# EXPLORING HISTORIC NORTHAMPTON



*A 1920s view of Second Street Pike & Almshouse Road. The Spread Eagle Inn porch is on the very left forefront. The Oyster House is now the Exxon Station.*

**Learn about our community's history as you explore its roads using Google Maps or this brochure!**

Information was compiled from the PA Bureau of Historical Preservation survey forms, the 278th Northampton Commemorative New Millennium 2000 edition by Virginia Geyer & the 1985 Winds of Change Pictorial History compiled by the Northampton Historical Commission & the Northampton Township Archives.

*Please follow driving laws and respect fellow drivers and the personal property of private homeowners when touring through our community.*

Northampton Township Archives

Free Library of Northampton Township
25 Upper Holland Rd | Richboro, PA 18954
archivist@nhtwp.org | 215.357.3050 x 114

Northampton is situated in lower Bucks County, 12 miles northwest of Philadelphia. The community has dramatically changed over the years from a landscape populated by the Lenape to a rural, agrarian community of European settlers, to a developed suburban landscape with villages of Churchville, Holland, Ivyland, and Richboro.

Pre-Contact

Before European contact, the area now known as Northampton Township was known as part of the Lenapehoking region, home to the Lenape, people of the Northeastern Woodland region for thousands of years.

The Lenape were composed of three clans: Wolf, Turkey, and Turtle with different sachems, or sakima (chiefs). The Lenape frequently interacted with other indigenous groups of the larger region, including the Haudenosaunee (Six Nations), Shawnee, and Susquehannock. They cared for forests rich with nut trees, native trails, campsites, quarries, and villages in what is now New York, New Jersey, and eastern Pennsylvania.

Post-Contact

European settlement began with the establishment of the British colony, Pennsylvania, given to William Penn in 1681 by the King of England, Charles II with Penn seeking treaties with the Lenape for land.

18th Century

As European settlers began to populate the area, the Lenape integrated, died from European disease, or migrated out of the area.

The area began to be occupied by Dutch, German, and English families. Settlers of Reformed, Quaker, and Presbyterian faiths began to establish congregations and record life events.

Family surnames included Addis, Bennet, Feaster, Search, Van Horn, and Wynkoop. The Township was established in 1722, with local male landowners petitioning the county to create a local municipal government.

19th Century

The large parcels of hundreds to thousands of acres distributed by William Penn & his sons began to be further developed, but the community continued to be largely agricultural. Truck (vegetables), poultry, and dairy farms increased by the end of the 1800s with the innovations of refrigeration, canning companies like Campbell's, and the preference for chicken as part of family meals.

20th Century

The community saw the largest change during the mid-20th century with the change of its landscape. With the decline of farming due to labor, costs, and taxes, farms were sold off & developed into predominantly post-World War II housing, with Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split-Level subdivisions.

The community celebrated the township's 250th anniversary in 1972 and the country's Bicentennial in 1976.

21st Century

Northampton continues to encounter changes as it matures. Its 300th anniversary was celebrated in 2022 with activities throughout the year. And in 2026, much like the rest of the country, our community is celebrating the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

This driving tour brochure shares the history of our community and some of its historic sites.

*Questions? Visit site #1 on the list! The Northampton Township Archives!*



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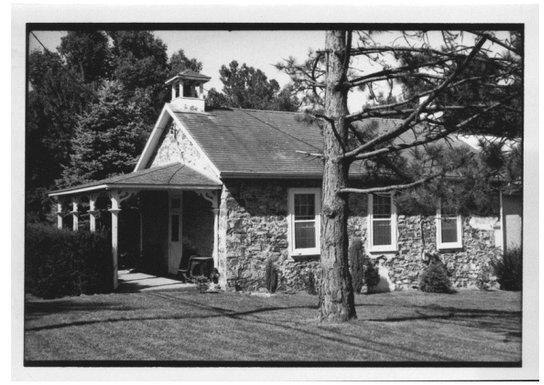
**2. 148 Gwyn Lynn Dr – Nippes Farm, Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club- China Mission**

The N.H. Nippes Farm has served as a farm, hunt club, China Mission home, & as a private residence. Four buildings remain on the property: the manor house, barn, springhouse, and outbuilding. Prior to the 1900's, a large, portico with ionic columns once graced the front of the building. According to local history, the Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club was begun in 1914 by Wharton Sinkler. Dogs were raised & trained to hunt fox.



**3. 666 Jacksonville Rd - Old Blacksmith House**

During the mid-19th century, this small house was located on a farm of 107 acres on which was also situated a large stone house. The property was owned by the Hart family, who owned several farms in Northampton & Warminster from the 1840's- 1868. According to local history, the house is believed to be dated to the mid 1700's. It was a home of a blacksmith, located across the Jacksonville School, where the children came for water.



**4. 685 Jacksonville Rd - Jacksonville School**

This property was leased for 99 years in 1800. By 1821, a school was built, but not until 1857 did the school board purchase the property. The school was closed in 1928, and the children were sent to Richboro School. Today, this is a private home.



**5. 1451 Spencer Rd- Dungan House**

This c. 1780 property was owned by the Dungan Family for most of the 18th century. In 1797, the property was sold to John Thompson, a Northampton miller. According to the partition of Thompson's estate in 1800, the land on which the house stood & surrounds totaled 193 1/3 acres, which was occupied by his son, Robert Thompson, before later being sold to James Cornell in 1814, then to Josiah Tomlinson in 1848.



**6. 576 Sackettsford Rd**

The circa 1810 original stucco house received a large addition in the 20th century. Little information is known about this home other than it was historically associated with the adjoining farm (now a development). The house does, though, appear on the earliest maps of the Township and was owned by the Johnson family for much of the 19th century.



**7. 1668 Hatboro Rd - Former gas station site**

The circa 1900 residence at 1668 Hatboro Road was the site of an early gas station. Image via Google Maps.



**8. 1925 Second Street Pk - Hip Roof House**

The John Thompson House is a two-story, stone dwelling said to date to 1751. It was named after its most distinguished owner & resident, the first sheriff of Bucks County under the new nation (1777-79), a wagon master for Washington's army, & a tax collector. His home may have been attacked by the Doan Gang. Born in Ireland in 1726, Thompson emigrated to Pennsylvania at the age of 14 & lived in the house until he died in 1799. He was a miller & a grist mill owner, which stood on the Neshaminy Creek near the Chain Bridge, which crosses the creek about 300 yards north of the Thompson House.



**9. 1486 Hatboro Rd - William H. Slack Farm**

William H. Slack purchased 134 acres on the north side of Hatboro Rd in 1826. This property was a fine example of of a well-preserved gentleman's farmstead. A stone datestone bears the construction 1844 date and Slack's initials. Before his death in 1863 Slack had accumulated 193 acres of land composed of three farms. The property was divided at auction & in 1863 George Hunt purchased 83 acres for $8,747.81. His property remains in tact as a present-day farm owned by the Rook family.





**43. Middle Holland Rd - Feaster-Van Horn Cemetery**

A.K.A the Feaster-Hagaman (Hegeman) Burial Ground, it contains about 116 burials, the first in 1748 & the last in 1904. The Cemetery began as a Lutheran one, unlike the majority of the area's Dutch Reformed residents. The congregation likely dissolved after the passing of its pastor, Rev. John Van Duren, circa 1760, a follower of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. By 1871, the cemetery was given to the Addisville Reformed Church; in 1998, the Church transferred ownership to the Township.



**44. 115 Middle Holland Rd - Leffert Lefferts Farmhouse**

The 1806 stone farmhouse is located adjacent to the Feaster-Van Horn Cemetery. Originally built by Leffert Lefferts, a Revolutionary War veteran, it was later owned by the Feaster family, who are buried in the cemetery. Samuel & Lena Rightly lived there & met an untimely demise, likely by their day laborer in 1893. It was also occupied by tomato farmer Arthur Shanks & local builder Chester Fesmire. It was acquired by the Township when the Council Rock School District had plans to build a high school on the site. Tom Baust rented, later purchased, & restored it. It continues to be used as a private residence.



**45. 593 Lower Holland Rd - The Cornell Farm**

Set far from the road, the Cornell Farm has 3 date stones: 1790, 1832 & 1863. The Cornells, of Dutch descent, arrived in the Township during the mid-18th century. Many children of Cornell generations, Adrian, Gilliam, James C. & Theodore, to name a few, settled in areas of Churchville & Holland and were prominent landowers. Adrian Cornell built a residence circa 1745 on the current grounds of Villa Joseph Marie. His great, great grandson, Adrian, later rebuilt the residence in 1865 into a 12-bedroom mansion with a cupola. A smokehouse, dated 1747, remains on the grounds.

In 1848 James C. Cornell commissioned painter, Edward Hicks, to paint a picture of his prize winning farm animals. The picture, The Cornell Farm, is displayed at the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C.



**46. 209 Almshouse Road - Union Cemetery**

Union Cemetery was established in 1855 as a public cemetery & remains active. Addis, Bean, Bennett families & others are interred within the cemetery.



**40. 404 Holland Rd - Joseph Fenton House**

The land was first settled in 1788 when Jacob Bennett, Sheriff, sold 221 acres to Joseph Fenton. Joseph Fenton, Jr., was appointed by the Committee of Observation in 1776 to learn the manufacture of saltpeter in Philadelphia. In July 1776, he was appointed surgeon for the Flying Column attached to Gen. Washington's command. Upon his death in 1827, the property was occupied by his wife & later his daughter & son-in-law, Maria & Joseph Whithall. In 1875, 120 acres were sold to Joseph Cornell.



**41. 93 Vanderveer Ave - Cornell Mansion on old Cornell Farm**

This location is said to be the exact site of the James Cornell Farm depicted in the painting, "The Cornell Farm," commissioned in 1848 by noted primitive artist Edward Hicks. The painting features Cornell's prize-winning cattle.

When Cornell passed away, the painting was worth $20 for inventory purposes. It now hangs in the National Gallery in Washington, DC. An exhibit of Hick's paintings in various museums in Philadelphia & Bucks County brought to light another Hick's painting of Cornell's blue ribbon winner, "Prize Bull."

James C. Cornell's son Theodore brought his new bride to the farm. In 1885, Theodore replaced the farmhouse with a stylish Victorian Mansion, adding a cupola a trifle higher than the one built by his cousin, Adrian. Today, the mansion & the original springhouse are part of Windmill Village, behind St. Katherine School in Holland.

The Cornell family landholdings, some of which is now home to Villa Joseph Marie & farther to St. Katherine Drexel Schools, contained the mansion & farm houses.



**42. 72 Lempa Rd - David Feaster House**

In 1785, David Feaster bought 400 acres from Anne Leffert & her three sons. However, this contradicts the date stone of the house of 1764, which possibly commemorates another event than the building of the house. David Feaster was described as a prominent Northampton farmer & member of the Dutch Reformed Church (Addisville). It is said that later, Aaron Feaster wanted something more elegant for the twelve-room stone house & imported red bricks from England in 1812, adding granite posts to the home as well. The Feaster family was known as some of the best farmers in Bucks County, winning prizes for their livestock at shows in the Bucks County Agricultural Society.





**10. 1269 Second Street Pk - Bennet-Search House**

Portions of the Bennet-Search House have been standing in Richboro for over 300 years. The home, also referred to as Hampton Hill, houses significant history. In 1687, Abraham Bennet, a Dutch settler, purchased several acres of land, selling a portion of the land to his cousin. William Bennet built the first section of the house around 1775. For over 4 decades, William, a blacksmith, his wife Charity, &their 10 children resided in the home until his death in c. 1824. The Bennets are believed to be the earliest immigrants from Holland to settle in the Township.

The house was owned by the Searches, through marriage, in the following years. The historic farmhouse has a unique past, including legends that say the Lenape assembled between the wood shed & the wagon shed in the 18th century for the purpose of trading with the family & other traders. Inside the house, a stone arched way was found to one of the cellars, while excavations were being done, supporting the legend that the house may have been used as a hiding place for slaves on the Underground Railway. It is believed that a slave burial ground is located approximately two hundred yards north of the house. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.



**11. 315 Tanyard Rd - Joseph Addis House**

The history of this house is difficult to trace. The first deed was recorded approximately 1776 & notes the transfer of land from Charity Bennet, widow of William, & their children, to the eldest, Isaac. The structure appears to date circa 1850; however, it seems like a portion of the "mansion house" dates pre-1797. A map of Northampton shows Joseph Addis as the owner of the property with the house & barn of the present location. The property remained in the Addis family until 1890.



**12. 130 Tanyard Rd (9 Pond View) - Cornell Farm aka Willow Bank Farm**

2,000 acres, was granted to Arthur Cook, an English Friend & colony commissioner, by William Penn on April 1, 1686. It bordered Bristol Rd, Billet (Hatboro Rd) & the roads leading to Philadelphia (now Tanyard Rd & Second Street Pk). Listed among the original owners in the 1681 Holmes map, he never resided in Northampton. Cook was active in public affairs & upon his death in 1698, left the property to his wife, Margaret, & his son, John, who sold 1,000 acres to Clement & Thomas Dungan in 1699. They, in turn, sold 250 acres to their brother Jeremiah in 1711. The farm was sold to Gilliam Cornell in 1848 & the family owned it until the late 1970's.



**13. 130 Merry Dell Dr - Craven Farm**

The old stone house is typical of an early Bucks County farmhouse. Benjamin Jones, Esq. purchased the property in 1718. The 1748 inventory of his plantation shows it was a working farm with barracks, horses, cattle, pigs, and “48 acres of green wheat in ye field.” At his death, he owned this & another farm & willed it to his wife, in the event that she remarried. His wife’s second husband, Henry Lott, was an organizer of the Northampton militia. The property was then sold to Giles Craven in 1789 & the property stayed in the Craven family for 155 years.



**14. 113 Second Street Pk - John Dungan House**

The house sits on land deeded by William Penn to Job Howell in 1684. In 1894, 84 acres of land, including the house, were transferred from Abraham Cornell to Isaac Edwards, the mansion house likely being the Cornell House. The house was later owned by David Fetter and eventually his wife, Mary Dungan, upon his death. Mary Dungan was the daughter of John Dungan, and she owned the land with her mother until 1913. The home’s architecture is French Second Empire with a mansard roof.



**15. 21 Second Street Pk - Abraham Cornell House**

Establishing a date of construction of the Abraham Cornell house proved difficult. The house sits on land deeded by William Penn to Job Howell in 1684, with first mention of the property with a deed in 1731 to James Heaton who later sold 167 acres to Abraham Bennet. Bennet, in 1747, sold parts of the acreage to Nathanial Davis, then passing land to Willhelmos and Gilliam Cornell. The description of the residence as a “mansion house” & the size and form of the present house seem to suggest that Abraham Cornell built the house between 1785 & 1804.



**16. 277 W. Bristol Rd - Carrellton - Sarah Kroesen Property**

The house is significant as the home of a local farming family for over 100 years. The property, known as Carrellton, was the oldest remaining homestead of the Carrell family. James Carrell & Sarah Dungan were married & in 1711, James Carrell purchased 100 acres from his brothers-in-law, Clement & Thomas Dungan. The acreage was later divided among Carrell’s sons, James, Joseph & Jesse.





**37. 893 Bustleton Pk - Richard Leedom, Jr. House**

The house was constructed by the Leedom family & was part of their larger 281-acre property along Second Street Pl, to Upper Holland Rd & Newtown-Richboro Rd. This house was sandwiched between the Leedom Mansion (now funeral home) and the family’s tenant house (now demolished).



**38. 569 Bustleton Pike - Herzog’s Corner-Willow Mill Complex - Leedom House Mill**

Willow Mill is a complex of historic buildings located at what is referred to as Herzog’s Corner and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. It consists of the Shaw-Leedom House, a spring house and smoke house, and the Howard Sager House with a wagon house and grist mill.

The builder/ owner of the Mill House (later known as the Shaw Leedom House) was Joseph Shaw, who died before the American Revolution. Then, in 1761, the property was purchased by Richard Leedom, a prominent citizen and owner of the Black Bear Tavern (later called the Spread Eagle Inn). The mill was bought for Leedom’s son, William, to run. The mill was built by John and Joseph Shaw and Cornelius McKinney in 1739 on 29 acres purchased from Isaac Pennington and William Buckman. The grist and saw mill were one of eight along the Neshaminy Creek and tributaries along Northampton. The Shaws operated the mill for three generations before selling to Richard Leedom. Leedom expanded the mill around 1800, including grinding of plaster (of paris), a common thing to grind various products as well as grain. The Shaw-Leedom house was built about 1800, with the adjacent stone spring and smoke house about the same time. The Willow Mill was built around 1840 with the Sager House built in 1847.



**39. 5 Amity Way - Kroesen House**

The datestone on the house notes David Krusen (aka Kroesen), 1850 & he was the owner in the 190 acres & house on the maps of 1876 and 1889. By 1891 the acreage had been subdivided a number of times. The ancestry of David Krusen dates to Derrick Kroesen, Dutch descent, in the 18th century. The house was an excellent example of interpretive Greek Revival style.



**34. 944 Second Street Pk - Ohev Shalom Synagogue/ Addisville Reformed Church Chapel**

The congregation dates back to Purim 1976, but purchased its current location from the Addisville Reformed Church in 1978. The original building on the property was a 1872 chapel building that the Reformed Church used for Sunday School & other activities. The congregation expanded, requiring additions to the chapel building.



**35. 945 Second Street Pk - Addisville Reformed Church Cemetery**

Also known as the Low Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, its earliest burial was in 1774, & the last was in 1889 when it closed. Interred include first minister Jonathan DuBois & 15 American Revolutionary War veterans. Some are, Isaac Bennet, John Bennet, Benjamin Cornell, Cornelius Corson, John Kroesen, Arthur Lefferts, Gerardus Wynkoop & Henry Wynkoop. In 2018, the cemetery was transferred to Northampton Township.



**36. 905 Second Street Pike - Twin Trees a.k.a Richard Leedom House**

This home, also known as Twin Trees, was built in two sections during the 18th century & was the home of Richard Leedom. Richard Leedom Sr., a Northampton resident in the mid-1700s, owned a store & a grist mill as well as the Black Bear, a tavern located at the intersection that we know as Bustleton Pk & Second Street Pk. The village was actually known as Leedomville for a period of time. Leedom lived in quarters above the tavern; however, in 1779, he purchased a small house located across the street on Second Street Pk. He expanded the original house by building a beautiful two-story fieldstone structure, as well as additional buildings, including a wagon house, smoke house, grain & outhouse. The original home is thought to have been built circa 1740 to 1760 by a Quaker carpenter named Isaac Watson. It is believed that the Committee of Correspondence held meetings in this house before the drawing up of the U.S. Constitution. It is also thought to have housed a general store & it was probably the site of Richboro's first Post Office. There were two buttonwood trees in the side lawn & a pair of chestnut trees in the front lawn, doubtlessly leading to the property being known as Twin Trees. On June 5, 1975, Twin Trees was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Since its listing, additions to its west elevation facing Second Street Pk were added. It is now the James M. Campbell Funeral Home.





**17. 197 Knowles Ave - Churchville Railroad Station**

The railroad first reached Churchville in 1878, spurring rapid expansion in the area. Originally, it was hoped that the train would continue on to New York City, but its terminus remained in Newtown. This station was built in 1891 & is identical to the Southampton Train Station. The station changed little since a Arnold Bros. postcard of it was made in 1908.



**18. 99 Bustleton Pk - Whalon House**

This house is circa 1875, however it has significant history all its own. From 1920 to 1953, all telephone calls in Northampton Township & some of the surrounding area, ran through this home in Churchville. These calls were operated primarily by two sisters. Rose & Margaret Whalon. They were at their switchboards in 1921 during the horrific & fatal crash in Bryn Athyn.



**19. 5 Churchville Ln**

John Hillings erected this house in 1812. The home was sold one year later to Thomas Bean. Not much else is known.



**20. 1672 Chinquapin Rd - Old Rocksville Mill**

Dr. Hugh Tombs built this mill in 1773, acquiring water rights at the same time. His 1793 will spoke of a mill "built in my own time." He was a doctor, miller & served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War as both a soldier & doctor. The mill likely supplied the army. Hugh Tombs was listed as a private & became a Colonel with 490 privates underneath him.

The mill was then sold to the Jenks family, & then to Joseph Morrison, a prominent 19th-century Bucks County citizen. He was active in the local militia, filling positions from captain to brigadier general. He was a county commissioner in 1836 & served as treasurer & recorder of deeds. He served over 15 years as an associate judge in the courts. The mill was functional until the early 1900's.



**21. 1677 Chinquapin Rd - Joseph Jenks House**

The Joseph Jenks House, associated historically with the Hugh Thomas Grist Mill & tenant house features a datestone bearing initials & date of 1799. The mill is dated to 1773. The land was deeded out of the Penn family in 1690.

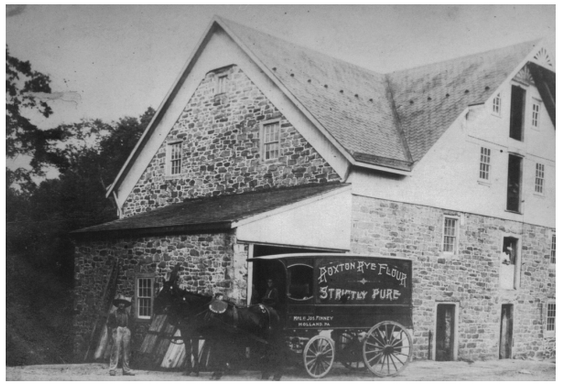
In 1710, the deed transferred lto Robert Heaton, Jr. from John Swift, suggesting no buildings at the time. The land passed to Ezra Croasdale & then to Dr. Hugh Tombs, who sold it to Jenks, believed to have built the house. In 1805 Jenks passed away, leaving his two daughters the mill & tract of land. It passed through the family & eventually to William Morrison. Image via Google Street View.




**22. 184 Buck Rd - Finney's General Store**

Now known as Johnny Apples Restaurant and Holland Pizza, it was previously known as Finney's Corner from 1787 to 1960.

The building previously occupied Finney's General Store and the Holland Post Office. The store ran from 1787 to 1960 until the death of Lafayette C. Finney. The area was first known as Rocksville due to the amount of rock along the creek, but later became known as Holland. The area received its name due to the number of settlers with Dutch ancestry when the Post Office was established.




**23. 183 Buck Rd - Mill Race Inn**

A circa 1906 postcard of the Mill Race Inn shows the mill in operation, which ran until 1961. It later became a restaurant for a few decades and has been vacant since 2001.

The building suffered a 1918 fire and was rebuilt. Hurricane Floyd damaged the building in 1999, and a broken dam led to flooding in 2001. In the spring of 2026, the vacant building was a victim of arson. It is under redevelopment.





**30. 20 Newtown Richboro Rd - Luff-Courier Building**

A 1915 photograph depicts this farmhouse, also known as the Franklin & Ella Luff House.

Around 1981, the offices of the Bucks County Courier Times occupied it & served as their headquarters for many years.

It is currently under development.



**31. 1038 Second Street Pk - Richboro Schoolhouse**

The stone school was constructed around 1913, replacing an early school building. A brick school building was added to the complex in the late 1920s, but was later removed, circa 2001. The stone building was moved circa 2002 and moved west, away from Second Street Pk. It is now occupied by offices.



**32. 998 Second Street Pk - The White Bear Inn a.k.a. Spread Eagle Inn**

In 1810, Enoch Addis petitioned for a tavern, later known as the White Bear Inn. Almshouse Rd originally stopped at Hatboro Rd, but later continued to the center of Richboro. The area around the White Bear Tavern was known as "Addisville," & the area around Black Bear was known as "Leedomville." A rivalry was born with residents often referring to the areas as "Beartown." Older residents were said to recall their parents "going up to the Bears to do errands." The White Bear Tavern was also known as the Addisville Inn, McCool's Tavern & in recent decades, the Spread Eagle Inn.



**33. 945 Second Street Pk - Addisville Reformed Church**

The Dutch Reformed congregation of the church dates further back than the actual church building. A building was constructed in 1752 on the site of the cemetery. But the current church was not constructed until 1859 & continues to serve its congregation.



**27. 1780 Bridgetown Pk Pratt Truss Bridge**

The Pratt Truss Bridge crosses the Neshaminy Creek at Bridgetown Pike and links Northampton & Newtown Townships. The bridge is a two span, pin connected Pratt through truss with an iron deck. The central pier is a cement base. This is a good example of a common bridge type throughout Bucks County, quickly disappearing. The original bridge is circa 1890, however the current construction date is not noted.

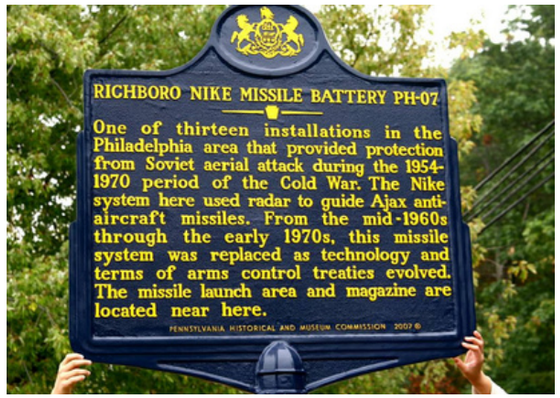



**28. 1440 Newtown Richboro Rd - Spring Garden Mill**

Spring Garden Mill is a landmark on the way from Newtown to Northampton Township via Newtown-Richboro Rd. The original mill was built in 1810 & destroyed by fire in 1862.

For over a decade, it stood empty until 1878, when a new proprietor restored & made improvements to the building, where it also became a sawmill.

In 1919, George Tyler bought the property with other farms in what is known as Tyler State Park. He improved the mill & added a gas pump. The mill continued to operate for feed & grain. In the 1970's, the building was converted to a theater, now home to the Langhorne Players. There was a covered bridge over the Neshaminy Creek that was built in 1872. A concrete roadway was built in 1930; the covered bridge was washed away by the 1955 flood during Hurricane Diane.




**29. Newtown-Richboro Rd - Richboro Nike Missile Battery PH-07**

The site was one of 12 Nike Ajax sites in the "ring of protection" near Philadelphia. It was placed into service in 1956, after World War II & anxiety with the Soviet Union (Cold War).

The site contained 2 Type B magazines, 20 Ajax missiles, & 8 A-type launchers.

Development of the Hercules missile required fewer bases, & Richboro was never upgraded. It closed in 1961, & the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty resulted in the base being decommissioned.

The Township acquired the land & the Parks & Recreation & the library's first location were established. You can still see remnants of the battery.





**24. 115 Millcreek Rd**

The earliest family to have owned land associated with this house is the Hayhurst Family. Cuthbert Hayhurst had purchased 500 acres from William Penn in 1682. The Hayhurst family owned the land on which the house stands for most of the 18th century.

After the family's ownership, the Vandergrifts, Buchmans, Suber & Bennet families owned the land in the late 19th century.



**25. 724 Buck Rd - John Webster Farm**

John Webster, a Northampton miller, acquired his land in two separate transactions, one in 1834 at 25 acres for $774.56 & three years later of 65 acres for $3,928.15 from Edward & Sarah Dyer. Webster built a large stone house at the center of the property & over the years, erected numerous farm buildings.

Though he was a miller by trade, tax records do not reveal that his milling business was moved here. The inventory at his death listed two grindstones, corn, oats & wheat in the wagon house including a large stone mansion, large frame barn, a hay house & ample stabling for stock, three barracks, two large wagons, corn cribs, hogs pen & smoke house. The property was sold in Orphan's Court after his death for $10,768.75.



**26. 1185 Buck Rd - St. Leonard's Farm**

This piece of land dates back to the vast estate of Hannah Dyer in the 19th century. A part of her estate was partitioned, later passed to the Edgeplain Floral Company in 1920.

A sheriff's sale later that year transferred the property to the Lord & Burnham Company of NY who later erected greenhouses on the property. The next significant owner was Alfonso Sodano of the St. Leonard's Farms Co. who built the house, presumably to be closer to the greenhouses. In 1982, a 17.8 acre section, including a rose business was sold to Buck Enterprises. The Sodanos retained the house and some of the land which is still called St. Leonard's Farm today.

# Map of Historic Sites

