWTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

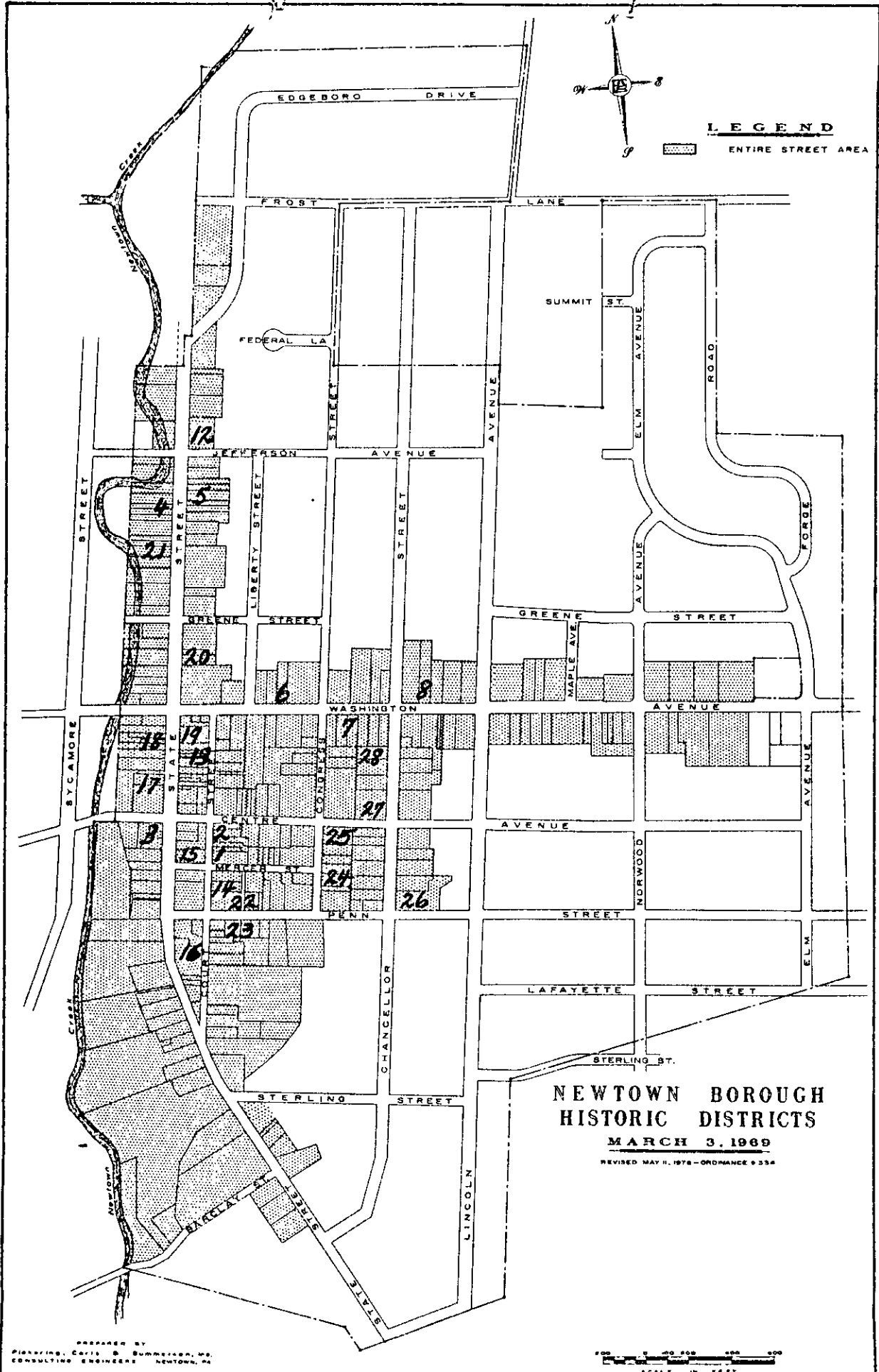
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	505	500	4453	720
B	18	505	460	4453	720 420
C	18	505	500	4453	040
D	18	505	720	4453	040
E	18	506	050	4453	080
F	18	506	280	4453	060
G	18	506	250	4452	840
H	18	505	780	4452	720
I	18	505	520	4452	340
J	18	505	480	4452	190
K	18	505	230	4452	180
L	18	505	220	4452	830
M	18	505	320	4453	500



Prepared by
 Planning, Carter & Burrows, Inc.,
 Consulting Engineers, Newtown, Pa.

