

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
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 : Bristol Industrial Historic District

and or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Please see continuation sheets

N/A not for publication

city, town Bristol 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"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bucks County Recorder of Deeds, Bucks County Counthouse

street & number East Court Street

city, town Doylestown state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania Historic Resources Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

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Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
LOCATION (continued)

The Bristol Industrial Historic District is roughly bounded by the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the southeast, Jefferson Avenue on the northeast, the former bed of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal on the northwest, and Beaver Street on the southwest.

7. Description

Condition Check one Check one
 excellent deteriorated original site
 good ruins moved date N/A
 fair unexposed unaltered altered

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The 13.8 acre Bristol Industrial Historic District is located in the Borough of Bristol in southern Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The district, which lies north of the borough's principal commercial and residential areas, is roughly bounded by the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the southeast, Jefferson Avenue on the northeast, the remnants of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal on the northwest, and Beaver Street on the southwest.

The district, which is wholly industrial in character, consists of six factory complexes comprising a total of thirty-six buildings and seven structures. Two large complexes, the Grundy Mill Complex and the Bristol Carpet Mills, are presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. These two complexes, which anchor the northern and southern ends of the roughly rectilinear district, account for twenty of the district's contributing buildings. Smaller industrial complexes occupy the area between these two previously listed resources. These smaller complexes contain sixteen buildings and seven structures. Seven of these buildings (nineteen percent of the total number of buildings in the district) and seven structures (one hundred percent of the district's structures) are considered non-contributing resources. The district's contributing resources generally retain a high degree of integrity and have undergone relatively few alterations.

Between 1876 and 1885 the Bristol Improvement Company (BIC), a group of local businessmen anxious to attract new industries to the community, constructed five large mill complexes within the district. These mill complexes constitute the largest and most prominent resources in the district. All of the mill buildings erected by the BIC are constructed of stone, with red brick used for their cornices and as segmental arches above window and door openings. The widespread use of these materials gives the district an architectural cohesiveness, despite later additions and alterations to the original buildings, and the stuccoing of the BIC buildings in the Grundy Mill Complex.

Most of the contributing resources constructed after 1885 are located in the Grundy Mill Complex. The most prominent of these buildings, designed by the Philadelphia architectural firm of Heacock and Hokanson, are early examples, constructed c. 1910, of reinforced concrete industrial buildings in Bucks County. Other post-1885 buildings and

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Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
DESCRIPTION (continued)

structures include concrete block construction and several modern sheds that are considered non-contributing resources.

The first mill constructed by the BIC is presently part of the Grundy Mill Complex, located at the northern end of the district along the former Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The complex was constructed over a fifty-five year period for the worsted milling operations of Grundy Brothers & Campion and their successor operations, William H. Grundy & Company and Joseph R. Grundy.

The Grundy Mill Complex is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Auerbach and Marshall 1985). A complete description of the property is included in the individual nomination. The complex consists of thirteen contributing buildings, the most recent erected c. 1930. The buildings range in height from one to seven stories and are constructed of stone, brick, and reinforced concrete. A 168-foot tall clock tower, visually dominates the complex. All of the buildings in the complex are stuccoed. The earliest buildings in the complex, those constructed by the BIC during the last quarter of the nineteenth century are long, low, two and three-story stone buildings. The most prominent later buildings, constructed between 1910 and 1915, are of reinforced concrete. The earliest of these later buildings, the seven-story spinning mill and warehouse and the Italianate style clock tower, are among the first reinforced concrete industrial buildings constructed in Bucks County (Green 1911:248). Heacock & Hokanson designed these buildings, as well as the massive reinforced concrete powerhouse erected at the southwest corner of the property in 1915.

The second mill constructed by the BIC, the Keystone Mill, is located directly across Canal Street from the Grundy Mill Complex. The original building, erected in 1877, is a two-story, gable-roofed stone building, with a single story wing to the northeast, clad with stucco. The initial occupant of the building was L. M. Harned & Co., manufacturers of fringe. About 1903 Edward T. Steel & Company, a worsted milling firm, acquired the property and erected the two two-story brick additions that abut the original mill building on the southwest. The complex presently consists of four buildings, all of which contribute to the character of the district.

