

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

RECEIVED JAN 15 1991 NATIONAL REGISTER

RECEIVED JUL 25 1990 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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 Strickler Family Farmhouse other names/site number County Farm

2. Location

street & number 1205 Williams Road not for publication N/A city, town York (Springettsbury Township) vicinity N/A state Pennsylvania code PA county York code 133 zip code 17402

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local (checked), public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (1 building, 1 site, 2 Total), Noncontributing (0 buildings, 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, 0 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 (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Brent D. Glass, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. Date: 1/19/91.

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau.

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register (checked), determined eligible for the National Register, determined not eligible for the National Register, removed from the National Register, other (explain:). Entered in the National Register: Signature of the Keeper: Alan Byer, Date of Action: 2/21/91.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single DwellingDomestic/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Government/Governmental Office**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonialother:Post-medieval GermanGeorgian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls limestonebrickroof slate

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Strickler Family Farmhouse is located at 1205 Williams Road in Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. The farmhouse is located on a larger parcel of land owned by the County of York. This larger parcel contains county offices, a retirement home, and the county prison. The farmhouse itself sits in the center of the larger parcel, but it is separated by a fence which surrounds the prison and a small branch of the Kreutz Creek. The house is surrounded by two barns of later construction, and the family cemetery where generations of Stricklers are buried. The Strickler Family Farmhouse was built in three successive stages. The main house (A), constructed of limestone, was built c. 1740 and shows a mid-18th century Germanic influence. In the mid-19th century two brick additions were added. The first (B), extending from the south facade of the main house, is a 2 1/2 story brick Georgian wing built c. 1835. A 2 story brick ell (C) extends from the west elevation of the brick wing. The original stone farmhouse, its accompanying additions, and the family cemetery have remained nearly intact over a 250 year period.

(A) A 1 1/2 story 2 x 1 bay limestone farmhouse with a central chimney was the original structure built on this property c. 1740. The gable roof flares at the eaves in a bellcast form reflecting its Medieval Germanic influence. The roof is covered with wood shingles, which are in turn covered with slate. Two gable roof dormers with 6/6 sash light the upper story of the front (east elevation). The first story of the east elevation contains 2 6/6 sash windows set into broad wooden frames. The gable roof extends to cover a porch supported on plain 5" x 5" square posts and spans the length of the first story. Of particular interest is a four panelled door whose upper half slides down to reveal a nine pane sash. This door, a later addition c. 1800, is a fine example of a type which was at one time very common in the area. Although its exact purpose is not known, the sliding panel would have had the benefits of protecting the expensive panes of glass and also protecting against cold winter winds. Very few examples of this type of door still exist.

At the gable end (north elevation) was a first floor vertical board door, recently removed and filled in. There is also a 6/6 sash window. Above that, centered within the gable is a small 2/2 sash window.

The rear (west elevation) has two roof dormers identical to those on the east elevation. It also contains two windows, one of which has been replaced with a 2/2 sash.

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

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 7 Page 2

The interior features a typical Pennsylvania German floor plan. The first story consists of two rooms (north and south) divided by a stone partition wall with a central chimney and a cooking fireplace which opens into the north room. The fireplace contains an arched opening (now bricked in) which would almost certainly have been connected to a decorated warming stove in the south room. On the hinged side of the sliding panel exterior door, there are a series of large pintels which suggest there was originally a board and batten door hung on strap hinges. Two doors, one on each side of the fireplace, lead into the south room. The east door has four panels and is held in place by strap hinges. The west door is taller and narrower than the east door and its hardware suggests a late 19th century installation date. It is a batten door with a small square four-light opening in the top half. In the northwest corner of this room is an enclosed stairway which leads to the second floor. At the entrance to the stairway is a batten door with a hand wrought thumb latch. The ceilings are covered with what appears to be original plaster.

In the south room, there is a scar from original chair rail extending around the room beneath the window frames. A doorway has been added to the original south perimeter leading to the brick wing and ell.

On the second story, there are four rooms divided by board partition walls. The partition wall which extends from the east perimeter wall to the west perimeter wall appears to be original, while the north to south perimeter wall is a later addition.

The basement is constructed of stone and consists of two separate chambers divided by a stone partition wall which extends from north to south. The east chamber is accessed through a doorway which has been cut through the original perimeter wall of the stone portion and now connects to the brick wing. To the west of this doorway there was a large arched opening which has been bricked, closed, and covered with plaster. The entire basement floor is earthen.

(B) At the south elevation of the original house, a 2 1/2 story 3 x 2 bay brick Federal wing has been added c. 1835. The front (east elevation) windows have 3/3 sash and are set into openings set by jack arches. At the northernmost bay of the first story is a deeply recessed door framed by fluted pilasters and topped by a rectangular three light transom. This door has been altered by replacing two narrow horizontal panels with glass. A brick drip course extends along the eastern facade approximately six inches below the sill line of the second story windows. An unadorned cornice is shadowed by the overhanging eave of the slate roof. Below the first floor's southernmost bay is a bulkhead cellar door.

The 2 bay gable end (south elevation) has two 6/6 sash windows on the first and second stories and two attic windows, each with 6-pane sash over

a louvered attic ventilator. A round tie rod is centered between the second floor windows.

The opposite gable end (north elevation) connects the brick wing to the main house. There is only one visible feature, an attic window which was replaced by a louvered vent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 7 Page 3

(C) A 3 x 2 bay brick ell, c. 1865, extends from the west elevation of the brick wing (B). At the southern elevation, the windows have 6/6 sash. The window openings on both stories are topped by rounded arches in typical Italianate style. A two story porch runs the length of this facade, supported by plain 5" x 5" square posts. On the first floor, a doorway is located at the easternmost bay, while on the second story, the door is located at the central bay.

The rear of the ell (west elevation) has 2 upper 6/6 windows with one tall, narrow 4/4 window on the first floor. There is a brick course which extends from the northwest corner to a mid-point above the first floor window lintel. A round patch suggest a stovepipe opening. The west elevation is the kitchen wall.

The north elevation has two small 6/6 windows on the upper floor. A wooden panelled door with a hood is to the left of a 6/6 window on the first floor.

The interior floor plan of the brick wing (B) and the brick ell (C) features a side hallway on the north side of the wing, two rooms on the south side of the wing and one large room in the ell. All exterior doors in the wing and the ell have three horizontal panels on the top, two vertical panels on the bottom and box locks. All doors are topped by three-light transoms. The exterior door on the east perimeter wall of the wing leads to a side hall where a staircase with a turned baluster extends all the way to the attic. The staircase also features applied decorative pendants on the ceiling of the first story. The entire first story contains original trim, chair rail, and baseboards. Of particular interest are the plain corner blocks and complex trim built of dimension lumber in the brick wing's two rooms and hallway. The large room in the ell features an exterior door on both the north and south perimeter walls. At some point the room was used as a kitchen, and it still contains a sink, counter top, and upper cupboards on the west perimeter wall.

