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Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c1700-1960
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Property Types

Farmstead: A farmstead is defined here as encompassing the farm dwelling[s]; barn; outbuildings; and the immediately surrounding land on which these buildings are situated. It normally excludes cropland, meadow, pasture, orchard, and woodland, but would include such landscape features as yards, windbreaks, ponds, gardens, ornamental trees, decorative fences, driveways, etc.

Farm: the farmstead plus crop fields, meadows, pastures, orchards, woodlots, etc., including landscape features such as fences, treelines, contour strips, streams, etc. and circulation networks.

Historic Agricultural District: a group of farms which share common architectural and agricultural landscape features; are linked together by historic transportation corridors, including roads, railroads, paths, and/ or canals; and together express characteristic features of local historical agricultural patterns.

Registration Requirements

To be determined significant with respect to Agriculture, a property type should either:

A. possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region's agricultural history,

-or-

B. possess a range of buildings and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region's agricultural history.

Integrity is assumed in the requirements that are described below. Integrity for farm buildings is detailed in a separate document.

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Criterion A, Agriculture

I. Registration Requirements for Pennsylvania as a Whole

General Considerations for Pennsylvania as a Whole

National Register eligibility with respect to agriculture in each Historic Agricultural Region of Pennsylvania will depend upon how well a given property reflects the historical farming system in that region. It is very important to remember that Criterion A significance should be assessed in relation to how a given property *typifies* a farming system, not in relation to whether a property is exceptional or unusual. A property should *exemplify* a farming system in all its aspects. The totality of its representation in the areas of production, labor patterns, land tenure, mechanization, and cultural traditions will determine its National Register eligibility.

Historic Patterns of Agricultural Production. A key characteristic of Pennsylvania agricultural production from settlement to about 1960 is diversification on small, family farms. Therefore, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district must reflect diversified agriculture through a variety in historic buildings and landscape features. It is critical to note that diversified agricultural production involves two facets:

- 1) a mix of products. This mix varied with time, place, and culture. For each region, the narrative explains the prevalent mix.
- and-
- 2) a variety in use for those products, ranging from direct household consumption, to animal consumption, barter exchange, and cash sale to local or distant markets. In general, as far as use is concerned, over time a larger *proportion* of products went to cash markets, and money figured more and more prominently as farm income. However, production for family consumption, animal consumption, and barter exchange continued to occupy a significant position well into the twentieth century, with a notable surge during the Depression years. Historic resources should reflect the variety of household and market strategies employed by farming families.

Social Organization of Agricultural Practice. Historic production patterns are necessary but not sufficient to determine eligibility. Social organization of agricultural practice had a profound

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influence on the landscape that must be recognized. Labor, land tenure, mechanization, and cultural practice should be considered. For example, in the Central Limestone Valleys, share tenancy was an important and enduring practice that significantly influenced the architecture and landscape of farmsteads, farms, and farm districts. In the Northern Tier, conversely, high rates of owner-occupation lent a different appearance to the landscape. The level of mechanization was related to labor practices, and also shaped the landscape through field patterns and architectural accommodation (or lack thereof) for machinery storage. Insofar as cultural factors influenced agricultural production or practice, they should be taken into account in determining the eligibility of farmsteads, farms, and farm districts. For example, Pennsylvania German foodways may have influenced agricultural production patterns and hence architectural forms; Yankee/Yorker families brought with them the English barn (which, because of its organization, shaped farming practice) and the penchant for classical revival styling.¹

How to Measure a Property in its Regional Context

Whether it depicts one chronological period or change over time, a farmstead or farm or historic agricultural district will normally be significant under Criterion A only if:

- 1) its individual production, for the period in question, reflects the average or above average levels for its township in the same period. (This can be determined by comparing the farm's manuscript agriculture figures to township figures.)
- 2) its built environment reflects that product mix. (The Narrative explains how different agricultural building types relate to agricultural production.)
- 3) its built environment reflects locally prevalent social organization of agriculture including a) levels of mechanization, b) labor organization (including gender patterns), and c) tenancy.

¹ Note that while the *buildings* represent an identifiable cultural tradition, the *owners or occupants* may not have necessarily share the same cultural heritage over the entire history of the property. People borrowed, reused, and adapted. For example, an "English" farmer in southeastern Pennsylvania may have built a Sweitzer barn because it best suited the diversified farming of the region.

¹⁰¹ In some places, only some farmers owned machinery, and it was shared around, so some farms would have lots of machinery buildings and others would have few. This was not true in the regions researched for this context.

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3 a) levels of mechanization: In highly mechanized areas (relative to the state levels) we would normally expect an array of machine sheds, machinery bays integrally placed in barns, horse-power extensions, etc.² Conversely, in low-mechanization areas such as the Northern Tier, these facilities will likely be less visible. In some area of the state it was common for a group of farmers to share equipment, so not all farms would have buildings to reflect high levels of mechanization even if the individual farmer's production practices were highly mechanized. For these areas, such practices should be documented in order to accurately evaluate the significance of the property.

3 b) labor organization: Patterns of collective neighborhood labor may be present; for example, a butcher house might be located near the road. For early phases of agricultural development, we would not expect to find overt architectural accommodation for hired laborers. But in the wage-labor era, those expressions would range from accommodations on the farm (rooms over springhouses, wings of houses) to purpose-built migrant housing. Mechanization could affect labor organization because it eliminates workers. Architectural and landscape elements that illustrate patterns of labor organization should be assessed for significance (with respect to agriculture) based on the level of clarity, intensity, and chronological consistency with which they show labor patterns. For example, if a c. 1850 farm house has a c.1880 workers' wing with back stair and no access to the family living area, that is both a clear and chronologically consistent illustration of shifts in hired labor's status.

Establishing significance for the gender organization of labor is more complex. We could think in terms of a continuum: from work almost always done by men—to work almost always equally shared by men and women – to work almost always done by women. In general, the farmstead and even the farm should be regarded as a mixed-gender workspace, because so much farm work was shared. However, there are a few cases where work was not only clearly associated with either men or women, but also had spatial and architectural manifestations to match. So we should focus on these cases when assessing significance with respect to gender patterns of agricultural labor. In the regions under discussion here, besides work done in the house (by women), several cases

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fit these criteria. On Northern Tier farms (1830–1900), men generally milked, and women made butter; the former activity occurred in the barn, the latter either in a farmhouse ell or in a separate “dairy kitchen” sited between house and barn. Later, fluid milk sale (mainly organized and conducted by men) replaced home buttermaking. Some sort of facility for home dairying is a *sine qua non*; one that is sited and oriented efficiently with respect to house and work-yard would be of greater significance than one which was not. And, a farmstead that contained both an ell or kitchen *and* a milk house located by the barn would demonstrate the shift in gender patterns better than a farm with just one of each. Another important case is pre-1945 poultry raising, which was dominated by women. If a pre-1945 poultry house is located well within the house’s orbit, it suggests that expresses more significance with respect to women’s agricultural labor than a pre-1945 poultry house that sits on the edge of a field. And, if a farmstead has both a pre-1945, small poultry house located between house and barn, and a large, post-1945 poultry house sited far from the house, this illustrates changes in gender patterns better than a farmstead that has only one poultry house.

3 c) Tenancy: This aspect of social organization will be reflected most in historic agricultural districts (rather than on farmsteads or farms). A historic agricultural district should reflect prevalent levels of tenancy for its region. So, we would expect to see fewer documented tenant properties in Northern Tier districts than in a Central Limestone Valleys district. Where individual farms or farmsteads are concerned, a farm or farmstead with a documented history of tenancy are significant for tenancy, but only in regions where tenancy rates were historically higher than the state average.

- 4) Cultural Patterns. If, in instances where a farm has a strong, documented connection to a particular ethnic group, its architecture and landscape should show evidence of that connection. [See Narrative for discussion]. Significance should be evaluated by the degree of clarity with which ethnic heritage is expressed (i.e. is it highly visible in more than one way, for example in both construction details and use?); and in cases of farmsteads, the extent to which multiple buildings and landscape features express ethnically derived agricultural practice.

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In every case, even where all of these substantive requirements are met, there will be degrees of quality in representation. In other words, it is not just the *presence* of links to the region's agricultural history (i.e. the overall property's integrity) that makes a property outstanding, but also the quality and consistency of those links. Where possible, nominations should attempt to assess what we might call "intensity" or "layering" of representation. This intensity of representation may appear in the way the farm's component parts preserve historical relationships. For example, if a farmstead retains a springhouse near the main house and a milk house sited near the barn, that is an especially intense illustration of changes in the dairy industry. The idea of "layering" connotes the multiple meanings that can be contained in the siting, layout, and content of the architectural and landscape features. The farmstead and farm features together might, for instance, offer expressions that are simultaneously cultural and local, and also show how wider trends affected agriculture. For example, a Northern Basement Barn indicates cultural heritage (in placing an "English barn" above a basement) and agricultural change (in dairying-oriented basement level). Another example of "layering" could be if the economic and cultural importance of livestock is illustrated by several buildings and landscape features – not just one or two. And, there could be a variety of farm workspaces that testify to the diversified strategies historically pursued by farming families in the region.

When assessing agricultural change, remember to consider not only changes in barn, outbuildings, and landscape, but also in the farmhouse. For example, on a farm where large-scale production was accompanied by a shift in gender patterns of labor, look for changes in the farmhouse's interior work space; typically these might include smaller, more isolated kitchen spaces and more spaces devoted to display or leisure. Or, where dairy processing became centralized, dairy dependencies attached to a house might be converted to other uses. Rural electrification and the shift away from wood for fuel could also affect interior farmhouse organization. For example, with electrification, the summer kitchen's function often moved back inside the house.

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II. Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Settlement Period, c1700-c1840

The entire twenty-four county area constitutes one region for this time period. Registration requirements like those that have been established for later time periods cannot apply without modification to this period, because of the relative rarity of resources and the lack of quantitative and qualitative historical sources. Looser estimates of farm production, social patterns of labor, the presence of multiple flexible enterprises, and cultural influences must suffice. Tax records sometimes give indications for individual farm production; the 1798 Direct Tax lists buildings (as do the 1796 tax records for early Mifflin County); and occasionally there may be ledgers, letters, or travel descriptions relating to an individual property. Lacking these, reliance will have to be placed on the general descriptions of agriculture such as those cited in this document.

It seems likely that properties with resources dating to this period will fall into two categories. One would be those which retain remnants of a typical early farming operation. The other would be those which originated as elite establishments and therefore retain exceptional buildings.

By definition, since there is only one chronological period covered in this portion of the context, a property could:

- possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from this chronological phase of the region's agricultural history.

To be determined eligible for illustrating just this period, a farmstead should retain integrity, and a small log house and a small tripartite log or frame barn. A kitchen, spring house, or other outbuilding dating to this period would be a plus. Alternatively, an elite farmstead would retain

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an elite house (not necessarily stone or brick, but two stories, and larger than the local average as noted in the Direct Tax), and at least a “thirty by forty” barn or a Pennsylvania barn (probably a log crib barn). A farm should retain clear evidence of original property boundaries and siting. A historic agricultural district should have a collection of connected farms that collectively show these attributes. It is highly doubtful that very many properties exist that can meet these standards and illustrate solely this early period.

III. Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Central Limestone Valleys Region

- A. Properties may possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region’s agricultural history.

To represent the period 1830 to about 1880 (“A High-Powered Cash-Grain and Livestock Economy”):

A **farmstead** should possess a dwelling that dates to and is typical of the period; a Pennsylvania Barn; and at least two outbuildings relating to the cash-grain and livestock economy and illustrating shared family labor, mechanization, and/or tenancy; and at least traces of landscape features related to the historic system of the period, such as yards, ornamental plantings, and the like. A **farm** should have, in addition, at least remnants of landscape features characteristic of the period such as paths, roadways, treelines, small fields, woodlots, etc. A **historic agricultural district** should have a preponderance of farms dating to and characteristic of this period; plus remnants of historic transportation corridors, pathways between farms, etc. It should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. Since tenancy was such an important part of the region’s agricultural history, there should be evidence of tenancy as detailed in the narrative. Other social and cultural patterns of labor, especially family labor and gender patterns, should be clearly visible on the landscape.

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To represent the period 1880 to 1920 (“A High-Powered Feed Grain and Livestock Economy”):

A **farmstead** should possess a dwelling that dates to the period or earlier (perhaps modernized during this period) and is typical for the region; a Pennsylvania Barn or Three-Gable Barn; at least two outbuildings relating to the feed-grain and livestock economy and illustrating shared family labor, mechanization, and/or tenancy; and at least remnants of landscape features such as windbreaks, sentinel trees, yards. A **farm** should have in addition, small fields, woodlots, paths, roadways, treelines, and the like. A **historic agricultural district** should have a preponderance of farms dating to and characteristic of this period; plus remnants of historic transportation corridors, pathways between farms, etc. It should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. Since tenancy was such an important part of the region’s agricultural history, there should be evidence of tenancy as detailed in the narrative. Other social and cultural patterns of labor, especially family labor and gender patterns, should be clearly visible on the landscape.

To represent the period 1920-1960 (“Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy”):

A **farmstead** should have a house that dates to and is characteristic of the period, or an earlier house modernized during the period; a barn that either dates to the period or contains alterations typical of the period; and at least two outbuildings or structures that illustrating the shifts in production mix and methods (as described above, and including shifts in the gender distribution of work—for example, milk house, silo, poultry house). A **farm** should add landscape features characteristic of the period (farm pond, drainage ditches, contour stripping, longer narrow fields, utility poles, etc). A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. Since tenancy was such an important part of the region’s agricultural history, there should be evidence of tenancy as detailed in the narrative.

B. Possess a range of buildings and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region’s agricultural history:

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Properties may offer a strong illustration of change over time. Most rural historic properties have evolved over time; therefore most are likely to fit into this category. In general, to qualify for significance under this rubric, a property ought to illustrate the changes in production, farming methods, and labor systems (including gender patterns and farm tenancy) outlined in the narrative above. The possibilities are quite varied and no list can encompass them all. It should be noted that in illustrating change over time, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district may contain resources from the period of settlement. Please note that the settlement era (to c1830) has been treated for the entire study area in a single document. Please refer to that document to determine the nature of resources from this period. Rather than list all the many ways in which change over time could be illustrated, below are some examples.