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DESCRIPTION (continued)

The third mill constructed by the BIC is located on the northwest side of Canal Street just southwest of its intersection with Dorrance Street. Erected in 1880, the Star Mill housed a knit goods manufactory. The first two stories of the gable-roofed building display the typical stone construction with brick details that characterize BIC mill buildings. The third story, which appears to be a later addition, is brick. A single-story stone boiler house is attached to the northeast facade of the main building. Since about 1891 the Star Mill has been physically connected to the fourth mill constructed by the BIC, the Wilson & Fenimore Wallpaper Factory, located directly to the southwest.

Constructed in 1882, the Wilson & Fenimore Wallpaper Factory is a long three-story, gable-roofed building that extends along the northwest side of Canal Street northeast from Beaver Street. The building's first two stories are stone with brick details. These stories are partially hidden beneath a crudely applied coating of stucco. The stuccoed third story, which is probably a later addition, appears to be constructed of brick. The northeast end of the building's southeast facade is partially supported by three buttresses. The complex, as it presently exists, consists of nine buildings, four of which contribute to the character of the district. The non-contributing buildings include two small, concrete block additions located along the northeast facade of the former Star Mill and three modern outbuildings.

In 1885 the BIC erected its last major mill building, the Bristol Carpet Mills, also known as the Thomas L. Leedom Carpet Mill. This property, located at the southwestern end of the district, is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Thomas and Benenson 1986). A full description of the complex is included in the individual nomination. In general, the complex consists of seven contributing buildings laid out in two ranges that flank a wide alley that opens off of Beaver Street. The principal building in the complex is a 500-foot long, three-story stone building, with the brick details that characterize BIC construction, that originally housed the weaving mill. This building and its later additions extend along the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later additions and wings within the complex, the most recent constructed c. 1915, display the same stone and

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Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
DESCRIPTION (continued)

brick construction that characterizes the original buildings. These later buildings range in height from one to four stories.

The only contributing resource within the district not built by the BIC is a two-story brick building constructed in 1891 for the Peirce & Williams Planing Mill. The building is presently camouflaged by applications of textured stucco and artificial stone. This building is part of a small complex, consisting of three buildings and seven structures, still associated with a lumber yard. All of the other buildings and structures are considered non-contributing resources. The two non-contributing buildings are a concrete block garage and a two-story frame building sided with a variety of materials. The seven non-contributing structures are modern, open lumber sheds. The Peirce & Williams Planing Mill is included within the district, despite its preponderance of non-contributing resources, because of the firm's associations with Joshua Peirce, the driving force behind the Bristol Improvement Company.

The general integrity of the Bristol Industrial Historic District is good. The district contains fourteen buildings that date from 1876-1885, the period in which the Bristol Improvement Company constructed mill and factory buildings within the district. These resources, and those contributing resources constructed after 1885, continue to convey a clear sense of a tightly concentrated collection of industrial mills and factories. The industrial character of the district remains intact and almost wholly unimpaired. Many of the individual buildings within the district have been altered to some extent, but the alteration of industrial buildings is more a reflection of the continued viability of the building for industrial use than it is an impairment of the original architectural character. Alterations within the district have been rather limited and are largely confined to alterations in fenestration and the introduction of loading docks and other facilities that reflect the shift from railroads to trucks as the principal means of supplying raw materials and carrying away finished products from the mills and factories. These types of alteration have limited impact upon the overall integrity of the resource.

As previously noted, the district's heaviest concentration of non-contributing resources is located on the former Peirce & Williams

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**Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Planing Mill property. Most of these resources are modern lumber sheds that are not generally visible from the street. Other non-contributing resources within the district include a variety of small, single-story storage buildings and garages, most constructed of concrete block. The largest non-contributing resource is a single-story frame warehouse, clad with corrugated metal siding, erected by the Grundy Mills at the south corner of the intersection of Canal Street and Jefferson Avenue. The relatively small size of these non-contributing resources, and in the case of the Peirce & Williams complex, their location at the rear of sites, away from public view, prevents them from seriously impairing the character 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 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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1868-1937 **Builder/Architect** Bristol Improvement Company,

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Heacock and Hokanson

The Bristol Industrial Historic District is a significant collection of factory and mill complexes containing elements dating from 1875 to 1937. The principal resources in the district are five mill complexes constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century by the Bristol Improvement Company (BIC), a group of local businessmen intent upon attracting new industries to the community. The historical significance of the district stems from its associations with the BIC, whose activities played a crucial role in transforming Bristol from a transportation center into Bucks County's principal manufacturing center. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the mills and factories included within this nomination constituted the most important manufacturing district in both Bristol and Bucks County. The district is architecturally significant because the large number of industrial buildings it contains illustrate the evolution of late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial architecture. Many of the mill and factory buildings within the district are particularly large and handsome examples of stone construction. The district also contains several large examples of early reinforced concrete industrial buildings.

