

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Penns Park Historic District

and or common Penns Park

2. Location

street & number The intersection of Second Street Pike  
and Penns Park Road

n/a not for publication

city, town Penns Park n/a vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Bucks code 017

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number

city, town n/a vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Administration Building

street & number Court House

city, town Doylestown state PA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

PHMC Comprehensive Historic Sites Survey  
title by the Bucks County Conservancy has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date August 1981  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Bureau for Historic Preservation  
Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Penns Park Historic District is a collection of 36 major buildings located in the center of Wrightstown Township at the intersection of 2nd Street Pike (the traditional road from Philadelphia to New Hope) and Penns Park (the traditional road from the Wrightstown Meeting House to an early mill in the village of Rushland). The district is overwhelmingly nineteenth century in appearance with all but five of its buildings constructed between 1800 and 1899. The scale of the village is quite uniform with no buildings being more than three stories in height. The standard building is 2½ stories high, has a gable roof and was originally constructed as a residence. Almost without exception the buildings are of vernacular design with very little architectural embellishment. There are no brick or brownstone buildings. They are all constructed of frame or local stone. This utilitarian style of buildings gives the village a very conservative atmosphere and makes otherwise fairly typical architectural highlights stand out within the village. Two of the buildings within the district are contemporary Ranchers (53-14-33- & 34) and are the district's only two intrusive structures. Both are small single family dwellings of frame construction set back from the street and do not radically detract from the overall atmosphere of Penns Park. Two other buildings (53-14-5- & 10) have undergone some unsympathetic alterations but still retain their sense of scale and contribute to the district.

With the exception of the cited intrusions and two early twentieth century bungalows (53-14-31 & 39) the latter of which is a converted carpenter's shop, and a late eighteenth century house (53-12-34) all the buildings appear to date from the nineteenth century. While not falling into the exact chronological framework of the nineteenth century, all of the buildings are of a scale or development pattern which contributes to the village. The overwhelming number of structures (31) were constructed mainly as residences. Other building types include a church (53-14-9), school (53-12-32), shop (53-14-4), store (53-12-7-2 B), and a tavern (53-14-27). Of the residences one (53-14-10) was enlarged and converted into a restaurant/tavern in the second half of the nineteenth century. This building now known as the Penns Park Tavern, was given Queen Anne features, including a turret, at that time. One other building (53-14-36) located along 2nd Street Pike was originally constructed with high style Queen Anne elements and stands out within the village.

The only two other buildings with recognizable architectural styles are the Victorian Gothic Methodist Episcopal Church and the Penns Park schoolhouse. Several other structures have Gothic Revival highlights while one building (53-12-37) has distinctly Greek Revival features including a cornice highlighted by dentils. The predominant building material used within the district is frame. Of the 36 historic structures, 23 are of frame construction while 13 are stone, or have stone original sections with later frame additions. The village's prosperity declined rapidly at the end of the nineteenth century as most of the township's commercial activity was attracted to the village of Wycombe which grew up along the North Pennsylvania Railroad beginning in 1891. With the decline in prosperity came a decline in growth. The village did not expand, nor did many of the older structures undergo extensive alterations. This has left Penns Park with a high degree of integrity. Even with the building boom in central Bucks County now in progress, the village and its immediate environs have remained isolated. With the exception of a large building located at the southwest corner of the intersection, the village is surrounded by open space which enhances the sense of a nineteenth century village.

The village's vernacular atmosphere is reflected in the evaluative classification of its buildings. The vast number of the buildings are not distinctive or significant in their own right but definitely contribute to the district. The statistical breakdown is as follows: Significant - 5, Contributing - 29, Intrusive - 2.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1780-1920 **Builder/Architect** various

