

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

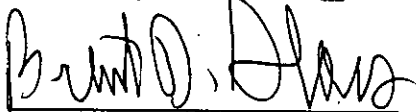
Historic name: Longland
Other names/site number: Mead, Margaret, Farmstead

2. Location

Street & number: 2909 Holicong Rd not for publication NA
City or town: Buckingham Twp vicinity NA
State Pennsylvania code PA county Bucks code 17 zip code 18931

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant x nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



October 21, 1999

Signature of certifying official

Date

Brent D. Glass, Executive Director
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 for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>4</u>	___
___	___
___	___
___	___
<u>4</u>	___

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Domestic	Sub:	Single Dwelling
	Agriculture		Agricultural Outbuilding
	Agriculture		Animal Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Domestic	Sub:	Single Dwelling
	Agriculture		Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	stone
roof	asphalt
walls	stucco
other	wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to

the broad patterns of our history.

- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Anthropology
Architecture

Period of Significance c1844 - 1926

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Mead, Margaret

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.9 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18 494900	4465560	3	18 495380 4465800
2	18 495240	4465940	4	18 495100 4465440
3				

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Jeffry L. Marshall, Director of Historic Preservation	Date	10-04-99
organization	Heritage Conservancy	Phone	215-345-7020, x113
street & number	85 Old Dublin Pike	city or town	Doylestown
state	PA	zip code	18901

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	Nancy & Glenn Roedel	telephone	215-794-8004
street & number	2909 Holicong Road	city or town	Lahaska
state	PA	zip code	18931

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127,

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Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Longland
Bucks County, PA

Longland is located on a tract of almost 15 acres in Buckingham Township Bucks County, Pennsylvania, near the village of Holicong. The farm buildings are located at the end of a long tree lined lane off of Holicong Road. There are four contributing resources on the property. They are a large, vernacular Greek Revival, stone house with an attached kitchen wing; a woodshed/garage which abuts the house; a barn with an attached "L", and a wagon house. The two main buildings, the house and barn, are both masonry and located on a parallel axis, and form the core of the nominated resource. The barn was constructed in 1844 and the house in 1845. The other buildings are in close proximity, smaller in scale, and compliment the main buildings by forming a distinct farmstead complex. The buildings are located on a hillside which forms a backdrop on the north and aids in preserving the traditional, isolated, rural setting. The house and barn both retain their original massing, the majority of their significant architectural features and details, and have had only minor alterations since their construction.

The house is quite large, well proportioned and set on a slight rise which gives it additional stature. The house is a rough stuccoed stone building. It stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ stories tall, five bays wide and two piles deep. The roof is asphalt shingle and is pierced by paired brick chimneys on each gable end. The chimneys on the westerly end are large and closely set. They appear to have two flues each. The chimney mass on the easterly gable end is as wide as the one on the westerly gable end, but the chimneys are relatively narrow (presumably with single flue in each) and therefore have a larger space between them. The lower half of the space between the chimneys is filled with a brick parapet. The cornice of the house is understated with a stuccoed cove below the soffit which does not overhang the eave walls very far. A simple rake board runs along the gables to the base of the chimneys. There is a date stone that reads "I & H F 1845" in the east gable. While the house retains architectural elements typical of the Federal period, the presence of frieze windows in the attic suggests nascent Greek Revival influences.

The house sits proudly on an exposed fieldstone foundation with large cut quoins and 3-light windows. Access to the front door is reached by climbing five stairs to an open portico. The main decorative element of the house is the entrance located in the center bay of the south facade. The doorway is protected by a one story portico (replicated in 1985 from historic evidence). It has a five panel door with a three-light rectangular transom. There are four-light side lights flanked by tall panels. The first and second floor windows are $6/6$ sash with paneled shutters.

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The exception is the central window on the second floor which is a casement window. The attic frieze windows are $3/3$ with louvered shutters on the south facade. The second floor windows are slightly shorter than those on the first floor.

The rear elevation has asymmetrical fenestration. The door and window openings on the north side are at corresponding locations with those on the south facade; there are just less windows. The doorway on the north elevation is slightly west of center to allow for the center hall stairway on the interior. Directly above the door on the north elevation is a $6/6$ window. It is unusual in the fact that the window at the level of the second floor landing is at the same height as the other windows on the second floor. Most commonly, this window is at a slightly lower level which reflects the lower level of the interior landing. Directly above the second floor window is a $3/3$ frieze window. The bays on each side of the door have windows matching those on the south elevation on the first floor only. There is an unusual narrow arched $1/1$ window on the second floor east of the central bay. This window resembles a gable window found in Italianate buildings and provides light to a small landing which gives access to the stairway leading up to the third floor. The two end bays have openings matching those on the second floor with one difference. The east end bay on the first floor is occupied by a door rather than a window. This door provides easier access to the service areas of the house. The west gable end has wide spread $6/6$ sash windows vertically ranked on the first and second floor and a pair of smaller $4/4$ sash windows in the gable.

Attached to the north half of the east gable end of the main house is a $1-1/2$ story two bay, one pile, stuccoed, masonry kitchen wing. A central, gable dormer pierces the southerly slope of the roof. The facade of this section consists of a simple doorway and a single $6/6$ sash window.