0 100 200 300 400
 SCALE IN FEET

7-22E-6

Pa. Inventory of Historic Places - Newtown Historic District

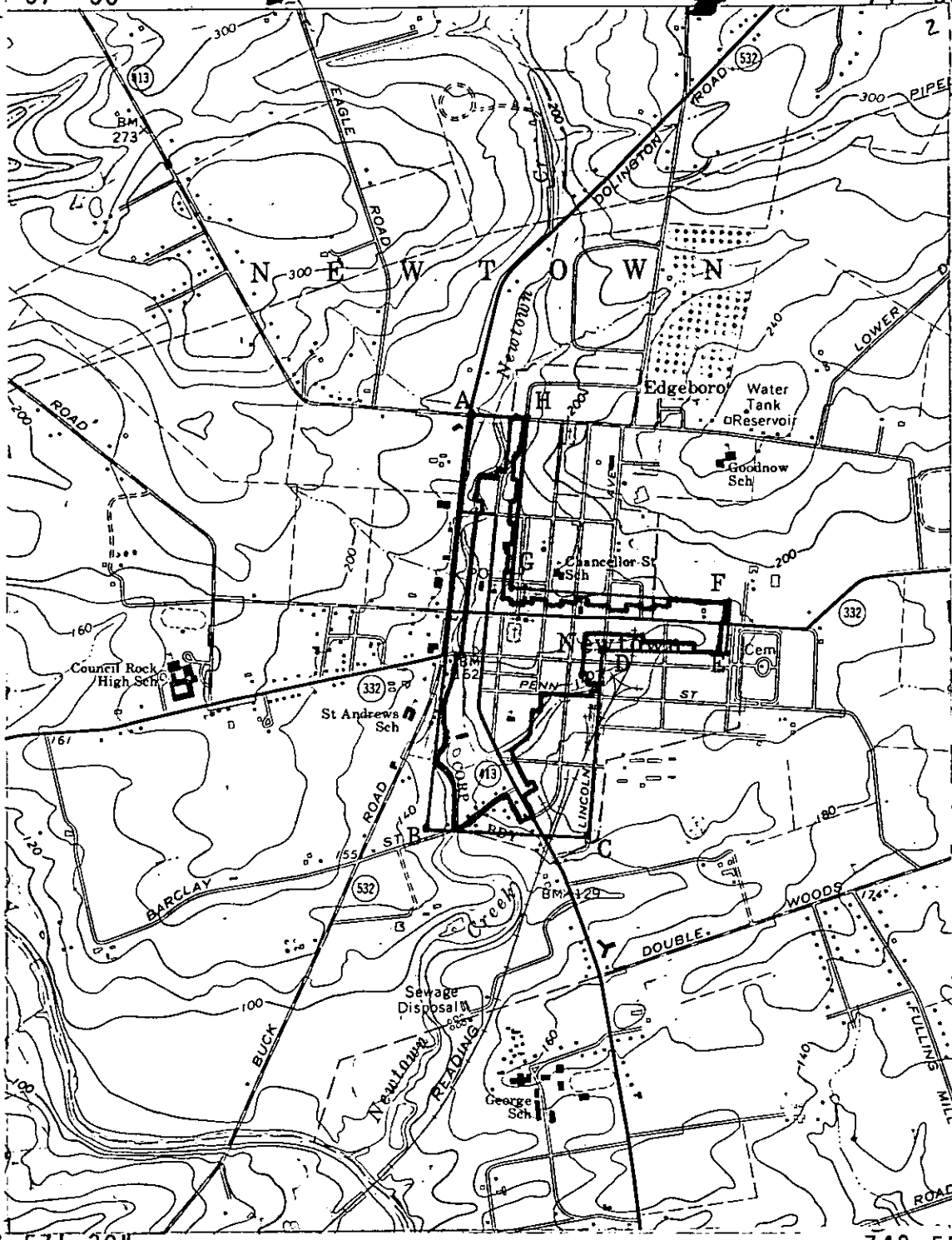
Section 10

74°-57'-30"

74°-55'-00"

40°-15'-00"

40°-15'-00"

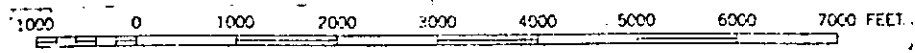


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40°-12'-30"

74°-55'-00"

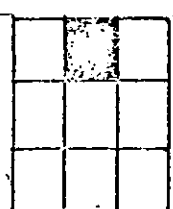


NEWTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Newtown Borough, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

UTM Coordinates:

A	18	505310	4453750
B	18	505140	4452200
C	18	505730	4452170
D	18	505800	4452850
E	18	506280	4452840
F	18	506270	4453040
G	18	505440	4453100
H	18	505540	4453750



LANGHORNE, PA.
NW/4 BURLINGTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N4007.5—W7452.5/7.5

1955

AMS 6064 III; NW—SERIES V831