



# 1864 BRIDGEN'S ATLAS

The 1864 Bridgen's Atlas provides us with a glimpse of the Bausman area at a time when few buildings existed. The map details property owners names, Churches, School Houses, Colleges, Hotels, Grist Mills, Fulling Mills, Saw Mills, Tanneries, Blacksmith Shops, Toll Houses, Powder Magazines, Cemeteries, and more.



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|--|--|
| 1 1775 Andreas Bausman House                       | 5 1879 Philip Bausman Mansion                    |
| 2 1836 Jacob Peeters House                         | 6 ca. 1880 Bausman Machine Shop/Foundry (Raised) |
| 3 ca. 1844 Philip Bausman Blacksmith Shop (Raised) | 7 ca. 1900 Bausman Post Office (Raised)          |
| 4 1869 Philip Bausman Barn                         | 8 1903 Bausman School House                      |





# 1775 ANDREAS BAUSMAN HOUSE

Andreas emmigrated from Freilaubersheim, Germany in 1755 at the age of 21,  
and settled near Lancaster where others of his kin lived for several years.  
In 1775 Andreas and his wife Elizabeth built this small house of stone,  
and it's here where they lived out the rest of their lives.

Before



Before



Before



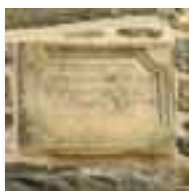
Before



Before



After



After



After



After



After





# 1836 JACOB PEETERS HOUSE

This 1-1/2 story Federal-period brick house was built for Jacob and Maryann Peeters. The ell-shaped building has a beautifully rounded arched fanlight with brick set in Flemish bond (front side), paired end chimneys, a summer kitchen (now attached to the main house with brick infill section), and a bell cupola at the east end of the home. It was the 'heart' of a working farm in the 1800s and was part of the estate left to Philip Bausman in 1861. Today this property is protected by a preservation easement administered by The Historic Preservation Trust of Lancaster County.

*National Register of Historic Places*

datestone



Masonry tie star



Dormer Window



Front view



Bell Cupola







## CA. 1844 PHILIP BAUSMAN BLACKSMITH SHOP

### ***Bausman Blacksmith Shop, Old Landmark, Being Razed***

Another county landmark is being razed.

The blacksmith shop in Bausman, built sometime prior to 1844 by Philip Bausman, nephew of Andreas Bausman, the original settler in 1773, is being razed to make room for improvements to the property.

Its doors sagging, roof settling, and its fireplaces crumbling, the monument to another age is no longer the hive of activity it once was when horses were brought from great distances for shoeing, and when the clang of metal hammer on the anvils could be heard around the settlement.

#### **Not Used Since 1920**

Not since about 1920 has the shop been used for blacksmithing. But its stout timbers that run the length of the building, and the almost indestructible slate on its roof, belie the state of ruin to which it has progressed.

Now owned by a grand-daughter of the builder, Mrs. Edna Bausman Verdier, the blacksmith shop and the ancient paint shop that stands just behind it, are being torn down as part of the plan to improve the property.

Some of the slate from the shop roof will be used to reroof the ancient brick house built by Philip Bausman in 1844 when he was the village smithy. The house is being renovated, but its huge fireplace and other marks of last century will be retained.

#### **Divided into 2 Rooms**

The building is still divided into the two rooms in which Philip Bausman did smithy work and Samuel S. Lynch made cabinets and wagon bodies. Later, Lynch rented the entire shop for his carpenter work. The brick house originally built for Lynch in 1844 still stands a few feet from the blacksmith shop. Between the two is the

tiny post office which was originally run by David H. Bausman, son of Philip Bausman, and father of the present owner.

The site was once the location of a weight house, where cattle were driven to be weighed before they were sold. A spur from the old Millersville trolley line ran by the door of the blacksmith shop and back to the paint shop, where the old horse-drawn trolley cars were repainted.

The old brick forges where horse-shoes, nails, bolts, and other metal articles were fashioned are now crumbling. But enough remains to show the seldom seen curved chimneys. No antique tools have been uncovered as yet.

From the shop can still be seen some of the stone and brick buildings built by Andreas Bausman in the 18th century.

ERA ★ THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1951





# 1869

## PHILIP BAUSMAN BARN

This beautiful brick bank barn was built in 1869 by Philip and Mary S. Bausman (date stone at northeast elevation). Features include a gabled slate roof with 2 decorative louvered cupolas and an earthen access on north side (principle entrance). It is 10 bays wide and 2 bays deep with interior typical of Pennsylvania barns: lower level stable with threshing floors and hay mows on the single upper level. A granary was housed in the attached outshed (recently restored by present owners). Of special note is the reticulated brick work on the western side of the barn.

*National Register of Historic Places*

Bank Barn



Datestone



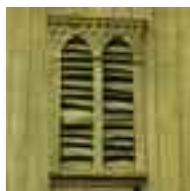
Gable Brick Vent



Gable Door



Gable Vent



Forebay Vent



Bank Side Vent



Cupola



Bank Side Extension





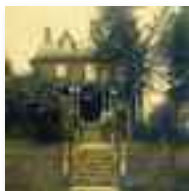
# 1879

## PHILIP BAUSMAN MANSION

Built in 1879 by Philip Bausman (b. May 30, 1821; married to Mary Shenk Herr of Lancaster Township in 1859), who served as Deacon and Elder of First Reformed Church of Lancaster. When Philip died, the home passed to his son David, an inventor who worked in the attic of this imposing brick mansion. Among David Bausman's many patented inventions are the Bausman Swing and the Bausman Wind Engine. According to Bausman relatives presently living, the door and tunnel under the house were used for coal storage.

David's daughter Edna Bausman Verdier inherited the property in 1902, retaining possession on the mansion until it was acquired by Dr. and Mrs. W. Richard Kettering in the late 1960s. *National Register of Historic Places*

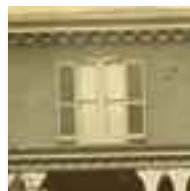
Then



Then



Then



Then



Then



Now



Now



Now



Now



Now







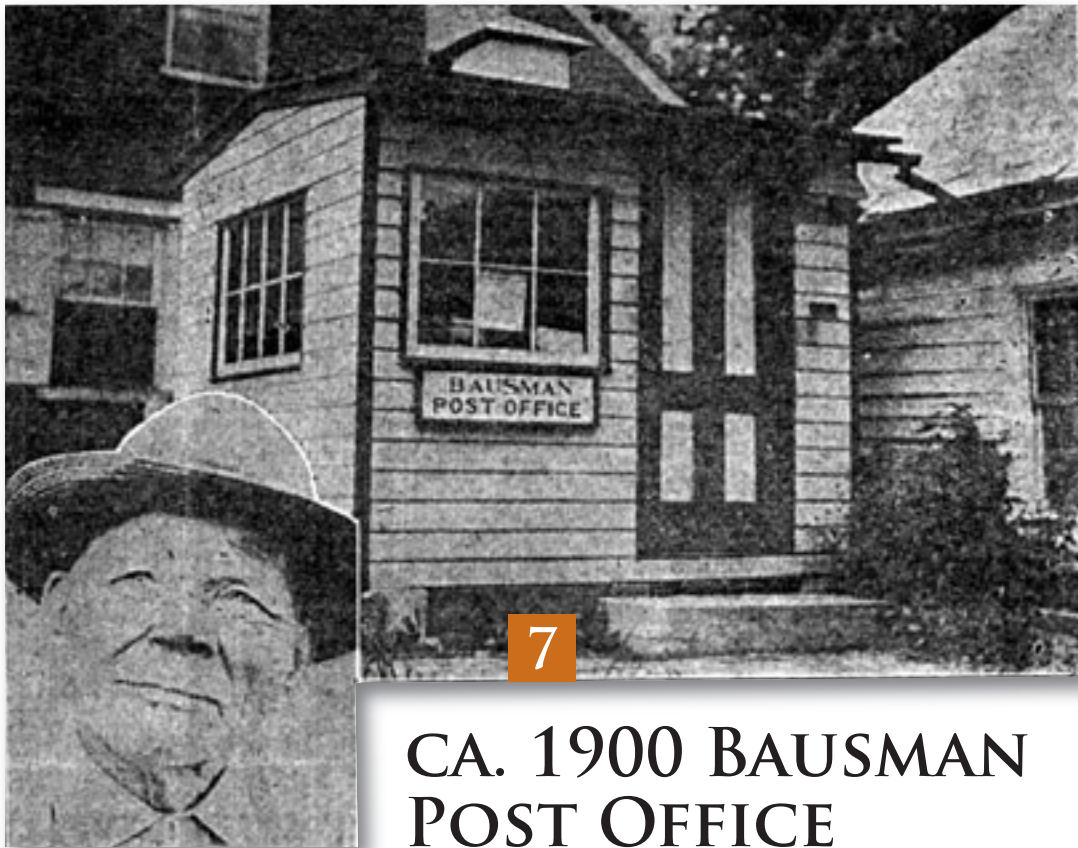
## CA. 1880 D. H. BAUSMAN MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY

This local 'manufactory' was located along the north side of the Millersville Pike where North Bausman Drive is today. Until 1890 the business had a Lancaster address, but by 1890 business growth justified the establishment of a post office for the burgeoning community of Bausman. (Originally housed conveniently in the D.H. Bausman Machine Shop and Foundry, the Bausman post office was later moved to the Lynch Wagonworks and then, in the 1950s, to it's present location on Rosedale Avenue).

The Machine Shop and Foundry made a variety of farm implements as well as lawn and cemetery furnishings including furnaces, stock troughs, hog scalders, plow shoes, etc. DHB held several patents (automatic stock watering device, wind mills of various types, and the Hercules Wind Engine with vertical axis pumping mill. The Noll Bros. & Smith firm was the successor to the D. H. Bausman Machine Shop and Foundry following his death in 1911.

Millersville Pike Triptic (Trolley Tracks in foreground)





Samuel S. Lynch, postmaster since 1911.

## CA. 1900 BAUSMAN POST OFFICE

**It measures only 7 feet by 8 feet, with a postmaster that was one of a few carriage builders remaining at business.**

Tucked away behind an historic wagon shop about 40 feet south of the Millersville Pike and a mile and a half outside the city stood the smallest postoffice building in the United States. Samuel S. Lynch, was the postmaster at this small Bausman Postoffice since 1911. The door took up most of the one side while opposite it was a small wood-working machine and a high old-fashioned clerk's desk. The side opposite the stove was a simple work-table with the tools of Lynch's wartime trade, two bottles of glue with wooden applicators, a hammer and a ruler. In his youth Lynch worked in the old Bausman Manufacturing company that stood across the road from his shops. He made wagons in his wagon shop adjacent to his house and the blacksmith shop until the demand for his milkwagon's diminished with the advent of balloon tires. He was assistant postmaster to the late D. H. Bausman and remembers signing the first postoffice report for D. H. Bausman who was the first postmaster.

D. H. Bausman conducted a thriving mail order house, selling lawn swings, benches, tanks and troughs.

This was the postoffice's chief source of business when Bausman was postmaster.







## 1903 BAUSMAN SCHOOL HOUSE

Children of Bausman spent grades 1-6 with their neighborhood friends at the Bausman School House. This one-room school was built by Lancaster Township on land purchased from David H. and Anna E. Bausman in 1902 for \$75. In the late 1920s, a second room was added making the structure seen today. Boys and girls entered through separate doors (originally 2 doorways and covered porches were located on the south-facing side of the building). Students divided by age into grades 1-3 or grades 4-6. There were 2 teachers; itinerant art and music teachers visited once a week.

The school closed in 1948 and has been a private residence since then.

The school's bell tower remains intact and has been restored by present owner.

Cupola/Bell Tower



Porch Post Pillar



Gable Window



After functioning as a school house for nearly 47 years, the Bausman Elementary

School is closing its doors in June, 1948 to be sold at auction and used as a single family residence. Its 24 students from fourth, fifth, and sixth grades will be transferred to James Buchanan School on West End Avenue.

*Lancaster New Era*



Window detail





# 1775 SWISS BANK HOUSE

The 1775 Andreas Bausman house on the Bausman Farm is being lovingly rebuilt to it's original form. In the typical Swiss Bank house, the main door enters the upper level consisting of a heating fireplace in the living area and two bedrooms with a garret above. A secondary door enters the kitchen below. There is an outside stone stairway connecting the two levels. The kitchen was also the distillery for processing apple and grain beverages. Water flowing from a spring above the house usually enters the upper level cellar, flowing along a wall in a trough or channel opposite the main cellar door and exiting through a hole in the wall at a lower level along the fireplace. From there it often emptied into a trout pool and then a water-cross bed below the house. *Pennsylvania Folklife*



Spring water exiting  
rear of house



Datestone



Squirrel tail oven  
to lower level fireplace.

1630 Millersville Pike





## 1879 LATE VICTORIAN

Few rural residences in Lancaster County from the late 1800s so well epitomize the union of urban tastes with traditionally-favored forms of farmhouse-type construction. The Victorian style was popular in the mid-to-late 1800s. Features often included turrets, dormers and large porches with turned posts and decorative railing. This 2-1/2 story, three-bay brick house with gabled slate roof has two dormers and paired end chimneys with corbelled tops. Built by Philip Bausman; upon his death, the property passed to his son David Bausman. Keystone over front door reads 'PMB 1879'.

*National Register of Historic Places*

Steeply-pitched dormer

Decorative cornice detail



1 story front porch with paired columns and bracketed cornice

2 story porch, east façade pitched gable roof topped with pointed finials

2 story porch supported by chamfered posts with arched brackets

1631 Millersville Pike







## 1880-PRESENT BAUSMAN SHOTGUN

This is a long, narrow house, usually one-story high and one room wide. The entry door is usually below the front-gable. The name shotgun was derived from the assertion that one could fire a shotgun through the front door and out the back without harming the interior of the house. This style has influences of Caribbean and West Indies. The shotgun style was perfect for the narrow lots laid out in Bausman. This unique style was sometimes called a World War II cottage.

10 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1929



24 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1940



128 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1940



135 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1916



306 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1935



316 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1942



318 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1922



402 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1939



404 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1939





## 1880-PRESENT COLONIAL

Features identifying Colonial buildings in Bausman are a symmetrical front on a two-story or three-story rectangular building. The doorway is often accented with a pediment, pillars or pilasters. The windows have a double-hung sash with multiple panes.

20 Charles Road  
Built 1937



108 Charles Road  
Built 1924



126 Charles Road  
Built 1910



142 Charles Road  
Built 1948



1300 Millersville Pike  
Built 1864



1410 Millersville Pike  
Built 1863



1420 Millersville Pike  
Built 1938



1630 Millersville Pike  
Built 1836



1530 Millersville Pike  
Built 1908





## 1895-1930 FOUR SQUARE

The name of these two-story homes describes their characteristic form; they are a box-shaped structure with pyramidal or hipped roof (a hipped roof slopes upward from all four sides of the house rather than ending in a gable). The house is symmetrical with the main door in front.

Four Square, Bungalow and Craftsman designs all have the same origins.

28 Charles Road  
Built 1927



120 Charles Road  
Built 1910



136 Charles Road  
Built 1932



24 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1915



13 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1941







## 1904-1940 BAUSMAN BUNGALOW

These homes have a medium-to-low-pitched side gabled roof. The beams or rafters often show under the wide over-hanging eaves. The one or one and a half story homes have a full front porch with heavy square columns that are usually wider at the base. The word bungalow derives from a Hindustani term for a small house with veranda built for British administrators in India in the 19th century.

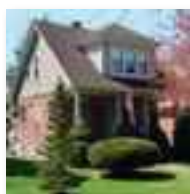
2 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1925



7 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1904



8 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1925



34 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1940



111 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1927



101 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1926



102 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1938



9 Roselle Avenue  
Built 1923



300 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1935



15 Grandview Avenue  
Built 1930





## 1905-1945 BAUSMAN CRAFTSMAN

These homes have a medium-to-low-pitched front gabled roof.  
The beams or rafters often show under the wide over-hanging eaves.  
Many Bausman Bungalows are similar to the Bausman Shotgun style  
with an end-gabled entry extension halfway across the front of the house.

1514 Millersville Pike  
Built 1949



125 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1941



131 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1940



135 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1940



139 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1939



24 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1940



124 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1945



126 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1942



130 Roselawn Avenue  
Built 1938





# 1930-1961 CAPE COD

These homes have a steep to medium roof with a small overhang and side gables. They are usually rectangular one or one and a half-story homes with a central door. In New England, they were built using wide clapboards or shingles.

17 Edgehill Drive  
Built 1953



128 Fairview Avenue  
Built 1952



108 Grandview Avenue  
Built 1943



116 Grandview Avenue  
Built 1947



3 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1942



106 Roselle Avenue  
Built 1946



110 Roselle Avenue  
Built 1934



107 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1961



221 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1952



317 Rosedale Avenue  
Built 1934







## 1935-PRESENT

### MODERN: RANCH AND SPLIT-LEVEL

A Ranch home is a single-story house with a broad and rambling front view (facade).  
It usually has a low pitched roof with Colonial details like shutters or pediments over the front door.

The Split-Level house is a close relative of the Ranch style with  
a half-story wing and sunken garage.

101 Charles Road  
Built 1937



11 Edgehill Drive  
Built 1952



35 Edgehill Drive  
Built 1955



119 Montrose Avenue  
Built 1956



18 Springhouse Road  
Built 1967



9 Springhouse Road  
Built 1965



10 Springhouse Road  
Built 1965



14 Springhouse Road  
Built 1965



46 Springhouse Road  
Built 1957



130 Springhouse Road  
Built 1955