Among the minor visible alterations to the structure is the enlargement of a window near the north end of the easterly gable for a fire escape from the third floor. A metal fire escape stairway runs down the gable end and behind the kitchen wing. The house had a later shed porch with central gable hood spanning the first floor of the south elevation at one time. This was removed and the current entrance portico constructed in circa 1985.

The interior of the house is in good condition. Like most nineteenth century houses, it has evolved through the past century and a half as life styles have changed. According to Margaret Mead's diary, most of the alterations were done

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circa 1912 when the house was purchased by her family. The house has a center hall flanked by single parlor to the west and double parlors to the east. There is some indication that the rear parlor on the east of the center hall was originally a kitchen. This is suggested by the size of the fireplace support in the basement and the fact that this room has its own exterior door on the north elevation. It was fairly typical for new kitchens to be constructed during the nineteenth century and former kitchens be converted to other uses. A clear example of this pattern is the Parry Mansion in New Hope. It is unclear whether the large west parlor was originally two rooms. Typically a house of this size would have had front and back parlors. There is no evidence of former fireplace supports in the basement to substantiate whether this house held true to this characteristic pattern.

The center hall runs the depth of the house and there is a doorway on the north elevation opposite the main doorway. The stairs in the central hall run along its easterly wall until they form a second floor landing. From this point, three steps lead up through an arched opening to a small second floor landing room on the east side of the stairs. There is no door on the opposite end of the landing. Instead there are four steps leading back towards the front of the house. Under the open string stairway are eight vertical panels, ranging from a triangular panel near the base of the stairs to extremely tall, single panels, near the landing. Under the landing is a full height doorway which currently provides access to a powder room. The stairway has turned balusters and a wide, turned, new post. The entranceways to the rooms flanking the central hall on the first floor have architrave trim.

The windows in the house have wooden lintels and sills. The sides of the windows on the first floor are plastered and flare out in a bold quarter round pattern. The windows on the second floor are splayed out to provide additional light, but not rounded. Of the windows with the splayed jambs, there is no consistency in their detailing. Some of these windows have wooden trim and some are simply plastered with no trim at all. The different window treatments are randomly utilized.

The second floor has a slight variation of a typical five room plan with two rooms on either side of the center hall and a small room above the main entranceway at the front of the house. The main stairway does not go up to the attic. Instead, there is a secondary stairway leading from the rear room at the east side of the center hall up to the attic. This stairway is separated from the room with a partition wall which is placed at an angle to the stairway away from the center hall so to have the arched window provide light to this landing area.

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The interior of the kitchen wing is a single open room on the first floor with a winding stair located in the southeast corner. The second floor has a single room occupying the south half of the section. The north half of the second floor is divided in half. The west half has a entry way from the main house with a small closet under the eaves. The east half has a bathroom which is accessed from the larger room.

There is a one story, woodshed/garage attached to the northeast corner of the kitchen wing. It is a simple building which appears to date from the second half of the nineteenth century. It is of frame construction and has vertical board siding. Only about two feet of the southerly end of the rear gable end of this building abuts the rear kitchen wing. The woodshed/garage has an uneven gable "saltbox" roof. The ridge runs parallel with the ridge of the attached kitchen wing. Unlike most saltbox-type structures, the main, wide, entrance door is on the gable end. The door spans virtually the entire first floor elevation of the structure. Located at the center of the gable is a wide double 6/6 window opening which is currently boarded over.

To the east of the house is a three story stone bank barn with frame gables. The westerly gable bears a date stone that reads "1844 J F." There is an extremely high stone ramp providing access to the upper levels of the barn. The ramp stands free of the barn and there is a wooden bridge link to the middle level of the barn via large double doors. Located directly below the large double doors is a centrally located doorway providing access to the stable area. There is a window opening below this door. Two other windows are on this elevation at the same level. To the west of the ramp are filled-in joist pockets suggesting that there was some sort of shed addition flanking the ramp on this elevation at one time.

The barn has an integral, rather than a cantilevered, forebay facing the barnyard. The barnyard elevation is primarily board and batten, with a recessed, stone, stable area. There are four two-part stable "Dutch" doors separated by pairs of 6-light windows providing access and light to the stable area. The center of the wooden forebay is pierced by three double 6/9 window openings stacked vertically. The westerly gable end faces the house. The stone of the barn goes only to the base of the gables; which are board and batten. Near the top of the gable is a central compound window. It is a 9/9 window with 6-light sidelights. The frame of the compound window has a slight pediment. Flanking the central window, at a slightly lower level are double 12-light fixed sash windows. At the center of the wall, approximately six feet below the gable is the date stone. Slightly off center at

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the threshing floor level is a doorway. There are three doorways to the stable on the westerly gable end. Each door has a small pedimented hood. Between the doors are double 6-light windows. The roof is asphalt shingle.

Attached to the southeast corner of the barn is a one story, stone "L" with frame gables. The elevation facing into the courtyard has been filled in with cinder block to form additional stalls, but incorporates four conical, stone, piers which indicates that this section was originally a taller hay barn wing. The conical piers give evidence of the original configuration and remain as important stylistic elements. There is a stone barnyard wall.