A **farmstead** might have an early farmhouse; a Pennsylvania Barn with straw shed addition; a 19th century smokehouse, a 20th century poultry house, milk house, and silo; and 20th century landscape features such as a windbreak or pond. This assemblage would show the transition from low-intensity farming, to cash-grain and livestock farming combined with ethnic foodways and attention to “competency;” to a more standardized emphasis on poultry and dairy. OR, a farmstead could have a mid-19th century “four over four” house, springhouse, corn crib, and smokehouse; a 19th century Pennsylvania Barn with lower-level dairy alterations made c. 1930; a silo; a milk house; and a poultry house. This assemblage would show changes from about 1850 to 1960. A **farm** might have buildings as described above, plus a fenceline along an original boundary; one or two fields of about ten acres that retains a square shape; a woodlot; and contour fields. A **historic agricultural district** could have a mix of early settled farms and later ones; tenant farms and landowner properties; historic pathways between farms, especially between tenant and landlord farms; and so on.

IV. Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the North and West Branch Susquehanna River Valleys Region

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A. Properties may possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region's chronological history

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To represent the period c1840-1860 (“Diversified Production on Highly Mechanized Farms”):

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a four-over-four, five-bay, or three-bay farmhouse; a Pennsylvania barn; and at least two outbuildings relating to its prevalent township production profile, level of mechanization, and cultural patterns. For example, a Greenwood Township farm should have at least two of: corncrib, granary, hog house, (these first three can be integrated into a larger barn); butcher house, summer kitchen, spring house, machine shed. If the barn is a bank barn, it should have a machinery bay or some other accommodation for machinery. A **farm** should have surviving landscape features, which could include tree lines, woodlots, road and path locations. Any of these, if they survive, should carry additional weight. Labor patterns and cultural patterns should be represented as outlined in the discussion above under “General Considerations for Pennsylvania as a Whole.” A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. Since individual properties which solely illustrate this early period are likely to be rare, districts with a concentration of such properties are also likely to be rare. It is very important to note that not only production patterns, but historic patterns of tenancy, labor, and culture should be clearly represented.

To represent the period 1860-1940 (“Diversified Production for Local Markets”):

A **farmstead** should retain a three-, four-, or five-bay house, either constructed or updated during the period; a Pennsylvania barn or three-gable barn. The barn could be multifunctional (see Narrative), or accompanied by outbuilding extensions. Outbuildings and extensions should illustrate high mechanization, and diversified production – so buildings for more than one enterprise (poultry raising, hog housing and processing, small scale dairying, corn storage, and so on) should be present. For a **farm** surviving landscape features could include tree lines, vegetable gardens, ornamental plantings, windbreaks, orchards, woodlots, road and path locations. Any of these, if they survive, should carry additional weight. Labor patterns and cultural patterns should be represented as outlined in the discussion above under

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“General Considerations for Pennsylvania as a Whole.” A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. For example, along transportation corridors where strong development took place during this period, there may be clusters of farms whose architecture and landscape elements were built during the period. Not every farmstead or farm in the district would need to possess all the registration requirements; but collectively they should clearly represent the period.

To represent the period 1940–1960 (“Fossil Fuel Powered Diversified Production”):

A **farmstead** should include a house that either was built during this era or predates it; an older barn with dairy and/or poultry alterations (see narrative for specifics); or a large barn (most likely a three-gable barn) that shows centralization and diversification, i.e. that has facilities for hogs, poultry, machine storage, and cattle under one roof or in a connected complex. Outbuildings and freestanding structures should include at least two of: corn crib, a machinery shed, a garage dating to the period, a large (multistory, and/or footprint greater than say 10 X 15 feet) poultry house, brooder house. A milk house or silo is a plus, but not essential, because dairying was not important in most North/West Branch townships. For a **farm** there should be one or more surviving landscape features from the period, such as ornamental plantings, ponds, etc. Labor patterns and cultural patterns should be represented as outlined in the discussion above under “General Considerations for Pennsylvania as a Whole.” A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. For example, a cluster of farms on or near a road that was paved in the 1920s might have all undergone a building spurt during that time. Such a district should clearly show poultry and/or hog houses, milk houses, silos, and barn additions all built within a limited time period.

B. Properties may possess a range of buildings and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region’s agricultural history:

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Properties may offer a strong illustration of change over time. Most rural historic properties have evolved over time; therefore most are likely to fit into this category. In general, to qualify for significance under this rubric, a property ought to illustrate the changes in production, farming methods, and labor systems (including gender patterns and farm tenancy) outlined in the narrative above. The possibilities are quite varied and no list can encompass them all. It should be noted that in illustrating change over time, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district may contain resources from the period of settlement. Please note that the settlement era (to c1830) has been treated for the entire study area in a single document. Please refer to that document to determine the nature of resources from this period.

Rather than list all the many ways in which change over time could be illustrated, below are some examples. A **farmstead** in this category might typically have a 19th century farmhouse; a 19th century barn with extensive alterations that could include a gable ell, enclosed forebay, alterations for dairying and/or poultry, and centralization of hog, poultry, and dairy production. Outbuildings could show a chronological range, but there should be at least three, and they should reflect agricultural shifts. Combinations might include a butcher house, smoke house, spring house, hog house, and summer kitchen; corn cribs, poultry houses, and root cellar; etc. Or perhaps there might be an early corncrib and a mid-twentieth century cylindrical one, showing the continued importance of corn as a feed and cash crop. Or, a machinery bay integrated into the barn, and a pole barn. The assemblage should be tied to typical production and ethnic patterns for this agricultural region, i.e. the livestock enterprises most prominent would be hogs and chickens, not dairy; and therefore complementary feed buildings would be corncribs, not silos. See Narrative for trends in production.

A **farm**, to be eligible, would need to include all the requirements of the farmstead, plus significant acreage; and intact or remnant landscape features from the period of significance. Thus for example, contour strips that date from the 1930s would be a significant surviving landscape feature, as would treelines, woodlots, crop fields, pasture, meadow, paths, fencing, and the like.

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A **historic agricultural district** would include a number of farms sharing prominent characteristics of the region, and which were contiguous and connected by historic roads, pathways, or waterways.

V. Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements for the Northern Tier Grasslands Region

- A. Properties may possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region's agricultural history.

To represent the period c. 1830 to 1860 ("A Diversified Woodland, Grassland, and Livestock Economy"):

A **farmstead** should retain a frame or log house with characteristic features; an English barn; and one of: freestanding granary or ice house. Relict farmstead landscape features from this period are rare. A **farm** should retain the farmstead elements named above, plus significant acreage with remnant landscape features such as fields, treelines, boundaries, and woodlots. A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. Since individual properties which solely illustrate this early period are likely to be rare, districts with a concentration of such properties are also likely to be rare. It is very important to note that not only production patterns, but historic patterns of tenancy, labor, and culture should be clearly represented.

To represent the period 1860-1900 ("Diversified Home Dairying") for the Northern Tier Grassland Historic Agricultural Region:

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a Classical Revival house in upright-and-wing or foursquare form and kitchen ell; a Basement Barn or Gable-Entry Banked Barn, *or* an English Barn modified with extensions; and at least two outbuildings relating to its township production profile, level of mechanization, and cultural patterns. For example, a West Burlington Township, Bradford County farm should have at least two of: detached dairy kitchen (if house

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lacks a kitchen ell); small poultry house; ice house; wood shed; freestanding granary; carriage shed; shop. There should be evidence of remnant farmstead landscape features such as front yard, dooryard, ornamental plantings, fencing, and treelines. A **farm** should include, at a minimum, the elements of a farmstead, plus two or more relict landscape features as follows: significant acreage, treelines, small fields, pasture lot, stone fencing remnants, woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. For example, along transportation corridors where strong development took place during this period, there may be clusters of farms whose architecture and landscape elements were built during the period. Not every farmstead or farm in the district would need to possess all the registration requirements; but collectively they should clearly represent the period.

It is very important to note that not only production patterns, but historic patterns of tenancy, labor, and culture should be clearly represented for any property.

To represent the period 1900-1960 (“Fluid Milk and Poultry”) in the Northern Tier Grassland Historic Agricultural Region:

A **farmstead** should include a house characteristic of the region that either was built during this era or predates it; an older barn with interior dairy alterations (see narrative for specifics) and/or added cow shed; at least two outbuildings relating to its township production profile, level of mechanization, and cultural patterns (where applicable). For most townships this will mean at minimum a silo, milk house, and poultry house. Machine sheds, garages, and workshops are desirable but not essential. In addition, a farmstead should have two or more relict landscape features as follows: yard; ornamental plantings; farm pond. A **farm** should have, in addition to the farmstead elements named above, at least two of the following: significant acreage; wire fencing; woodlots; dirt roads; electrical utility poles; contour stripping. A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics that date to and are typical of the period. For example, a cluster of farms on or near a road that was paved in the 1920s might have all undergone a building spurt during that time. Such a district should clearly show milk houses, silos, and barn additions all built within a limited time period.

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It is very important to note that not only production patterns, but historic patterns of tenancy, labor, and culture should be clearly represented for any property.

- B. Properties may possess a range of buildings and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region's agricultural history:

Properties may offer a strong illustration of change over time. Most rural historic properties have evolved over time; therefore most are likely to fit into this category. In general, to qualify for significance under this rubric, a property ought to illustrate the changes in production, farming methods, and labor systems (including gender patterns and farm tenancy) outlined in the narrative above. The possibilities are quite varied and no list can encompass them all. It should be noted that in illustrating change over time, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district may contain resources from the period of settlement. Please note that the settlement era (to c1830) has been treated for the entire study area in a single document. Please refer to that document to determine the nature of resources from this period. Rather than list all the many ways in which change over time could be illustrated, below are some examples.

Rather than enumerate all the possibilities, some examples are offered. For the Northern Tier Grassland, typical assemblages illustrating key agricultural changes would reflect a shift from one phase to another, such as from diversified home dairying to an emphasis on fluid milk and poultry in the 20th century. In this instance, for a **farmstead**, a 19th century house characteristic of the region, ideally with service ell; a Basement Barn with dairy adaptations; at least one silo; at least one poultry house; and freestanding granary would show change over time. Farmstead landscape elements could include yard, circulation paths, ornamental plantings.

For a **farm**, in addition to the farmstead elements named above, significant acreage that shows continuous patterns of land use, especially as regards pasture and hay production; boundaries, treelines, fences, and relict fields.

For a **historic agricultural district**, the possibilities are numerous; it could include a number of farms that individually show change over time, or 19th-century farms together with 20th-

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century farms. These should be clearly linked by transportation corridors that helped to shape the changes being illustrated. In the Northern Tier, Route 6 is one example. It is very important to note that not only production patterns, but historic changes in patterns of tenancy, labor, and culture should be clearly represented for any property.

VI. Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements for the Potter County Potato and Cannery Crops Region

Properties that possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region's agricultural history:

In all cases, a property should have a documented history of production that reflects average or above levels for its township, particularly where potatoes and/or cannery crops were concerned.

To represent the period 1850-1915, ("Diversified Home Dairying and Potato Production"):

A **farmstead** should include a farmhouse dating to and typical of the period, i.e. Greek Revival influenced house with one or more of: eyebrow windows, Greek Revival detailing or proportions, kitchen ell or detached dairy kitchen; have some kind of root cellar, either incorporated into the farmhouse or freestanding. It should show evidence of diverse production dating to this time period, i.e. a multipurpose barn (such as an English barn), small shed or multipurpose outbuilding. A **farm** should have the elements of a farmstead plus remnant woodlot, pasture, hay fields. A **historic agricultural district** should contain a cluster of farms with the requisite features, and which are contiguous or connected by roads, farm lanes, or paths.

To represent the period 1915-1940, ("Diversified Dairying Plus Potatoes):

A **farmstead** should have a house dating from or before the period; and evidence of storage facilities for potatoes, either in separate structure or within a larger barn, as evidenced by

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insulation, storage bins, ventilation systems. If it can be documented as a large diversified operation, then we should expect a basement barn or modified English barn, silo, and milk house, and one of poultry house, sheep barn, granary, or machine shed. A **farm** should have the requisites for a farmstead plus remnant woodlots, remnant pasture, hay fields, and traces of treelines, fencing, hedges, or ornamental plantings. A **historic agricultural district** should contain a cluster of farms with the requisite features, and which are contiguous or connected by roads, farm lanes, or paths. Not all farms in the district must necessarily possess evidence for potato cultivation, but many if not most should have such evidence. Otherwise, the district might be considered for significance with respect to the Northern Tier Grassland Historic Agricultural Region.

To represent 1940-1960, (“Diversified General Farming Plus Potatoes and Vegetables”):

A **farmstead** should have, at a minimum, a farmhouse dating from or prior to the period; a barn (most likely a gambrel-roof basement barn typical of Northern Tier grassland dairying); poultry buildings; milkhouse; silo; and evidence of potato storage as detailed in the narrative. Evidence of migrant housing is also desirable. This can include agricultural buildings that were converted from other uses (evidence for conversion would include insertion of windows and doors, addition of exterior stairs and/or ramps; installation of running water and/or electricity in an existing barn or other outbuilding.) The second category of migrant housing would be purpose built “camps.” The available evidence (especially the map of the migrant school bus route) suggests that these were located on a few large scale farms. These would consist of one-story, gable-roofed, multi-unit buildings, usually made of balloon framing though sometimes concrete block. The housing itself would not necessarily have plumbing in the individual units, or even cooking facilities. The third category would be tenant houses on the farm property. These would be hard to recognize except in that as secondary residences they would likely lack the main house’s architectural trim, size, and scale. For this period, a **farm** should retain the characteristics of the farmstead, plus remnant woodlots, remnant pasture, hay fields, and traces of treelines, fencing, hedges, or ornamental plantings; and at least one of a farm pond, contour stripping, planted woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** should include a cluster of farms that is contiguous or connected by roads, farm lanes, or paths, and at least one of which possesses documented migrant housing.

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B. Properties may possess a range of buildings and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region's agricultural history:

Properties may offer a strong illustration of change over time. Most rural historic properties have evolved over time; therefore most are likely to fit into this category. In general, to qualify for significance under this rubric, a property ought to illustrate the changes in production, farming methods, and labor systems (including gender patterns and farm tenancy) outlined in the narrative above. The possibilities are quite varied and no list can encompass them all. It should be noted that in illustrating change over time, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district may contain resources from the period of settlement. Please note that the settlement era (to c1830) has been treated for the entire study area in a single document. Please refer to that document to determine the nature of resources from this period.

Rather than list all the many ways in which change over time could be illustrated, below are some examples. A **farmstead** could establish significance over the period 1850-1960 by showing change over time – perhaps the presence of a small root cellar from the early period, and a larger, later storage building, plus as appropriate buildings showing diversification. For example, a farmstead could have a house with root cellar and kitchen ell; Basement Barn converted for migrant housing; milk house; potato barn.

A **farm** could show change over time by showing the farmstead changes as indicated above, plus combined remnant pasture, treeline, and contour strips, and farm pond.

A **historic agricultural district** could show change over time either by containing farmsteads or farms representing different time periods; or by having a group of farms each of which shows the changes outlined above. A historic agricultural district for this context should have purpose-built migrant housing on at least one property.

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VII. Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the River Valleys Tobacco Region

A. Properties may possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region's chronological history

Since there is just one period in which tobacco culture was important, by definition a property associated with this context will possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase. However, a property with a tobacco barn could conceivably represent change over time with respect to another context. For example, a property could have a tobacco barn plus elements which would make it eligible under the context for the Northern Tier Grassland Historic Agricultural Region.

In order to be considered for eligibility with respect to this context, a property must have a documented connection to tobacco culture. Documentation could be demonstrated by using the manuscript agriculture census for either (or both) 1880 or 1927. If the property is in Tioga County, the 1909 Directory (online; see bibliography) could also establish a clear connection to tobacco culture. The other agricultural activities in which historic property owners were engaged should also be documented using these same sources.

To be significant as representing the River Valleys Tobacco culture, a **farmstead** should possess integrity plus a house; either a tobacco barn, OR another barn that has been adapted for tobacco in ways described above; and other outbuildings which illustrate other productive activities that were being pursued along with tobacco raising. This will vary depending on strategies that a particular family employed historically. So, for example, Calvin R. Phoenix had dairy cows and raised horses on a 100 acre farm, in addition to growing tobacco. We should expect a Northern basement barn on his property, and perhaps a separate stable. The context for the wider region in which tobacco growing took place will provide guidance (i.e. if the property is in Snyder County, refer to the North and West Branch narrative; if in Tioga County, to the Northern Tier narrative, and so on.) While not all of the general Pennsylvania-wide requirements will be relevant, social factors such as tenancy and labor patterns will still be important.

A **Farm** should possess the farmstead elements listed above, plus siting or land acreage in the alluvial river bottom areas.

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A **historic agricultural district** should have a cluster of farms that share key characteristics of the farming system, and are connected by transport links, waterways, and visual similarity. For the River Valleys Tobacco Culture, a historic agricultural district could contain a mix of farms with and without tobacco buildings, since that would reflect the historic pattern. However, the percentage of farms with tobacco features in a given township should approximate the percentage of farms that raised tobacco in that township.

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Criterion B Association with the Lives of Significant Persons

To be eligible under Criterion B, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district must establish a documented link to an individual who had a sustained and influential leadership role which resulted in a verifiable impact on local, state, or national agricultural practices, trends, or thought. A “sustained” leadership role would mean long-term involvement in important agricultural organizations such as the Grange, Dairymen’s League, rural electric cooperative, and so on. Impact should be demonstrated, not asserted. An agrarian figure who achieved a higher than usual degree of productivity or prosperity in farming would not normally meet this standard, nor would one who was an early adopter of new agricultural methods or technologies. But, an individual who influenced others to adopt new practices could. For example, Robert Rodale clearly played a foundational role in the rise of the organic farming movement nationally. On a more local level, a hatchery owner who initiated a new industry in an area, thus creating a shift in production patterns on many farms, might qualify.

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Criterion C, Architecture and Engineering

Under Criterion C, to be eligible as property must exhibit the “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, of that posses high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction”. This document explains the unique Criterion C issues that apply to farm buildings and structures. Criterion C relates to significance primarily for Architecture, but also possibly for Engineering. In National Register usage Architecture applies to buildings and Engineering to structures. While most farm structures will not be evaluate individually, structures notable for their advanced construction technology may factor into the Criterion C significance of a property.

Architectural significance is well established for dwellings, so they are not covered here. However, what constitutes architectural significance for agricultural buildings and structures is less well defined. This section lays out some considerations for how to assess architectural (as opposed to agricultural) significance for farm buildings and structures.

To be eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district must possess *exceptional architectural* characteristics.

A high degree of architectural integrity is a prerequisite as with any other architecturally significant building type.

In addition, farm buildings and structures must exhibit exceptional qualities of design, workmanship, and artistic merit that are tied to the period of construction. A “rare or intact example of a period, style or type” or be a “noteworthy example of a particular building type ...” might qualify.³ The operative word is “exceptional.” Unlike with Criterion A, where typical examples are encouraged, for Architecture, average or ordinary examples are not likely to qualify under Criterion C.

³ *Historic Farming Resources of Lancaster County*, MPDF, 1994.

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What does qualify as an exceptional design?

A barn might qualify if its design retained essential characteristics of specific barn types such as Pennsylvania bank barn, Wisconsin style Dairy barn, English Barn etc. (The salient architectural features of each type are defined within the Narratives that accompany this MPDF.) The significant elements of barn layout (location of threshing floors, hay mows, stables, granaries; typical interior organization for a given type; vertical work-flow arrangement where relevant) should retain integrity. The same would be true for outbuildings, for example if a granary or spring house retained essential characteristics of its type.

Design could also include overall layout, for instance if buildings are arranged in a recognized, regionally typical pattern in orientation and layout, such as linear organization of eastern and central Pennsylvania (as described by Henry Glassie, Joseph Glass, and others); or; farmsteads bisected by a road as is common in the Northern Tier (as described by Trewartha).

Design could also include exceptional example of marked visual relationship of buildings to one another through such qualities as color and siting, proportions, and materials. Thus exceptional design can potentially apply to a farmstead or even a historic agricultural district.

Design includes massing, proportion, fenestration, and ornament. Exceptional ornament will be very important in determining Criterion C eligibility. It could include decorative ironwork (hinges especially); roof-ridge cupolas; gable-end "stars"; painted or trimmed louvers; datestones; painted decorations; cutout designs; cornice detailing; brick-end patterns; and bracketing.

What qualifies as exceptional workmanship?

Workmanship is evidenced in high-quality masonry, timber framing, durable construction, including evidence of skilled workmanship in details such as hardware or even nails. Again, the bar should be high. Masonry, for example, might exhibit carefully cut stone rather than fieldstone. Another facet of workmanship would be cases where there is an excellent example of particular construction method such as log, *blockstanderbau*, plank, timber frame, Shawver Truss, etc. Workmanship applies primarily to individual buildings.

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What qualifies as exceptional “artistic merit”?

This is the most hard to define category of the three. It connotes exceptional skill in achieving high aesthetic qualities. For example, careful proportions, sensitive siting, and originality of design are important components of aesthetic merit. Again, ornament is where aesthetic merit shows most clearly, for example in locally characteristic designs for hardware, weathervanes, bracketing, and the like.

Examples



Example 1: An oversized (probably 75 feet long) double-decker Pennsylvania barn with unique ornament, double bankside bridges, and unusual struts under the forebay, located in Centre County. This barn would qualify under Architecture because it has outstanding integrity, and because of its design features (double decker with multiple mows and floors), its workmanship (technical mastery represented in bridges, struts, and interior framing), and its artistic merit (unique ornament). It is unique, regardless of region.



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Hodge Barn, Centre County. Ornament, left; two bridges to barn floors, above center; struts under forebay, above right.

Example 2:



Example 2: The Bertolet Barn in the Oley Valley of Berks County, 1787 and 1839. This barn shows the evolution of the Pennsylvania Barn. The 1787, stone portion has a Germanic *liegender stuhl* framing system; forebay granary with bins; two mows flanking a threshing floor; and unusually intact stable level. It is exceptional because it shows a high degree of design excellence (the multi-level system was worked out to perfection), workmanship (the masonry and especially the timber framing are

superior in this regard), and artistic merit (in its proportions, materials, etc). The 1787 date is inscribed over the bankside door. The 1839 portion (also dated, thus affording a rare chronological benchmark) is equally outstanding but for different reasons: it shows adaptations of framing systems, but still assembled with a high degree of skilled workmanship; it shows continuity of design and artistic merit from the earlier portion. Even for the rich Oley Valley, the Bertolet Barn is exceptional.

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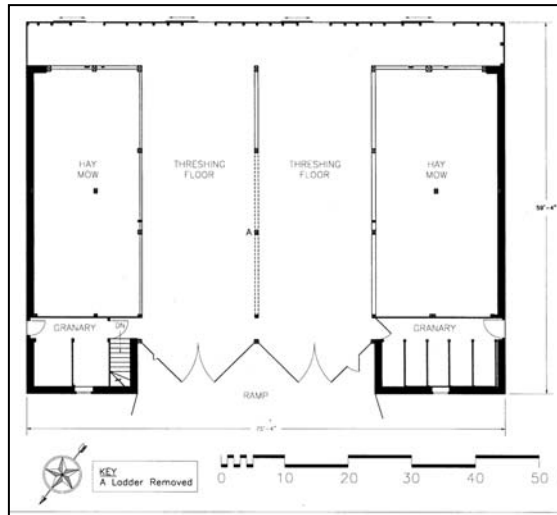
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Example 3: the Plank Barn in Cumberland County. This brick-end barn was built in 1853.



It possesses exceptional qualities of design, workmanship, and artistic merit. Its outstanding design features include an unusual attention to simple proportions. Its workmanship is exceptional in the outstanding masonry technique needed to create the openwork patterns in the gable ends. Its artistic merit is represented in the diamond motifs. It is exceptional in the Cumberland Valley partly because brick-end barns are rare, and partly because it is outstanding even among brick-end barns. The



datestone helps to establish chronological frameworks for these barns. The owner manufactured a local plow and the barn is evidence that he was consolidating his wealth.

Example 4: Most examples of exceptional architectural merit will likely be larger buildings such as barns, but this smokehouse (in Berks County) is an example of a smaller building which might qualify because of its exceptional masonry (which qualifies both under workmanship and design, because its decorative corner quoins are clearly

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ornamental) and the hand-wrought ironwork, which includes a bar against thieves which is inscribed with the owner's name and date. The building clearly exhibits the characteristics of its type and has excellent integrity.

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Criterion D, Archaeology

To be eligible under Criterion D, a property must “have yielded or...be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.” For Agriculture, although farms and farmsteads may contribute other (or various types of) information to the study of Pennsylvania history important information on archaeological farm properties in Pennsylvania is information that contributes to the understanding of the major themes identified in this context either for the state or for the individual agricultural regions or for both. To recap, these themes include representation of agriculture of one time period or representation of agricultural change over time; representation of typical production, in terms of both production and use; and representation of labor patterns, land tenure, mechanization, and cultural traditions. These requirements should not be considered in a vacuum; they must be examined in the context of the cultural milieu of the historic agricultural regions developed elsewhere in this MPDF.

Based on current research in historical archaeology, the registration requirements for archaeological properties that are farmsteads in Pennsylvania are that the site provide important information on changes to landscape and the built environment over time; on the use of agricultural products; on labor and land tenure; and on cultural patterns. To be eligible under these registration requirements, a site must provide important information on the topics listed below and must also demonstrate integrity. For archaeology, integrity should be measured in light of the current state of archaeological knowledge for that region, the research questions being addressed, and the unit of analysis. For example, the standards of integrity for a region without a robust archaeological record would be less stringent than for an area that is well-documented archaeologically. In addition, a site where the significance lies in its ability to provide information about change over time should have discrete deposits that can be directly associated with different time periods. The above are only two general examples to guide assessments of integrity.

Change Over Time

Agricultural resources may yield important information about modifications to the landscape to accommodate both farming and changes in farming. The creation of a farm obviously involves alteration of the landscape; archaeology can document this alteration. For example, Mary Beaudry (2001-2002: 137-138), working at Milton Farm in Scotland, was able to document how

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the landscape was altered to accommodate the creation of a farm dedicated to raising sheep. Excavations revealed the massive drainage efforts that were undertaken to turn the land from marsh into productive pastureland. Therefore, important information would document how farmers modified the landscape to begin farming as well as to keep up with changing agricultural practices in their region.

Archaeology can also provide important information on the evolution of the built environment. “The rendering of a farmstead on an atlas dating to the middle of the 19th century does not mean the site sprang from the ground full blown... (Catts 2001-2002: 145).” Often, buildings were moved or reused over time (Beaudry 2001-2002: 130). In some cases, buildings were never even documented in the historical record or the documentation is contradictory (Garrison 1996: 24, 32). These data can provide important information on how farmers responded to the larger movements and innovations in agricultural practice for their regions, documenting both the degree to which farmers followed the latest prescriptions, and the amount of time it took for these ideas to diffuse from other areas (Beaudry 2001-2002: 130; Catts 2001-2002: 145).

Archaeology can also provide important information on how changing patterns of refuse disposal illustrate larger changes in farming practice. For example, archaeologists were able to tie modernization theory into their study of South Carolina farmsteads by examining refuse disposal at these sites (Cabak, Groover, and Inkrot 1999: 35). Comparing the density of artifacts at both “modern” and “traditional” farmsteads, archaeologists were able to document the ways that disposal patterns reflected modernization. In addition, useful features may be filled with refuse later on. Mary Beaudry (1986: 39) documents the filling in of water-related features, pointing out that that process can be related to “...an ongoing series of changes made in response to technological innovations, economic and social pressures...” etc. Catts (2001-2002: 148) also documents a trend of refuse disposal in specific dumping areas away from the farmstead. The timing and reasons for this change could provide important information on the evolution of agricultural practice, as well as on the degree with which innovations diffused from other areas.

Agricultural Production

In terms of production, archaeology can provide important information on agricultural production for a market economy. One of the most fruitful lines of evidence, faunal analysis, has the potential to reveal a great deal of important information regarding how market forces shaped

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production patterns on farms. By comparing faunal remains from both rural and urban sites in Massachusetts, archaeologists were able to document changes in rural production to meet urban demand (Bowen 1998). The percentage of calves in urban assemblages was much higher than in rural assemblages; therefore, it appears that increased production of milk for urban areas also led to increased production of veal for those same areas. Rather than spend precious resources on animals that were useless for dairying, farmers would sell male calves to urban consumers (Bowen 1998: 143).

Examination of faunal disposal patterns is most profitable when done in conjunction with oral historical or other information (Whittaker 1999: 53-54). In Iowa, for instance, archaeologists found that, in general animals that were slaughtered for farm consumption were generally either burned or discarded; rarely, they were buried. The existence of a large, rapidly filled pit, filled with more remains than would be necessary for a farm family, therefore, pointed out that slaughter for market was taking place at this site (Whittaker 1999: 53-54). These types of data could provide important information on the degree to which individual farms participated in the market system.

Labor and Land Tenure

In terms of labor and land tenure, archaeology can produce important information on the interplay between land tenure and changes over time. For example, archaeologists in Massachusetts were able to correlate changes to the landscape with specific changes in ownership in Estabrook Woods (Garman et al. 1997: 65-66). One owner clearly modified the yard to create better drainage. In addition, as ownership changed, the field layout also changed: earlier field features (mounds for corn cultivation) were incorporated into later field patterns. This type of information could be especially useful if different owners represented different ethnic groups. For example, archaeology could provide important information on the changes wrought when a Welsh family purchased a farm from a Pennsylvania German family, and how those changes are manifested in the archaeological record.

Aside from providing important information on individual farms and individual ownership, archaeology can provide important information on the effects of larger events on the farming culture. For example, during the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, European demand for American goods (including agricultural products) rose dramatically. With this in mind, archaeology can

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document the effects of this heightened demand on agricultural production and practice in each agricultural region in Pennsylvania (Garman et al. 1985: 73). In addition, the Civil War was another event that had a dramatic impact on agricultural society. Besides raids, forage, and simply the movement of large bodies of troops across the agricultural landscape, this event occasioned a tremendous loss of life and shortage of manpower after the war. In the southern United States, this loss of manpower hastened the mechanization of many farms. Archaeology could demonstrate how this loss of manpower was manifested in the landscape and material culture of Pennsylvania's agricultural regions (Catts 2001-2002: 149).

Labor and land tenure also ties into several major research themes within historical archaeology, including status (e.g. Miller 1980), class (e.g. McGuire and Walker 1999), and ethnicity (e.g. Stine 1990). In terms of status, the archaeology of Pennsylvania farms can provide important information about the ways in which farmers displayed their status. For instance, investigations in New Jersey suggest that farmers chose to display their status by improving their agricultural holdings, as opposed to participating in the consumer culture (Friedlander 1991: 27). Ceramic and glass artifacts indicated a status position that was not in keeping with the farmer's status as derived from the historic record. Tenant farmers, on the other hand, may have more fully embraced consumer culture since there was little use in improving structures and land that they did not own (Rotman and Nassaney 1997: 56). Archaeology within Pennsylvania's agricultural regions could provide important information on the general applicability of these findings.

Status, in combination with ethnicity and role (owner, tenant, etc.), has the potential to yield important information on the social hierarchy of agriculture. For example, statistical analyses in North Carolina found that the material remains of African American landowners were more similar to those of white tenants than to those of either African American tenants, or white owners (Stine 1990: 40). African American and white tenants, on the other hand, were nearly impossible to distinguish. Overall, ethnicity played a role in the ranking of landholding farmers; however, economics appears to have played a more important role than ethnicity in the rank of tenant farmers. Investigations in Pennsylvania could test this model across regional lines.

Closely related to the above themes of ethnicity, status, and role, is the concept of class. Class has variously been defined as "the relationship of a social group to the means of production" (McGuire and Walker 1999: 160), as a description of a fixed position in society, and as a

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relative measure of the relationships between different social groups (Wurst and Fitts 1999: 1). According to some archaeologists, however, regardless of the definition of class, its role has not been sufficiently examined in the archaeological record; the historical archaeology of class has been “meager.” (Wurst and Fitts, 1999). Therefore, this concept may yield important information for the study of Pennsylvania agriculture. For example, in New York state, archaeologists examined the manifestations of class between servants and their employers in Binghamton and found that artifact types and locations can represent different classes within the same property and that mixed assemblages may be the result of different class structures on the same property (Wurst 1999: 17). In agricultural regions of Pennsylvania where migrant labor was important, this type of study could produce important information on the differences between the owners and the workers. In addition, Wurst (1999: 13) demonstrated how, at a rural tannery, the owners minimized the material cultural differences between themselves and the workers.

Cultural Patterns

In terms of cultural patterns, archaeology can provide important information about the degree of cultural exchange that took place in agricultural communities (i.e. assimilation and acculturation). In some areas of New Jersey, for example, English and Scottish farmers borrowed certain architectural elements from their Dutch neighbors; archaeology may be able to document this exchange in other areas, such as land use and other material culture. In addition, the historical record indicates that the Dutch maintained many of their ethnic ties, including language; however, other aspects of material culture, such as ceramics, indicate that some cultural exchange was taking place (Scharfenberger and Veit 2001-2002: 68). For Pennsylvania, archaeology can provide important information on assimilation within the cultural milieu of the agricultural regions discussed within this MPDF.

Archaeology can also provide important information about cultural patterns, as manifested in religion and religious practice. For example, in Arkansas, archaeology, in conjunction with the documentary record, was able to document the degree to which one family maintained its Jewish heritage, despite being isolated from any large Jewish congregation. The faunal assemblage demonstrated that this family did not observe kosher law; however, the documentary record points out that the family was active in establishing a synagogue in New Orleans and was still a participant in the larger Jewish world. It appears, therefore, that the family’s location in an

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isolated, non-Jewish area led to certain changes (e.g. not keeping Kosher law), but did not break all of their ties to the Jewish community (Stewart-Abernathy and Ruff 1989: 97 and 105). In Pennsylvania, archaeological investigations at a Quaker-owned farmstead in Chester County were able to provide important information on the interplay (and contradictions) between Quaker belief and Quaker participation in the larger market system (Bailey et al. 2004:131).

Faunal Studies

Although not one of the overarching themes in Pennsylvania agriculture, faunal analyses have the potential to provide a great deal of important information about the above themes. For example, past archaeological studies have used faunal analyses to examine the use of the landscape and change over time, as well as status. By combining oral history with faunal analysis, archaeologists in Missouri were able to provide information on different processing methods and disposal of fauna (Price 1985: 46-47). For example, smaller animals, such as squirrels, would have been processed in the yard, leaving some bones there. Other bones, however, would have been discarded at the margins of the yard after the meal. Larger animals, such as pigs, would have been slaughtered near the smokehouse (Price 1985: 48). In areas without standing remains, or where spatial relationships are not clear, this data could provide important information on the layout of agricultural properties through time. Also, the use of wild animals in the diet can point out the status of the site's inhabitants. Both higher status and lower status farmers would likely have a larger percentage of wild animals in their diet, either through conscious choice, or due to economics (Scharfenberger and Veit 2001-2002: 64).

Conclusion

The registration requirements for archaeological properties that are farmsteads in Pennsylvania are that they must provide important information on the themes developed in this MPDF. It is important that the important information relate not only to the themes, but also to the themes as they are manifested in each agricultural region. Broadly, these themes are change over time, agricultural production, labor and land tenure, and cultural patterns. In addition, a separate category, faunal analysis, has the potential to yield important information on several of the themes identified in the MPDF. Aside from significance, as represented by the potential to yield important information, farmsteads must also display integrity. The assessment of integrity should be based on the archaeological record of a particular region, as well as the research questions and the unit of analysis.

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Statement of Integrity

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This Statement of Integrity discusses the seven categories of integrity as defined by the National Register, for each of the three Property Types (farmstead, farm, historic agricultural district) defined in this context.


