1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Keim Homestead

Other Name/Site Number:

Designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior December 23, 2016.

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 99 Boyer Road Not for publication:

City/Town: Oley Vicinity:

State: PA County: Berks Code: 011 Zip Code: 19547

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: X
Public-Local:
Public-State:
Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s): X
District:
Site:
Structure:
Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		**Noncontributing**	
buildings	2	buildings	3
sites	0	sites	0
structures	0	structures	0
objects	0	objects	0
Total	2	Total	3

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 2

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing:

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.

Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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
___ Determined eligible for the National Register
___ Determined not eligible for the National Register
___ Removed from the National Register

___ Other (explain):_____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: Single dwelling

Current: RECREATION & CULTURE Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: COLONIAL

MATERIALS:

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Stone
Roof: Metal
Other: Ceramic tile

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The homestead is located at the north end of the valley floor in the upper Oley Valley, a relatively deep limestone-based topographical depression ringed by ranges of hills and long renowned for its agricultural fertility, scenic beauty, and well-preserved rural historic landscape. The neighborhood is known locally as Lobachsville, specifically referring to a small hamlet of clustered residences located about three-quarters mile east from the homestead site. The immediate surroundings of the Keim Homestead property remain rural in character, although a half-dozen or so exurban residences built on roadside lots and dating from the 1970s onward are situated along Boyer Road within about 300 yards of the homestead. Abundant tree cover and the wide spacing apart of the modern dwellings enable the setting of the homestead to retain a relatively open and historically sympathetic feeling. In terms of landscape character, the surrounding neighborhood is a mixture of lawn for the residences, arable field, meadow and pasture, and woodland. The homestead property lies on the south side of Boyer Road, a small rural byway that wends across the countryside. The tract, 12.83 acres in extent, is a wedge-shaped parcel consisting mainly of relatively dense and boggy woodland extending toward the rear or south end of the property.

The homestead's complement of buildings, five in number overall, stand at the front of the property in an open area of lawn and meadow about four acres in extent and also including a pond. The Keim House stands immediately next to Boyer Road, set back just 10 feet from the road surface and aligned extending parallel to the roadway's course with the principal façade oriented toward the south and away from the road. The original section of the Keim House is to the west, the addition to the east. The grade slopes downward toward the south from the Keim House, with a fairly steep embankment near the main dwelling, the embankment being about seven feet in height at its steepest segment toward the east. The Ancillary Building is sited against this embankment on an alignment that is skewed at a pronounced angle relative to the position of the Keim House. The Ancillary extends almost exactly north to south while the Keim House, to be specific, is aligned extending from west-by-southwest to east-by-northeast. The Ancillary stands approximately 10 feet to the south of the east end of the Keim House and about 25 feet to the east from the east end of the original section of the main dwelling.

Keim House (contributing building)

The two-story, side-gabled Keim House is built of coursed rubble stonework for both the original section and the addition. The rectangular building measures approximately 54 feet long by 26 feet deep in plan, with the original section 36 feet long and the addition 18 feet. Built circa 1753, the original section lacks the defined block-like quoins that increasingly became a prominent aspect of well-built stone construction in the Pennsylvania German region from about the early 1750s onward. In contrast, the addition presents articulated quoins at either corner of the east end wall. On both sections, chimneys built of brick pierce the roof ridge; that on the original section is positioned off-center toward the east while the addition chimney rises from an interior end position. Until 2013, the cornice treatment for the entire building consisted of molded wooden box cornice with returns. Investigations in that year, however, revealed that the original section's eaves had initially been trimmed with a plaster cove cornice, as evidenced by the curved faces of the overhanging rafter feet which bear striping marks left by plaster lath. The cove cornice had apparently been supplanted with the box cornice when the circa 1815 addition was built in order to confer a unitary look to the eaves treatment for the expanded house. With a view toward restoring the cove cornice on the original section in the near future, as of March 2015 the eaves are left open on the south side of this section to reveal the evidence of the original cornice.

The first- and second-story windows throughout both sections of the Keim House are six-over-six wooden single-hung sash. On the original section, nearly all of the openings including doorways and cellar vents are capped by segmental brick arches with coursed brick infill under the intrados of the arch, an exterior detail frequently employed with variations on German American stone buildings of substantial design and construction during the third quarter of the eighteenth century, at least in some locales such as the Oley Valley, the Tulpehocken Settlement, and Schaefferstown. On this example, the exceptions to this brick segmental arch pattern are the second-story windows on the eaves walls, which have jack arches of brick for lintels, and the cellar bulkhead opening on the south wall, which has a segmental arch of stone.

The principal or south façade of the original section presents a design of three bays with the openings on the second story aligned directly over those of the first story. This vertical alignment is repeated on the other two elevations of the original section. On both stories of the south façade, windows, grouped just four feet or so apart, occupy the first and second bays from the west end, and entries are placed toward the east end of the section. The windows are grouped well away from the entries because of the broad mass of the central chimney within the building, which results in there being a section of the house for which window light would give little benefit. The second-story entry provides access to a balcony fronting that bay. In 2014, the balcony was rebuilt with a plain railed balustrade, executed in this relatively simple form because at present the original design of the railing is not known. A wooden stoop fronts the main entry on the first story. The doors on both levels present a chevron design, that on the first story being a "Dutch door," i.e., a vertically divided double-leaf door. Another element rebuilt in 2014 is a pent roof, covered with clay tile, which extends across the original section, interrupted by the balcony. The original existence of the pent is known from the presence of sawn-off outlookers, i.e., floor joist timbers piercing the exterior wall and projecting outward by about two-and-a-half feet for this function in the wall, as well as a drip course in the stone masonry, and the survival of the corresponding original pent on the rear wall. A frame shed covering shelters the stone bulkhead holding the arched cellar entry positioned in the second bay. A louvered cellar vent is located near the west end of the wall.

On the west end wall of the original section there are two bays on each story. On the first story, a patch of divergent stonework under the south bay shows the former location of an additional entry that was introduced along with an end porch, evidently at some date from circa 1918 to 1941, and then blocked up in the 1970s. On the attic level is a single four-light fixed-sash window positioned centrally. In the peak of the gable there is a brick oculus, possibly placed as an aperture designed to hold a beehive, a feature found in a number of substantial German American vernacular houses from the period. A cellar vent opening, now blocked up with stone, is positioned toward the south end of the wall. The rear or north eaves wall of the original section presents a two-bay façade design with the openings positioned toward either end of the wall. The rear entry, again fitted with a Dutch door of chevron design, is located in the east bay. Windows fill the other openings. A pent roof extends fully across this wall, supported by surviving original outlookers. These intact original outlookers represent a rare survival of a once commonplace but nearly vanished element (as regards original fabric) in southeastern Pennsylvania's eighteenth-century vernacular architecture.

The front or south elevation of the addition built around 1815 to 1820 presents a façade of three bays. The west bay has the front entry for this section, with the entry frame placed directly against the end wall of the original section but lacks a second-story window. The entry is hung with a wooden rail-and-stile door holding a single large light over three panels. The other two bays have windows on both stories. At the cellar level in the east bay there is an entry (currently open) fronted by a stone bulkhead; a vent fitted with iron stanchions is positioned beneath the central bay windows. Fenestration on the east end wall consists of a single window on each story, sited toward the front wall of the house, with a six-light fixed-sash window on the attic level. The rear or north façade of the addition is designed with two bays grouped closely at the center of the wall. The rear entry is in the east bay, hung with a four-panel wooden door; windows occupy the other bays.

The floor plan for the first and second floors of the original section represents the popular three-room variant of the *Flurküchenhaus* (i.e., entry-kitchen house) type. A key diagnostic element in this house type was the presence of a massive chimney rising in a position off-center or infrequently directly central to the overall house. The center chimney enabled a heating apparatus consisting of an iron or occasionally a ceramic tile stove that was positioned with one side directly against the chimney, hence the term "jamb stove." A pair of apertures in the chimney wall, a smaller upper one and a larger lower one, facilitated feeding hot coals into the stove from a hearth within the chimney through the lower aperture, and the flow of smoke returning from the stove into the chimney flue through the upper hole.

The three rooms were designated *Küche, Stube,* and *Kammer*. (There are no passage spaces in the house apart from the enclosed staircases, discussed below.) The *Küche* or kitchen occupied one end of the first floor, extending for the depth of the building from front to rear. As in the east or right-hand end of the Keim House, this was typically a relatively long and narrow room with entry doorways at either end and a great cooking hearth occupying its side of the central chimney stack. In most examples, as at Keim, access to the kitchen is also the only first-floor exterior doorways giving access to the house. The stove in the adjoining room was fed from the kitchen hearth. The major or only staircase in the house, of winder form and usually enclosed, typically took up a corner of the kitchen. The remainder of the first floor, lying on the other side of the chimney stack, was divided between the *Stube* or stove room and the *Kammer* or chamber, generally with the former about double the size of the latter. The stove room held the stove as well as the dining table and served as a daytime and evening communal space for the family, the chamber was usually used as a first-floor master bedroom.

The Keim House exemplifies this house type, with the same pattern of three rooms repeated on the second floor, including the arrangement for a second upstairs stove. The layout of rooms at Keim is standard, i.e., with the *Stube* on the front or south side of the house. As is also usual, the sole doorway for the first floor *Kammer* is the one communicating with the *Stube.* In a departure from the most common *Flurküchenhaus* pattern, the second floor *Kammer* in the Keim House has a second entry, in that there is access from the northeast corner of the first-floor *Stube* via a narrow, enclosed straight-rising stairway. Evidence strongly indicates that this secondary stairway represents an alteration made in association with the construction of the addition or relatively soon afterwards. The second floor *Küche* space incorporates a small stove-feeding hearth and also an exterior entry giving access to a small front balcony, another element that, if not commonplace, was a far from unknown import from German tradition.

No stove is present in the Keim House today, although two individual iron stove plates unearthed on the property, almost certainly components from its complement of stoves, are on view in the first-floor *Stube.* The stove at the historic house museum Schifferstadt (built 1758) in Frederick, Maryland, is the only known five-plate jamb stove that has remained *in situ* up to the modern era, one house among probably several thousand German American residences that were equipped with this device during the late colonial period. What remains of the Keim House jamb stoves consists of the arched feeder apertures and small, squarish return holes that pierce the chimney's west wall on each floor level, and the stove corbels, the cantilevered structures built to carry the weight of the stoves. For the first-floor stove, a stone masonry corbel built into the top of the basement wall bears a platform for the stove composed of flat, approximately square bricks. For the second-floor stove, a large flat stone is cantilevered from the chimney wall, with additional support from floor joists on either side.

The main staircase in the original section is a relatively broad encased winder located between the north exterior wall and the chimney. Two doorways front this staircase within the kitchen: that on the left or south gives access to the winding staircase ascending to the second floor, while that on the right leads down a straight flight of stairs into the cellar. Both of the staircases rising to the second floor in the original section are open at the top, fitted with railings. As is typical of this house type, the basement of the original section is partially

excavated, with a single cellar space underlying the *Stube* and the *Kammer*. In addition to the interior staircase leading to the kitchen, a bulkhead entry in the south wall enables egress. The attic of the original section is also a single open space, punctuated by the massive stone chimney. The chimney is built of stone up to a level about eight feet above the attic floor, and of brick above. Three trap door apertures are located in the original section, indicating that the active entry to the attic was repeatedly re-located; to date researchers have not untangled the sequence of use among the three. The present attic access is through the addition.

The form of roof frame employed in the Keim House, as also in the Ancillary, is that of the queen post type, known as *stehender Stuhl* (standing seat) to German Americans of the period. In this roof structure, two pair of sturdy posts with upward braces bear a pair of heavy through purlins that in turn carry the common rafters that directly support the roof covering. For each pair of posts, a collar beam extends between the purlins, half-lapped over the purlins and secured to the common rafter at that location. Evidence indicates that at some date after 1911 the common rafters in both buildings were replaced, probably due to cumulative damage from moisture and weight stress to which these elements had been subjected for more than 150 years.[1] The clay roof tiles were also removed in that episode of repair. The rafters are fastened at the peak with wire nails. The queen posts, purlins, braces, and collar beams are hand-hewn and are fastened together with treenails.

Each of the original section's three floors is supported by a single large summer beam extending the length of the building and positioned off-center toward the north, this summer carrying the joists. The joists for the first floor, visible in the basement, rest atop the summer, overlapping the upper face of the summer with a one-inch notch in each joist. The joists bearing the two upper floors are mortised into the summer. The first-floor framing timbers (summer and joists) are hand-hewn, while those for the upper two floors appear to have been hand-hewn and then planed. As is typical of the colonial-period German American tradition, these major structural timbers are revealed to view, embellished with chamfers, except for the north side of the summer beam supporting the attic floor, which was left plain. The summers on the two upper floors provide the top end support for the partition with the *Kammer*; each is fronted with an elaborate applied crown molding facing the *Stube*.

Apart from these moldings on the structural timbers, the finish in the original section generally consists of plain plaster walls, lacking baseboard or chair rail, on both the first and second floors. In two locations, viz., the partition at the east end of the second floor *Kammer* (with the back of the main winder staircase), and in the first floor *Kammer* (on the south partition wall), the partition construction of studs and woven palings is visible, fully revealed on the second floor (for study purposes, in the 1970s), and partially along with original plaster on the first. Palings are riven wooden slats, wider than lath, woven together to make a surface to which the plaster can adhere. Palings were also used in this manner to fabricate the undersurface holding ceiling insulation in basement spaces. Evidence indicates that the plaster *Stube-Kammer* partition on the first floor was an early replacement for a board partition, in effect representing an upgrade made possibly still within the first generation. The *Stube-Kammer* partition on the second floor is a double-width board wall composed of raised panels set into vertical boards with molded edges on the *Stube* face, backed with plain vertical board on the *Kammer* side.

Random-width floorboards with a bead on the underface compose the ceiling surface for the first and second floor levels. The floor of the first floor *Küche* is surfaced with brick throughout the room. In the attic, the stone walls including the chimney are plastered and whitewashed. In the cellar the stone and mortar of the walls are revealed. The floorboards above are also revealed, but this is because the insulation that was formerly packed against the ceiling has been removed. Rabbets in the sides of the joists show where the wooden paling was fixed to contain the insulation, a technique still in place in the Ancillary. The floor in the cellar has been re-surfaced

[1] A photograph and a narrative account from 1911 testify that the tiles were still in place at that date.

with concrete, evidently in place since about the 1920s. The window openings within the original section have wooden sills but are otherwise finished with plaster; their side walls are slightly canted.

Most of the doorways in the original section have molded architraves. The original balcony door, now in storage on the second floor for protection from the elements, is a seemingly unique specimen of German American carpentry work that epitomizes the early German American vernacular architectural tradition's emphasis on the picturesque. The leaf is of double-board depth, as is typical of American exterior doors in the mid-eighteenth century. While the back or inner face of the door comprises three very wide horizontal boards fastened by tongue-in-groove joints, the front is composed of a pair of vertical boards that have been incised to appear as if each leaf were composed of small molded boards arranged in chevron design, making a product that must have represented a high degree of effort and care on the part of the maker. The impressive eighteenth-century iron hardware in the original section includes strap hinges of "bird beak" design on seven doors, six of these with "rat tail" pintles. The one set of bird beak hinges held on plain pintles, those for the first floor *Kammer* door, bear incised decoration in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross at the pintle end. The second-floor *Stube/Küche* doorway is fitted with a fine example of an elaborate German lock with a decorative handwrought latch and a keeper designed in a floral motif.

The original section of the Keim House contains a number of additional noteworthy elements exemplifying the colonial-period German American vernacular tradition. As the first space entered by a visitor to the dwelling, the first floor *Küche* presented a concentration of the building's decorative detail. The molded mantelshelf over the great hearth is supported by a richly molded cornice that is resolved at either end by graceful brackets. The hearth retains its handwrought iron crane terminating in a diamond-shaped finial knob. The main staircase, located immediately to the right or north of the hearth, is encased behind an ornamented front wall comprising the two doorways, which are fitted with decorative strap hinges for the left door and both surmounted by wainscoting. The left wainscot panel, over the door for the winder climbing to the second floor, contains an incised design in the form of a Saint Andrew's cross, while that over the cellar stair doorway holds beaded vertical boarding. In the first-floor *Stube,* on the west end wall by the southwest corner where the dining table would traditionally have been located, there is a small, open-fronted recessed cupboard. In the cellar there is a hand-carved suspended frame to hold a shelf, embellished with decorative beveling.

The addition to the main house, although evidently constructed about sixty-five years later than the original section, around 1815 to 1820, echoes in some measure the design and construction of the earlier structure. For example, the addition repeats the queen post form of the roof framing, the structural employment of a single summer beam located off-center toward the north, the fully exposed floor structure of joists and random-width boards serving as ceiling for the floor level below, and the cellar ceiling insulation. In other respects, however, the construction and finish of the addition reflects later Federal-period vernacular finish standards for a substantial dwelling in rural southeastern Pennsylvania. On both first- and second-floor levels, the summer beam above is plastered over and thus hidden from view. The plaster walls are trimmed with baseboard on both floors, and with chair rail on the first floor. The interior doorways between rooms are hung with rail-and-stile doors of six-panel design. The window cases on both levels have wooden lintels, sills, and aprons, and their squared plaster jambs are trimmed with wooden board at both the outer and inner edges.

