

A Walking Tour of Hatboro's Main Street

An informal walking tour of Hatboro took place in 1978, conducted by the Pennypack Watershed Association with several sketches of the sites to accompany the short text. In 1983, a much-expanded tour was laid out and implemented by the Hatboro Historical Commission. The Upper Moreland Historical Association is greatly indebted to the Hatboro Historical Commission for the excellent documentation and early groundwork so ably prepared as presented in Today's Spirit, June 30, 1983 in an article by Linda Riley Rogers.

Subsequent up-dating, additions to the 1983 text and the sketches have been created by the U.M.H.A.

Dr. Millie Wintz, 1999

Distance: Up to _ Mile depending upon section of tour.

Time: 1 to 2 Hours.

Terrain: Level to medium grade.

SECTION 1:

1. Crooked Billet Battleground and Lacey Camp.

2. Crooked Billet Battle Monument, 1861.

Meadowbrook Ave.

William Goetner donated the original site of the monument on York Road.

The monument, honoring the men who fought in the Battle of Crooked Billet was carved by Dan Stone, the town stonemason. In 1967, the monument was moved under the auspices of the Hatboro Historical Society to the site of the battle, now the site of the Crooked Billet school. During the move the 'pineapple' on the top of the monument 'went missing.'

3. Dr. Grove Mitchell House. 560 N. York Road.

This house is found opposite the point James Road enters York Road. Dr. Mitchell became very wealthy and owned much of the land along North York Road. Dr. Mitchell was one of the founders of the Hatboro Bank.

4. Samuel Shoemaker House, 1733. 410 N. York Road.

The history of the small Samuel Shoemaker house on the east side of York Road is more closely connected with Horsham Township. It has been said that Lacey's ammunition wagons were kept in back of the Shoemaker house. With the many widenings of York Road, the house is now very close to the road.

5. John Gilbert House, 1749. *York and Home Roads.*

This house is believed to have been Lacey's headquarters during the Battle of Crooked Billet. Mrs. Gilbert is reported to have seen the approaching British troops in the early dawn and sounded the warning. Lacey's troops were encamped across York Road and fled north across County Line Road. Altered many times, the building is now an apartment house.

6. The Ladies Seminary, 1860's. *Behind 207 N. York Road.*

The large stone three-story Ladies Seminary was operated by Reverend George Hand, who also served as the principal of the Loller Academy. The beautiful campus was well appointed to even have its own stop on the stage line. The building later served as the Moreland Institute and the Delbert School.

7. Crossley Cemetery, 1735. *Monument at Linden Avenue.*

Dr. Crossley owned much land in Hatboro. He established a private cemetery at Linden and Monument Avenues for his own family. A cemetery property marker was located on the southwest corner of Chester and Monument Avenues.

8. Isaac Evans Residence, 1880. *122 N. York Road.*

The turreted brownstone mansion of Isaac Evans was built around 1880 in the flamboyant Victorian Style. The Honorable I. Evans, a wealthy physician, was elected to congress in 1876. He hosted the president of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, in his home in 1889 after attending celebrations of the founding of Log College in Warminster. Except for the Public Spirit, all of Hatboro took the day off to view the event and the toll-takers along York Road continued to take tolls, except in Hatboro. Here the travelers were just counted and Dr. Carrell paid the bill. The Evans mansion later became a series of restaurants.

9. The Walton Cabinet Shop. *24 N. York Road.*

'This property was built by a town cabinet-maker and undertaker. Because of the 1918 influenza epidemic, caskets at that time were piled up to the eaves of this building.' Other contemporary reports stated that hundreds died and that there was such a shortage of doctors, nurses and able-bodied men, that the pine coffins piled up in Hillside cemetery awaiting burial. The entire town was quarantined.

10. Hatboro Baptist Church Cemetery.

The Hatboro Baptist Cemetery was begun in 1840 and is the oldest cemetery still in use. It contains many of the veterans of the Civil

War from the Second New Jersey Cavalry. This unit of local men crossed over into New Jersey to enlist.

