1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Schifferstadt

Other Name/Site Number:

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

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 1110 Rosemont Avenue Not for publication: N/A

City/Town: Frederick Vicinity: N/A

State: MD County: Frederick Code: 021 Zip Code: 21769

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property	Category of Property
Private:	Building(s): X
Public-Local: X	District:
Public-State:	Site:
Public-Federal:	Structure:
	Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing		Noncontributing	
buildings	1	buildings	1
sites	0	sites	0
structures	0	structures	0
objects	0	objects	0
Total	1	Total	1

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 1

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

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 AND CULTURE Sub: Museum

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: COLONIAL

MATERIALS:
Foundation: Stone
Walls: Stone
Roof: Wood
Other: Brick

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

PRESENT AND HISTORICAL APPEARANCE

Site Description

Schifferstadt, located in the City of Frederick, Maryland, is immediately northwest of the downtown area. It is sited west of the intersection of Rosemont and West Second Street, and Catoctin Mountain Highway (U.S. Route 15) borders it to the northwest. Facing southeast towards West Second Street the house is set back approximately 82 feet (25 meters) from the road. West Second Street was an original street in the City of Frederick, but it did not extend to Rosemont Avenue until the 1940s, bisecting what was once the original 303-acre Schifferstadt farmstead.[1] The Schifferstadt property is now situated on a grassy tract of land equaling 1.51 acres. The south side of the house faces the northern end of Baker Park, a large city-owned open space.

A dense buffer of woods separates the property from U.S. 15 and a screen of young trees is located along Rosemont and Fairview Avenues. The remainder of the property is dotted with mature trees of various varieties. The land is level immediately surrounding the house; however, it slopes down on both the east and west sides. Only one planting, a large boxwood shrub, is located along the foundation of the house, on the north corner. Several garden areas are located around the house, the most significant of which is the vegetable, herb, and flower garden to the rear of the house enclosed with a wood picket fence dating circa 1980. The dirt path that led from the concrete sidewalk along Fairview Avenue to the entrances of Schifferstadt was upgraded to a rough-cut flagstone path in October 2011. There is no driveway access or parking available on the property. Visitors park their vehicles across the street on the paved lot associated with the Church of the Brethren.

EXTERIOR

Set on a bedrock foundation and constructed of fieldstone, Schifferstadt is two-and-one-half stories high with a three-bay façade and attached brick wing of two bays. The primary entrance is centrally located on the southeast façade, flanked by six-over-six, single-sash windows. The roof illustrates slightly flared eaves with a central-interior brick chimney rising above. Original architectural details include a water table, exposed rafter ends and ceiling joists, and a wood raking cornice. Extending from the northwest gable end is a one-and-one-half story brick wing added in 1866. This wing has a gable roof, interior chimney, and corbelled brick cornice.

Schifferstadt's primary façade is symmetrical and displays a more refined appearance to that of the other three elevations. The sandstone, obtained from local quarries, on the façade is built of nearly regularly coursed stone with mortared joints detailed with a pointed or angled joint. The remainder of the house presents irregular coursing with flat joints. Although the coursing on the side and rear elevations is irregular and the stonework is rough, square-cut sandstone quoins are present on each visible corner.

Two limestone steps provide access to the front entry and this doorway is illuminated with a four-light transom although these materials were reconstructed when the early twentieth century porch was removed. Segmental-arch lintels distinguish the first-story bays throughout the house, however, three of these relieving arches date to the 1980s restoration. The second-story windows are placed directly below the flared eaves so there are flat arch lintels.

Similar to the façade, the northeast (side) elevation is also distinguished by symmetrical fenestration; two windows pierce both the first, second, and attic stories; the basement is punctuated by two openings covered

[1] There have been other spellings of the name, particularly "Schiefferstadt" on the National Register nomination. The correct spelling, "Schifferstadt" derives from the name of the town in Germany where the original owner's family was from.

with original decorative iron grilles. The original windows on the first and second stories were most likely six-over-six and the extant attic windows are three-over-three wood sashes. The basement openings do not contain any windows as they were intended to provide ventilation for the cellar in the traditional German manner. One of the most interesting architectural details of Schifferstadt is the stone dry sink mounted in the northern window on the first story. This sink was not in place at the time when the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation received the property in the 1970s. The sink was discovered in the yard and investigations determined that it belonged in this window.

Continuing to the northwest elevation, there is one window on the first story, three windows on the second story, and one bulkhead opening leading to descending stone steps to the cellar. The first story window has an asymmetrical placement relative to the second story windows, which may be due to the location of the cellar steps and bulkhead opening.

The southwest elevation of the original house is only partially visible because of the recessed two-story addition. Architectural evidence suggests that originally there were two openings on the first story and one or two on the second story. Interior architectural investigations by removing plaster would be necessary to document early doors and windows on this elevation.

NINETEENTH CENTURY EXPANSION AND ALTERATIONS (EXTERIOR)

Kitchen & Smokehouse Wing Additions

In 1866, the log section of Schifferstadt documented in an earlier Fire Insurance policy was removed and replaced with two recessed brick sections; one serving as a kitchen and bake house and the second functioning as a smokehouse.

Constructed of five-course American bond brick atop a raised stone foundation, the kitchen addition is two stories in height with a side-gable, wood-shingle roof and an interior brick chimney with a flat cap. The primary elevation of the kitchen addition has two bays with an off-center entry. The windows on both the first and second stories are original six-over-six wood units and the basement is pierced with one three-light wood window, which appears to be a later, but historic addition. Each window is supported with wood lug lintels and square sills. The entrance features a single-leaf, raised four-panel wood door, a three-light wood transom, a concrete sill, and a slightly raised two-panel reveal.

Moving to the southwest elevation of the kitchen wing there is one single-leaf, vertical-board door in the raised foundation. The first and second stories each contain one six-over-six window and the attic story is punctuated with a four-light wood window. The rear (northwest) elevation of the kitchen addition mimics the façade except the basement window is a six-over-six unit and appears to be a historic alteration. Visible on both the façade and rear elevations are iron tie bars that go through the width of the brick addition.

Recessed from the façade of the kitchen addition is a smaller two-story section reserved as the smokehouse. There are two openings in this section: a single-leaf, vertical-board door in the raised foundation on the façade (southeast elevation) and a four-light wood casement window on the first story of the southwest (side) elevation. In addition, the southwest elevation is detailed with four attic vents.

Alterations to the Main Dwelling

Several alterations to the exterior of the main dwelling occurred around the time the wing additions were constructed. These include the addition of an exterior entry on the rear elevation opposite the front entrance, a

window to the right of that door, and the first story window on the southwest side of the house. Three limestone steps access the rear door although these are not original.

Another major alteration to the main dwelling visible on the exterior is the reconstruction of the side gable on the southwest elevation. The Mutual Insurance Policy from 1867 states that the gable was previously frame construction and then rebuilt of brick.[2] An historic structures report prepared by John Milner in 1974 reports that there are traces of mortar on the purlins where they would have pocketed into the wall strongly suggesting that gable originally stood as stone.[3] Milner hypothesizes that it was rebuilt due to deterioration or settling. The brick gable is constructed in a brick five-course American bond similar to the wing additions. The attic windows in this gable were replaced at this time. One four-light attic window is visible on the exterior of the main dwelling mimicking the attic window in the kitchen wing gable. All of the evidence strongly suggests the reconstruction of the gable was done at the same time as the wing additions so as to further protect against fire.

INTERIOR

The Germanic heritage of Schifferstadt's builder is manifested on the interior with several architectural details including the floor plan, the use of five-plate stoves, *Fachwerk* with *Paling* insulation construction technique, and the *Liegender Stuhl* truss system. The interior of Schifferstadt was a four-room plan around a *Haus-flur* (central hall), a Germanic plan type called *Durchgangigen*.[4] The front entry opens into a central hall with the *Stube* (parlor) and *Stubenkammer* (bedroom) to the left, and the *Küche* (kitchen) and *Hauskammer* (minor bedroom/pantry) to the right. An enclosed winder stair to the second floor is located on the north side of the hall near the front door. The second floor is similar to the first floor with a central hall, and two rooms on either side of the hall; the rooms are separated with thin wood partition walls.

The partition in the *Küche* establishing the *Hauskammer* is a particularly unusual plan. Although no longer in place, architectural evidence of the partition remains showing its original location. The partition in the *Stube,* separating out the *Stubenkammer*, may or may not be original. It either has been relocated or removed and re-erected in its original location in order to apply a later plaster coat on the ceiling. This also applies to the partitions on the second floor.

The most distinguished feature of Schifferstadt's interior is the in-situ five-plate stove located on the second floor. This is the only five-plate stove that remains in its original location in the United States. Schifferstadt contained a five-plate stove in two other rooms; however, these stoves are no longer extant. More on how German five-plate stoves function will be addressed in the section on architectural significance.

Originally, ceilings were open to the floorboards above with the summer beams and joists exposed. The summer beams were whitewashed and the joists and flooring left unfinished. Stone walls were plastered and whitewashed and then eventually re-plastered.

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[2] Ballweber, Volume II, Appendix IV, n.p.

[3] National Heritage Corporation [NHC]. *Schiefferstadt: A Restoration Study*. West Chester, PA: National Heritage Corporation, 1974.

[4] Bergengren, Charles, "The Cycle of Transformation in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania, House". *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture,* 4 (1991), 99.

Haus-Flur (Central Hall)

Four doors along the hall provided direct access to each of the rooms. Architectural evidence suggests that a fifth door existed, located to the back of the *Haus-flur* adjacent to the rear *Küche* door.[5] This door would have allowed for access from the vaulted cellar into the hall/kitchen.

The defining feature of the *Haus-flur* is the split chimney and a fireplace on the south wall, which provided the heat source for the five-plate stove in the *Stube*. This is a most unusual configuration; a central chimney bisected by a central hall on the first story as well as the second story, creating a 'wishbone' chimney.

The enclosed winder stair to the second floor is accessed from the hall and there has been some speculation that its construction details date more to the late eighteenth century than to 1758 although the location is most likely original.[6]

The floors throughout the main house are historic random-width wood boards ranging in various widths between the rooms and some date to the 1866 period however, some original 1758 floorboards are under later boards.

Küche (Kitchen)

The space consists of one room the entire depth of the house with a large working fireplace on the interior wall, a small closet under the stairs, and a stone sink attached to the side window. Originally, the summer beam, joists, and paling were not whitewashed because it was a working space.

The size of the fireplace lintel supports suggests that the original lintel measured approximately eighteen inches wide.

Stube (Parlor)

A five-plate stove originally heated the *Stube* and was stoked in the hall placing service work outside of the living space. The five-plate stove is no longer extant; however, it is clear where it once stood with the location of the stone hearth. Adjacent to the original location of the stove is an original built-in cupboard with one drawer and two cabinets. The cupboard was most likely used to hold the family bible and tableware. The door on the south (side) wall that provides access between the *Stube* and later kitchen addition originally served as a doorway to the original log structure. A side exterior entry into the *Stube* does not have a known precedent in Germanic houses so it most likely was added to provide access between the two blocks.

Stubenkammer (Bedroom)

The *Stubenkammer* is a very small space separated from the *Stube* by a thin board partition. There is access into the room through a doorway in the partition and a second door provides access from the hall. A second smaller door in the partition exists; however, its function is not clear, possibly to allow for heat from the plate stove in the parlor. A small, recessed cupboard is inset on the northwest (rear) wall, although the cupboard appears to be original, the historic trim is not.

[5] National Heritage Corporation, *Schiefferstadt: A Restoration Study* (West Chester, PA: National Heritage Corporation, 1974), 27.

[6] NHC, 24.

Second-floor Hall

One of the great architectural features of the second-floor hall is the arched ceiling delineating the split chimney with shafts on both sides of the hall. A fireplace stands on the north side of the hall and serves a five-plate stove in the *Kammer*. This fireplace has a brick hearth, and the arched opening is three feet two inches high and nearly two feet five inches wide.

An enclosed stairs leads to the unfinished attic.

Second-floor North Bedroom*s*

Prevailing in the second-floor bedrooms on the north side of the hall is the original five-plate stove in situ. Typically, these types of stoves are placed on the backside of the fireplace masonry hearth, and the stoves use the same flue. Interestingly, the stove in Schifferstadt is placed atop a masonry foundation and it has its own brick flue along the top of the stove. The flue runs from the stove back towards the wall and returns to the principal chimney flue.

Schifferstadt's five-plate stove is the only one of its kind that continues to sit in its original location. The stove bears the German inscription "Denn wo dein schatz ist, da wird auch dein herz sein" translated as "Where your treasure is, there is your heart." On the end plate are the names Jahn B. and H. Stig, which stand for John Barr and Henry Stiegel.

All of the framing members in the ceiling in these two rooms have been left exposed; however, the summer beans were originally whitewashed. The exterior walls were originally plastered and whitewashed, and the pine floors are historic and there has been some speculation that the original floors are underneath. All the hardware in the bedrooms is original.

Second-floor South Bedrooms

A partition divides the bedroom into two spaces, both of which would have been bedrooms. The partition has a single-leaf door that provides access between the spaces. The rear room was accessed through a door from the hall. Similar to the *Stube* on the first floor, it is unclear if the partition is original and just relocated after the application of plaster to the ceiling.

The rear room is a small space that would have originally been a bedroom. It is currently used for storage. It has similar floors, ceiling, and walls as the front bedroom. These surfaces have been plastered and whitewashed in each of the bedrooms.

Attic

The attic of the main house is unfinished and consists of one principal space with a smaller partitioned space along the depth of the house south of the chimney. Milner concludes the partition is not original. Both spaces were used for storage; the main space most likely stored grains and the secondary space stored items that were hung from the tie beams. This space was traditionally used to ventilate the chimney and dry and preserve produce.

The stairs open onto the principal space close to the center and face the large pyramidal chimneystack in the center of the house. Other than the massive central chimney, the most distinguishing feature of the attic is the *Liegender Stuhl* truss system. This truss system was common in central Europe and began around the fifteenth

century.[7] A tie beam, two raking struts that follow the slope of the roof, and a horizontal straining beam constitute the principal trusses. Each of the frames supports the longitudinal members called the collar plates, which in turn support the collar beams of the secondary roof trusses. The longitudinal members never directly support the rafters.

Keller (Cellar)

Access to the basement of the original house is either through the basement of the kitchen addition or through the exterior bulkhead on the rear elevation. If entering through the bulkhead, one would descend down eleven wide limestone steps into the *Keller*. This cellar room runs the full depth of the house and is one large open space allowed by the stone vaulted ceiling. The dirt and bedrock floor has not been covered and the stone walls and ceiling have been whitewashed. Noteworthy features of this space include the two large, splayed vent shafts that open above ground, an arched crock-niche centrally located on the southeast wall, and the iron rings protruding from the ceiling, which hold wood bars.

A hall extends from this room to the kitchen addition; however, the cut in the masonry for the opening on the south wall of the *Keller* suggests the wall originally was not open. This space was no more than a crawl space during the original construction of the 1758 house.

NINETEENTH CENTURY EXPANSION AND ALTERATIONS (INTERIOR)

Haus-Flur (Central Hall)

The interior of the 1758 house was altered during the circa 1866 period construction.[8] Some of these changes are exhibited in the *Haus-flur* on the first floor. The entry into the *Stubenkammer* was removed, nailers installed, and covered with split-sawn lath and plaster. Original unfinished trim (possibly baseboards or door casings) was repurposed and placed in the opening to serve as nailers and the riven laths attest to a circa 1866 date. The door adjacent to the rear *Küche* door and stairs to the cellar were most likely removed and in-filled during the 1866 construction. The rear exterior door in the *Haus-flur* also appears to have been added during the 1866 period. The stone around the rear entry was cut to allow for the door and the casing has been replaced with a modern one.

An additional dramatic alteration during the 1866 period construction was the application of lath and plaster on the walls and ceiling concealing the German *Fachwerk* and paling insulation construction technique. *Fachwerk* is German for 'framework' referring to timber framing or half-timbering.

Another alteration during this period was that of the fireplace on the south wall, which provided the heat for the stove in the *Stube*. It was filled with brick and then plastered over during the 1866 construction period.

Some of the wood floors appear to be historic replacements most likely dating to the 1866 period ranging between six-and-a-quarter and seven-and-a-quarter inches wide. The wood stepped baseboard, six-and-a-half inches high, dates to this same period and some of it is seen throughout the house, although much of it has been removed during restoration. The door trim throughout the main house, also dating to the 1866 period, is five-

[7] Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America* (JHU Press: Baltimore, 2003), 209.

[8] An evaluation of Schifferstadt was conducted by the author by extensive site visits as well as using original documentation such as the National Register Nomination from 1973, the Historic Structures Report from 1974, and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form from 1976. See Richard J. Rivoire, "Scheifferstadt," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1973), Section 7; NHC,1974; Douglas Greene, "Scheifferstadt," Maryland Inventory for State Historic Sites Survey (Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1976).

and-a-quarter inches wide and the molding profile consists of a torus, a sunken fascia to a cyma reversa terminating to a raised fillet.

***Küche* (Kitchen)**

Details from the 1866 period include the floor joists and floorboards, baseboards, and new plastering.

***Stube* (Parlor)**

The finishes in the *Stube* have been replaced or redone including the flooring and the re-plastering of the walls and ceiling. The south window was added during the nineteenth century.

***Stubenkammer* (Bedroom)**

The west window was added at this time. The finishes in the bedroom have undergone numerous changes including replacement flooring, re-plastering of the walls and ceiling, infill of the hall door and infill of the south window, and a replacement framing to the cupboard. A peg-board was installed on the wall where the original doorway from the hall stood.[9]

Second-floor Hall

The fireplace on the south wall has been in-filled with brick and the brick hearth removed. The door and frame for the enclosed stair have been replaced or altered. Cuts in the joists and flooring as well as the exposed and unfinished treads suggest the stairway, as it exists today, is not the original configuration.[10]

Second-floor North Bedrooms

A wood partition wall bisecting the bedrooms into two also abuts the stove, allowing for heat into the two rooms from one source.

Second-floor South Bedrooms

The main bedroom has a fireplace and non-historic brick hearth, which Milner concludes in his 1973 report, is a later addition and the fireplace was at one time infilled with brick.[11] A cupboard has been placed on the side of the chimneybreast. The doorway to the 1866 addition was added at this time.

***Keller* (Cellar)**

The hall area under the main dwelling was dug out possibly at the time the wing was added during the nineteenth century.[12] The floor of this area is approximately two-and-a-half feet above the vaulted cellar floor. The space immediately past the *Keller* has been left as is with a support wall on the east wall, which is smooth, rounded, and undergone some blackening. Milner suggests the west wall foundation was rebuilt during the nineteenth century.[13]

[9] NHC, 29.
[10] Ibid., 31.
[11] Ibid., 33.
[12] Ibid., 26.
[13] Ibid., 26.

Kitchen Addition

The circa 1866 kitchen addition is two floors plus a full basement and an unfinished attic. The enclosed stairway accesses each level except the attic. The chimney actually dates earlier than 1866. It was associated with the original log kitchen that was attached to the main house. The log kitchen was removed except for the chimney and the new brick construction was done circa 1866, which incorporated the chimney. The 1866 date is from a supplement that was made to an existing Mutual Insurance policy on Schifferstadt in July of that year.[14]

The first floor originally functioned as a bake room/kitchen with a large arched fireplace on the southwest wall employing a beehive oven. The second floor served as an additional bedroom and the basement most likely functioned as a kitchen. Architectural features seen throughout the kitchen addition include plaster walls and ceiling, thin wood window and door trim, four-and-a-half-inch high wood baseboards, and wood flooring, some of which has been replaced.

The fireplace on the first floor is detailed with a large brick hearth, a modern wood mantel, and the opening is five feet across and two feet four inches deep. Within this fireplace is a beehive oven with a small square opening.

Enclosing the stairs to the basement and second floor is a vertical-board wall. The stairs to the basement are open straight-flight steps that are fairly steep and the second floor is accessed via a winder stair. The second floor is also connected to the main house through the adjacent bedroom. This doorway was added during the 1866 construction. This bedroom, now functioning as an office, shows the protruding chimney breast on the southwest wall no fireplace opening and no hearth.

The unfinished attic space above the kitchen wing is accessed through a doorway with a vertical board door in the attic space of the main house. This addition uses a common rafter roof system, and the floor has been covered with plywood. Some of the roof members have been replaced in the early twentieth century.[15]

The basement of this addition is one room with a large brick arched fireplace on the southwest wall. Architectural details of the basement include a brick herringbone floor, a simple wood mantel associated with the large fireplace, exposed ceiling joists, and an exterior door on the southwest wall with iron strap hinges. A small restroom was added circa 1980 off the passageway between the original cellar and the 1866 basement.

Smokehouse Interior

Originally, there was a smokehouse that was detached just south of the log kitchen, however, around 1866 the smokehouse was removed and a new one was added on the south side of the kitchen. The Mutual Insurance policy states that the new smokehouse measures eight and a half feet by twelve feet and features a brick oven with a mouth opening into the kitchen fireplace.[16]

The smokehouse interior is one room that is two stories in height with exposed framing, both the studs and ceiling joists. The floor is covered with historic wood boards and there are nails in the joists for hanging meat. The ceiling joists show some blackening reflecting its use as a smokehouse.

[14] Ballweber, Volume II, Appendix IV, Mutual Insurance Policy, 1867.
[15] Rivoire, 1973, Section 7.
[16] Ballweber, Volume II, Appendix IV, Mutual Insurance Policy, 1867.

Shed (noncontributing structure)

A small wood-frame shed, circa 1980, is located to the rear of the house. It is one bay and one story with a side-gable roof and vertical-board cladding. The building stands on a random-rubble foundation, has one vertical-board door with iron hinges, and the roof is protected with corrugated-sheet metal. The noncontributing resources, the shed and garden, are noncontributing resources because they are not historic and do not contribute to the property's significance. However, they do not impinge on the integrity of cultural landscape associated with the house.

INTEGRITY

In circa 1900 the property was sold out of the family and remodeled as a tenement. Interior alterations were made, as well as the replacement of the windows and the addition of a small porch in the center of the façade.

Material replacements that occurred during the restoration events of the 1980s include new doors and new windows including new casings. All the windows in the original structure were given custom-made six-over-six single-sash wood units or three-over-six if located in the attic. Most, if not all, of the windows that were replaced at this time dated to the late nineteenth century and were two-over-two units typical of that period. In addition, new doors were custom made for the front opening and the rear bulkhead. The front door is made of five raised wood panels and the bulkhead now contains double vertical-board doors with iron heart strap hinges. Each of the openings except for the southeast attic window have replacement square-wood casings with visible pegged joints. The rear door and two windows on the first story of the main house previously mentioned were given segmental-arch lintels during the 1980s restoration. The original lintels to these nineteenth century openings were wood and mimicked the wing addition.

Another replacement during the 1980s was the removal of a wood-shingle roof with a modern wood shingle roof. Other construction that happened during the 1980s restoration includes the exterior modern wood stairs and stoop to the kitchen wing and the original structure was also re-pointed.

Although these materials are non-historic, they were constructed using techniques from the eighteenth century and have an appearance similar to what would have existed at the time of construction from 1758. The materials and techniques used for these features do not diminish the German-Georgian style and cultural value of Schifferstadt. This property retains an exceptional level of integrity even with these modern restoration events.

***Haus-Flur* (Central Hall)**

Large areas of lath and plaster were removed during restoration efforts and have not been replaced due to the architectural evidence available providing clues to the original appearance and method of alterations. One of the more exposed areas is the doorway that was later closed-in adjacent to the *Küche* entry, which would have had stairs to the cellar. The header for this rear doorway remains within the wall framing and an original 1750s door, which fits the opening, was found in the attic, and has been placed in the opening for exhibition purposes. Another area where some plaster was removed was a patch where the fireplace on the south wall originally existed. Enough was removed to expose the original arched lintel fireplace.

Some of the 1866 plaster was removed during the 1970s and 1980s restoration. Evidence of whitewash on the heavy timbers remains and the only extant paling in the hall is on the ceiling. Paling is a type of insulation that

involves wrapping wood one by three slats with straw and mud that are applied flush between the posts and then the entire surface is whitewashed.[17]

***Küche* (Kitchen)**

A number of changes have occurred within the *Küche* throughout its history and the most recent change during the 1980s restored it to how it most likely appeared after initial construction. The fireplace was restored to its original appearance with an opening five by seven feet (height by width) with eighteen-inch jambs. The ten-foot white oak lintel was obtained from an eighteenth-century tavern in Jefferson, Frederick County during the restoration period.

Second-floor Hall

Small areas of plaster have been removed that reveal the location of the fireplace on the south side.

***Keller* (Cellar)**

Following renovations in the 1970s and 1980s, this hall area was divided into two spaces; one of which holds two modern bathrooms and an electrical closet, all three located on the southeast wall. This area is enclosed with a doorway on each end and the floor is laid with stretcher bond bricks and the walls, except for the stone foundation wall on the northwest elevation, are clad with vertical wood paneling. The corner of the original house is clearly exhibited in this space with the large protruding stone foundation.

[17] NHC, 26-27.

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 Criteria Exceptions: N/A

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

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1758

Significant Dates: 1758

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Elias Brunner

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.

INTRODUCTION

Schifferstadt is nationally significant under National Historic Landmark (NHL) Criterion 4 for architecture as an excellent example of a German-Georgian house type built during the Colonial period. The period of significance covers the time of construction of the original large stone house, circa 1758.

Schifferstadt is labeled a German-Georgian house, however, some scholars also use the German term *Durchgangigen* to express its center-hall arrangement.[18] The Georgian style displayed at Schifferstadt includes the symmetrical fenestration on the façade, a central doorway suggesting a center-hall plan, a gable roof, segmental-arch lintels, the lack of a front porch, and the regular stone coursing on the façade including stone quoins. It maintains many ethnic identifiable features on the interior including the heating plan, room arrangement, and construction techniques, while providing a formal, symmetrical, center-hall appearance on the exterior. This formal center-hall appearance is not necessarily identified ethnically as English or German during the Colonial period since there are examples on both sides of the cultural divide. A few of the interior details that have a strong German identity include the in-situ five-plate stove, a central wishbone chimney, a vaulted cellar, the application of paling and *Fachwerk*, and the *Liegender Stuhl* truss system. With each of these features and their exemplary level of integrity, Schifferstadt contributes significantly to the understanding of early American building practices and the influence of German traditions within a pioneering environment.

While there are other surviving examples of eighteenth-century German-Georgian buildings, most of which are documented in Pennsylvania, Schifferstadt is the best model of the building type with its many interior Germanic features. The comparative analysis below will discuss Schifferstadt in relation to other similar properties that represent the colonial German-Georgian house type.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT INTO PENNSYLVANIA

Led by Francis Daniel Pastorius, German immigration to America began in 1683 with the first settlement of Germantown, six miles north of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[19] William Penn had acquired a part of what later became known as Pennsylvania in a debt that King Charles II owed Penn's father. William Penn traveled to America in 1682 to start a colony dedicated to religious tolerance particularly for Quakers out of England. Quickly he sought out other persecuted minorities throughout Europe largely captivating various sects of Protestantism such as the Lutherans and Reformed. There was very little German immigration between 1683 and 1710, at which time the second surge began.[20]

This second surge of German immigration to America occurred between 1710 and 1727 and is closely connected to the coming of the Swiss Mennonites inspired by the economic opportunities available in Pennsylvania. Immigrants looked for exceptional rich soil for farming in Penn's colony and continued to spread

[18] Cynthia G. Falk, *Architecture and Artifacts of the Pennsylvania Germans: Constructing Identity in Early America* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State UP, 2008), 20; Henry Glassie, "Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building." *Winterthur Portfolio* 7 (1972): 43; Author Unknown of introduction in *Vernacular Architecture Newsletter* 99 (Spring 2004): 1.

[19] Ed Lay, "European Antecedents of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Germanic and Scots-Irish Architecture in America." *Pennsylvania Folklife* Vol. 32 (Fall 1982): 3; Oscar Kuhns, *The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania: A Study of the So-called Pennsylvania Dutch*. (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901), 19; Ralph B. Strassburger and William J. Hinke, "Pennsylvania German Pioneers," *Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings,* 42 (1934): xiv-xv.

[20] Lay, 3; Kuhns, 31.

out across southeastern Pennsylvania. According to one historian the German and Swiss population in Pennsylvania was not more than fifteen or twenty thousand at this time.[21]

The third period of colonial immigration occurred between 1727 and 1776. There were periods of influx and years that were more stagnant, however, nearly seventy thousand Germans and Swiss had settled in Pennsylvania accounting for approximately one third of the colony's population.[22] One major center of settlement was Lancaster, founded in 1735 approximately seventy miles directly west of Philadelphia. One historian claims that approximately 100,000 German-speaking immigrants settled in the colonies during the near one hundred years that constitute these three surges from 1683 to 1776.[23]

RESETTLEMENT IN NEIGHBORING COLONIES

The area around Lancaster down to Maryland became part of a contentious land dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland causing many Germans to leave Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanian authorities during the early- to mid-eighteenth century were not concerned with providing protection or the means of protection to the German residents of the back counties from hostile Indians. There were numerous appeals for defense aid against the Indians, one of which was a petition signed in 1728 by seventy-five Germans in Colebrook Valley of Lebanon County (just north of Lancaster, Pennsylvania).[24] Jost Hyt, later known as Hite, was one of the signers of this petition disgusted with the indifference of the authorities in the safety of their residents. An excellent opportunity for these families arose with the arrival of Isaac and John Van Meter in search of Germans to start a settlement in the colony of Virginia.[25]

In 1730, the Van Meters had acquired a patent from Governor Spotswood for 40,000 acres on the condition that they settle two hundred German families on that land in the Virginia colony. Jost Hite was encouraged that conditions were much more favorable in Virginia. There was the freedom of land ownership and protection from Indians. A partnership began between Hite and the Van Meters who then triggered the resettlement of Germans out of Pennsylvania and into Virginia and Maryland. A total of sixteen families, including Hite's, left the York area of Pennsylvania, traveled the Great Road and moved to Virginia in 1730.[26] Hite's movement "may be considered as the entering wedge which started the great movement of the Germans from Pennsylvania into Maryland and Virginia."[27]

Exploiting this movement of people through Maryland, Charles Calvert, 5th Baron Baltimore and Proprietary Governor of Maryland, issued a proclamation in 1732 offering two hundred acres of land, subject to a rent of four shillings sterling per year per one hundred acres, however, rent was not payable until the fourth year of residence.[28] The proclamation was to encourage families moving from Pennsylvania to Virginia to take up residency in Maryland and impel settlement on the large expanse of Western Maryland that had largely been left untouched up to this time. This offer of land, and exceptional farmland at that, was just as good as the

[21] Kuhns, 54-55.
[22] Ibid., 58.
[23] Marianne S. Wokeck, "German and Irish Immigration to Colonial Philadelphia," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 133, No. 2, Symposium on the Demographic History of the Philadelphia Region, 1600-1860 (Jun., 1989), 128-143. Accessed June 20, 2012. http://www.jstor.org/stable/987044.
[24] Daniel W. Nead, *The Pennsylvania Germans in Maryland* (1913; reprint, Lancaster, PA: Pennsylvania-German Society, 1914), 40.
[25] Nancy Gaugler and Ralph Connor, "Jost Hite: From the Neckar to the Shenandoah." *Pennsylvania Folklife,* Vol. 37 (Autumn 1987): 15-32.
[26] Roger W. Fromm, "The Migration and Settlement of Pennsylvania Germans in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina and their Effects on the Landscape." *Pennsylvania Folklife*, Vol. 37:1 (Autumn 1987): 33.
[27] Nead, 42.
[28] Ibid., 43.

Virginia offer by the Van Meters, that "settlers on their way to Spottsylvania [*sic*], seeing the rich soil of Frederick county offered to them on such liberal terms, did not proceed further, but stuck their spades into the ground right then and there."[29]

Enticed by rent-deferred offers from the Maryland Governor coupled with the bleak and hostile situation in Pennsylvania many Germans moved into Maryland during this migration of the early 1730s.[30] These Germans settled a part of Maryland that was referred to as the Monocacy area, essentially a general locality encompassing the valley that was traversed by the Monocacy River and its tributary creeks.[31] Following this initial settlement, many more Germans came and finally in 1745 Frederick, Maryland was officially laid out by Daniel Dulaney.

SCHIFFERSTADT HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Brunner family, who established the farm called Schifferstadt, was one of these very early Pennsylvanian German families that resettled into Maryland. The Brunner family was of Swiss origin but eventually immigrated to the Palatinate region of South Western Germany at least by 1679, possibly as early as 1671.[32] This is when there was record of Joseph Brunner born in Germany. It was Joseph Brunner and his immediate family that eventually settled in what became known as Frederick, Maryland, and his youngest son, Elias, who built the stone house on the property called Schifferstadt.

Joseph Brunner married Catherine Elizabeth Thomas in 1700 and had eight children, two of which passed away during their childhood. At the age of twenty-five, Jacob Brunner, the oldest of Joseph's children, immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1728. He took an oath of allegiance to England the day after his arrival, August 24, 1728.[33] Just over a year later Joseph Brunner, his wife, and children arrived in Pennsylvania. Elias was only six when his parents arrived in America.

It is impossible to ascertain why the Brunners left the Palatinate of Germany but we can speculate it was a combination of reasons; improve their standard of living, in search of religious and political freedom, avoid required military enlistment, and difficulty in obtaining farm ownership.[34] The Brunners had resided in a very small village called Kleinschifferstadt, a village devoted to the Reformed Church of Germany. At the time of the Brunners emigration, the village consisted of approximately fifteen families.[35] Its neighboring village, Gross Schifferstadt, was a Catholic village of much larger size with approximately 1,000 inhabitants.[36]

The Brunner family arrived on September 15, 1729 in Philadelphia on the ship named *Allen*.[37] Once in America the Brunners traveled west from Philadelphia to the rural area of Lancaster, Pennsylvania to be a part of the German settlements there. By 1736, the Brunners had resettled in what later became Frederick County,

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[29] L. P. Hennighausen, "Early German Settlements in Western Maryland," in *Sixth Annual Report of the Society for the History of the Germans*, (Baltimore: Schneidereith & Sons, 1892), 15.

[30] Abby Holtz, *"*Schifferstadt" Stone House of Frederick, Maryland*"* (Prepared for Frederick County Landmarks Foundation, Frederick, Maryland, n.d.), 6-7.

[31] Holtz, 5. See also Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History* (Princeton: Princeton UP, 1948) 7. In addition to settling in Maryland, Germans migrated to other states in the eighteenth century so much so that, according to Fromm, Pennsylvania became a sort of "distributing center to the south and west." Fromm, 34. Other states that experienced this migration include Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Kuhns, 30. Lay explains in brief detail other settlement areas throughout the United States and the connection to European geographic and architectural antecedents. Lay, 2-43.

[32] Richard G. Schmidt, *Sixteen Maryland Families* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1981), 5.

[33] Donald L. Osborn, *Knowing the Brunners* (Lee's Summit, MO: Donald L. Osborn, 1968), 11.

[34] Osborn, xiii.

[35] Ibid., 1.

[36] Grace L. Tracey and John Philip Dern, *Pioneers of the Monocacy* (1987; reprint, Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Pub. 1998), 269.

[37] Schmidt, 6.

Maryland. They were among some of the first settlers that settled in the western section of Maryland, specifically the Monocacy area of Frederick County.[38]

Much of the land in Western Maryland was surveyed and patented by wealthy English land speculators who then sold leases to German migrants following Lord Baltimore's land offer of 1732. One of these speculators was Benjamin Tasker, a wealthy politician and businessman, whose many authoritative seats included serving as proprietary Governor of Maryland from 1752 to 1753. Tasker had a 7,000-acre land patent surveyed in 1725, called "Tasker's Chance," it was on this patent that Schifferstadt was developed. Daniel Dulaney had formed a friendship and partnership with Benjamin Tasker (who later became his father-in-law) and purchased Tasker's 7,000-acre tract in 1744. A year later Dulaney laid out "Frederick Town" in hopes of creating a center that he could set up as a major trade destination. Three years following the creation of Frederick, it became a county seat when Frederick County was established out of Prince George's County.

Dulaney sold individual parcels to those in residence on Tasker's Chance at a time when they were able to pay him. On July 28, 1746, Joseph Brunner, three of his sons, Henry, John, and Jacob, as well as a number of other Germans, all received deeds from Dulaney.[39] 'Scheverstadt,' a 303-acre tract, was the name given by Joseph Brunner to his farm memorializing his village in Germany. The tract was purchased at a cost of ten pounds sterling.

Most likely, Joseph Brunner had built a log or timber frame dwelling and several log or frame outbuildings to support his farm prior to the legal deeded transfer from Dulaney in 1746. The Brunners may have settled at the Schifferstadt location by 1736, which is the earliest record we have of them being in Frederick County.[40] The available written and structural documentation suggests that the original structure on the property was a log one-and-a-half story building built at the time of the first inhabitation by the Brunner's in the 1730s. Architectural evidence suggests the 1758 stone house was built against this log dwelling, which was then removed during the mid-nineteenth century. A log structure is documented as part of the main dwelling in nineteenth century Fire Insurance policies. Replacing the log structure was a two-story recessed brick wing serving as a kitchen and bake house. Additionally, a second smaller two-story smokehouse was added to the wing at the same time. The original smokehouse measuring 13 by 13 feet stood about 17 feet off to the south side of the house as documented in the 1848 Mutual Insurance Fire Policy and further identified during archaeological investigations.[41]

The *Scheverstadt* tract was deeded and sold from Joseph Brunner to his youngest son, Elias, on January 17, 1753, for two hundred pounds.[42] At this time, Joseph Brunner was approximately seventy years old, and it is unknown whether his wife, Catherine, was still living. The stone dwelling, today referred to as Schifferstadt, was constructed around 1758, a date supported by an in-situ five-plate stove on the second floor of the house. The stove has the year 1758 in relief on one of its plates. Such stoves were in limited production and made to order suggesting the house, Schifferstadt, was built around the same time as the stove.[43]

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[38] T. J. C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County, Maryland* (Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Pub., 1910), 747.

[39] Prince George's County Land Records, Deed Book BB1, Page 444 (Prince George's County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro).

[40] The earliest record of the Brunners in the Monocacy Valley is noted in a baptismal record for the Reformed Church whereby Catherine and Barbara Brunner, wives of John and Jacob respectively, were present. This information is provided in Ballweber, 9.

[41] Ballweber, Hettie L., Lori Frye, Justine McKnight, Edward Otter, Paula Mask, and Eric Jenkins, *History and Archaeology at the Schifferstadt Site (18FR134), Frederick, Maryland*. (Columbia, MD: ACS Consultants, 1997), Volume II, Appendix IV, Mutual Insurance Company Policy #467, July 6, 1867, n.p.

[42] Frederick County Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book E, Page 68-69 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD)

[43] NHC*,* 37,

A Brunner descendent owned Schifferstadt until 1899.[44] Elias Brunner sold it to Christopher Meyer, who had married Elias' niece, in 1771.[45] Following nearly forty-four years of ownership, Meyer then conveyed the farm to Christian Steiner, who was married to the granddaughter of Christopher Meyer.[46] It was at this time in 1843, when Schifferstadt became a rental property. Subsequently, in 1848 Steiner took out a Mutual Insurance Policy on the property.

The insurance policy provides explicit information on the size, materials, and form of the house and other buildings on the farm. The policy explains that at this time there was a one-story log kitchen on the south end of the house with an attached bake oven. Set a short distance from the kitchen was a fairly large smokehouse, thirteen by thirteen feet. Additionally, there was a wagon shed, corn cribs, sheep and horse stables, and finally a large barn with a corn stable, shed, and cutting room.[47]

The property was transferred to Steiner's son, Dr. Lewis Steiner,[48] who then continued to make improvements to his farm and these changes are reflected in an updated policy written in July 1867.[49] The log kitchen was removed and replaced with a larger brick kitchen two stories in height with a full basement that could also be used as a kitchen. Attached to the kitchen was a new smokehouse, the former having been removed. Presumably, Dr. Steiner made the additions to the policy near the same time as the alterations to the house and farm were made, 1866. At the turn of the century, the Steiner heirs sold Schifferstadt to Edward C. Krantz.[50] This was the first owner that was not a descendent of Joseph Brunner. The property remained in the Krantz family until 1973. It has since been under the ownership and management of the Frederick County Landmarks Foundation.[51]

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Schifferstadt is nationally significant for its architecture as an outstanding example of a Georgian-style house influenced by German cultural and construction traditions. Understanding the primary forms of German construction during the Colonial period helps put Schifferstadt within the appropriate context for evaluation. Scholarship began in the 1930s that studied the differences between German and English colonial architecture here in the United States.[52] Expanding the definition of German architecture of early America has been the work of numerous modern historians and scholars including Henry Glassie, Edward Chappell, John Milner, William Woys Weaver, and Charles Bergengren to name a few.[53] Classifying German-built buildings by type as

[44] Frederick County Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book DHH 5, Page 447-448 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD).
[45] Frederick County Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book O, Page 136-138 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD).
[46] Frederick County Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book HS 17, Page 501 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD).
[47] Ballweber, Volume II, Appendix IV, n.p.
[48] Frederick County Recorder of Wills, Will Book APK 1, Page 154-156 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD).
[49] Ballweber, Volume II, Appendix IV, n.p.
[50] Frederick County Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book DHH 5, Page 447-448 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD).
[51] Frederick County Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book 943, Page 89 (Frederick County Courthouse, Frederick, MD).
[52] Edwin G. Brumbaugh, "Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans." *Pennsylvania German Society* XLI (Oct. 23, 1931): 5-60.
[53] Henry Glassie, "A Central Chimney Continental Log House in Pennsylvania." *Pennsylvania Folklife* 18 (Winter 1968-69): 32-39; Edward A. Chappell, "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley: Rhenish Houses of the Massanutten Settlement." In *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens, GA: Univ. of Georgia Press, 1986), 27-57; John Milner, "Germanic Architecture in the New World," *Journal for the Society of Architectural Historians* 35 (December 1975): 299; William Woys Weaver, "The Pennsylvania German House: European Antecedents and New World Forms." *Winterthur Portfolio* 7 (Winter 1986): 243-264. Accessed July 3, 2012. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1181052; Charles Bergengren, "The Cycle of Transformations in Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania, Houses." In *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, IV*, edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1991), 98-107; Robert Bucher, "The Continental Log House," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 12:4 (Summer 1962): 14-19.

is done by the above architectural historians provides a basic outline for architectural significance within the European building tradition in early America.

The typology created by the above-mentioned American scholars on German material culture involves four principal building types used by German colonists of the eighteenth century. Although there are examples of hybrids and variants of these four types, most of the existing German-built architecture of early America, particularly the Pennsylvania colony, comes from one of these four types of building. Before the mid-nineteenth century, typologies were not consistent and even one historian pinpoints that the types do not fit all the variant forms in any given area and "confusion has been the only common language." [54]

Each of the four types is distinct and is defined either in form, plan, and/or function and include *Flurkuchenhaus* (Entry-Kitchen), *Kreuzhaus, Durchgangigen* (Center Hall), and the Bank House.[55] These are defined as follows:

Flurkuchenhaus – house with the main entrance located in the kitchen and most often a three-room plan. This has also been referred to as a "Continental" house suggesting a type found in Germany.[56] Robert Bucher defines a "continental" house as having a massive central fireplace, a three-room plan, and an off-center door into the kitchen with an opposed rear door.[57] The term typically used in New England for dwellings built by English settlers is "hall and parlor" house.

An English term for a *Flurkuchenhaus* type is "entry-kitchen."[58] This phrase is better suited to illustrate that this simple house type needs no ethnic identity since it was such an omnipresent form in Colonial America across cultural borders. According to Benjamin Franklin the 'entry-kitchen' house was a type adopted primarily by poorer people of northern European descent. Franklin recognized this type as a common house among the 'poorer sort of Germans in Pennsylvania.' It must also be noted that the large central chimney in the *Flurkuchenhaus* is an "earmark of the Germanic house."[59]

Excellent examples of the *Flurkuchenhaus* type include the Heinrich Zeller House in Newmanstown, Pennsylvania, (1743; NR 1975), Henry Antes House in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (1735; NHL 1992), and the Keim Homestead in Oley Township, Pennsylvania (1753; NR 1974).

Kreuzhaus – variation of the *Flurkuchenhaus* with a partition inserted in the *Küche* to allow for an entry hall separate from the kitchen. This created four rooms and a more formal interior. The best example of the

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[54] Historian William Woys Weaver claims that Torsten Gebhard's classic work "led the way in over-throwing the nineteenth-century German house-type theories. See William Woys Weaver, "The Pennsylvania German House: European Antecedents and New World Forms." *Winterthur Portfolio* 7 (Winter 1986): 245.

[55] The *einhaus* type is left out of this discussion as it has been mentioned by several authors and scholars that there appears to be no surviving examples today and that even one cultural historian, Charles Bergengren, claims its existence was so small it was "idiomatically inscrutable." Charles Bergengren, "From Lovers to Murderers: The Etiquette of Entry and the Social Implications of House Form," *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Spring, 1994): 43-72.

[56] Shoemaker is largely responsible for introducing this idea. In 1954 he referred to the Hans Herr House in Lancaster, Pennsylvania as a "Continental type house." See Alfred L. Shoemaker, *The Pennsylvania Dutch Country* (Lancaster: Pennsylvania Dutch Folklore Center, 1954), 12. The concept was extended through Robert Bucher, "The Continental Log House," 14-19. Many American writers have subsequently picked up on it, including Edward Chappell, Henry Glassie, and Philip Pendleton. See Philip Pendleton, *Oley Valley Heritage: Colonial Years 1700-1775*, edited by Don Yoder (Kutztown, PA: Kutztown Publishing Co., 1994), 70-73.

[57] Glassie, "Continental Log House," 33; Bucher, 14.

[58] Cynthia G. Falk, *Architecture and Artifacts of the Pennsylvania Germans: Constructing Identity in Early America* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State UP, 2008), 20.

[59] Lay, 19.

Kreuzhaus type is the Milbach House in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, although the interior has been extensively altered (1752; NR 1973).[60]

Bank House – an embanked house typically with a gable orientation with one gable end built into a bank. Many times domestic work was relegated to the lower floors of a bank house. Sometimes, bank houses were the ideal form for use as an ancillary function of the farm. One example of a bank house listed as a National Historic Landmark is the Schaeffer House, significant as a rare example of a *Weinbauernhaus* type, which is a type that includes spaces for the production of spirits within a dwelling (1736; NHL 2011).

Durchgangigen – house with a central hall. They typically have symmetrical fenestration on the façade however the interior may not be entirely symmetrical as the room arrangements and sizes of the rooms are still reflective of the German cultural tradition. Milner explains that a structural feature of this type is the vaulted chimney stack.[61] Examples of this type are discussed below in the comparative analysis.

Architectural historian Edward Chappell has provided one of the most versed arguments of cultural assimilation as expressed in German-American architecture of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Chappell argues that the *Durchgangigen* type in Colonial America is a direct result of assimilation. Chappell states in his article "*Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley*" that Germans began to shed their ethnic identity in favor of a more "visual exhibition of assimilation into the all-pervading and dominant English culture."[62] This was a fairly easy explanation to accept by many scholars except a few including architectural historian, Cary Carson, who has argued that choices were made between "folk or formal" not German or English cultural traditions.[63]

Cynthia Falk expanded Carson's argument in *Architecture and Artifacts of the Pennsylvania Germans* in maintaining that center-hall houses built by Germans during the mid-to-late eighteenth century were more of a symbol of social and economic status rather than a rejection of ethnic identity or even just a representation of formal and folk values.[64] Falk states "Frequently a closed stove was incorporated in a formal front parlor, a feature that clearly differentiated the eighteenth-century houses of elite Pennsylvania Germans from those of elite Americans of British descent."[65]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A number of German-Georgian houses are available for comparative analysis most of which are located in the mid-Atlantic region, and more specifically the state of Pennsylvania. The Georgian house form became "firmly lodged in the Mid-Atlantic architectural repertoire" during the eighteenth century. According to Glassie the Georgian form was "constructed as a stalwart farmhouse in stone, brick, log, or frame throughout the [region]."[66] Glassie goes on to say that "in neither of the adjacent coastal regions, North or South, did the Georgian set of ideas become as deeply embedded in the thinking of traditional builders."[67]

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[60] Timothy Noble, "Schaeffer House," Draft National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2010), Section 8, 14. With interior features having been removed and reinstalled in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Miller House is problematical for comparative purposes.

[61] Milner, 299.

[62] Chappell, 28.

[63] Cary Carson, "The Consumer Revolution in Colonial British America: Why Demand?" In *Of Consuming Interests: The Style of Life in the Eighteenth Century,* edited by Cary Carson et al. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1994), 672, quoted in Cynthia G. Falk, *Architecture and Artifacts of the Pennsylvania Germans: Constructing Identity in Early America* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State UP, 2008), 24.

[64] Falk, 61.

[65] Ibid., 25.

[66] Glassie, "Cultural Process," 37.

[67] Ibid., "Cultural Process," 39.

In addition to focusing on the Georgian house form, this comparative analysis will look more specifically at resources within Pennsylvania because of the deep Germanic roots within this state and the high percentage of Germanic-influenced resources that exist there dating from the eighteenth century. Although Pennsylvania German is a regional term it is important because it signifies how important the impact was of the German migration influx of the eighteenth century prior to the American Revolution. The Germans were important to Pennsylvania and the Colonies and later the nation in so many aspects that continue to be recognized today. Their material culture, their built landscape, their land management and farming practices, their politics (or some might say lack thereof), their religions all have had a huge effect on how the United States has formed and developed.

The features that make a German-Georgian house include a symmetrical façade and some or all of the German features found in German-American houses of the eighteenth century. These German features include the spatial arrangement coupled with the use of German stoves, a central chimney, *Fachwerk* and paling and other construction techniques, a traditional roof framing system, interior finishes including hardware, and a vaulted cellar.

German Spatial Arrangement, Central Chimneys, and the Use of Stoves

A Georgian house is organized around a central hall and four rooms or a side hall with two rooms, each in a double-pile form. The front rooms of German-Georgian houses were typically large and contained the *Stube* (parlor) and *Küche* (kitchen). In Germany, the *Stube* was usually placed on the sunny side, or it faced the road.[68] This is also seen with many German houses in Colonial America. The parlor in German-American houses typically had two benches, a table, a cupboard, and most importantly, a stove.

A stove was commonplace among German houses particularly in the primary living space, which was called *Stube* in German. A rough English translation of *Stube* is "stove room." The stove is one of the distinguishing aspects between colonial English houses to Pennsylvania-German houses. An old German saying says it all, "No stove, no Stube; no Stube, no home."[69]

William Woys Weaver studied German stove history and their construction using contemporary works learning the cultural traditions surrounding the stove and the *Stube*.[70] Weaver explains that "Germans viewed stoves as an absolute necessity, as material proof of domesticity, and why a room without a stove was not a Stube."[71]

The Colonial era of the mid-eighteenth century saw the use of five-plate stoves commonly with inscriptions on one or more of the plates along with a date, allowing historians to more closely date the structures in which they were placed.

Understanding how stoves worked is critical in comprehending the arrangement and placement of the stoves, chimneys, and fireplaces, which in turn affect the arrangement of many other features in the house. German five-plate stoves work entirely in conjunction with an open hearth or fireplace. The stove is a closed cast-iron box that has no doors, however, the opening inside the box for the coals is typically located on the backside of the wall in the case of center hall arrangements, as well as the side jamb of the fireplace on the adjoining kitchen. In the center hall forms the vaulted chimney stack becomes an important structural feature.[72] This is also referred to as a wishbone chimney. The chimney flue associated with the kitchen is used with each of the

[68] Weaver, 258.
[69] Ibid., 257.
[70] One of the works Weaver highly regarded was Georg Andreas, Bockler's Furnologia oder: Haushdltliche Oefenkunst, Frankfurt, 1666.
[71] Weaver, 257.
[72] Milner, 299.

stoves, as they typically do not have their own independent flues. This type of construction allows the living spaces such as the *Stube* and bedrooms to provide a cleaner environment—no smoke and no ash. It also allows for a more even heating of a room, whereas fireplaces caused drafts throughout other parts of the house and many times required its inhabitants to huddle directly in front of the fire to remain warm. Interestingly, Benjamin Franklin felt that the use of stoves was so economical that the Germans would eventually be able to buy out the English and "take possession of his plantation."[73]

The use of five-plate, six-plate, or ten-plate cast iron stoves in houses regardless of type and size is the one easily identifiable feature that signified an ethnic tradition among German Americans.

Fachwerk and Paling and other Construction Techniques

Fachwerk construction is commonly referred to as half-timbering in America. Houses constructed using half-timbering are uncommon in America.[74] Research did not distinguish if interior half-timbering construction was more common. Paling is a type of insulation typical of German houses and commonly found among German-American houses. Small slats, 1″ x 3″, are wrapped with straw or grass combined with mud, and are placed in grooves spanning the posts throughout the framing. The slats were plastered flush with the face of the posts and then the entire surface may have been whitewashed. One area where paling is quite common is in German American cellars to provide insulation between the cool vaulted cellar to the rest of the house.

Another German construction technique is the way in which joists rest entirely on top of the summer beam, called floating joists, or they may be partially set into them. English construction typically dovetailed the joists into the summer beam.[75]

Traditional Roof Framing System

Two of the more common German roof truss systems brought to America were the *Stehender Stuhl* and the *Liegender Dachstuhl*, the latter of which is also more simply referred to as *Liegender Stuhl*. The *Stehender Stuhl* system is a typical queen post truss system whereby upright posts resting on joists support purlins, which supported tied collar beams. The common rafters simply rest on the purlins.[76]

Dating back to the 1400s, *Liegender Stuhl* is the most sophisticated truss system brought over by Germans and is easily identifiable as part of the German-American culture. The *Liegender Stuhl* framing consists of a pair of heavy tapered principal rafters, which are tenoned at the top to the purlins and they are also pinned to a truss collar beam. A diagonal brace is mortised and tenoned to the tapered rafter and collar beam in order to keep the rafters in place. A false collar beam is then laid atop the truss collar beam giving the appearance of a double-collar beam. In this system the common rafters along the roof are supported by the purlins.[77]

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[73] Benjamin Franklin, *Observations on Smoky Chimneys, their Causes and Cure; with Considerations on Fuel and Stoves* (London, UK: I. & J. Taylor, 1793), 48. Accessed online on November 12, 2012, at http://books.google.com/books?id=kJ4AAAAAMAAJ&oe=UTF-8.

[74] Kenneth R. LeVan, *Building Construction and Materials of the Pennsylvania Germans* (Harrisburg, PA: Vernacular Architecture Forum Annual Meeting, 2004), 16-17.

[75] Lay, 26.

[76] LeVan, 36.

[77] LeVan, 36.

Architectural Historian Kenneth LeVan has said that the *Liegender Stuhl* framing is "especially effective on stone walls" supporting a heavy tile roof by preventing the rafters from pushing outwards "causing a bulge at the top" and a weakness in construction.[78]

Interior Finishes Including Decorative Hardware and Cupboards

Stone walls were typically plastered and many times finished with a whitewash with a few exceptions of brightly painted surfaces or the application of painted motifs. Ceilings were commonly left unfinished or painted in a dark color and not whitewashed like the walls. Interior boarded walls would be found typically finished with beading or battens. Panels on doors and cupboards are raised and sometimes carved.[79]

The use of narrow floorboards in the Georgian era was a sign of wealth since they were more costly to produce than wide boards. Narrower boards also created tighter joints.

There are a few Pennsylvania German dwellings that are significant for their heavily carved architectural woodwork linked to a baroque-inspired art used mostly prior to the Georgian era. LeVan explains that the German houses here in America are commonly finished with English Georgian woodwork (moldings and trim work) because of the availability of the tools. Only a few rare examples exist that exhibit no "new world" influences in their woodwork.[80]

Other important elements of Pennsylvania German houses are the built-in cupboards and bible boxes, peg boards, and the "playful detailing of doors, stairways, beams, hardware, and other parts of the house."[81] Cupboards and bible boxes were essential for placing important items like a bible, eating implements, blankets, and other valuables.

Vaulted Cellars

A distinctive feature of cellars in German American houses is ceilings constructed with vaulted arches, commonly barrel vault construction.[82] Frequently, small niches were located in one wall, which were used to hold jarred goods. Meats were suspended from long rods that extended from one long wall to the opposite. Natural ventilation occurred through window vents at the ground level.

Comparative Examples: Other Houses

Three existing NHL houses exhibit the *Flurkenhaus* (entry kitchen plan). These are the Antes House, built 1734, the Rittenhouse Homestead, built in 1707/ca. 1730, part of an NHL district, and the Schaffer House, built ca. 1736. These three houses represent a plan variation different from Shifferstadt and are different in other respects as well. The Antes House, designated in 1975, has been heavily restored, while the Rittenhouse Homestead is a smaller dwelling and a bank house. The well-preserved Schaffer House is also a bank house and is distinguished for the survival of the *Wienbauren* facilities in the basement. A fourth example, the Keim House, built ca. 1753, may also be NHL eligible as it includes a significant workshop and spring house.

The Jonathan Hager House is also an excellent example of a German *Flurkenhaus* and is one of the few German houses located in Maryland. The Hager House stands in Hagerstown, Maryland and was built in 1739 of uncut

[78] Ibid.
[79] Ibid., 40.
[80] These include the Milbach House (1752) and the mantel in the Keim house (1753), LeVan, 42.
[81] LeVan, 52.
[82] Ibid., 5.

fieldstone rising two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays wide. It was restored in 1953, but that work has not been well documented.

Examples of German-Georgian houses with center hall (*Durchgangenien*) plans include the following:

- *Isaac and Catherine Meier House, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania (1757; NR 1971)*

  The Meier House is a large, stone, three-bay house with end chimneys, a symmetrical façade, and a central hall that houses an open stair to the second floor. The original section of the house, circa 1738, is the one-and-a-half story kitchen. It most likely had a partition on the main floor, which has since been removed. The large two-and-a-half story house was constructed in 1757. It features a center hall, a *Stube* that at one time held a plate stove, corner fireplaces and Georgian-style paneling and moldings in the rooms on the west. There is original "Germanic" hardware and a cellar, although it is not vaulted. Paling is found underneath later applications of plaster plus the joists rest atop the summer beams, a common German tradition. The original staircase built in 1757 was replaced later in the eighteenth century. The roof framing is the Germanic *Liegender Stuhl* system.

  The Meier House does retain a high degree of integrity; however, it does not have all of the Germanic features listed above to be considered an exemplary example of the German-Georgian type. Unlike Schifferstadt, it lacks the split-center chimney, a vaulted cellar, an extant plate stove, and original cupboards and bible boxes.

- *Peter and Rosina Wentz House, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (1758; NR 1973)*

  The Wentz House was constructed the same year as Schifferstadt and is another stone German-Georgian house with a center-hall plan and interior-end chimneys. It features pent eaves between the first and second stories. The house does contain distinguishable features including corner cupboards and a Georgian motif cornice (egg-and-dart detail). The original floor plan has changed since original construction and many of the details are reconstructions. The house was restored to its 1777 appearance and one of the most interesting aspects is the restored German interior painting, a rare extant feature of German-American houses. The chimneys, trim, mantels, fireplaces, room arrangement, the plate stove, and hardware, are examples of items that are reconstructions although evidence for all components is not available for accuracy.[83] The plate stove in particular is a reconstruction obtained from another German house museum. The Peter Wentz House also lacks the German roof framing system and a vaulted cellar.

  The Peter Wentz House does not have a high level of architectural integrity with the lack of original materials, original arrangement, and many of the reconstructions may not be accurate. It also lacks a few of the German characteristics such as an original plate stove, a German roof framing system, and a vaulted cellar.

- *Heinrich and Anna Muhlenberg House, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (1755, NR 2000)*

  The Muhlenberg House is a stone center half-hall plan with interior-end chimneys and pent eaves on three elevations. It does have many of the Germanic characteristics important to German-Georgian houses. It exhibits the German spatial arrangement, interior partitions, evidence of paling, cupboards, decorative hardware, and the roof is a variant of the *Stehender Stuhl.* Importantly it also exhibits the location of original

[83] William K. Watson, "Peter Wentz Homestead," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1973), Section 7. Mark A. Turdo, Interview by author. Site Visit. Peter Wentz Farmstead, Worcester, Pennsylvania, August 16, 2014.

five-plate stoves although they are no longer extant. It does have a large basement; however, it is not vaulted.

Many alterations to the Muhlenberg House have occurred over time including the most dramatic, the raising of the roof and addition of a third story during the nineteenth century. During the 1980s, the house underwent a restoration returning to the dwelling to its 1776 and 1787 appearance. Later stucco was removed, masonry repointed, paling restored in the basement, and paint and plaster finishes were restored, plus windows, doors, floors, trim, and hardware were reconstructed. The third story was removed, a new roof and stone chimneys reconstructed. Other items reconstructed were the front balcony, second-floor doorway, several interior partitions, and one five-plate stove. Although the roof was rebuilt, several original framing members of the *Stehender Stuhl* system remained including the queen posts, purlins, and collar beam. The common rafters have all been replaced.

Although this house has been restored to the third quarter of the eighteenth century it does not retain enough integrity of original materials to be considered nationally significant for its architecture as a German-Georgian house.

- *Johann Peter and Maria Troxell House, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania (1756; NR 1980)*

  The Troxell-Steckel House is a German-Georgian house constructed of stone with a pent roof between the first and second stories. Each floor has four rooms and there are fireplaces heating the house on each floor. Five-plate stoves originally heated two rooms on the first floor, however they have since been removed. There remains evidence of *Fachwerk* and paling. The Troxell House contains other German characteristics including a bible box, original hardware, and a German roof.[84] The mantles, chair rails, stringer brackets, and balusters are not German in design but rather Georgian.

  The Troxell-Steckel House retains some important German characteristics such as the *Fachwerk*, room arrangement, and original hardware. However, its five-plate stove is a reconstruction, and the moldings and stair details are Georgian in style.

- *Philip Erpff House, Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania (1758, NR 1979)*

  The Erpff House is a five-bay, limestone dwelling with a slightly off-center entryway. The roof has been replaced and the façade features a dominant first story full-length porch that has been added in the twentieth century. There is one interior-end chimney on the north side. The interior room arrangement has a center hall with two rooms on each side of the hall. The two rooms on the north side both have corner fireplaces and south rooms appear to have been heated by a cast iron ten-plate stove. A center chimney is no longer extant. Instead of a vaulted cellar under the main house, a root cellar referred to by the owners as the "arch" was built into the side of a bank adjacent to the house. It has a vault, large stones for use as shelves, and the end wall has two niches.[85]

  The Erpff House does not retain a high degree of integrity with the porch addition, replacement roof, replacement windows, and center chimney no longer extant. It also does not retain any Germanic plate stoves although there is evidence that there once was a ten-plate stove that vented into a flue used for

[84] Information on the cellar and attic were not made available to the author so it is unknown if the cellar is vaulted and if the attic features a German framing system.

[85] Diane Wenger, "Schaefferstown Tour." In *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720-1920*, guidebook for the Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. 12-16 May 2004. 42-44.

heating one of the rooms. Other rooms were heated with corner fireplaces. These alterations have compromised the Erpff House and do not make it an exemplary example of the German-Georgian type.

- *Benedict and Anna Eshleman House,[86] Conestoga Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (1759)*

  This large double-pile stone house has a five-bay façade with a slightly off-center front entry, one interior chimney and one interior-end chimney. The house has two prominent date stones below the eaves on the façade flanking the center bay. At one point the house had a full-width porch across the front, which no longer exists. The windows were replaced during the nineteenth century. Originally, this stone house had a center hall with two rooms on either side. The *Küche* was on the left to the rear and the *Stube* was to the front of the kitchen. It had a stove that was vented into the interior kitchen fireplace chimney. Corner fireplaces heated the rooms on the right side. The open stair is located to the rear. Interestingly, there is a rear door opening in the hall as well as a door opening on the rear of the *Küche.* Each of the four rooms on the first floor has openings into the center hall. There is a barrel-vaulted cellar under the *Küche* and a separate cellar under the right-side spaces. Two of the first-floor rooms contained highly fashionable built-in corner cupboards paneled and detailed in the Georgian style.[87]

  Due to alterations such as replacement windows and the changes in room arrangement done in the 1890s the Eshleman House does not exhibit a high degree of integrity to make it an exemplary German-Georgian dwelling both on the interior and exterior.[88]

Schifferstadt's Embodiment of German Architectural Characteristics

A number of German-Georgian houses exhibit several of the features listed above but very few contain all of them. Schifferstadt displays each of these characteristics and does so with a high degree of integrity. Schifferstadt is an outstanding example of a German-Georgian house and no other houses in the same vein retain similar integrity displaying the German culture within the center-hall house type.

Stoves for heating are one of the more uncommon features to remain. Extant German-American Colonial houses either did not include stoves in their initial construction or they were replaced with fireplaces in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Schifferstadt retains the only in-situ five-plate stove in America. The stove in Schifferstadt was produced at the Elizabeth Furnace in Middlecreek Branch of the Conestoga Creek near Brickersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.[89] The Brunner's gained familiarity with this furnace because of their first family settlement near Mannheim, Pennsylvania.

Schifferstadt's spatial arrangement reflects what it would have been during the eighteenth century and has not been altered except for the wing addition of the nineteenth century. Schifferstadt's original composition has a wide center hall with a kitchen on the north side and the parlor and bedroom on the south side. Separating the parlor and bedroom is a board partition. The second floor contains two spaces on each side of the center hall, each originally serving as a bedroom with board partitions similar to the first floor. The center hall was functional to the Brunner's allowing stoves in each of the main 'living' spaces, three total, with the stoking fireplaces open to the hall. The remaining in-situ stove separates the two bedrooms on the second floor above the kitchen. A stove originally stood in the bedroom on the opposite side of the hall as well as one in the parlor on the first floor and evidence remains visible for those. Additionally, Schifferstadt also has a wishbone

[86] Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, "Jacob and Sarah Eschelman House," *Cultural Resources Geographic Information System*.

[87] Falk, 144-151.

[88] Ibid., 147.

[89] Hans Jacob Huber founded the Huber Furnace in 1750, which was later run by Henry Stiegel, who had married Huber's daughter, Elizabeth. Holtz, 24.

chimney to help serve the stoves and provide the necessary center hall for the desired Georgian appearance and formalized room arrangement.

Fachwerk and paling is evident in Schifferstadt throughout the first floor, particularly the center hall where nineteenth century plaster was removed during restoration efforts of the 1980s. *Fachwerk* and paling insulation remains in place where it can be seen underneath the lath members. Presumably, it was retained during the application of plaster and lath throughout the entire house during the nineteenth century alterations.

Several construction features displayed in Schifferstadt important to German American houses is the *Liegender Stuhl* framing system, the barrel-vaulted cellar, and the application of joists laying across the summer beam on the first floor and notched over the summer beam on the second floor. Finally, there are several ornate hardware pieces, cupboards, as well as the window-fitted dry sink in the *Küche* all of which identifies Schifferstadt to the Germanic culture from which it was born.

CONCLUSION

Schifferstadt, built around 1758, is important for its role within the heritage of Colonial American architecture. It is nationally significant as an outstanding example of a Georgian-style house influenced by German cultural and construction traditions. It embodies how German immigrants chose to retain much of their cultural heritage within their houses meanwhile exhibiting their social and economic status on the exterior. Schifferstadt retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity displaying its mid- eighteenth-century form, room arrangement, heating plan, decorative details including the cupboards, dry sink, and hardware, plus the original construction features such as the wishbone chimney, *Fachwerk*, paling, floating joists, room partitions, *Liegender Stuhl*, and quite significantly the only in-situ five-plate stove in the country. Schifferstadt is an exemplary object of material culture within the study of colonial German-Georgian house types. It provides an excellent view into the history of a significant part of our American past, the Pennsylvania German immigrants and their culture.

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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. NR#
__ Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
__ Designated a National Historic Landmark.
__ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey:
__ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 1.51

Latitude: 39 degrees, 25 minutes, 25 seconds

Longitude: 77 degrees, 25 minutes, 39 seconds

Verbal Boundary Description: Schifferstadt is located in the city of Frederick, Maryland, and includes 1.51 acres. The property is bounded to the northeast by Rosemont Avenue, to the northwest by U.S. Route 15, to the southeast by West 2nd Street, and to the southwest by Baker Park.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property includes the house and its surrounding acreage included with Map 419 parcel 712. This includes all that remains of the original farmstead that is still open land, except for the adjacent Baker Park that is owned by the city.

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NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM



Façade of house viewed from southeast
R. Reed photographer, 2012



View of house and property from north
R. Reed photographer, 2012



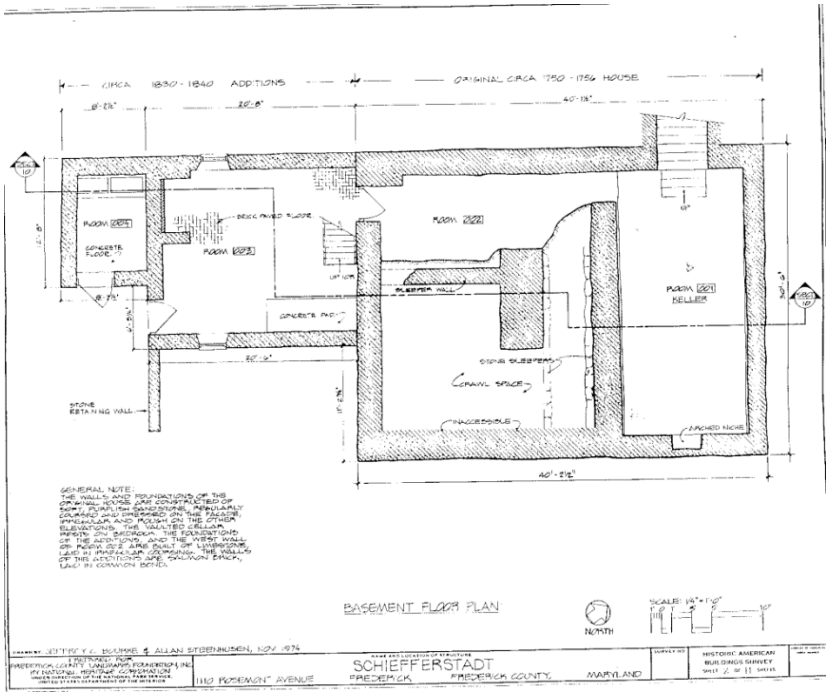
Rear of house with wing viewed from northwest
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



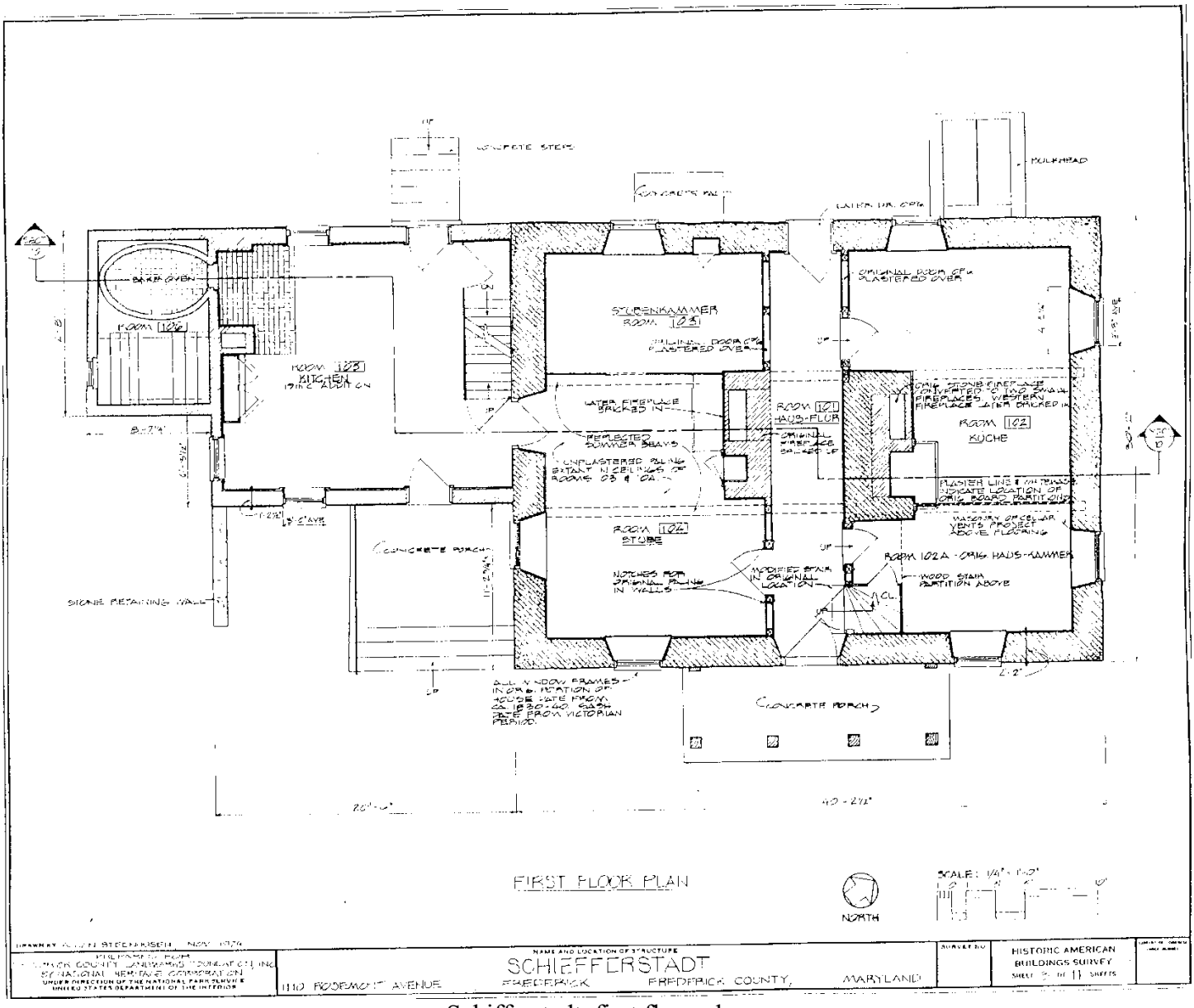
Window detail, northeast side, showing stone window sink and cellar window grate.
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



View of cellar looking southeast (left) and detail of iron grate in window vent (right)
R. Reed photographer, 2012



Schifferstadt, basement plan with vaulted ceiling room on right.
Courtesy Frederick County Landmarks Foundation



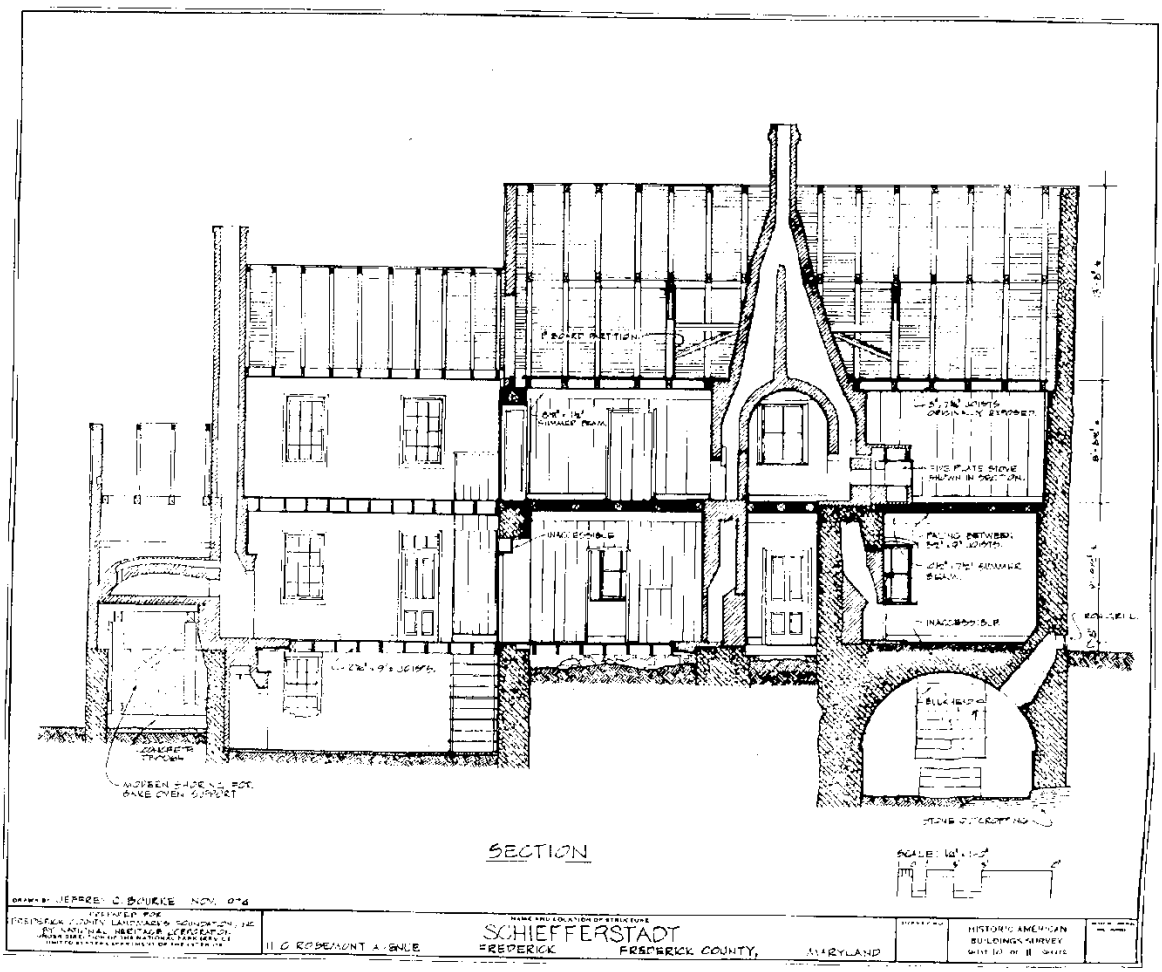
Schifferstadt, first floor plan
Courtesy Frederick County Landmarks Foundation



Three views of kitchen with bake oven and window sink
R. Reed photographer, 2012



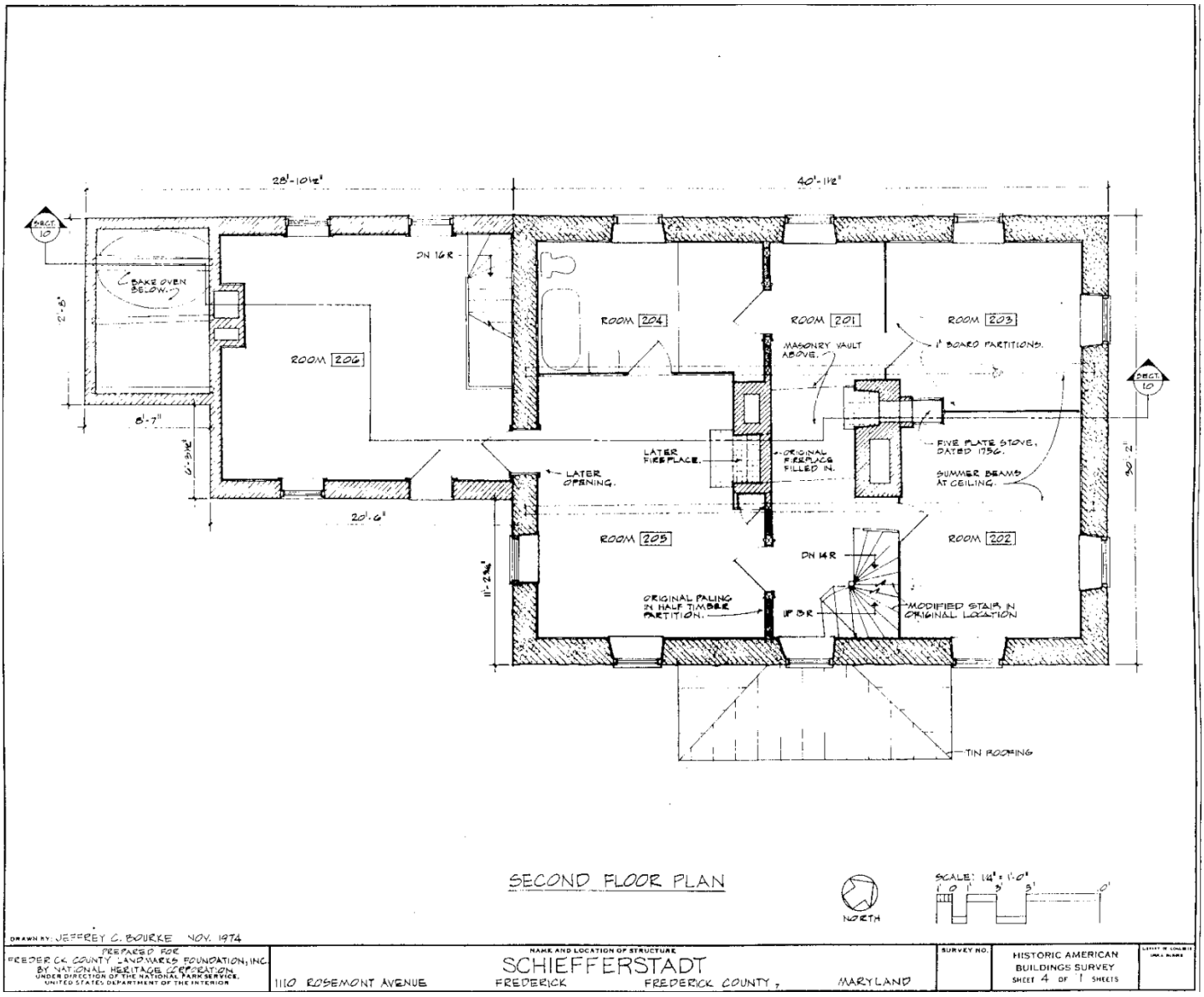
View of parlor with partition creating additional bedroom. Paneled cabinet door on right
R. Reed photographer, 2012



Schifferstadt, Sectional view
Courtesy Frederick County Landmarks Foundation



Detail of ceiling truss
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



Schifferstadt, second floor plan
Courtesy Frederick County Landmarks Foundation



Second floor bedroom with five-plate stove, looking toward hall
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



Detail, five-plate stove
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



Second floor hallway, looking north. On right is open fireplace hearth, on left fireplace hearth is plastered over. K. Baynard photographer, 2014



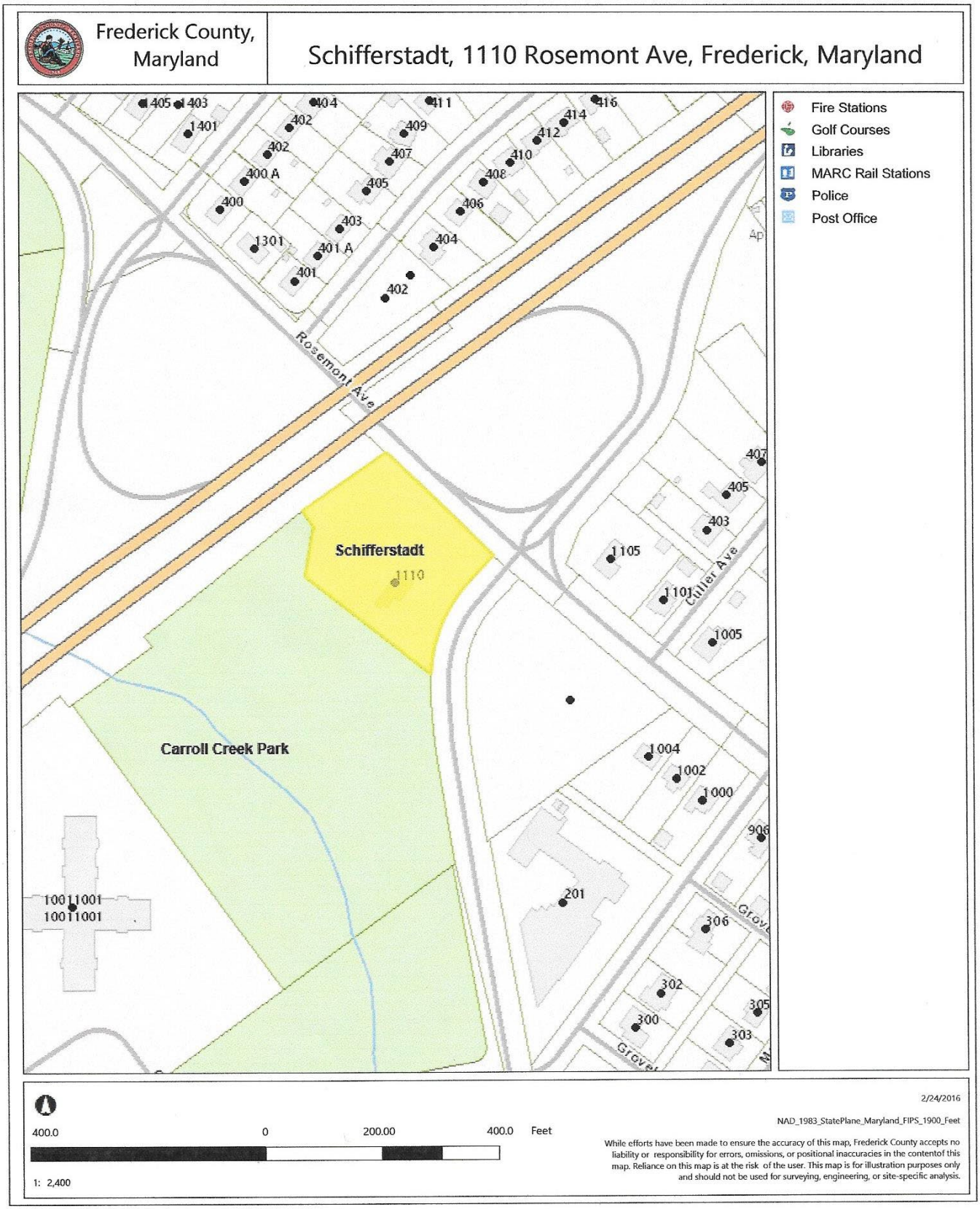
Detail, second floor hall fireplace hearth
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



Second floor Stube looking toward hall
K. Baynard photographer 2014



Second floor hall with stairway to attic
K. Baynard photographer, 2014



Schifferstadt Map and Site Plan
Latitude: 39 degrees, 25 minutes, 25 seconds
Longitude: 77 degrees, 25 minutes, 39 seconds