

1. Visitor Center

The Visitor Center introduces the Daniel Boone Homestead to the public through a series of exhibits, and it houses admissions, museum shop, administrative offices and restrooms.

2. Boone House

The Boone House evolved from a one-story log house, built by Squire Boone in 1730, to the present two-story stone house.



Daniel Boone was born in the log dwelling in 1734. Following the family's departure in 1750, William Maugridge lived here until his death in 1766. The Boone and Maugridge families were English, but in 1770, John DeTurk, a Pennsylvania German farmer, purchased the house. By the 1790s, the section of the house fronted by the porch was added to the log house. By the early 1800s, DeTurk replaced the walls of the log house with the stone house to the left of the porch. This house is representative of farmhouses in the Oley Valley that include both English and German architectural influences, and whose growth and change reflect the growing prosperity of the region.

3. Boone House Cellar

This constitutes the original cellar of what was the Boone log house. Along the south wall, the original spring flows through a trough in the floor. The archway supported the Boone log house fireplace. The stone walls are the foundation walls of the log house. This cellar served as a food storage area for the Boones and later residents of the house. The flowing spring helped to cool and preserve the family's provisions.



4. Smokehouse

This structure was probably built by the Boone, Maugridge or the DeTurk family in the eighteenth century. It was used to smoke pork and other meat to preserve them. Meat was hung from joists above while a fire was built

directly on the dirt floor below. Apple and hickory were the woods preferred for the fire. The loft was a meat storage area.

5. Blacksmith Shop

Squire Boone was a blacksmith by trade and would have had a building similar to this on his farm. This structure dates from 1769



and was moved to this site from nearby Amityville. Rural blacksmiths produced and repaired wrought-iron tools and hardware for farm and home and they shod horses and oxen.

6. Homestead Barn

This Pennsylvania German bank barn is the type which the DeTurk family probably owned in the late eighteenth century. Portions of this barn are original; the lower level was a stable for animals, with the shed on the right used for wagon and implement storage. The barn is oriented to the south to take advantage of the low winter sun to warm the stables, and the bank protects it from harsh north winds.



7. Barn Threshing Floor

The upper level of the barn was used for the storage of straw, hay and grain. The central bay was used as a threshing floor or work area. The implements exhibited are of the type and quantity listed in the inventory of John DeTurk's estate in 1808.

8. Bertolet House

The Bertolet House was built in 1737 in the Oley Valley and relocated to the Daniel Boone Homestead in 1968. The Bertolet House is an excellent example of eighteenth-century Pennsylvania German log architecture. In



typical Germanic fashion, the fireplace is centrally located and opens into the kitchen, or *kuche*. Behind the fireplace are two rooms. The larger is the parlor, or *stube*, and the smaller is a bedroom, or *kammer*. Medieval architectural influence can be seen in the building's asymmetry, steeply pitched roof, flared eaves and casement windows.

9. Bertolet Bakehouse/Smokehouse

The outbuilding was moved to this site with the Bertolet House in 1968. The building combines a bakehouse and smokehouse under one roof. The clay tiles were a common Germanic roofing material.



10. Bertolet Sawmill

This water-powered, vertical-blade sawmill was originally built nearby in Oley Township by Daniel Bertolet in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth

