

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Kissling Farm
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Brownsville Road not for publication N/A
city, town Robesonia (Heidelberg Township) vicinity N/A
state PA code PA county Berks code 011 zip code 19551

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	structures
<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>	objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Agriculture in Berks County: 1700-1945

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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
 Agriculture: animal facility
 Domestic: secondary structure
 Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
 Agriculture: animal facility
 Domestic: secondary structure
 Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal _____
 Other: Pennsylvania bank barn

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, wood
 walls stone
 roof Other: cement tile
 other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Kissling farm is situated in the rolling hill country of Heidelberg Township. The farm maintains a registered Holstein dairy herd consisting of one hundred fifty head. The farm is located south of the Brownsville Road, which is a two lane macadam road. The buildings are oriented to the south toward the creek. The historical resources of this property include eleven contributing resources: A stone farm house, built in 1798; a frame bank barn, built in 1890; a stone cabin, built in 1793; a group of four stone and frame out buildings and three structures ca. 1800-1900. There are three non-contributing buildings, five non-contributing structures.

This dairy farm of two hundred twenty acres, has one hundred forty four acres of tillable rolling hill and valley land. The soil type is Berks Shale. A high crowned dirt road leads south from the Brownsville Road to the farm buildings. The farm outbuildings are clustered for easy access to house and barn. There are two creeks on the property.

The farm is divided into four fields, two meadows, and woodland. The bulk of the farmed land lies northwest of the buildings. One meadow and the woods lie south and east of the house and barn complex. One other field lies southeast beyond the meadow. The other meadow lies northwest of the house. The fields are divided into contour strips for erosion control. These fields comprise one hundred forty four acres, the meadows fifty two acres, and woodlands twenty four acres. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are raised. The house and barn are oriented south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 2

toward the stream. Two streams supplied an adequate water supply to the farm until 1966. At this time the water table fell too low and a well had to be drilled. One of the streams lies south of the buildings in a meadow. The other lies northwest of the buildings, in meadow land, and flows southeast. This latter stream flows in front of the butcher house, through the basement of the cabin, to the barn.

Most of the farms surveyed have the expected circulation network of lanes radiating to surrounding fields. This can be seen on the Kissling farm as well. The lane which leads south from the Brownsville Road to the buildings also gives access to the northern fields. Another lane passes between the house and cabin and travels in a northwest direction to those same fields. A third lane starts east of the barn complex, and leads south across the meadow and stream to the southern field.

The woodlands lie south of the buildings and creek on a hill. These are comprised of various hardwoods such as black locust, oak, and maple. The size of these trees as well as those on the boundary lines, indicates growth of more than one hundred years. Fence rows of trees comprise the east, south, and west boundaries of the farm.

The two-and-one-half story, five bay, stone house was built in 1798 by Jacob and Catharina Klob (Klop). The house has a one-story Victorian porch, on the south side, part of which is enclosed. A one-and-one-half story, stone, kitchen ell, which has a one-story porch on the east and west side, is built onto the north eave-end of the house.

The exterior of the house exhibits jack arch lintels with keystones over the windows. The window sashes are nine over six. The window frames are pegged and retain the original three-panel shutters. The front door has an elliptical fan light over the door. The door frame has crossetted surrounds, with reeding. Both the east and west gable have pents. There is an exterior basement door on the east side of the house. The basement window lintels are sandstone, while those on the rest of the house are wood. The one-and one-half story kitchen ell has nine over six window sashes and pegged frames, plain window trim, and segmented transoms over the doors.

The roof has a box cornice. The roof is constructed of a grey cement tile, manufactured locally, but frequently seen on reroofed buildings in Germany. The original roof was cedar shingle, over which was placed channel tin. That roof was replaced in 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 3

The main floor of the house is reached by either the ornate Federal front door, or from either of two rear (north) interior doors which now open onto the kitchen ell. These doors have no transoms. One of these doors opens directly into the central hall and the other into the ballroom/entertainment room on the east side of the hall. The three doorways which enter into rooms on either side of the hall have crossetted surrounds. The chair rail in the hall matches the door molding. All of the doors are feather grained to look like oak. These doors retain all of their original hardware. The lock on the front door is massive, and measures six inches by ten inches. The open, curved, central staircase is located at the north end of the hall. The floors on the main level of the house appear to have been replaced. These tongue-and-groove boards are only four inches wide, while those on the upper level are ten to fourteen inches wide.

The formal parlor is located in the southwest corner of the house. A large corner fireplace is located in the northwest corner of the room. The fireplace has a molded cornice, paneled over-mantle, and crossetted surrounds, following the same decorative motif found in the hall. A built-in corner cupboard is located in the southwest corner of the parlor. The cupboard has a molded cornice, and crossetted surrounds with a keystone. The top doors have fifteen glazed panes of glass, arranged in five rows of three. The bottom doors have raised panels. The shelves are scalloped. The windows have the same crossetted surrounds, as well as paneled reveals. The chair rail matches the window molding.

The ballroom or family entertainment room is located on the east side of the house. The windows and chair rail in this room follows the same ornate pattern found in the parlor. A peg board is found on the north portion of the west wall. The fireplace sits slightly off center on the east wall. Originally, the fireplace had a molded mantel, crossetted over mantel, and reeding. This facade was removed and stored. A more modern fire place front was installed. Just north of the fire place, folding paneled doors had been installed, which when opened would have divided the room in half. These have also been stored. The room currently serves as the living room.

The room north of the parlor may have been the original kitchen. This room has plain window and door molding. A corner cupboard is built into the northwest corner. The cupboard has raised three-panel doors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 4

above, and two-panel doors below. Under the forty year old wall paper is a white washed and stenciled wall. The stenciling is a tulip motif in bright blue, with red and yellow highlights and green leaves. Part of this room has been partitioned off for a bathroom.

The three bay kitchen ell was built on the north eave end of the house. There is a one-story porch on the east side. The west side has a closed porch/laundry room, built in more recent times. The doors to these porches have segmented transoms. The windows have plain molding and chair rail. The large walk-in fire place is on the north wall. It retains an iron bake oven door. The mantel is molded and the original folding doors are intact. These doors are made of wide beaded boards. The same boards enclose the the winder staircase, which is located in the southwest corner. There is a storage cabinet under the stairs. There is also a small cabinet built into the west wall. All of the hardware is intact. The exact date of construction is unknown, but it is believed to have been built ca. 1805.

The second floor of the house is reached by the open circular stairway. There are two rooms off each side of the hall. The doors like those on the first floor are hand grained. The door surrounds and chair rail are molded, but are plain in comparison to those on the first floor. The south end of the hall has cupboards built into both side walls. These exhibit a molded cornice and six-panel doors with raised paneling. The front two bedrooms have ornate wood work, while the back two are quite plain and unadorned.

The front room on the southwest corner of the hall is the master bedroom. The window trim and chair rails are ornate like those found in the parlor. The corner fireplace has the same paneled over mantel as the one in the parlor below. The corner cupboard in the southwest corner of the room has a molded cornice, raised six-panel doors on top and two-panel doors below.

The bedroom on the southeast side of the hall features the same type of window molding, reveals and chair rail found in the master bedroom. The fireplace in this room is built along the northwest wall. The mantel is molded and exhibits raised paneling. The corner cupboard is a smaller version of the one found in the master bedroom, and is located in the southeast corner.

The two rear bedrooms located on the north side of the house lack the ornamentation found in the other second floor rooms. There are no fireplaces or corner cupboards. The chair rail and window moldings are plain.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 5

The attic over the main portion of the house is reached by a closed staircase from the second floor hall. The closed stairway is paneled in wide beaded boards. The attic retains two gable end brick chimneys. Blackened rafters near the west end chimney indicate that meat may have been smoked here as well as stored. Meat hooks for ham and bacon and poles for sausages remain suspended from the rafters. The floor which is made of fourteen inch wide tongue-and-groove boards has dark grease marks on it from the hanging meat.

The attic over the kitchen has a ceiling paneled in wide beaded boards applied with clinched nails. This may have been used as a granary, as seen in the attic granary of the 1804 Murphy house in Longswamp Township.

The cellar under the main part of the house is reached via a closed stairway from the north end of the first floor hall. This basement is under the center and eastern portion of the house. The west section of the house has no basement. The large summer beam is chamfered as is the "I" beam. The floor has been covered with concrete but retains a seven foot ceiling. One arched fireplace support is found on the east end wall. Small ground level windows admit light. An exterior stone entrance stairway is found along the east wall. Some floor beams appear to have been replaced due to dry rot.

The frame bank barn is located east of the house, slightly to the rear. The barn was rebuilt in 1890 by Mandon J. Kissling, (Amandon J. Kissling), after a barn fire destroyed its predecessor. The foundation is gray limestone. The front of the barn had an open forebay, which is no longer visible because of a front end addition. The roof has a standard roof truss (Ensminger) and vertical queen posts. The roof is metal on the west side and cedar shingle on the east side. A metal hay tract runs the length of the barn. The carriage is in place. The rope and hay hook have been removed and stored.

The main floor of the barn has five bays. There are three central threshing floors with hay mows on the east and west ends of the barn. One loft is intact above the threshing floors. The existing granary is located on the west end of the barn. The one on the east side was removed to install bulk feed bins.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 6

The ground level of the barn has been altered to accommodate modern dairy facilities. Stanchions replace wooden stalls and concrete troughs and floor replace wood and ground. However the original stall and walkway pattern remains. The eastern end of the barn retains two original stalls and walkways, along with wooden hay racks and troughs. There are two summer beams, supported by round iron posts. A front end (south), elliptically shaped asphalt shingle roof roofed addition was added in 1959. This addition is built of cement block, with a frame second story. A shed roofed addition was added on the east side of the 1959 addition in 1977. This second addition is constructed of cement block and aluminum siding.

The one-and-one-half story stone cabin sits directly south of the front door of the main house. The cabin has two bays. The first floor entrance faces west, while the door to the basement faces south. The roof is cedar shingle and tin. The roof has returning eaves and a pent on the south side. The doors and windows have sandstone jack arch lintels with keystones. The sashes are six over six, and the frames are pegged. The chimney is built on to the south gable and is cement block. The first floor of the cabin has a molded chair rail that encircles the room. The windows have plain reveals. The floor boards are twelve to fourteen inches wide and are tongue-and-groove. The ceiling boards are the same size and beaded. The staircase to the second floor is in the northwest corner. The paneling on the staircase is made of the same beaded boards. The basement floor has been cemented. There is no spring channel, but a piped spring does run through this level. Originally this pipe was wooden, but it was replaced with copper. There is no evidence of fireplace supports in the basement or on the first floor, however stove pipe holes are visible on the first floor. There are two old stoves stored there. This cabin was built in 1793 by J.K.(possibly Jacob Klob). The building is currently used as a shop.

The butcher house/wash house is located to the west of the main house in line with the stone cabin, on the edge of a stream. It is one-story, has two bays, and is covered with a wide pine clapboard type siding. The old pine siding was replaced to match the original, using the original nails, in 1979. It has a tin roof. A rough stone fireplace is located in the southwest corner. The fireplace lintel is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 7

approximately five feet eight inches in height and the floor is four feet in depth. An old butcher bench stands in the room. The interior floor has been covered with concrete. The spring which flows through the the stone cabin passes in front of the butcher house.

The beehive bake oven sits in the lawn west of the house and faces east. It is built of stone with a brick lining. The front has a low hood constructed of wood with side walls and shelves.

The storage arch or ground cellar is located in the lawn north of the house. It is stone lined and approximately fifteen feet deep. The ceiling is vaulted. It was used for cold storage and appears to have had a spring flowing through it. It faces east.

The one story pig sty with a shed-type roof is constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove frame siding and is located west of the stone cabin and faces south.

A frame privy stands on the east side of the stone cabin, adjacent to it. The privy faces north. The roof is a shed-type, made of wood shingles.

The wagon shed is located east of the house, halfway to the barn. It has an east - west orientation. It is frame, one-and-one-half stories, with two corn cribs. One of these is exterior, on the north side, and the other is in the center of the building. It has an interior stairway to the granary level, located at the west end of the central corn crib. It was built as a drive-through wagon shed.

The buggy shed is one-and-one-quarter stories, frame, with an aluminum roof. It is located on the south side of the wagon shed, adjacent to it, and faces west.

There are three non-contributing buildings and five non-contributing structures. These are listed as follows:

A one-and-one-half story feed room. This structure is located on the east wall of the old bank barn. The roof is aluminum, and shed shaped. It contains the conveyors which transport silage from the silos to the feed bin where it is mixed with supplement. From this point, it is carried back out on the conveyors to the feed bunk. It was built in 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 8

The feed bunks consist of two identical aluminium roofed sheds with feed troughs below. These structures are located east of the feed room. They contain sprinklers to keep the cows cool while eating. One was built in 1966 and the other in 1979.

A pole barn lies on the east side of the feed bunks. It is cement block, one-and-one-half stories high, and has an aluminum roof. It is used to house heifers, and was built in 1966.

A cement block equipment shed is located northwest of the barn, midway to the house. It is one-and-one-half stories, has a frame front, and an aluminum roof. It measures twenty six feet by fifty eight feet, and was built in 1953. The shed faces south.

A milk house is located adjacent to the west wall of the bank barn. It is one-story, constructed of cement block, and has a metal roof. Originally built in 1951, it was enlarged in 1957.

A large calf barn is located on the bank north of the barn. It is supported by poles, has an aluminum roof and end walls. The north and south sides are open. It stands one-story high, and there is a feed bin connected to the east exterior wall. It was built in 1989. The front is landscaped and a bed is planted with flowers.

Three concrete silos are located on the north side of the feed room. The first, measuring eighteen feet by fifty feet, was built in 1966. A twenty foot extension was added in 1971. In 1978 the other two silos were constructed. One measures twenty feet by eighty two feet and is used for grass silage or haylage. The other measures fourteen feet by seventy feet and is used for corn silage.

The farm has undergone changes to accomodate a highly scientific dairy operation. However, the integrity of the historic core buildings remains excellant.

The house remains largely unaltered. Its decorative Federal wood work is intact. The formal parlor became a second kitchen in the mid 1950's. The kitchen ell became the office in the 1980's. A bathroom was added to the back first floor room in the 1950's. The house is heated by a coal furnace which is located in the basement of the stone cabin. The new house roof is aesthetically pleasing. None of these alterations detract from the overall value of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Kissling Farm

Section number 7 Page 9

The barn has been altered. A south end eave addition was added to the forebay. Stanchions replace old wooden stalls. Concrete troughs replace wooden troughs and hay racks. The ground floor was covered by concrete to meet modern sanitation standards.

The remainder of the older buildings are intact with few apparent changes. The new buildings do not intrude on the scenic vista created by the farm's historic resources. The identity and character of these resources portrays the significant period 1790-1940. The landscape and land use patterns have reflected changes in farming practices. Contour strips have been added for erosion control. Fields have been enlarged to accommodate modern machinery. In other respects the farm landscape with its meadows, fence rows stream and spring reflects the property's significance and integrity.

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

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1793 - 1941

Significant Dates

1798

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The Kissling farm is eligible for the National Register under criteria A and C. It is representative of late 18th and 19th century diversified family farms that changed to dairying in the early 20th century. While additions and alterations have occurred to keep pace with modern agricultural practices these have not intruded on the significance of the historic resources. The farmstead is an architecturally significant example of a farm complex with its many outbuildings and dependencies intact. The house with its high style beautifully crafted federal details reflects the prosperity of the farmers of that era. The farm landscape with its fields, meadows, fence rows stream and springs reflects the property's significance and integrity. It remains an excellent example of what was at the turn of the century, a typical Berks County farm.

Peter Kule and his wife Margretha sold the farm to Jacob Klobb (Klopp) on April 6, 1786. Jacob died intestate by August 7, 1787, at which time the property was sold through the Orphans Court to sons John Jacob and Peter. At that time the property consisted of two tracts of land and a distillery. In 1815 the farm was sold to John Bechtie, who lost the land to Sheriff's sale in 1824. At this time it became the property of Jacob and Daniel Bechtie. These two sold their shares of the farm to John Kalbach on 1831 and 1839 respectively, who in turn sold the property to his son John Kalbach in February of 1843. This John Kalbach died in 1845, at which time the property passed on to Joseph

See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Kissling Farm

Section number 8 Page 2

Kalbach. In 1846 Benjamin Lamm purchased the farm. In 1869, at the time of his death, it was sold to Amandon Kissling for thirteen thousand dollars. James Kissling was the next owner. The Kissling family has retained the title to the farm since that time, passing it from father to son. (All deeds referred to are in the possession of the Kissling family.)

The layout and types of buildings on the Kissling Farm are similar to other farms surveyed, and are representative of those found on many Berks family farms. The buildings include the 18th century federal farmhouse with dependencies - ground cellar, beehive bake oven, butcher house/wash house, and the barn with outbuildings including, wagonshed/corncrib milk house and pig sty. The farmhouse with its fine federal detailing is an excellent example of the type of house designed by Gottlieb Drexel. Drexel was a well-known architect who designed many of the lovely homes in the Oley Valley in Berks County during the same period.

The architecture of the Kissling farmhouse resembles that of the Hendricksen farm in Alsace Township. Similarities in period of construction, 1790-1910, architectural style, and building materials exist, as do contrasts. Both the Kissling and Hendricksen homes are Federal stone houses, which exhibit elaborate woodwork. Both of these houses have crossetted surrounds on the doors in the hall and formal parlor. Both also have ornate built-in corner cupboards and fireplaces in the formal parlor. The wood work in the 1803 Hendricksen house was designed by Gottlieb Drexel.

The Hendricksen house has a half-Georgian style floor plan, consisting of a hall and two rooms off to the side. The Kissling house exhibits a modified Georgian style floor plan, with a hall and two rooms off of one side of the hall, and a large room which could be divided by folding doors, off the other side.

Both of these properties have cabins. The Kissling cabin is more ornate, with jack arch lintels, and returning eaves. It also appears to have never had a fireplace. The two Hendricksen cabins both have fireplaces. The stone cabin has a gable end fireplace in the basement, and on the first floor. The log cabin has a Germanic central chimney and gable end pent roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Kissling Farm

Section number 8 Page 3

The barns are similar in construction and date. Both are frame, and have stone foundations. These two barns each have five bays, and standard roof trusses (Ensminger) with vertical queen posts. Metal hay tracts and lofts are found in both of these barns. The ground floor levels exhibit double summer beams. The Kissling barn was built in 1890, and the Hendricksen barn in 1914.

The settings of these two farms differs. While the Kissling buildings face the traditional south, toward the stream, the Hendricksen house and barn face east. This is perpendicular to both road and creek. The Hendricksen farm has field access from a paved road, while the Kisslings use farm lanes. Both of these farms have meadows and streams. The Kissling farm used these as a main source of water, while the Hendricksen farm has a hand dug well.

The Kissling farm remains a working farm, with a full compliment of outbuildings, both old and new. The farm has made the transition from small dairy farm to that of a large, modern dairy facility. While this expansion necessitated the construction of new farm buildings, existing older structures retain their integrity. The Kisslings take great pride in their property and painstakingly maintain it. Consequently it is one of the best maintained farms surveyed in Berks County.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Berks County Conservancy

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 220 acres

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>406130</u>	<u>4469200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>18</u>	<u>406400</u>	<u>4468210</u>

B	<u>18</u>	<u>406100</u>	<u>4468420</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>18</u>	<u>407100</u>	<u>4469510</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Ellen Lash, Consultant
 organization Berks County Conservancy date June 1991
 street & number 960 Old Mill Road telephone (215) 372-4992
 city or town Wyomissing state PA zip code 19610

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Kissling Farm

Section number 9 Page 1

Berks County Agricultural Survey 1990-1991. Records at Berks County Conservancy, Wyomissing, Pennsylvania.

Berks County Township Map, M.S. Henry and M.K. Boyer, 1854.

Berks County Township Map, H.F. Bridgens, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1862.

Deeds, Recorder of Deeds Office, Berks County Court House, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Ensminger, Robert S., PENNSYLVANIA BARNs, An Examination of the Origin, Evolution, Form and Distribution of Forebay Bank Barns in North America, Kutztown University, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, an unpublished manuscript.

Illustrated Historical Atlas Of Berks County , Pennsylvania, Reading Publishing House, Reading, Pennsylvania, 1876.

Mongomery, Morton L., History of Berks County Pennsylvania, Philadelphia: Evert, Peck and Richards, 1886

Van Dolsen, Nancy, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, An Architectural Survey, Cumberland County Historical Society, Science Press , Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Kissling Farm

Section number 10 Page 1

Boundary Description

Starting at a point on the south side of Brownsville Road where it meets the west side of the farm lane, continue in a southerly direction along said lane approximately 400 feet, thence southwesterly approximately 500 feet, thence southeasterly approximately 600 feet, thence south approximately 1,000 feet, thence westerly approximately 400 feet, thence south approximately 500 feet, thence west approximately 400 feet, thence north approximately 400 feet, thence west approximately 350 feet, thence south approximately 750 feet, thence northwesterly approximately 500 feet, thence northerly approximately 750 feet, thence southwesterly approximately 750 feet, thence northwesterly approximately 1,100 feet, thence northerly approximately 2,000 feet, thence southeasterly on the south side of Brownsville Road approximately 2,500 feet, thence northeasterly along said road 1,000 feet to place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The present boundary of the farm is the historical boundary for the period of its ownership by the Kisslings. The boundary itself is a significant feature of the farm as it has not changed in the past one hundred years. Because the nomination is based primarily upon the historical and agricultural values of the entire property, the farm boundary is proposed as the boundary of the historic district.

KISSLING FARM, BERKS COUNTY, PA

FARMSTEAD PLAN-

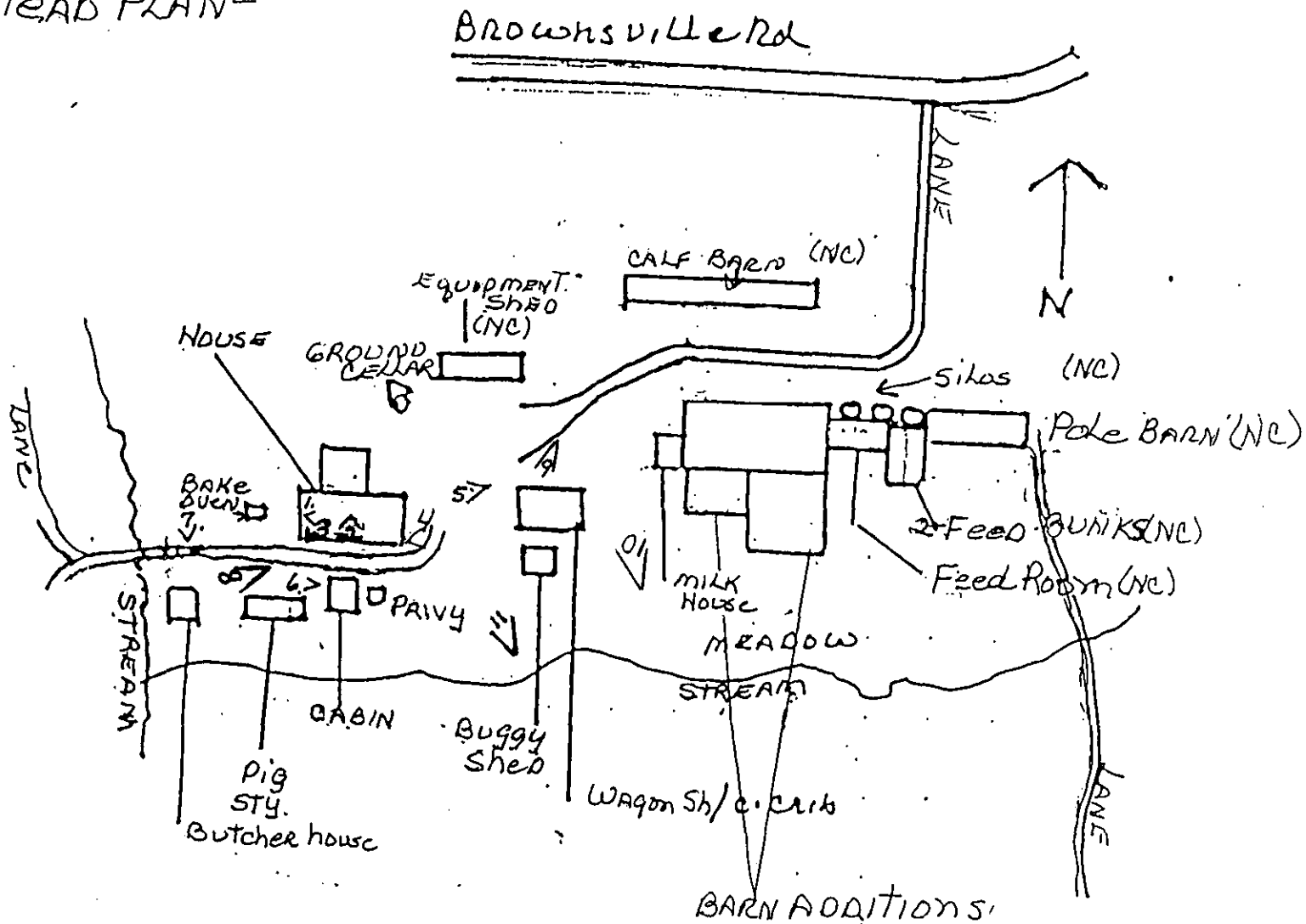
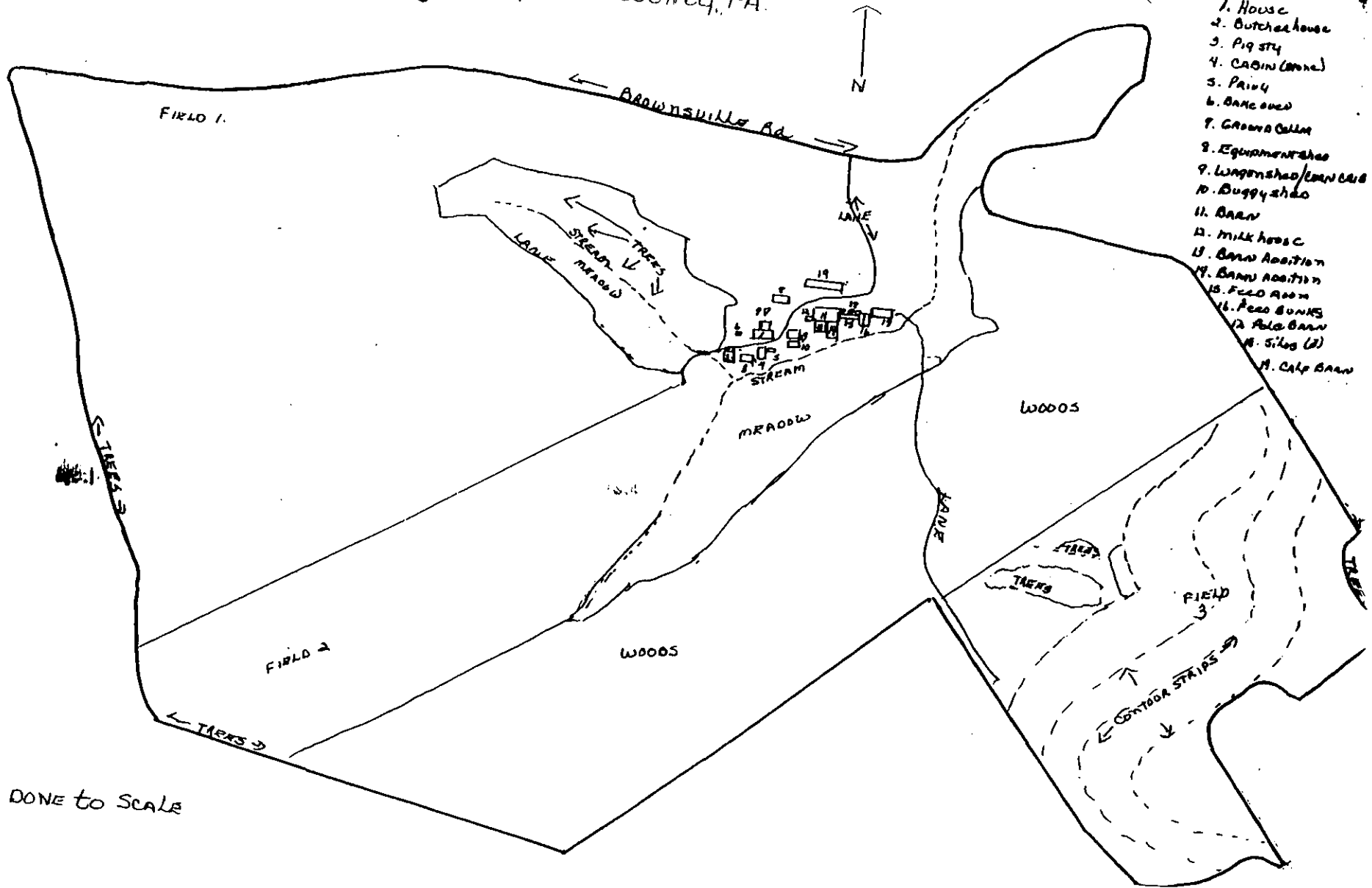


Photo Direction ->
NONCONTRIBUTING - NC
NOT DONE TO SCALE.

WOODS

Kissling Farm, Berks County, PA.



1. House
2. Butcher house
3. Pig sty
4. CABIN (barn)
5. PAINT
6. BARN OVER
7. GRAIN CELLAR
8. EQUIPMENT SHED
9. WAGON SHED/LOAN CELL
10. BUGGY SHED
11. BARN
12. MILK HOUSE
13. BARN ADDITION
14. BARN ADDITION
15. FEED ROOM
16. FEED BUNKS
17. POLY BARN
18. SILOS (2)
19. CAFE BARN

NOT DONE TO SCALE

376 1 NW
(STRAUSTOWN)

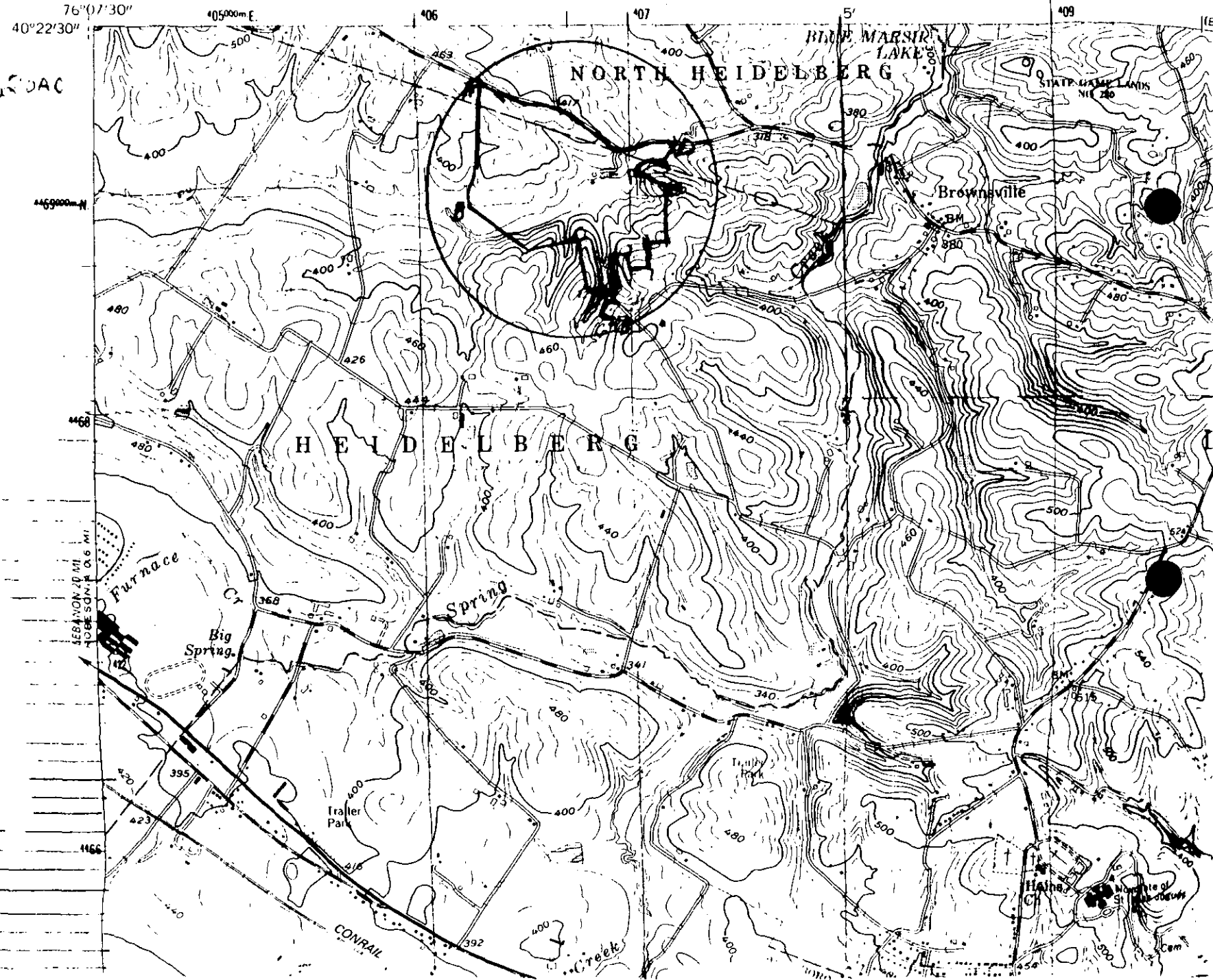
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
TOPOGRAPHIC AND

Kistling Farm
Pikasko Co
Sinking Springs SAC
ZONE-18

A-N 4469200
E-406130
B-N 4468420
E-406100
C-N 4467210
E-406100
D-N 4465100
E-407100

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76°07'30"

405000m E

406

407

408

409

40°22'30"

405000m N

SEBASTIAN 20 MI
ADBESSON 0.6 MI

Furnace Ct

Big Spring

Spring

Trailer Park

CONRAIL

Creek

NORTH HEIDELBERG

HEIDELBERG

BLUE MARSH LAKE

Brownville

STATE GAME LANDS
NIT 20

Hanna

Mount of St. Augustin

Cem