11. Hatboro Baptist Church, 1835. *N. York Road.*

The Baptist Church was the first church organized in Hatboro in the form of a Sunday School. Several Sunday evening meetings resulted in a constitution for the first Baptist Church. It first met in the Loller Academy in 1835 through the efforts of Hannah Yerkes who had been holding meetings in her home at Ashford Farm. The Presbyterians were also holding services on alternate weeks in Loller Academy. Even though the land had been purchased, the appearance of “Father Hunt”, a fiery Temperance lecturer who ‘gave so much offense to so many’, it appeared the church would not be built. The ladies of the church rescued the property from sheriff’s sale. With the aid of Joseph Yerkes and the pastor, Rev. Walters, the first small stone church was built in 1839 or 1840. It was reported to be called, ‘The Moonlight Church’ in reference to the fact that it had to be built at night as the predominantly farmer congregation worked all of the daylight hours in the fields. Additions were made in 1866, which is also the date a chip was supposed to have been knocked out of the tower bell during the tolling for Lincoln’s funeral. 1954 saw the addition of the present Sunday School wing and the alteration of the façade of the church to its present colonial style. The parsonage was built in 1843.

12. James Field House, 1730. *56 E. Moreland Avenue.*

In 1730, when the farmhouse was believed to have been built by David Marple, it had a Byberry Road address as Moreland Avenue had not yet been laid out. There were many later additions to the farmhouse. As a station on the Underground Railroad, runaway slaves were hidden in a secret closet on the second floor. In 1909 the house was purchased as a rectory by the Episcopal Church of the Advent.

SECTION 2:

13. Site of John Dawson’s Cabin, 1716-1718.

York Road at Moreland.

One of the founders of Hatboro, John Dawson came from England with his wife Dorothy, and children, John, Anne and Daniel. The hatter and freemason built his log cabin sometime between 1716 and 1718 roughly near the southeast corner of Moreland Avenue and York Road. Although York Road was ‘laid out’ in 1711, it was still pretty much an Indian trail. Byberry Road was not laid out until 1720 to connect the Byberry Meeting House and the newly established Horsham Meeting House (1714). Moreland Avenue

was not established until much later. Dawson did not begin building his stone house until 1726. He divided his property along both sides of York Road into lots, which he sold to support himself the rest of his life.

14. Site of Thompson's Log Cabin, 1711. 11 S. York Road.

'The log cabin that was on this site is considered the first house built in Hatboro on the northeast corner of their 200 acre purchase. The log cabin was purchased in 1730 by Peter Lycan, the first blacksmith in the village.' David Marple acquired this lot and 3 acres in a narrow strip along both sides of East Moreland Avenue. In 1757, Marple sold the property to Abraham Bond, a chairmaker, who operated a small chair factory on the premises. In 1775, Bond replaced the log cabin with a substantial stone residence, which stood at the southeast corner of York and Moreland Avenue. In 1779, the estate was sold to Jacob Tomkins.

15. Site of Jamison's Drug Store, 1869. 17 S. York Road.

'Jamison's Drug Store was a unique town building constructed in the 1860's. Well-known as a meeting place for theatregoers after the movies, which was located across the street.' The description of the soda fountain suggests the nostalgia the building possessed. It was demolished in the late 1970's.

16. Site of the Odd Fellows Lodge, 1851. 31 S. York Road.

A three-floor, stone building was especially built for Hatboro's oldest fraternal organization, the Odd Fellows Loller Lodge 700-F-338. In 1863, the 'Odd Fellows Hall was the site of much sewing to support the cause of the Union.' The building survived until 1967 when it was demolished for an addition to the commercial buildings. A sale, prompted by the demolition, produced 'Matilda', a very 'social' skeleton that appeared at many Hatboro activities. Later examination identified the medical skeleton to have been that of a boy from India of the 1800's.

17. Site of the Crooked Billet Inn, 1726. 101 S. York Road.

The stone, four-room home built by John Dawson was later bought and enlarged by Sampson Davis to become the Crooked Billet Inn. During the Revolution, Washington was known to have stopped at the inn as shown in a receipt signed by John Tomkins, Inn Keeper, brother of the saddle-maker, Jacob. With its extensive stables, it was one of the four stage coach stops for the exchange of horses between Center Bridge and Philadelphia. As with many of the small towns that grew up around such stops, Hatboro was sometimes known as 'Crooked Billet' after the Inn. The building was demolished in 1955 to make way for a commercial building.

18. Shops of the 1870's. 34-36 S. York Road.

19. Keystone Telephone Building, 1860. 48 S. York Road.

Although built in 1860, the Keystone Telephone Company was a later occupant. In order to call all homes in Hatboro, two telephones were needed, one for the Keystone system and one for the Bell system. In 1930, the whole town was united on the Bell system.

20. Public Spirit Newspaper, 1873. 58 S. York Road.

This site was the original home of the Public Spirit (now Today's Spirit), which was established in 1873 through the efforts of Dr. W. T. Robinson. This was the same Dr. Robinson who was active in the founding of the Hatboro Bank. Hatboro's first newspaper, The Literary Chronicle, was published from 1840 to 1842 by Oliver I. Search.

21. John Leidy House, 1868. 21 Byberry Road.

John Leidy was born in this house to Jesse and Suzanne (Smith) Liedy. His father was a stone mason and his gifted mother helped William Buck with researching the local history which was later published. John was very civic minded and participated in the Masonic Lodge, the Methodist Church and Hatboro politics as a most benevolent tax collector during the Depression. His practices were credited with saving many a Hatboro home. When visiting Willow Grove, composer Victor Herbert stayed with the Leidys. It was in this house that Herbert composed and wrote two operettas: 'The Red Mill' and 'Babes In Toyland.'

22. Jones House, 1890. 24 Byberry Road.

This was one of the three houses designed by architect Horace Trumbaur in Hatboro. Unfortunately, it is the only one to survive. Most of Hatboro's Victorian District can be found in the area immediately adjacent to the railroad station between Byberry Road and Moreland Avenue. This pattern of development was quite common during the 1860 to 1890 period and has a history all of its own. Among the Victorian styles visible are Queen Anne and Gothic. Carriage houses help identify these homes.

23. Episcopal Church of the Advent, 1889.

York Road at Byberry.

The stone English Country style church was built in 1900 on land purchased from the Roher estate with its parish house being built in 1929. The first meetings of the Episcopal Church were held in the mid-1860's in the home of Dr. W. T. Robinson's mother. Penrose

Robinson was instrumental in the founding of the Church of the Advent. The original rectory (Marple House) had a Byberry Road address until Montgomery Avenue was laid out, giving it a Montgomery Avenue address. The church remained a Mission until the mid-1950's when it became a complete Parish Church.

24. Ten Pound Spring; Miller & Cornell Clock, 1750.

110-112 S. York Road.

Running alongside and sometimes under the old Borough Hall is a stream of water from a spring-house on Warminster Road, long known as 'Ten Pound Spring.' It was because of the steady supply of water from that spring that Moses Vancourt opened a tannery on this site in 1750. The vats, which extended under part of the firehouse, were uncovered with the building of the Miller and Cornell Building. The works for the Town Clock are not housed within the free-standing clock, but are on the wall inside the real estate building.

25. Enterprise Fire Company, 1890. 114-116 S. York Rd.

When the Enterprise Fire Company was first organized in 1890, membership was limited to men over eighteen years old who could pay the initiation fee and yearly dues. Hatboro was incorporated in 1891. 1891 was also the date the Fire Company moved into the just completed Borough Hall which contained Council chambers and the town jail. In 1898, the new fire company asked the Council for approval to remove the jail so that it could build a hose tower. In 1908, recognizing the need for better fire protection, delegates were sent to a meeting at the Pioneer Fire Company in Jenkintown. The Montgomery County Fire Association was an outgrowth of that meeting. In 1910, men were selected to do police work at fire scenes, which included investigation. This was the first Fire Police unit in the borough. 1911 saw the first non-horse drawn piece of fire equipment. The original horse drawn pumper was given to Christ's Home. In 1955, the department left the building for new quarters on Montgomery Avenue. In 1959, the building was remodeled and a single 24-foot door installed. By 1971, ground was broken for the new firehouse on the old Carrel property on Byberry Road.

26. Stone's Bakery, 1880's. 130 S. York Road.

The bakery was established by Daniel R. Stone in 1880. By 1900, he sold the bakery to Mr. Van Wood who in turn sold it to Samuel S. Gehman. Mr. Gehman built the building now known as the Red Barn Mall behind his home on York Road. The wagons were stored at the York Road end of the barn. The packing and loading rooms were in the rear with the stable at the extreme rear. The second

floor housed the ovens and facilities for mixing dough and pastries. By 1921, the Suntheimer family bought the bakery. The Suntheimer's pastries became so famous as to be sought by Princess Grace of Monaco, motion picture star Dick Powell, comedian Jimmy Durante and golfer Sam Snead.

27. Shields Building. 132 S. York Road.

This was the first three-story building in Hatboro and has, over the years housed a dairy, a pharmacy and a restaurant.

28. D. Stone House, 1860. 206 S. York Road.

Although originally the home of Dan Stone, a stonemason, this building is more commonly known as Burdicks. Stone carved cemetery marble headstones and also created the Crooked Billet Monument honoring those men who fought in the Battle of Crooked Billet. Before Stone's time the building housed the Hatboro Tin and Stove Works. 'Burdicks has become a Hatboro tradition in its own right.'

29. Ball's Counting House, 1874. 210-212 S. York Road.

Mr. S. Carey Ball constructed a Counting House in 1874 called the S. C. Ball & Co. Approximately at the same time the Hatboro National Bank was formed with a capital of \$60,000. The new bank bought Mr. Ball's building and hired him as first cashier. Mr. Ball and \$28,000. of the money disappeared. Even so, the bank prospered and built an addition. The Hatboro Post Office occupied the north end of the addition. PNB acquired the Hatboro National Bank and now occupies the site. Mr. Ball's mansion was at the other end of Hatboro at the corner of County Line Road and York Road.

30. Union Traction Co. Freight Barn. 216 S. York Road.

The site of the Union Traction Freight Barn was the termination of the freight trolley line. The freight trolleys would travel north on York Road and turn left into the freight barn. The angles of the building allowed the trolley tracks to run next to the building so that the trolleys could turn around. These angles can still be seen on the northeast corner of the building.

31. Walton's Lower Hotel, 1850's. 224 S. York Road.

The site of Walton's Lower Hotel is now occupied by a car dealership. There was a stone building on this site in 1739, built by the young, newly arrived, John Harrison of England. In 1741, Harrison sold his house to David Rees, the furniture maker and undertaker, to move across York Road and build a new house. Walton's was later known as the Lower Hotel, Harvey's Tavern

and the Jones Hotel. After Mr. Jones sold the hotel to Harry Wilson, it burned to the ground. It was rebuilt to continue on as the Jackson House, Hatboro Hotel, Hatboro Inn, and Moore's Inn only to burn again in 1939. 1850 saw a need for mail service. John B. Jones was a stage coach driver for the Swift Sure Mail Line. Covering three mail routes each week, Jones would drive forty-six miles on route from Philadelphia to Flemington, N.J. He drove his route along unpaved Old York Road for many years. Hatboro was one of the four stops to change horses. This change was made at Jacob Walton's Lower Hotel. In 1861, Jones bought Walton's Hotel and the mail line. After he had bought the Line he acted as manager and driver. When the North Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad was opened, he sold the hotel to Harry Wilson, In 1818, Nathaniel Boileau, Hatboro's State Congressman, established a post office at the Jones Hotel for historical as well as convenience reasons. When the Hatboro Council elected to install gas lights in the streets in 1873, Jones offered the use of the space in front of his hotel.

32. Schaefer House, 1825. 242 S. York Road.

Although built around 1825, it was renovated by a farmer by the name of Schaefer in 1885. His daughter became the Librarian of the Union Library. The house is presently a veterinary hospital.

33. John Harrison House, 1741. 221 S. York Road.

When the Nicholas Moore estate, the Manor of Moreland, was divided up into five strips for his heirs, the land of one of the children who had returned to England, was sold by the other children. When her son, John Harrison, returned to Hatboro to claim his illegally sold inheritance, there was much consternation. After building a small house on York Road, John moved across the road to build a much larger stone house and open a store. When he failed and died, Bartholmew Longstreth, who had married the Crooked Billet's Ann Dawson, bought the property for his son, a tanner. During the 1920's and 1930's, it was known as the Wunderle Mansion, named after the family living there who operated the town candy factory in the Indian Steam Mill. The next occupant to give the house a name was the Roher family. In 1950, the Hatboro Federal Saving and Loan Association bought the building and renovated it.

34. Jacob Tompkins House, 1759. 229 S. York Road.

It is possible that this is the house offered for sale in 1759 by Joshua Potts as 'Opposite to Mr. David Rees' Tavern' and 'having had a shop in it several years.' In 1760, the house was occupied by Jacob Tompkin's saddlery and harness shop. Saddles

and bridles were made here for the Continental Army during the Revolution. Jacob's daughter first spotted the British troops marching through town towards Lacey's Camp in 1778 while she planted cucumber seeds in her garden. The original house still stands, but until 1998 part of the building served as a fast food restaurant.

35. Franklin Fretz House. 237 S. York Road.

The building, now a law office, was the site of the Hatboro Post Office between 1850 and 1860. In 1922, the building was purchased to serve as the home for the American Legion.

36. Union Library, 1755. 243 S. York Road.

The Greek Revival-style 'Lyceum' was built in 1851 to house the Union Library's surviving collection of books. Some of the original books ordered from England, along with many donated volumes from Elizabeth Graeme, had been transferred from attic to attic to prevent their use as rifle wadding during the Revolutionary War. The library is the second oldest library in Pennsylvania and the twelfth oldest in the United States. The building served as a model for the Lyceum of Jenkintown. Today the library remains a private library supported solely by a list of shareholders and fundraising events during the year. The war memorial plaque in front of the library commemorates Hatboro's World War I servicemen. The plaque was erected by the Hatboro Halloween Parade Association, which began in 1916 and sponsored the 'Mardi Gras of the North' until World War II. There was one last 'Mardi Gras' celebration on Hatboro's 250th anniversary in 1955.

37. Civil War Era Brick House. 253 S. York Road.

38. Civil War Era Brick House. 259 S. York Road.

39. Lehman Methodist Church, 1836. York & Lehman Av.

The Lehman Methodist Episcopal Church was the first church to be organized in Hatboro. It had its origin in a Sunday School 'established to counter-act the gross and flagrant evils of the place' and to provide a place of worship. It had among its leaders and founders, Mrs. Hannah Yerkes, wife of Joseph B. Yerkes; 'She was a woman of rare force and character and of the Baptist persuasion.' In 1836, the little society was meeting in an old octagonal school house which stood on the site of the Crooked Billet monument. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lehman of Hamilton Village of Fairmount, Philadelphia, had lost their only son by drowning in the Wissahickon. In desiring to erect a monument to his memory, they were interested by the pastor's mother, Mrs. Eisenbray, in the

Methodist Society and the little village of Hatboro. First, the Lehmans purchased the ground from Robert Radcliff, then built the church and in 1843, the parsonage. The parsonage was demolished in 1981. Part of the church was destroyed by fire in 1971 and the new building is almost an exact replica of the one destroyed. The building of Lehman Avenue and the expansion of the church was done at the cost of a church-yard of tombstones.

SECTION 3:

40. Hatboro Cemetery, 1875. *S. York & Cemetery Roads.*

The cemetery was organized by the Yerkes Family on 21 acres of ground along Cemetery Road, now Fulmor Avenue. A stone entrance gate and house for the caretaker was built at the entrance. The oldest grave stone is marked 1855. Accurate records reveal seven thousand people to be buried there.

41. Dungworth Mill, 1720. *S. York & Horsham Roads.*

Hatboro's first grist mill was built on the Pennypack around 1720 by Emmanuel Dungworth on land he purchased from Isaac Walton. In 1761, a saw mill was built on the flood plane to the east of York Road by the owner of the grist mill for his son. The saw mill was later run by a Mr. Greasley. The saw mill failed, but the Dungworth mill operated as a grist mill until 1912 when it became the Hatboro Machine Works, which refinished rollers for the other grist mills. In 1927 the mill became a tea house which was open only in the summer since heating the building was impossible. During the 1930's, the building was renovated by John Cororan, a famous radio newscaster, who operated a restaurant in the mill. It continues as a restaurant today. This building is the only mill on the Pennypack to still have its 'Hurst Frame' intact. A Hurst Frame held all the running gears of a water mill so that the rumbling vibration would not shake down a stone building.

42. Emmanuel Dungworth House, 1720. *S. York Road.*

This residence, which was the miller's house, and the mill across Horsham Road are the oldest standing structures in Hatboro. It was built by Emmanuel Dungworth and his family around 1720. It has been suggested that the house served as an inn during the 1700's and early 1800's where the stagecoach stopped and mail was delivered. This would conflict with that function being filled by Dawson's Crooked Billet Inn (1732). The Inn, not far beyond Jacob Walton's Lower Hotel, was fulfilling this function at the north end of the bridge prior to 1860. He sold it in 1861 to John B. Jones, who owned the 'Swift Sure Stage Line.' Mr. Jones had been renting two upper floors in Walton's Hotel for two year before his

purchase.

43. White Billet, 412 S. York Road.

The White Billet Nursing Home was once the home of Penrose Robinson, Burgess of Hatboro. Jimmy Ray, the chief pilot at Pitcairn Aviation (now the Willow Grove Naval Air Station) later owned this home. Amelia Earhart was a houseguest in this York Road home.

44. Loller Academy, 1811. 410 S. York Road.

The Academy served the Hatboro community as a school from 1811 to 1960. The clock in the tower was built by Isaiah Lukens of Horsham, who also built the clock in Independence Hall. The weights of the clock hang down to the basement. The building is now used for Borough Offices and is on the National Registry of Historic Places. The building has been preserved through the efforts of residents of the borough.

45. Hatboro High School, 1926. 420 S. York Road.

This building was the first public school in Hatboro. In successive years, a gymnasium, athletic fields and many classrooms were added. In 1950, a school jointure was formed with Horsham. The building then served as the Hatboro-Horsham High School. It later became the Loller Middle School to be finally closed in 1981. The building is now privately owned. The site of the Robert Loller home lies behind the building. Robert Loller served the Paymaster at Valley Forge during the Revolutionary War. His will left the funds for the building of the Loller Academy, and his home as lodgings for the faculty and staff.

46. Nathaniel Boileau House, 440 S. York Road.

In 1747, when a Huguenot family moved onto County Line Road from Staten Island, N.Y., the name was spelled Bellew. In 1795, son Isaac traded some of his County Line property with a son-in-law, Joseph Folwell, who owned 187 acres on the west side of York Road south of the creek. By the time Nathaniel inherited the property, the spelling of the family name had changed to Boileau. Nathaniel became a Pennsylvania State Legislator, Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania and a Democratic candidate for governor. He built his home with local quarried stone near the home of good friend, Robert Loller. Prior to the Civil War, the home was a station on the Underground Railroad, hiding slaves and helping them to escape in hay wagons to Newtown. In 1963, the Y.M.C.A. bought the house and property.

47. Isaac Walton House, 1724. 441 S. York Road.

The Isaac Walton House is also known as 'Cressbrook.' Originally

the house began as the 1724 stone cabin of farmer Isaac Walton. Located here was an early colonial tannery. The tannery vats were adjacent to the sycamore tree, traditionally used to mark springs. The vats were filled in in the 1920's. The present springhouse at the site has a marker: W.R.S. 1838. The bark house, built in 1764, had an arched doorway which probably meant it was used as a commercial building. The local forests produced the vast quantities of oak and hickory bark that was ground and soaked to produce tannin into which the raw hides were set to soak. In 1978, it was believed that the vats could be uncovered and restored to their original condition. Isaac was the grandfather of Thomas and Jacob. The stone wall connecting the main house to the bark house was built in 1956 with stone from the demolished Crooked Billet Inn.

48. Jacob Walton House, 1763. 104 Mill Road.

The Jacob Walton House is sometimes called the Bishop Burns House. Jacob was the fifth of Jeremiah Walton's ten children and was born in 1726. His older brother, Thomas, had his home down Mill Road, across from the mill.

49. Indian Steam Mill, 1794. 535 S. Warminster Road.

The Indian Steam Mill, sometimes called the Fulmor Mill, was located at the corner of Mill and Warminster Roads, and was built in 1794 as a grist mill. Originally it ground grain for the local farmers. Around 1900, the mill was used for grinding cocoa and was owned and operated by the Wunderle Family. It burned down in 1912. What appears to be the creek in 1999 is really the tail race of the mill. The original creek bed lies to the north along Warminster Road about 60 feet, Warminster Road was laid out in 1761.

50. Thomas Walton House, 1794. 328 Mill Road.

The Thomas Walton House is sometimes called the Fulmor House and is located on the southwest corner of Mill and Warminster Roads. Thomas Walton was one of the sons of Isaac Walton, early owner of most of Hatboro's property. The 1794 section of the house is at the north end. Until its recent sale in 1998, the building was known to have retained its original fireplaces and spiral stairs.