During the three decades prior to the Civil War Bristol's economic prosperity hinged upon the community's position as the terminus and principal transshipment point of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The loss of significant portions of the canal trade to the Delaware & Raritan Canal, as a result of the construction of an outlet lock at New Hope in 1840, and the national economic downturns of the 1850s, brought a five-year period of economic decline to Bristol beginning in about 1855. The town did not recover from the loss of its status as a transshipment point until the Civil War (Green 1911:144-148, 173, 241).

During the Civil War Bristol's industries rejuvenated the community's economy. The Keystone Forge, the Bristol Woolen Mills, and the other industrial firms in the town prospered as a result of massive government purchases. After 1865, however, the town's economy again entered a recessionary period as wartime markets evaporated and none of these businesses fully recovered from the post-war depression (Green

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Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

1911:176). The Pennsylvania Railroad demolished the Keystone Forge complex in 1882. The Bristol Woolen Mill became a hosiery mill, but by 1910 the mill buildings were vacant (Green 1911:237-240). None of the buildings or structures associated with Bristol's Civil War period industries survive.

Joshua Peirce, a Bristol native who had spent several years in western Pennsylvania, returned to Bristol in 1868 and resolved to revive the town's depressed economy. In 1868 Peirce purchased forty-nine acres of vacant land, located on the outskirts of town between the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and established the Livingstone Mills, a factory for the manufacture of felt products from wool. In addition to operating his own firm, Peirce encouraged the establishment of other industrial enterprises in the vicinity of his property. These firms, which included the Bristol Foundry, the Sherman Planing Mill (later known as the Sherman & Peirce Planing Mill and the Peirce & Williams Planing Mill) and the Bristol Rolling Mills all contributed to the rejuvenation of Bristol's economy (Green 1911:243). None of the buildings and structures associated with these enterprises survive, with the exception of a portion of the Peirce & Williams Planing Mill, erected in 1891 after a fire destroyed the earlier plant. This building, located within the Bristol Industrial Historic District, is associated with a business enterprise partially owned by Joshua Peirce, the driving force behind the post-Civil War development of Bristol's industrial and manufacturing interests.

In 1876 Peirce and a number of other prominent local businessmen organized the Bristol Improvement Company, with the intention of offering "facilities to manufacturers desiring to locate here by erecting a building for their accommodation, thus encouraging the growth of manufacturing industries in the borough" (Green 1911: 248). As an additional incentive for relocation, all of the mill buildings were exempt from borough taxation for their first ten years of operation. Between 1876 and 1887 the BIC built five large mill complexes on portions of the forty-nine acre tract purchased by Peirce in 1868. All of these complexes, which were leased to manufacturing firms, were located within the confines of the Bristol Industrial Historic District.

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

The remaining portions of Peirce's original tract were apparently sold off and developed by others, principally as housing for the workers who labored in the mills and factories.

The failure of the Livingstone Mills in 1887 bankrupted Peirce and forced him to sell, over the following two years, his real estate holdings. Peirce's personal and business collapse spelt the end of the BIC's dominance over Bristol's industrial enterprises and the company began to gradually divest itself of its properties, selling its land and buildings to its tenants. By 1911 the BIC retained ownership of only two of the complexes it had constructed. Peirce, however, remained an active participant in the community's industrial economy, as evidenced by his involvement with the Peirce & Williams Planing Mill in the 1890s (Green 1911: 248-251).

Despite Peirce's personal failure, the innovative efforts of the BIC to attract industries to Bristol proved rather successful. Several firms with factories in Philadelphia relocated to Bristol, at least partially in order to remove themselves from the union organizing activities of the Knights of Labor (Scranton and Licht 1986:64-65). The mill and factory complexes located within the Bristol Industrial Historic District are the only extant complexes associated with this development, which, by 1910, had transformed the depressed canal town of the 1860s into the largest manufacturing center in Bucks County. In 1910 Bristol's mills and factories produced goods worth \$12,000,000 (Grundy 1910:101). The district's two principal industrial complexes, the Grundy Mills and the Bristol Carpet Mills were among the largest manufacturing concerns in the entire county.