A two story, wood frame wagon house on a stone foundation stands south of the barn. It has been covered with asbestos shingles, but appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. The main entrance to the wagon house is on the north gable end facing the barn. It consists of wide double, vertical plank, wooden doors. A narrow door fills the area between the wagon doors and the west corner of the north elevation. The entrances are protected by a full width, shed roof hood. There are no posts supporting the hood. It is currently supported by cables attached to the wagon shed. Located centrally on the north gable end above the hood is a triple 6/6 window. The west elevation is marked by seven 6/6 windows vertically ranked on the first and second floor. The westerly elevation has a single Dutch door surmounted by a 4-light transom and a centrally located window opening on the second floor which has been covered over. Attached to the rear gable end of the building is a two story shed addition. The first floor is cinder block with a Dutch door and the second floor is frame construction with a full sized, sliding wooden loft door. The alterations do not adversely affect the overall massing or scale of this building.

The buildings all retain their integrity. The major alterations to house and barn have been enumerated and do not impact from the overall setting, feeling and historic associations of the property. Many of the interior alterations were made by the Mead family which was without plumbing and an up-to-date kitchen when they bought the house in the early twentieth century. The family spent their first year making it over so that they had a kitchen and bathroom with running water, and a furnace. The old fireplaces were opened again. The exterior fire stairs on the house, the infill of the hay barn "L", and the surface treatment of the wagon house do not affect the buildings' ability to represent their period of significance.

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Longland, in Holicong, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is significant on a national level under criterion B for its association with noted anthropologist Margaret Mead. It is also locally significant under criterion C as an excellent example of vernacular, mid-nineteenth century rural architecture with Federal and Greek Revival influences. The period of significance is from 1844, when the barn on the property was constructed to 1926, when the Mead family sold the property.

The house was constructed for Joseph and Harriet Fell (the Greek I and the H in the I & H F 1845 date stone) on property the Fells acquired from Charles Parry in 1834. They named the property Longland to commemorate the village in Cumberland County, England from which Joseph Fell's father emigrated.

The Fell family was prominent in Buckingham Township. Joseph Fell was a well-respected teacher, and one of his sons, E. Newlin Fell, became a Pennsylvania Supreme Court justice. Joseph Fell was the son of Dr. David and Phoebe Fell. "Their house was a resort of traveling Friends of this branch [Orthodox] of the Society. Both were kind, good people, and died universally respected. They left a number of children, some of whom are still living. Their son Joseph resides near by, on the York road. He owns and for many years lived upon the farm formerly belonging to Charles Parry. His son, Watson Fell, lives there now. The Fells were a family of teachers, and excellent teachers they were. Joseph taught the school at the meetinghouse at one time, and later the one at Tyro Hall. I do not think we ever had a more competent teacher in the neighborhood. He not only had the requisite learning, but also the art of imparting it to others." "Joseph Fell was also at one time County Superintendent, and filled the position with conspicuous ability. Later he was one of the proprietors of the Soldiers' Orphans' school at Quakertown, which he conducted with marked success...."¹ The large house reflected the family's status in the community. The innovation of design, although still considered vernacular in comparison to other grand houses of the period, reflects their sophistication.

Joseph and Harriet Fell retained ownership of the property until 1884. At that time they sold it to their son E. Watson Fell who then occupied the property. The house remained in the Fell family until 1911, less than a year before its sale to Edward Sherwood Mead on April 1, 1912. The purchase of the farm by the Mead family, who were not farmers, was part of two important, interrelated

¹Information on this branch of the Fell family appeared in an article entitled "Forty Years Ago" which appeared in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*, on June 16, 1874.

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trends in population disbursement; The general migration from urban centers into the surrounding rural and increasingly suburban fringes in conjunction with the shift in rural population from small, usually farm centered, villages and hamlets to larger, more industrial, towns or cities. It was at this time that the farm, then with 107 acres of land, became the childhood home of Margaret Mead

Margaret Mead (1901-1978) was a leading American anthropologist who contributed toward enlarging the scope of anthropology through work on relation of culture to personality. Perhaps the most widely known of her works was entitled Coming of Age in Samoa (1928). Her career uniquely influenced by her life at Longland. Mead attached importance to the farm in shaping her emotional, intellectual, and moral development. Mead's daughter, anthropologist Mary Catherine Bateson, stated her mother's "desire to be buried there [Mead is interred at the graveyard of the Trinity Episcopal Church in Buckingham] indicates her attachment to the area". Mead's family moved often, but the Holicong farm was where Margaret Mead lived for most of her formative years. Bateson remarked how despite the fact that she moved on a regular basis, Margaret Mead always kept a bank account in Bucks County. Bateson remarked how despite the fact that she moved on a regular basis, Margaret Mead always kept a bank account in Bucks County as way of maintaining her connection with the community.²

In 1912, the Meads moved to Longland. Margaret Mead's father, Edward Sherwood Mead, for many years a professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, and her mother, Emily Fogg Mead, was a graduate of the University of Chicago. According to a long time friend, Julian W. Gardy, the home life of the Mead clan had an air of goodness and learning. Her mother was intensely interested in two things for her children — education and happiness. Her father had the same ideas and gave a lending hand when time allowed. Margaret's paternal grandmother was a great influence on her life. Gardy wrote: "Grandmother Mead was the word "goodness" personified." She lived with the family in Holicong "and her gentleness and thoughtfulness were so imparted to those four grandchildren — Margaret, her brother Dick, and her two sisters, Elizabeth and Priscilla."³

²Bateson, Mary Catherine, telephone interview by Jeffrey L. Marshall July 24, 1996.