The addition is of two-room plan on both the first and second floors, though on the second floor the rear or north room was limited in role to a stair passage, with the addition of a storage cupboard adjoining the chimney stack. The hatchway leading to the attic, served by an open corner stairway, is also placed in this room. The kitchen for the addition is located in the first-floor rear room. An enclosed flight of stairs in the northwest corner of the first floor ascends from the front room to the second floor. In the front or south rooms on both levels, holes in the wall indicate the former presence of the pipe stoves that originally heated these rooms,

probably of ten-plate design given the date of construction. Access to the unfinished cellar space under the addition is only via an exterior bulkhead entry.

Ancillary Building (contributing building)

The Ancillary Building, measuring 28 feet by 21 feet in ground plan, is an embankment-sited, one-story, side-gabled structure constructed in coursed rubble stone masonry. It is an outstanding, highly intact, and relatively early specimen of the craft workshop variant of the ancillary building form. Like the Keim House, the circa 1753 Ancillary lacks the strongly defined, block-like quoins that were beginning to emerge as an element in the regional vernacular around that date. The Ancillary is roofed with clay tiles, which were returned as the covering in the 1970s after a prolonged period in which slate shingle composed the roof covering (the slate arranged in a Victorian-era pattern comprising varying bands of fishscale and squared shingle courses). Although the Ancillary did not boast the plaster cove cornice that was originally present on the Keim House, the smaller building did have joist ends projecting beyond the plane of the wall that were carved with the same curve or "cove" as found on the corresponding joist ends on the larger building. Thus, the eaves treatment on the Ancillary evoked to some degree the graceful effect of that on the Keim House. At some date, however, the projecting Ancillary joist ends were partially sawn off.

The parged brick chimney is positioned off-center toward the north, rising through the east roof slope near the ridge. Typical of other ancillary buildings found in the Oley Valley and in additional locales within the Pennsylvania German cultural region, the embankment siting enables entry to the building either through the west eaves wall (the primary entry, as indicated by the finish level of the doorway) into the first floor, or via the south gable end wall into the cellar level. Both entries are hung with doors of vertically divided double-leaf "Dutch" form. The door for the first-story west entry, the more formal of the two, is of rail-and-stile construction presenting a pair of long panels on each leaf. The door for the basement entry is of board-and-batten type. There is no interior access between basement and first floor, a common aspect of the ancillary building type.

All of the openings on the Ancillary, including attic windows and cellar vents, are capped by segmental brick arches with coursed brick infill under the intrados of the arch. All of the windows but one are currently of fixed-sash form, as has evidently been the case at least since some date before 1958. These windows may have been single- or double-hung sash or of casement form as originally built. The windows vary between four, six, nine, and twelve lights. The single presently movable piece of window sash is that in the southerly bay of the west wall (one of the workshop windows), which is a single-hung eight-over-four. Unlike the general pattern of the Keim House, on those façades of the Ancillary presenting more than one floor level, the window and door openings are not directly vertically aligned. Rather, the openings apparently were placed as would best suit the functionality of the spaces within, all of which were designed primarily for work. In particular, the turner's workshop in the south half of the first floor required ample light and hence large windows.

The principal or west eaves façade, as the up-bank side of the building and thus the side most directly aligned for communication with the Keim House, presents openings on the first story only. There are two bays on this façade, with entry located toward the north end and a twelve-light window sited roughly central to the south half of the wall. The remaining three façades present openings on both the first story and basement levels as well as on the attic level for the gable end walls. The south end wall has the cellar entry positioned in the center of the basement level with a four-light window toward the west corner. The first story has two windows of widely disparate size situated centrally, with a four-light window to the west and a twelve-light window to the east. A four-light window is positioned centrally in the gable. On the east eaves wall, two first-story windows are located toward either end, a twelve-light toward the south and a nine-light toward the north. The basement level also has two windows toward either end, a nine-light one toward the south and a six-light toward the

north. The north end wall has one opening on each level, with a nine-light window on the first story and a four-light window in the gable, both positioned at the center, and a cellar vent fitted with wooden stanchions and sited off-center toward the west.

The interior of the Ancillary, which was evidently built with the original section of the Keim House, continues the general design pattern and methods of construction and finish that were expressed in the main dwelling. Since all of the spaces in the Ancillary were employed primarily for work, however, this building presents a more utilitarian feel overall, particularly in terms of finish. In plan, the basement and first floor originally were both divided lengthwise into two rooms, although the two board partition walls were subsequently removed. With the chimney positioned off-center toward the north and playing a major role in the room division, each floor was organized with the south room considerably larger than the north one. The two rooms on the first floor were the turner's workshop to the south and an outkitchen to the north. The basement or ground floor level had a spring channel lining the west wall for the length of the building, which was fed with water from a spring beneath or next to the northwest corner. The south room was apparently employed for wash house functions, the north room as the dairy. As noted above, there is no interior stairway for access between the first floor and basement. However, a ladder stairway for access to the attic is located against the north end wall just within the first-floor entry. The attic comprised a single open space.

The chimney incorporates two separate flues divided north from south. As in the Keim House chimney, the north flue of the Ancillary chimney is designed to facilitate heating via a five-plate jamb stove. Unlike examples in other houses of this period, in Keim House the jamb stove was sited against the west side of the outkitchen hearth instead of against the back or south wall as was usual. The arched feeder aperture, a patch in the floor composed of square bricks, and the underlying stone corbeling on the west basement wall of the chimney indicate the stove's location. This arrangement placed the stove in an alcove space within the larger L-shaped workshop room, probably as a measure to obviate the potential danger posed by having the blazing hot iron implement in the work area. In the dairy room in the basement the relieving arch for the north chimney stack is visible. The south flue of this chimney evidently had a different specialized function, one of serving on the first-floor level as a kiln for the drying of wood for use by the turner in his adjoining workshop. A large hearth similar to a walk-in cooking fireplace, probably used also for laundering and possibly occasionally for butchering and dairy-related activities, occupies the basement level of the south chimney stack. A fire made in this hearth provided heat for drying the wood, with the pieces of lumber resting on iron bars that are anchored in the chimney walls at the first-floor level. It is likely that the kiln chamber was later employed for smoking meat, as today the first-floor doorway to the kiln is hung with an iron door fitted with a padlock hasp. Smokehouses were often secured with locks. The date of the iron door is not known but it was possibly installed in about the 1920s as one of a number of alterations that appear to have been made at that time.

The roof frame is of the same *stehender Stuhl* (queen post and purlin) form as that employed in the Keim House. Due to the much smaller size of the Ancillary, however, there is but a single upward-braced queen post, positioned supporting the west purlin at the center of the building, as opposed to four for the Keim House roof. The east purlin takes support from the stone masonry shoulder to the north chimney stack. As in the other building, the roof was partially rebuilt in about the 1920s, with new common rafters. The post, the purlins, and the braces are hand-hewn. Regarding floor framing, the Ancillary incorporates a single hand-hewn summer supporting the first floor. Heavy hand-hewn joists rest on the summer, positioned completely above it. The joists carrying the attic floor, also fully revealed to view, have chamfers for ornamentation. Along with the bead molding on the stringer of the ladder stair leading to the garret, the chamfering on the joists represents nearly the only touches of interior embellishment in this working building.

The finish in the Ancillary is similarly utilitarian in character. The ceilings consist of the random-width floorboards above, except in the dairy room in the basement. The walls on the first floor are plastered, as are the

chimney and the end walls in the garret. In the basement, the wash house room walls are left with the stone and mortar revealed; however, the dairy has its walls plastered and whitewashed, and also has a partially intact insulated ceiling. Insulation material such as straw, nutshells, and mud was secured by wooden palings fitted into rabbets in the sides of the first-floor joists, the palings received a coat of plaster, and the whole was whitewashed as well as the exposed surfaces of the joists. The interior sides of the entry doorways are left as exposed door frames. The window apertures on the first floor have plain wooden board sills and lintels, with plastered window jambs that are slightly canted. The window openings in the basement and garret have exposed wooden lintels, with the surrounds left otherwise as stonework in the garret and in the wash house room, plastered in the dairy. The hardware on the Ancillary's exterior doors is of utilitarian design and may represent replacement material. The fireplace mantel shelf in the wash house room is supported by plain curved brackets, while the outkitchen fireplace on the first floor presents a plain fascia board fronting the lintel, with no evidence of decoration.

The most outstanding aspect of this building resides in the remarkably well-preserved turner's workshop established more than 260 years ago. Although the lathe itself has been removed, other alterations have been very limited, so that abundant evidence exists of how the equipment was arranged and craftwork was done. J. Ritchie Garrison of the University of Delaware and Winterthur Museum has described the spring pole lathe apparatus that was in place in the Keim Ancillary.[2] The turner's work station was located a few feet south of the kiln doorway, facing east toward the adjacent window. An imprint worn by the repeated action of the lathe's treadle is visible on the floorboards. The turner could easily shovel wood shavings through the kiln opening to fall into the hearth below. A workbench, its former presence indicated by a nailing rail let into the wall, extended fully across the south end of the room. All of the other woodwork appurtenances of the workshop are apparently intact. The belt apparatus for the lathe was slotted over a horizontal rail hung over the workstation and through a pair of standards positioned overhead toward the west wall. Billets fixed to the underside of the joists, on the ceiling above the northwest alcove by the stove location, provided storage for finished rails. A pair of peg racks and a shelf fitted to the wall in the southeast corner accommodated tools and other items, as did a recessed shelf on the west wall of the alcove.

Evolution Over Time/State of Historic Integrity

The Keim Homestead's period of significance came to a close circa 1820 with the construction of the addition to the Keim House. Since that time the two nationally significant buildings have undergone limited alteration. For the most part, these two structures are quite intact in terms of their historic design and fabric, and thus demonstrate the integrity essential to manifest their national-level significance. The character of the Keim House as a substantial example of the *Flurküchenhaus* type placed toward the upper end of the spectrum, and of the Ancillary as a specimen of the craft workshop sub-type of that building, is not obscured by alterations. Modern plumbing and heating were never installed, although a limited electrical service was introduced in about the second quarter of the twentieth century. Some changes were made to the original section when the addition was built around 1815 to 1820, viz., the cove cornice was covered over and a box cornice applied, and the original section received its added stairway. At some date probably in the mid- or late nineteenth century, based on its architectural character as shown in a historic photograph taken around 1911, a front porch was built extending across the south façade of the original section.

Alterations made at unknown dates include the removal of the three five-plate jamb stoves, as was done in virtually all of thousands of buildings in the early German American settlement region in which these implements had been installed; and the removal of the two partition walls and the workshop bench within the Ancillary, though clear evidence of their locations remains. After Charles M. Boyer acquired full ownership of

[2] Personal communication, J. Ritchie Garrison to Philip E. Pendleton, October 27, 2012.

the property in 1918, he evidently carried out a number of alterations, including the electrification; installation of the iron door on the kiln doorway in the former workshop; replacement of the first front porch with one that wrapped completely around the west end of the Keim House, with a new secondary entry cut into that wall; application of layers of concrete to the basement floors of both buildings; and replacement of the rafters of both buildings' roof structures along with removal of the original clay tile roofs. The hand-hewn original posts, purlins, and braces remained in place in both buildings, however.

During its tenure of the homestead in the 1970s, the American Folklife Society carried out limited restoration activity. Among the work done by this group was the return of the tile roof to the Ancillary and removal of the added west end entry on the Keim House. In recent years the Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County has undertaken further work to enhance the fidelity of the complex to its original architectural character, including removal of the Keim House porch and reconstruction of the balcony and the pent roof on the front wall. The Trust intends in the near future to restore the cove cornice on the original section of the Keim House.

Noncontributing Buildings

Stone Root Cellar. Known from an 1897 photograph, the vaulted-arch root cellar, standing immediately next to the east end of the Keim House, actually represents the basement remnant of a small one-story building that is thought to have housed a bakehouse in the first story. This building may have dated to the early years of the homestead, likely since neither the Keim House nor the Ancillary contains evidence for the presence of a bakeoven, which was a standard appurtenance to a substantial middling-level or better homestead in rural southeastern Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century.

Cider Press Building. An embanked stone and frame pig or sheep stable was rebuilt using nineteenth century materials in the 1970s to house a traditional timber-built cider press on its upper level. It stands by the public roadway about 100 feet west of the Keim House.

Barn. This two-story, stone and frame secondary barn housing stabling for sheep or pigs on the ground floor and workshop, threshing, granary, and hay mow spaces on the upper floor appears to date to the nineteenth century. It is located about 100 feet south of the main dwelling. The Homestead's primary barn, which stood across Boyer Road to the north and eventually came under separate ownership from that of the main complex, deteriorated and collapsed in about the mid-twentieth century.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

Nationally: X Statewide:__ Locally:__

Applicable National Register Criteria: A__ B__ C X D__

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__

NHL Criteria: 4

NHL Theme(s): III. Expressing Cultural Values
5. Architecture, landscape architecture, and urban design

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: ca. 1753–ca. 1820

Significant Dates: N/A

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: N/A

Historic Contexts: Special Study
XVI. Architecture
X. Vernacular

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

The Keim Homestead is nationally significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 4 as an exceptionally illustrative and intact example of early German American domestic vernacular architecture. The two nationally significant buildings on the homestead, the Keim House and the Ancillary Building, both constructed circa 1753, together represent methods of construction, elements of architectural decoration, and patterns of dwelling and domestic outbuilding layout and design that were characteristic of the German American tradition in its period of fluorescence circa 1740 to circa 1775. The plan of the two buildings, i.e., the layout and usage of the various rooms, embodies the lifeways expressive of the culture of the eighteenth-century German-speaking immigrants from the upper Rhine Valley as this pattern for social and economic life evolved amidst the conditions encountered by the settlers in the New World environment. The Keim Homestead stands in the first rank of intact domestic single-family properties in the region from upstate New York to piedmont North Carolina that portray this important tradition within America's vernacular architecture. The Ancillary Building is additionally important due to the presence of the remarkably well-preserved turner's workshop room, quite possibly the earliest extant essentially intact woodworker's craft workshop in the United States. The period of significance extends from circa 1753 to circa 1820, the closing date for the phase around 1815-1820 during which evidently the east wing was added to the Keim House.

The Keim House is an example of the *Flurküchenhaus* (entry-kitchen) house type, the predominant multi-room plan constructed during the mid-eighteenth century by German Americans in the region from the Delaware Valley to the Shenandoah Valley where the great majority of immigrants settled. Built in one-and-a-half stories or two full stories, in log, in half-timber or in stone, in relatively compact dimensions or on an expansive scale, this type generally comprised three rooms grouped around a massive internal chimney sited off-center. The three first-floor rooms found in virtually all examples were the *Küche* or kitchen, the *Stube* or stove room, and the *Kammer* or chamber. The central chimney is a key diagnostic element of the type, since its location was necessary to facilitate the employment of the five-plate jamb stove, a heating utility practically emblematic of the domestic culture of people of middling status and above in German-speaking Europe. This implement was known as a "jamb" stove because the box of the stove was placed directly adjoining one wall of the chimney.

The Ancillary Building represents an architectural form that also derived from elements rooted in German-speaking Europe and modified in the American environment. The Keim Ancillary, dating to circa 1753, is an unusually early surviving example. Ancillary buildings, relatively small in scale, were usually built for the purpose but were occasionally adapted to this use from diminutive early settler dwellings. Sited in most cases against an embankment, they were generally designed to have two main floor levels and most specimens originally had no interior communication between the two floors. Examples without embankment siting are equipped with exterior steps for access to the upper floor. An ancillary, which might be established concurrently with the main dwelling or built later, housed residential, craft work, domestic work, and springhouse or cellar storage spaces and served in effect as an extension of the main dwelling under a separate roof. In a majority of examples, the prominent function was as a retirement cottage for the elderly former homestead proprietors who had turned management of the property over to the younger generation; the necessary segregation from the main dwelling facilitated this use. Some ancillaries such as that at Keim, however, instead housed a craft workshop as a primary function.

Historical Background: The German Americans in Early America

Throughout American history, immigration and cultural influence from the German-speaking regions of Europe have exerted a profound impact on the social, cultural, and economic development of the United States. As of 2009, the US Census Bureau estimated that approximately 50 million Americans would be reported as

identifying their cultural heritage primarily with a German-speaking country in Europe such as Germany, Austria, most of Switzerland, and Alsace (a Rhine Valley province now within France). As of March 2015, with the total US population numbering more than 324 million people, the actual number of Americans with a notable proportion of German-speaking ancestry is probably at least 100 million. Intermarriage among cultural groups over the centuries, coupled with a pronounced tendency for U.S. inhabitants descended from immigrant forebears who came before the Civil War era to identify themselves simply as "American" in ancestry, has thus tended to obscure for present-day Americans the actual magnitude of the German-speaking cultural heritage in our national legacy.