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The village of Penns Park is significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, community planning, and, to a lesser extent, religion. Penns Park is Wrightstown Township's oldest village and represents the township's only grouping of early-to-mid-nineteenth century buildings laid out in the true village form of concentrated development on small narrow lots oriented to the road. The township's other villages of Wrightstown, Pineville, and Rushland are more informal collections of buildings situated at strategic crossroads. Architecturally, Penns Park is an outstanding collection of small-town, nineteenth century vernacular buildings of similar construction and scale. It stands as Wrightstown Township's single largest collection of buildings constructed before 1891. Penns Park was the township's main commercial center throughout all but the last decade of the nineteenth century when the opening of the railroad shifted this activity to Wvcombe. The village is also significant in the area of community planning as the product of a unique eighteenth century plan. Penns Park developed within a central townstead envisioned and planned by William Penn to be left open as a park owned in common by all Wrightstown residents: hence its name "Penns Park". The history of Penn's open park concept and the history of the village of Penns Park are inexorably entwined. The village's strong Methodist population in the heart of Quaker central Bucks County represents a major force in the development of the village and is significant as one of the county's first congregations and mirrors the rapid growth of Methodism in the country during the early nineteenth century.

Penns Park presents a variety of nineteenth century vernacular interpretations of Georgian, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne styles. The building types represent Penns Park's utilitarian role as a small service-oriented rural village and include residences, shops, stores, a tavern, a small-scale manufactory, a church, and a schoolhouse. Located in the small township of Wrightstown, Penns Park's buildings do not reflect the affluence or sophistication of nearby towns such as Newtown and Yardley which developed around this same period. While the buildings may individually lack the stylistic sophistication of larger towns in the region, their uniformity of building technique and scale taken together make Penns Park an outstanding assemblage of traditional rural or small town architecture. The village is significant as a large collection of structures built with local techniques and local materials by local builders to be occupied by farmers, craftsmen, and wage earners.

The significance of the vernacular village is enhanced by the high degree of integrity which has been maintained in Penns Park. This integrity was, in large part, due to shifting commercial patterns which bypassed Penns Park. In 1890 the North Pennsylvania Railroad opened a line through the township. The railroad created the village of Wycombe along the Wrightstown-Buckingham Township line approximately two miles northwest of Penns Park. Wycombe quickly supplanted Penns Park as the township's major service area. Eight years later Penns Park received another blow when the Newtown to Doylestown trolley line also bypassed the village. Without the railroad or trolley to attract new economic development, or support existing businesses, the village ceased to grow and gradually became an almost exclusively residential center. Even residential growth was quite minimal. Only two houses were constructed within the village between

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1900 and 1920 (one of these being a converted carpenter's shop) and only two intrusions have occurred since that time. The cessation of development has left the village as an excellent example of a nineteenth century community, which added to Penns Park's isolation and surrounding open space, create a distinct feeling of entering or leaving a true nineteenth century village.

Penns Park's commercial importance was due to its location. Like many rural villages Penns Park developed at a crossroads. It developed in the center of Wrightstown Township where the main road from Philadelphia to New Hope, and on to New York, crossed the road from the Wrightstown Meeting House to the township's first grist mill along the Neshaminy Creek. The latter road was also used as a route from Newtown and Dovlestown, the region's two largest towns. Typically, the first commercial activity on the site was a tavern. Tavern license applications in 1742 show the intersection important enough to be the focus of two separate petitions. By the end of the eighteenth century a store had been opened on the site. Its strategic location resulted in Penns Park becoming the only crossroads within the township to achieve anything more than hamlet status during the first half of the nineteenth century. The 1832 Gazetteer of Pennsylvania described the village, then known as Pennsville, as a post town and village with 10 or 12 dwelling houses, a store and a tavern. There was also a wheelwright shop, blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, and a slaughter house in operation in the first decades of the nineteenth century.

In a township as small as Wrightstown a single village the size of Penns Park could accommodate most of the needs of the community. The only other villages within the township during the first half of the nineteenth century were Pineville (actually partially located in Buckingham Township), the hamlet of Wrightstown (located at the Friends Meeting House), and Rushland (which developed at the northeast corner of the township around a grist mill and store). It was not until the arrival of the railroad in 1890 that Rushland grew into much more than a hamlet; and that Wycombe, quickly to become the commercial center of the township, was established. Until that time Penns Park, located at the geographic center of the township, was Wrightstown Township's undisputed leader in commercial activity.