The second story floor plan includes two rooms on the south side of the wing accessed by a hallway on the north side. There are two rooms in the ell, one on the southeast side and one extending across the rear of the ell. The ell also contains a balcony which can be accessed from the southeast room of the ell and the southwest room of the wing. The second story contains the same plain corner block dimension lumber trim of the first story. Most of the plaster and trim appears to be original.

The attic of the brick wing features the same finished turned baluster that extends from the first floor. It also contains a corbelled brick chimney which has been plastered over and a tongue and groove pine floor. The basement of the brick wing and ell is of unfinished brick with an earthen floor.

This property has been the site of an on-going rehabilitation process, which began in 1985. The property is being rehabilitated to eventually house a peripheral County government office. Rehabilitation has been divided into three phases. The first two phases, which focused entirely on the exterior of the building, have already been completed. The third phase, which will restore the interior, has recently begun.

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

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 7 Page 4

The first phase of rehabilitation was completed in August of 1985. All damaged slate was removed from the roof of the c. 1835 wing. Replacement slate, salvaged from the roof of the c. 1740 building, was attached wherever slate was missing, damaged, or removed. All spouting was removed from the c. 1835 wing, and new gutters, downspouts, starters, and fasteners were installed. Two chimneys, one on the c. 1740 building and one on the c. 1865 ell, were hand-raked and repointed. Flashing was installed at the four dormers on the c. 1740 building, at the stone chimney on the c. 1740 building, and at the gable end of the c. 1740 section. The existing roof on the c. 1740 building, along with the dormer roofs, was removed, and a new shake roof was installed. Existing snow birds on the roof of the c. 1835 wing were secured, and all damaged or missing snow birds were replaced. The existing roof on the c. 1865 ell was removed, and a new standing seam tin roof was installed.

The second phase of rehabilitation was completed in November of 1985. A doorway that had been added on the north wall of the c. 1740 building was removed, and stone was used to refill the gap. All deteriorating joints on the brick wing and ell were hand etched, and any missing joints on these two sections were repointed. All joints on the stone building were hand-raked and repointed. Window wells were excavated at the basement windows of the c. 1740 building, and a concrete walk was removed from the front of this same building. A limestone stoop was installed over the concrete, under the roof overhang. All exterior woodwork on the entire building was scraped and repainted, as were the fire escape and the walls of the two brick sections. All window sash was reglazed so it would be weathertight. Where glass was missing or broken, at doors, transoms, and sash, it was replaced. Where glass was missing, cracked, or where it did not shed water, it was reglazed. The glass used for this was specified to be hand blown and salvaged from windows of an appropriate period. Missing windows and doors were replaced, and deteriorated windows and doors were either repaired or replaced. The porch, balcony and dormers were repaired, and the porch posts were replaced. A fascia return was re-installed at the north gable end of the c. 1740 building. Any damaged or missing hardware was replaced, and the porches were repaired.

The third phase of rehabilitation is almost completed. New brick pavers were installed in the fireplace hearth of the c. 1740 building. Stone was replaced in the fireplace, and the fireplace opening was stuccoed. All interior windows, doors, trim, and wooden walls on the first floor of the entire building were scraped and painted. All paneling, drywall, and wallpaper were removed. Plaster was patched and the walls and ceilings of the first floor were painted. Any trim, chair rail, windows, doors, cupboards, sill and stair nosings, hardware, flooring, joists, and sill plates that were damaged or missing were repaired or replaced. Two hinged, raised panel doors were installed at the fireplace hearth opening, using appropriate hardware from that era. All windows and doors were made operable. The basement floor was excavated, and a concrete slab floor was poured in the basement. The building was brought up to modern standards with regards to electrical work, plumbing, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning. All plans and specifications were reviewed by the State Bureau for Historic Preservation, and were found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Older Buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 7 Page 5

The family cemetery is located approximately 50 yards behind the house. The cemetery has at least 150 members of the Strickler and Miller families buried here. At least eight gravestones date back to the 1700s, the earliest one bearing the date 1771. The inscriptions on at least fifteen stones are in High German. These numbers are probably low estimates, as many stones are broken and unreadable. The cemetery is enclosed by a silver-painted cast-iron fence made by Variety Iron Works in York, Pennsylvania. As the iron works only operated under this name from 1840 to 1853, it is probable that the fence was added during the residency of John Strickler, c. 1835-1850.

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)

Architecture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1740-1865

Significant Dates

1740
1835
1865

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Strickler Family Farmhouse is architecturally significant in that it is one of the few surviving homes built by the first Pennsylvania German settlers of Springettsbury Township. The stone section of the farmhouse is the best local example of the Medieval Germanic architectural style, as is evidenced by its steeply pitched roof with a kick to it, and by the placement of the gable end windows. Successive generations of the Strickler family added onto the original section of the house, thus enabling them to occupy the family farmstead for almost 200 years. The Strickler Family Farmhouse is representative of the theme of the development of Springettsbury Township, in that the area was settled and populated by Pennsylvania German immigrant farmers and their families. The property is important architecturally because of the high level of integrity it has maintained in its 250 year history. Many of the original features of each section of the home, including a sliding panel door, chair rail, and moldings, still survive.*

Ulrich Strickler emigrated to America on the ship Charming Nancy, arriving in Philadelphia on October 8, 1737. He was the last of six male members of the Strickler family to emigrate from Switzerland, beginning in 1700. Ulrich, a weaver, arrived with the first of the Pennsylvania German pioneers to cross the Susquehanna River into the county. He settled in York County, in what is now Springettsbury Township, where he received an assignment for 200 acres of land. This land was part of a license Samuel Blunston, agent for the Penns, granted in 1734 to Thomas Doyle, for the settlement and improvement of 400 acres of land on the west side of the Susquehanna River. Two hundred acres of this original tract of land were in turn granted to William Jones in 1741, who then granted it to John Davis. Davis granted this land to Ulrich Strickler on May 5, 1742. Sometime after his arrival in America he married, and he and his wife Mary had three sons, John, Henry, and Jacob.

*The oldest portion of the house is also representative of typical Pennsylvania German floor plans.

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)

Architecture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1740-1865

Significant Dates

1740
1835
1865

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

The Strickler Family Farmhouse is architecturally significant in that it is one of the few surviving homes built by the first Pennsylvania German settlers of Springettsbury Township. The stone section of the farmhouse is the best local example of the Medieval Germanic architectural style, as is evidenced by its steeply pitched roof with a kick to it, and by the placement of the gable end windows. Successive generations of the Strickler family added onto the original section of the house, thus enabling them to occupy the family farmstead for almost 200 years. The Strickler Family Farmhouse is representative of the theme of the development of Springettsbury Township, in that the area was settled and populated by Pennsylvania German immigrant farmers and their families. The property is important architecturally because of the high level of integrity it has maintained in its 250 year history. Many of the original features of each section of the home, including a sliding panel door, chair rail, and moldings, still survive.*

Ulrich Strickler emigrated to America on the ship Charming Nancy, arriving in Philadelphia on October 8, 1737. He was the last of six male members of the Strickler family to emigrate from Switzerland, beginning in 1700. Ulrich, a weaver, arrived with the first of the Pennsylvania German pioneers to cross the Susquehanna River into the county. He settled in York County, in what is now Springettsbury Township, where he received an assignment for 200 acres of land. This land was part of a license Samuel Blunston, agent for the Penns, granted in 1734 to Thomas Doyle, for the settlement and improvement of 400 acres of land on the west side of the Susquehanna River. Two hundred acres of this original tract of land were in turn granted to William Jones in 1741, who then granted it to John Davis. Davis granted this land to Ulrich Strickler on May 5, 1742. Sometime after his arrival in America he married, and he and his wife Mary had three sons, John, Henry, and Jacob.

*The oldest portion of the house is also representative of typical Pennsylvania German floor plans.

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

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 8 Page 2

Ulrich is credited with building the c. 1740 stone portion of the farmhouse. He died intestate in 1749, without having taken out a patent on his land. His wife Mary was made Administratrix of his estate. By 1761, Mary had married Christian Schanck. As is evidenced by a 1770 deed listing John as "the eldest son and heir of Ulrich's estate," the bulk of Ulrich's estate went to John. In this same deed, brothers Henry and Jacob were given 300 pounds sterling, in exchange for their share of the farm, which was 212 acres. In April of 1771, John finally took out the patent for the farm.

In May, 1772, for 300 pounds sterling, Henry Strickler bought 135 1/2 acres of the original farm from his brother John. In June of 1772, Henry and his first wife Magdalena sold 10 acres of the farm to Conrad Strickler, a relative. In 1777, John Strickler died intestate, and Henry was appointed Administrator of his estate. After John's death, Henry was made guardian of John's nine year-old son, Jacob, who later became the Rev. Jacob Strickler. Henry and his family lived in the farmstead from 1772-1835, when Henry died. According to his will (Will Book R, Page 185), the farmstead was 125 acres. It included a dwelling house, smokehouse, springhouse, and stables. Henry's second wife, Susanna, was given the use of the property until her death or remarriage. In either event, the plantation was to go to her stepsons, Christian and John. Christian died in 1841. From information in John's will, dated 1850, (Will Book T, Page 347), we can assume that she remarried between 1835 and 1850, as by the time John's will was probated she had moved off the farm to Windsor Township.

It was during Susanna and John's family's co-residency that the Federal wing on the south elevation was added. This wing was built c. 1835. In John's will, he bequeathed the farm to his wife Salome, and then to his son John.

John Strickler (1818-1890), son of John and Salome, married Harriet Ruby. They had four children, Frederick, George, Sarah, and Mary. It was during their occupancy that the c. 1865 wing was added to the west elevation. In John's will, which was probated in 1890, he left his "mansion farm" to his surviving children, Frederick and Mary. At this time, the farmstead was 75 acres.

In 1926, Amanda Strickler, widow of Frederick Strickler, and Mary Strickler each sold the half interest to Ambrose Miller, a neighboring farmer. (Deed Book 23-K, Page 647-648) After 192 years in the Strickler family, the farm went to the Miller family, and in 1943 to the York County Institution District. (Deed Book 26-S, Page 202)

This eastern part of York County was first called Hellam Township from 1738-1821. It was then divided into Hellam Township and Spring Garden Township from 1821-1891. Spring Garden Township was divided into Spring Garden Township and Springettsbury Township in 1891. This division has remained permanent from 1891 to the present. The Strickler name is very much in evidence in the early settlement of this area. In all, six male members of the Strickler family emigrated to this area from Switzerland. There was a large settlement of Stricklers in the Kreutz Creek area of Hellam Township. They were descendants of Henry Strickler who emigrated in 1727. The Kreutz Creek settlement grew

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

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 8 Page 3

rapidly. It expanded from Kreutz Creek into the Codorus Creek Valley and up this valley into Hanover. In 1740, the number of taxables in York County was 600, and more than three-quarters of them were German. In 1749, when York County was established, there was almost a continuous stretch of German plantations across the county from Kreutz Creek, through York, to the banks of the Conewago. The Germans came intending that their settlements be permanent, and they proceeded in their method of clearing and improving the land. These early settlers usually continued to occupy their original possessions until death. As their families grew, they spread out and occupied more land, but they usually remained in the same neighborhood. The 1783 Tax List records five Strickler households in this area. The 1876 Atlas shows four Strickler homesteads in the Stony Brook area, and nine Strickler homesteads in Hellam Township. To this day, Strickler descendants populate these same areas. The Grant Voden Mill Survey lists three mills owned by Stricklers along Kreutz Creek. Henry Strickler's grist, chop, and saw mill was built in 1790, and was dismantled in 1925. Jacob Strickler's flour, cider, and saw mill was built in 1800, and was demolished in 1932. Ulrich Strickler's grist, saw, and flour mill was built in 1750. It burnt down c. 1870's, and the present mill was built c. 1878. Now known as Bair's Mill, it is still used today as a grain and feed mill. Also, a Jacob Strickler had a blacksmith shop on the Pike near Stony Brook as early as 1734. This was the first blacksmith shop west of the Susquehanna River.

Ulrich Strickler was the patriarch of the family branch in the Stony Brook area. Stony Brook is a hamlet east of York named after a small brook that flows into Kreutz Creek. Ulrich's descendants were well represented in this area, and many were prominent citizens. Ulrich's son, John was a blacksmith. Ulrich's other son, Henry (owner of the Strickler farmstead), was the Superintendent of Highways in Hellam Township in 1744. Ulrich's grandson, Jacob (1768-1842) was a coppersmith and a minister in the River Brethren Church. He also served in the Strickler Mennonite Meeting House. This was the earliest church of that denomination west of the Susquehanna River. A deed dated November 24, 1798 shows that a Jacob Strickler of Hellam Township and his wife Elizabeth granted 49 perches of land to Henry Strickler and the "Elders and Trustees of the Religious Society, called the Mennonist Society," for five pounds sterling, for "...a site for a Meeting House, or House of Worship for the said Mennonist Society." This meeting house was located at Route 462 and Sprenkle's Mill Road. It was razed in the 1920's.

The Strickler Family Farmhouse's architectural significance lies in its style and evolution. The construction of the main house is characteristic of the Germanic influence in York County, Pennsylvania in the mid-18th century. Its two additions are a hallmark of a prosperous, expanding family. Throughout the 250 year period since its construction, the main house and its two additions have remained remarkably intact, and are an example of the typical evolution of a family farmhouse.

The limestone main house is a fine example of an early Pennsylvania German residential building in York County. This original section is one of the earlier homes in this area. Built c. 1740, its steep roof and thick walls are typical features of the Germanic style of architecture. The central chimney with its cooking fireplace still contains the arched brick opening at the back where a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 8 Page 4

decorated warming stove was probably connected in the adjoining room. This provides important evidence as to the uses of each room and how the house was heated. The original floor plan has been virtually unaltered and many architectural details are extant, including original interior doors with hand-wrought latches and strap hinges. A series of large pintels beside the interior door give evidence that an original board and batten door once hung there on large strap hinges. The current exterior door, probably added c. 1800, retains its sliding panel which lowers to reveal a nine light glazed opening. This style of door was at one time very popular in York County; however, this fine example is one of very few still intact. The house contains much of its original plaster and still shows the scar of a chair rail in the larger first story room. Despite over 200 years of continuous use, the house still maintains its mid-18th century character.

The brick wing and ell, which were added later (c. 1835 and c. 1865) were done in such a way as to retain the integrity of the earlier limestone structure. As the family expanded, additions were carefully added which included architectural features that complemented the previous sections. When the brick wing was built, it included an off-center exterior door and interior chair rail as in the stone main house. The brick ell features exterior doors of the same size and style as the brick wing. Unlike additions to many houses, the brick wing and ell did not alter the architectural integrity of the main house.

The influence of German culture is widely felt in the architecture in the eastern part of York County. Having surveyed Hellam Township and visited the farmsteads of other of Hellam Township's founding families, several features make the Strickler Farmhouse unique among the Germanic architecture of this area. In order to further illustrate the architectural significance of this farmhouse, it is necessary to compare it to extant contemporary architecture in the area.

The John Shultz house, 508 Locust Road, Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania, (133-55-52-JJ) is believed to be the oldest stone house west of the Susquehanna River. Built in 1734 by a German settler and his wife, it is an excellent example of an early, two and one-half story, four bay, Pennsylvania German vernacular house. It has a belt course separating the first and second floors and splayed stone lintels. The house has windows of differing sizes, which are double hung sashes with 6/6 lights on the second floor and 2/2 lights on the first floor. There are paneled shutters on the first floor only.

The Martin Schultz House, 155 Emig Street, Hellam Borough, York County, Pennsylvania, (133-22-8) is another of the earliest recorded dwellings still standing in the county. Built c. 1736 by German settler Martin Schultz, the brother of John, who built the preceding house, it is one and one-half stories, banked, and has three bays with a central doorway. It is made of blue limestone, and has a steeply pitched roofline with a modern roof. The sashes are 8/8, and a portion of the ground level is a vaulted cellar.

The Gardner House is located on the east side of Campbell Road at the railroad tracks, Hellam Township, York County, Pennsylvania (133-25-2-KK). This one and one-half story, five bay building was constructed c. 1760. It has a high attic, interior end chimneys, and a shake shingle roof. There are simplistic window surrounds with 9/6 sash and a transom light over the front door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Strickler Family Farmhouse
Section number 8 Page 5

The Fisher Home is located on the south side of Pleasant Valley Road at Alpine Road, Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania (133-55-64A-KJ). This stone, three bay, two and one-half story structure was built c. 1785. It is banked, with interior end chimneys, and has three shed-roofed dormers.

In comparison to these four stone buildings, the stone section of the Strickler Farmhouse is unique. The John Shultz House is larger than the Strickler Farmhouse main stone section, being two and one-half stories tall. The Strickler Family Farmhouse's stone section is unique in that it is only one and one-half stories tall. The John Shultz House roof has little medieval flavor to it, whereas the Strickler Family Farmhouse roof is steeply pitched and flared. The Martin Schultz House is the most similar of the four houses to the Strickler Family Farmhouse. It has the same scale and the same type of roof as the Strickler Farmhouse. The Strickler Family Farmhouse is more significant in that it shows the additions to the main section of the house by successive generations of Stricklers. The Martin Schultz House was all built at the same time. The Gardner House is a different style than the Strickler Farmhouse, as it is a Georgian vernacular with a five bay facade and orderly window placement. The house has a Germanic feel to it because of the steeply pitched roof. However, it appears that the roof has been raised, thus eliminating the medieval appearance it may once have had. The Strickler Family Farmhouse is outstanding in that it has not been altered. The Fisher House is much larger than the stone section of the Strickler Farmhouse, being two and one-half stories. The Strickler Family Farmhouse's diminutive size and scale make it unique.

The original part of the Strickler Farmhouse in Stony Brook, one of the earlier homes in this area, is the best example of the Germanic architectural style in the area. The stone portion reflects the middle 18th century medieval Germanic influence. The kick at the eaves and the placement of the gable end windows are representative of this style. With its central chimney, steeply pitched roof, the balanced porch and sliding paneled front door, it has a blending of the folk style as well. Its small scale is quite different from the substantial sized farmhouses in the area.

Also unusually well exemplified in the Strickler Farmhouse is the custom of adding on to the original house by successive generations of the same family. This is an element of German culture which was brought to America by the Pennsylvania Germans who settled in this area. Often, several generations of the same family lived in the same house, adding on as needed. This custom is still observed by the Amish in Lancaster County. No other structure in this area so clearly illustrates this practice.

It is important to include the family cemetery in this nomination, as it is an integral part of this representative example of a once-thriving central Pennsylvania farm. The family cemetery is significant in that it illustrates the early settlement patterns of the Pennsylvania Germans. The family, having made a commitment to their farm during their lifetimes, wished to be buried on the same land. Several generations of the Strickler and Miller families are buried in the cemetery, adjacent to the farmhouse. There are approximately 150 family members buried here. At least eight gravestones remain from the 1700's; the earliest dating back to 1771. Fifteen stones remain which are inscribed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 8 Page 6

High German. As many stones are broken and unreadable, these estimates are probably low. Several ornately carved stones are an excellent example of early Pennsylvania German folk art. Also, the cemetery is surrounded by a cast-iron fence made by Variety Iron Works, York, Pennsylvania. This iron works was in existence from 1840-1940, but it was only known as Variety Iron Works from 1840-1853. This means the fence was probably added while John Strickler and his family occupied the house, from c. 1835-1850. The fence is mentioned in John Strickler, Jr.'s 1884 will, where he granted the family farm to his children Frederick and Mary, except for 54 perches of land where the family cemetery was, along with a \$3.00 annual fee for the upkeep of the fence.

The Stricklers were a Pennsylvania German farm family who found favorable living conditions in York County. Settling here in the mid-18th century, they remained in this area permanently, their descendents populating this same area to this day. The Strickler Family Farmhouse is, in itself, an excellent surviving symbol of York County's once-thriving agrarian society, and it is also a striking illustration of a building which remained in the same, ever-expanding family, for almost 200 years. The family cemetery is clearly representative of Pennsylvania German settlement patterns, showing the family's commitment to their land even after death. The farmhouse and cemetery have survived, surprisingly intact, for more than 250 years. In terms of architectural style, condition, and integrity, they are truly York County landmarks, and they should be recognized as such.

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

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 8 Page 7

THE OWNERSHIP AND OCCUPATION OF THE STRICKLER FAMILY FARM

1. ULRICH STRICKLER 1742-1749
(died 1749)
2. JOHN STRICKLER 1749-1772
eldest son of Ulrich
(1744-1777)
3. HENRY STRICKLER 1772-1835
second son of Ulrich
(1746-1835)
4. JOHN STRICKLER 1835-1850
eldest son of Henry
(1770-1850)
5. SALOME TREICHLER STRICKLER 1850-1855
widow of John
(1783-1855)
6. JOHN STRICKLER, JR. 1855-1890
son of John and Salome
(1818-1890)
7. FREDERICK and MARY 1890-1905
STRICKLER STRICKLER
son of daughter of
John, Jr. John, Jr.
(1842-1905) (1849-1937)
8. MARY and AMANDA 1905-1926
STRICKLER STRICKLER
daughter of widow of
John, Jr. Frederick
(1849-1937) (-)
9. AMBROSE N. E. MILLER 1926-1943
(-)
10. JOHN C. MILLER 1943-1943
(-)
11. YORK COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICT 1943-Present

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number 9 Page 2

Shearer, W. O. and D. J. Lake. Shearer's Map of York County, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia:1860.

Strickler, Alice. Stricklers of Pennsylvania. Scottsdale, Pennsylvania:Mennonite Publishing House. 1942. pp. 239, 276, 280, 283.

Strickler Cemetary Records, Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Collected October 18, 1934.

Tax List of York County, Pennsylvania. 1783.

Voaden, Grant. Mill Survey. 1977, York County Historical Society

Wentz, Abdel Ross. The German Element in York County. Lancater, Pennsylvania: New Era Printing Company. 1916.

Will Book, R, p. 185.

Will Book, T, p. 347.

Will Book, FF, p. 329.

-----, York County:A Window on the Past. York, Pennsylvania:York County Planning Commission. 1975. p. 54.

Young, Henry James. Geneological Report for Historical Society. 1936. Volume XIII. pp. 93-133.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number photographs Page 2

The following information is the same for all the photographs listed:

PN: Strickler Family Farm
PL: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
PC: Melinda Higgins
NL: Historic York, Inc.

1. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, north and east elevation
2. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, east and south elevations
3. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, east elevations, c. 1740 section
4. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, detail of sliding panel door, east elevation, c. 1740 section
5. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, detail of 6/6 window, west elevation, c. 1740 section
6. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, detail of porch, south elevation, c. 1865 ell
7. PD: 6/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
exterior, detail of west elevation of entire building

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

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number photographs Page 3

-
8. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, south and east walls, northeast room, first floor, c. 1740 section
 9. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, east wall, southeast room, first floor, c. 1740 section
 10. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, north wall, northeast room, first floor, c. 1740 section
 11. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, detail, hand-wrought iron hinge, door leading to second floor, c. 1740 section
 12. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, detail of dormer, east wall, northeast room, second floor, c. 1740 section
 13. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southeast room, second floor, c. 1740 section
 14. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southwest room, second floor, c. 1740 section
 15. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, detail of transom, northwest room, second floor, c. 1740 section
 16. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, detail, strap hinge, door from c. 1740 section to c. 1835 wing, first floor, facing north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number photographs Page 4

17. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southeast room, first floor, c. 1835 wing
18. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, detail of door surround, southeast room, first floor,
c. 1835 wing
19. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southwest room, second floor, c. 1835 wing
20. PD: 1/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southeast room, second floor, c. 1835 wing
21. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southwest room, first floor, c. 1865 ell
22. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, north wall, southwest room, first floor, c. 1865 ell
23. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, first floor stairway to attic, c. 1865 ell, facing west
24. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southeast room, second floor, c. 1865 ell
25. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
interior, southwest room, second floor, c. 1865 ell

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Strickler Family Farmhouse

Section number photographs Page 5

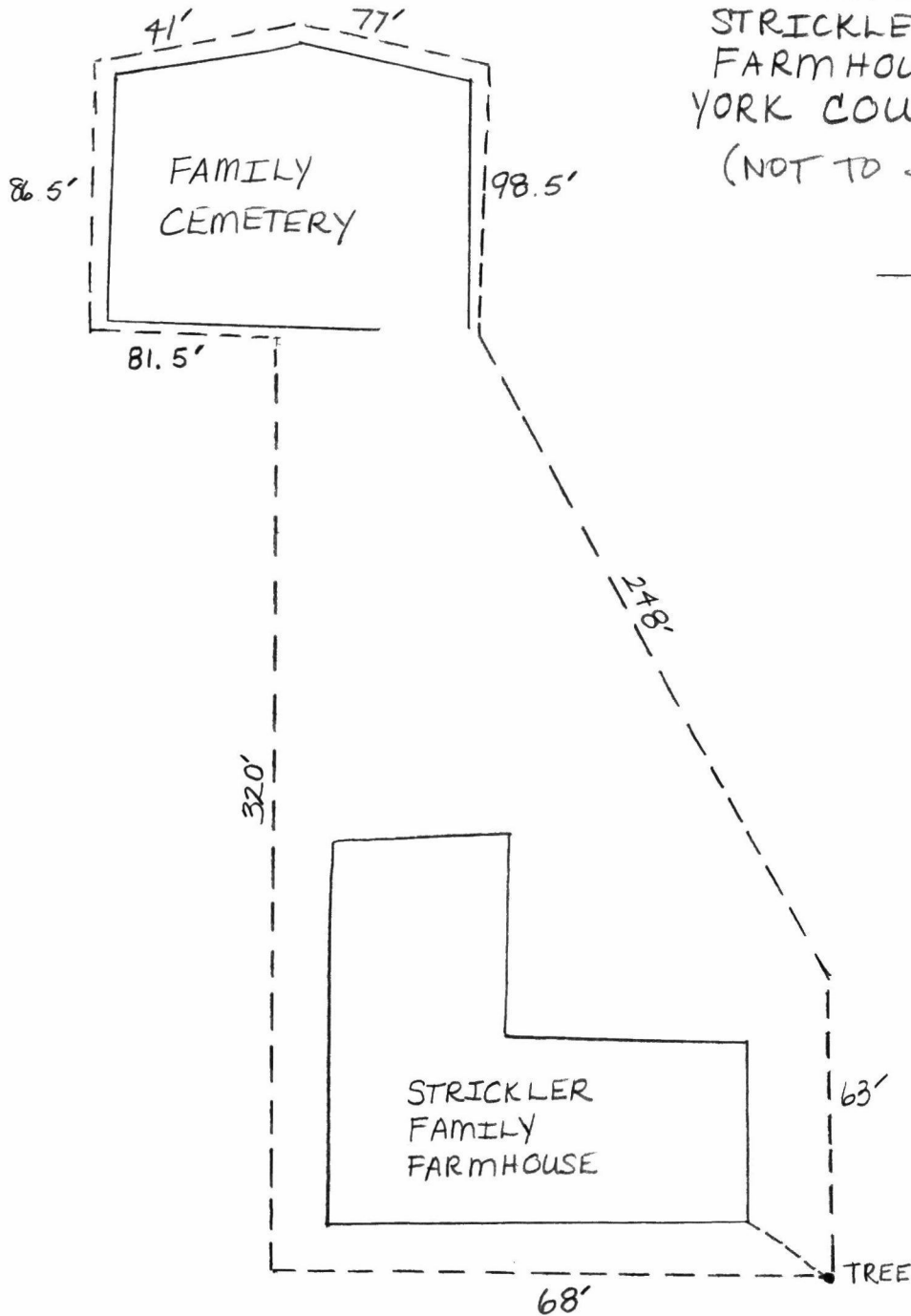
26. PD: 6/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
detail, fence plate, "Variety Iron Works, York, Pa."
27. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
view of house's west elevation from inside cemetery
28. PD: 4/89
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
view of two barns of later construction from inside cemetery,
facing southeast
29. PD: 6/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
detail, gravestone of Ruth Elizabeth Treichler, dated 1777
30. PD: 6/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
detail, gravestone of Henry Strickler, dated 1835
31. PD: 6/90
PV: 1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township, York County
detail, gravestone of John Wagner, dated 1836

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Strickler Family Farmhouse
Sketch Map- Boundaries



SKETCH MAP SHOWING
BOUNDARIES FOR THE
STRICKLER FAMILY
FARMHOUSE
YORK COUNTY
(NOT TO SCALE)

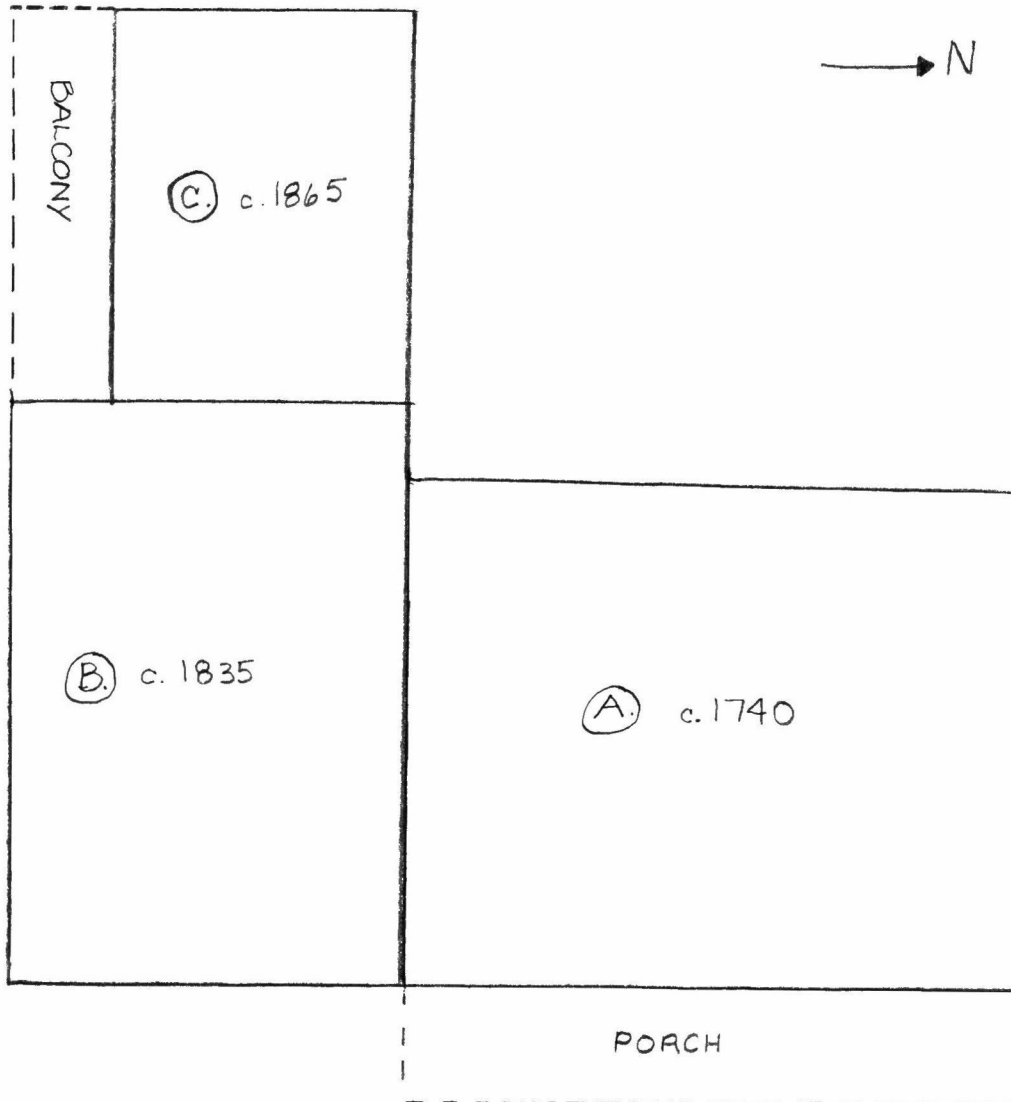
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Strickler Family Farmhouse
Sketch Map- Site Plan

STRICKLER FAMILY FARMHOUSE
YORK COUNTY
SITE PLAN



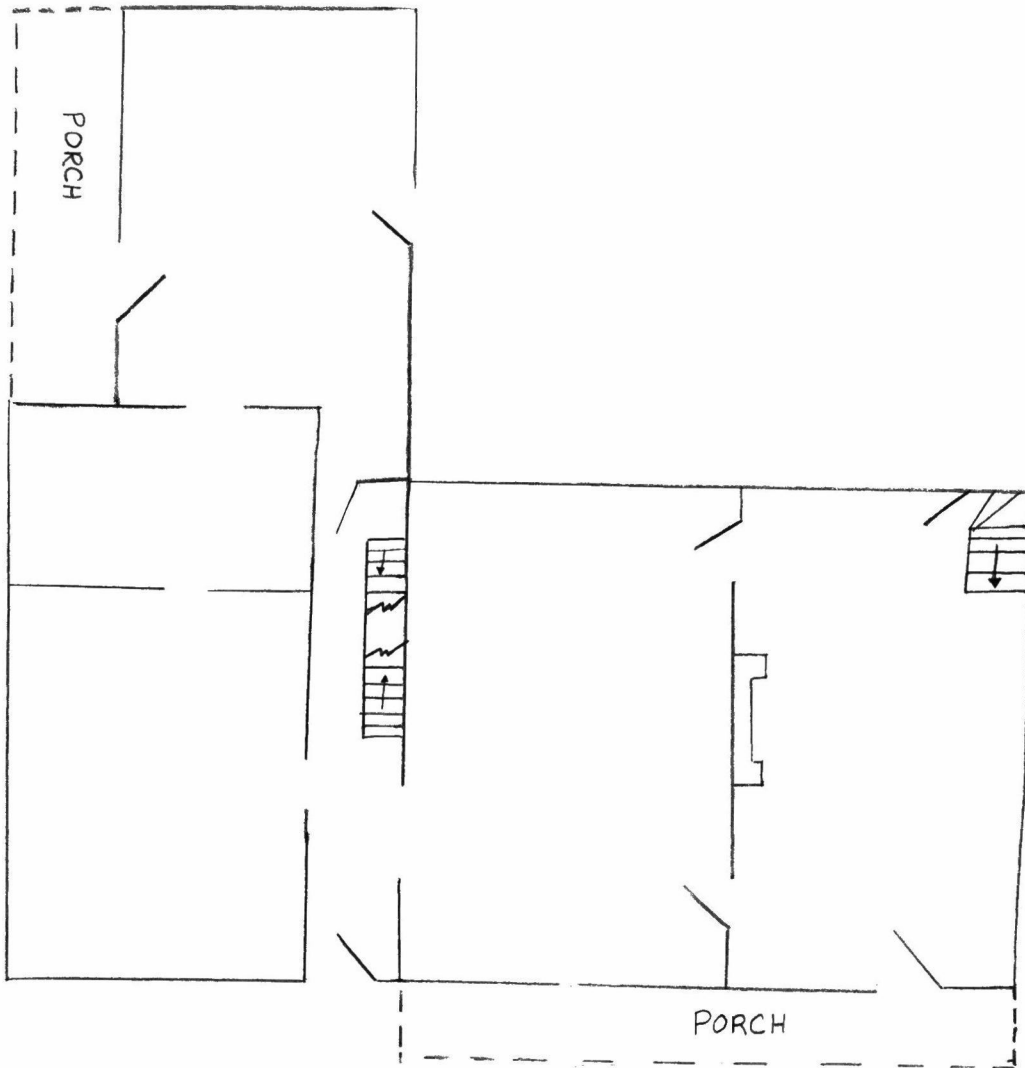
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Strickler Family Farmhouse
Floor Plan- First Story

STRICKLER FAMILY FARMHOUSE
YORK COUNTY
FLOOR PLAN
FIRST STORY



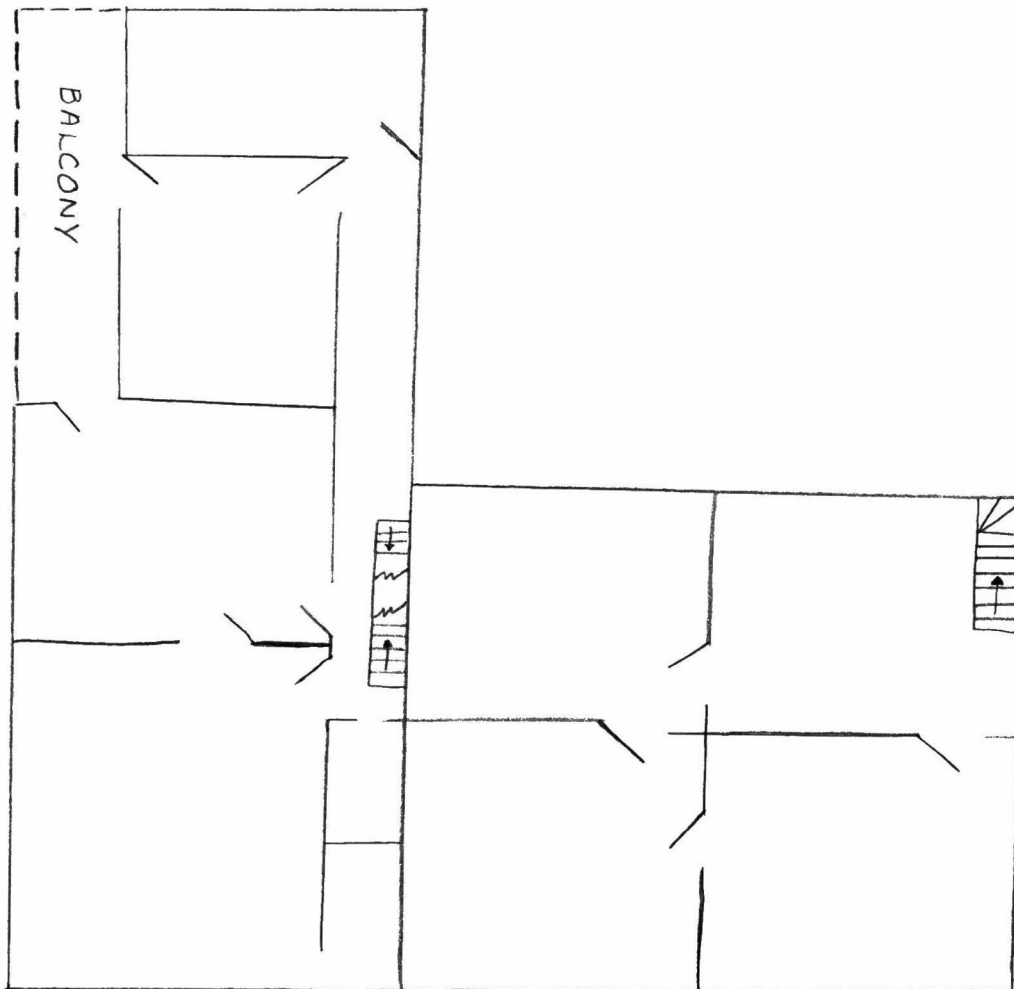
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Strickler Family Farmhouse
Floor Plan- Second Story

STRICKLER FAMILY FARMHOUSE
YORK COUNTY
FLOOR PLAN
SECOND STORY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Strickler Family Farmhouse

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, York

DATE RECEIVED: 1/15/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/04/91
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/20/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/01/91
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91000093

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/21/91 DATE

**Entered in the
National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



-Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County

#1

PA

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK



Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County
#2

PA



THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK

THIS PAPER
MANUFACTURED
BY KODAK



-Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#3



Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#4



-Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#5



- Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

York County PA

6



Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#7



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#8





- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#10



Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA

#11



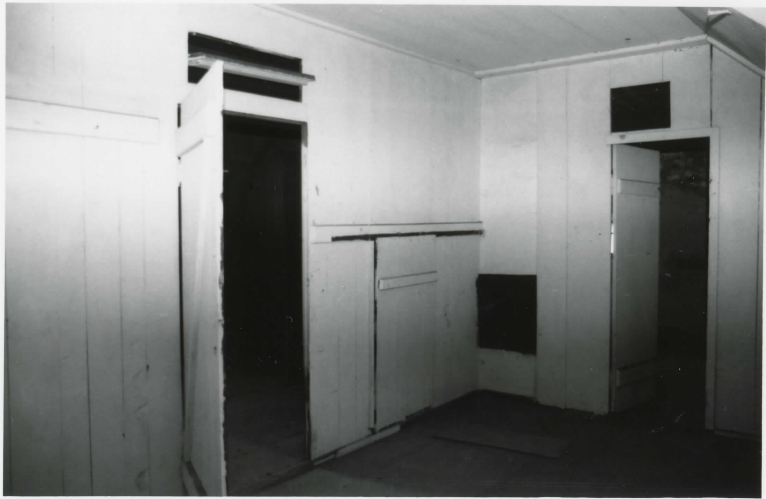
- Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

York County PA

#12



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#13



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
14



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
YORK County PA
#15



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
16



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA

#17



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
18



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#19



- Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

York County PA

#20



A YORK COUNTY
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJE
MILL CREEK
CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT
ENGINEER
HSH HORTLE ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS
R. PA.
L. A. YANTER JR.
- THIS PROJECT IS FUNDING PART B
THE YORK COUNTY BLOCK GRANT PRO
YORK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
AMERICAN PLAN
GORDON L. FITZGER
RONALD D. FITZGER

-Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA

#21



- Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

York County PA

#22



- Strickter Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

York County PA

#23



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#24



-Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

York County PA

#25



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#26



- Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#27



-Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA

28



HIRSCH
RUTH
ELISABETHA
TREICHLERIN
ANNO 1777

- Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

Springettsbury Township

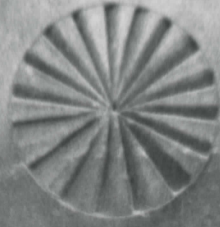
YORK County PA

#29



HENRICH STRICKLER
ist geboren den 24ten
Junius 1816, gestorben
den 7ten März 1885.
hat sein alter gebracht
auf 68 Jahr 8 monat
und 13 tage

Strickler Family Farmhouse
1205 Williams Road
Springettsbury Township
York County PA
#30



Hier.

Rehnet John, Wagn
er, ist Gestorben. D. 12
July. 1836. und, hat, sein
Alter, Gebtacht, Auf
er, Eahr

Strickler Family Farmhouse

1205 Williams Road

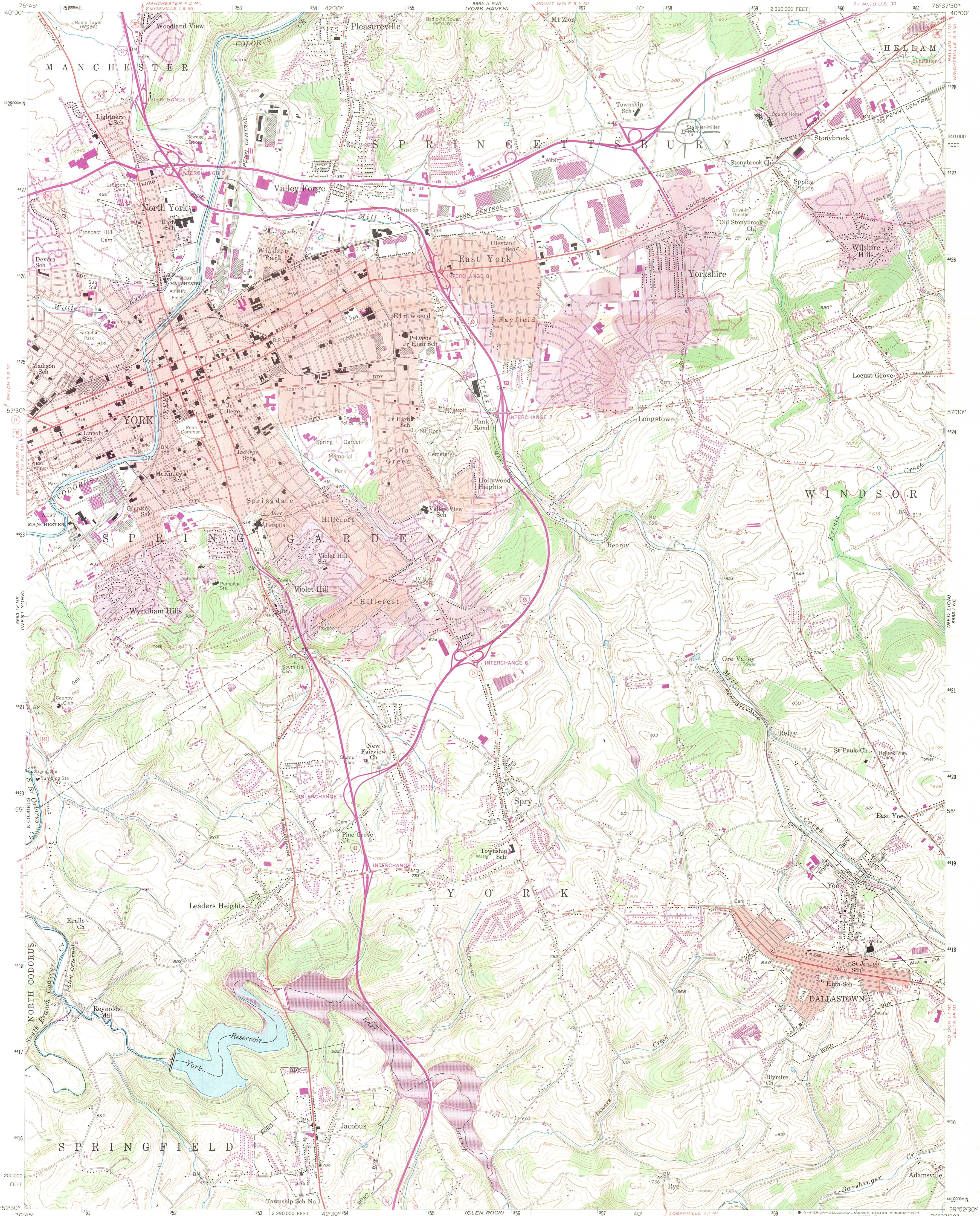
Springettsbury Township

York County

#31

PA

Strohler Family Farmhouse
York Co. - York Quad - Zone 18
E358330 N4427510



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USCO&GS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

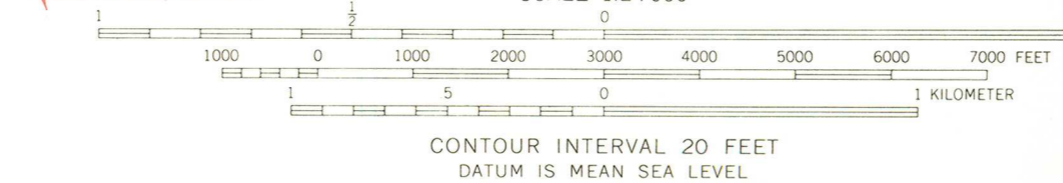
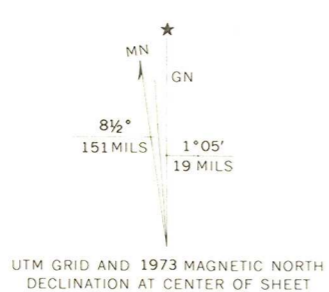
10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone

1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

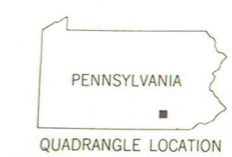
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1968 and 1973. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

YORK, PA.

N 3952.5 - W 7637.5 / 7.5

1954

PHOTOREVISED 1968 AND 1973

AMS 5663 1 NW—SERIES V831

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

JAN 15 1991

NATIONAL
REGISTER

January 10, 1991

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
1100 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240

Re: NR Nomination Forms

Dear Ms. Shull:

The following National Register nomination forms are being submitted for your response:

Ashley and Bailey Company Silk Mill, York County
Jesse Robinson House, Tioga County
Isaac Packer Farm, Clinton County
Stricker Family Farmhouse, York County
Charles Heasley House, Greene County

The proposed action is:

listing in the National Register

determination of eligibility (owner objection)

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please call us at (717) 783-8946.

Sincerely,

Dan G. Deibler, Chief
Division of Preservation Services

Enclosures
DGD/dc