

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 Dreibelbis, Joel, Farm  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Route 183  not for publication N/A  
city, town Virginville (Richmond Twp.)  vicinity N/A  
state PA code PA county Berks code 011 zip code 19564

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>      </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u>      </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u> objects
		<u>16</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
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  
 Domestic/secondary structure  
 Agriculture/Agriculture outbuilding  
 Agriculture/Agriculture field

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
 Same  
 Same  
 Same  
 Same

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
 (enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
 walls Brick  
 Wood  
 roof Tin  
 other Slate

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Joel Dreibelbis Farm is situated in Richmond Township adjoining the village of Virginville. Access to the farm from Route 143 is over a lane approximately 1/4 mile in length. The Maiden Creek forms the western boundary of the farm, and with the exception of a portion to the north adjoining the village of Virginville, the farm is surrounded by farmland. One hundred thirty acres of the 181 acres is actively farmed with the remainder being in meadowland and forest. A railroad bed and a concrete and stone bridge are all that remain of the Reading to Slatington railroad that bisected the farm. The property also contains an abandoned family limestone quarry, the former ice pond and a small stone bridge built by the Dreibelbis family. The farm buildings are nestled amid trees at the end of the lane. The sixteen contributing historical resources are a 1875 concrete and stone railroad bridge, a small stone farm bridge, fields fence rows and lanes, and thirteen contributing buildings vernacular in style: a 2-1/2 story brick vernacular farmhouse (1868), a 1-1/2 story brick summer kitchen (c.1868), a stone and frame combination wash house, smokehouse and arch (1882), a stone ice house (c.1875), a frame bank barn with a stone foundation (1908), a frame combination corn-crib and wagon shed (c.1868), three frame wagon sheds (c.1870), a brick chicken house (c.1875), a frame woodshed with small tool shed adjoining, a small frame turkey shed, and a frame milk house, (these last three built c.1930). The two non-contributing buildings include a concrete block privy, and a small circular tin brood house. All of the contributing buildings maintain their integrity having no changes that interfere with their ability to convey the significant time period.

The main house built by Joel Dreibelbis in 1868 measures 39' by 32' with a 20' x 20' T-shaped kitchen wing to the rear. The Vernacular with Federal style elements farmhouse has a symmetrical floor plan with two rooms on either side of a central hall. The house has ten rooms including a large closet on the second floor, an attic, and a basement. The five bay east or front facade of the house features a 4 paneled door with transom above, sidelites with solid panels below and indoor sidelite shutters. The frame entry porch is original with dentil trim on cornice and Gothic type arches. The north and south gable ends of the house have two windows on each level including the attic. There are interior chimneys on each end of the gable. The west end of the house has two windows both on the entry and second levels. All sash are 6/6 with the exception of the attic gables which are 6/3. The windows have white paneled shutters on the entry level and green louvered shutters on the second level with cast iron shutter fasteners. The two story kitchen wing with interior chimney to the rear has a window and door on the entry

See continuation sheet

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JOEL DREIBELBIS FARM

Section number 7 Page 2

level and two windows on the upper level of the north and south elevations. The rear or west elevation has a window on the entry level and a 2/2 attic window. Originally there was a shed roofed full length porch on either side of the T-shaped wing but the porch on the north side has been removed.

The interior of the house is original having never been remodeled or renovated. The center hall is 6'9" wide with an open stairway to the attic. The stairway has a walnut railing and newel post with turned maple balusters. The painted woodwork is original with 8 1/2" baseboard. The four paneled doors throughout have original hardware. The built-in cupboard and the mantel and doors on the walk-in fireplace in the kitchen have the original painted wood graining. A paneled folding door separates the two downstairs bedrooms, creating a large single room when open. The walls, with the exception of the two downstairs bedrooms and kitchen, have the original Victorian wallpaper. The furniture purchased by Joel is still in place.

South of the main house is the 1-1/2 story 20' x 20' brick summer kitchen built circa 1870. The north gable end facing the main house has two 4 paneled doors on the entry level, and two 2/2 windows on the upper level. A bulkhead door at the rear of the building provides entry to the cellar. All of the windows, with the exception of those on the rear elevation, have paneled shutters and iron shutter fasteners. There is a one room kitchen downstairs and a bedroom, for hired men, under the eaves both with plank ceilings. The kitchen has a walk-in fireplace with original doors and mantel. The wall above the painted Victorian tongue and grove wainscotting is plastered. As plumbing was never installed in the house, the family prepares and eats their meals in the summer kitchen which has cold running water.

The 1-1/2 story stone and frame combination smokehouse, wash house, and arch storage cellar is built into a bank to provide two rooms in the north gable end, one for storage, the other in which meats could be smoked. Two doors in the upper or north gable end provide access to the smoking room and the arch. Access to the lower level is by an outside staircase on the east end of the building. Adjacent to the stairs on the lower level is a frame sliding door. The inside west wall of the lower level has a large brick fireplace with two wells containing large iron kettles. A bake oven adjacent to the outside west wall has been removed. The north or gable end of the lower level contains a fireplace with an opening to the smoking room above. Adjacent and to the east of the smoking room is the storage arch. The rooms used for smoking and storage are built of stone the remainder of the building being frame. The building measures 20' 5 1/2" across the gable end and 28' 4 1/2" on each side.

The stone ice house, built by Joel with help from the neighbors, has a clay floor, measures 16' across gable end and 18' on the side. The gables are covered with clapboard siding. The east gable end has the only openings in the building, a rectangular door that runs from ground level to gable and a small wooden door in the gable to facilitate loading of the ice. Because of the deteriorated condition of the roof, the dinner bell, formerly on the roof, has been removed.

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JOEL DREIBELBIS FARM

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The frame bank barn, built on foundations of an 1880's barn which burned, measures 40' by 100' feet with a 14' 8" forebay running the length of the barn and supported by seven iron posts. There is a 18' by 29' shed at the entrance to the threshing floor. The barn faces south. The lower level of the barn contains stalls for livestock. Eight Dutch Doors lead to the stable and feed areas. The original feed bins and troughs are still intact. One of the bays houses poultry and has a roost in the center and a double row of wooden nests along one wall. The upper portion of the barn has a threshing floor in the center surrounded by storage areas for feed and grain.

The frame combination corncrib and wagon shed with stone foundation measures 24' 3" across the gable end and 34' 11" in length. The corncribs are located along the length of the building with the gable ends open for storage of farm implements. The building has a stone foundation and lumber from the original settlers cabin was used in its construction.

The large rectangular brick and stone chicken house has a scalloped barge board under the eaves. The interior is plastered, has a plank ceiling, and a large wooden roost.

The remaining frame contributing buildings: the turkey shed, milkhouse, woodshed, and the three wagon sheds have no distinguishing architectural characteristics. The roofs on all the buildings are tin with the exception of one wagon shed which is slate.

The non-contributing cinderblock privy 4' by 4' is located between the house and the ice house and has a shed type tin roof. The approximately 12' circular tin brood house has a conical tin roof typical of the 1920-30 period.

A farm lane runs over the small (5' in length) stone bridge under which passes a stream perhaps three feet wide. The railroad bridge constructed c.1875 has concrete lintels on stone piers.

The farm landscape features, like the buildings, retain their 19th century appearance. The farmstead buildings form the hub of the district with the tree lined lanes radiating north, south, east, and west. The entrance lane is a typical high-crowned wagon road, more suitable for trucks than low slung modern automobiles. Lanes or tractor roads extend to the fields given names by generations of Dreibelbises. The enclosed maps show the historic and present boundaries of the farm and the fields. To the left or south of the entrance road is the Barn Field which is now under cultivation. Across this field a small stream runs in a westerly direction. At the western boundary of the field is the farm lane to the southern fields. This lane passes over a small stone bridge at the southwest corner of the barn field. This lane provides access to three cultivated fields: the Hill Field, the Limestone Field, and the Three Corner Field. It passes a woodlot and an

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abandoned limestone quarry. West of the barn field is the Heizel Field (Pennsylvania German for House). A fence row marks the northern boundary of this field. This field is cultivated using crop rotation. The western portion of this field is bisected by the railroad bed which runs in a north south direction through the farm. East and north of the Heizel Field is virgin meadow and wetland area which has never been plowed. A lane passes along the northern boundary of the Heizel Field through the meadow to the upper lowland and the middle lowland fields which extend to the Maiden Creek. The western boundary of the farm is formed by this stream and trees and natural vegetation border the floodplain area. A fourth lane extends northwesterly from the farm buildings past the ice pond to the Tobacco Field and continues to a ford in the Maiden Creek. A fifth farm lane extends north from the farmstead to the Orchard Field and the Town Field which are also cultivated.

The boundaries of the fields are marked by fence rows and lanes that have changed little in over one hundred years and are still in use. The wooded areas seen on the map contain a variety of trees including hickory, walnut, maple, poplar, and oak. In addition to the streams shown on the map, the farm abounds in springs. Other interesting features are the abandoned railroad bed and bridge and the limestone quarry. The rail line was built in 1875; the train ran through the farm four times a day between Reading and Slatington until it was discontinued in the 1940's. The limestone quarry was abandoned by Joel before the turn of the century as he felt the quality of lime was too poor for use on the land. All the historic resources continue to portray the significant time period; the year Joel started rebuilding the farm 1868 to 1939, the present 50 year cut-off date for National Register eligibility.

**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  
1868-1939

Significant Dates  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
Various

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

The Joel Dreibelbis farm is an intact example of a Pennsylvania German Family farm that has survived with very little change since the late 19th century. Its significance lies in the areas of agriculture and architecture. There is no other farm in Berks County where the continuity of late 19th century agricultural practices and traditions have been so faithfully followed by succeeding generations. The overall farm plan and the landscape and land use patterns have varied so little since the turn of the century that a visit to the farm can produce a feeling of culture shock and incredulity to the modern observer. Architecturally, its buildings portray in scope and detail a well organized and aesthetically pleasing farmstead group of the 1868 to 1939 period. Exhibiting practicality of design and integrity of materials and construction, each building exemplifies the guiding principle of "form follows function". As a district, the siting of these buildings in relation to one another and to the surrounding fields illustrates their central role in a self-sufficient family farm. This property can also be identified as the product of an enduring Pennsylvania German conservation ethic over the past three generations of ownership. Both natural and man-made resources have been preserved and protected to a remarkable degree. This includes preservation of virgin meadow habitat; retention of landscape patterns of fence rows, lanes, fields and woods; regular maintenance and continued use of nearly all buildings; safekeeping of family furnishings and heirlooms; and preservation of a cultural heritage in everyday activities. In short, this farm is a museum of living history.

The farm was originally settled by Jacob Dreibelbis, the great, great, great grandfather of present owners, Parker and Sallie Dreibelbis. Jacob purchased the property, consisting of 247 acres in 1778 from his father-in-law George Merkel, miller and large land owner. Jacob built a log house in 1787 and carried out 18th century farming practices. When the farm eventually passed to his great grandson, Joel Dreibelbis, in 1857, a new era of technology was at hand. Joel was attuned to progressive ideas and began immediately to put them into practice on his farm. He rebuilt the farmstead buildings and initiated modern farming methods. He forcefully put his stamp on the property and this has been perpetuated during the ensuing years.

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part of the entrance to the attic of the main house. In addition, he built the basement of the new house around an existing 18th century ground cellar. He moved the previous frame summer kitchen to a new site where it was utilized for many years, when it was finally demolished, the lumber was used to build a wagon shed. The woodshed was built utilizing lumber from a wagon shed disassembled and hauled from their church grounds. The siting of the buildings was an important consideration. The barn, summer kitchen, smoke house, and ice house all were readily accessible from the main house and to each other.

Joel Dreibelbis, 1826-1923, was a man of many interests other than farming. He was well educated in the German and English pay schools of the area: he taught school between 1850-55; in 1857 he took over operation of the family farm; he served Richmond Township as an auditor, school director, supervisor, and Justice of the Peace; he was a deacon, trustee, and elder of his church for over 25 years; he was one of the first farmers in the area to adopt mechanization.

Although Joel was progressive in his methods--rotation of crops and mechanization--he was also a man of his time, and in general, like his neighbors, carried out farming practices of the late 19th century. According to his grandson, Parker, the family kept approximately a dozen cows mainly for their own use. The surplus milk not used was sold to the creamery in Virginville and butter was made by the women of the family. Chickens and ducks were raised for eggs and meat, and turkeys raised to sell.

Pigs or bulls raised on the farm were butchered two or three times during the winter to supply meat for the family's needs. In addition to smoking their own meats, they made scrapple, sausage, and liver pudding. Mules and horses were kept as work animals and for transportation. The manure from the livestock was cleaned from the barn saved and spread over the fields.

Joel raised corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and had a field of tobacco as a cash crop. The grain was taken to the Merkel Mill in Moselem to be ground into flour and made into feed for the livestock. Later, after the mill at Virginville was built (between 1875-1900), the grain was taken there to be sold.

The women of the family, in addition to working in the fields as needed, tended a vegetable garden. The vegetables not eaten during the summer were canned or stored in the arch for use over the winter. The apples from the orchard were eaten fresh, stored, made into apple butter, sauce, and pies or taken to the mill at Dreibelbis Station to be made into cider. As the food for the family's needs was raised on the farm the food items purchased were mainly staples--coffee, sugar and salt.

The woodlot supplied firewood for heating and cooking. The harvesting of ice from the pond was physically demanding and dangerous. After the ice was cut it was

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taken to the ice house stored and packed in sawdust, supplying family and neighbors with ice until August.

A self-sufficient farm was labor intensive and Parker remembers that even the youngest family member had routine chores. A total of fifteen family members lived in the household which included Joel and his daughter Hannah Blandina, his son George and his wife and eleven children including Parker and Sallie. The farming practices of the Dreibelbis family resemble in scope and detail those described in Amos Long's book of southeastern Pennsylvania German Family Farms of the period. Like many of these farmers, the agricultural practices of Joel Dreibelbis were not geared to a cash economy but rather were carried out primarily to sustain and perpetuate the family and farm.

An interesting comparison between the Dreibelbis farm and other contemporary farms in the area may be made by examining the drawings of Ferdinand Brader. Brader was an itinerant artist who traveled throughout Berks County in 1880-83 drawing farmsteads. From the drawings we get a glimpse, somewhat idealized, of the architecture, layout, outbuildings, livestock, and landscape of a prosperous farm of the era. Brader drew the Bechtel, Ritter, and Knabb Farms among others in the county. Comparing the architecture, the number of outbuildings (the Knabb farm had 17, the Ritter 10), the fence rows, lanes, and livestock pictured, the Dreibelbis farm in the 1880's must have resembled the farms in a Brader drawing. However, we know from the survey, the farms that Brader drew are now a shadow of their former selves--a small stone house is all that remains of the ten outbuildings on the Ritter Farm and the pattern of fields and fence rows as seen in the drawing is no longer visible. The original rural setting of some of the farmsteads is gone; the Bechtel farm is located on Lancaster Avenue, a busy commercial thoroughfare. The house has been converted to a restaurant and all the outbuildings, with the exception of the barn which is used as a tire store and garage, have been razed.

The Knabb and Dreibelbis farms of the 1880's were typical Pennsylvania German Family Farms, both had large well-built houses and the many outbuildings required for a self-sufficient family farm. The configuration of the buildings are similar, particularly the large barn and the wagon sheds, both had a well-kept vegetable garden and lanes leading to the fields which were surrounded by fence rows. The Knabb farm at present is actively farmed and has the house and six outbuildings remaining of the seventeen in the drawing. The pattern of lanes, fields, and fence rows, in contrast to those on the Dreibelbis farm, have been altered. The buildings on the Knabb farm, as in the majority of Pennsylvania German Family Farms, were built over a period of many years by different owners; the buildings on the Dreibelbis farm were built, with the exceptions noted, under the supervision and during the lifetime of one man, Joel Dreibelbis. The Dreibelbis farm is the best example of an 1880's Berks County farm resembling in its integrity and landscape the farms Brader drew. A copy of the drawing by Brader of the Knabb farm (1883) is submitted with the nomination.



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The present owners, the grandson and granddaughter of Joel, have preserved not only the physical integrity of the buildings and the farm landscape of fields, lanes, and fence rows but carry on the agricultural traditions of the family. One hundred thirty acres of the one hundred eighty one are actively cultivated--36 being rented, the owners cultivating the remainder. Corn, barley, wheat, and oats are grown. After harvesting and threshing, the grains are taken to the F.M. Brown Mill in Fleetwood to be ground into feed which is then fed to the over 200 ducks raised on the farm. The ducks when grown are shipped to a poultry processing plant and the surplus grain sold.

In Berks County, as elsewhere, outbuildings on farms are fast disappearing. The Dreibelbis farm, with the exception of a pig sty, has all the original buildings constructed since 1868. Furthermore, with few exceptions, the buildings retain their original appearance inside as well as out. The only items Joel would not recognize in the house he built and furnished are the T.V., the freezer, and the wallpaper in the two downstairs bedrooms and kitchen. There is no other farm in Berks County in which the natural and man-made environments are so well preserved, and can convey so convincingly the everyday reality of life on a late 19th century Pennsylvania German Family Farm.

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

Berks County (PA), Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book, V 0003B, 509-511; V 38, 33-34.

July, August, September 1988, G. Parker Dreibelbis, co-owner.

July, August 1988, Sallie Dreibelbis, co-owner.

Amos Long, Jr., The Pennsylvania German Family Farm (Breinigsville: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1972).

Morton L. Montgomery, History of Berks County in Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: Evert, Peck & Richards, 1886), 1035-1040.

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 181 Acres

UTM References

A	1 8	4 2 6 3 3 0	4 4 8 5 4 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	4 2 5 2 0 0	4 4 8 5 3 2 0

B	1 8	4 2 5 8 4 0	4 4 8 4 8 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	4 2 5 6 7 0	4 4 8 5 9 5 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated historic district corresponds with the present boundary of the Dreibelbis farm, delineated on the accompanying map showing a bar scale. An aerial photo map has been reproduced at approximately the same scale to illustrate the features of fence rows, roads, and the stream which mark the

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Boundary Justification

The present boundary of the farm is the historical boundary for the period of its ownership by Joel Dreibelbis and subsequently his son, George and grandson, Parker. The boundary itself is a significant feature of this farm as it has not changed since the early 1900's. Because the nomination is based primarily upon the agricultural and cultural values that have been preserved on the entire property, the farm boundary is proposed as the boundary of the historic district.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Louise Emery, Project Consultant

organization Berks County Conservancy

street & number 960 Old Mill Road

city or town Wyomissing

date June, 1989

telephone 215/372-4992

state PA

zip code 19610

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Morton L. Montgomery, History of Berks County in Pennsylvania (Chicago: J.H. Beens & Company, 1909), 496-501.

James Nolan, The Schuylkill (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1951) 62-63.

Reading Times (Reading, PA), June 5, 1939.

Reading Eagle (Reading, PA), October 17, 1985.

Hazel Atterbury Spraker, The Boone Family (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1974) 30-31.

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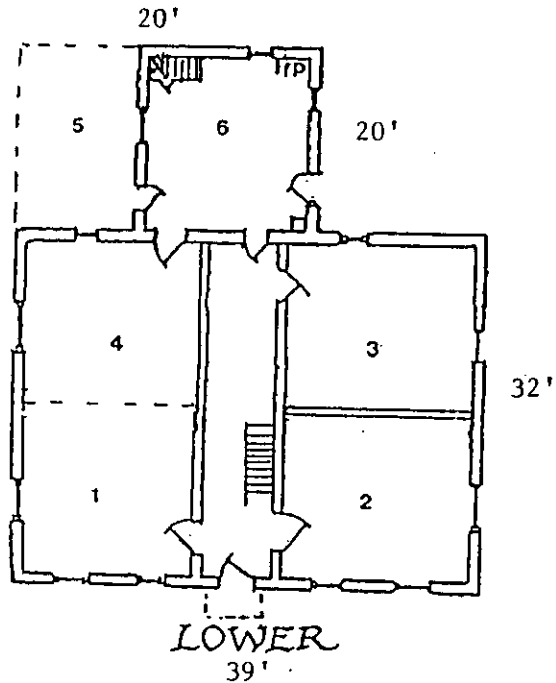
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boundary. Beginning at the entrance to the farm lane along Route 143, the boundary extends west and then north along a tree line, thence northwesterly along the west edge of the Main Street, Route 143, in Virginville and along the back yards of lots on the west side of Main Street, thence westerly in a straight line along Virginville property lines marked by fence rows and tree lines to the Maiden Creek, thence southwesterly along the Creek, which also forms the boundary between Perry and Richmond Townships, to a fence line in the west woodlot of the farm, thence southeasterly along the fence line to Breezy Park Road, thence northeasterly along this road and continuing straight along a fence row to the farm lane, thence easterly along the lane to the place of beginning, containing 181 acres.

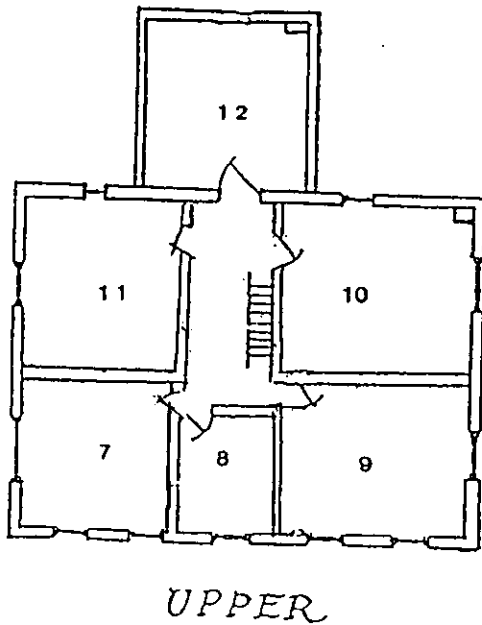
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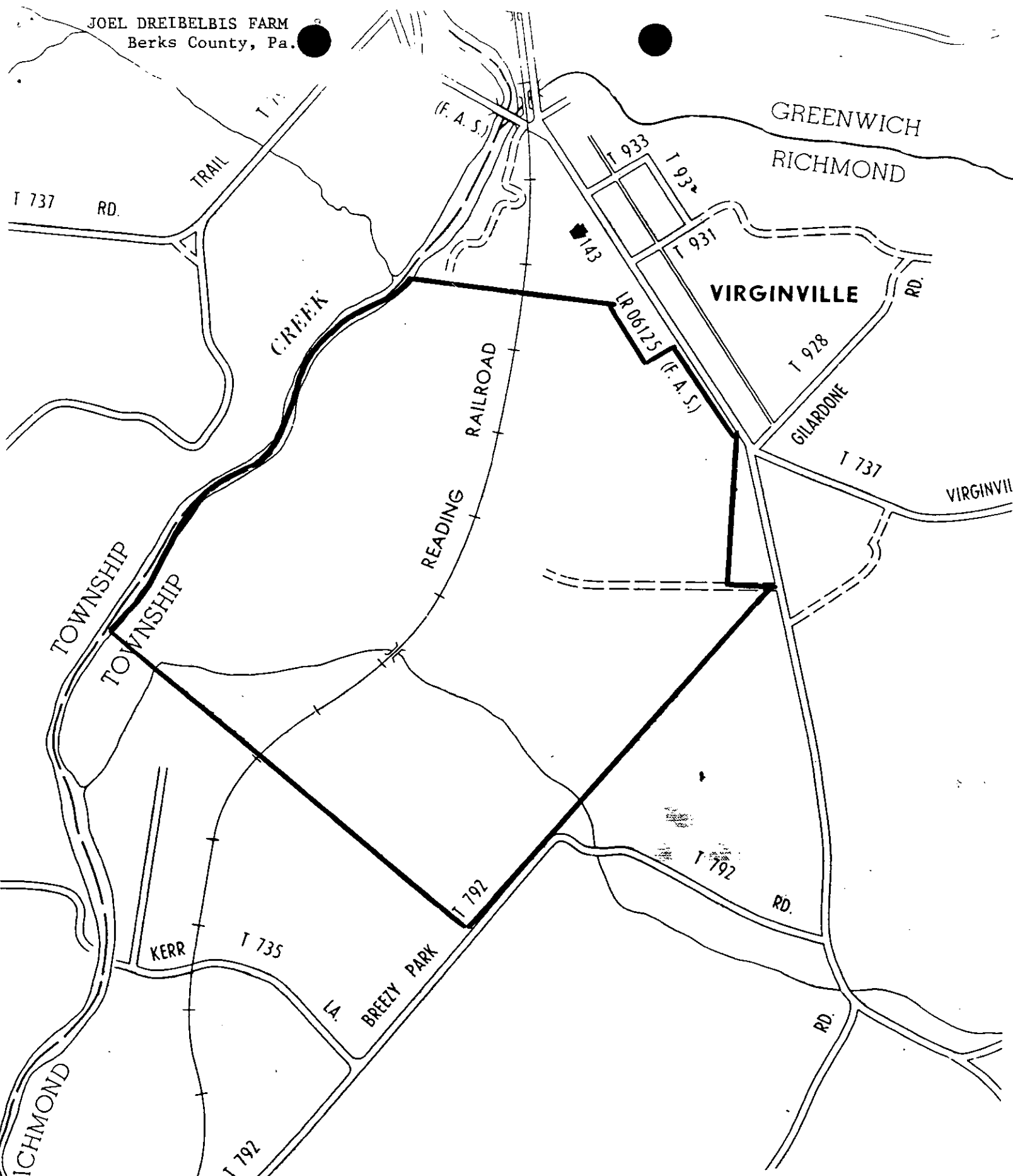
JOEL DREIBELBIS HOUSE

Berks County

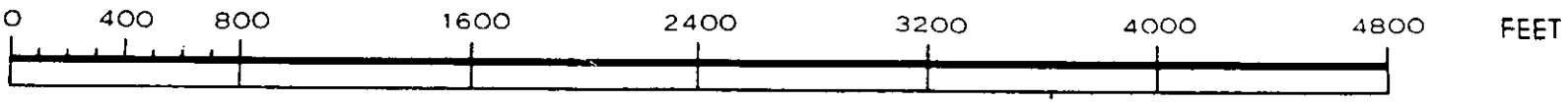
1. Bedroom showing placement of folding door
2. Living room
3. Joel's Office
4. Bedroom
5. Porch
6. Kitchen showing placement of fireplace and built-in cupboard
7. Bedroom
8. Closet
9. Bedroom
10. Bedroom
11. Bedroom
12. Bedroom



JOEL DREIBELBIS FARM  
Berks County, Pa.

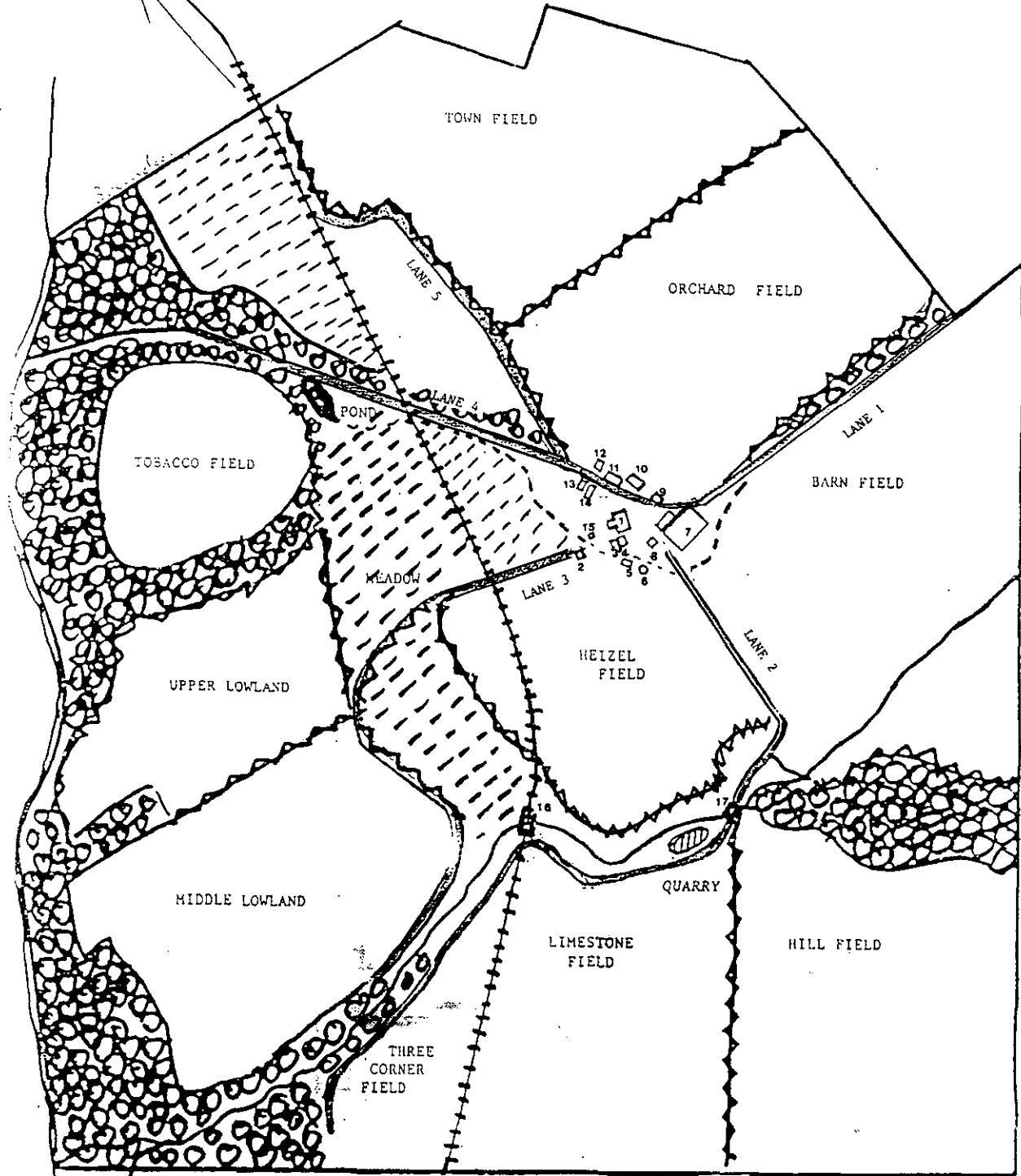


SCALE



JOEL DREIBELBI'S FARM

BERKS COUNTY



- FENCE ROWS
- LANES
- MEADOWS
- RAILROAD
- TREES
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- STREAM

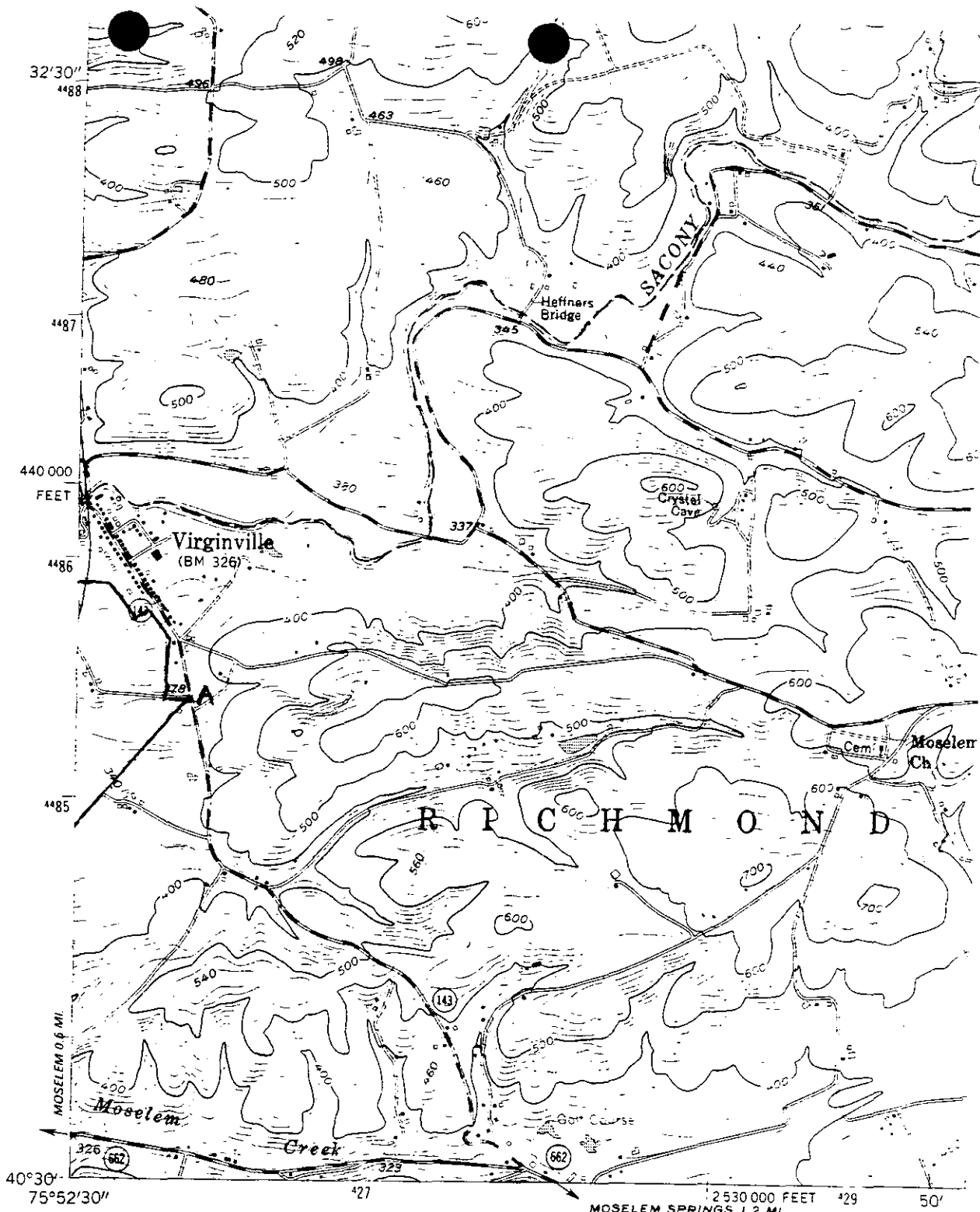
- 1 - FARMHOUSE
- 2 - ICE HOUSE
- 3 - SMOKE HOUSE & ARCH
- 4 - SUMMER KITCHEN
- 5 - TURKEY SHED
- 6 - BROOD HOUSE N/C
- 7 - BARN
- 8 - MILK HOUSE
- 9 - WAGON SHED
- 10 - WOOD SHED
- 11 - CORN CRIB/WAGON SHED
- 12 - WAGON SHED
- 13 - WAGON SHED
- 14 - CHICKEN HOUSE
- 15 - PRIVY N/C
- 16 - RAILROAD BRIDGE
- 17 - FARM BRIDGE
- 18 - FIELDS, FENCE ROWS, AND LANES

Boundary  
Approx. Scale: 1" = 270'





YOAS SERVICES, INC.  
 509 W. 4th St.  
 Williamsport, PA 17701  
 717 - 326-2041



(TEMPLE)  
 5864 IV NW

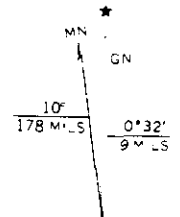
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
 Aerial photographs taken 1951. Field check 1956

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system,  
 south zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 18, shown in blue

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with  
 State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs  
 taken 1969 and 1974. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1974 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR