

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Brownsburg Village Historic District
other names/site number Brownsburg Historic District

2. Location

River Road at Brownsburg Road
street & number n/a not for publication n/a
city, town Brownsburg (Upper Makefield Township) vicinity
state PA code PA county Bucks code 017 zip code 18938

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>37</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>40</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Dr. Brent D. Glass Brent D. Glass 7/7/94
Signature of certifying official Date
Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
 Domestic/multiple dwelling
 Domestic/hotel
 Transportation/ water related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling
 Agricultural/agricultural outbuild
 Recreation & Culture/outdoor
 recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republican/Federal
 Late Victorian/Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone
 walls sandstone
 weatherboard
 roof slate
 other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Brownsburg Historic District is an exceptionally well preserved village which developed in the 19th century from an 18th century fishery and ferry crossing on the Delaware River in Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County. The majority of the village is linear in design along both sides of River Road (Route 532) between New Hope and Washingtons Crossing on both sides of the intersection of River Road with Brownsburg Road. The small hamlet includes single and multi-family houses which extend out from this crossroads along the River Road an overall distance of less than one-half mile. There is a strongly homogeneous pattern created in the district, with the houses set close to the road and to each other. The only exception to this pattern is a collection of buildings northeast of the main portion of the village where the now abandoned Opdyke's Ferry Road (a former continuation of the Brownsburg Road) strikes the Delaware River. This area appears isolated from the remainder of the district because the original road is abandoned and access is today is via a new driveway rather than fronting the original road. The integrity of the village is excellent with only two sheds and a garage being built within the last fifty years. Most of the houses are very well maintained and retain their historical appearance and features.

The majority of houses are 2 1/2 story with the standard gable roof and are mostly vernacular in design, with even fenestration and rectangular forms. The buildings are a fairly even mix of frame and stone construction, with most of the houses of modest size, some with side or rear additions. Two houses are of larger scale, 2 3/4 stories high and five bays wide with Victorian stylistic influences. These two houses were owned by the Brown family, the major property owners within the district.

Most of the buildings the village were built between 1810 and 1840, specifically in a several year period around 1827 when Stacy Brown, along with his brother William, purchased and constructed the majority of the buildings on the westerly side of River Road. Brown is responsible for erecting nine houses and the saw mill. Substantial additions to the Beaumont Tavern house and Tenement, the only eighteenth century building in the district (#47-7-58 and 35) were made by the Browns during this period.

The majority of the houses are simple vernacular buildings with only slight Federal and early Greek Revival influences in trim work and dormers. The overriding regularity of the buildings and their close proximity create a strong pattern of similar

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construction, building height, roof pitch and even fenestration to the Brownsburg streetscape. The houses on the westerly side of the River Road (c.1810-1840) have identical setbacks of nearly twelve feet from the curb line and are closely clustered. Multi-unit tenements, service buildings and small homes comprise the majority of this half of the street.

The two contributing houses along the easterly side of the road date from c. 1860 and have a slightly more generous setback and intermediate spacing. The c. 1920 Slack Bungalow which is also on this side of the road has a similar setback. The two houses are nearly matching homes credited to Stacy Brown and have a more defined architecture with Italianate and Victorian details on 2 3/4 story, generously proportioned Georgian front facades. There is basically an even mixture of stone, 6, and frame, 5 houses and four houses built in several sections of both materials. All except two of the houses in the district (#47-7-33 and #47-7-44) are 2 1/2 stories in height, or slightly higher, with gable roofs facing the street and are either one or two piles deep. Fenestration varies from five bays on the larger c1860 houses to two, three and four bays for the smaller houses and attached houses. Three houses on four parcels (#47-7-23, 24, 25 & 26) in the north end of the district have multiple sections attached along the streetscape which suggest multi-family use at one time.

The nearly unaltered exteriors of the store and hotel, parcel #47-7-27 and the west facade of Beaumont's Tavern house, lot #47-7-58 provide examples of early 19th century rural commercial/service buildings. In all three cases, the buildings have a domestic residence form with some modest functional alterations for their specific use. The store, a three-bay, double pile house-type building has a second floor supply door on its southerly, Brownsburg Road facade. The hotel has the two asymmetrical entrances popularly found on 18th and early 19th century public buildings and a rear kitchen "L" with evidence of the bakeoven. Although enlarged in the nineteenth century after the opening of the Delaware Canal, the Beaumont's Tavern house still retains its original 1 1/2 story 18th century ferry house form.

In addition to the store, hotel and tavern house, there are a number of buildings in Brownsburg of particular interest, especially for their ability to represent a particular form of single or multi-family dwelling or outbuildings. They range from a small stone settler's cabin to the three large frame dwelling houses for Stacy Brown's family, a working-class tenement and two barns. The Grace Johnson House (#47-7-44) represents the simplest house form being 1 1/2 stories high, three bays wide and one pile deep and built into a bank with the rear, south side of the basement exposed. The Jefferson Gilbert Tenement demonstrates the popular four-bay format of the area and also has an attached shop (#47-7-25). Stacy Brown's residence (#47-7-27) shows a more sophisticated side hall-double parlor (2/3 Georgian) plan embraced in central Bucks County in the late Federal and Greek Revival period. The Andrew Jamison House (#47-7-34), credited to Brown is the most distinctive architecturally and shows the potpourri

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of architectural influences during the transitional 1860 period. It represents an eclectic mixture of architectural styles and elements. It can be described as a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate house with a Federal style fanlight located in a Gothic Revival influenced cross gable. The nearly identical front facade of the William B. Brown house adjacent (#47-7-35) was a concurrent, c1860 addition by Brown to the street front of an earlier house, the Laudeslater/Beaumont Tenement. Both are distinguished in this village with their tall proportions, nearly 2 3/4 stories high, broad Georgian fenestration, Victorian cross gables, elaborate curved bracket, and modillioned cornices. While appearing stylish in the context of Brownsburg, these houses still retain the rectangular plan and conservative fenestration of an earlier period and shy away from contemporary Victorian house plans.

The working-class component of the district is represented by small sized, double or attached houses. Both houses on lots #47-7-23 and 24 are built of two units, distinguished by the alternate use of stone and frame, and could easily have housed two families or a family and a shop. Likewise, the stone Gilbert House and shop on #47-7-25 is attached to a matching frame 4-bay counterpart on parcel #47-7-26. Both of these houses have two entrance doors and chimneys which could serve each half of each house, thereby having the potential for four total units. The three houses at the southern end of the district appear to have been built as single unit structures of modest size, with the traditional three-bay, center door front fenestration. The Brown tenement on parcel #47-7-41-1 is of the four-bay, two front door format popular in this Scotch-Irish settled area and similar to the attached houses of parcels #47-7-25 and 26, again, easy to alter into two units if necessary. Several of these properties have small to medium sized outbuildings, although they appear only for horse, hay and carriage storage and not specifically for work shops.

The newest house, the Slack Bungalow, built c 1920 (#47-7-33) is a 1 1/2 story, simple frame house with a standard gable roof. The bungalow is a fine example of its type and while it post date's the main period of development, its size, material, and setting contribute to the district's period of significance. The other twentieth century buildings built within the period of significance are small sheds, garages, out houses and similar outbuildings. There are a number of agricultural outbuildings on parcel #47-7-27 which enhance its agricultural associations.

There are two large barns in the district, both in very good condition, parcels #47-7-58 and 27. The barn on parcel #47-7-27 behind the store is 2 1/2 stories high and of plastered stone, surrounded by a large compliment of well preserved agrarian outbuildings. By the ferry tavern house on parcel #47-7-58 is a large, frame bank barn with stone stabling.

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The structures in the district include the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal (#47-7-36) and its associated bridge abutments (#47-7-32 & 37) which formerly carried the Opdyke's Ferry Road over the canal to the river bank. The canal follows close to the Delaware River bank and parallels the river within the district and along this segment of its nearly 60 miles from Bristol to Easton. It is primarily of earthen construction with a clay liner and is roughly 25 feet wide at its bottom, 40 feet at the top water line with a water depth, when full of five feet. The bermed towpath is on the river side, and is approximately 16 feet wide. The towpath is raised in elevation as it approaches the bridge abutments, allowing canal boats proper clearance beneath the former bridge. The abutments are of fieldstone built into the side walls of the canal. To the north of the bridge on the towpath is a portion of the path of the Opdyke's Ferry Road, to the south of the bridge on the inland side is the stone tavern house. The remains of the steam saw mill on parcel #47-7-32 lie to the north of the bridge on the inland side of the canal and constitute the historic site. Only remnants of the stone walls remain in a slightly dugout area of the topography. The mill was located directly adjacent the canal and operated from the convenient water supply. The area flanking the canal is overgrown and undisturbed from the 19th century with the exception of the ground immediately surrounding the tavern house.

The integrity of the district is quite high. There are only three non contributing buildings in the district. They are all outbuildings. These structures have only minor impact on the village. Two of them are quite small one story sheds and are in keeping with the size and scale of older sheds found throughout the district. The largest of the non-contributing buildings is a one story, salt box roof, garage which is set back from the road and is at the very south end of the district. Therefore it does not intrude into the rhythm of the other buildings in the district. Furthermore it is designed to be compatible in materials to other buildings in the district. The street facades of the contributing houses and major outbuildings in the district are very well preserved, with alterations generally confined to compatible rear additions.

Brownsburg is a rural village of the 19th century with a high degree of architectural integrity in its individual buildings and structures and in its overall streetscapes and arrangement. The two commercial points are still quite visible and distinct and establish the village's connection to both river industries and inland service activities. The juxtaposition of the lower-class tenements to the larger residences of the Brown family is enhanced by the close proximity of the buildings and the preservation of their mid-19th century appearance. Finally, the district has a minimal amount of intrusion and thereby effectively illustrates its period of growth and significance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1760 - c. 1935

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

Brown, Stacy

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Brownsburg Village Historic District, located along River Road and the Delaware River in Upper Makefield Township, Bucks County, is a well preserved 19th century rural hamlet. The village of Brownsburg originated from the location of an 18th century fishery and ferry on the river and underwent the bulk of its growth c1810 to c1840 primarily at the hand of merchant and entrepreneur Stacy Brown. Brownsburg is significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce. Brownsburg's commercial activity centered around river and canal related businesses, including the ferry, a shad fishery, gathering of river cobblestones, saw mill and canal trade, as well as traditional rural service and supply businesses. It is also significant under Criterion B for its association with Stacy Brown, a locally important businessman and town namesake and under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Architecturally, Brownsburg retains excellent examples of the early 19th century buildings used for its commerce, including the store, hotel, ferry tavern house and tenement houses with attached shops. The village contains a superb collection of vernacular architecture, generally well-constructed and designed with even fenestration and representative of its period in form and use. The consistency of form, fenestration and setback and the clustered grouping of the buildings enhances Brownsburg's ability to visually convey a district identity. Its overall period of significance spans from 1760, the first operation of the ferry, through circa 1935, which includes late 19th century-early 20th century architecture which add to the district's significance. Over 90 percent of the buildings and structures in the district are contributing, with only smaller secondary structures built after c. 1935.

The origins of Brownsburg were a circa 1760 ferry and fishery site along the Delaware River located on the lands of John Beaumont(parcel #47-7-37) at the easterly end of the district. The site further developed in the 19th century with the construction of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The site gained

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importance with the development of the intersection of River Road and the road to the ferry. River Road was laid out between eighteenth century grants several hundred yards inland from the Delaware River. Stacy Brown operated a store, tavern, and a number of other businesses at the crossroads, and eventually purchased the ferry and much of the the surrounding agricultural land.

In the early nineteenth century Brownsburg developed many of the typical rural service businesses found in other villages including the store, hotel, blacksmith, wheelwright, butcher and carpenter. Like many other similar communities, Brownsburg served the population of the farming community within a three to five mile radius, as well as stagecoach travelers from further distances. As with most rural service villages, further growth and development beyond the local neighborhood was generally overshadowed by larger towns. New Hope is three and one-half miles to the north, Newtown, six miles to the southwest and Yardley, seven miles down river. By the end of the nineteenth century, these latter towns were at the terminus of railroad lines which stimulated late 19th century economic development. Brownsburg, with its lack of growth after the 1870's and excellent integrity, continues to illustrate the size, scale and appearance of the Bucks County rural service village of the mid-19th century.

Brownsburg's development occurred in a relatively short period of time which resulted in a consistency of styles. As late as c. 1795 there was the ferry house and a stone and log house at the intersection owned by Mahlon Doan. The village did not develop for another ten or fifteen years. By 1816, newspaper advertisements support the fact that the subsequent owner of the Doan property, David Livesey operated a store on the southwest corner of the crossroads, later used as a hotel (#47-7-27 J). In 1806, Peter Laudeslater, a blacksmith purchased land on the northerly corner of the intersection. In 1818 he advertised a new two story stone house, one tenement, new barn blacksmith shop, and coal house for sale, located 200 yards from Opdyke's Ferry in the Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser. It seems likely that the stone house in the advertisement is the building which is incorporated into a later building (#47-7-35) and the tenement is now gone. Both buildings appear on an 1827 map of the intersection.

Improvements were also being made on the easterly side of River Road. Between 1810 and 1820, John Beaumont re-acquired much of his father's former estate. That the site was developing rapidly is suggested in an advertisement he placed on February 2, 1824 in the Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser, for a blacksmith, wheelwright, post and rail fence maker and weaver and states they "may be accommodated with houses in a good neighborhood, men with small families preferred".

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In the early 1820's Stacy Brown appeared on the scene. He apparently rented the store and commenced with the construction of tenements on the westerly side of River Road all before his deed from Samuel McNair was executed on May 3, 1827 (installment sales were quite common in Bucks County during this period). Samuel McNair, who was then operating the store, advertised the store to let as early as February 13, 1821 in the Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser. In only a decade after his official purchase of the land, Brown completed the construction of most of the houses now situated on the westerly side of River Road.

An 1827 map of the "Opdyke's Ferry Road" shows a complete village, labeled "Brown's Burg", with "S. Brown's Store and Tenements" lining the westerly side of River Road and "J. Beaumont's Tenements" (#47-7-35) and "J. Thornton's Tenement and Cooper Shop" (#47-7-57-1) are indicated on the easterly side of the road. At the river is "Beaumont's Tavern" (#47-7-58), sheds (#47-7-32), "Beaumont's Ferry and Landing" and "Beaumont's Shad Fishery" (#47-7-37).

Within a year of his purchase in 1827, Stacy Brown applied for a tavern license. He moved the store to the opposite, northwest corner of the crossroads and opened the "General Brown Inn" in the original store house for the convenience of travelers on the stagecoach line from Newtown to New Hope. Brown continued innkeeping through 1834 when his brother Levi took over for several years. The building continued to be used as a hotel through the 19th century. In 1827, Stacy Brown also became the village's first postmaster at which time the hamlet was officially called Brownsburg. Brown maintained the store and was generally referred to in deeds of this time as a coal and lumber merchant. Brown continued to rent and began to sell the houses and small lots in the town that now bore his name. Improvements were made within a few years. One example of this pattern is the stone attached house on parcel #47-7-25 which was described in a Bucks County Intelligencer newspaper advertisement placed by Jefferson Gilbert on December 10, 1834 as a "new stone house" with a tailor's shop adjoining.

Stacy Brown's influence extended out beyond the village. He successfully enhanced his commercial activities with agricultural production. Brown purchased over ninety acres extending back from this narrow village road frontage. The fine collection of agricultural outbuildings including a large stone barn, hay barns, corncribs and chicken houses are located directly behind his store. Brown's own house, which he built to the north of the store in the middle of the village, during this period, shows his increasing affluence. Upon the death of John Beaumont, Stacy Brown seized the opportunity to secure the entire commercial interest of the area. In

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1840, he purchased the ferry property of 88 acres with his brother William. They built a large stone addition to the tavern house and also erected a steam saw mill on the canal banks opposite the ferry. The mill took advantage of the water available from the canal and the active lumber rafting industry on the river. The 18th century landing site provided a convenient place to bring in the rafts of lumber and after milling, the finished products could be shipped by canal or inland by wagon. With Brown's death, in 1879, the driving force behind the community's growth was gone and virtually no growth occurred.

Brownsburg did not expand beyond a small, compact, hamlet surrounded by agricultural fields. Despite the advantages of the river and canal it remained small in size and not experiencing continued growth through the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In contrast to virtually all other Bucks County canal villages which grew significantly due to this commercial waterway, Brownsburg remained a small hamlet, with only the steam saw mill as a canal related addition. Generally, canal and river towns continued to grow through the 19th and early 20th centuries due to the focalizing nature of the operation of a ferry or location of a bridge. The latter in particular was most influential in the last half of the 19th century, as illustrated by the river town of Point Pleasant which saw substantial growth in response to the construction of the river bridge which linked the town with the railroad on the New Jersey side. The ferry at Brownsburg was overlooked by travelers who could cross the river easily at nearby bridges in New Hope and Taylorsville and therefore ceased operation.

