

# 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 continuations sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Davies, Edward House  
other name/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Route 23, south side, west of Water Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Churchtown (Caernarvon Twp.) N/A vicinity  
state Pennsylvania code PA county Lancaster code 071 zip code 17555

### 3. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

#### Category of Property

- building (s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

#### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 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.  
Brent D. Glass 7/3/91  
Signature of commenting or other official Brent D. Glass, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission Date  
State or Federal agency or 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 or 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

Current Function (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic: Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: sandstone

walls Stone: sandstone

roof ~~Synthetic fiber glass~~ Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Hon. Edward Davies House, located on the south side of Main Street (PA Route 23), Churchtown, Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County, is a rectangular two-and-one-half story stone Federal style building. The historic core of the structure consists of three connected sections: a two-bay rectangular easterly portion, originally Davies' shop; a three-bay rectangular westerly portion, originally his dwelling; and a small rectangular rear portion forming a "T" wing, referred to as the "Old Kitchen." A non-contributing two-bay former garage building is located to the west of the structure and is now attached to it by infill. At or near the south property line is a non-contributing mid-twentieth century frame two-car garage with a tin roof. With its Federal feature intact, the building has retained a high level of integrity. Located at the roadside in a rural village in northeast Lancaster County, with several other brownstone nineteenth-century structures nearby, the Hon. Edward Davies House is a fine representative of the early Federal period of architecture in eastern Lancaster County.

Built on a stone foundation, the Davies House is constructed of brownstone or sandstone which is cut or dressed on the facade (north elevation), fieldstone on other elevations. There is a full basement with brick floor under the easterly and westerly portions (the main building); basement ceiling beams of the easterly side are unhewn logs. Cellar stairs covered by an added stone enclosure lead out on the eastern side beneath the dining room window. The dimensions of the main building are as follows: fifty feet six inches wide on the north elevation (of which the facade of the easterly side is eighteen feet six inches and the facade of the westerly side is thirty-two feet); approximately fifty-seven feet on the south elevation (the difference between the dimensions of the north and south elevations is accounted for by the six-foot-six-inch stone projection at the southeast corner); twenty-eight feet deep on the eastern elevation; and thirty-three feet two inches deep on the western elevation. The "Old Kitchen" ell is approximately ten feet by twelve feet.

The moderately pitched, gable-ended roof is asphalt shingle with a fairly wide overhang. The building has three brick chimneys: a two-flue chimney is centered on the western end of the roof used in the heating of the two parlors and the bedrooms; another brick chimney is on the southern slope of the roof over the kitchen; a third is above the rear wall of the "Old Kitchen." On the southerly slope of the roof of the main building and "Old Kitchen" are several small skylights, none of which are visible from the street.

The north elevation is five bays wide with a center entrance. The facade presents a fine transitional Late-Georgian to Early-Federal appearance with its cut stone wall embellished with the original pedimented and recessed doorway with pilasters and fanlight (protective exterior fanlight and storm door have been added to the facade, circa 1985), stone quoins, flat stone arch lintels with keystones, and cornice embellished with unusual carved wood H-fret moulding. This facade, however, is asymmetrical and lacks true Georgian or Federal symmetry and balance. Also, there is a seam between bays two and three and dissimilar windows and window levels—evidence that this was two separate buildings originally. One or both of the first floor fenestrations of the two-bay easterly section were changed when this side was altered for residential use: the window at the second bay was originally a shop door; but the twelve-over-eight window at the first bay may have originally been a shop window. The two windows on the second story of the easterly side are

x

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six-over-six and have wooden lintels; all windows on the facade of the western portion are twelve-over-eight. All sills on the building are wooden. Shutters are paneled on the first story and louvered on the second. The original sandstone doorstep is intact.

The eastern elevation shows evidence of several additions, in particular the two-story shed roof projection on the southeast end which meets the gable end just to the north of the peak. This projection is believed to have been an early smokehouse or the site of an early addition. In front (north) of this projection are two attached low stone shed additions, circa 1980, which cover the entrance to the cellar stairs. The windows on this elevation are paired twelve-over-eight on the first floor; one six-over-six on the second floor, and a casement window in the garret. The latter two windows are centered on the wall. The western elevation has two eight-over-six windows on each floor near the edges of the wall; the garret level has two small sliding sash windows.

The additive nature of the building is also seen on the south (rear) elevation and the rear "T" wing: the change in roof level and the five-foot setback mark the differentiation of the easterly from the westerly portion. The rear "T" wing or "Old Kitchen" projects to the south and is joined on its south and east sides by a one-story frame porch of German siding. Windows and window levels vary on this south elevation, the "T" wing, and porch, but are generally six-over-six, except at the rear of the easterly projection where the end window on each floor is eight-over-eight. Just to the east of the porch is a one-story lattice-sided new "pump house." (The pump house is not counted due to its small scale.)

The Federal character of the Davies House is particularly evident from the front doorway and the interior of the western portion. The recessed doorway has original side paneling and recessed six-panel door; above the door is a pointed arch fanlight and surrounding arch with keystone, both also original and intact. These features as an ensemble are an excellent example of a Federal or Adamesque doorway. The center hall is eight feet wide and runs through the main building to the "Old Kitchen" in the rear; the hall ceiling is over ten feet high, as are the ceilings in the westerly portion. Ceilings in the easterly portion are slightly lower. In the hall to the east of the entrance is a paneled opening with a false grain door which leads into the dining room; ahead also on the east wall of the hall is the side staircase; and to the west are doors to the front and rear parlors. The open string stairway is distinguished by the following features: carved brackets on the stair ends; reeded square balusters on two sides, plain on the other sides; handrail with easings; shallow pendils; and wainscoting and railing on the opposite wall.

The first floor interior of the easterly portion is two rooms front to back, separated by a beaded board wall. The present dining room (originally the shop) has ceiling planks and exposed beams, and a board floor. There is also a corner cupboard which is not original to the building. In the rear is the present kitchen. To the west of the center hall are the front and rear parlors, both with chair rails and windows with deep reveals. Both parlors have fireplaces on the western wall. Each of these fireplaces is flanked by a wall cupboard and a window: the front parlor has a window to the right and cupboard to the left of the fireplace; those of the rear parlor are in the reverse order with the cupboard to the right and the window to the left. The woodwork on the mantel and cupboard in each of the parlors match as a set, but the mouldings used in the front parlor are more elaborate. On both mantels the cornices are not straight across; rather, they undulate with concave and convex movement resulting in a rich play of light and shadow. On the mantel of the front parlor the cornice is embellished with a beaded trim and has a frieze band of H-fret carved wood. A wide vertical band of reeded wood is centered above the fireplace opening; it matches the reeded pilasters of the mantel. The wall cupboard of the front parlor is also embellished with reeded pilasters and has an arch with keystone. The mantel and wall cupboard of the rear parlor, although more simply executed, are very finely carved and finished.

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At the rear of the center hall, two steps down, is the "Old Kitchen" which has a walk-in fireplace, wide floor boards, original doors, and windows with deep reveals. The enclosed porch adjoining the "Old Kitchen" is used as a bedroom.

The second floor interior consists of five bedrooms, five baths, and a center hall. The northeast and southeast bedrooms in the easterly portion are two steps down from the westerly portion and have early doors and latches. The northwest and southwest bedrooms each have fireplaces with wooden mantels; these bedrooms are separated by a vertical beaded wooden partition and door which were originally moveable so that the two bedrooms could have been combined as one room. The rear bedroom (over the "Old Kitchen") has a blind window on its north wall backing up to the stairway. The garret is partly finished and has exposed beams; this area has been converted to three rooms and two baths.

The Davies House has seen very few alterations since the Federal period. The rear porch appears to have been added in the late-nineteenth century and was subsequently enclosed in the mid-twentieth century. A circa 1908 view of the building shows a late-nineteenth-century porch with wooden posts across the facade (except over the shop window) which had a slightly sloping roof and a pedimented cross gable. In a circa 1930 photograph the posts were replaced by four Tuscan columns on piers. In both views the pedimented doorway is partially visible.<sup>1</sup> This porch was removed sometime prior to 1986. Storm windows and doors have been installed in recent years. The building was used primarily for residential uses throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and principal interior spaces have survived intact. Alterations to secondary spaces within the former shop area, "Old Kitchen," and second floor level have been minimal and typically limited to finish treatments.

Few additional changes were made during the conversion of the house for use as a bed and breakfast inn in 1987. Minor alterations were made to the configuration of second floor bathrooms and the attic level was finished for use as additional rooms. In 1989, a frame infill structure was added between the west elevation of the house and the garage and extending along the south elevation as a glassed-in patio to the "Old Kitchen." The design of the infill is contemporary, yet compatible with the overall design of the historic structure, and it was constructed so as to be removable in the future with minimal damage to the historic building. In keeping with design input from the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation, the infill was slightly recessed from the facade and its roofline was altered to avoid obscuring a window opening in the west elevation of the historic building. Overall, the changes made to the Davies House over time, including those made during its rehabilitation as an inn, have preserved its principal character-defining elements and have not compromised its excellent level of integrity.

In front of the entrance to the Hon. Davies House is a low concrete patio; low shrubbery and plantings accent the outer edges of the patio. A flag pole is set amidst the plantings on the westerly side. Traffic passes in front of the house to the east and west, but in the rear of the building is a terraced slope planted with seasonal flowers; beyond the terrace are open fields and farmland. The Davies House, in excellent condition and with its Federal features intact, is an outstanding example of an early-nineteenth-century property in a rural village of eastern Lancaster County.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>The 1905 view is in George E. Roland, ed., 100 Years of Camera Scenes (Lancaster County Bicentennial Committee, 1978), 56; the 1930 view is in C. Z. Mast and Robert E. Simpson, Annals of the Conestoga Valley (n. p., 1942), 644.

**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)

Period of Significance

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1805-1815 \_\_\_\_\_  
1805 \_\_\_\_\_  
1815 \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Hon. Edward Davies House, located on the south side of Main Street (Route 23) in the Village of Churchtown, Caernarvon Township, is significant because it is an excellent example of regional residential architecture built in the Federal style. With its elaborate fanlight doorway, exterior keystone window arches, graceful interior details, and fine gouge-carved woodwork ornament, the Davies House is an outstanding representative of circa 1790-1830 brownstone vernacular buildings in and around Churchtown. The building, built as two adjoining structures, was used by Davies as his dwelling and shop under one roof from circa 1805 until his death in 1853. Although the property served a variety of uses from that time until the present, the Hon. Edward Davies House is in excellent condition and exhibits a high level of integrity with its Federal features intact.

Caernarvon Township, at the northeast corner of Lancaster County, bounded by Chester County, was settled beginning circa 1718 by Welsh families in an outmigration from Radnor, Chester County. The area is hilly and rural with large scattered farms; pockets of settlements are found along the roadways, mainly on the east-west corridor. Historically, Caernarvon and adjoining East Earl Townships were known for the iron furnaces along the Conestoga Creek. Churchtown, at the center of Caernarvon Township, is its only village of any size and is about twenty miles east of the City of Lancaster. The community established at Churchtown is an outgrowth of the founding in 1733 of the Bangor Episcopal Church on Main Street (See National Register Nomination). Many of the early members of the church were iron masters or forge owners of nearby Windsor Forge and Pool Forge. By 1800 Churchtown was a service area for the iron industry, as well as for the fulling mills and wagon building shops nearby.<sup>1</sup>

On 9 June 1804 Edward Davies (or Davis; 1779-1853), bought the town lot measuring 42.8 perches across the street from the Bangor Episcopal Church from Eleanor Fausset, widow. Davies, a descendant of an early settler in Caernarvon Township, was a local shopkeeper, postmaster, and owner of a large tract of land in the area. In 1834 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1839-41 he represented his district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses. Davies was also active in the affairs of Bangor Episcopal Church.<sup>2</sup>

From an advertisement for the sale of the property after his death in 1853, it is clear that Davies had his

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shop and dwelling in the two adjoining sides of the building: "A Lot in the village of Churchtown, fronting on Main street,...on which is erected a large two-story STONE DWELLING HOUSE..., with a two-story stone Kitchen back, and a two-story stone Store House attached,...."<sup>3</sup>

The Davies House has a two-bay easterly portion and a more elaborate three-bay westerly portion. Exterior evidence shows the building was built in at least two stages and put under one roof, e.g., the facade seam (north elevation), changes in stonework between bays two and three, and differences in window sizes and levels. Although there is an oral tradition that the easterly side dates to 1735;<sup>4</sup> intensive deed and tax research does not support this claim, nor is the 1798 United States Direct Tax ("Glass Tax") extant for individual buildings in this township. Furthermore, the 1804 deed to Davies mentions only "a lot of land." In 1805 Davies was taxed by the township only on his acreage; but in 1806 he also paid taxes on one house and lot. According to the 1815 Direct Tax for Caernarvon Township, Davies was taxed on two two-story stone "dwellinghouses" in Churchtown, one measuring 25' x 25', and the other 32' x 33', plus his acreage. (This tax is the only time the building is listed as two dwellinghouses.) The measurements in the 1815 tax match the existing westerly portion almost exactly (32' x 33' 2") and are very close to the easterly portion when the projection or ell to the east is included (approximately 25' x 28').<sup>5</sup>

It is for its Federal style details that the Hon. Edward Davies House is outstanding. The Federal or Adamesque style, reflecting the published works of the brothers Robert and James Adam in architecture, was widely disseminated in America in the late-eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries through architectural handbooks such as Asher Benjamin's The Country Builder's Assistant (1797), The American Builder's Companion: A New System of Architecture (1806), and Owen Biddle's The Young Carpenter's Assistant (1805). Although retaining classical elements of the Georgian, the Federal style used flatter surfaces, less Baroque massing, new specialization of rooms, extensive surface ornamentation. In general, buildings in this style presented an appearance of refined elegance.<sup>6</sup>

Notable Federal exterior features of the Davies House are the fine recessed paneled pedimented doorway with arch pointed fanlight which is similar to doorways shown in Biddle's book (plates 5 and 6), the unusual H-fret trim on the cornice, the stone quoins, and the keystone lintels above the first floor windows.