Geographical location was not the only reason that the site became the township's first village. The original planning of the township served to set the site apart from the surrounding farms. The very name of the town recalls the original plan for the township. Wrightstown Township was laid out with a large open park or townstead at its center which William Penn patterned after English parks. The park was designed to be left open and remain in common ownership by all the township's residents. From this central park each land grant radiated out to the township lines. This arrangement was unique in Bucks County. Newtown Township which also had a pattern of radiating grants from a central common had an important difference. In that township each of the radiating grants extended well into the center of the square, leaving only a forty acre strip of land known as the "Newtown Common". In Wrightstown, the common area consisted of over seven hundred acres which was to remain exempt from cultivation or settlement. By 1719, however, the landowners in the township became dissatisfied with the continuance of the park and received permission from the Proprietary government to divide the park in proportion to the amount of land each landowner held in the township. The unowned land is said to have been occupied by squatters who built simple log structures that give the site its first name of Logtown--a name which can be found as early as 1716 in the minutes of the Wrightstown Friends Meeting. The unpatented land

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was made even more attractive for settlement in the early 1720's when the road from the Wrightstown Meeting House to Richard Mitchell's mill along the Neshaminy (near Rushland) was opened. The road crossed the Philadelphia to New Hope Road at the site. Perhaps due to the presence of the large number of squatters, the majority of the land at the intersection was left vacant at the time of the dissolution of the park in 1719; not being patented until 1733. The area continued to be referred to as Logtown until the first decade of the nineteenth century. In 1813 Jesse Anderson's petition for a tavern license for his newly constructed building was endorsed by "the inhabitants of Penns Ville". Six years later when George Kiple applied for a license to operate the tavern he rented from Anderson it was described as being located in "Pennsville or Logtown". The tavern license petitions are the first references to the village being called Pennsville, the name it held until 1862 when a post office name Penns Park, in honor of the seventeenth century name for the area, was established.

Penns Park's importance in the area of religion centers around its Methodist congregation which was among the earliest in the county. The leader of this movement in the strongly Quaker central Bucks County area was William Wetherill. Wetherill was also a key figure in the development of the village. In 1803 he purchased the entire northwest portion of the crossroads, including the store and tavern, from Jesse Anderson (who built another tavern on the northeast corner of the intersection a decade later). A year after his purchase of the land at the crossroads he conveyed a small lot of land along the New Hope Road to the Methodists in trust for the establishment of a graveyard and the eventual construction of a church. This action was only a year after the important General Conference of the Methodist Church and less than a year after the first Methodist Church in Bucks County was erected in Bristol. True to the Methodist tradition, services were held in William Wetherill's home until a church was erected in 1833. The church was built by Wetherill, a mason by trade, and by his son-in-law Charles Johnson. Under the guidance of William Wetherill, Methodism flourished in this small isolated community in the heart of the predominantly Quaker region. The graveyard at the church not only contains the remains of the large Wetherill family which remained one of the village's most important, but also those of Andersons, Doans, Prices, and Tomlinsons who were important contributors to the development of Penns Park.

The introduction of Methodism at the turn of the nineteenth century is a significant example of the growth of Methodism during the period throughout the eastern United States. The Compendious History of American Methodism (Abel Stevens; Carlton & Porter, publishers, New York, 1867) states that the eight year period between 1796 and 1804, when the movement reached Penns Park, was one of the most important periods in the history of the Methodist Church. During that time membership doubled and the number of preachers increased by approximately a third. More people converted to Methodism in those eight years than in the first twenty-four years since the church had been established. The Philadelphia Conference, of which Penns Park would have been affiliated, showed the largest growth.