The Grundy Mill Complex, which contains the first building constructed by the BIC, was originally known as the Bristol Worsted Mills. The mill, first leased in 1876 to the Philadelphia-based firm of Grundy Brothers & Campion, became a major manufacturer of worsted yarn. The firm expanded during the 1880s, and in 1911 purchased the former Bristol Rolling Mills complex, demolished the buildings, and in 1915 erected a new reinforced concrete powerhouse on the site. By 1919 the Grundy Mills employed over 850 workers, making it the largest employer in Bucks County (Labor and Industry 1920: 582).

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Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

The Grundy Mill Complex is also closely associated with the career of Joseph R. Grundy. Grundy, the leading industrialist in Bristol and a powerful U.S. Senator, became the sole owner of the Grundy Mills in 1900, and purchased the complex from the BIC in 1904. In the Senate Grundy consistently lobbied for high tariffs and legislation designed to protect manufacturing interests, including his own. He ardently supported the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1931, the highest in the country's history. Grundy did not neglect his hometown for the national scene. He was the dominant force in Bristol throughout the first decades of the twentieth century, serving on the Borough Council and contributing large sums of money for civic improvements. He personally offset deficits in the town budget, paid for completion of a sewer system, and financed construction of the Borough Hall (Hutton 1962).

The Bristol Carpet Mills, operated by another Philadelphia-based firm, Thomas L. Leedom & Company, produced the finest Wilton rugs, a type of close, short, cut-pile carpets, manufactured in the United States. Thomas L. Leedom vertically integrated his operations after relocating to Bristol, incorporating weaving, dyeing, yarn spinning, and, eventually, wool preparation under a single roof. The Bristol Carpet Mills were Bristol's second largest employer, after the Grundy Mills, throughout the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century (Labor and Industry 1920: 582).

The smaller mills erected by the BIC never attained a level of industrial importance or economic power similar to that of the Grundy and Leedom operations. The Keystone Mill, which started as a fringe manufacturing plant operated by L. M. Harned & Co., became a warehouse for the Grundy Mill in 1885. In 1903 Edward T. Steel & Co., a manufacturer of men's worsted cloth that had taken over the Livingstone Mill in 1887, purchased the property and incorporated the building into its worsted mill. The Star Mill passed through the hands of three owners before being annexed to the adjacent wallpaper mill in 1891. The wallpaper mill operated intermittently, under the control of at least four different firms, throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Several of these firms simply held the mill in reserve, preferring to operate other plants in other locations. By 1919 the D. Landreth Seed Company, a prominent local company, had taken over the complex (Green 1911:249-250).

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DESCRIPTION (continued)**

The mills and factories in the district constituted the backbone of Bristol's industrial economy well into the twentieth century. All of the various complexes, with the exception of the vacant Bristol Carpet Mills, are still used for industrial purposes. At present the district includes the oldest extant industrial buildings in Bristol and constitutes the largest concentration of industrial buildings in the community. As an entity, therefore, the district is representative of Bristol's role as Bucks County's most important manufacturing district.

Architecturally the district is significant for its large collection of industrial buildings that illustrate the evolution of industrial architecture throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The earliest buildings in the district, those constructed by the BIC, are important large examples of stone masonry industrial construction. All of these buildings are constructed using a similar palette of materials. The walls are of Delaware River sandstone, presumably quarried upstream and barged down the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal to the building sites. Common red brick is used for the segmental arches above window openings and for the cornices. Built between 1875 and 1885, the BIC buildings are rather late examples of stone industrial buildings and, in a sense, relate more closely to antebellum industrial architecture than they do to their contemporaries, which were generally constructed of brick. The BIC's consistent use of sandstone and brick lends the district a strong air of architectural cohesiveness, despite the use of other materials for later buildings and the stuccoing of several of the BIC buildings.