Considered in terms of chronology, there have been two major phases of German-speaking immigration, each distinct in the character of its regional origins and social composition. The first protracted current of migration, the one pertinent to the significance of the Keim Homestead, commenced in 1683 and persisted through circa 1775 and the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Varying somewhat in magnitude and in the predominant age range and economic status of migrants as it repeatedly surged and ebbed over the span of nearly a century, this stream generally consisted of people from the upper Rhine Valley and adjoining areas, Protestants, and a fairly broad spectrum in wealth level from the penniless arriving as indentured servants to those who brought substantial financial and other material resources to facilitate settlement development. These immigrants were necessarily confined as regards destination to a few port cities and a wide swath of interior backcountry adjacent to the eastern seaboard, concentrating to some degree in Pennsylvania. Successive generations of the immigrants' progeny would migrate throughout the country, contributing strongly in the early nineteenth century to the settlement of the agricultural landscape and small towns in the regions of Appalachia, the Upper South, and the Lower Midwest.[3] The second great stream of German-speaking immigration arose circa 1820 and accelerated after the failed European revolutions in 1848, and persisted until the outbreak of the First World

[3] An extensive body of insightful scholarship on the eighteenth-century German-speaking immigration and its social and cultural impact has emerged in recent decades, forming a particularly vibrant strain in the "new history" of early America. Important contributions include Stephanie Grauman Wolf, *Urban Village: Population, Community, and Family Structure in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1683-1800* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1976); Wolf, "Hyphenated America: The Creation of an Eighteenth-Century German-American Culture," in *America and the Germans: An Assessment of a Three-hundred-year History,* ed. Frank Trommler and Joseph McVeigh (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1985), 66-83; Elizabeth A. Kessel, "Germans on the Maryland Frontier: A Social History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1730-1800," Ph.D. dissertation, Rice University (1981); Scott T. Swank, "The Germanic Fragment," in *Arts of the Pennsylvania Germans*, ed. Swank (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1983, co-published as Pennsylvania German Society Publications Vol. 17), 3-19; Marianne S. Wokeck, "A Tide of Alien Tongues: The Flow and Ebb of German Immigration to Pennsylvania, 1683-1776," Ph.D. dissertation, Temple University (1983); Wokeck, *Trade in Strangers: The Beginnings of Mass Migration to North America* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1999); Wokeck, "German Settlements in the British North American Colonies: A Patchwork of Cultural Assimilation and Persistence," in *In Search of Peace and Prosperity: New Settlements in Eighteenth-Century Europe and America,* ed. Hartmut Lehmann, Hermann Wellenreuther, and Renate Wilson (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000), 191-216; Wokeck, "Rethinking the Significance of the 1709 Mass Migration," in *A Peculiar Mixture: German-Language Cultures and Identities in Eighteenth-Century North America*, ed. Jan Stievermann and Oliver Scheidling (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013), 23-42; A.G. Roeber, "'The Origin of Whatever Is Not English among Us:' The Dutch-speaking and the German-speaking Peoples of Colonial British America," in *Strangers within the Realm: Cultural Margins of the First British Empire,* ed. Bernard Bailyn and Philip D. Morgan (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1991), 220-283; Roeber, *Palatines, Liberty, and Property: German Lutherans in Colonial British America* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993); Aaron Spencer Fogleman, *Hopeful Journeys: German Immigration, Settlement, and Political Culture in Colonial America, 1717-1775* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1996); Philip Otterness, *Becoming German: The 1709 Palatine Migration to New York* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004); Rosalind Beiler, *Immigrant and Entrepreneur: The Atlantic World of Caspar Wistar, 1650-1750* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2008). The following works describe German migration into New Jersey and Virginia: Peter O. Wacker, *The Musconetcong Valley of New Jersey: A Historical Geography* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1968), 47-51; Wacker, *Land and People: A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey—Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 212-217; Robert D. Mitchell, *Commercialism and Frontier: Perspectives on the Early Shenandoah Valley* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1977), 25-30, 34-35, 45, 54-55, 104-108; Warren R. Hofstra, *The Planting of New Virginia: Settlement and Landscape in the Shenandoah Valley,* in series Creating the North American Landscape (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2004), 33-40, 87-92.

War in 1914. It became truly national in the scope of geographical destinations due to the expansion of the railroad system and to the varying aspirations of the participants, but these immigrants did tend to some degree to concentrate in the small and large industrial cities of the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. This second current drew on migrants from throughout German-speaking Europe who were of Roman Catholic and Jewish as well as Protestant religious background.

German-speaking immigration in earnest commenced in 1683 with the arrival of Francis Daniel Pastorius, agent of a partnership of German investors known as the Frankfort Land Company, leading a band comprising thirteen households of Dutch and German Quaker converts. William Penn had recently been actively encouraging German migration to Pennsylvania, distributing promotional pamphlets in German on the Continent to recruit potential colonists. Pastorius and his companions established a village community they named Germantown a few miles north of the fledgling port town of Philadelphia. More families followed within the next few years, participating in the expansion of the village. Germantown soon emerged as a sort of social and cultural home center for German-speaking people in the British colonies, eventually complete with a German-language newspaper, *Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber* (The High German Pennsylvania Reporter), published by Christopher Sower (or Saur) beginning in 1739 and distributed far and wide throughout the German settlements in America. Sower changed the name after a few years to the *Pennsylvanische Berichte* (Pennsylvania Newspaper). During the first half or so of the eighteenth century, the key period for the general expansion of the German-speaking settlement region and the initial development of the important individual settlement clusters sown across the backcountry such as Oley, it was the common pattern for immigrants arriving in the port of Philadelphia to sojourn for a time in Germantown, perhaps a year. During this interval they acclimated themselves to the American climate, made contact with friends and relatives, learned about circumstances in the colonies, perhaps gained some degree of familiarity with the English language, and either found work with earlier arrived homestead proprietors (perhaps located hundreds of miles away) or decided on a settlement community where they could stake their material legacy on a prospective homestead.

From 1683 throughout the colonial period, Penn's province and America at large offered the prospect of a higher material return for the labor and the material investment of an outgoing, enterprising spirit than immigrants could expect if they remained in Europe, (not to mention religious toleration and civic freedom then unknown in the German states but for a few free cities). Perhaps more immediately of concern for most of the migrants, conditions in southwestern Germany and adjacent areas during this long period generated many negative factors impelling those willing to take the chance, to leave intermittent warfare with the threat of military conscription, frequent famine and epidemic, religious oppression, a general dearth of economic opportunity, and, for many, straitened circumstances that came often and repeatedly.

Recent scholars of the colonial German migration have charted transitions over time in the socio-economic character of the migrants. Up until about 1748, people bringing the material means to contribute to the process of settlement development made up a substantial proportion of the immigrants. These were people who could negotiate the purchase of land for a Homestead, initiate business ventures such as mills, tanyards, smithies, inns or general stores, or be deemed worthy of credit by successful earlier German arrivals or well-off Philadelphia investors. There were of course many others who arrived to become indentured servants or other landless laborers, but it was the economically more substantial cohort, usually migrating in full family groups and often in extended families or bands of friends from the same village or district, that would form the backbone of German-speaking settlement. From 1748 onward, immigration to America was more heavily dominated by those who were young and traveling alone as well as by those who were entirely indigent or nearly so.

At first, during the closing phase of the seventeenth century after 1683, German immigration was evidently almost entirely involved in the settlement of the village of Germantown and its immediate countryside. From this era through the succeeding decades up to about 1727, it appears that German-speaking migration into Pennsylvania went on at a fairly steady but not heavy pace, probably a few hundred people each year. Because the numbers were relatively low, the provincial government evidently saw no need to document the immigration in this initial era. The omission of official record has led to an inaccurate impression among some historians that (apart from the well-known New York episode of 1709-1710) there was a great reduction in the flow of German-speaking immigration to America between about 1690 and 1727, the year in which registration of immigrants at the port of Philadelphia was initiated due to a great surge in numbers. However, consideration of the history of the early rural German communities in Pennsylvania, such as Skippack in present-day Montgomery County (begun circa 1706), Oley in Berks County (circa 1709), and Pequea (circa 1709) in Lancaster County, indicates that German immigration must have been ongoing to a substantial extent during the early eighteenth century. Many and probably most of the individual early settler families of these German-speaking communities, such as the Keim and Hoch families associated with the establishment of the Keim Homestead in Oley, were not documented as involved in the 1680s settlement and initial development of Germantown or in the great 1709-1710 migration to New York province.

A single documented spike in movement to America in this period took the form in 1709-1710 of the “Palatine Migration” (commonly so called because most of the 13,000 emigrants hailed from the large state in the Rhine Valley known as the Palatinate), an almost spontaneous popular exodus to England in the aftermath of the especially severe winter of 1708-1709. Queen Anne somewhat begrudgingly accepted these refugees into her realm. The Crown soon transported about 2,800 of the migrants to the Hudson Valley, where the governor of New York had proposed they be employed processing timber into naval stores. Most apparently stayed in the province of New York but some moved either into Pennsylvania, attracted by the availability of an already vibrant and prosperous German-speaking community life, or eventually into the upper valley of the Raritan River in north-central New Jersey, nearer at hand and just opening to settlement. As for the remaining 10,000 or so 1709 emigrants who were farmed out to different areas of the British Isles, many apparently followed the trail to America over the coming years.

Although New York and Annapolis emerged as secondary ports for German-speaking immigration, Philadelphia was always the preeminent destination port for the migrants. By around 1730, a specialized business arose to coordinate the passage between Rotterdam in Holland, situated at the head of the Rhine astride the migrants’ most conducive route out of German-speaking Europe, and the Quaker city, managed by English merchants residing in the Dutch city and employing ships generally owned by London or Philadelphia businessmen. Ships had their holds converted to contain as many bunks as possible, and soon new ships were built on this plan specifically for the cross-Atlantic trade in immigrants. Agents called “Neulanders,” some of them scoundrels, trawled through the villages of German-speaking Europe with tales of the New World’s promise, attracting middling-status migrants with promotional information from American settlement developers or recruiting prospective indentured servants. In 1727, with the rate of non-British immigration through Philadelphia building to previously unknown heights, the province of Pennsylvania commenced registering the German-speaking immigrants on the rosters now known as “ship lists.” Officials recorded 69,694 arrivals in Philadelphia from that year to 1775, including 7,580 in 1749 alone, the highest annual number.

The great majority of emigrants came from the upper Rhine valley in the southwestern corner of German-speaking Europe, and the valleys of that river’s tributary streams such as the Neckar, the Mosel, and the Nahe. That said, there was considerable cultural diversity since awareness of local regional identity was strong. There was of course no national German state in this period, rather the region was divided into a highly complex patchwork of principalities, duchies, free city states, etc., of disparate size, some of which comprised multiple discrete units of territory. Although the contribution to the stream from the Palatinate was so large that the

migrants in general were often referred to as "Palatines," people from *Der Pfalz* probably formed no more than a large minority overall. Sizable contributions also came from Württemberg, Baden, the Kraichgau, and other German states, as well as directly from Alsace, a formerly independent German-speaking state on the west bank of the Rhine which had been effectively taken over and subsumed under French sovereignty by Louis XIV in the 1670s, and from cantons in northwestern Switzerland. Families of French Protestants as well as Alsatians had settled in German states as refugees, and after one or two generations' residence these French people had become Germanicized to some degree; some of these joined the stream.

As the German-speaking immigrants hailed from diverse origins, so they soon formed multiple branches of American settlement. Germans joined and in many locales led the migration from Pennsylvania southward along the Great Wagon Road that connected Lancaster and ultimately Philadelphia with the backcountry of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. In this context, it is worth clarifying the use of the term "German American" in this document as opposed to "Pennsylvania German" or "Pennsylvania Dutch," expressions that are so often employed with reference to eighteenth-century settlers of German-speaking background. In truth, the colonial-era tide of Europe-to-America migration of German-speaking people flowed not just into Pennsylvania but into all the colonies from New York to Georgia except possibly for Delaware. The Pennsylvania component of the early German American story is perhaps the most readily apparent because Germans settled there as a sizable group earlier and in much larger numbers than in the other provinces, composing fully a third and possibly more of the Quaker Colony's population by 1775. In terms of economic and cultural life, the suburban village of Germantown in combination with Philadelphia could be said to constitute the metropolitan center for German Americans, at least for the majority living in a crescent-shaped region of intensive German settlement extending from northwestern New Jersey to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. By the late colonial years, a German American "heartland" had effectively formed that encompassed present-day Lebanon, western Berks, and northern Lancaster counties in Pennsylvania, a region where non-German-speaking inhabitants were but a negligible presence in most areas or entirely absent in some neighborhoods, so that British or Anglo-American cultural influence was somewhat muted in comparison to its impact in the other areas of German settlement.

It is important to note, however, that the story of German American cultural development is one that is national in its scope, despite the foremost role of Pennsylvania in that history. Furthermore, a number of the most important architectural properties that are associated with this domestic vernacular architectural tradition and which so richly represent and portray the German American contribution to the nation's eighteenth-century cultural legacy, such as Schifferstadt in Maryland and the Vought House in New Jersey, are located in states other than Pennsylvania. The use of the term "German American" is not meant to suggest that immigrants held an ethnic self-awareness as "Germans" (as opposed to being, say, Hanoverians) in their early time in the country. However, a wide range of fields of activity such as church adherence, political participation, business dealings, socializing, design of shared material culture expressions, and consumption of material goods provided a public and social arena in which German-speaking colonists forged a shared identity.

The Oley Valley Settlement

European settlement of the upper Oley Valley area commenced circa 1709, the first documented settler being the English Quaker Anthony Lee, who in April of that year claimed a tract encompassing a well-watered homestead site on the bank of the Manatawny Creek about two miles south of the Keim Homestead location. Lee, who would be among the founders of Oley Friends Meeting (later Exeter) in 1718, was one of a small knot of English settlers in the upper Oley Valley. These families were soon outnumbered by German-speaking neighbors, the first of whom evidently arrived in the upper valley a few months after Lee. This small party of

immigrants, including Jean LeDee, Philip Kühlwein, and Isaac DeTurk, opened land negotiations with the Proprietary Land Office, agents for the Penn family, sometime in the autumn of 1709.[4]

Settlement by a mixture of Swedish, English, German and other European settlers had begun circa 1704 in the Molatton neighborhood of the lower or southern Oley Valley, which in the initial years constituted its own discrete cluster of homesteads separated from the upper valley settlement by an interval of about six miles. The Molatton area was situated on the north bank of the Schuylkill River, a natural pathway for settlement expansion coming from the older settlements. By the late 1710s, however, the Oley Valley had drawn enough settlers to begin to fill in the overall area, their homesteads distributed along the Manatawny watershed on the eastern side of the valley and along the Monocacy Creek on the western side. The place name "Oley" was used by Pennsylvanians in the early to mid-eighteenth century in referring to the overall Oley Valley settlement region, which would essentially comprise the townships of Amity (founded by 1716), Oley (1722), and Exeter (1741) in Philadelphia County, later Berks County (established in 1752). The Leni Lenape people had used the name Oley ("kettle" or "pot" in their tongue) to refer in particular to the especially fertile, bowl-shaped, limestone soil based upper Oley Valley, ringed in by steep hills to the west, north, and east and a gently rising ridge or table land to the south. From that rising ground and extending to the south lay the lower Oley Valley, which intersected with the valley of the Schuylkill River and was underlain by shaley, gravelly soil. The overall Oley Valley area is approximately eighty square miles in extent, with the upper valley composing about forty percent of this area.

The upper Oley Valley became well-known early on as an area of particular fertility and prosperity. In 1755, John Bartholomew Rieger, a German Reformed cleric, referred to Oley as "one of the earliest settled, well-to-do, and best farming regions."[5] In this aspect of its history Oley is similar to the other relatively early settlement communities where most of today's surviving monumental examples of German American domestic vernacular architecture are situated, such as Pequea in Lancaster County or Frederick, Maryland. These places generally attracted settlement early on due to superior soil fertility and other circumstances, hence they had been in development long enough to generate the material wellbeing to support substantial dwelling construction within the era of architectural fluorescence for the German American tradition, about 1740 to 1775.

The location of the Keim Homestead at nearly the northerly extremity of the upper Oley Valley floor was treated as being within the purview of Oley Township during the period before the township's boundary was surveyed, i.e., 1722 to 1740. The 1740 boundary, drafted so as to confer a fairly regular configuration for the jurisdiction with straight borderlines on the north and east, left the homestead site officially outside the township, although Jacob Keim was still treated for the period until 1758 as an Oley citizen in day-to-day practice, as evidenced by his presence on the Oley Township assessment record for 1754. When Rockland Township on the north side of Oley was established in 1758, the homestead site was included within the new jurisdiction. In 1813 the location came within the bounds of the newly erected Pike Township, created by combining territory from four existing townships.

As far back as at least the 1920s, when the advent of the automobile made touring the countryside easily accessible for adventurous tourists with a taste for rustic landscapes and ancient buildings, the Oley Valley has enjoyed a reputation as a showcase for the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century vernacular architecture typical of rural southeastern Pennsylvania. In 1983, Oley Township in the upper Oley Valley became the first rural municipality to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places in its entirety, due to its impressive collection of architecturally noteworthy Homestead complexes, stone Keim houses, barns, and gristmills. In

[4] *Pennsylvania Archives,* Second Series, Vol. 19, Minutes of the Board of Property (Harrisburg: The State, 1890), 499, 517; Philip E. Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage: The Colonial Years, 1700-1775* (Pennsylvania German Society Publications 28, 1994), *passim.*

[5] Charles H. Glatfelter, *Pastors and People: German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793,* Vol. 1: Pastors and Congregations (Pennsylvania German Society Publications 13, 1980), 252.

1996, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) made a positive National Register eligibility finding for a section of western Pike Township (including the Keim Homestead) situated on the floor of the upper Oley Valley, adjoining the Oley Township boundary and referred to as the Northern Oley Valley Historic District. The area was judged a worthy annex to the existing district due to its similar architectural and landscape character and state of preservation. The nomination process was not completed, however, thus as of 2015 the prospective historic district would require a reevaluation by PHMC.[6]

History of the Keim Homestead

The first proprietors of the Keim Homestead, established in 1753, were Jacob Keim (1724-1799) and his wife Magdalena Hoch Keim (1730-1804). Both had been born in Oley and thus came from families that had been present in the immediate neighborhood for a generation. The Hoch homestead, started by Magdalena's parents Johannes and Susanna in 1725, was located about two-thirds mile to the south of the Keim Homestead. Johannes and Katarina Keim had established their settlement at a site about two miles to the southeast. Johannes Keim, "late of Germany" as noted in his Land Office warrant, had claimed his homestead tract in 1719. On June 12, 1753, the elder Hochs conveyed to son-in-law Jacob Keim an initial parcel of 50 acres containing the homestead site, a piece of land for which Johannes Hoch had filed a claim with the Land Office in 1733. The land for Jacob and Magdalena came from their overall home tract of 501 acres that Johannes and Susanna had amassed since 1725. Jacob Keim would receive an adjoining parcel of 51 acres from the Hochs in 1761, and in 1763 he purchased a warrant right to an adjoining 96-acre parcel of hill land from Johannes Becker of Oley, obtaining a full patent from the Land Office for that land in 1766.[7]

According to historian John Baer Stoudt, Jacob and Magdalena had the stone Keim House constructed in 1753. "The walls were laid up by stone masons brought from Philadelphia for this purpose. The Edwin Lorah [in historic terms, the Jean Bertolet II] and the [Abraham] Levan houses were built by the same masons." These large two-story stone dwellings, similar in exterior detailing and in original plan to the Jacob Keim House, are both located within about a mile-and-a-half distance. Their date inscriptions, 1754 and 1753 respectively, lend credence to Stoudt's assertion of a 1753 date for the Keim House, which was reportedly based on his research in the journals and other papers of the Moravian missionaries posted in Oley during the 1750s and early 1760s. These documents are said to contain minutely detailed observations on day-to-day life in the valley. A 1911 newspaper account of the homestead, made following the demise of the final resident family member, also stated a 1753 construction date for the Keim House; it is possible that a plaster panel date inscription was still extant on the house at that time.[8]

Architectural detail and construction, as well as circumstantial evidence in the form of Jacob Keim's occupation as a turner, indicate that the Keim Ancillary Building was also built in 1753 or soon afterward. The Ancillary Building incorporates a craft workshop room holding remarkably intact evidence of a turner's lathe apparatus of the spring pole form. A turner was a woodworking artisan who turned spindle-form pieces such as railing balusters and furniture legs on a lathe. Jacob's occupation was recorded as that of turner in the land

[6] Northern Oley Valley Historic District, PA CRGIS key no. 105455.

[7] John Baer Stoudt, *The Children and the Children's Children of Rudolph Hoch and Melchior Hoch* (published privately, 1949, on file at the Historical Society of Berks County, Reading), 3, 10; Warrant to Hans Keym, Old Rights D68:290, Bureau of Land Records (BLR), Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg; Warrant to John Hoch, Philadelphia County H:39, BLR; Berks County Deeds A1:45 and A2:337; Patent to Jacob Kime, AA8:160, BLR; *Reading Eagle,* November 5, 1911.

[8] Stoudt, *Hoch,* 10; Franz Rink and Frederick S. Weiser, "Genealogical Data from the Registers of the Moravian Congregation in the Oley Valley, Berks County, Pennsylvania," *Der Reggeboge* (The Rainbow, Journal of the Pennsylvania German Society) 14, 1980, 1-13. In a personal communication circa 1986, Vernon Nelson of the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where these entirely German-language *Altes Deutsche Schrift* Moravian documents reside, supported the Rink and Weiser assertion that the missionaries' writings addressed many aspects of local community and domestic life. Folklife scholar Don Yoder noted in a personal communication circa 1990 that Stoudt had reviewed the Moravian documents for his research on the Hoch and allied families.

conveyances he received from Hoch in 1761 and Becker in 1763, as well as in the detailed Rockland Township tax assessment lists surviving for the years 1767 and 1768. The latter assessments reported substantial complements of livestock present on the homestead, indicating that farming was also a primary economic activity on the 197-acre property. Jacob was not referred to as "turner" in the initial 1753 deed. As he was at least 28 years of age at that date, however, it is probable that he was actively engaged in his craft at the time, having presumably completed an apprenticeship with a master turner elsewhere and then returned to Oley.[9]

Jacob retained ownership of the property up to his death in 1799. The *Flurküchenhaus* (entry-kitchen) form of the house is expressed in Jacob's bequest to Magdalena, in which he devised to her possession of the "lower room chamber" of the house, with privilege of the stove room and the kitchen, thereby naming the three key rooms in this house plan: *Kammer, Stube,* and *Küche* (this house type is discussed in the section on architectural significance). He also left her "the bed and bedstead with curtains we sleep in, the cloth dresser standing in my dwelling room, her spinning wheel and a chair and so much of the kitchen furniture as she shall want," along with the dairy cow of her choice.[10]

Beginning with the death of Jacob, ownership of the homestead plantation passed in three successive instances from father to son, finally leaving the hands of the immediate family in 1911 following the death without issue of the last male in the line and afterwards the demise of his three unmarried sisters. Jacob's firstborn son John (1756-1841) married Susanna Weidner (1757-1825), from another long-established neighboring family. John followed his father in the turner's craft, maintaining the workshop in operation into the early nineteenth century, and during his ownership improved the Keim House with the east wing addition to better accommodate two family households living under a single roof. The tax assessment records from 1780 until 1799 reported Father Jacob as a farmer on a 150-acre property without a craft listing, but listed son John as a landless married man with his occupation as turner and one or two cows as his taxable assets. Following Jacob's decease, the assessments through 1805 (the latest one available for research), showed John taxed for the Homestead and for his craft as turner.[11]

It appears that John and Susanna Keim had the east wing on the Keim House constructed around 1815 to 1820 to serve as their retirement living quarters, an architectural modification made frequently in the region for this reason. The architectural detail of this section, reflecting a regional vernacular expression of Federal stylistic influence, indicates a date range between circa 1810 and circa 1830. John Keim's son Jacob (1787-1863), who would succeed him as proprietor of the Homestead, wed Catharina Moyer (1787-1841) on May 8, 1815. Their first child Benjamin was born in 1817. The US Census return for 1820 specifically referred to male heads of household residing on this property as a pair, viz., "Jacob and John Keim." This usage, which the local census taker of that year applied in identifying heads of household on a number of other properties in the area, would appear to refer to two households abiding in adjoining domiciles. Among German Americans of the period, multigenerational occupancy on the same property in divided residential arrangements was fairly common. The inference (incapable of proof) is that, in an alternative arrangement where the elderly people were simply living as additional members in a single unpartitioned domicile, the census record would list a single individual as head of household.[12]

[9] Rockland Township Assessment Lists, 1767-1768, in Tax and Exoneration Lists, Berks County, 1767-1785, Pennsylvania State Archives, on microfilm at Berks History Center (Historical Society of Berks County), Reading.

[10] Will of Jacob Keim, Berks County Wills 3:285, made January 21, 1789, proved, November 16, 1799.

[11] Rockland Township Assessment Lists, 1780-1784, in Tax and Exoneration Lists; Rockland Township Assessment Lists, 1786-1805, in Berks County Tax Lists (Unbound), on microfilm at Berks History Center.

[12] Personal communication from Tom Lainhoff and Chris Lainhoff, March 9, 2015; DeBenneville Randolph Keim, *The Keim and Allied Families* (Harrisburg: Harrisburg Publishing Co., 1899), 52; U.S. Census of Population, 1820, accessed online via Ancestry.com.

John Keim's will proved in 1841 devised his property to son Jacob. Upon Jacob's death in 1863, the homestead descended to his son John Moyer Keim (1822-1897), who never married. This final male Keim homestead proprietor shared the homestead with a bevy of unmarried sisters, of whom there were five aged 38 to 52 in 1870—Sarah, Catarina, Anna, Elizabeth, and Susanna. Sarah and Anna died before John, so that his will bequeathed the property to his three surviving sisters. Upon the decease of the survivor among them the homestead was to go to the Reading-based family of his deceased nephew Isaac W. Keim, son of married brother Benjamin. Following the death of Elizabeth "Betsy" Keim in October 1911, the heirs duly auctioned the property in August 1912. It was purchased by sawmill proprietor Mahlon H. Boyer of Schuylkill County, whose interest was drawn by its extensive stand of virgin walnut and oak timber, perhaps 150 acres in extent, which had been carefully preserved by the Keims for generations. The overall property brought the highest price per acre ($87) yet paid for a farm in Pike Township at that date.[13]

The final resident generation of unmarried Keim siblings were considered eccentrics by their neighbors, as they chose to carry on life on the homestead without the benefit of modern improvements.[14] But it is to them that a later generation owes its thanks for the homestead's remarkable state of preservation. In November 1911, after Betsy Keim had died and rumors began circulating locally about the extraordinary character of the place, a Reading newspaperman visited the homestead.

> The historic estate of the Keim family . . . since the recent death of the last one of the original line of owners, has attracted visitors who are familiar with many boasted seats of Colonial interest, and they declare that there is hardly another Homestead in the United States upon which the buildings, furnishings, utensils, trees, outdoor arrangements and implements so closely represent typical rural life as it existed in America 200 years ago. . . . The ancient atmosphere of the place impresses the visitor long before the buildings are reached. . . . Among the interesting buildings on the property is the tile-roofed, two-story stone residence built in 1753.[15]

Mahlon Boyer and his lumberman son Charles M. Boyer proceeded to carry out a thoroughgoing eradication of the property's timber resources. In 1918, Mahlon conveyed the property to Charles, who had taken up residence in Reading. The younger Boyer adapted the homestead as a farm tenancy, carrying out limited modernization, e.g., enlarging the porch on the Keim House and applying concrete to the floors in both the Keim House and the Ancillary Building. He removed the clay tile roof coverings and had the rafters replaced on both buildings, which by the 1920s was probably required due to centuries of stress from moisture and weight. For the most part, however, Charles Boyer left the historic buildings relatively undisturbed. At his death in 1966, the property passed to M. Richard Boyer, an evident relation.[16]

While owned by Richard Boyer, the homestead was leased to a regional organization chartered as the American Folklife Institute, which initiated a limited restoration of the property during the early to mid-1970s and realized listing on the National Register in 1974. The Institute, however, was not able to finalize an acquisition of the property, and in August 1978, Boyer conveyed the homestead complex on a parcel of 13 acres to the Historic

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[13] Will of John Keim, Berks County Wills 8:349, proved July 24, 1841; Berks County Deed 76:431, Estate of Jacob Keim to John M. Keim, January 21, 1864; US Census of Population, 1870, accessed online via Ancestry.com ; Will of John M. Keim, Berks County Wills 19:345, made October 27, 1894, proved March 25, 1897; "Miss Elizabeth Keim," obituary, *Reading Times,* October 6, 1911; "Historic Keim Estate Sells For $27,845.44," *Reading Times,* August 9, 1912; Berks County Deed 405:238, Heirs of Isaac W. Keim to Mahlon H. Boyer, April 10, 1913.

[14] John E. Eshelman, "The Keim Family of Lobachsville," *Historical Review of Berks County* 21, No. 1 (October 1955), 2-7.

[15] "First Farm in the Oley Valley Produces Fortune of $100,000," *Reading Eagle,* November 5, 1911.

[16] Berks County Deed 506:141, Mahlon H. Boyer to Charles M. Boyer, August 3, 1918; Tom and Chris Lainhoff; Will of Charles M. Boyer, Berks County Wills 90:183, proved February 13, 1966.

Preservation Trust of Berks County. The Trust maintains the property as a museum for architectural-historical study; in recent years it has commenced a carefully considered restoration.[17]

Architectural Significance of the Keim Homestead

The Keim Homestead demonstrates national-level significance in relation to the historic context of early German American domestic vernacular architecture, i.e., the architecture of dwellings and domestic outbuildings on family homesteads that was developed by German-speaking immigrants to America during the colonial period (the era 1683-1775).

Beginning around 1930, a body of architectural-historical scholarship has developed treating this architectural tradition. Over the decades, new topics have been introduced, and emphases of the discussion have shifted among the architectural, cultural, and economic aspects of the vernacular architecture and its social-historical context. Many historians and other scholars of the past have participated in the dialogue. In 2011, historian Sally McMurry contributed a valuable summary of the various currents in this ongoing scholarship.[18] As regards the identification and cataloging of such basic elements of the architectural tradition as house types, construction methods, and patterns of decoration, the pioneering fieldworkers were G. Edwin Brumbaugh, Robert C. Bucher, and Henry Glassie.[19] This work of description was continued by a succeeding generation of architectural historians who both broadened and deepened our knowledge of the architectural tradition, its European derivation, and its evolution after its late-colonial fluorescence, including Bernard L. Herman, Edward A. Chappell, William Woys Weaver, Joe Getty, Charles Bergengren, and Kenneth R. Levan.[20] Examining this legacy of early German Americans' interactions with their architectural environment, other insightful field-survey scholars have extended the discussion further into analysis of the evolution of the social-

[17] Berks County Deed 1743:1018, M. Richard Boyer and Dorothy Boyer to Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County, August 11, 1978.

[18] Sally McMurry, "Rural Houses," in *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920,* ed. Sally McMurry and Nancy Van Dolsen (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011), 32-65.

[19] G. Edwin Brumbaugh, *Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans* in Pennsylvania German Society *Proceedings* 41 (1933); Robert C. Bucher, "Steep Roofs and Red Tiles," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 12, no. 2 (Winter 1961-1962), 18-25; Bucher, "The Continental Log House," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 12, no. 4 (Summer 1962), 14-19; Bucher, "Grain in the Attic," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 13, no. 2 (Winter 1962-1963), 7-15; Bucher, "The Swiss Bank House in Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 18, no. 2 (Winter 1968-1969), 2-11; Bucher, "The Long Shingle," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 18, no. 4 (Summer 1969), 51-56; Henry Glassie, "A Central Chimney Continental Log House," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 18, no. 2 (Winter 1968-1969), 32-39; Glassie, "Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," *Winterthur Portfolio* 7 (1972), 29-57, reprinted in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, ed. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), 394-425.

[20] Bernard L. Herman, "Continuity and Change in Traditional Architecture: The Continental Plan Farmhouse in Middle North Carolina," in *Carolina Dwelling,* ed. Doug Swaim (Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol. 26, North Carolina State University, 1978), 160-171; Edward A. Chappell, "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement," in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 124 (1980), 55-89, reprinted in *Common Places,* ed. Upton and Vlach (1986), 27-57; William Woys Weaver, "The Pennsylvania German House: European Antecedents and New World Forms," *Winterthur Portfolio* 21 (1986), 243-264; Joe Getty, *Carroll's Heritage: Essays on the Architecture of a Piedmont Maryland County* (Westminster: Historical Society of Carroll County, 1987); Charles Bergengren, "The Cycle of Transformation in the Houses of Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania (1988); Bergengren, "The Cycle of Transformation in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania, Houses," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 4 (1991), 98-107; Bergengren, "From Lovers to Murderers: The Etiquette of Entry and the Social Implications of House Form," *Winterthur Portfolio* 29 (1994), 43-72; Bergengren, "Pennsylvania German House Forms," in Vernacular Architecture Forum 2004 conference guidebook, *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920*, ed. Nancy Van Dolsen, 23-46; Kenneth R. Levan, *Building Construction and Materials of the Pennsylvania Germans: A Basic Introduction to the Most Common Construction Techniques and Decorative Features of Early Pennsylvania German Buildings,* Vernacular Architecture Forum 2004 guidebook supplement, on file at various libraries.

historical and cultural factors underlying the architectural tradition, viz., Scott T. Swank, Gabrielle M. Lanier, and Cynthia G. Falk (along pathways also explored by Herman, Chappell, Weaver, and Bergengren).[21]

The scholarship on early German American domestic vernacular architecture has identified several key diagnostic characteristics or aspects of the tradition during the colonial period (up to circa 1775):

- incorporation of heating systems based on iron or tile jamb stoves, which prior to 1760 necessitated the employment of central chimney arrangements in designing house plans, and were used in many buildings at least up to circa 1775;
- a tendency to build heavily, in terms of the strength and mass of timber framing and stone masonry;
- open expression of construction elements, e.g., summer beams and floor joists, frequently with decorative embellishment;
- use of picturesque decorative techniques from German-speaking Europe, employed in woodwork, hardware, and paintwork, as well as datestones in German script;
- employment of a family of distinctive plan types derived from German precedents; and
- a general tendency to employ techniques and elements brought from the architectural heritage of the German-speaking areas of Europe, e.g., the clay roofing tile and the double-beveled wooden roof shingle, expressing a sense of architectural conservatism and conferring a visual feeling of "medievalism" (at least, considered "medieval" by some architectural scholars).

Scholars of this early American architectural tradition generally concur that a period of architectural fluorescence transpired during the period about 1740 to 1775, in which these characteristics were most elaborately and vibrantly expressed. By that era, the German American settlement landscape had attained a stage of development and prosperity that was adequately advanced to support construction of fairly substantial dwellings for the better-off segment of the community. On the other hand, immigration by German-speaking people including building artisans continued as an ongoing process and the German American people, to varying degrees, actively maintained connections with the homeland, so that techniques of construction and decoration were remembered, desired, and maintained. During the mid-eighteenth century, German American merchants, such as Caspar Wistar of Philadelphia, imported quantities of goods manufactured in German-speaking Europe (despite the British Crown's ineffectual prohibitions on such trade), enabling people to further maintain the sense of connectedness to their European heritage by means of material culture.[22]

Architectural historians have found that around the twilight years of the colonial era, German Americans began a gradual move away from their distinctive methods of construction and house plan, participating with non-German inhabitants in the development of architectural forms and methods defined more by geographical region than by European cultural background. For instance, in the late eighteenth century both Anglo- and German American people in Pennsylvania began building vernacular house types derived from the Georgian Palladian movement incorporating stair passages with open staircases. In these dwellings they could employ so-called "pipe" or "flue" (six- and ten-plate) stoves that were fitted to vent into end chimneys. Henceforward a house would not necessarily be identifiable on the exterior as to the cultural background of the inhabitants within, as had generally been the case prior to this development. Not that the display of German cultural identity

[21] Scott T. Swank, "The Architectural Landscape" and "Proxemic Patterns" in *Arts of the Pennsylvania Germans*, ed. Swank (1983), 20-60; Gabrielle M. Lanier, *The Delaware Valley in the Early Republic: Architecture, Landscape, and Regional Identity* in series Creating the North American Landscape (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005); Cynthia G. Falk, *Architecture and Artifacts of the Pennsylvania Germans: Constructing Identity in Early America* (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2008, co-published as Pennsylvania German Society Publications Vol. 42); Falk, "Of Dwelling Houses, Painted Chests, and Stove Plates: What Material Culture Tells Us About the Palatines in Early New York," in *A Peculiar Mixture,* ed. Stievermann and Scheidling (2013), 85-116.

[22] Beiler, *Immigrant and Entrepreneur* (2008), 135-138, 144-147.

in domestic architecture became extinct during the early nineteenth century; rather, it continued to be expressed in colorful paintwork techniques and sometimes in the use of flamboyant woodwork motifs.

The surviving picturesque and distinctive German American domestic vernacular architecture from the mid-eighteenth century presents dramatic physical testimony to the scale and importance of German American immigration and settlement and the role that German Americans played in early America's cultural, social, and economic development during the colonial period. As of 2015, two German American properties, both located within Pennsylvania, have been registered as individual National Historic Landmarks citing NHL significance under Criterion 4 for architecture. The two NHL resources are the Henry Antes House in Upper Frederick Township, Montgomery County, designated in April 1992; and the Alexander Schaeffer House in Schaefferstown, Heidelberg Township, Lebanon County, designated in July 2011. The Henry Antes House was found eligible under Criteria 2 (Significant Person) and 4 (Architecture), with the associated themes of Intellectual and Religious Affairs, Economic Affairs, and Colonial Architecture. Henry Antes (1701-1755) was a regionally prominent church leader and settlement developer. The Alexander Schaeffer House was listed under Criterion 4 (Architecture), with the associated theme of the Expression of Cultural Values, subtheme Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urban Design.

The Keim Homestead, in a highly intact state of preservation and incorporating many architectural elements expressive of the colonial-period German American architectural tradition, represents a nationally significant specimen of the tradition comparable to the other properties already registered as National Historic Landmarks. The Keim House exemplifies the *Flurküchenhaus* (entry-kitchen) plan type. This plan was so prevalent a choice among rural German American inhabitants constructing substantial dwellings (i.e., of more than one room in plan) during the circa 1740 to 1775 period of fluorescence that it can virtually be considered emblematic of German American domestic vernacular architecture in that era. There were other plan types built in the tradition, evidently in much lesser numbers (based on known examples), but the *Flurküchenhaus* was the dominant choice for multi-room plan in the region extending from the Delaware Valley to the lower Shenandoah Valley where most German Americans lived.[23] This plan incorporated one or two jamb stoves attached to an off-center or infrequently a directly central chimney stack, an enclosed winder staircase, and a basement cellar with insulated ceiling typically located beneath the portion of the house situated at the opposite end from the *Küche.* The basement might have a level ceiling or be insulated via a vaulted arch structure. (A few larger-scale examples, such as the Kauffman House of Oley Township, Pennsylvania, contained a basement cellar extending beneath the entire house.)

A three-room plan was fairly standard: *Küche* (kitchen) located at one end of the house and extending for the full depth of the building, *Stube* (stove room), a squarish-shaped room used for general living purposes including work and meals, and *Kammer* (chamber), usually used as a bedroom and situated behind the *Stube* and with its depth commonly half that of the *Stube.* In examples of two full stories, the floor plan usually repeated that of the first floor, as in the Keim House, but occasionally was arranged on a divergent room pattern. The more common story-and-a-half examples, which appear to have been predominant historically as less expensive to construct but have survived to the present in fewer numbers, usually had the loft organized in a single open space. The salient diagnostic trait of the *Flurküchenhaus* type was the presence of the jamb stove arrangement necessitating the central chimney. There were plan variants of two rooms (eliminating the *Kammer*) and four rooms (with a small pantry room partitioned off to the rear of the *Küche*). The two-room version was evidently by far the more commonly built expression of the type in New York province.[24] The

[23] The *Flurküchenhaus* apparently was less prevalent as the choice of German American people in that portion of the German American region oriented toward the city of New York as its metropolitan center, comprising portions of the Hudson Valley in New York and the Raritan Valley in north-central New Jersey. A bank house plan was evidently the predominant choice in these areas of the northern region.

[24] Falk, "Houses, Chests, and Stove Plates", 94-96.

apparent cultural power or appeal of the basic three-*Flurküchenhaus* type among mid-eighteenth-century German Americans is shown, however, by the fact that this same three-room plan was the pattern for construction of dwellings of widely varying scale, from the log-built, story-and-a-half Bertolet-Herbein House of Oley, measuring approximately 36 feet by 24 feet (864 square feet for the first floor), to the grand two-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed original section of the stone Müller House at Millbach in Lebanon County, as first built, measuring about 48 feet by 40 feet (1,920 square feet for the first floor). German American people desiring to construct large comfortable dwellings did make use of alternative plans, some of them derived from Palladian architectural principles and incorporating stair passages with open stairways. But apparently in at least as many cases as not, these better-off homestead proprietors simply built larger-scale *Flurküchenhaus* examples. For most of these homeowners, spending more money bought larger rooms with superior construction and more elaborate exterior and interior detail, it did not bring a larger number of rooms, passages, or concomitant factors such as privacy and room specialization.

It is interesting to note that the specific development of the *Flurküchenhaus* type seems to have been an American colonial as opposed to a German phenomenon. William Woys Weaver and Charles Bergengren, after considering the architectural precedents in German-speaking Europe, have each described how the *Flurküchenhaus* incorporated elements derived from the European vernacular in a package that was notably unlike anything built in the old country. Bergengren further remarked on the thoroughness of the departure from one aspect of the European tradition expressed in the very early adoption of the English-form closed or jambed fireplace by German Americans living in the region from the Delaware Valley southward. Although in Germany the jambed fireplace was known and sometimes employed in progressive Renaissance or Palladian-influenced mansions built for a few people at the upper end of the economic spectrum, it remained the prevalent technique to employ the jambless or open-sided hearth in which an overhead smoke hood channeled smoke into the chimney. The jambless hearth evidently remained a fairly common choice for fireplace design among German-speaking colonists building houses in New York, where Dutch settlers generally continued to employ the jambless form of the fireplace. The *Flurküchenhaus* type represented an architectural manifestation of the process in which German Americans developed their own colonial form of material cultural expression.[25]

As baronial in size and decorative splendor as were such top-shelf examples of the *Flurküchenhaus* as the Müller House (erected 1752) with its elaborate woodwork and the Hehn-Kershner House (1755, lost to neglect circa 1960) in the Tulpehocken Settlement region of Berks County, boasting ornate plaster ceiling embellishment,[26] it should be noted that the Keim Homestead represented a dwelling situated well up the socio-economic scale for date and place in terms of size, construction, and decoration. Another noteworthy aspect of Keim is the functional relationship binding the two significant buildings, Keim House and Ancillary, built concurrently, as integral elements in a unitary domestic arrangement. Housing the homestead proprietor's artisanal workshop, springhouse/dairy space, wash house space, and outkitchen, the Ancillary Building nearly completed this homestead's necessary facilities for the day-to-day business of craftwork (a primary economic activity on this property), food processing and storage, and laundering. In this regard the Ancillary was truly an extension of the Keim House, where in the mode that was fairly standard in substantial German American dwellings, several spaces in the dwelling contributed to these essential functions, viz., the main kitchen, the attic

[25] Weaver, "Pennsylvania German House", Bergengren, "Pennsylvania German House Forms", Falk, "Houses, Chests, and Stove Plates", 95, 108-109. The Pennsylvania long rifle and the *Taufschein* (decorative certificate of birth and baptism) being non-architectural examples of material cultural forms that were developed in America form European antecedents.

[26] Elements from these two houses form the centerpieces for the on-display Pennsylvania German collections at the Philadelphia Museum of Art (Müller House) and the Winterthur Museum (Hehn-Kershner House). The Hehn-Kershner House is depicted and discussed in Swank, "Henry Francis du Pont & Pennsylvania German Folk Art," in *Arts of the Pennsylvania Germans,* 95-98, and in Cary Carson, "The Consumer Revolution in Colonial America: Why Demand?" in *Of Consuming Interests: The Style of Life in the Eighteenth Century,* ed. Carson, Ronald Hoffman, and Peter J. Albert (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1994), 667-669.

(for grain storage), the insulated cellar, and the *Stube*, a room for general living where much of the lighter inside work took place. Rounding out this equation was originally the bakehouse-root cellar building, standing just east of the Keim House, consisting of a sheltered bakeoven structure over a vaulted-arch cellar room, but unfortunately the bakehouse upper story was destroyed sometime in the early twentieth century. Like the then developing *Sweitzer* bank barn, which would come to full fruition on many of the same homesteads in the 1780s and afterward, the domestic complex on a prosperous German American homestead of the mid-eighteenth century formed an inclusive and systematic architectural entity, designed with spaces for a multitude of specific tasks or functions to take place.

The Keim Homestead presents a rich array of original architectural elements and details from the German American vernacular architectural tradition of the mid-eighteenth century, including:

- the intact *Flurküchenhaus* plan for layout of the rooms (Keim House)
- off-center chimneys (both buildings)
- evidence of jamb stoves via corbeling for support, and arched stove-feeding apertures in the hearth walls (both buildings)
- evidence of plaster cove cornice (Keim House)
- brick segmental relieving arches over openings (both buildings)
- balcony entry (Keim House)
- intact pent roof fabric (Keim House)
- enclosed winder staircase (Keim House)
- ladder stairway to attic (Ancillary Building)
- *stehender Stuhl* (Queen post and purlin) roof frame (both buildings)
- exposed summer beams and joists finished with chamfers (both buildings)
- insulated ceilings for cellar compartments (intact in Ancillary Building, evidence in Keim House)
- partitions incorporating studs, interwoven palings, and plaster (Keim House)
- decorative woodwork of vernacular German character (Keim House), including kitchen mantel shelf, cornices on partition walls, balcony door, staircase wall paneling, and hanging shelf in cellar
- ornamental ironwork (Keim House), including door lock and latch, strap hinges, and fireplace crane with finial knob
- spring channel in basement (Ancillary Building)

Comparable Examples

A number of examples of *Flurküchenhaus* dwellings survive, comparable in terms of integrity to the Keim Homestead. The Hans Herr House in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, with an attributed date of 1719, is thought likely to be the earliest surviving specimen. It is a one-and-a-half-story example of the four-room plan variant under a particularly steep roof.[27] The house was remodeled in the late eighteenth century, and again in the twentieth century before it was heavily restored to what is believed to be its original appearance.

The date of the log-built story-and-a-half Bertolet-Herbein House is not known, but architectural character and the title history of the property suggest that it was erected in Oley Township at some date between 1720 and 1750. Having been moved from the path of quarry development to the Daniel Boone Homestead State Historic Site in neighboring Exeter Township, it has lost its excavated basement and thus lacks integrity of design. It remains an important study example of the type due to its log construction and relatively small scale, which make it more typical of most early rural German American dwellings than the other examples listed here.[28] It

[27] Falk, *Architecture and Artifacts,* 67-69. Also known as the Christian Herr House, it is a museum open to the public.

[28] Documented by HABS as PA,6-LIMKI.V,5 (i.e., Library of Congress collection call number). Discussed in Falk, 20-21, 34, 36.

must not be forgotten that throughout the colonial period most German American inhabitants shared with their fellow colonists a limited architectural environment: they lived in modest story-and-a-half houses, many of them but a single room in plan (with no stove) and probably most of log construction. Like the tall case clock and the fine riding mare, possessions considered emblematic of the successful farmer or artisan's having fully achieved the goal of economic competency, the *Flurküchenhaus* plan represented an architectural embodiment of the cultural ideal that was attained by a minority.[29]

The NHL-listed Henry Antes House in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is attributed to have been built in 1736, a comparatively early date in the area for a house of its size and two-story height, suggesting it may actually date a decade or so later. It is an impressive example boasting many intact elements, although its restoration required a nearly complete reconstruction of the off-center chimney stack with kitchen hearth, which had been taken out by earlier owners.[30]

The two-story Gerick House in Exeter Township, Berks County, built in 1741, is important as one of a relative handful of documented specimens from what was seemingly the first generation of widespread full-fledged examples of the type, i.e., built before about 1750. Quite a large house for its time (about 42 feet by 30 feet in plan), it has perhaps the only intact half-hipped or clipped-gable roof, although this very Germanic roof form may have been a fairly common one among the first-generation specimens. Extensively renovated in the 1920s, it still retains such early features as sparse fenestration, particularly wide, arching window openings, an intact *fachwerk* (half-timber) partition wall between *Stube* and *Kammer*, and sawn-off outlooker timbers that had evidently supported a balcony.[31]

The story-and-a-half Heinrich Zeller House, constructed in Lebanon County in 1744, is another exceptional first-generation survivor, presenting much of the "medieval" feeling seen at the Gerick House, albeit on a somewhat smaller scale with a three-room plan. Both houses have gently battered walls, which contribute to this antique ambience. Its carved stone front entry architrave is an especially important specimen of the decorative aspect of early German American vernacular.[32]

The Hager House in Hagerstown, Maryland, is a two-story example built over a pair of springs. It is attributed as built ca. 1740, but its form and size suggest that this dwelling is another actually built a decade or so later.[33]

The Müller House at Millbach in Lebanon County, built in 1752, is of exceptional importance even though a substantial number of interior elements have been removed to the Philadelphia Museum of Art. With its lofty gambrel roof and multiple molded cornices, brick segmental arches and sandstone quoinwork, the house's exterior architecture is representative of the early German American vernacular tradition at its most fully developed. It does retain important interior elements, such as *fachwerk* partition on the second floor.[34]

The log-built two-story dwelling known as Fort Egypt was built by Jacob Strickler circa 1758 in Page County in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Although the roof profile has been dramatically altered at some date, being

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[29] Swank, "Architectural Landscape," 23-25.

[30] Documented by HABS as PA,46-UFRED.V,1. Listed as NHL with National Register No. 75001657 and open as a museum administered by Goschenhoppin Historians, Inc.

[31] Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage,* 72.

[32] Documented by HABS with photographs as PA,38-NEWM.V,1 and listed in the National Register. Also known as "Fort Zeller". Discussed in Falk, 69-73.

[33] Documented by HABS with photographs as MD,22-HAGTO,2 and listed in the National Register. This house, which is open to the public, was restored in circa 1953 but the National Register nomination does not provide good documentation on the nature of the restoration work done.

[34] Documented by HABS as PA,38-MILB,1. Discussed in Falk, 69-77. Without the interior intact, original room layout remains open to speculation.

made less steep than formerly, the house retains a number of important elements including a vaulted cellar, board partitions, and a small second-floor hearth for stove service.[35]

The original section of the NHL-listed Alexander Schaeffer House at Schaefferstown in Lebanon County, built in 1758, is a well-preserved example featuring impressive interior decorative paintwork and original hardware as well as intact cellar insulation.[36] This house was designated in large part due to its intact cellar illustrating the manufacture and distillation of spirits as part of the Weinbauer culture.

The Kaufman House in Oley, Berks County, constructed in the late 1750s, is a large and exceptionally intact specimen, probably one of the most important surviving examples of the type as of 2015 for its existing state of preservation. The house presents a fine example of the *liegender Stuhl* (leaning seat) roof truss frame, which was actually the predominant form of roof structure seen in larger examples of the type (as opposed to the *stehender Stuhl* form seen in the Keim buildings and the Zeller House). It also contains original paint finishes and other fine decorative work and both vaulted and level-ceiled cellar compartments.[37]

The Hartmannsdorf House, constructed circa 1760 in the Schoharie Valley of central New York, is a frame, story-and-a-half example of the compact two-room variant with the chimney sited directly central over a jambless hearth, and is important as a rare surviving *Flurküchenhaus* in upstate New York. It is thought that very few pre-Revolutionary houses survive in the area to the west of the Hudson Valley in general, due to destructive raiding that took place in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.[38]

As noted above, architectural historians have identified a number of alternative plans employed by well-off German Americans for the construction of substantial dwellings during the late-colonial period of fluorescence for the early vernacular tradition.[39] Although its use was generally confined to families near the top end of the socio-economic spectrum, such as the more successful among ironmasters, merchants, millers, and estate-scale landowners, the most prevalent type among surviving examples is that of the *Durchgangigen* (through passage) plan. This house type features double-pile depth, a center or off-center stair passage accommodating an open staircase, and a jamb stove-kitchen hearth arrangement placed at one end of the building (*Stube* in one front corner, *Küche* in corresponding rear corner). Sharing the element of the stair passage with the Palladian-derived Anglo-American tradition commonly referred to in America as "Georgian," as well as a general emphasis on bilateral symmetry, the *Durchgangigen* is the embodiment in America of a distinctly German Palladian or Renaissance movement that apparently served for a time as an architectural focus for the upward aspirations of successful German American colonists. Such houses generally present a similar array of impressive surviving construction and decorative elements to those seen in the most substantial *Flurküchenhaus* specimens. A number of these houses were built with a front balcony, a common feature of the manor house in the German-speaking states of Europe and apparently one held to evoke qualities of high status and refinement.

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[35] Documented by HABS as VA,70-LURA.V,2 and listed in the National Register No. 79003064. Discussed in Chappell, "Rhenish Houses," in *Common Places,* 43-44.

[36] Listed as NHL with National Register No. 11000630.

[37] Photographed for HABS in 1958 as PA-6 Oley

[38] The house was recorded with photographs by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS NY-4950) and is listed in the National Register.

[39] Other plan types encountered less commonly than the *Durchganigen* and the bank house include the *Kreuze* plan, a four-room plan similar to the *Flurküchenhaus* but with an anteroom in front of the *Küche,* conferring a somewhat more closed, formal feeling to the domicile, as seen in the Werner House in Lititz, Lancaster County, built in the mid-1700s; a so-far unnamed five-room rectangular plan with off-center chimney, jamb stove, and an end chimney in which a traditional *Küche* is flanked by pairs of rooms, found at the Pott House in the Oley Valley, built 1755, and the Viehman House in Lebanon County, 1762; and the half-hallway plan, a relative of the *Durchgangigen* in which an off-center passage extends just halfway into the depth of the house and the staircase is accessed in a rear kitchen, shown in the Eberly House in Schaefferstown, built in about the mid-1700s.

Keim Homestead Ancillary Building

The architectural-historical significance of the Keim Homestead is enhanced by the highly intact state of preservation and the very early date of the Ancillary Building. This is probably the earliest fairly reliable date known for a structure built for this purpose, as opposed to cases, such as that at the Abraham Bertolet Homestead in Oley, where a compact one-room-plan dwelling constructed circa 1736 was converted in use to an ancillary building following the erection of a larger main house in about the late 1740s. As indicated in the discussion above pertaining to the relationship of the two significant buildings at Keim, as evidently designed and constructed *en suite* and representing two elements in an integrated domestic architectural arrangement, on many substantial German American Homesteads during the latter half of the eighteenth century, the ancillary building was the second structure that in effect completed "the house." The ancillary was most often sited against a relatively tall embankment to enable access at grade into two vertically segregated floor levels, as in the Keim example. Alternatively, a flight of exterior steps was built climbing to the upper level. An interior stairway was very rarely present, and if in place today, usually represents an alteration to the building.

Derived from architectural precedents on homesteads in German-speaking regions of Europe, the German American ancillary building combined the functions of artisanal workshop space, the *Stöckli* (dower house), i.e., cottage-like retirement quarters for the elderly former homestead proprietors, and springhouse, cellar, and other homestead domestic work spaces that accommodated the rougher tasks necessary for day-to-day living, such as laundering. Occasional examples, such as the Lotz House in the Oley Valley of Berks County erected in 1762, were evidently built to provide the main living quarters of the homestead's active proprietor couple on the first or upper floor, combining with an apparently older, more rudimentary separate dwelling (no longer standing today) to complete an overall family residential arrangement. More frequently, the upper floor living quarters were designed as the retirement dwelling for the aging former homestead proprietors, with deeds or wills often explicitly referring to this function. Residential ancillaries commonly contain refined decorative wood- and ironwork in the living quarters; the Lotz House and the ancillary at the Kauffman Homestead (circa 1790) in Oley are examples of this aspect of the type.[40]

As a general statement, additional research in existing historic field survey records for the relevant counties from New York to Virginia is necessary to chart the geographic distribution, chronological evolution, and overall characteristics of the ancillary building form. Impressionistic experience indicates that they were built fairly commonly at least in Berks County and some adjacent regions such as the Goshenhoppen Settlement area of upper Montgomery and lower Lehigh counties and the portion of the Tulpehocken Settlement extending into Lebanon County. Also based on impressionistic evidence is the surmise that ancillary construction declined over the 1810s to 1830s as both retirement quarters for aging farmers and craft business workshops shifted away from dispersed Homesteads and into the Mid-Atlantic region's emerging villages and small towns.

The workshop variant of the ancillary, such as that containing a turner's workshop at the Keim Homestead, represents a subtype that is less commonly encountered than the retirement quarters form, at least among buildings that have survived to the present (or until recent years). The Pott Ancillary located on a neighboring homestead to the Keim Homestead, built circa 1740 and lost to neglect in the 1960s but documented by Robert Bucher in 1959, was a log-built structure housing a joiner's workshop that incorporated a wood-drying kiln chamber built against the off-center chimney. Unlike that at Keim, there was no jamb stove in the Pott example, although the Pott Ancillary resembled Keim in having a spring channel and a walk-in hearth in the basement, the hearth fire providing the heat for the lumber kiln in similar fashion as at Keim.[41]

[40] Philip E. Pendleton, "Domestic Outbuildings," in *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans*, ed. McMurry and Van Dolsen (2011), 85-93.

[41] Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage*, 92.

In 1986, Raymond Brunner identified and surveyed the workshop ancillary constructed circa 1790 on the homestead of organ builders the brothers John and Andrew Krauss, who were among America's most prominent artisans in their craft in that early era. This embanked one-story stone building measured about 26 feet by 22 feet and was thus quite close in dimension to the Keim Ancillary (28 feet by 21 feet). Listed on the 1798 Federal Direct Tax return as a "joiner's shop," Brunner noted the Krauss Ancillary as featuring a single end chimney, a basement hearth, a 20-by-19-foot workshop room on the first or upper floor, comparatively large windows for the workshop, tool racks on the walls, and racks for wood suspended from the ceiling near the chimney, representing features similar to those associated with the Keim workshop. This example dates after the jamb stove era and thus an end chimney on the building would suffice. The Krauss family moved the organ-building business to a nearby village in 1840; Brunner remarked that it appeared the workshop had not been employed for any other purpose since 1840 and that the building seemed "to be almost completely as it was when the Krausses worked there," and thus apparently in a state of preservation similar to the Keim Ancillary. The situation of this building as of 2015 is not presently known, however.[42]

The importance of the Keim Ancillary extends beyond its general architectural character as an early and exceptional specimen of the building type. It also encompasses the special nature of the workshop room as a remarkably intact example of an American eighteenth-century woodworking artisan's shop. Although the spring pole lathe was removed long ago, the room contains all the evidence indicating the working arrangement of the lathe apparatus, including wooden fixtures for the equipment on the ceiling, racks for tools, lumber, and finished products, the wood-drying kiln chamber within the chimney stack, and even the distinct imprint made on the floorboards by the lathe treadle. J. Ritchie Garrison of the University of Delaware and the Winterthur Museum, a leading authority on the history of crafts in America, asserted in 2012 that the only known equivalent to the Keim Ancillary as an intact woodworker's shop is the recently discovered joinery shop of house carpenter Luther Sampson in Duxbury, Massachusetts, built circa 1789.[43]

Conclusion

The Keim Homestead is an exceptionally significant example of the influence of vernacular architectural traditions from German-speaking Europe on the architectural landscape of America during the mid-eighteenth century, and thus stands as a three-dimensional illustration of the important role played in the social, cultural, and economic life of that period by the hundreds of thousands of German American colonists living in the region from New York to Georgia. Together the Keim House and the Ancillary Building present numerous elements evoking all of the key characteristics that architectural historians have identified as aspects of the early German American domestic architectural tradition, including heating by jamb stove, the tendency to build heavily, the open expression of construction elements, the picturesque decorative techniques, the distinctive plan types, and the employment of construction techniques from the homeland. The property derives additional significance from the presence of the workshop room in the Ancillary, a uniquely early surviving woodworker's shop.

[42] Raymond J. Brunner, *That Ingenious Business: Pennsylvania German Organ Builders* (Pennsylvania German Society Publications Vol. 24, 1990), 131-133.

[43] Personal communication, J. Ritchie Garrison to Philip E. Pendleton, October 27, 2012; "18th-Century Woodworking Shop a Rare Find," *Boston Globe,* November 23, 2012; Garrison et al., "The Working Evidence of an Eighteenth-Century Housewright's Shop," conference paper delivered at Vernacular Architecture Forum meeting, Gaspé, Quebec, June 14, 2013. The conference paper made prominent reference to the Keim Ancillary as the only known equivalent example.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

__ Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_X_ Previously Listed in the National Register.
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
_X_ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # PA-1039
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
__ Other State Agency
__ Federal Agency
__ Local Government
__ University
__ Other (Specify Repository):

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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Boundary Justification: The boundary encompasses land that is historically associated in ownership with the NHL contributing resources. Characterized as open land (lawn and meadow) and woodland that has evidently maintained that appearance for many decades and possibly for centuries during its association with the NHL resources, this area provides an intact, historically sympathetic setting for the buildings.

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Oley, PA 19547

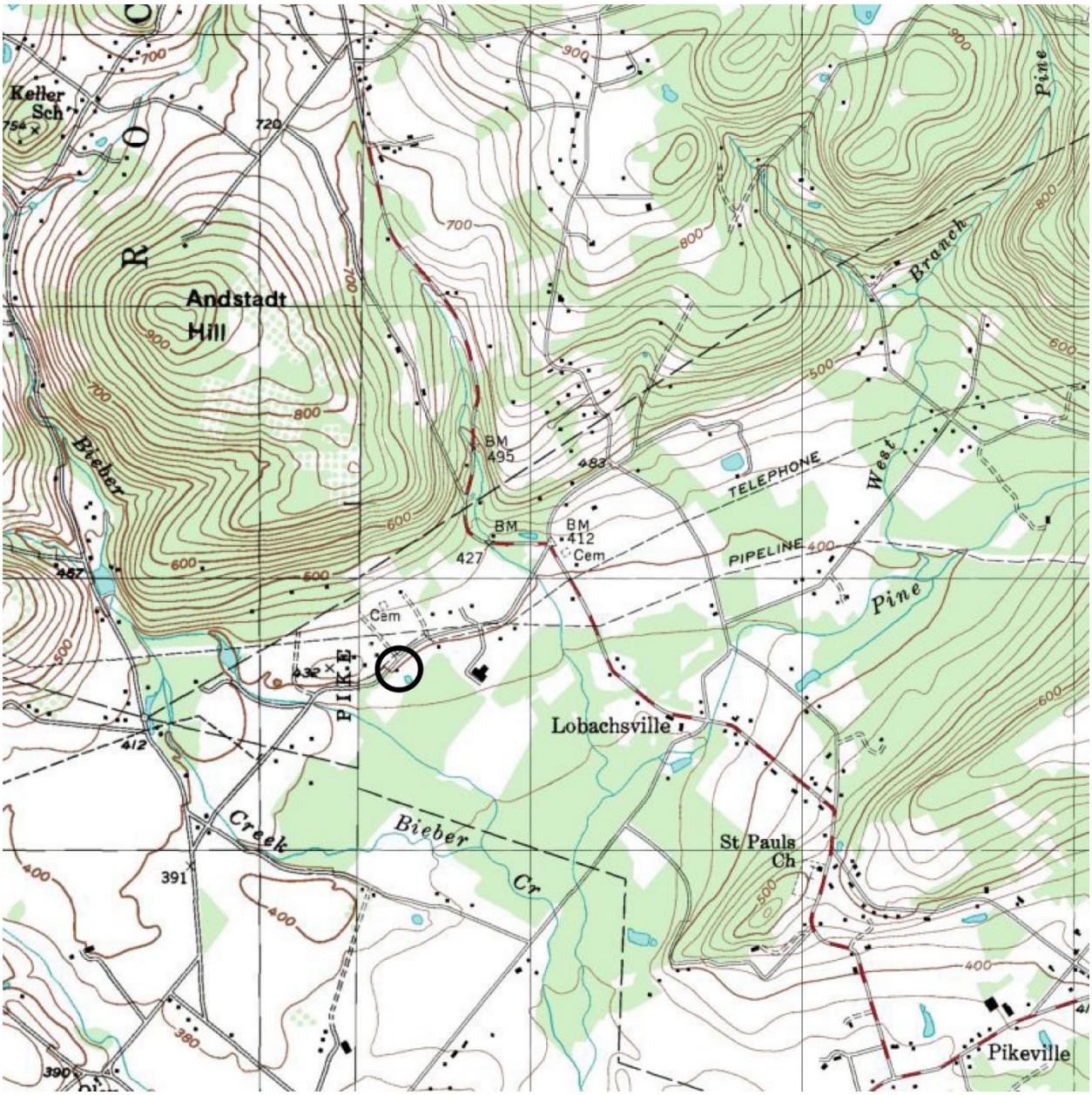
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Date: March 27, 2015

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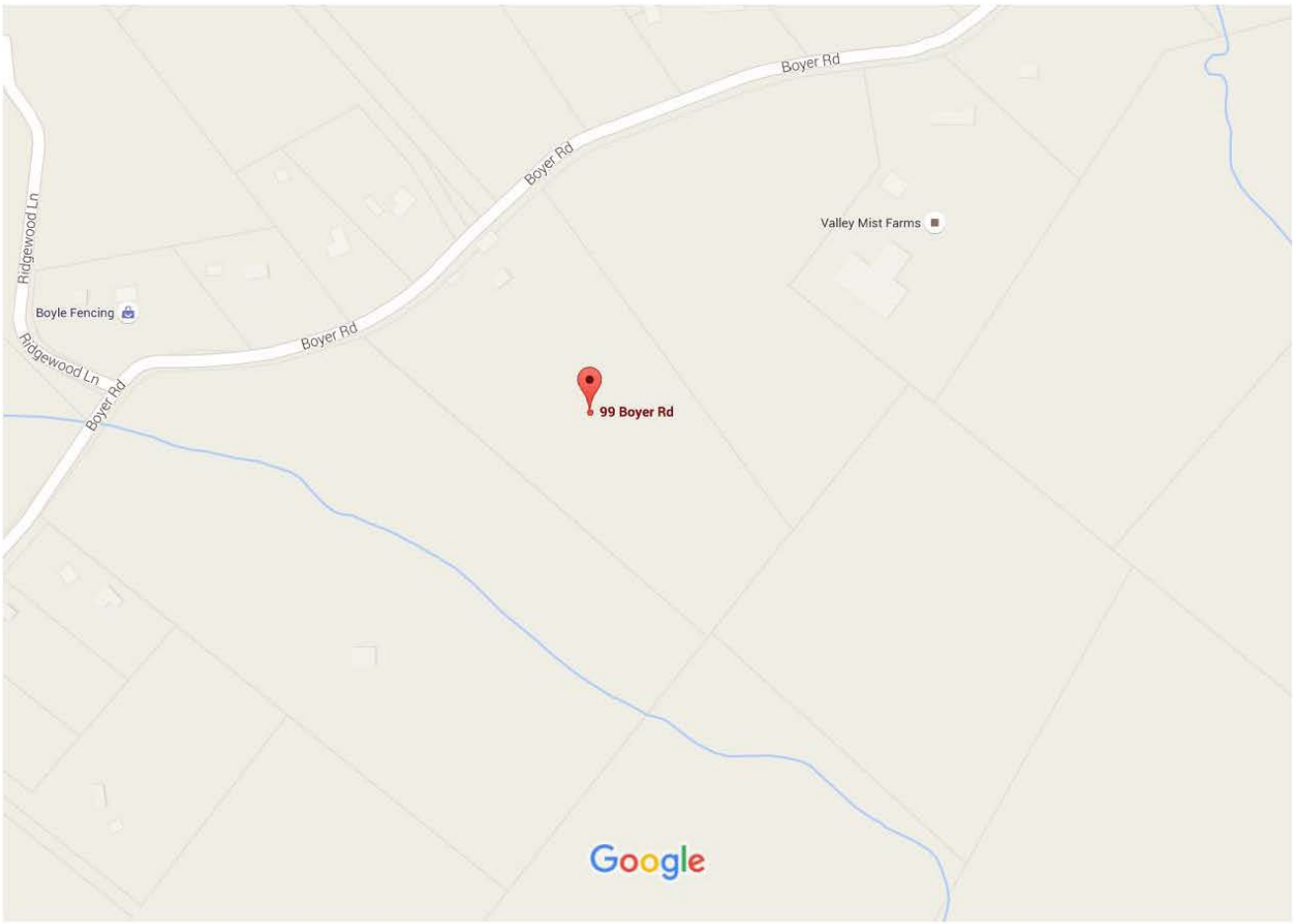


Location
USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle, *Manatawny, PA*

Google Maps

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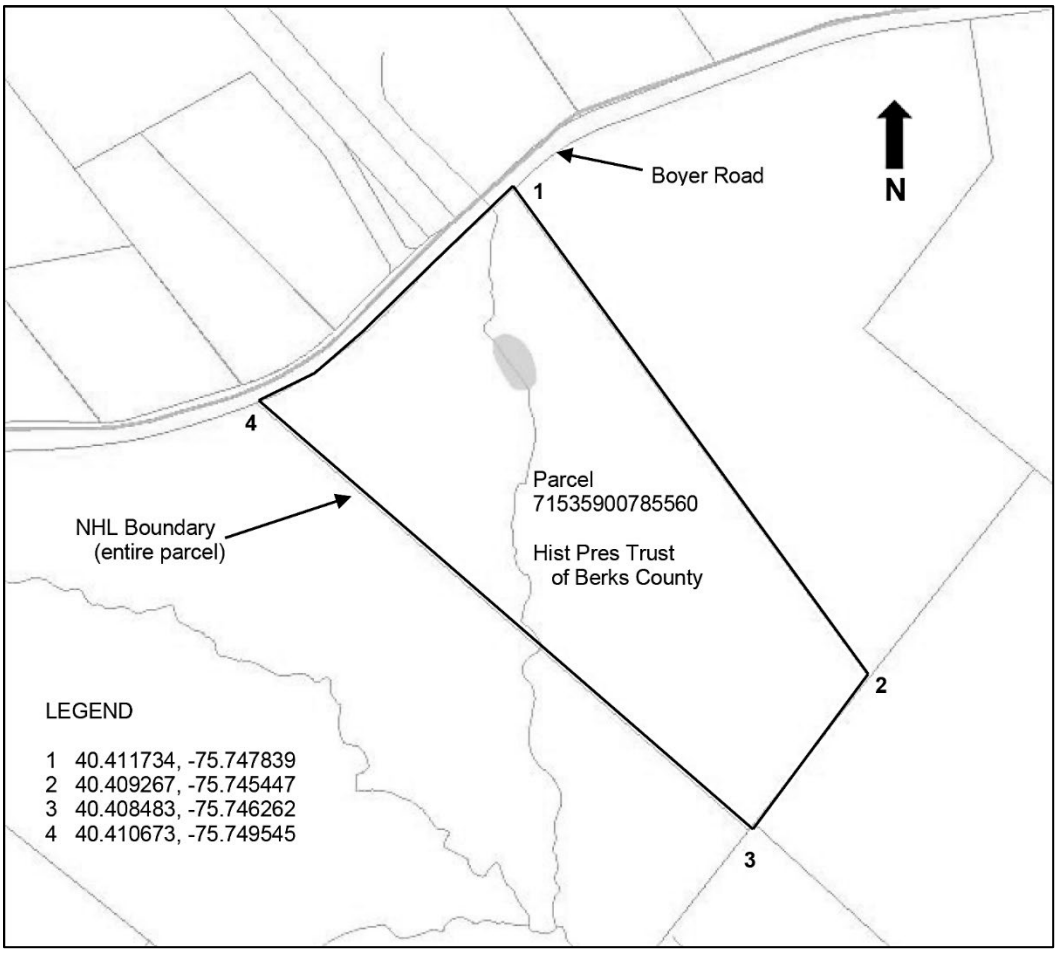


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Oley, PA 19547

Google Maps

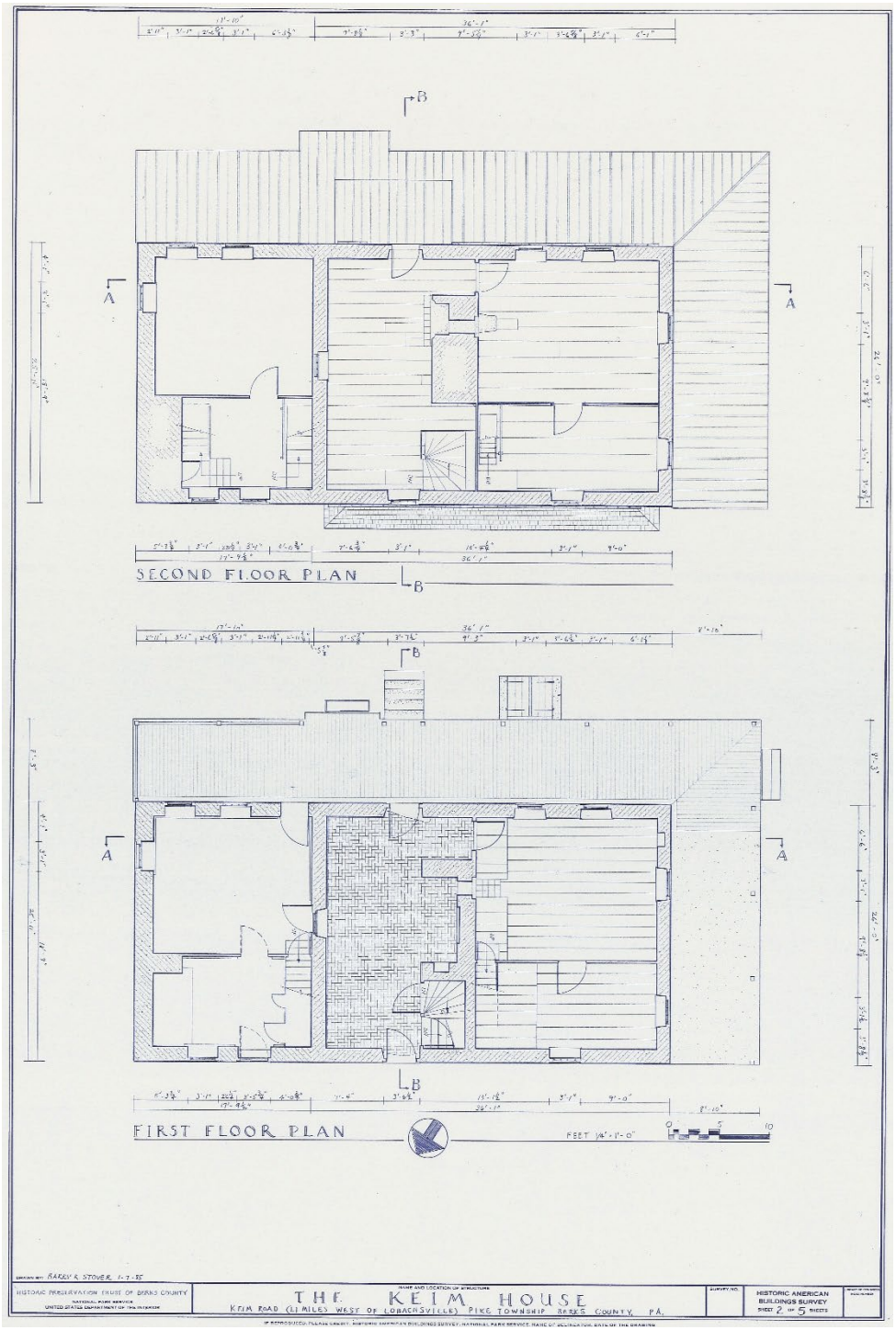
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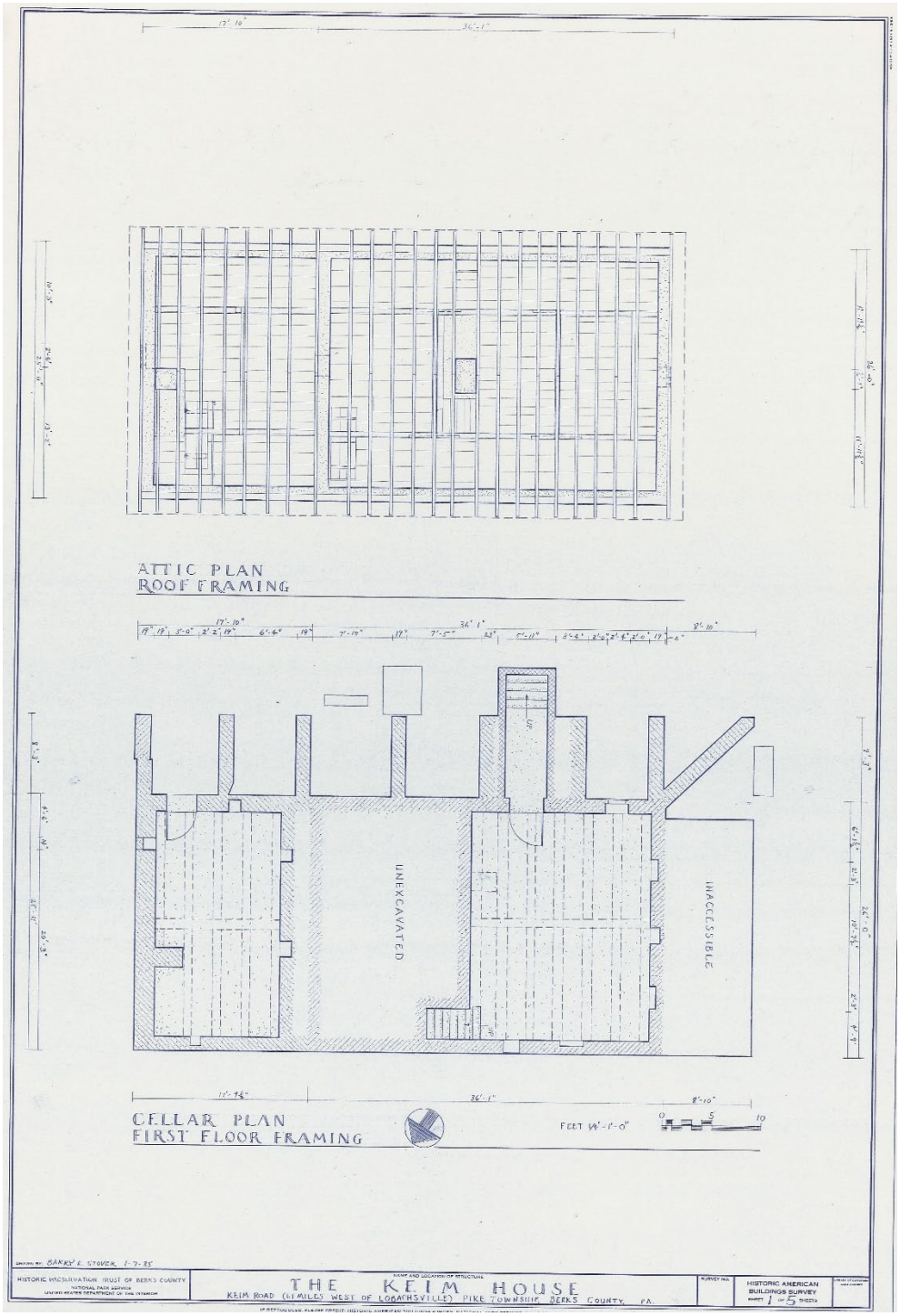
National Historic Landmark Boundary


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Boyer Rd
LEGEND
1. Mansion House Contributing
2. Ancillary Building Contributing
3. Root Cellar Non-contrib.
4. Auxiliary Barn Non-contrib.
5. Pig or Sheep Stable Non-contrib.

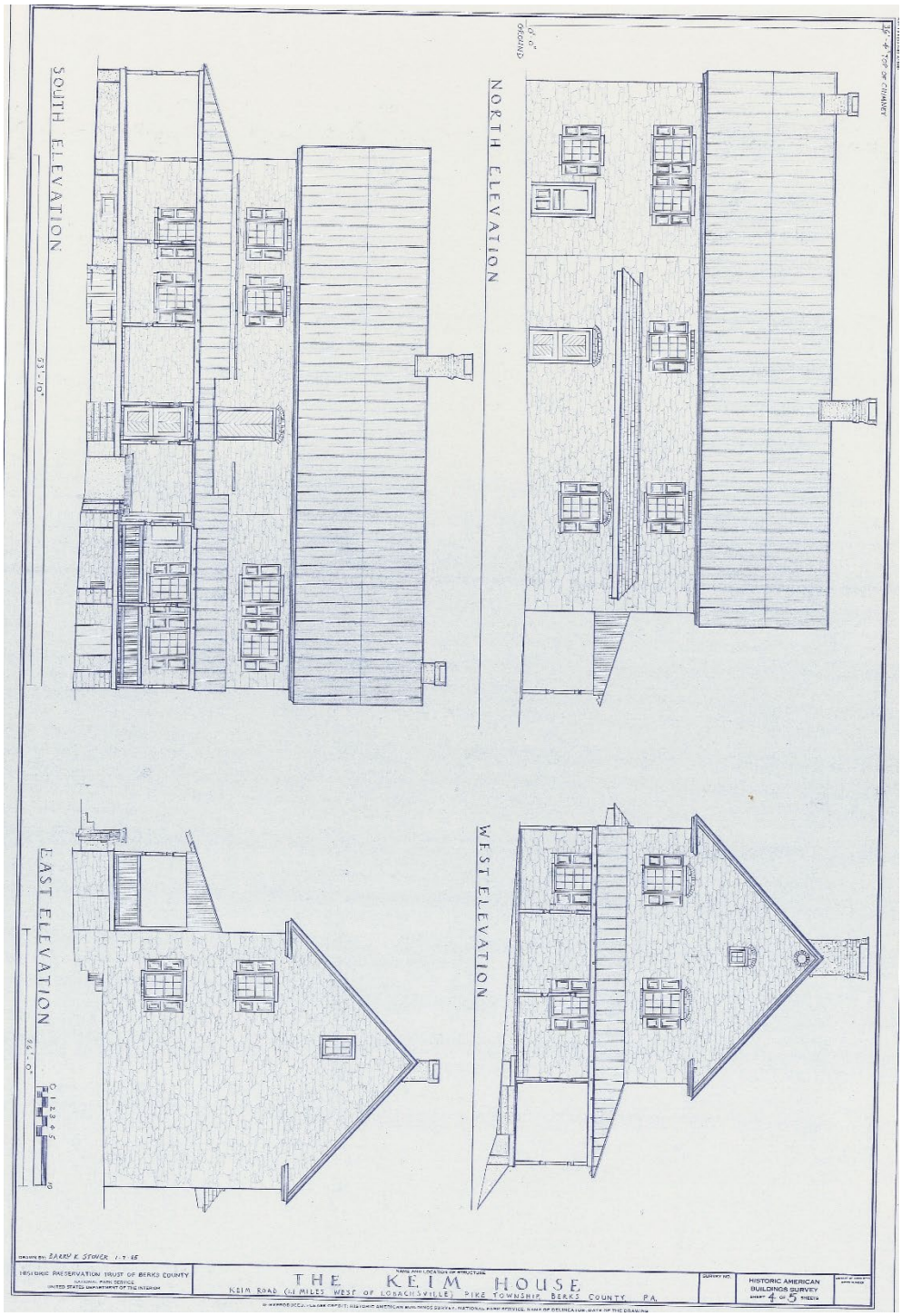
Site Plan



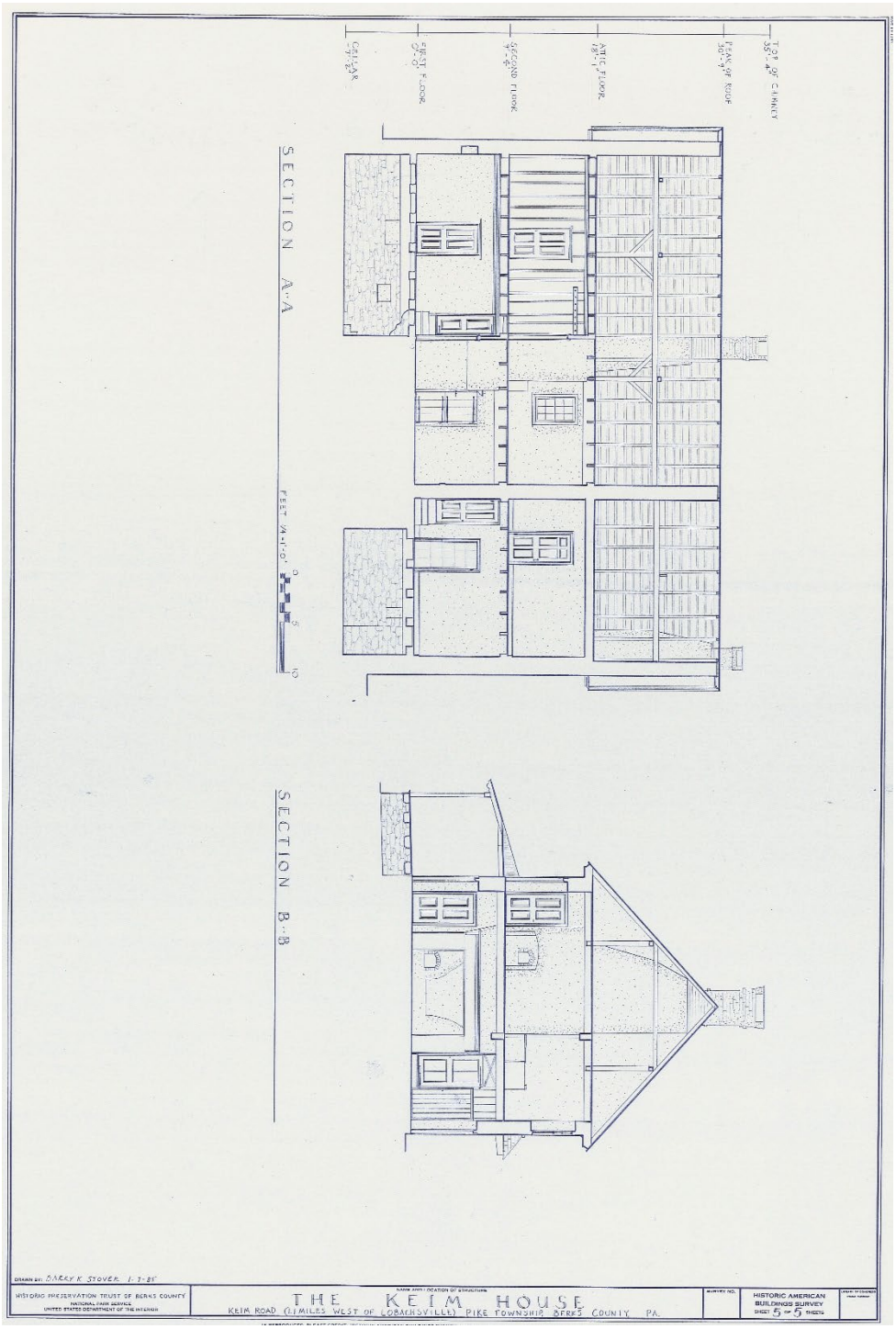
Keim House, First and Second Floor Plans
Barry K. Stover, 1985
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County
(Note: front porch subsequently removed)



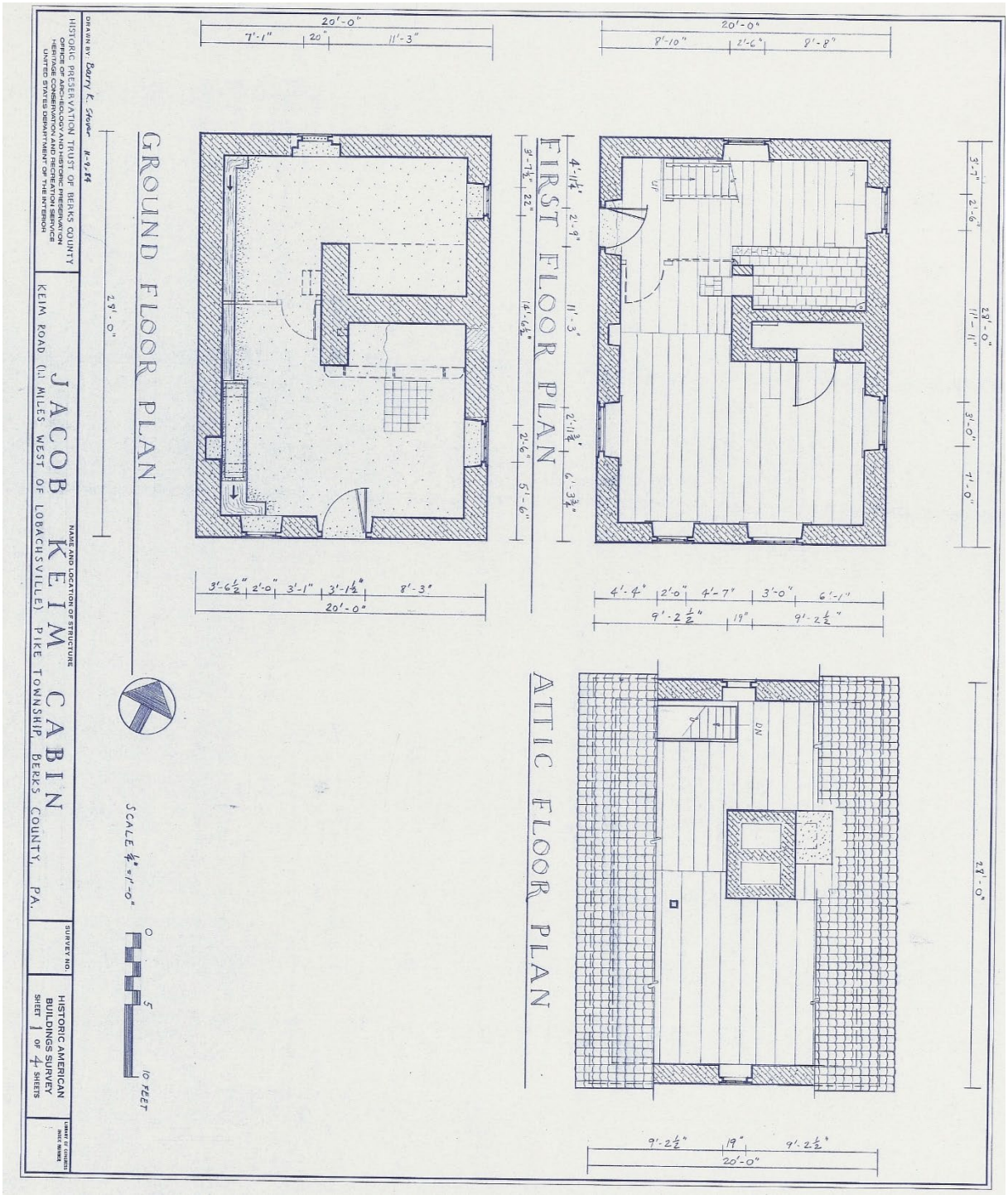
Keim House, Basement and Attic Plans
Barry K. Stover, 1985
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County
(Note: front porch subsequently removed)



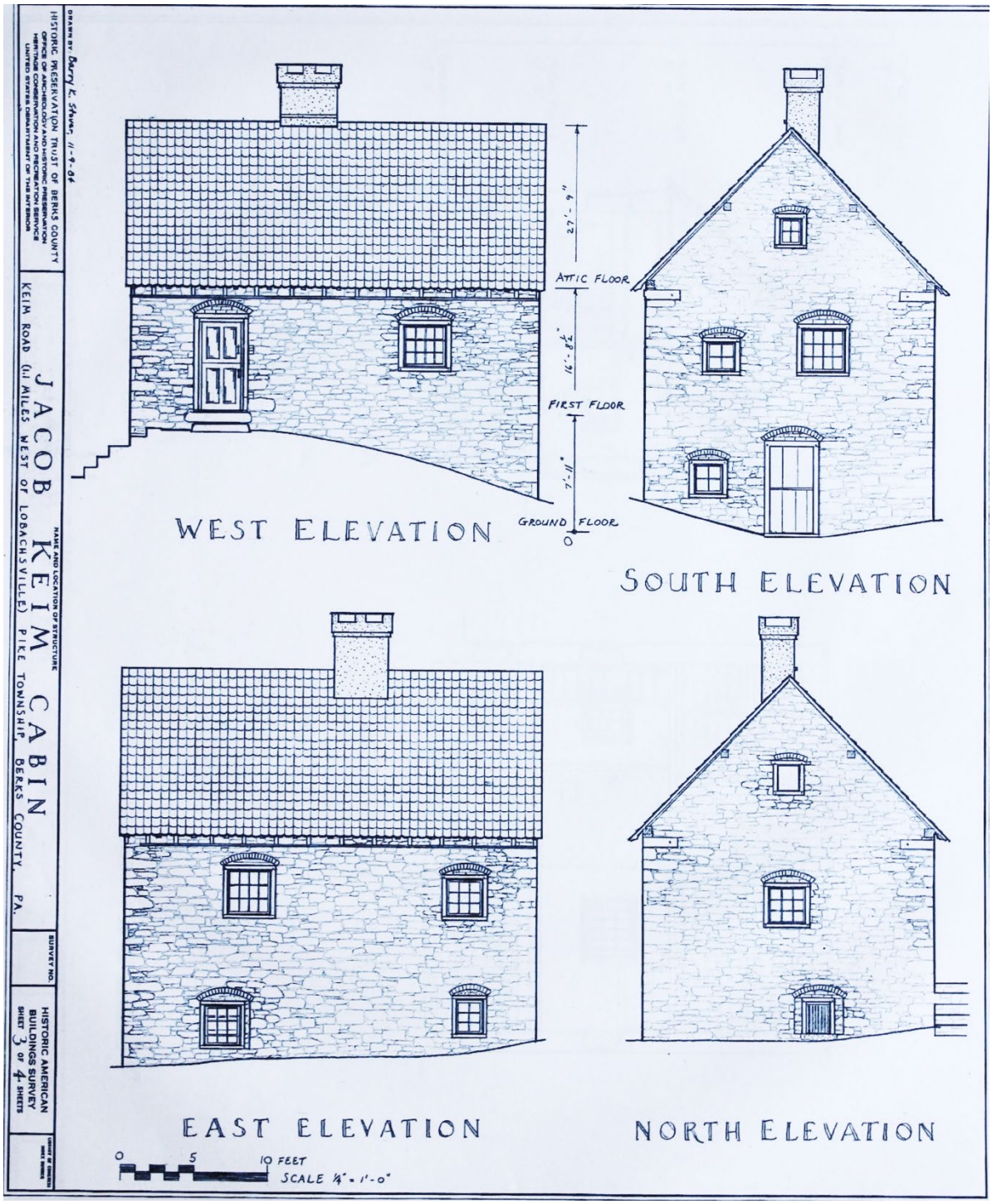
Keim House, Elevations
Barry K. Stover, 1985
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County
(Note: front porch subsequently removed)



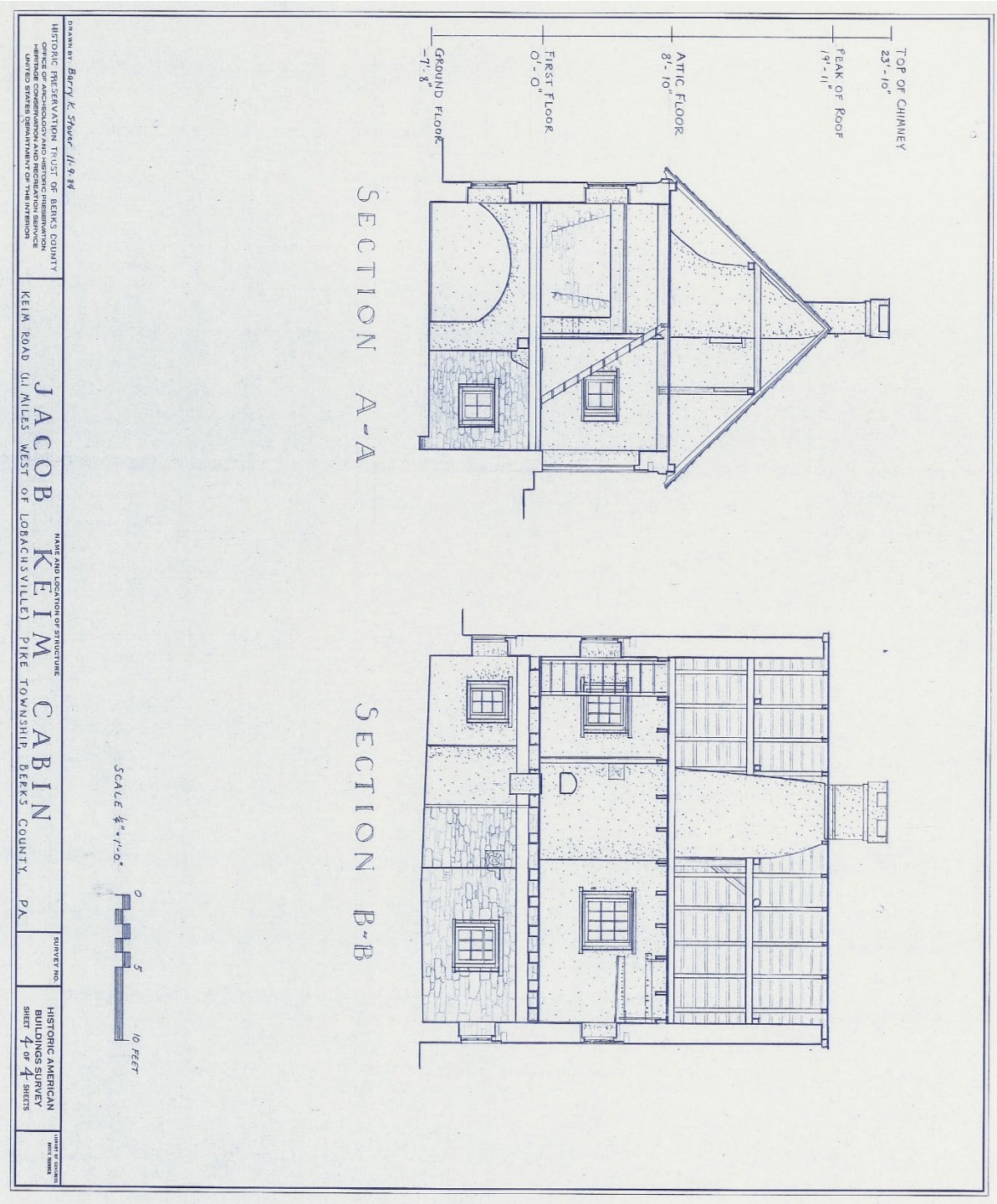
Keim House, Sections
Barry K. Stover, 1985
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County
(Note: front porch subsequently removed)



Ancillary Building, Plans
Barry K. Stover, 1984
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County



Ancillary Building, Elevations
Barry K. Stover, 1984
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County



Ancillary Building, Sections
Barry K. Stover, 1984
Courtesy Historic Preservation Trust of Berks County



Location, 1876
F.A. Davis, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Berks County*
Courtesy Philip E. Pendleton



Aerial Photograph, 1946
US Department of Agriculture



Keim House, 1958; Cervin Robinson, HABS, photographer



Ancillary building, 1958, view to northwest
Cervin Robinson, HABS, photographer





Top: general view, looking northeast
Bottom: general view, looking east
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015





Top: Keim House and ancillary building, view to northeast
Bottom: Keim House, view to northeast
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015





Top: Keim House, addition in foreground, view to southwest
Bottom: Keim House, first floor, *Küche* (kitchen), hearth and south wall
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015





Top: Keim House, first floor, *Stube* (stove room) with stove position at right north and east walls
Bottom: Keim House, second floor, room over *Küche* with stove service hearth, west wall
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015



Keim House, first floor, *Küche* showing staircase doors, west wall
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015





Top: Keim House, attic, showing queen post and through purlin, and chimney looking southwest
Bottom: Keim House, second floor, *Stube* with board partition, north and east walls
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015





Top: Keim House, detail of strap hinge and pintle with incised decoration, first-floor *Kammer*
Bottom: Keim House, detail of German-form "Moravian" lock with keeper in floral motif, second-floor *Stube*
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015



Keim House, detail of mantel shelf cornice and bracket, *Küche*
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015



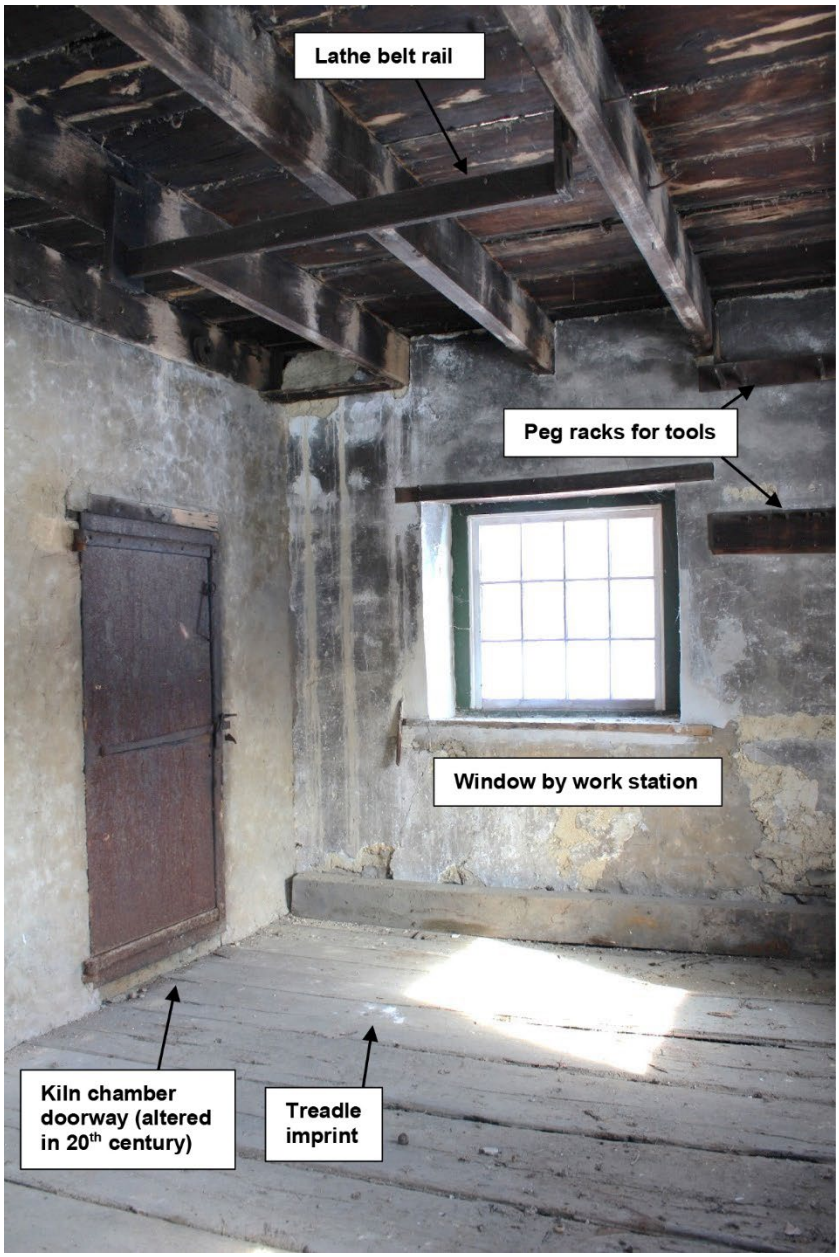


Top: ancillary building, view to southeast
Bottom: ancillary building, view to northwest
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015





Top: ancillary building, first floor, alcove of workshop in foreground, outkitchen to rear showing hearth aperture for workshop stove in lower right, and ladder stairway
Bottom: ancillary building, basement, dairy room showing remnant of ceiling insulation
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015



Ancillary building, workshop, north wall (chimney stack) and east wall showing evidence of lathe apparatus
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015



Ancillary building, workshop, evidence of lathe apparatus
Top: east and south walls
Bottom: west and north walls
Philip E. Pendleton, photographer, 2015