³Gardy, Julian W. "Margaret Mead: I Knew Her as a Child," *Panorama The Magazine Of Bucks County*, October, 1973, page 4.

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In her autobiography, *Blackberry Winter. My Early Years* Margaret Mead described the "kinds of experiences that have made me what I am, myself."⁴ Her autobiography repeatedly makes references to the importance of a home and how it was a place to come back to again and again.

In her early life, the Meads moved on many occasions. They lived in Hammonton, New Jersey so that her mother could work on her doctoral thesis. Every winter they went to live in or near Philadelphia so that her father would not have to travel too far or stay in the city on the nights he lectured at the university.

Mead's growth and development were strongly impacted by her life in Holicong. She wrote: "Since the late 1920's (they sold the farm in 1926) I have had no permanent house to go back to, only a series of rented apartments between field trips or part of the brownstone houses belong to friends, in which I have lived, which I have cherished, but without a householder's responsibilities. After my parents sold the old farm in the Buckingham Valley, they bought another one which burned down soon after."⁵

"Mother had found the farm in the Buckingham Valley on the long walks she took with Father while she was in the country recovering from her illness, and she had fallen in love with it because it had a ravine." "Living on the farm -- and we were told that we lived there because Grandma believed every child had a right to grow up on a farm -- opened our eyes to great diversity of experience."⁶

As noted, Margaret Mead's parents were keenly interested in the education of their children. Margaret was educated at home for many years. She went to one year of high school in Buckingham, then moved to Doylestown. The family eventually moved back to the farm. In the autumn of 1918 the family moved again, to New Hope, where the Holmquist School, a new "and very special" school had opened.⁷

Reflecting on her life on the farm she wrote, "those years in Bucks County gave me a view of a much earlier life-style, one that corresponded with my

⁴Mead, Margaret *Blackberry Winter. My Early Years*. William Morrow & Company, Inc., New York 1972, page 3.

⁵Mead, page 16.

⁶Mead, pages 73-74.

⁷Mead, page 83.

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grandmother's girlhood. There was the beautiful old eighteen-room house in which we lived, with its low windows under the eaves, deep cellar to keep the milk cool, and woodshed where the kerosene was kept to light the lamps for the eighteen rooms. When we bought the house, it was innocent of plumbing, and we spent the first year making it over so that we had a kitchen and bathroom with running water, and a furnace, and the old fireplaces were opened again. We saw it all, the way it was and the way it became."⁸ In describing the farm, she wrote, "it had a huge, three-storied barn with a haymow floor just the right height for giving plays and chutes to jump down in games of hide-and-go-seek."⁹

Even as her career developed, Mead remained strongly attached to her home in Buckingham and Bucks County. She married Luther Cressman in September 1923, at the Episcopal Church in Buckingham. She later married Reo Fortune in 1928 and Gregory Bateson in 1935, by whom she had one child Mary Catherine in 1939.

She would often return to rekindle the memories of her childhood. Gardy writes: "When she returned to Bucks County to give a talk, some of her friends who had not seen her for some time gathered at the hotel where she was staying to talk over old times. The thing that struck me the most that evening was how little Margaret had changed since our childhood days. It was a grand feeling to pick up the threads where they had been put down and not let greatness and fame interfere with real friendship. I thought, as I sat listening to her chat, what a gift she has for holding on to people no matter how many years and how many miles and how many new interests come between." and it was "No wonder Margaret comes back to Doylestown to see her friends."¹⁰ Her love for the region and her association with remained strong. She considered herself a Bucks Countian. In 1971 she is quoted as saying; "Bucks County gave the world Jimmy Michener, Tommy the Terrible and me".

The house at Longland is also significant for Architecture as an important example of transitional architecture in Bucks County. Constructed in 1845, the house represents the transition from vernacular Federal to vernacular Greek Revival architecture. It is, in fact, the earliest documented example of the rural use of what can be described as slightly less than three stories tall,

⁸Mead, page 82.

⁹Mead, page 78.

¹⁰Gardy, page 4.

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perhaps more appropriately referred to as 2-³/₄ story tall, architecture in Bucks County. Within five to ten years, houses were constructed throughout the region with usable third stories. These buildings are marked by 3-light or ³/₃ light, frieze windows. The Longland house was built a year later than Judge Henry Chapman's town house in Doylestown, which when constructed, was noted as one of the grandest houses in the town. The Chapman house is one of the earliest documented houses with ³/₃ light, frieze windows. It also has the brick parapet chimneys, but with its semi-circular fanlights above entrance doors, still presents a more Federal appearance.

By contrast, Longland has an ornate entranceway with rectangular transom and sidelights. This feature, although not uncommon in more sophisticated areas much earlier, was first being widely used in rural Bucks County during the 1840's. The house exhibits a number of interior architectural elements, which were to become much more common over the next two decades. These include interior doorways and mantels highlighted with crossettes. The house also exhibits a window treatment, which became a hallmark of vernacular Greek Revival architecture in Bucks County. Instead of wooden window frames, the house has plastered, quarter round, jambs and wooded sills and headers. This design is not the same as is found in some primitive eighteenth century houses where corners of the walls are merely rounded where they meet the window. In this style, there is a full, generous, quarter round treatment, which allows additional light into a room. This feature is found on many sophisticated houses constructed during the 1850s and 1860s. One such example is the circa 1850 Belmont property located on Bristol Road in Bensalem Township, Bucks County (listed in the National Register May 5, 1988).