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Penns Park is significant within the context of the development of Wrightstown Township. It was the township's first village and served as the traditional commercial and economic center from the eighteenth century until the late nineteenth century. By the middle of the nineteenth century it had clearly become the largest village in the township, and the only village large enough to be considered a town. The village remains an architecturally cohesive collection of nineteenth century architecture. It is the only village in the township to have representative examples of vernacular architectural styles from the entire nineteenth century. Most importantly, Penns Park has maintained its sense of time and place and, with very little alteration or intrusion, still reflects its historic associations.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 31.5 acres

Quadrangle name Lambertville, PA-NJ

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A	1 8	5 0 0 2 6 0	4 4 5 7 5 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 8	5 0 0 3 2 0	4 4 5 7 3 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 8	5 0 0 2 6 0	4 4 5 7 2 2 0
---	-----	-------------	---------------

D	1 8	5 0 0 6 4 0	4 4 5 7 0 0 0
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E	1 8	5 0 0 5 8 0	4 4 5 6 9 4 0
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F	1 8	5 0 0 3 2 0	4 4 5 6 9 6 0
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G	1 8	5 0 0 1 4 0	4 4 5 6 9 0 0
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H	1 8	5 0 0 0 4 0	4 4 5 7 0 0 0
	1 8	5 0 0 0 6 0	4 4 5 7 1 2 0

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey L. Marshall, Consultant

organization Wrightstown Historic Commission

date November 25, 1985

street & number 206 Wrenwood Way

telephone (215) 345-8966 (day)  
(215) 598-3637 (after 4 pm)

city or town Newtown

state PA 18940

# 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title LARRY E. TISE, State Historic Preservation Officer

date

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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PENNS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9

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Primary Sources

Bucks County Deed Books 1681 to present. Recorder of Deeds Office, Doylestown, PA

Bucks County Orphan's Court Records 1750 to present. Register of Wills Office, Doylestown, PA

Bucks County Wills 1730 to present. Register of Wills Office, Doylestown, PA

Bucks County Road Returns, Court of Quarter Sessions, Doylestown, PA

Bucks County Tavern Licenses, Bucks County Historical Society Library, Doylestown, PA

Bucks County Transcripts and Tax Lists, Bucks County Historical Society Library, Doylestown, PA

Secondary Sources

Bucks County Intelligencer Newspaper

Newtown Enterprise Newspaper

Newtown Journal & Workingman's Advocate Newspaper

Pennsylvania Correspondent & Farmer's Advertiser Newspaper

Pennsylvania Gazette Newspaper

Atkinson, D. W. Friendly Invaders, Quixott Press, Doylestown, PA, 1969.

Smith, C. Arthur, personal correspondence October 9, 1984.

Smith, Charles W. "A History of Wrightstown Township", appended to the History of Bucks County by William Buck, 1855.

Gorden, Thomas F. Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania, 1832.

Maps

Map of Wrightstown Township by John Cutler May 11, 1702.

Wrightstown and Penns Park, J. D. Scott Atlas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1876

Wrightstown and Penns Park, E. P. Noll Atlas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1891



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PENNS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point in the center line of Second Street Pike (SR 232) at a distance of 346.5 feet southerly from the intersection of Second Street Pike and Cherry Lane, also being the southerly corner of parcel 53-12-8; thence along the center line of Second Street Pike southerly 243.49 feet to a point being the corner of parcels 53-14-41 and 53-14-40;

Thence along said parcel 53-14-41 the following courses and distances; southeasterly 200.82 feet; southwesterly 92.07 feet; southeasterly 290.73 feet; southwesterly 404.58 feet; south-easterly 150.45 feet and eastsoutheasterly 267.59 feet to the southerly corner of parcel 53-14-41, being the westerly corner of parcel 53-12-32-1;

Thence along parcel 53-12-32-1 and along the rear property lines of the lots fronting the northeasterly side of Penns Park Road (T369) the following courses and distances; south-easterly 383 feet; northeasterly approximately 100 feet; southeasterly 645.43 feet to a point in the line of parcel 53-12-31; thence along parcel 53-12-31 southwesterly 301.91 feet to a point in the center line of Penns Park Road;

Thence along the middle of Penns Park Road by parcels 53-12-24, 53-12-23, and 53-12-22 and crossing Hilltop Drive northwesterly approximately 700 feet to a point in the center line of Penns Park Road, being the point where the northwesterly line of Hilltop Drive, if extended, would strike Penns Park Road;

Thence along the northwesterly side of Hilltop Drive southwesterly 429 feet to a point where the northwest side of Hilltop Drive strikes the northeasterly side of Wooley Run, being the southeasterly corner of parcel 53-14-12; thence by said parcel 53-14-12 north-westerly 370 feet to a corner; thence by same and parcels 53-14-13 through 53-14-16 south-westerly 511.2 feet to a corner; thence northwesterly approximately 100 feet to a point in the easterly line of the aforesaid Second Street Pike;

Thence along the easterly side of Second Street Pike northerly approximately 477 feet to a point being the northeast corner of the intersection of Second Street Pike with Penns Park Road; thence crossing Second Street Pike and continuing westerly along the northerly side of Rushland Road (part of T 369) approximately 345 feet to a point in the line of parcel 53-12-7-2; thence northerly approximately 370 feet to a point; thence continuing through parcel 53-12-7-2 southeasterly approximately 120 feet to the southwesterly corner of parcel 53-14-1, the point being 181.5 feet northwesterly of the center line of Second Street Pike;

Thence continuing along parcel 53-12-7-2 and through parcels 53-12-11-1, 53-12-11, and 53-12-10 along a line parallel to, and 181.5 feet northwesterly of, Second Street Pike northerly approximately 1250 feet to a corner of parcel 53-12-10 and 53-12-9; thence con-tinuing by said parcel 53-12-10 northwesterly approximately 60 feet to a corner; thence continuing by same northeasterly 46.86 feet to a point in the line of parcel 53-12-8; thence by parcel 53-12-8 southeasterly 223.74 feet to a point in the center line of Second Street Pike, being the place of beginning.

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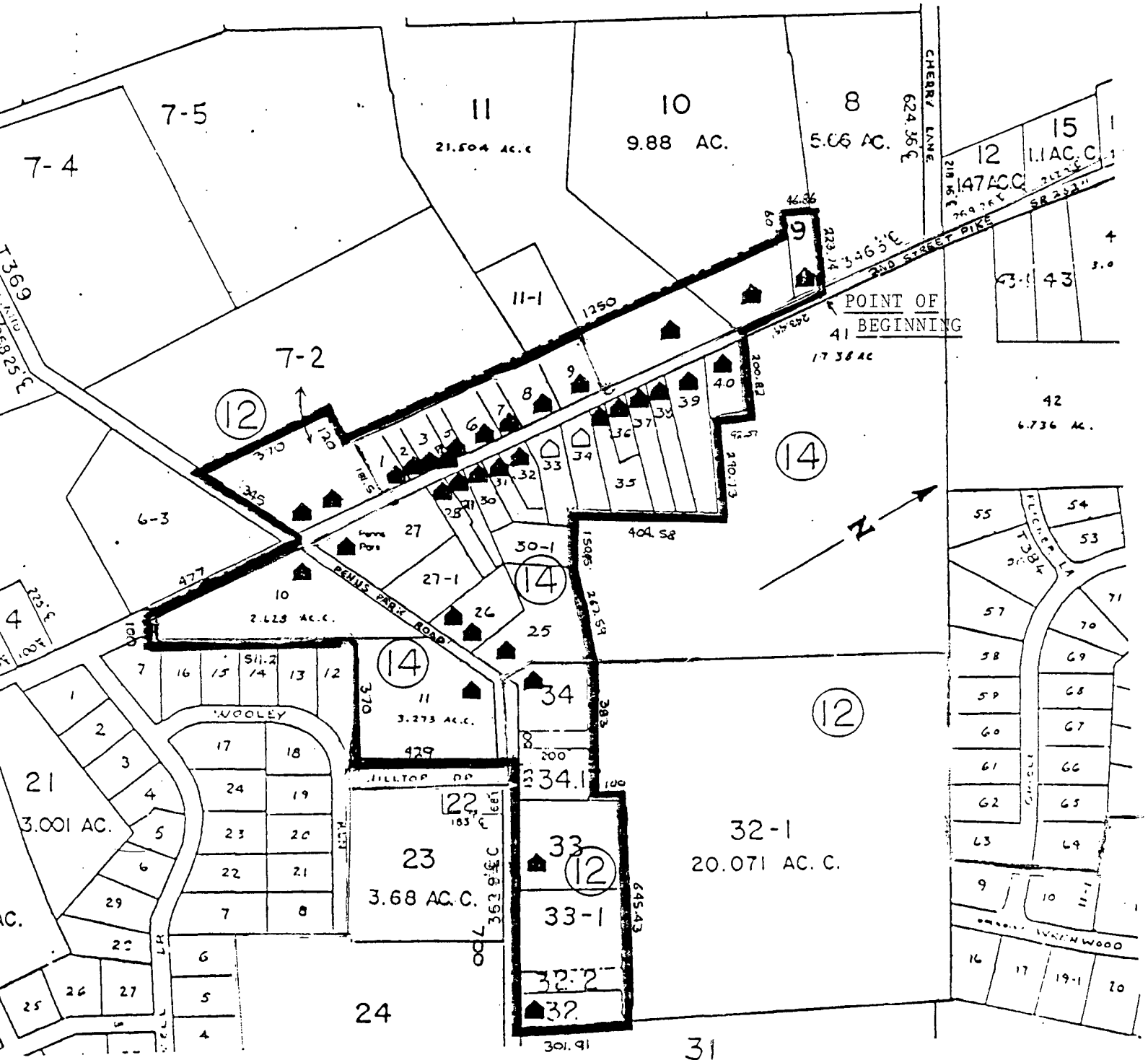
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Boundary Justification