The greatest concentration of Federal features in the house is found in the interior of the westerly or dwelling side. The paneled doorway opens into a comparatively wide hall with a high ceiling. To the left in this passageway is the graceful open string stairway which has reeded balusters and railing easings. The stair brackets are scrolled, also similar to details shown in Biddle (plate 31). In keeping with specialization of rooms, the house has a front and a rear parlor. Each of these rooms has respectively matched fireplace mantel and cupboard trim; the woodwork in the front parlor being the more elaborate of the two with its H-fret carved motif mouldings.

In comparison to other Lancaster County buildings of the period, the Hon. Edward Davies House is one of many transitional buildings built in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries exhibiting both Georgian and Federal exterior style elements such as five bays, quoins, a central pedimented doorway with fanlight, and flat arches with keystones over the windows. In this aspect its facade is reminiscent of Rock Ford, circa 1794, (see The Hand, General Edward House, formerly in W. Lampeter Township, now in Lancaster City, National Register Nomination and HABS PA-368). Yet the Davies House facade lacks the true symmetry and balance which are hallmarks of the Georgian. Furthermore, in Lancaster County in this period there was the blurring of the two styles with few changes in building materials, scale, plan, or facade elevations; rather, changes introduced with the Federal style focused on lighter ornamentation and use of carved mouldings.<sup>7</sup>

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A review of buildings in Caernarvon Township and neighboring townships of East Earl, Brecknock, and Salisbury in the files of the Historic Sites Survey of Lancaster County, conducted by the Historic Preservation Trust between 1978 and 1985, produced a number of similar buildings in Caernarvon Township; however, in the surrounding townships only Spring Grove Forge Mansion built for Cyrus Jacobs circa 1790 and circa 1805, on Spring Grove Road in neighboring East Earl Township (see National Register nomination) has shared characteristics with the Davies House. Although the buildings differ in size and scale, the Davies House and Spring Grove Forge Mansion have in common the additive nature of construction, the layout of the hall and parlor area, the use of brownstone, keystone lintels, recessed and paneled entryway with fanlight, and elaborate woodwork. Cyrus Jacobs (1760-1830), who, according to the National Register Nomination for Spring Forge, was influential in local architecture, was also active in the Bangor Episcopal Church and was a close friend of Davies.<sup>8</sup>

Within Caernarvon Township, the Davies House has features and materials in common with a number of similarly constructed brownstone buildings dating from circa 1775-1830. Like the Davies House, the Henry Shirk House on Route 23 also has a cutstone facade, recessed doorway with fanlight, and keystones over facade windows. The John Jenkins, Jr. House on Conestoga Creek Road, also has a central pedimented doorway with fanlight and flat keystone arches over the facade windows, but both houses lack the integrity of the Davies House: the Shirk House has a late decorative hood added over the doorway and an aluminum-sided addition to the east; and the Jenkins House has two stuccoed additions, one with a porch which impinges on the main facade. The Ann (Mrs. James) Evans House on Route 322 is another stone Federal house with sandstone quoins, pedimented doorway with fanlight, gouge-carved cornice, and fine interior woodwork. Although its facade is three bays wide, it bears more resemblance to the Davies House than do the Shirk or Jenkins Houses.<sup>9</sup>

In the Village of Churchtown, the Davies house is very similar to the nearby Ann Shay Evans House built circa 1808, improved circa 1814-5, with its five-bay facade and central entryway, sandstone quoins, stone keystones over the windows on the facade, pedimented doorway, pointed arch sash over the door, and fine interior carpentry. The scroll pediment of the Ann Shay Evans House, however, is not believed to be original; and the interior carpentry details are different than in the Davies House.<sup>10</sup>

Within the year following Davies death in 1853, under the terms of his will, all of his property was sold at public auction. According to local history, in the late nineteenth century the house was used as a residence for nearby Churchtown Academy's principal and students. For a time it was a residence for some of the ministers of the Bangor Episcopal Church; later, it was a boarding house. In recent years it has been a private residence. In 1987 it was sensitively converted to a bed-and-breakfast by the present owner.