The Longland house is not of the same high style as the county's river front mansions. Those mansions were not typical rural vernacular farm dwellings, but the homes of extremely wealthy families who sought refuge from the negative aspects of Philadelphia, while still being in close proximity to the city. They were built in the fashionable style of their day. Pen Ryn (listed in the National Register) is a classic Federal style house. Andalusia is one of the leading Greek Revival buildings of its period in America. The Dell, which is located approximately one half mile to the south of Andalusia is perhaps the finest Italianate style house in Bucks County.

The house can be compared to several houses in Northampton Township of the

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same period. The John Webster House, on Buck Road (Northampton Township Historic Sites Survey parcel 31-26-31) and the David Krusen house, 191 Lower Holland Road in Northampton Township (Northampton Township Historic Sites Survey parcel 31-40-137). The main section of the John Webster House was constructed in 1844 for a wealthy miller. It is two piles deep, four bays wide with an ornate trabeated frontispiece and has parapet chimneys with an 1844 date stone. The Webster house does not have frieze windows, but has a denticulated cornice and a wide entranceway with rectangular transom and sidelights. It still retains more Federal elements such as the keystone lintels. The Krusen house is a five bay wide house with a date stone of 1850. Unlike the Webster House or Longland, it still retains a more traditional single pile depth. That house, built for another wealthy miller, has the frieze windows, denticulate cornice, square porch columns and wide entranceway with a rectangular transom and sidelights. It also retains more Federal elements such as the keystone lintels and decorative cut stone facade. The Krusen house closely resembles an undated house at 381 Holland Road (Northampton Township Historic Sites Survey parcel 31-26-27).

Longland was one of the first houses to incorporate some of the new stylistic treatments of the Greek Revival era. Although the house was not constructed as a high style, temple-like structure, it is not surprising that the wealthy and well-educated Joseph Fell would adopt elements of the new Greek Revival style. The Greek Revival style was linked by an educated elite to the ideals of ancient Greek democracy, and it became associated with the young American democratic government. Longland represents one of the first steps in the adoption of this style in rural Bucks County; not bold and dramatic steps, but definite steps non-the-less. It was built as the home of a well to do, relatively sophisticated person, but not one of extreme wealth. Overall, the property was still tied to agriculture. It was not a show piece or countryseat, but part of the traditional cultural landscape of central Bucks County.

Like the house, the barn is a well preserved, dated, example of a barn for its period. The barn on Longland is not a pure example of a single type of barn. It, like many barns of the period, includes a number of elements from different types of barns. It is a combination of what has been referred to as a "Closed-Forebay Standard Barn" in *The Pennsylvania Barn* by Robert Ensminger. It was earlier classified by Charles Dornbusch as a "Pennsylvania Barn - Type H" as well as what he calls a "Vertical-Extension ("Double-Decker") Barn and which Dornbusch called a "Pennsylvania Barn - Type L".

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Adding to the eclectic nature of the Longland barn is the fact that the haybarn wing falls into the category of a "Stone-Posted-Forebay Barn". Barns of this type are generally more commonly found in Chester County, although several examples of this type do exist in Bucks County. The barn is significant as a representative example of the vernacular acculturation of barns in the Bucks County area. The fact that the barn has a date stone makes it an important resource in understanding this pattern of building.

By 1800 commercial farming was replacing self-sufficient pioneer agriculture in southeastern Pennsylvania. The half-century from 1790 to 1840 was the golden age of Pennsylvania agriculture. New agricultural practices resulted in larger yields and more prosperous farming. It was during this period that increases in barn size and changes in barn form were most likely to occur. Changes in the Pennsylvania resulted from the need for increased storage and stabling capacity. This was first accomplished by lengthening the barn without modifying its form by the addition of extra threshing floors and mows on the upper level and by the corresponding enlargement of the basement stable.

The first strategy used by Chester County farmers to enlarge the English Lake District bank barn was to modify its two-level design by adding a third level originating the Quaker double-decker barn. An alternative approach entailed modifying the barn by extending its width to the front. This strategy's appearance is illustrated in the Chester County stone-posted-forebay barn the first example of this type of modification. The Longland barn incorporates both of these modifications.

"The Standard Pennsylvania Barn" emerged around 1800 in the core while the classic Sweitzer barn was still being built. The major difference between it and the Sweitzer barn is the use of symmetrical bents that include the forebay within the main barn frame, rather than making it an adjacent component of the frame. This permits the roof ridge to be centered over the whole barn structure. The obvious result is to produce a symmetrical gable end for the upper, framed part of the barn and a forebay front wall height equal to that of the rear bank wall. Ensminger concludes that the standard Pennsylvania barn developed in Pennsylvania as a new style, an alternative to the Sweitzer barn. Over time, various types and subtypes of it appeared, whose distinguishing characteristics depend on the depth of the forebay, the method of forebay reinforcement, and other morphological variations. Barns of this class have been constructed of stone, wood, and brick.