The Penns Park Historic District boundaries were established based on visual qualities, historic associations, and traditional property lines. The district is quite tightly delineated and only extends out to include structures historically associated with the village. The district was not "squared off" by including open land nor was the district stretched to incorporate lines of convenience such as out lying roads or rear property lines when these features were not appropriate.

With the intersection of Second Street Pike and Penns Park Road as its apex the district stretches northerly and easterly along the respective roads. The northern terminus of the district along Second Street Pike was not extended out to Cherry Lane but ends just north of the last buildings in the village, both of which are historic structures. The land to the north of these buildings is open space and forms a strong visual break and represents a distinct change in land use patterns which enhances the impression of entering or exiting a village. Since the majority of the buildings on the west side of the street were traditionally associated with lots that extended back approximately 200 feet from the road it was decided to maintain that line where possible. For those properties which are on larger tracts of land only enough land to encompass the buildings was included within the district. The properties on the east side of Second Street Pike were traditionally associated with slightly longer lots, and the district includes the entire irregularly shaped lots.

The other wing of the the L-shaped district runs eastward from the intersection along Penns Park Road. The district only includes two structures on the south side of the road. Despite the larger size of these lots the fact that they have been their present size since the beginning of the nineteenth century warrants their inclusion. The eastern terminus of the district of the south side of Penns Park Road is marked by Hilltop Drive, a "paper street" leading to a contemporary housing development located behind the two included properties, and a series of twentieth century buildings on larger lots along Penns Park Road. On the north side of Penns Park Road the district extends far enough to include the Penns Park Schoolhouse. While this section of the historic district is less compact than the core of the district, the importance of the schoolhouse to the village, and the lack of any intrusions, justifies the school's inclusion. The land beyond the school property is part of a large farm and provides another strong visual break and change in land use which serves to delineate the village from the surrounding agriculturally dominated land.