Although the building has served in various ways over time, the Hon. Edward Davies House has survived with a high degree of integrity. With its recessed and paneled fanlight doorway, reeded and carved mantels, high ceilings, and graceful staircase with reeded ballusters and ornamental brackets, the Davies House remains an excellent example of an early-nineteenth-century Federal building in a rural village of Lancaster County.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup>Settlement of Caernarvon Township and Churchtown is in H.M.J. Klein, Ph.D., 1929, Caernarvon Township, Information File, Historical Society of Lancaster County, Lancaster, PA; location, soil, and topography of Caernarvon Township is in Everts & Stewart, 1875 Atlas of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, IX. See also, Ellis & Evans, History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1883, II: 687-694,

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although they differ with Klein in date of settlement of the township.

<sup>2</sup>Lancaster County Deed W3: 255, Eleanor Fausset to Edward Davis, 9 June 1804, recorded 15 May 1807, at Lancaster County Court House Archives; see also Deeds W3: 257; H3: 898. For background on Davies, see also Ellis & Evans, II: 691; Will of Mary Davis, 1793, F1: 420, Lancaster County Court House Archives; Lancaster County Deeds Q3: 294, 297, 302; and Bangor Episcopal Church Records on microfilm at Lancaster County Historical Society. See also C. Z. Mast and Robert E. Simpson, Annals of the Conestoga Valley (n.p., 1942) 645.

<sup>3</sup>Lancaster Examiner & Herald, 21 Sept. 1853, description is of Lot No. 2 in the advertisement.

<sup>4</sup>Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form No. 071-5-8 (1983); Historic Preservation Trust Site Marker File No. 123; Lancaster's Heritage: An Historical Preservation Study for Lancaster County (Lancaster County Planning Commission, 1972) p. 6-35: No. 8, states that the eastern half was probably erected before 1750, but there is no documentation.

<sup>5</sup>Caernarvon Township Tax Records, 1748-1855, microfilm; 1815 Direct Tax, MSS rpt., both at Historical Society of Lancaster County, Lancaster, PA. Regarding the 1798 Direct Tax, information provided by Jonathan Stayer, Pennsylvania State Archives, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, PA, telephone conversation with Gloria O. Becker, Ph.D., 9/14/89. A summary of types of buildings is extant, but nothing exists for individual structures.

<sup>6</sup>Milton W. Brown, American Art to 1900: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture (New York: Abrams, 1977), 118-120.

<sup>7</sup>Handbook of Lancaster County Architecture Styles and Terms, text by John J. Snyder, Jr, Lancaster Landmark Series No. 2 (Lancaster, PA: Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County) 4-5.

<sup>8</sup>After the death of Jacobs, Davies was named guardian of Jacobs' orphaned grandson, Hanson Bently Jacobs; see Release of Guardianship, 18 Sept. 1833; Lancaster County Court House Archives, Deeds.

<sup>9</sup>Pennsylvania Historic Sites Survey Forms Nos. 071-5-25A (Ann Evans House), 071-5-68A (Henry Shirk House), and 071-5-15 (John Jenkins, Jr., House).

<sup>10</sup>Pennsylvania Historic Sites Survey Form No. 071-5-9 (Ann Shay Evans House).



9. Major Bibliographic Reference

Biddle, Owen. The Young Carpenter's Assistant. Philadelphia, 1805.  
 Brown, Milton W. American Art to 1900: Painting, Sculpture, Architecture. New York: Abrams, 1977, Chap. 6: Neoclassical Architecture.  
 Davies, Edward, genealogy and inheritance: Edward Davis, patent for 323 acres, 1739: Patent Book A:10:55; Lancaster County Deed Books Q:3:294, 297, 302; Y:3:302, Trust Book Y:96; Will of Mary Davis, 1793, Lancaster County Will Book F:1:420; Will of Edward Davies, 1853, Lancaster County Will Book V:I:0426. Deed and patent records are at the Recorder of Deeds, Archives, Lancaster County Court House, Lancaster, PA. Wills are at the Register of Wills, Archives, Lancaster County Court House, Lancaster, PA. Davies' purchase of this property is in Lancaster County Deed Book W:3:255, Eleanor Faussett to Edward Davis, 9 June 1804; see also H:3:89; Recorder of Deeds, Archives, Lancaster County Court House.

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 the Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by the Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of property 0.4 ac.

UTM References

A 18 418170 4442830  
 Zone Easting Northing

B \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

A \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

B \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at a point one hundred fifty feet (150) west of Water Street (Town Road 918), on the south side of Main or High Street (PA Road 23), and proceeding south one hundred eighty-four feet and eight-tenths of a foot (184.8); proceeding west sixty-four and four-tenths of a foot (64.4); proceeding north sixty-nine and eight-tenths of a foot (68.8); proceeding west forty-five feet (45); proceeding north one hundred twenty feet (120); and proceeding east one hundred sixteen feet (116) to the point of beginning.

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Boundary Justification

This includes the lot, forty-two and eight-tenths perches (42.8), which the Hon. Edward Davies (Davis) purchased in 1804, upon which his dwelling/shop stands. It also includes an adjacent lot to the west on which a former garage, now attached to the subject building, is located. Although separate parcels, both are currently under common ownership.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gloria O. Becker, Ph.D; Mary Wiley Myers; David B. Schneider  
 organization Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County date 12/10/90  
 street & number 123 North Prince Street, telephone (717) 291-5861  
 city or town Lancaster state Pennsylvania zip code 17603

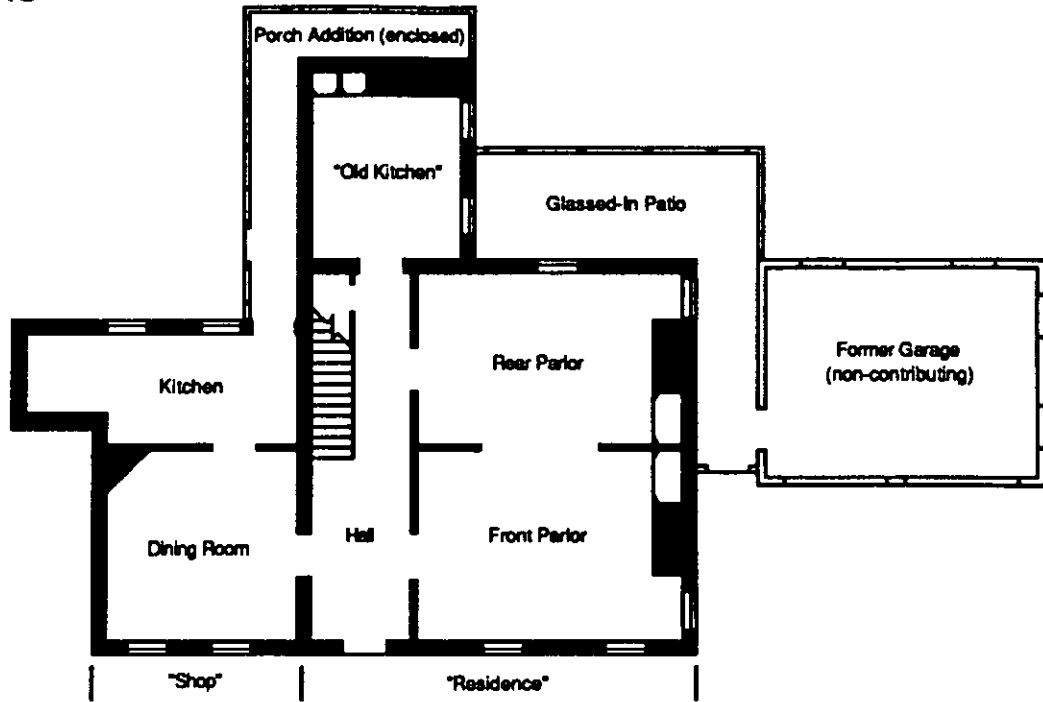
# EDWARD DAVIES HOUSE

Churchtown (Caernarvon Twp.), Pennsylvania

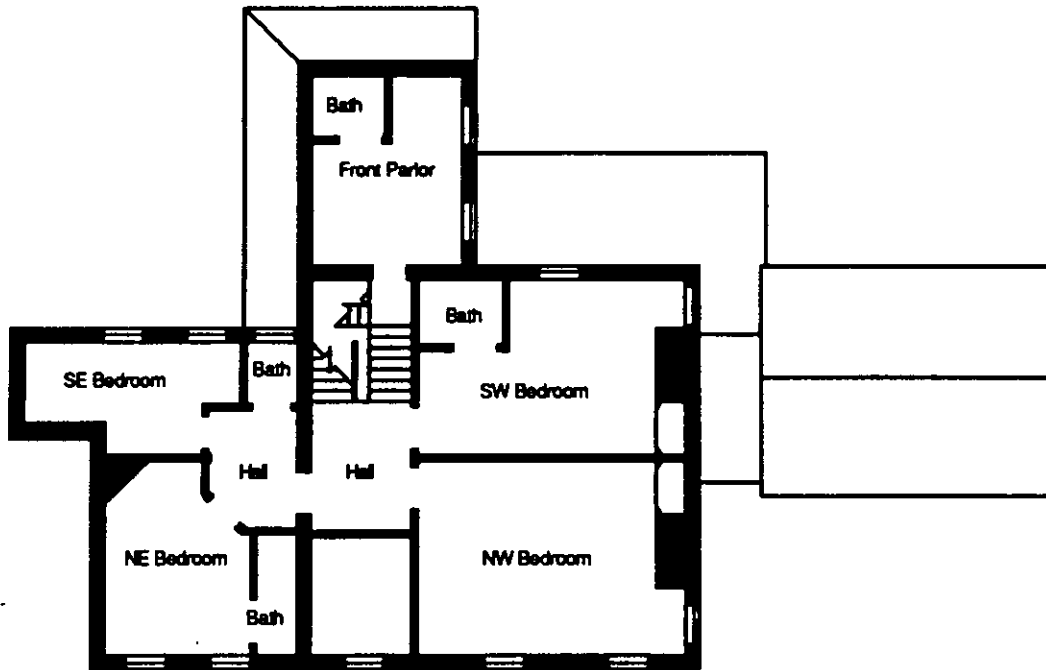
## SKETCH PLANS

Not to Scale

NORTH  
↓



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Historic Preservation Trust  
of Lancaster County

DBS, 12/10/90

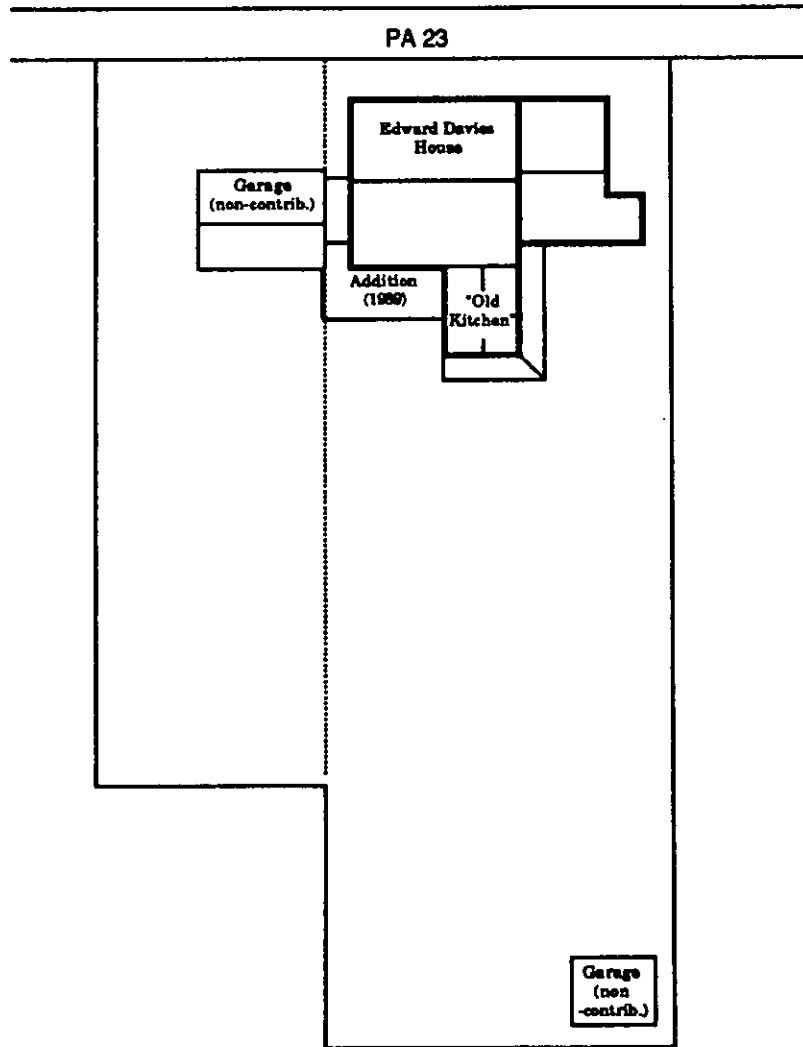
# EDWARD DAVIES HOUSE

Churchtown (Caernarvon Twp.)  
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

## SKETCH PLANS

Not to Scale

NORTH



Historic Preservation Trust  
of Lancaster County

DBS, 12/10/90

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**RECEIVED**  
OCT 07 1991  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001122 Date Listed: 9/6/91

Edward Davies House Lancaster PA  
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*(for)* Patrick Andrus  
Signature of the Keeper

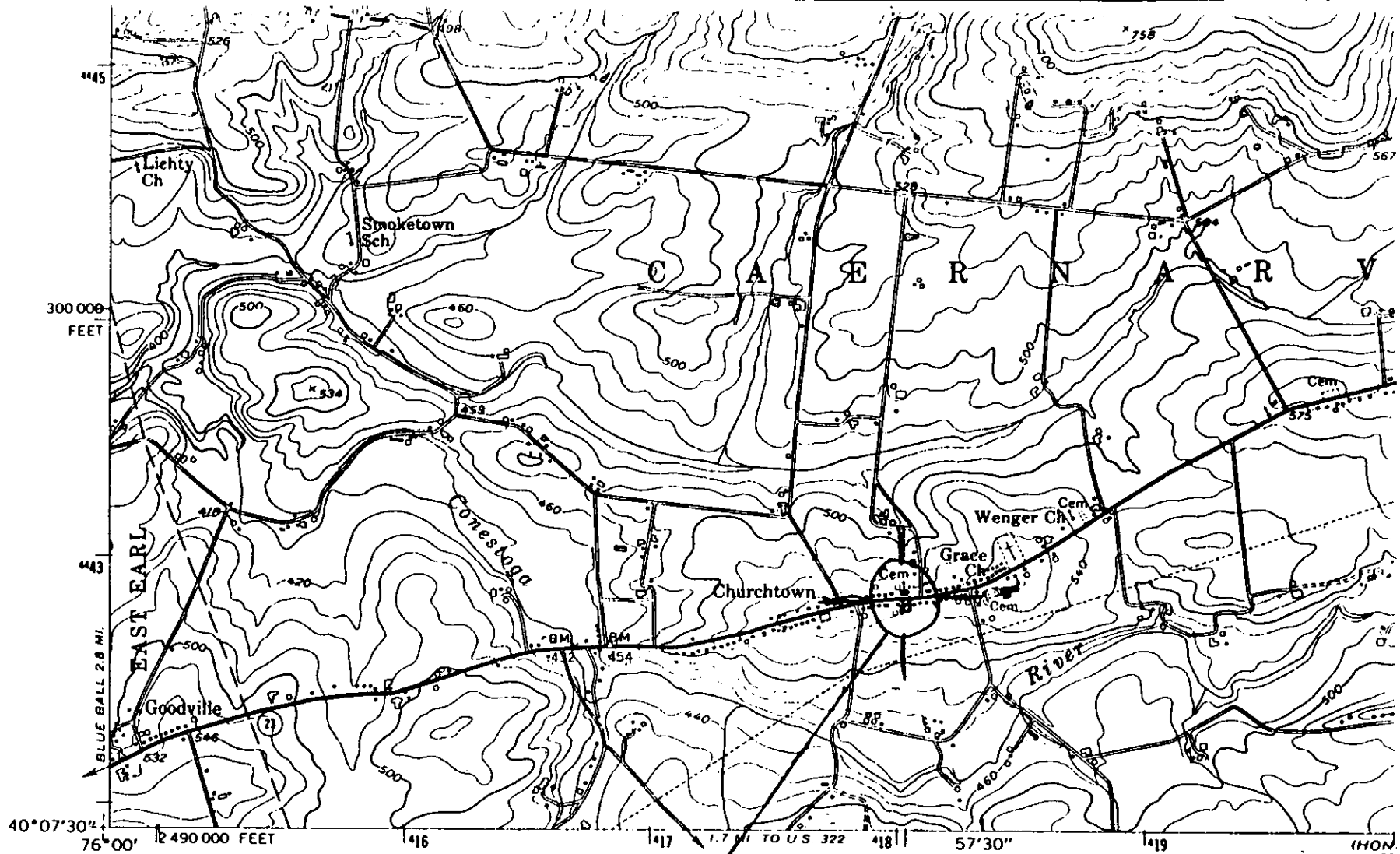
9/19/91  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination form gives two different types of building material for the roof. Greg Ramsey with the PA SHPO has clarified that asphalt is correct. The form is officially amended to include this information.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



(NEW HOLLAND)  
5780 II SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USSCS

Topography from aerial photographs by Wild A-6

Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1956

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1969 and 1975. This information not field checked

Map photoinspected 1980

No major culture or drainage changes observed

EDWARD DAVIES HOUSE  
LANCASTER COUNTY

MORGANTOWN QUAD  
16/418170/4442030

10'  
178 MILS

0'36"  
11 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1975 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 6 meters south and 29 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

1000 0 1000 2000

1 5

CONTOUR 11  
NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NA  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL  
OR RESTON

A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MA