From an architectural standpoint, Brownsburg contains excellent representative examples of early 19th century commercial buildings, single and multi-unit tenements, agrarian outbuildings and vernacular upper middle class houses. The patterns of everyday architecture of central Bucks County are well illustrated through the use of fieldstone or clapboard, interior end chimneys, standard gable roofs, even fenestration and rectangular plans. The store and hotel, parcel #47-7-27, and the Beaumont's tavern house illustrate typical early 19th century commercial/business buildings. All three retain a residential scale and appearance with only modest functional alterations to standard plans. The store on the northwest corner has a doorway on the second floor facing Brownsburg Road in order to accept goods for storage on the upper levels. The hotel on the southwest corner first served as the store and residence of David Livesey and has two front doors (not paired in the traditional pattern) which probably first served to separate the store from the residence. The Beaumont Tavern house is an additive building showing clearly the three generations of historical sections and ownerships. In addition to these individual buildings used for commercial purposes, Brownsburg also has several shops attached to houses to

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serve the cottage trades. The Jefferson Gilbert House (#47-7-25) best illustrates the side shop in the two story, one bay stone wing to the main residence. The Jane Price House (#47-7-43) also has a frame attached addition which served as a hat shop and, for a time, the post office.

The small sized, double or attached houses in the district reflect the economic and social division between owner and worker. Both houses on parcels #47-7-24 and 23 are built of two units. The Jefferson Gilbert House is also attached to a matching frame counterpart on parcel #47-7-26, both houses having a four-bay format with two, paired, front doors. The three houses in the south end of the district continue to illustrate the modest economy of the village through their simplicity. The Grace Johnson House (#47-7-44) is a traditional settler's cabin for the area, 1 1/2 stories high with an exposed basement. Its closely placed neighbors are both houses of the common 2 1/2 story, three bay, one pile deep form with modest additions. The close placement of the houses on the west side of River Road, primarily those built by Stacy Brown, illustrate his reluctance to sell large lots with the tenements, reserving the balance of his land for agriculture, and establish that these houses were built as tenements for a working class and not self-sufficient, long term homesteads.

Stacy Brown's house (#47-7-27) and two houses built or remodeled by Brown for family members (#47-7-34 & 35) dramatically show the distinction of land and business owners and that of laborers. As such they probably more accurately reflect the the origins of many other towns which started out as hamlets dominated by a single economic leader. Most small Bucks County villages of the 19th century evolved into a collection of individual tradesmen and entrepreneurs. Penns Park, Dolington and Edgewood villages demonstrate this pattern. Dyerstown, while having most of its houses built by one family, was primarily a residential hamlet with the houses for single families. Brownsburg, however, has a number of multi-family dwellings and rental tenements, in particular those built by Stacy Brown and John Beaumont to encourage tradesmen to take up practice in the village. Brownsburg is really the only small hamlet in central Bucks County dominated by attached dwellings. Most villages in Bucks County which had multi-family tenements had a number of industries which allowed the settlement to develop into a larger town, such as Hulmeville, New Hope and Bristol. These villages had a tendency to keep expanding in a linear fashion along various roads.

Contrasting with the small simple tenement structures is the Stacy Brown Residence and two other Brown family houses located directly across River Road. Stacy Brown's house (#47-7-27 A) is a Greek Revival influenced, side hall, front and back

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government Upper Makefield Township
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Heritage Conservancy

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 23 acres

UTM References

A	1 8	5 0 6 5 0 0	4 4 6 2 9 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	5 0 7 0 0 0	4 4 6 3 0 8 0

B	1 8	5 0 6 9 0 0	4 4 6 3 2 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	5 0 6 8 6 0	4 4 8 2 5 8 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey L. Marshall, Director of Historic Preservation
 organization Heritage Conservancy date January 18, 1994
 street & number 85 Old Dublin Pike telephone 215 345-7020
 city or town Doylestown, state PA zip code 18901-2489

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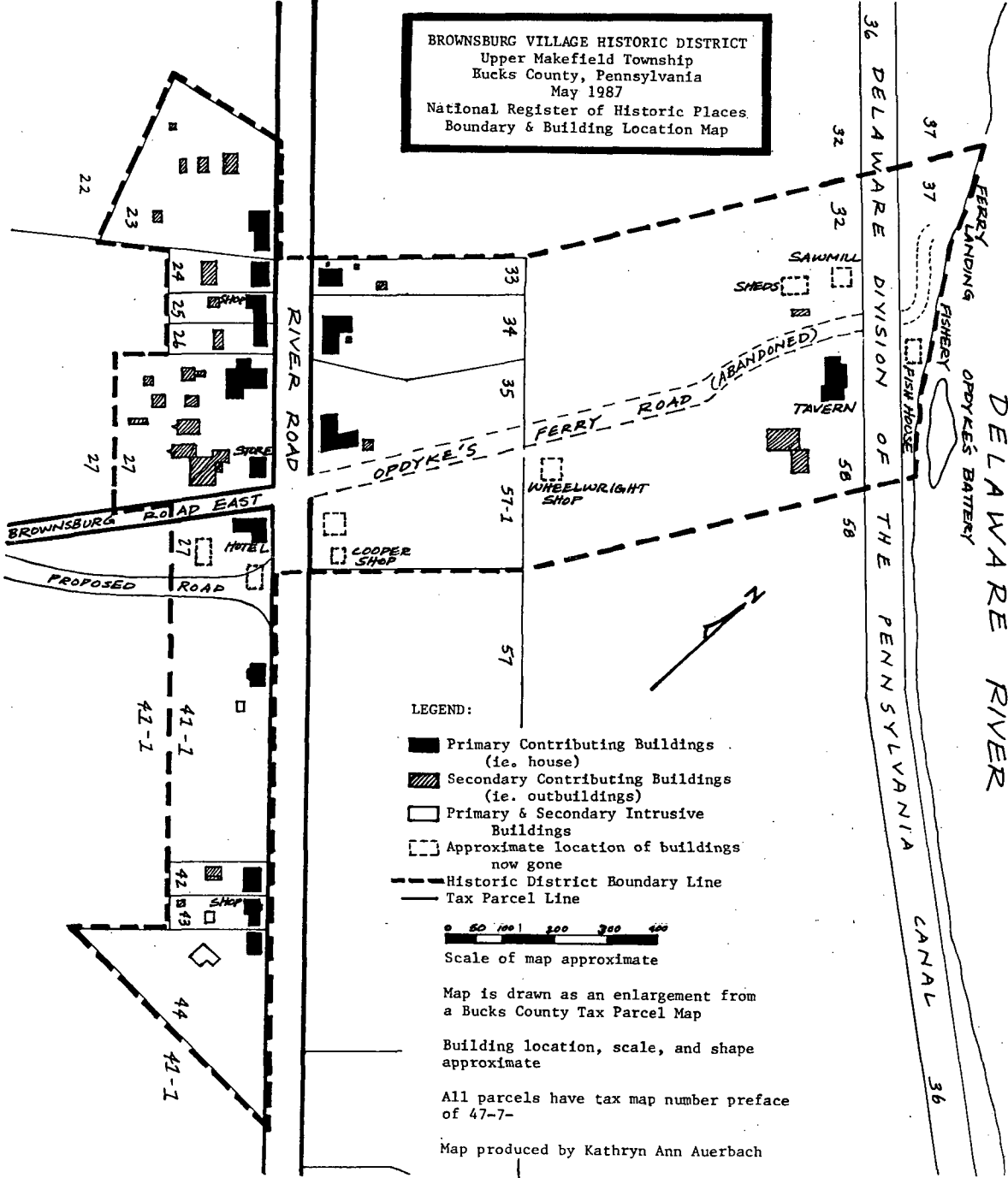
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BROWNSBURG VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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 Boundary & Building Location Map



- LEGEND:**
- Primary Contributing Buildings (ie. house)
 - ▨ Secondary Contributing Buildings (ie. outbuildings)
 - Primary & Secondary Intrusive Buildings
 - (dashed) Approximate location of buildings now gone
 - - - Historic District Boundary Line
 - Tax Parcel Line

0 50 100 200 300 400
 Scale of map approximate

Map is drawn as an enlargement from a Bucks County Tax Parcel Map

Building location, scale, and shape approximate

All parcels have tax map number preface of 47-7-

Map produced by Kathryn Ann Auerbach