### PENNS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

- Major Historic Structures
- Major Intrusive Structures

PENNS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bucks County

Lambertville Quadrangle

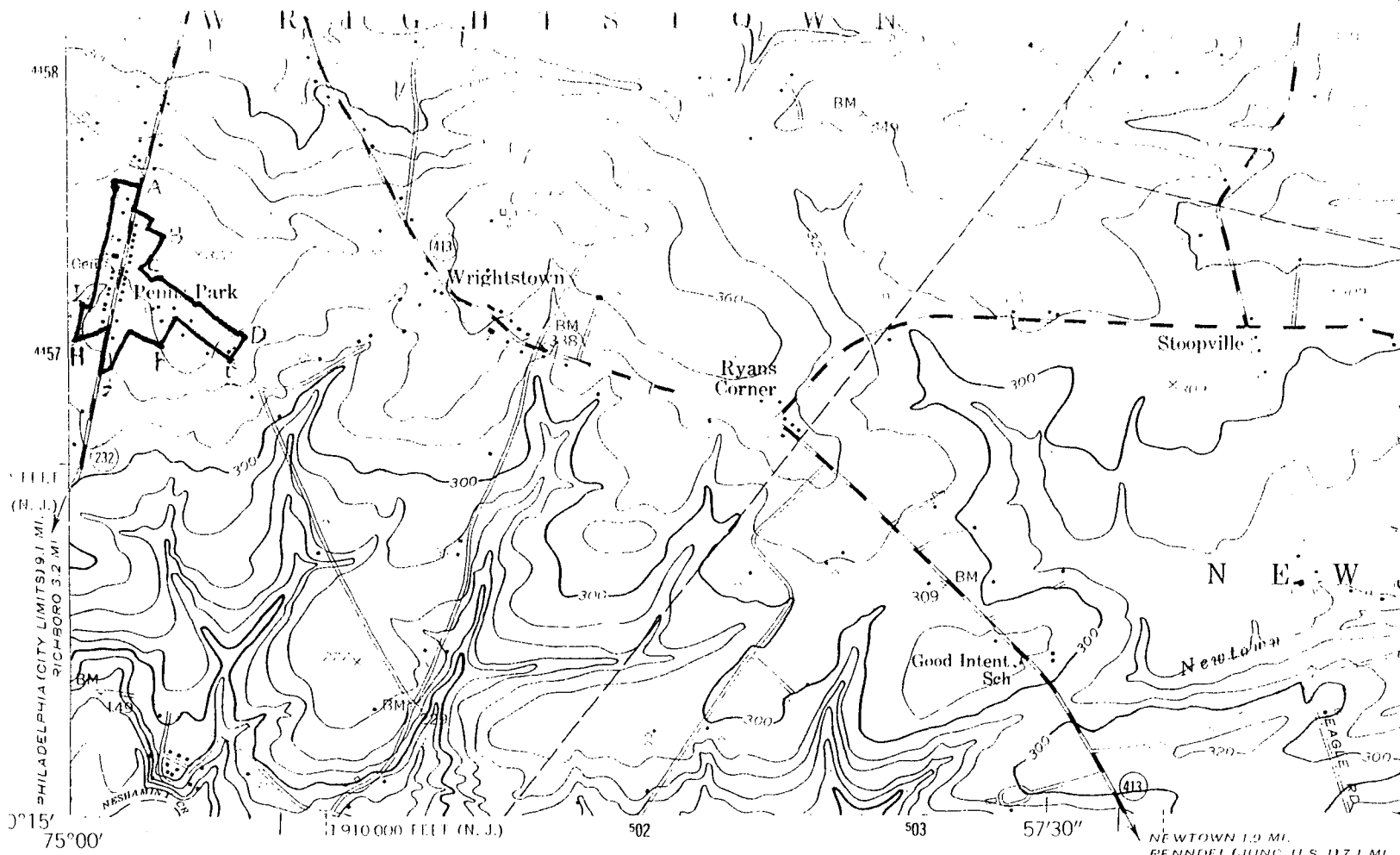
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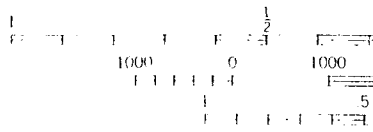
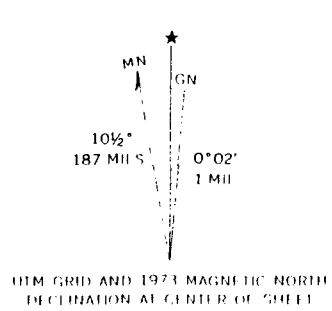
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C E500260 N4457220

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E	E500580	N4456940
F	E500320	N4456960
G	E500140	N4456900
H	E500040	N4457000
I	E500060	N4457120



Mapped by Army Map Service  
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey  
 Topography from aerial photographs by stereophotogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1942  
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grids based on Pennsylvania coordinate system,  
 south zone, and New Jersey coordinate system  
 1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 18, shown in blue



THIS MAP COMPLETE  
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS