

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 24 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mechanicsville Village Historic District

other names/site number Fenton's Corner, New-Work, Halifax

2. Location

street & number Buildings clustered around SR413 and LR09058 not for publication

city, town Mechanicsville vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Bucks code 017 zip code 18934

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 | Total |
|--------------|---------------------|-------|
| <u>27</u> | <u>5</u> buildings | |
| | <u>1</u> structures | |
| | <u>6</u> objects | |
| <u>27</u> | <u>6</u> Total | |

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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.

Signature of certifying official

Dr. Brent Glass, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structure,
 GOVERNMENT/post office
 AGRICULTURE/processing, storage
 COMMERCE/department store, specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
 DOMESTIC/single dwelling, secondary structure
 GOVERNMENT/post office
 Commerce/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLICAN
 MID 19th CENTURY
 LATE VICTORIAN

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
 walls STONE
 WOOD/weatherboard
 roof METAL/tin
 other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located in the northern half of Buckingham township, the village of Mechanicsville developed at the crossroads of Durham and Mechanicsville Roads and is not defined by topographical features such as hills or streams. The area surrounding the village is predominantly open fields and small stands of woods. The historic district encompasses thirty-three resources (twenty-seven contributing buildings, five non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing structure) located on 15.73 acres strung along Durham Road. Each residence and its ancillary buildings sit on their own lot and form a separate visual unit; these units relate to the others in the village through the repetition of certain features: height, form, materials, and simplicity. The resources in the village are constructed of stone, wood frame, or a combination of the two. All but two of the residences [the ca. 1853 Samuel and Maria Wilson House (6-7-1) and the ca. 1885 Samuel Wilson Seed House (6-7-2), both three story buildings] are two-and-a-half stories, and all feature gable roofs. Most of the residences are variations of the basic Georgian form. All resources are vernacular and exhibit little architectural style. With the exception of three post-1940 garages and the ca. 1975 wellhead, all the resources within the district date to the two periods of development: the opening years of the nineteenth century when the village was founded, and the years of the Samuel Wilson Seed Company (1876-1897).

Residences in the district range from two to six bays in width. Two prominent five bay Georgian buildings are found at the crossroads in the heart of the village.

The Thomas Walton House is a five-bay stone house which now functions as a furniture store (6-5-16). The building dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was part of a commercial complex at this site which included a store and, from 1830 to ca. 1900, the post office. A frame store addition was removed from the north end of the stone house and replaced by a one-story frame store addition during the third quarter of the twentieth century. The house retains much of its exterior integrity, including the two pedimented dormers, the sash windows, and the paneled and louvered shutters. Similar in form, the Joseph Burger House (6-7-5) is also a five bay, single pile, two-and-a-half story Georgian House with two pedimented dormers on the primary elevation. It was built ca. 1860.

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Six two-and-a-half story, single pile, three bay houses are located within the district; three of the buildings are constructed of stone, three are frame. Four of the houses (ca. 1830, 6-7-6; ca. 1875, 6-7-2; ca. 1835, 6-7-4; ca. 1875, 6-5-7) exhibit a balanced facade: three with a central door, one (the oldest of the four) is a two-thirds Georgian I-house. The Thomas Walton Tenant House (ca. 1815, 6-5-17) originally had a three bay single pile plan with a central door; sometime during the nineteenth century a bay was added to the south gable wall creating an asymmetrical facade. Built in the early nineteenth century, the Phineas Hellyer House (ca. 1815, 6-5-19) appears to have been constructed with an asymmetrical three bay facade; during the last quarter of the nineteenth century the house was updated and given two Gothic cross gables.

Three houses with a four bay facade stand within the village. The George Nixon House (ca. 1830, 6-7-8) is a four bay stone house with a two-and-a-half story stone ell; rather than facing the road, the house looks south. The Joshua Fell House (ca. 1870, 6-5-18) is also a four bay house, as is the Samuel and Maria Wilson House (ca. 1853, 6-7-1). The Wilson House exhibits some Italianate detailing and features a very low-pitched gable roof. The Samuel Wilson Seed House (6-5-6, originally an agricultural building but functioning as a residence since the late 1890's) has the same proportions as Wilson's residence and consists of a four bay core with frame wings.

One two bay stone (with two frame additions) residence exists within the district: the Charles Watson House (ca. 1810, 6-6-67). The house features an ashlar facade and is the most finely finished stone building in the village. The William Fell House (ca. 1814-1814 6-6-66), just south of the Watson House, is the village's only six bay building; the house actually consists of two three bay segments--the main block with a kitchen wing. The facade was later unified by the placement of a large central entrance.

Like the Samuel Wilson Seed House, the stone barn (ca. 1830, 6-6-65) associated with the Charles Watson House (6-6-67), has been rehabilitated into a residence. Both buildings, however, have had minimal changes to their exteriors. The George Nixon Barn (ca. 1830, 6-7-8B) also no longer functions as a barn but does retain its exterior integrity. A frame shop/stable (ca. 1890, 6-7-4B) sits north of the Jesse White House (ca. 1835, 6-7-4) and contributes to the appearance of the village as a location for mechanics enterprises.

The district's noncontributing resources consist of three post-1940 garages (6-5-17B, 6-5-17C, 6-5-19B) two altered outbuildings (6-7-5B, 6-6-67B) and one ca. 1975 wellhead (circular stone base with gable roof, 6-5-16C). Although not contributing to the district these resources sit behind the residences and have minimal impact on the streetscape.

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 N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance
1803-1900

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

Mechanicsville Village Historic District is significant as a well preserved example of an early 19th century crossroads village. The district's Georgian and 19th century vernacular dwellings maintain high integrity; no major intrusions have been constructed in the district. Historically, Mechanicsville is significant for its development in the early 19th century as a center for artisans. Later in the century the village's commercial significance was revived by the Samuel Wilson Seed Company, one of Bucks County's prominent seed suppliers.

On December 14, 1814 Thomas Walton, Charles Watson, James Shaw and William Fell placed an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmer's Advertiser for "A WHOLE TOWN...the new and thriving village of New-Work". The village consisted of seven lots comprising 116 acres, three stone dwelling houses [which still stand: the Thomas Walton House (6-5-16), the William Fell House (6-6-66), and the Charles Watson House (6-6-67)], a store "equal to almost any in the county", a nail factory, shoemaker and tailor shop, a joiner's shop and chairhouse, and a new blacksmith shop. The village began soon after "a new road lately laid" (1803) crossed the Durham Road connecting Lumberville on the Delaware with Doylestown. Within eleven years the village had become a cluster of stone and frame buildings associated with artisans. Unlike most early nineteenth century small villages in southeastern Pennsylvania (Spring Valley, Dyerstown, or Hartsville in Bucks County, for example), Mechanicsville did not grow up around a grist mill or tavern, but as a result of mechanics' trade, hence its earliest name of "New-Work" and its present name of "Mechanicsville" given in 1830 when the post office was established. During the first sixty years of the nineteenth century, at least fifteen artisans lived in the village: five blacksmiths, four shoemakers, three carpenters (or joiners), one wheelwright, one stone mason, and one tailor. A glance at the daybook for Samuel Wesner, a Mechanicsville shoemaker during the 1850s, indicates that much of his trade was local; names of village residents appear regularly. (1)

See continuation sheet

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Because many of the village residences were erected for craftsmen or artisans, the dwellings are small in scale and simple in form. Most significant, however, is the high integrity of the buildings. Except for the Thomas Walton House (6-5-16, which has a 1970s frame store addition replacing an earlier frame store addition), none of the buildings have twentieth century additions placed flush with their facades. Also, the majority of the dwellings retain multi-paned sash windows, wood shutters, and simple door surrounds, preserving the village's nineteenth century appearance.

All of the villages in Buckingham Township are small to moderate in size and were primarily service villages for the surrounding countryside. The township is centrally located between the larger towns of Doylestown, the county seat, and New Hope, a major commercial center on the Delaware River and the Pennsylvania Canal. Their relative size was dependant on the commercial activity, physical limitations or advantages, or the impetus provided by local entrepreneurs.

Mechanicsville never developed much beyond the hamlet stage. It began as a crossroads village. In the mid nineteenth century much of the village was acquired by Samuel Wilson. Wilson's activities were directed to agriculture rather than development. The houses from the early nineteenth century were updated, but little expansion occurred in the village as compared to other crossroads towns in the region. Mechanicsville is at scale similar to the Buckingham villages of Holicong, Pineville, or Forest Grove. It is larger than the small hamlets of Mozart, Bridge Valley, or Buckingham Valley which have a tendency to be spread out along the road, making it difficult to determine where the villages begin and end; but not as large, or regularly laid out as Buckingham or Wycombe. It is difficult to compare the village with Spring Valley or similar villages where the topography, and specifically, the paths of creeks determine the contour of the village. The only other village in Buckingham Township, Lahaska, has been radically altered by the mid twentieth century created "historical" shopping district known as Peddler's village.

Samuel Wilson (1824-1897), "the man who put the village on the map, so to speak" (2), was born on the family farm adjoining the north side of Mechanicsville. Wilson spent the early years of his adult life as a merchant, school teacher and journalist. After his marriage to Maria Burger in 1852, Wilson returned to the village of Mechanicsville. Samuel and Maria Wilson purchased land from Joshua Fell in 1853 and built a large, three story, "L" shaped house with a shallow gable roof accentuated by brackets (6-7-1). In 1859, Samuel Wilson inherited eighteen acres near his residence from his father. His wife purchased an additional nine acres from the estate of her father-in-law. These twenty-eight acres formed the core of Wilson's seed farm. Wilson began experimenting with new varieties of seed prior to his first seed sale.

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According to W.W.H. Davis's History of Bucks County:

In the Spring of 1876 he [Wilson] began growing seeds for market in a small way, and, the business growing from year to year, he became an extensive seed grower, shipping seed to all parts of the world, and doing a large business for about twenty years. (3)

During these twenty years, Wilson acquired one-third of the lots in Mechanicsville (6-7-1, 6-7-6, 6-5-16, 6-5-19, 6-5-20) including the post office. The large volume of mail the seed company generated (including approximately 50,000 seed catalogues/year sent to customers) caused the post office to be designated a Presidential office on July 1, 1891. Wilson's first seed catalogue was produced in 1876. The only catalogue located for the company dates from the year 1888. The cover of the catalogue shows "A partial view of Samuel Wilson's Seed Farms". The view shows the house he built in 1853 (6-7-1) and the seed house (6-5-6) erected in 1885 after he had acquired an adjoining tract of twenty-five acres from Joshual Fell. The catalogue illustration also depicts the seed fields surrounding the buildings. From the bankruptcy sale notice, it is known that the Wilson Seed Company sold at least 266 varieties of seeds. The inventory taken of the seed house after Wilson's death in 1897 listed the following seeds: rye, onions, beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, musk melons, radishes, tomatoes, grass, herd grass, sunflowers, turnips, pumpkins, squash, corn, pop corn, broom corn, sugar corn, carrots, buck wheat, wheat, potatoes, timothy, field peas, clover and unnamed vegetables and flowers. At the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, Wilson exhibited thirty varieties of winter wheat seed which he had developed and won special commendation for his "Red Wonder".(4)

Samuel Wilson's wife, Maria, died in 1893; about this time, Samuel began to turn the company over to his children. In 1895 he sold his residence and the adjoining land to William E. Wilson; his daughter Elizabeth purchased the seed house and its land; his son Samuel bought the post office lot. The other lots in Mechanicsville were sold by his assignee to pay debts. Wilson died intestate in 1897 at the age of seventy-three; the contents of the seed house were sold at public sale. William E. Wilson, the younger son, farmed the land but did not continue the seed company after his father's death. (The bankruptcy sale for the Samuel Wilson Seed Company occurred during the ownership of William Wilson prior to the Orphan's Court Sale ordered at the death of Samuel Wilson.)

Wilson's seed company was said "to have been the largest seed business in the United States capitalized and conducted by a single individual" (5) during the late nineteenth century and was one of three seed companies (Fordhook Seed Farm (W. Atlee Burpee), Doylestown; D. Landreth Sons, Bristol; and Samuel Wilson, Mechanicsville) listed in the 1894 Directory for Bucks County. (6) The Burpee Seed Company was founded in the same year as Wilson's company (1876) but had its headquarters in Philadelphia. Not until 1888 did Burpee acquire Fordhook Farm in Doylestown township, Bucks County. The Landreth Seed Company near Bristol, Bucks County, pre-dated the Wilson Seed Company by almost a century and was also located solely in Bucks County. No documented buildings associated with the Landreth Seed Company are known.

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Southeastern Pennsylvania was a significant location for seed companies during the late nineteenth century; in addition to the three Bucks County companies mentioned above, the following firms were also located in the Philadelphia vicinity: Henry A. Dreer, Robert Buist, Maule, Mitchell, Johnson, Stokes, Moore, Simon, Ely, Walters and Mingle. (7) Samuel Wilson's experiments with seed varieties was also part of a trend in seed production during this era. In addition to the work accomplished at Burpee's Fordhook Farm, the Federal government granted funds through the Hatch Act of March 1887 for the establishment of experimental stations.

Wilson's Seed Company in Mechanicsville was a local expression of the national trend of seed merchandizing and experimentation; this national trend had a major impact on Bucks County economy and agriculture through the Landreth, Burpee and Wilson seed companies. Additionally, Wilson's company was of great local commercial significance, rejuvenating the village of Mechanicsville.

During the twentieth century, not much happened to alter the appearance of the village. The store property changed from a general store to a furniture store and the post office reverted to fourth class status but little new construction occurred. The village has kept its nineteenth century countenance.

For its retention of well-preserved early nineteenth century vernacular resources and its association with a significant local company, the village of Mechanicsville deserves national register recognition.

NOTES

- (1) Edward Wesner. Daybook. 1852-1860. Bucks County Historical Society.
- (2) George MacReynold, Place Names in Bucks County, Pennsylvania (Doylestown, PA: Bucks County Historical Society, 1955), 238.
- (3) William W. H. Davis, History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania vol. III (Pipersville, PA: A.E. Lear, 1975 rpt.), 519.
- (4) Bucks County Biographies. (Buffalo, NY: 1899).
- (5) Place Names, p. 238.
- (6) Directory for Bucks County. (Doylestown: James D. Scott, 1894), 400.
- (7) Kathryn Auerbach and William Sisson, National Register Nomination for Fordhook Farm, Doylestown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (1987), section 8, 1.

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 N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1803-1900

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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- Atlas Map of Buckingham Township, Bucks County. Philadelphia: Michael Hughes, 1859.
Bucks County Historical Society (hereinafter BCBS).
- Auerbach, Kathryn and William Sisson. National Register Nomination for Fordhook Farm,
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- Battle, J.H. History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania vol. III. Pipersville, PA: A.E. Lear,
1975 reprint of 1905 edition.
- Belknap's Gazeteer of Pennsylvania. 1832. BCBS.
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- Bucks County Directory. Doylestown, PA: James D. Scott, 1894. BCBS.
- Bucks County Directory. Doylestown, PA: Lorenzo Thomas, 1884. BCBS.
- Bucks County, PA. Recorder of Deeds. Deed and Mortgage Books.
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- Davis, W.W.H. History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company,
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- Hershey's Business Directory and Gazeteer of Bucks County, PA. Wilmington, DE: Jenkins
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- "Historic Bristol". Bristol Borough Bicentennial Association, 1981.
- The Intelligencer. Doylestown, PA. 1840-1876. BCBS.
- Kay, John and Chester Smith Jr. Pennsylvania Postal History. Lawrence, MA: Quarterman
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- Kennedy, Thomas G. Map of Bucks County. 1817. BCBS.
- MacReynolds, George. Place Names in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Doylestown, PA: Bucks
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- Wesner, Edward. Daybook 1852-1860. BCBS.
- Williams, Margaret. "History of Mechanicsville", Paper Read before the Mechanicsville
Literary Society, 1900. BCBS.
- Wilson, Samuel. "12th Annual Price List and Catalogue". 1888. United State Department of
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MECHANICSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Mechanicsville Historic District encompass the buildings clustered at the crossroads of Durham (SR 413) and Mechanicsville (LR 09058) Roads. The north to south boundaries mostly follow the historic property lines for the buildings located along the Durham Road and for the Samuel Watson property which figured prominently in the 1888 lithograph of the Samuel Wilson Seed Company. The northernmost boundary follows the property lines for the Samuel and Maria Wilson residence and for the Samuel Wilson seed house, two historically important structures in the district. The southern boundary includes the two southernmost early nineteenth century buildings in the village. Outside the historic district boundary, a small housing development sits upon former Seed company land and a nineteenth century church with a large twentieth century addition are to the north; to the south are large farms; on the western edge a small housing development was built during the mid-twentieth century; and on the east are patches of open space interspersed with suburban houses on large lots.

MECHANICSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT VERBAL BOUNDARIES

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Route 413 located 760' northwesterly from the center line of Mechanicsville Road (LR 09058); thence along the westerly side of Route 413 South 21 1/4 degrees East approximately 100'; thence crossing Route 413 North 63 degrees East 255' to a corner in lot 6-7-11; thence by same South 27 degrees East 233' to a corner in lot 6-7-7; thence by same South 63 degrees West 205' to a point on the easterly side of Route 413; thence by same South 21 1/4 degrees East approximately 175'; thence to a corner in lot 6-7-7 North 61 degrees East 65'; thence by same South 28 degrees 45' East 66'; thence by same North 38 degrees East approximately 151' to a corner in lot 6-7-22; thence by same South 51 degrees East 203' to a point on the southerly side of Mechanicsville Road (LR 09058); thence by same North 39 degrees East approximately 80' to a corner in lot 6-6-68; thence by same South 51 degrees East approximately 122' to a corner; thence by same South 38 degrees West 195' to a corner; thence by same South 28 degrees East approximately 256'; thence by same South 51 degrees approximately 105'; thence through lot 6-6-65 and by lot 6-6-64, across Rte 413 South 63 1/2 degrees West approximately 430' to a corner in lot 6-5-20; thence by same North 29 degrees approximately 102' to a corner in lot 6-5-15; thence by same North 46 degrees West approximately 195' to the southerly side LR 09058; thence along same North 39 degrees East approximately 30'; thence across LR 09058 along westerly boundaries of lots 6-5-38 and 6-5-34; North 49 degrees West 538' to a corner in lot 6-5-33; thence by same North 36 degrees East 54'; thence by same North 48 degrees West 50'; thence by same South 46 degrees West approximately 251' to a point on the easterly side of Edgewood Road; thence by same North 43 degrees West approximately 162' to a corner in lot 5-4-81; thence by same North 56 degrees East approximately 535' to place of beginning.

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| TAX PARCEL | BRIEF DESCRIPTION |
|------------|---|
| 6-5-6 | CONTRIBUTING The Samuel Wilson Seed House (ca. 1895) is a three story, four bay, stucco over stone building with two three story, two bay frame wings. The frame wing on the west was added post 1888 as it does not appear in an illustration of the Samuel Wilson Seed Company featured in the 1888 catalogue. Sale notice for the contents of the seed house noted that the building had nine rooms, a storeroom, and a cellar. |
| 6-5-7A | CONTRIBUTING The Samuel Watson House (ca. 1880). Two and a half story, three bay, single pile, stone-filled frame house covered with German siding with two and a half story ell. |
| 6-7-5B | CONTRIBUTING Two story frame shed, gable tin roof, vertical siding, late nineteenth century. |
| 6-7-5C | CONTRIBUTING Two story frame shed, gable tin roof, vertical siding, late nineteenth century. |
| 6-7-5D | CONTRIBUTING One story, frame chicken coop, shed roof, early twentieth century. |
| 6-5-16A | CONTRIBUTING The Thomas Walton Store and Residence (pre 1814). Two and a half story, five bay, single pile, stone (ashlar facade) main block with two story stone ell; ell originally had a shed roof later raised to a shallow gable roof when a tiered porch (now enclosed) was added; one story frame addition at rear of ell; one story frame addition at east gable end. |
| 6-5-16B | CONTRIBUTING Smokehouse (nineteenth century). One story, stone, pyramidal wood shingle roof. Door on north wall. |
| 6-5-16C | NON-CONTRIBUTING Wellhead (ca. 1975). Round stone base topped with gable roof. |

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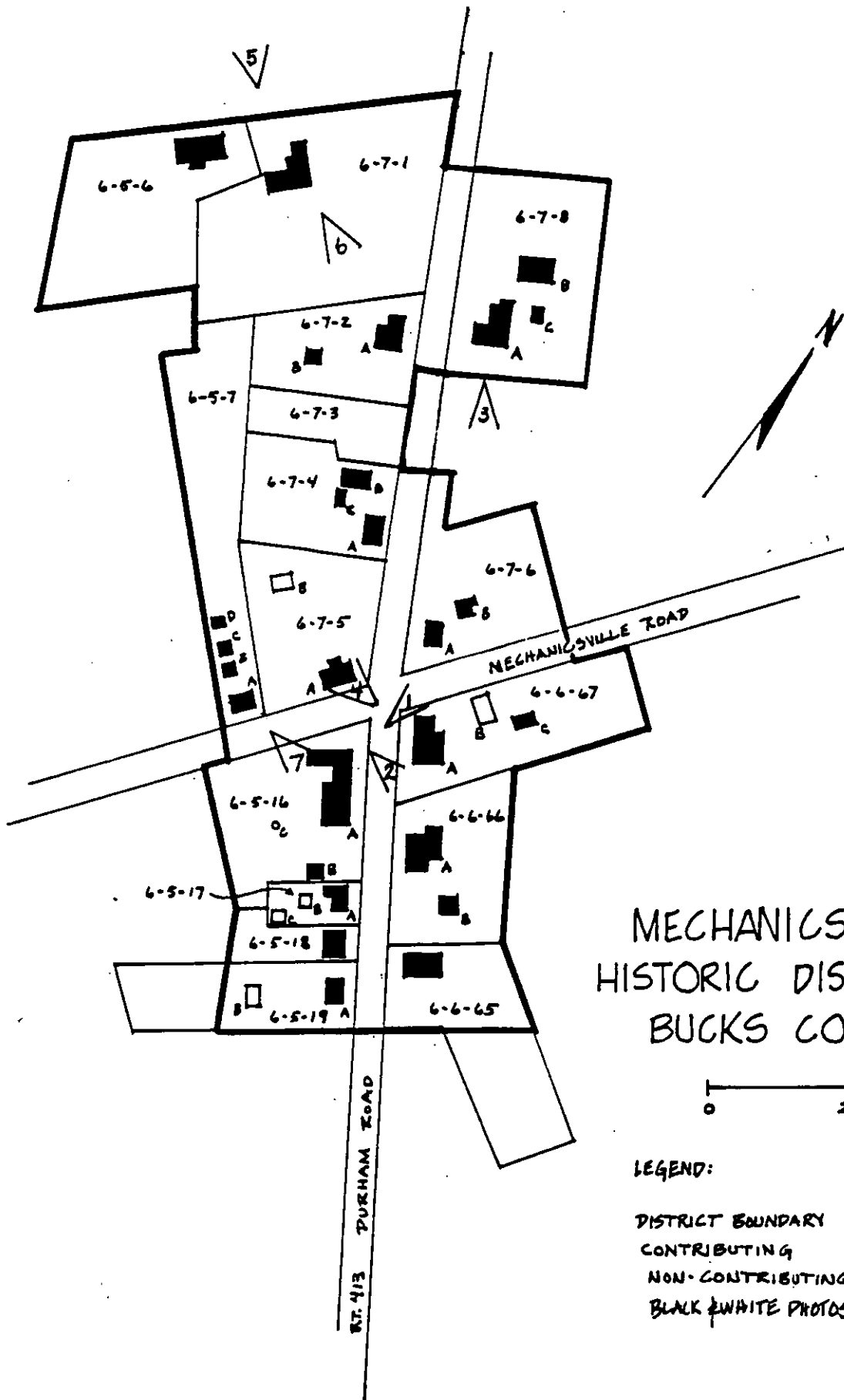
- 6-5-17A CONTRIBUTING
Thomas Walton Tenant House (ca. 1810/1870). Two and a half story, three bay house with a one bay, two and a half story addition flush to the facade; entire structure covered with weatherboard; 6/6 sash windows. Two story shed roof addition at rear of original building.
- 6-5-17B NON-CONTRIBUTING
Post 1940 frame garage, gable roof, one story.
- 6-5-17C NON-CONTRIBUTING
Post 1940 frame garage, gable roof, one story.
- 6-5-18A CONTRIBUTING
Late nineteenth century four bay, two and a half story, double pile frame house with two entrances on the facade; one story porch across the facade; 6/6 sash windows.
- 6-5-19A CONTRIBUTING
Phineas Hellyer House (ca. 1815), two and a half story stone house (exterior stuccoed), single pile, asymmetrical three bay fenestration, upper floor raised during late nineteenth century and two cross gables added; slate roof. Two story frame ell with one story shed roof.
- 6-5-19B NON-CONTRIBUTING
Post 1940 frame garage, gable roof, one story.
- 6-6-65 CONTRIBUTING
Barn (ca. 1830). Stone bank barn (now a residence) with central threshing floor. Wagon doors on second level have been retained. Stable door and ventilators have been replaced with sash windows. A one story frame garage was built onto gable end (not visible from the road).
- 6-6-66A CONTRIBUTING
William Fell House (ca. 1810). Two and a half story, six bay, double pile stone (stuccoed exterior) house with a two and a half story rear addition. A one story porch runs the length of the facade and a one story porch was enclosed at the rear of the building. The facade was later unified by the placement of a large central doorway.

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- 6-6-66B CONTRIBUTING
Carriage House (nineteenth century); story and a half, gable roof, stone and frame building with the gable end toward the street.
- 6-6-67A CONTRIBUTING
Charles Watson House (ca. 1810/1840/1900). Built in five stages, this house consists of a two and a half story, two bay stone block (ashlar facade), two bay frame wing with the same proportions, a one story frame addition flush with the facade, a two story frame shed roof addition across the rear of the building and a one story frame addition at the rear of the northeast corner.
- 6-6-67B NON-CONTRIBUTING
Altered out building; masonry first floor with frame second; one story shed roof addition on southwest corner.
- 6-6-67C CONTRIBUTING
Shed (early twentieth century). One story rectangular, modified shed roof, frame outbuilding.
- 6-7-1 CONTRIBUTING
Samuel and Maria Wilson House (ca. 1853). Three story, four bay, single pile stone (stuccoed exterior) house with a three story, three bay rear ell. The house features 6/6 sash windows and a bracketed cornice. A one story garage addition was added to the rear of the ell and a stair tower built onto the south gable wall.
- 6-7-2A CONTRIBUTING
This house (ca. 1875) is a three bay, two and a half story single pile building with a two and a half story ell; the porch which runs the length of the facade has been enclosed.
- 6-7-2B CONTRIBUTING
Barn/shop (ca. 1900). Two story frame, gable roof, vertical sided building with two sets of wagon doors.
- 6-7-4A CONTRIBUTING
Joshua Fell House (ca. 1830). Two and a half story, single pile stone house with two story stuccoed stone shed roof addition built onto east gable end; two story, shed roof, frame addition built across the rear of the house; one story shed roof frame addition built at rear of stuccoed section.





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- 6-7-4B CONTRIBUTING
Barn/shop (ca. 1900). Two story frame, gable roof, vertical sided building with two sets of wagon doors.
- 6-7-4C CONTRIBUTING
Wagon Shed. One story frame building; shed roof, vertical siding.
- 6-7-5A CONTRIBUTING
Joseph Burger House (ca. 1860), two and a half story, five bay, single pile stucco over stone house with a story and a half frame ell. The facade features two pedimented dormers, 6/6 sash windows and a pedimented portico framing the entrance.
- 6-7-5B NON-CONTRIBUTING
Carriage house converted ca. 1950 into an apartment and a garage. Two and a half story, frame, gable tin roof; exterior walls covered with asbestos shingles.
- 6-7-6A CONTRIBUTING
Jonathan Paist House (ca. 1830). Two and a half story, two thirds Georgian I house (18' X 20') with two story, frame shed roof addition across the rear; one story porch enclosed at the rear of the frame addition.
- 6-7-6B CONTRIBUTING
Wagon Shed (ca. 1900). Frame, two and a half story, gable roof, wagon shed with three shed roof additions; exterior covered with board and batten siding.
- 6-7-8A CONTRIBUTING
George Nixon House (ca. 1830). Two and a half story, single pile, stone house with asymmetrical fenestration on facade; two story stone ell; two story frame shed roof addition on north eave wall of ell; one story shed roof addition built onto northeast corner of stone ell.
- 6-7-8B CONTRIBUTING
Barn (ca. 1830). Stone bank barn with two frame additions; gable shingle roof; no forebay. No longer used as a barn.
- 6-7-8C CONTRIBUTING
Shed (ca. 1900). Story and a half frame building; gable roof; weatherboarded exterior walls.



MECHANICVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT BUCKS COUNTY

LEGEND:

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY 
- CONTRIBUTING 
- NON-CONTRIBUTING 
- BLACK & WHITE PHOTOS 

Mechanicsville Village Historic District
Bucks Co

Buckingham Quad
Zone 18

Reference A - E 494750 N 446550

B - E 493550 N 446520

C - E 493550 N 446550

D - E 492220 N 4465700

Scale 1:25000
BADMINSITER

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