

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Antes, Henry House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Colonial Road N/A not for publication
city, town Upper Frederick Township N/A vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Montgomery code 091 zip code 19435

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone, stucco

roof metal

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Antes House is a two and one-half story structure with sparse fenestration and steep roof recalling the medieval character of the builder's hometown in southwest Germany. The house was constructed in 1736¹ of coursed rubble fieldstone and sandstone with large quoins supporting the corners. The overall integrity of the structure is excellent, possibly due to its isolated location deep in the heart of Montgomery County, in a very underdeveloped area. The setting is on a slight rise above a stream and alongside a rural road which passes through a Girl Scout Camp encompassing much of Antes original 200 acre holdings. Nearly all of Antes original tract remains undeveloped and in a natural state much as it likely was when he arrived in 1736.

The main or southwest elevation contains two openings on each floor: a doorway surrounded by a heavy, mortised and tenoned black walnut frame and a window with simple applied trim and six-over-six, single-hung sash on the ground floor and two similar windows marking the upper floor (see Figure 4). The first floor openings are spanned by cut stone segmental arches while the second floor windows are headed with wood lintels and flat stone arches. The lower portion of the wall retains original ridge pointing beneath numerous coats of white-wash, while the upper wall surface has been stuccoed. A plaster band marks the location of a porch roof which separates the whitewashed from the stuccoed portion. This porch is documented in nineteenth and twentieth century photographs (see Photos 1-4). The wood box cornice screens a cantilevered wood wall plate which probably served as the original cornice. The roof is covered in flat seam sheet metal. Portions of early lath and pine shingles survive beneath the metal roof (see Photos 5 and 6).

The gable walls are proportioned so that the distance from grade to the cornice line nearly equals the distance from the cornice to the roof peak (see Figure 4). This creates an unusually high, steeply-pitched roof (approximately 50 degrees) which is characteristic of the earliest buildings in America (see Photo 7). The first and second floor windows of the northwest or street facing elevation are single-hung and centered in the wall. While the second floor window conforms to the standard dimensions of a six-over-six sash with eight inch by

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D NHL Criteria 2, 4

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

NHL Themes:
III. Development of the English Colonies
 D. Social & Economic Affairs
 1. intellectual & religious affairs
 2. economic affairs & ways of life

1736-1755

1736
1745
1750

XVI. Architecture
 A. Colonial

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
Antes, Henry

Architect/Builder
Antes, Henry

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

Because of its architectural significance as one of the best preserved examples of an early Germanic building type, and because of the importance of Henry Antes as a Colonial leader, the Henry Antes House meets National Historic Landmark criteria 2 and 4.

The Henry Antes House is among the best preserved examples of a pre-1760s Germanic house type once common in Pennsylvania and the surrounding states. With its steep roof containing two floors in the attic, limited fenestration spanned by cut stone relieving arches, three-room floor plan and massive internal fireplace retaining the holes for a heating stove, the house contains the significant characteristics which identify and define this important building type. Retaining the original partitions documenting the traditional central European three-room floor plan, a Seelen Fenster, paling insulation, doors, cupboards, floors, wall surfaces and other original features, the house is remarkably unaltered. The house preserves rare evidence of early cultural traditions in the settlement of the colonies and adds significantly to the study of American architectural tradition.

The building and site are also significant in Pennsylvania's early history. The Antes House was the location of frequent evangelical and political meetings held to promote understanding among colonists of different religion, culture, and race. Important deliberations between religious factions within the German community and between representatives of the German and English speaking cultures took place there. By 1745 the house was used as a Moravian school and is recognized as one of the first interracial, nonsectarian schools in Pennsylvania, and quite possibly, the colonies.

Most importantly, this is the home of one of the few well-documented master builder/architects in the early and middle colonial period. Within the German-speaking culture, Antes was the most important master builder in the eighteenth century. Antes was also a leader who

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

A History of the Beginnings of Moravian Work in America, a translation of Georg Neisser's manuscripts, The Archives of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, PA, 1955.

Assion, Peter, and Rolf Brednich. Bauen und Wohnen in duetschen Sudwesten. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer Verlag, 1984.

Baraket, Robert. "The Herr and Zeller Houses." Pennsylvania Folklife XXI:4 (Summer 1972):2-22.

Bedal, Konrad. Historische Hausforschung. Munster: Coppentrath Verlag, 1978.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recent
- 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:

Goshenhoppen Library & Museum, Green Lane, PA: Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, PA

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 1.28 acres

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	5	4	0	2	0
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4	4	6	0	1	2	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning from Point A at the center line of Colonial Road, 383' northeast from the intersection of Colonial and Hildebeitel Roads, and continuing northeast along Colonial Road approximately 195' to Point B, thence southeast approximately 286' to Point C, thence southwest

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The property encompasses an integral part of Antes original 200 acre holdings, and contains the house and the remains of two wells and a spring house probably associated with Antes.

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11. Form Prepared By

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ten inch panes, the first floor window opening is considerably wider than normal.

This suggests that the present sash is a replacement of an earlier casement window, a window type which was common in German-American buildings and one that would easily correspond to the broad dimensions of the opening. An unusually large two-level attic is indicated by the location of the two tiers of small, four-light sash.

The materials and condition of the southeast gable end elevation are similar to those of the northwest but the pattern of fenestration is markedly different. This side of the house is oriented toward the sun and contains additional regularly positioned openings. Each of the first two floors contains two windows on each level in contrast to the single openings of the west elevation. The windows are all standard size, single-hung, six-over-six sash with heavy, mortised frames and simple applied moldings. The windows lighting the attic were originally like those on the west, however, one of the lower level windows has been converted to a door with a ladder suspended from the sill, presumably a twentieth century alteration for emergency egress (see Photo 8).

The northeast elevation is nearly identical to the southwest: stuccoed rubble masonry and sparse fenestration, although the outline in the stucco shows the location of a former addition (see Photo 9). One additional window of particularly small dimensions penetrates the wall toward the east end of the house. This opening is set low in the wall, approximately at sill level, and is similar in dimension and configuration to the attic windows. This window type is known as a "Seelen Fenster", literally translated as spirit window. The folklore of the Pennsylvania Dutch celebrates such openings as symbolic apertures which were opened only at the time of someone's death in order to allow the "spirit" to escape. The window was then closed to separate the earthly from the spiritual.²

The first floor interior is a typical German-American arrangement of rooms; a large kitchen (Küche), a formal living space (Stube) and a small sleeping chamber (Kammer), (see Figure 1). The plan is organized around a massive internal fireplace located roughly one third the distance in from the gable wall. As is often the case, the lintel, one side wall, and portions of the chimney were removed around the turn of the twentieth century to create additional living space. However, the exact size of the original feature is readily discernible

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by the patching in the floor above, the hearth stone, the portion of the lintel embedded in the wall and the creosote staining of the back wall. The fireplace was truly immense and retains such features as the massive hearth stone, a niche for raising bread dough and the arched holes through the back wall to feed a heating stove, either a five-plate iron jamb stove, or a large tile stove which was located in the Stube. The floor is a thin concrete slab over large rounded river rocks, an interesting feature which has yet to be fully explained. As in all ground floor rooms, the finish of the walls is the original smooth plaster. Among the most striking features are the arched and splayed window and door openings present throughout the first floor (see Photo 10). The exposed ceiling joists span the width of the kitchen and an original winder stair is located in the northwest corner, while a door to the basement is to the southwest. The original coat of red paint survives on most surfaces below a single layer of later paint.

The east rooms of the building are entered by two doorways located to either side of the fireplace; the door to the north is an alteration, with the door to the south being the original passage to the east side of the house. This side is divided into the larger Stube and smaller Kammer by a beaded partition made-up of splined, rather than tongue and groove boards. The walls and ceilings are plastered, floors are of random width splined softwood boards, and all windows are arched and splayed (see Photos 11-13). Interesting features include a built-in wall cupboard in the living area, and built-in shelving, peg boards, and a seat in the sleeping area (see Figure 8). The tiny, arched Seelen Fenster is also preserved in the Kammer. Most doors, including this cupboard door and one with wrought iron butterfly hinges with an elaborately engraved lock from the second floor, have been removed and placed in museum storage awaiting additional security in the house. The interior passage doors are unusual in that they are constructed of two large recessed panels which project well beyond the rails and stiles on the rear side, rather than the typical door of the period which was of six raised panels or a simple beaded board, batten door. These doors are held on wrought iron strap hinges and retain decorative wood and iron handles. As in the kitchen area, the original paint is preserved below a single later coat. The wood features of these rooms were painted a rich Prussian blue.

The second floor is divided roughly in half by the masonry chimney wall and further subdivided into four rooms by beaded plank walls (see Figure 2). Random width flooring and smooth plastered walls with

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splayed, flat-headed windows further define these spaces. The ceilings are well preserved examples of a traditional German practice of insulating between floors with straw and clay called "stroh-lehm" (straw-mud) (see Photos 14 and 15). The method employed by Antes used oak slats (paling) set into notches cut longitudinally into the massive timbers spanning the full width of the building (see Figure 5). The mud and finish plaster projects slightly from the underside of the timber creating a unique and particularly medieval appearance.

An enclosed winder stair in the north corner leads to the lower area of the two-level attic. The lower attic is essentially an undivided space, its clear span created by a massive, hand-hewn oak truss (see Photos 16 and 17), (see Figure 5). This structural system is known as a genteigte Dachstuhl or leaning roof truss and is distinguished by its diagonal beams which are joined into a double cross piece, one of which is pegged into the tops of the leaning beams, the other of which lies on top of the entire structure. Knee braces reinforce the joints and a short perlin connects them. Some of the rafters were replaced long ago but sufficient original fabric remains to show that this room was a finished space and not used solely for storage. The presence of plastered walls, arched and splayed windows, and particularly the notches in the original rafters which indicate that the room was finished with stroh-lehm insulation, strongly suggest that this area was habitable space. The upper level is reached by a ladder-like stair constructed of vertically sawn plank treads let into the stringers. Exposed rafters and dashed, rather than plastered, walls indicate a utilitarian function of the upper attic.

The cellar (Kellar) is reached through a door in the kitchen leading to a wide flight of stone steps. It occupies the southeastern half of the footprint of the building directly below the Stube and is completely floored with large flat paving stones (see Figure 6). The rubble walls are whitewashed and penetrated by arched windows on the three exposed sides. To the west, facing the kitchen, a cantilevered stone support projects from the wall at ceiling height (see Photo 18). This feature lies directly below the holes in the back of the fireplace and was used to support the heating stove in the Stube above. The ceiling is of exposed timbers infilled with stone and mud insulation. A few oak posts and beams have recently been inserted to reinforce the original structure (see Figures 1-9).

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stood in the company of such other German settlers as Daniel Pastorious, William and David Rittenhouse, Conrad Weiser, and Paster Muhlenberg, men recognized for their accomplishments in industry and science, and as leaders, not only within their own community, but within the larger Colonial society as well.

Henry Antes was born Johann Heinrich Antes in Freinsheim in the Rhenish Palatinate in 1701, two years after the walled city was consumed by fire. Territorial rivalries with neighboring French towns had escalated into all-out war and the citizens of tiny Freinsheim, weary from decades of religious persecution during the Thirty Years War, succumbed to nearly total defeat. The Antes family had learned to persevere; their ancestor, Baron von Blume, not only lost possession of the families baronial estates, but suffered the indignity of having to hellenize his German name to the Greek equivalent "Antes" in order to avoid persecution.³ As leaders of a community in need, Henry's father, Philip Frederick Antes and others took to task the rebuilding of their city. Although the rebuilding of the city of Freinsheim made use of the classical detail of contemporary Renaissance architecture, medieval building forms and practices also persisted, creating buildings which were conservative in massing and structure. Henry witnessed, and certainly (based on his later career) participated through apprenticeship and journeymanship, the reconstruction of the medieval city. With strength of character and a mastery of the traditional building arts, Henry emigrated to America in 1720 to establish himself in the successful Germanic community near Philadelphia.⁴

As a man of nineteen years of age, in totally new and unfamiliar surroundings, Antes immediately proved his worth; he soon became a partner of William De Wees, former partner of pioneer American paper-maker William Rittenhouse and helped establish and operate the second paper mill in the nation, located just above Rittenhouse's mill on Monoshone Creek between Germantown and Philadelphia.⁵ Shortly thereafter, he married De Wees' daughter and moved to Falkner's Swamp, a sparsely settled area thirty miles to the north in Frederick Township. In the mid-1730s he set about designing and building his home and a large multipurpose mill to supply lumber, flour and oil to the surrounding settlers. Records indicate that about this time he began to be sought out for his counsel. As a leading spirit of the nondenominational Associated Brethren of Skippack, Antes helped form a circle of "earnest men of various creeds and persuasions to seek mutual edification and to take council together for the propagation of piety and fellowship regardless of sectarian lines."⁶

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His intellect and fairness coupled with his mastery of the building trades brought respect and prominence to young Antes. Leaders of various Protestant denominations tried to enlist his support but Antes' allegiance was elusive and his open-mindedness was mistrustful of dogmatic church doctrines. His association with the Mennonites of Germantown and the Lutheran Church at Trappe were amicably dissolved in favor of the teachings of two newly arrived religious groups, the United Brethren and the followers of George Whitefield. Count Zinzendorf, the patron and leader of the Moravians in Herrnhut, Germany, wanted to establish missions in Pennsylvania and in 1736 sent a young minister named Augustus Spangenberg to establish contacts in and around Philadelphia. Shortly thereafter, in 1740, Whitefield arrived from Georgia with the intention of establishing a school for Negroes in the wilderness. Both men sought out Antes and ultimately enlisted his help in their endeavors. It was at this time that the first mass rallies were held at the Antes farm. Thousands of farmers and tradesman would gather to hear the teachings of Whitefield and the Moravian ministers and to discuss the needs of the community.⁷ Antes' goal was nothing less than ethnic and religious solidarity of the non-English settlers in the English colonies. His family had witnessed the ravages of the Thirty Years War which pitted brother against brother because of differing religious belief and he vowed that the professed tolerance in America would allow for harmony amongst the various churches.

In May of 1740, Whitefield purchased from William Allen 5,000 acres of land at the forks of the Delaware River on which to build his school. He entered into a contract with Moravian leader Peter Boehler for services needed to build the school and village and immediately set out with Antes to inspect the land for building materials. Construction began on a small cabin and a large stone building and the town of Nazareth was born. But ecclesiastical differences between Whitefield and Boehler soon led to a split with the Moravians. It was now realized that a permanent settlement establishing the Brethren in Pennsylvania was needed. The Moravians had neither a legal corporation nor a member who was a naturalized citizen of the province, prerequisites to land ownership, so Bishop Nitschmann, the highest ranking Moravian official in America, visited Antes to beg his assistance. Antes offered to purchase the land on their behalf. On April 2, 1741, William Allen conveyed to him what was to become the city of Bethlehem. Antes had become an indispensable ally of Zinzendorf's primary American community.

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Antes had been in contact with Moravian leaders since 1736, his main objective being that a "solution to the religious problem of Pennsylvania might be advanced by an alliance of devout men of all persuasions in practical efforts for the common good".⁸ When Count Zinzendorf arrived in May of 1741 to inspect the fledgling colony, he immediately sought the company of Antes.

Bishop Levering, in his monumental history of Bethlehem written in 1903 describes this first meeting:

There the most important interview had by Zinzendorf prior to the close of the year took place. No man to be found was more competent than Antes to give information about the general conditions of the Germans of Pennsylvania, and about the numerous sects and parties that entered into the motley religious composition of the Province; and no man was less likely to misrepresent any of them, for he was singularly free from prejudice and bigotry.⁹

That meeting and subsequent discussions led to the acceptance of Antes' plan for a series of general conferences of the various sects. More than thirteen groups consented to his initial calling, including Lutherans, Reformed, Mennonites, Moravians, Tunkers, Pietists, Separatists and "hermits". Antes presided over the first conference and often acted to resolve conflicts which inevitably arose among such a diverse assemblage of strong willed individuals.¹⁰ These conferences came to be called the Pennsylvania Synods and formed the backbone of religious unity and cooperation within the German-speaking community. Records of these meetings were carefully drawn up, printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia and disseminated throughout the colonies.¹¹ At these Synods, the ideas and plans for new missions like Oley, Lititz and Lancaster were formulated and acted upon.

The Pennsylvania Synods were ultimately unsuccessful in unifying the German speaking people. However, "as a result of Antes' Synods, the small, loosely affiliated German-speaking congregations formed organizations of their own based on the principles established by Antes. Antes was more responsible than any other man for the establishment of the unifying conferences and Synods of the major denominations which continue to the present."¹²

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Synod records of March, 1745 document that Antes offered to board children in his home in order to teach them Christian ideals. This idea most likely grew out of Whitefield's unsuccessful attempt at establishing a similar school in Nazareth. The school began with only a few children, but a more extensive undertaking was developing. Teachers from Bethlehem would travel to the Antes farm and stay for extended periods to instruct the children and assist with daily chores. By early 1745, when Antes offered his house, farm and mills for use by the congregation, the boarders numbered "twenty-three boys, including a Negro from St. Thomas in the West Indies, and a Mohegan Indian. Before the close of 1745, the number of pupils reached thirty-four."¹³ What became known as the Frederickstown School was among the first interracial and nonsectarian schools in Pennsylvania and possibly the Colonies.¹⁴

Antes' ideas and insights affected the material as well as the spiritual life of the community. He is credited with suggesting the plan of establishing separate communities and plantations which would specialize in specific agricultural or industrial enterprise for the interest of the community as a whole.¹⁵ According to his scheme, the town of Nazareth which had recently been purchased from the financially troubled Whitefield, would become the agricultural center, comprised of six plantations, each specializing in particular products. It is also likely that Antes' scheme was instrumental in shaping the industrial organization of Bethlehem as well. This concept of dividing the different enterprises into separate, almost autonomous businesses called Economies, became a trademark of Moravian cooperation and played a substantial role in the remarkable worldly success of the Brethren.

Antes became the chief architect and builder for the Moravians in America and was responsible for planning and supervising construction on many of the church's early buildings.¹⁶ Already familiar with American materials, climate, and conditions, he created for them a distinct architecture which translated their spiritual and social requirements into American terms. Primary documentation indicates that his involvement included the first mill on the Monocacy in 1743, the Single Brethren House, and the Sisters House in 1744, the Bell House in 1748 and its two additions in 1748 and 1749, the Brethren House or Colonial Hall in 1748, the Crown Inn, and numerous mill and industrial buildings.¹⁷ Many of these buildings are preserved largely intact and form the core of the eighteenth century Moravian village of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, one of the premier examples of a colonial community surviving in America.

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Between 1740 and 1745, Antes was the chief architect/builder for the Moravian Church, having been involved in nearly all of the building activity in the various Moravian settlements (see Footnote 16). In June of 1745, with building activity expanding in and around Bethlehem, it had become necessary to establish a supervisory position to manage the affairs of the burgeoning community. Antes and his family removed themselves from their home in Frederick Township and moved to Bethlehem where he assumed the role of "general superintendent of building, agriculture and other externals". "Then everybody and everything in connection with those activities became subject to his ultimate supervision."¹⁸ Citations in the daily ledgers of the community and in the records of the Synods document Antes value to the Moravians: "Brother Antes promised to aid with his counsel, and also to procure from the Governor to take the needed stones from the city lands."¹⁹ "... it was he who a week later sent from Bethlehem a draft he had made of the proposed new structure and its site"²⁰ (Gemeinhaus in Lancaster), "Cash gave by Seider to Br Antes for the mason (W. Macky)"²¹ (Single Brethren House-Bethlehem). "Antes came here to help construct the mill"²² and "Henrich Antes returned to complete the mill".²³

Antes' value to the Moravians in America cannot be overstated; he eventually became involved in nearly every facet of their lives. "Antes was absolutely essential and central to all events surrounding the initial Moravian missionary activity and settlement in Pennsylvania,"²⁴ When the Moravians established the first ferry crossing the Lehigh River, the enterprise was in the name of Henry Antes. He also became Justice of the Peace for Northampton County in 1745, and later in 1752 for Philadelphia County, positions appointed by the Governor in Colonial America and with considerable responsibility in administering justice. The honor of achieving important political distinction shows that Antes' skills and abilities were recognized outside of the German community and that he continually sought to be involved in the larger American Society which was developing.

In 1750, Antes became disillusioned with John Nitschmann over the proposed use of titles for certain leaders and other changes in ecclesiastical doctrine. In September of that year, not able to resolve fundamental philosophical differences with this powerful religious leader, he moved back to his farm in Falkner's Swamp. As with his previous estrangements with other religious groups, the split did not bring about loss of friendships or close working relationships with the Moravians. At times he would return to Bethlehem to consult on planning or building projects. When in 1752 Spangenberg thought it

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necessary to survey lands in North Carolina in order to try and establish a Moravian mission, Antes left his sick bed and spent weeks in the wilderness laying out the new towns of Bethania and Bethabara near present day Winston-Salem.²⁵ These towns are important as the first major settlements in the interior of North Carolina.

Henry Antes spent his last years in the home he had built in Falkner's Swamp. He died in 1755, having accomplished immeasurable good for the German-American people and the citizens of Pennsylvania. But his legacy continued. His son Frederick went on to become a celebrated Revolutionary War hero and friend to George Washington, while his son John was a significant Moravian composer and is credited with building one of the first violins in America. His grandson, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who received a thorough training in building practice and architectural design from the Moravian church, was the architect of the Capitol of the United States of America.

The house and farm passed from the Antes family during the Revolutionary War when the British placed a large bounty on the head of Colonel Antes because of his patriotic sympathies and belligerent anti-colonial stand. Its isolated location allowed the farm to remain virtually undisturbed into the twentieth century when the Antes family rekindled an interest in family history and the preservation of the homestead. For a number of years the house was owned by the Girl Scouts of America who generously made it available to the family and the Goshenhoppen Historians for the study of Pennsylvania-German life. In 1987, the Goshenhoppen Historians purchased the property from the Antes family for purposes of preservation as an historic house museum and as part of their goals of education in the historical and cultural associations of the region. With 1991 marking the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Bethlehem, much attention is focused on the house and land and the property's future.

The significance of the Antes House is twofold; as a rare surviving example of an important building type and as the home of one of the most important master builders and leaders in colonial America. The house incorporates many of the stylistic features which distinguish seventeenth and early eighteenth century Germanic building practice from designs by other colonial groups. The cumulative effect of the steep roof with double attic, sparse fenestration, and internal chimney is that of a late medieval European house. When such features as the three-room plan, jamb stove openings, arched, splayed windows, stroh-lehm insulation and the Seelen Fenster are taken into account,

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the building contains the distinctive characteristics of the most widely recognized German house type in America.²⁶

The scholarly study of traditional continental building practice originated in nineteenth century Europe where individuals like Rudolf Henning and August Meitzen published works in the 1880s which identified regional differences in materials, floor plan arrangements and functions of rooms.²⁷ The European study progressed and was refined by Rudolph Meringer in 1906, Bruno Schier in 1932 and Richard Weiss in 1946 among others.²⁸ In addition to floor plan and room function, numerous details in joinery, structural systems, fenestration patterns, fireplace types, cold storage facilities, insulating methods, decoration, etc. were found to be characteristic of specific regions of present day Germany, Switzerland and other European centers.

While cultural identification was noted in many colonial and Victorian era American sources, the general observations in America focused on the location of the chimney and the usage of heating stoves in the homes of the "Germans".²⁹ With the publication of Edwin Brumbaugh's "The Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans" in 1933 very specific features were beginning to be identified which distinguished buildings of Germanic origin from those of English origin. However, it was not until Robert C. Bucher's article in 1962 entitled "The Continental Log house" that a highly identifiable building typology was described.³⁰ Bucher combined many of the features described by Brumbaugh a generation earlier with the notion that floor plan and pattern of fenestration are characteristic of the earliest log buildings. He firmly established the concept of cultural identification by building type and instigated formal studies based on European antecedents. Others like Henry Glassie and Alan Keyser expanded the definition of the building type to include multi-storied buildings of stone and brick. Recent studies by Bucher, Keyser, Weaver, Chappell and, notably, a dissertation by Charles Bergengren on Schaefferstown, PA, where over sixty buildings of the general type were identified in a single town, have related the American findings to the European studies of the past and have begun further refining the general building types into specific sub-types.³¹

Many different house types have been identified in south and central Europe. Of these only six major types have been clearly identified in America with the Einhouse or housebarn type surviving only in historic documents such as in paintings of the first house in Bethlehem. The remaining types include: the Kreuzhaus or cross plan, the Flurku-chenhaus where one enters directly into the kitchen of the three-room

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house, the Gotthard House built of stone on the kitchen side and log or frame on the living and sleeping side, the Bank House where the gable is built into an earthen bank, and the cooking takes place in the lower level, and finally the Durchgangigen type which has a central hall or Georgian/Baroque plan. Additional types are continually identified; the 1707 William Rittenhouse home and other similar examples where the kitchen is divided toward the gable end by a partition may qualify as a distinct house type. These main house types can be further broken down into variations or sub-types which possess the essential characteristics of a particular type but exhibit significant features which clearly distinguish it from the others.

The Antes House is a Flurkuchenhaus and is a remarkable structure in its own right and in comparison to others in the general building type. This building is not typical to this early period when the common house was a one and one half story log structure with internal chimney and three-room floor plan (Flurkuchen). Hundreds of this general type of building survive to document the extent of Central European settlement.

For this early period, the Antes House is an exceptionally large and permanent structure befitting an important, successful individual. It is certainly one of only a few well preserved examples of the two-story sub-type. The most direct comparison is with the Gregory House in Hereford township, Berks County which has many of the same features including the double attic, truss and floor plan. Unfortunately, this house has been considerably altered and modernized, destroying many of the significant features. Other houses with similar features include:

The Sus House, c. 1747 is on the outskirts of Brickerville, PA and survives as a single build, two-story stone house with internal chimney. As evidenced by the single entrance on the south wall and one altered opening on the eastern gable, the Sus House is a variation of the Flurkuchen type. It has been modernized with a porch addition, and considerable alteration to the interior spaces and features. However, significant features such as the fireplace and some original partitions survive.

The Moyer House c. 1749 outside of Schaefferstown in Lebanon County is a two-story stone structure with double attic which also appears to conform to the Flurkuchen type. The loss of first floor partitions, a trap door to the cellar in the kitchen area and the erection of an addition to the west elevation makes exact identification difficult

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without extensive study. Even considering these modifications, the Moyer House preserves important paneling, doors, hardware and partitions on the upper floors. The roof truss is unusual and appears to have been built to support a tile roof. Also of note is the vaulted cellar, a feature typical of these buildings in this region.

The Krum House c.1750 is a single build, two-story stone house with a single attic located a few miles from Schaefferstown. While not having the medieval proportions of many of the earlier buildings, this house preserves important features such as casement windows, partitions and a smoke house in the attic.

The Landis House c.1754 located in the Landis Valley of Lancaster County is a two story, double attic stone structure that while similar to the Antes House in a number of ways, is a different building type in that it conforms to the Kreuzhaus floor plan and is constructed with a roof truss system required to support a tile rather than wood shingle roof. Features of note include the original tile roof on the south exposure (considered the only surviving original tile roof on a large domestic structure from the eighteenth century), the west gable wall pattern of fenestration showing small, widely spaced windows and a wall cupboard with finely worked hardware. The building has been altered in the loss of the internal chimney, the erection of an addition covering the eastern elevation and a complete remodeling of the interior.

The Bricker House, 1759 is a late example of the two-story stone house that based on the fenestration, appears to have originally been a Flurkuchenhaus, however, the low roof reveals a single level attic. Even though the interior has been substantially altered including the change to a center hall and conversion of windows to doors, the house retains many typical as well as unique features. The south facade is laid in carefully cut ashlar sandstone with what is considered by many to be the finest date stone of the period. Additionally, the windows are trimmed with what may be the most elaborate wood molding known in the Pennsylvania Dutch culture.

The Walter House, c.1760 is a two-story stone, single attic Kreuzhaus which has been modified by a porch addition to the rear and significant interior alteration for contemporary use. The house is built into a bank with an exterior gable entrance to the cellar similar to the Herr House of Lancaster County.

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The Kaufman House, 1766 in the Oley Valley, Berks County, is one of the best preserved examples of this building type. Though the building is a late example and has had a c.1830 addition added to the rear, the form and overall integrity qualify the building as an important example. While it can be argued that the Antes House is a more perfect example, the Kaufman Farm preserves the c.1740 settlement house, the spring house, barn and one hundred twenty acres of the original tract containing significant features such as the cemetery, fence rows and pastures. The Kaufman Farm was considered by Edwin Brumbaugh to be a nearly perfect example of an early Germanic farm.

Other buildings in the Oley area such as the Keim and Levan Houses are fine examples, but differences in features (building type) and integrity issues rule out comparisons with the Antes House. Schifferstadt in Hagerstown, MD is another two-story stone house of merit, but with its centered doorway and chimney and four room plan it is classified as a Durchgangigen, a different building type altogether. Significant features, including the only known jamb stove surviving in its original location, are preserved in this house.

The restored Hans Herr House of 1719 is certainly similar in general characteristics, but as a one-story building with double attic, four room floor plan with single doorway, reconstructed casement windows and a vaulted cellar, it is unique in its own right.

Other important examples, such as the Zellar, Rex, Schaeffer and Millbach Houses retain significant features and are important examples of the various types, but do not compare directly with Antes.

Remarkably, the Antes House has undergone few alterations in the more than two hundred and fifty years since its construction. While the loss of some elements of the fireplace and chimney is a compromise to its originality, the house preserves the cupboards, doors, hardware, floors and finishes as well as the plan of all floors making it one of the most intact examples of the building type.

Of equal importance is the house's association with Henry Antes, a significant political and religious leader who, through his righteous convictions, helped establish unity within the German community and justice within the society at large. As one of the most influential men of the second largest component of American colonial culture, Antes was instrumental in bridging the cultural gap between the isolated German settlers and the larger English speaking society. And as a strong and vocal advocate for the unity of men, his role in shaping

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a larger American culture through the free exchange of ideas must be recognized. According to Dr. Don Yoder of the University of Pennsylvania, noted expert on the Pennsylvania Germans "Antes was one of the principal leaders in the Pennsylvania German culture in the mid-eighteenth century. He was also the most significant religious leader in the middle colonies in the eighteenth century"³²

Through his numerous architectural designs and accomplishments in building, Antes also helped shape the built environment of the early nation. The examples of Antes built structures are abundant and include some of the most significant mid-eighteenth century vernacular architecture in the Pennsylvania-German tradition. With a substantial amount of documented works to his credit, Antes remains one of a small group of distinguished American architect/builders of the colonial period. Robert Bucher, who has studied Germanic buildings for over thirty-eight years has stated that "documentary evidence points to Henry Antes as our leading builder of Germanic structures in Pennsylvania."³³

The contributions of the Pennsylvania Germans in art, architecture, music, science and industry have significantly added to the development and character of our nation. It is through the process of interaction between cultures, races and ethnic groups that America has established a unique identity. By understanding and preserving the history and material culture of the individual groups who make up our society, we are better prepared to understand how America became the great Nation it is today.

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¹The date of the house is conclusively documented in the diaries and manuscripts of Anna Cathrina Antes, Henry's eldest child. Her account of her life was published by the Moravian Church in Europe in 1818 as part of the "Gemein-Nachrichten", a series of reports on Moravian lives based on personal "Lavens Lauf" or journals. Vernon H. Nelson, Archivist for the Moravian Archives translated an original passage from the "Lavens Lauf" as follows: "In my tenth year we moved from my grandparents to a neighboring place where my father built a mill. About this time, Brother Spangenberg came to Pennsylvania and my father quickly became pleasantly acquainted with him. Br. Spangenberg often visited in our house." Also see, Adalade L. Fries, The Road to Salem, Chapel Hill, 7. Fries' work is a compilation of Anna's journals in which the description of the house is more complete: "In my tenth year father built a mill on the Perkiomen Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill River. The mill was of logs and contained several living rooms besides the mill-room proper, and we lived in the mill until the stone dwelling house was finished." Anna Cathrina was born on Nov. 19, 1726 and Spangenberg arrived in Pennsylvania from Georgia in April of 1736 establishing a corroborative relationship between historic events and confirming the early date of the construction of the house.

The locations and dates of the Antes mill and the home of Henry's parents and their relationship to the surviving house and original land holdings have been documented by Elizabeth H. Dewey. These findings along with wills, deeds and maps confirm that the house under discussion is the original Antes homestead. See Land Title Survey in Goshenhoppen, The Goshenhoppen Region, May 1970, Vol. 2, No. 3 & 4.

²Richard Weiss, Häuser und Landschaften der Schweiz, (Zurich: Eugen Rentsch verlag, 1946).

³Dictionary of American Biography, (NY: Scribners, 1928), p.312.

⁴Ibid., 312.

⁵Douglas MacFarlan, "The Wissahickon Mills, Part Two," Manuscript, collection of Free Library of Philadelphia, (1947), 73.

⁶Levering, J. Mortimer, History of Bethlehem Pennsylvania, 1741-1892. (Bethlehem, PA: Times Publishing Co., 1903), 32.

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⁷Mabel Haller, Early Moravian Education in Pennsylvania, (Nazareth, PA: Moravian Historical Society, 1953), 163.

⁸Levering, 75.

⁹Levering, 76.

¹⁰Budingische Sammlungen, 11, p.722. See Rev. Levin Theodore Reichel, "The Early History of the Church of the United Brethren, Commonly Called Moravians," North America A.D. 1734-1748, (Nazareth, PA: Moravian Historical Society, 1888), 96. See also, Kenneth G. Hamilton, trans., The Bethlehem Diary, Vol. 1 1742-1744, (Bethlehem, PA: The Archives of the Moravian Church, 1971), 36.

¹¹An original copy of Franklin's printed letter announcing the initial meeting called for by Antes survives at the German Society of Pennsylvania, 611 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia.

¹²Clarence C. Kulp, expert on the religious history of the Pennsylvania Germans. Interview, 1 October 1991.

¹³Diarium d. G. z. Bethlehem, den 18. Oktober, 1745.

¹⁴Othniel B. Lessig, "The Antes Family," Historical Sketches, Montgomery Co. Historical Society, IX(1910):275.

¹⁵Two Centuries of Nazareth 1740-1940, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, Bi-Centennial, Inc. 1940, (Nazareth Item Publishing Co. Inc.), 10. See also Levering, 163.

¹⁶Antes assisted with some aspect of planning, design, supervision, or construction on most of the buildings erected by the Moravians between 1740 and at least to 1753. Although his role in the first log houses and in the Whitefield House in Nazareth and the Gemeinhaus in Bethlehem is not clear, the many scholars who have studied the contemporary documents preserved in the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem agree on his position as master architect/builder during this period. It is known that in 1740 he accompanied Boehler and Seiffert to Nazareth to survey the site for a log building, the first Moravian built structure in Pennsylvania. Rev. Reichel's research published by the Moravian Historical Society throughout the latter part of the nineteenth cen-

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tury, concluded that Antes assisted in the erection of a two-story "clergy house" in 1741, the second building to be constructed in Bethlehem, (without doubt the Gemeinhaus). Also, see Reichel. Antes' role in the design and building of the Whitefield House and the Bethlehem Gemeinhaus is not specified nor well-documented in other sources beyond the fact that he was consulted with regard to the project. See A History of the Beginnings of Moravian Work in America, pages 26, 27 and 31. Considerable documentation survives describing Antes' activities from 1742 to 1753 when he completed a mill in Nazareth.

¹⁷See Levering, 189-212 for a general discussion of Antes' role in the building of Bethlehem. Primary documentation including the many diaries, journals, and ledgers available at the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem support Levering's findings. Additionally, Antes' activities are well documented in many writings of the Moravian Historical Society. Also see, Jordan, "Some Early Moravian Builders in America," and Murtagh, Moravian Architecture and Town Planning.

¹⁸Levering, 182.

¹⁹Max J. Hark, "The Beginnings of the Moravian Church in Lancaster, Pa.," Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society XI:181.

²⁰Translations from the Diary of Br. Reinke, Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, PA.

²¹A ledger of the Diaconat at Bethlehem from 20th December, 1743 to the 28th December 1744, p.90, December 14, 1744.

²²Hamilton, 146.

²³Ibid., 152.

²⁴Ralph Schwartz, Coordinator of Museum Colloquium of Bethlehem and past Vice-President of National Trust Properties. Interview, 28 September 1991.

²⁵A History of the Beginnings of Moravian Work in America, a translation of Georg Neisser's manuscripts, Archives of the Moravian Church, (Bethlehem, PA, 1955), 125.

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²⁶G. Edwin Brumbaugh, "Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans," Pennsylvania German Society XLI(1933). Also see, Robert C. Bucher, "The Continental Log House" Pennsylvania Folklife 12, no.4 (Summer 1962):16. Also see, Henry Glassie, "A Central Chimney Continental Log House," Pennsylvania Folklife XVIII, no.2 (Winter 1968-1969):37.

²⁷Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Register of Historic Sites & Landmarks, "The Henry Antes House" (Historic Sites Survey, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).

²⁸For a general discussion see Charles Lang Bergengren, "The Cycle of Transformations in the Houses of Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania," Ph.D. dissertation (University of Pennsylvania, 1988).

²⁹Johann David Schoepf, "Travels in the Confederation, 1783-1784," Burt Franklin, Research and Source Works Series 206 American Classics in History and Social Science 68 (1911); 1 (reprint 1968):125.

³⁰Robert C. Bucher, "The Continental Log House," Pennsylvania Folklife 12, no. 4 (Summer 1962): 16.

³¹Bergengren.

³²Dr. Don Yoder, interview, 27 September 1991.

³³Robert C. Bucher, interview, 20 September 1991.

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Verbal Boundary Description: (continued)

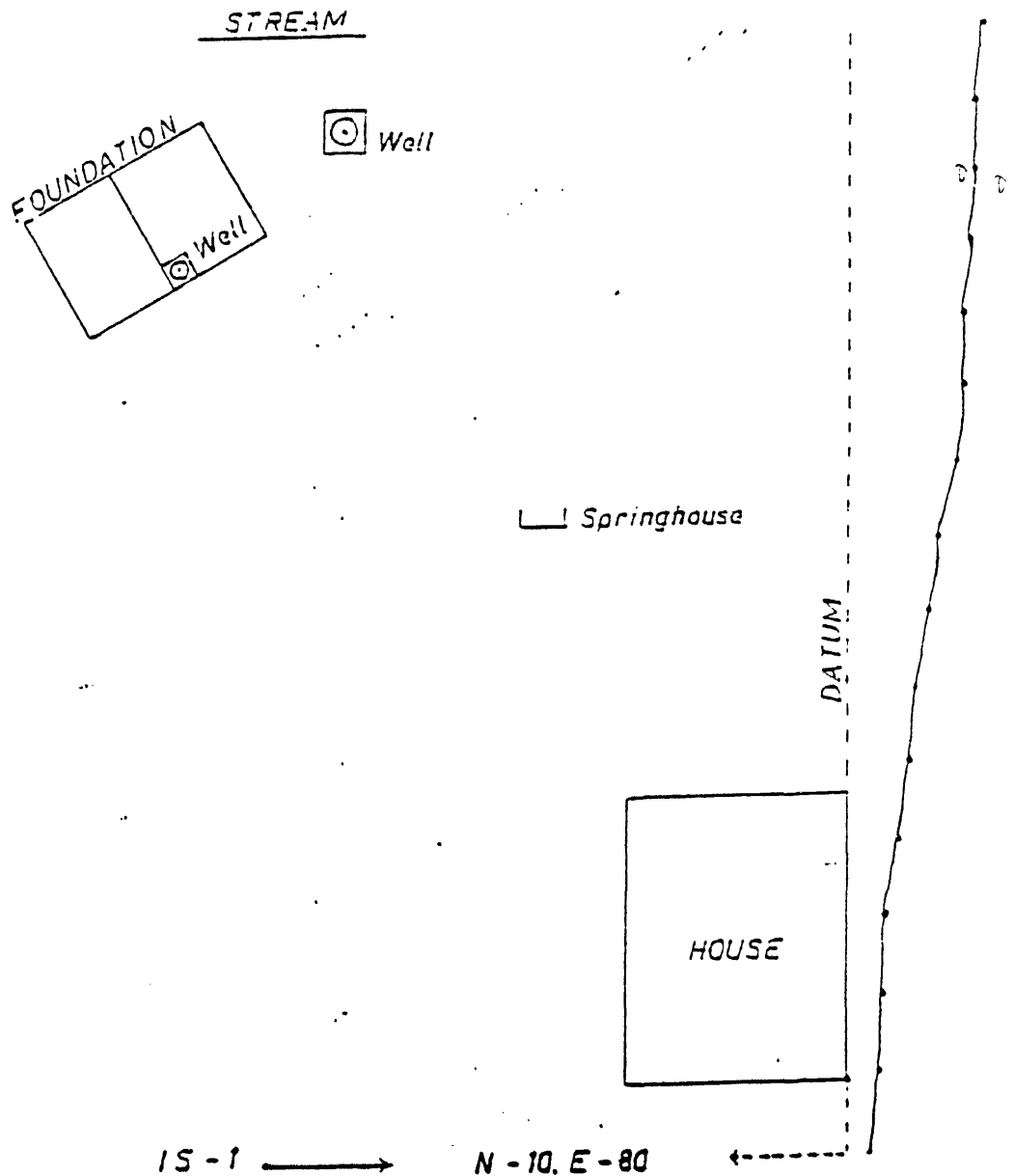
195' to Point D, thence northwest approximately 286' to Point A and the place of beginning.

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THE HENRY ANTES HOMESTEAD SITE MAP



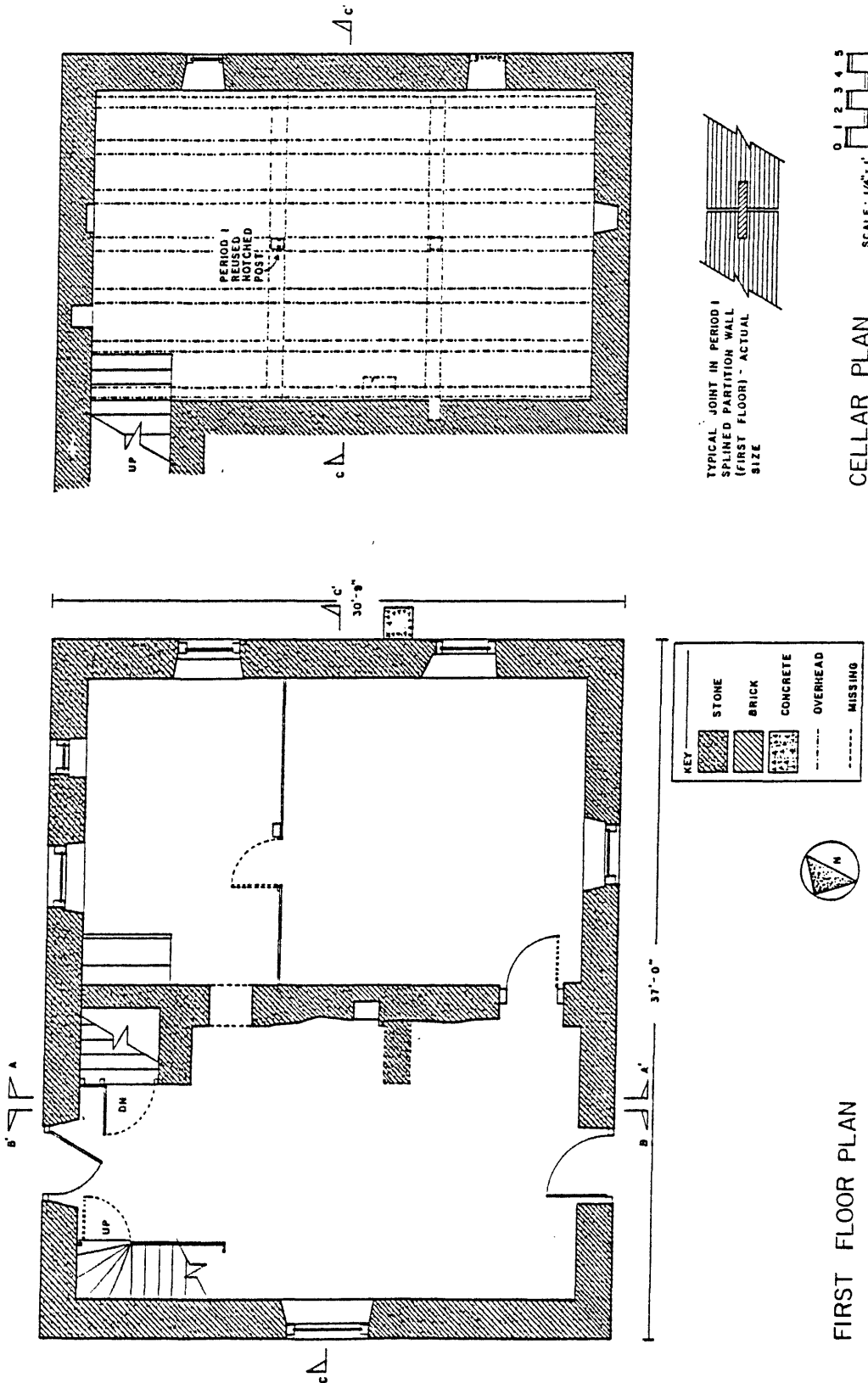
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Continuation Sheet

Henry Antes House

Section number _____ Page _____

Figure 1



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE ANTES HOUSE		SURVEY NO.		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 8 SHEETS	
FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA					
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING					

MANANCY ZEIGLER AND GABRIELLE LANIER, 1990

C. W. E. UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

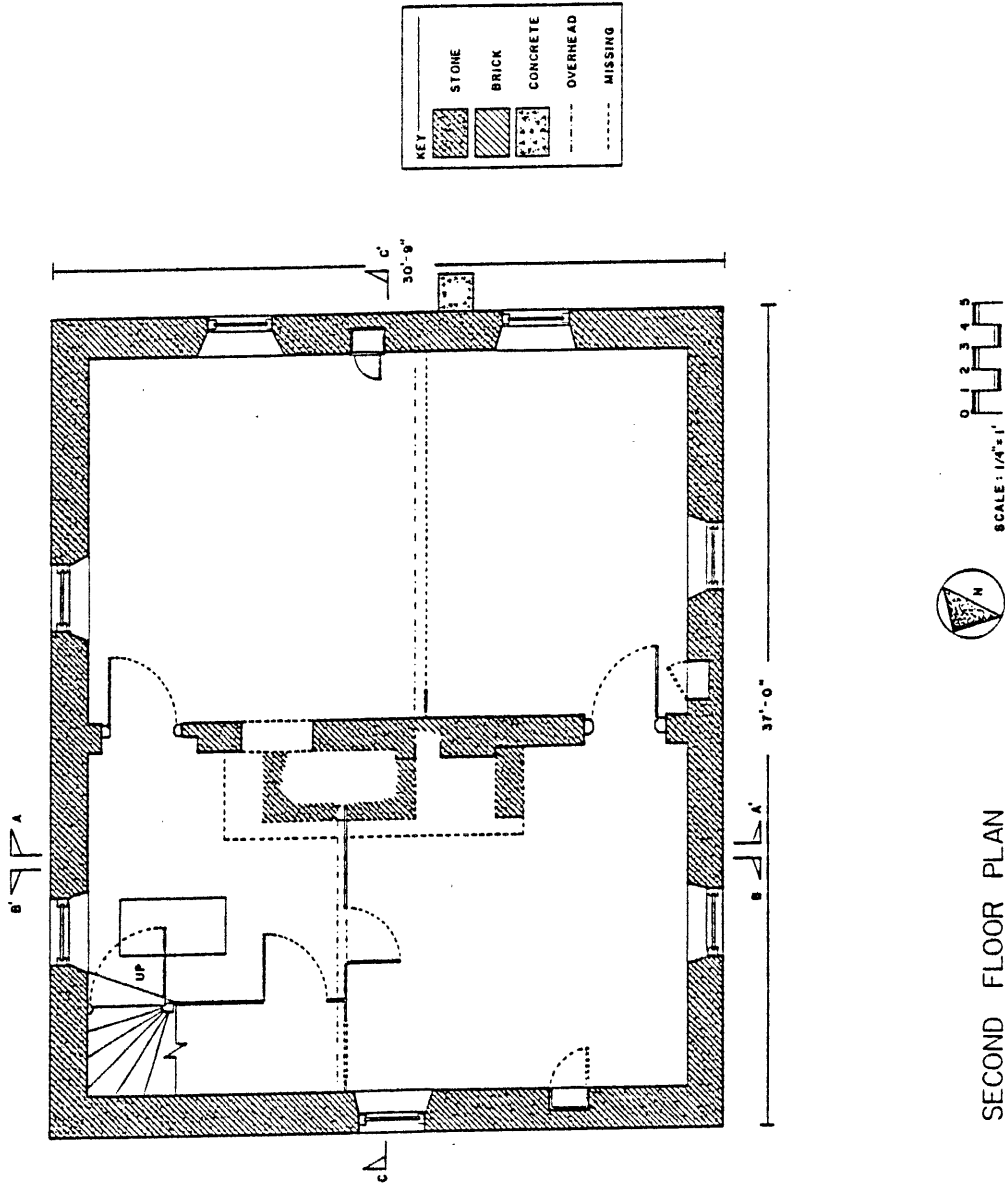
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Henry Antes House

Section number _____ Page _____

Figure 2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS

SURVY NO

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ANTES HOUSE
FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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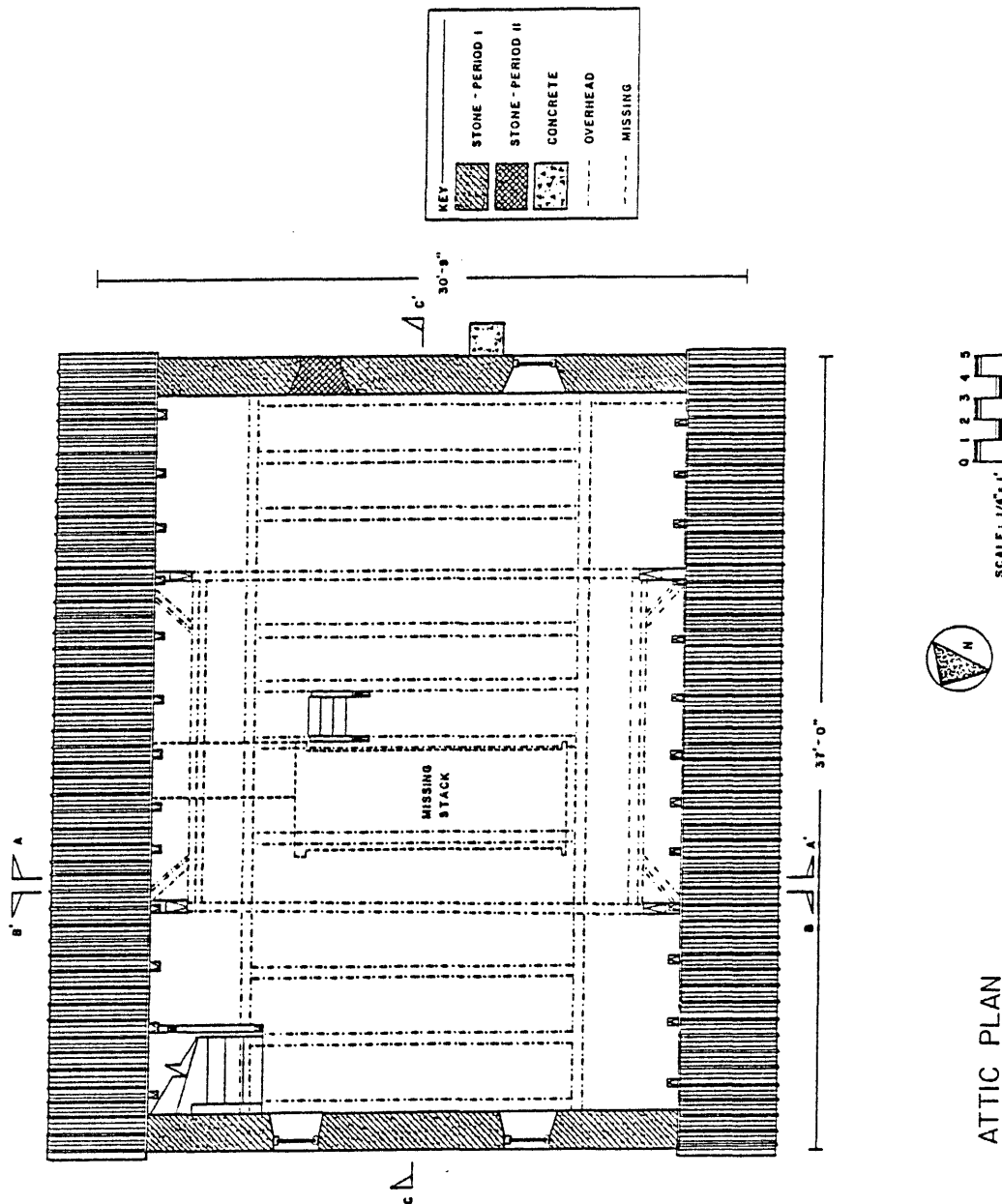
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Henry Antes House

Section number _____ Page _____

Figure 3



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS

SURVEY NO.

DATE OF DRAWING

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ANTES HOUSE
FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

DATE OF SURVEY

NAME OF DELINEATOR

DATE OF DELINEATION

BY: GABRIELLE LANIER, 1990

C. H. E.
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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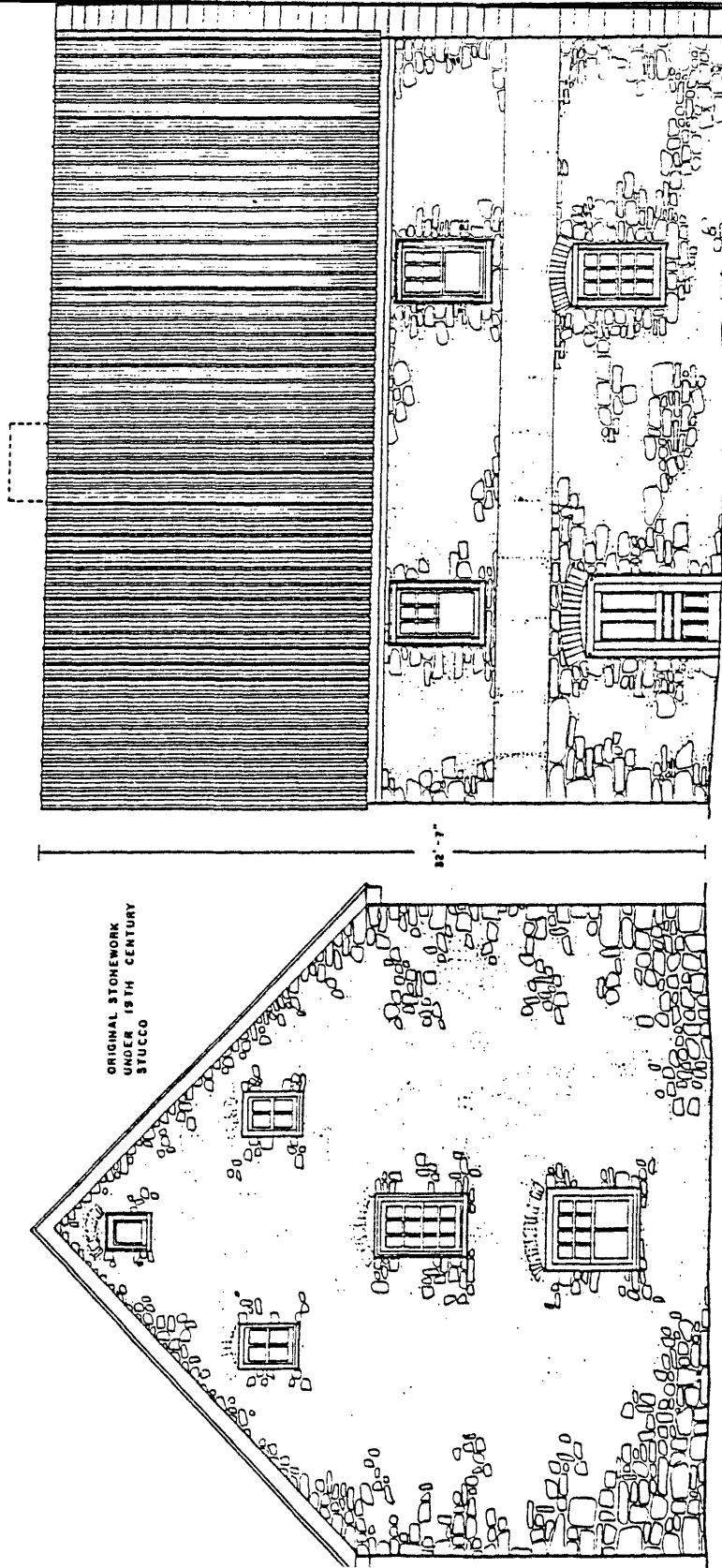
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Continuation Sheet

Henry Antes House

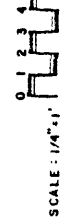
Section number _____ Page _____

Figure 4



37'-0"

30'-9"



SCALE: 1/4"=1'

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

<p>HANCY ZEIGLER AND GABRIELLE LANIER, 1990</p> <p>C. H. A. E. UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</p>	<p>NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE ANTES HOUSE FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p>SURVEY NO. HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 4 OF 8 SHEETS</p>
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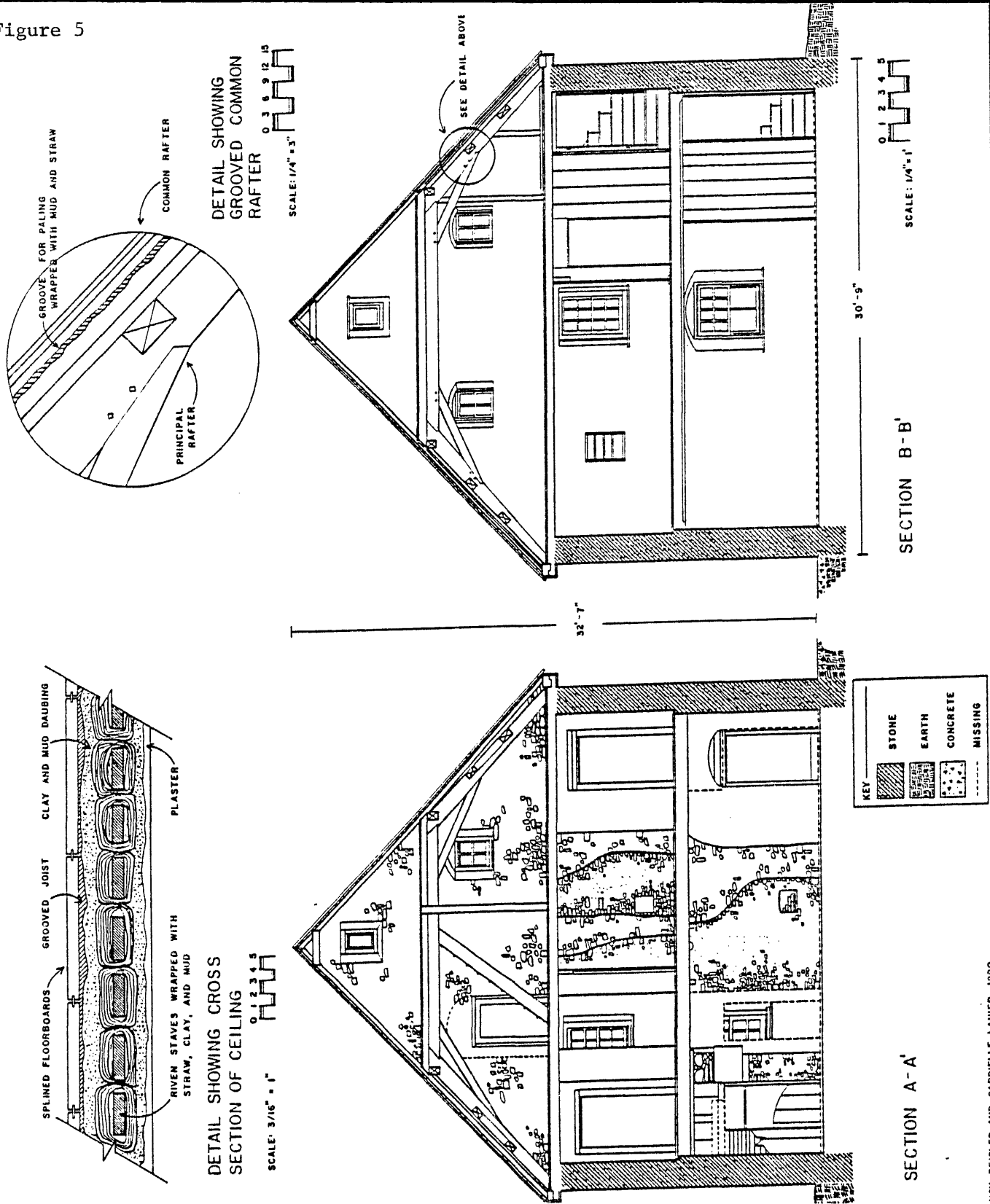
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Figure 5



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ANTES HOUSE

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

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SURVEY NO. _____
SHEET 5 OF 8 SHEETS

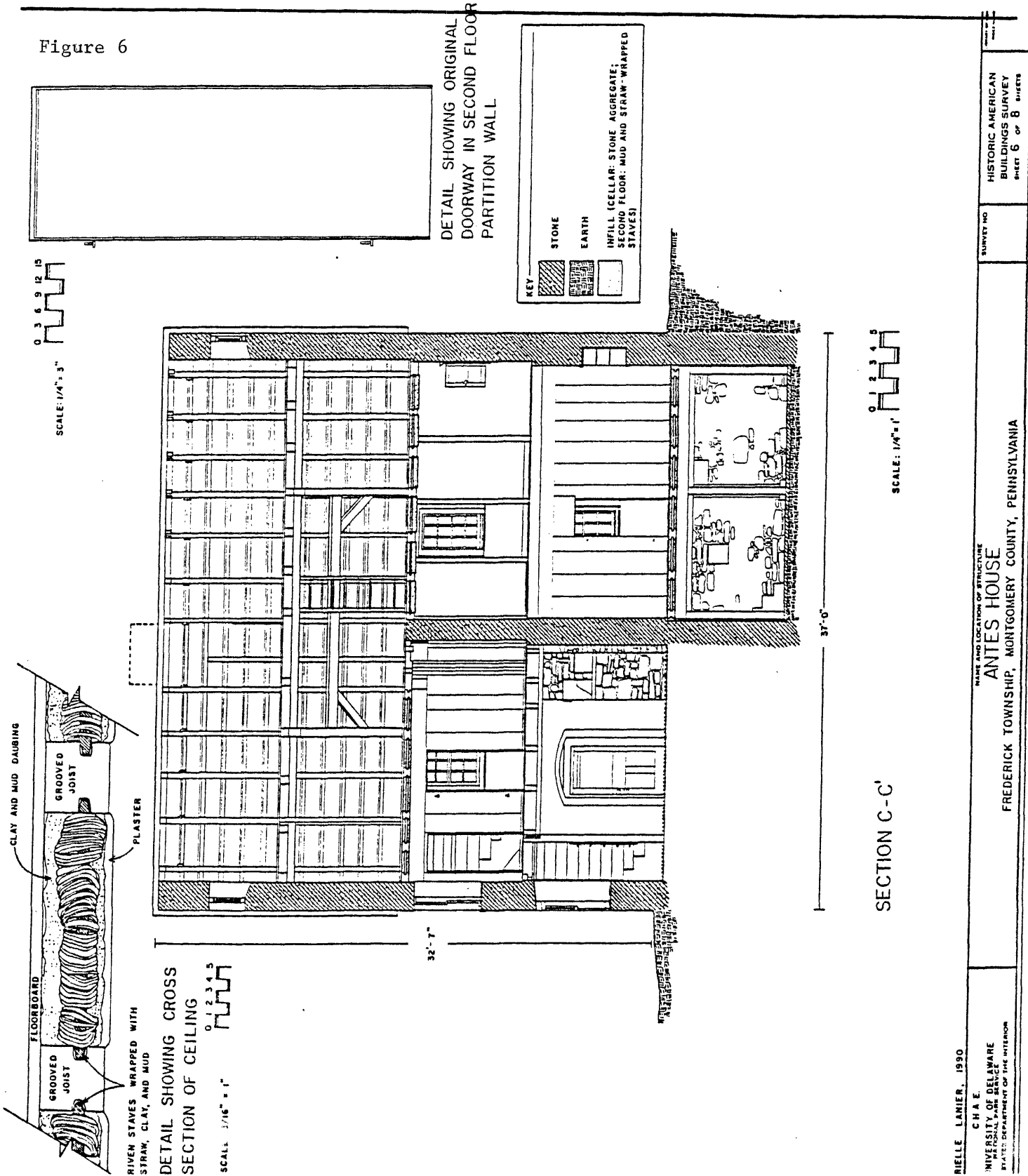
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Figure 6



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE ANTES HOUSE	SURVEY NO.
FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 6 OF 8
RIELLE LANIER, 1990	UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE STATE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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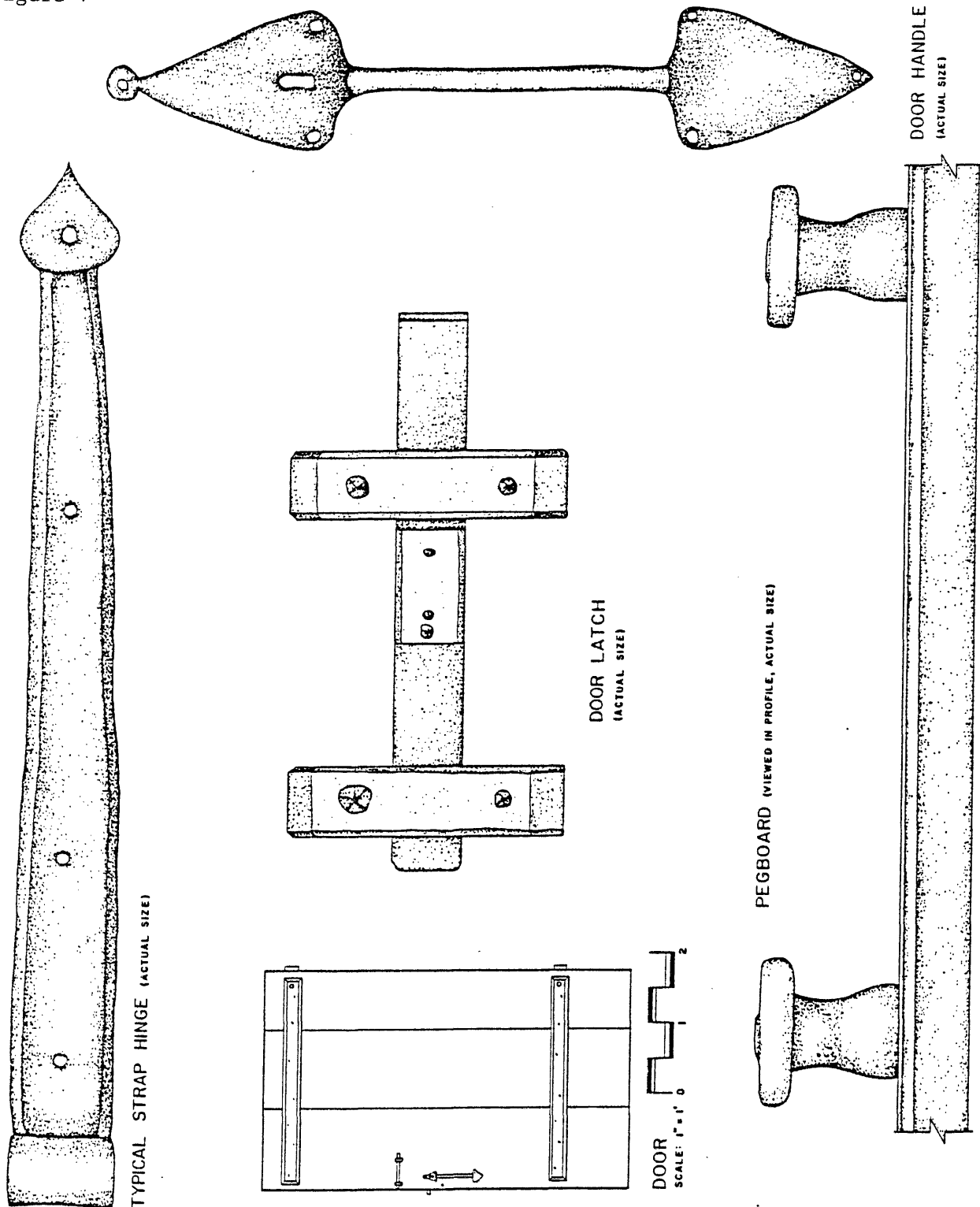
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Section number _____ Page _____

Figure 7



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE ANTES HOUSE FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	SURVEY NO. HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 7 OF 8 SHEETS
NANCY ZEIGLER AND GABRIELLE LANIER, 1990 C H A E UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

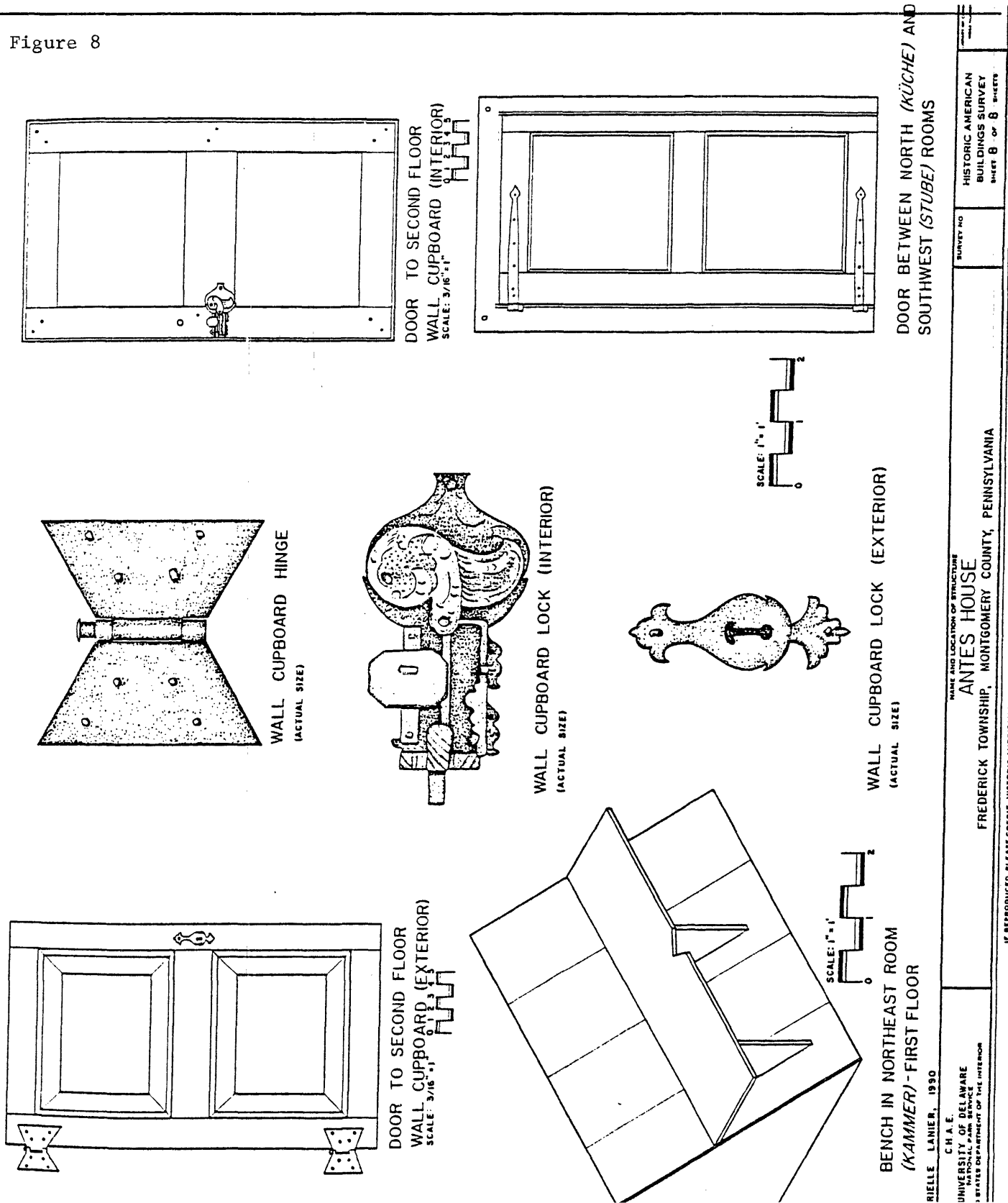
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Figure 8



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ANTES HOUSE
FREDERICK TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

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BIELLE LANIER, 1990

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SURVEY NO. _____
SHEET 8 OF 8

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Henry Antes House

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Figure 9

Form 10-920
(June 1983)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ARCHITECTURAL DATA FORM page 1 of 2

STATE Pennsylvania	COUNTY Montgomery	TOWN OR VICINITY Frederick Township
HISTORIC NAME OF STRUCTURE (INCLUDE SOURCE FOR NAME) Antes House		HABS NO.
SECONDARY OR COMMON NAMES OF STRUCTURE		
COMPLETE ADDRESS (DESCRIBE LOCATION FOR RURAL SITES)		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE SOURCE) circa 1734	ARCHITECT(S) (INCLUDE SOURCE) Heinrich Antes (Goschenhoppen Historians)	
SIGNIFICANCE (ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL, INCLUDE ORIGINAL USE OF STRUCTURE) The Antes House is an excellent example of a German three-room plan house. The house is unusual because so much of its original interior finish, including ceilings and board partition walls, have survived.		
STYLE (IF APPROPRIATE)		
MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS) Uncoursed rubble stone walling. Hewn timber framed double attic built with a principal and common rafter roof.		
SHAPE AND DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURE (SKETCHED FLOOR PLANS ON SEPARATE PAGES ARE ACCEPTABLE) Two story gable-roofed stone structure, measuring 30'-9" by 37'-0".		
EXTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE The house retains its original <u>seelenfenster</u> or "spirit window" on the northeast elevation.		
INTERIOR FEATURES OF NOTE (DESCRIBE FLOOR PLANS, IF NOT SKETCHED) Although the kitchen fireplace jambs have been altered, the original three-room first floor plan consisting of <u>küche</u> , <u>stube</u> , and <u>kammer</u> is intact. Other significant features include an original splined board partition wall, splined floorboards, ceilings consisting of grooved joists fitted with riven mud- and straw-wrapped staves, built-in wall cupboards, and a double (continued)		
MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS WITH DATES The original central chimney and interior fireplaces have been removed and a 20th-century concrete block stove chimney has been added on the southeast elevation. A layer of 19th-century stucco conceals much of the original stonework.		
PRESENT CONDITION AND USE Now owned by the Goschenhoppen Historians, the house is currently vacant. The Goschenhoppen Historians plan to restore the house and eventually open it as a museum.		
OTHER INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE		
SOURCES OF INFORMATION (INCLUDING LISTING ON NATIONAL REGISTER, STATE REGISTERS, ETC.)		
COMPILER, AFFILIATION Gabrielle Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering, University of Delaware Newark, DE 19716		DATE 2 December, 1990