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Ensminger writes that the closed-forebay standard barn developed in the eastern part of southeastern Pennsylvania. The "closing" of forebay end walls has been documented in the early nineteenth century in Chester County. He cites Dornbusch and Heyl who indicate that most of these barns were built between 1830 and 1860.

The Longland barn, like many of these barns, is of stone construction except for the frame front wall of the forebay (and the gables). The extended end walls enclose the area in front of the stable. This area, thus recessed, is visible only from the barnyard side of the barn. This barn has another feature, which is noted as being common only in the eastern counties of the state. The exposed end of the stone gable walls on the forebay side of the barn are finished with large, quoin stones, producing L-shaped edges. The result is a shallow, recessed alcove between the wider, outer wall edge and the front stable wall. This alcove is called a Peilereck, in the Pennsylvania German dialect. There is some additional strength and protection afforded by this design. In the alcove one may find pegs where harnesses could be hung. Doors were sometimes fitted over the alcove, producing a storage cupboard.

This type of barn differs from the "Open-Forebay Standard Barn" which also often gable walls of stone. Their forebays, however, are always of frame construction and have open forebay end walls. Most later barns of this type are of all-frame construction, except for the basement walls.

However, this barn is taller than typical barns of the period. Three story barns are not very common in Bucks County. Ensminger writes that Quaker farmers are credited with the barn development that resulted in the double-decker barn, as they are with creation of the Chester County stone posted-forebay barn. Adding a third level produced what is called the double-decker barn, which consists of a two-level loft and the basement stable. Access to the upper level of the loft is by an extended ramp or bridge. A threshing bridge then reaches across the upper level to the front forebay wall, providing access to the forebay straw shed. The advantages of this design are manifold: extra capacity for hay storage in a deeper loft area; easier gravity filling by unloading hay downward from the threshing bridge; large, protected granary below the threshing bridge; and increased capacity of forebay straw shed. The lower level of this huge storage loft could be reached by stairways and ladders from the threshing bridge, or directly through doors below the exterior ramp bridge. On some barns, a ramp on the barn's gable side provided access to the upper level.

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Ensminger notes that although Quaker farmers have been credited with the early development of the double-decker barn in Chester County, the form is common in farm structures in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria and indicates that he did not know of any examples in the British Isles, including the English Lake District. He summarizes his classification of the type with the statement there are many American variations of the double-decker form, and they do not fall conveniently into a set classification scheme.

The trend expanded as farming became more machine intensive and less labor intensive. The transformation of the local socio-economic pattern intensified over the first quarter of the century. With the Great Depression of the 1930's came a major shift. The availability of beautiful old farmhouses on run down farms, and the availability of cheap land in general brought many literary and entertainment celebrities from New York to the county. George S. Kauffman bought a farm nearby. Other authors, playwrights, producers, and actors such as Pearl S. Buck, S. J. Perelman, Oscar Hammerstein, Moss Hart, and dozens of other nationally prominent figures took advantage of Bucks County's low taxes, scenic beauty, and easy proximity to New York and Philadelphia.

Margaret Mead clearly thought of the farm as an important part of her life. As pointed out by her daughter, it is the only one of Mead's residences pictured in her autobiography. Today, Longland can still be recognized as the farmhouse occupied by Margaret Mead. It is still the beautiful old eighteen-room house in which she lived. It is clearly still an accurate reflection of the shift in rural architectural styles in the region.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point in Holicong Road (TR 386) being located North 47 degrees West, along said road from the intersection with Ash Road (TR 387) 1045.34 feet; thence along Holicong Road North 47 degrees West 150 feet; thence along lands now or late H. Wright North 43 degrees East 223.75 feet to a corner; thence along lands of Wright, North 47 degrees West 368.28 feet to a point in the lines of lands now or late E. Newlin Fell; thence along said lands and also along lands now or late Natalie Ashbridge, North 43 degrees 15 minutes East 1447.92 feet to a corner; thence along lands now or late John B. Smythe, South 42 degrees 20 minutes East 369.53 feet to a corner; thence along lands now or late William J. Thrane the following courses and distances: South 40 degrees 29 minutes 52 seconds West 214.84 feet, thence South 42 degrees 12 minutes 16 seconds West 174.85 feet, thence South 41 degree 0 minutes 22 seconds West 46.25 feet, thence South 30 degrees 58 minutes 42 seconds East 235.18 feet to a corner of lands now or late Natalie Ashbridge aforementioned; thence along said lands the following three courses and distances: South 43 degrees West 408.31 feet to a corner, thence North 47 degrees West 113.82 feet to a corner; thence South 43 degrees West 706.88 feet to the place of beginning.

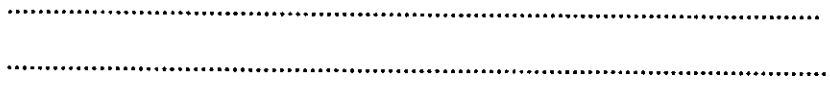
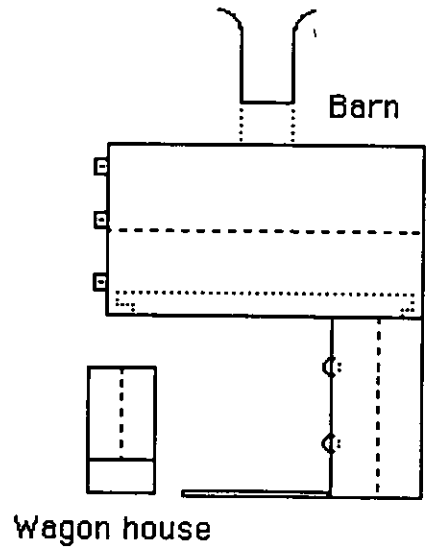
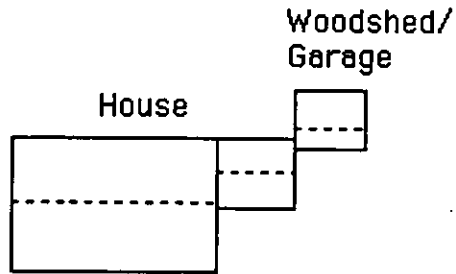
Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all of the current property. When the property was subdivided from the 107 acres owned by the Mead family the house was located on 14.9 acres. This configuration was designed to include the farm buildings which are set well back from Holicong Road. The farm buildings are reached by a treed lane. Avoiding a house along the road the property goes back from the road, to include a ravine and stream. Both the ravine and stream are noted in Margaret Mead's biography as parts of the farm which were important to her.

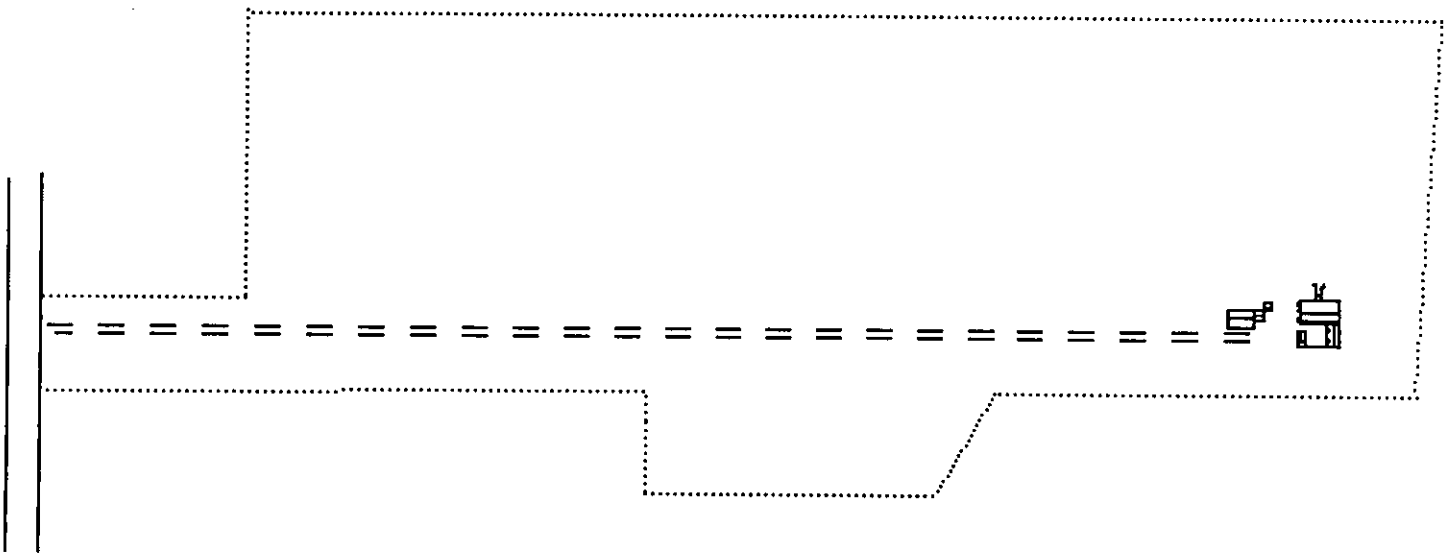
Longland
Buckingham Township
Bucks County, PA



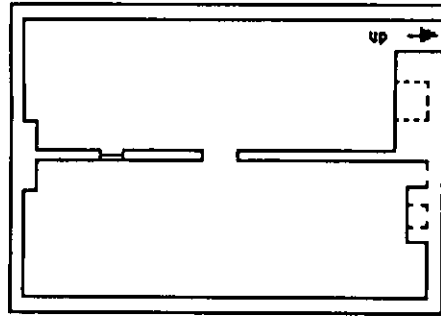
Site plan detail



Site plan

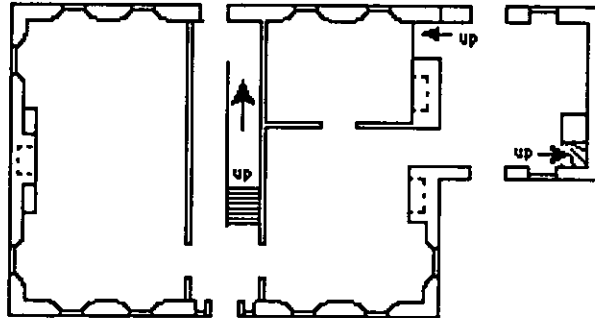


basement

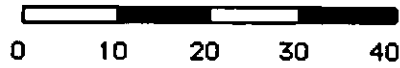
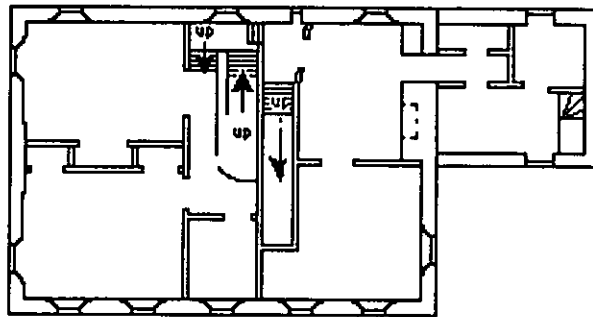


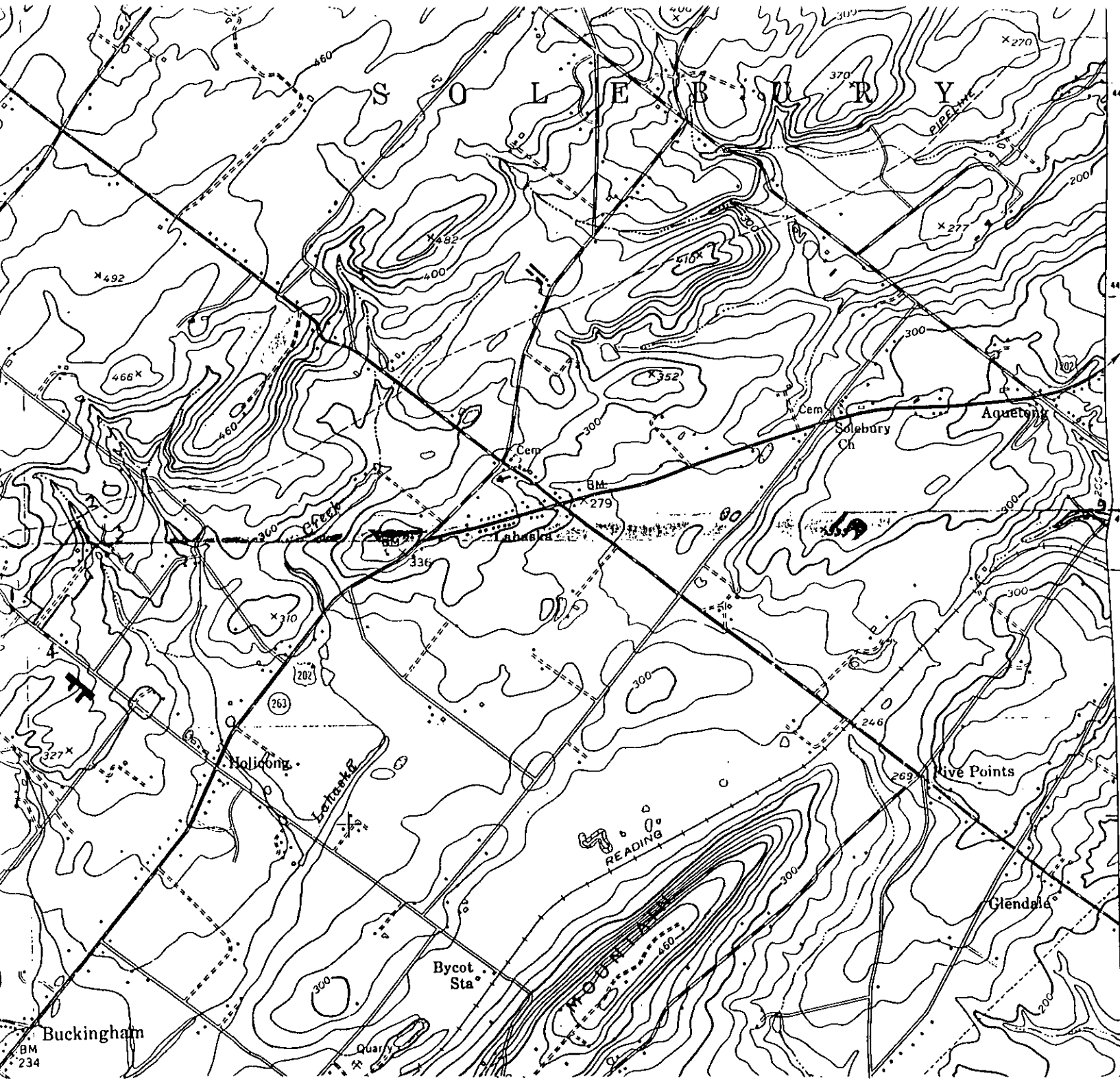
Longland
Buckingham Township
Bucks County, PA

first floor



second floor





Buckingham
Quarry

4467
NEW HOPE 2.6 MI.
RARITAN, N.J. 29 MI.

LONGLAND

Longland Margaret Mead
farm

Bucks County, PA

- 1) 18 494 900 4465 560
- 2) 18 495 280 4464 940
- 3) 18 475 380 4465 800
- 4) 18 495 100 4464 940

20'

4464

Buckingham
BM
234