The twentieth century additions to the Grundy Mill Complex reflect the rapid evolution of industrial architecture during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These additions, constructed only twenty years after the last of the BIC's traditional stone masonry buildings, abandoned those traditional building materials in favor of reinforced concrete. Erected in 1910, the seven-story warehouse and spinning mill, and the 168-foot tall clock tower are among the first reinforced concrete industrial buildings constructed in Bucks County (Green 1911:248). Local landmarks, visible from a considerable distance, they symbolized the continued vitality and power of Bristol's industries. Along with the mill's massive powerhouse, erected in 1915, the Grundy Mill Complex's reinforced concrete buildings reflect the rapid evolution

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**Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

of industrial architecture and construction techniques that occurred in the United States during the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century. They stand in striking contrast to the traditional stone and brick mill buildings that comprise the majority of the district's resources.

The five large mill complexes that comprise the majority of the Bristol Industrial Historic District are the products of a concerted local effort to attract industry to the community by erecting the buildings required by manufacturers. This promotional effort proved successful, transforming Bristol from a declining canal town into Bucks County's leading manufacturing center during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Grundy Mills and the Bristol Carpet Mills became the borough's largest employers and ranked among the largest employers in the entire county. This collection of industrial buildings illustrates the evolution of industrial architecture in the United States. It includes both massive stone masonry buildings, whose architectural origins may be traced to the period prior to the Civil War, and important examples of early reinforced concrete construction that are representative of the course taken by industrial architecture in the twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Please see continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 13.8

Quadrangle name Bristol

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	1 8	5 1 2 2 0 0	4 4 3 8 5 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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

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

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

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

Please see continuation sheets.

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

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
-------	-----	------	-----	--------	-----	------	-----

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
-------	-----	------	-----	--------	-----	------	-----

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patrick W. O'Bannon, Principal Historian

organization John Milner Associates, Inc. date May 1987

street & number 1133 Arch Street, 8th Floor telephone (215) 561-7637

city or town Philadelphia 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

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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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION (continued)**

Beginning at a point on the northwest side of the right-of-way of the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad located on the east side of Beaver Street, thence north along the east side of Beaver Street approximately 840 feet to a point on the southeast side of the former Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Thence northeast along the southeast bank of the former Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, crossing Washington Street, approximately 1,720 feet to a point on the southwest side of Jefferson Avenue. Thence southeast along the southwest side of Beaver Street, crossing Canal Street, approximately 490 feet to a point on the northwest side of the right-of-way of the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thence to the southwest along the northwest side of the right-of-way of the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad approximately 290 feet to a point on the southwest property line of the former Keystone Mill complex. Thence northwest along the southwest property line of the former Keystone Mill complex approximately 80 feet to a point on the southeast property line of the former Keystone Mill complex. Thence southwest along the southeast property line of the former Keystone Mill complex approximately 100 feet to a point on the northeast side of Lafayette Street. Thence northwest along the northeast side of Lafayette Street approximately 170 feet to a point on the northwest side of Canal Street. Thence southwest along the northwest side of Canal Street, crossing Washington Street, approximately 370 feet to a point on the southwest side of Washington Street. Thence southeast along the southwest side of Washington Street approximately 60 feet to a point on the northwest side of a former railroad siding that forms the southeast property line of the former Peirce & Williams Planning Mill. Thence, curving in a southwesterly and southerly direction along northwest side of the former railroad siding that forms the southeast property line of the former Peirce & Williams Planning Mill, approximately 220 feet to a point on the northwest side of Canal Street. Thence southwest along the northwest side of Canal Street approximately 310 feet to a point. Thence at a right angle to the southeast across Canal Street and along the northeast property line of the former Thomas L. Leedom Carpet Mill approximately 290 feet to a point on the northwest side of the right-of-

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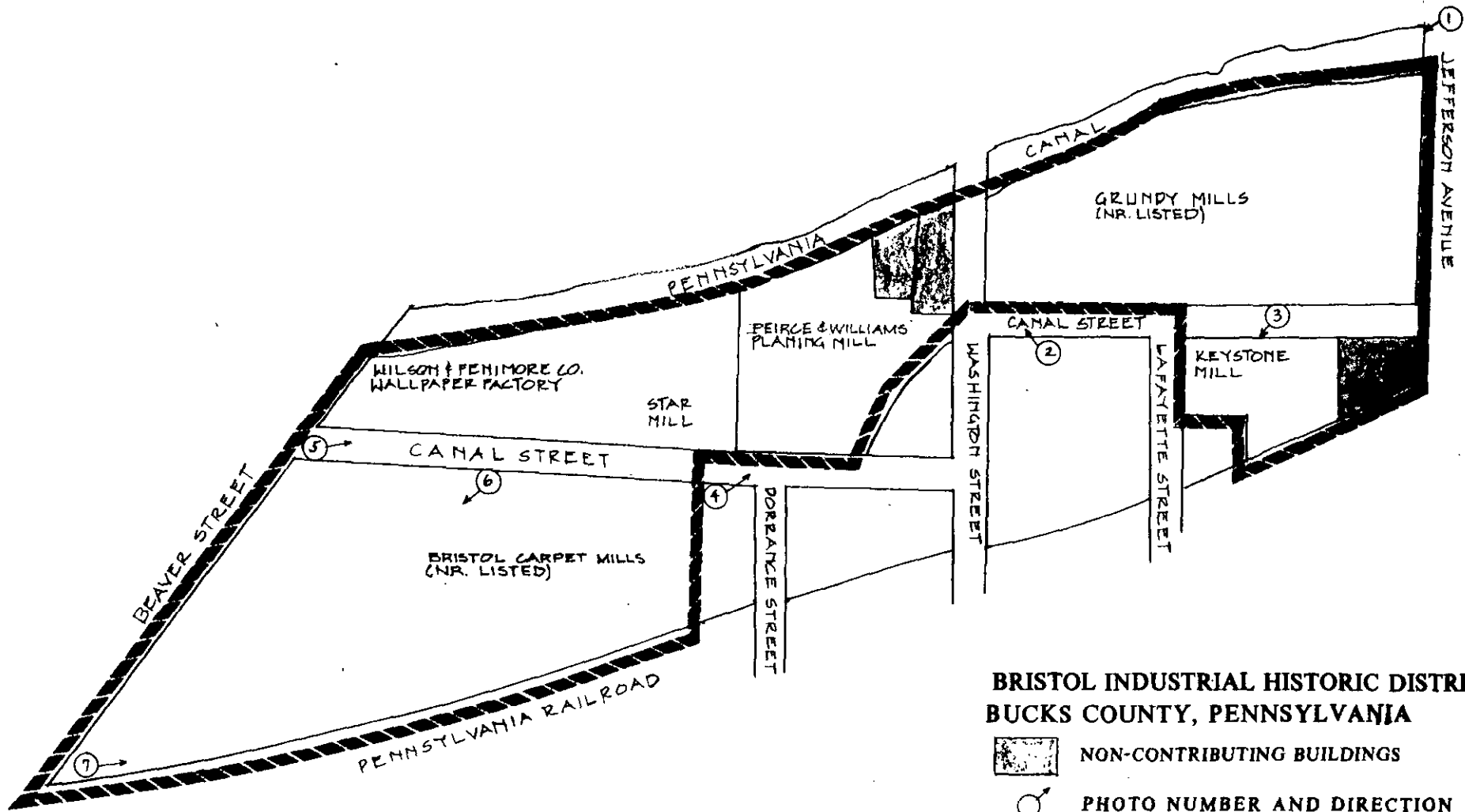
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Bristol Industrial Historic District, Bucks County
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION (continued)



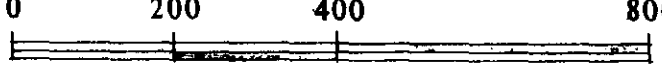
way of the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Thence southwest along the northwest side of the right-of-way of the former main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad approximately 1,000 feet to the starting point.

These boundaries include all extant industrial properties historically associated with Joshua Peirce and the Bristol Improvement Company. The boundaries exclude commercial and industrial properties that have no connection to either Peirce or the Bristol Improvement Company. Vacant lots are also excluded from the district.



JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES
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**BRISTOL INDUSTRIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
 PHOTO NUMBER AND DIRECTION

 0 200 400 800
SCALE IN FEET



6064 11 NW
(LANGHORNE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

74°52'30" 511000m E 2810000 FEET (PA.) TRENTON 8 MI 514 50'

300 000 FEET
(PA)

Bristol Industrial Historic District
Bucks County
Zone 18

Bristol Quadrangle

- A: E512200 N4438500
- B: E512240 N4438800
- C: E512600 N4439180
- D: E512680 N4439040