Location

Integrity of Location refers to the requirement that buildings and landscape elements remain in their original location. Normally, a building loses eligibility if it has been moved. However, where a farmstead is concerned, farm buildings present a challenge to the normally straightforward rule. Historically it has been very common to move and reuse farm buildings. Some, like poultry houses, were actually designed to be easily moved. Other types of smaller farm buildings were frequently rearranged. The New England Connected Farm complex, for example, resulted from moving buildings. Therefore, if an agricultural building has been moved, and the change in location can be interpreted as a reflection of changing agricultural patterns, integrity of location has not been compromised. If a farm building has been moved or reused after the period it is supposed to represent, integrity of location is not present.

Integrity of Location for a farm is well defined by the SR 30 context, which says “an agricultural property must be located either where it was constructed or where important trends or patterns in agriculture occurred.... Siting with respect to natural features and topography, use of local and indigenous materials, relationship to roadways, the presence of native species... and other responses to the natural environment all add to integrity of location.”

Integrity of Location by definition is present in a historic agricultural district.

Design

To quote the National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, design is the “combination of natural and cultural elements that create the form, plan, style, and spatial organization of a property.” 

For individual farmstead buildings, design includes such elements as siting, orientation, form, massing, proportion, fenestration, location of doors, roof types, and ornament. Integrity of Design applies to both exterior and interior elements. For houses, interior integrity is well

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established elsewhere; for barns and outbuildings, interior integrity of design refers to the presence of significant plan elements characteristic of a given barn type. So, for example, an English Barn should retain the characteristic one-level, three-bay layout with mow, threshing floor, and stables arranged crosswise to the roof ridge. A Pennsylvania Barn should exhibit the characteristic multi-level work-flow arrangement, and the diagnostic features of the type (forebay, banked construction, and so forth.) Another aspect of interior design would be framing systems; while these are covered under Workmanship, they also fall under Design because often they were assembled to permit hay tracks, expand storage space, and delineate spatial divisions both vertically and horizontally. Barn and outbuilding interior alterations that show significant agricultural changes in a region do not compromise integrity, because they can contribute to significance based on change over time. However, if they postdate the period of significance and/or obliterate historical fabric, then integrity is not present. For example, a Pennsylvania Barn whose lower level was cemented and fitted with stanchions for dairy cows in the 1930s could retain integrity because it illustrates changes within a period of significance, but if its entire lower level was gutted, expanded, cemented, with new partitions in the 1980s, it would likely not retain integrity.

Farmstead layout and the relationship of buildings to topography are important elements in Integrity of Design. Farm layout should retain integrity with respect to farm labor patterns for the period of significance in the region where the farmstead is located. In most cases, this means spatial organization to facilitate family and neighborhood labor. So, for most pre-1930 farms, a poultry house, detached dairy house, or hog facility should show a siting relationship to both house and barn, usually being situated between house and barn, or in a clear relationship to the house's dooryard (as in the Yankee Northern Tier) or *vorhof* (more common in German Pennsylvania), or in an arrangement where all buildings are closely clustered. Integrity of farmstead design also can apply to characteristic cultural or regional patterns. In the Northern Tier, for example, it was common for a road to bisect the farmstead, whereas in German Pennsylvania, a linear or court-yard organization was more prevalent.

For farmstead landscape elements, Integrity of Design applies to whether the farmstead retains traces of the fabric and location of boundaries, lawns, fences, ponds, circulation elements (paths, drives), gardens, farm lanes, orchards, and ornamental plantings. It would be rare for these to survive in their entirety, but some vestiges should be present.

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Integrity of Design also applies to the collection of buildings on a farmstead. Most farmsteads will contain a mix of contributing and noncontributing buildings and structures. A determination must be made as to whether there is too high a presence of noncontributing elements. In such cases, it is important that the farmstead adequately reflect the composite patterns of the relevant agricultural region and period. For example, a farmstead might have an early wood-stave silo, a c. 1940 concrete stave silo, and a c. 1975 Harvestore silo all clustered together, next to a barn complex that includes a c. 1900 Northern Basement barn, a milk house, and a c. 1950 cow shed. In this context, the noncontributing Harvestore silo does not detract from Integrity of Design, because its scale and siting relate to the historical fabric. On the other hand, a farmstead may have a Pennsylvania Barn surrounded by a 1990s livestock loafing shed twice its size, and a 1980s manure lagoon. If modern livestock-handling facilities dwarf the historic building in scale, or if they are sited so close as to overshadow the historic fabric, then Integrity of Design is doubtful. However, it should be noted that in many cases, modern livestock handling facilities are sited away from older buildings, and in these cases (especially if the modern facilities are all concentrated in one place), Integrity of Design may still be present. Scale and location should be considered in determining Integrity of Design in cases like these.

At the farm scale, Integrity of Design is present only when a significant proportion of acreage remains. It is desirable, though not an absolute requirement, if continuity of use is present – ie crop production, pasture, livestock raising, and so on. In addition, a farm's Integrity of Design depends on the extent to which it retains traces of field divisions, fields (such as small fields or historic strip cropping) property boundaries, treelines, hedgerows, fencing, woodlots, circulation paths, and the like. If continuity of use is present, it is unlikely that all historic landscape features will have survived intact, because of the needs of modern farming; but at least some traces should be evident. If large-scale monocropping resulted in the removal of field boundaries, woodlots, treelines, fencing, and circulation paths in the 1990s, Integrity of Design may have been lost.

A historic agricultural district retains Integrity of Design when its constituent farms have an acceptable level of integrity collectively. Since contributing resources are counted individually (so, each resource, even within a farmstead, would be counted), this must be determined with respect to whether and how the sum total of contributing resources creates a coherent whole. For example, there may be cases in which one or two farms are included because they have one

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outstanding building, even though its other resources are not exceptional. But overall, there should be a consistent presence of contributing resources on farms that make up the district. Also, elements of the historic transportation routes, waterways, etc. that connected the farms in the district should remain.

Setting

Integrity of Setting with respect to a farmstead has two dimensions. Integrity of Setting can be present with respect to the farmstead's interior organization, for example if it retains its original relationships among buildings, natural features, and landscape elements that make up the farmstead. Integrity of Setting also applies to the farmstead's surroundings, so at least part of a farmstead (one or two sides at least) should border on open space, woodland, or agricultural land. If a literal spatial buffer is not present, Integrity of Setting may still be present if the farmstead retains visual buffers. For example, what if a farmstead lacks much original acreage, and abuts on a modern subdivision? It may retain Integrity of Setting if it is visually set off from the subdivision through such means as topographical features. However, if not, the farmstead probably does not retain Integrity of Setting.

Integrity of Setting with respect to a farm normally involves continuity of use. There may, however, be cases where continued farming with modern methods has all but wiped out historic farm landscape elements such as patterns of crop rotation and field organization, hedgerows, treelines, shade trees, rock piles, fencelines, fences, and the like. In extreme instances, Integrity of Setting may be compromised by continuous farming. An example would be if 1930s aerial photographs showed all of these features, and a present-day site visit showed that a large monocropped field had supplanted these earlier farm landscape features. Integrity of Setting for a farm is also present if a farm abuts open land, woodland, and/or historic transportation corridors.

Integrity of Setting with respect to a historic agricultural district can be reckoned with respect to internal relationships among buildings, landscapes, natural features, and transportation corridors. By definition, a historic agricultural district possesses Integrity of Setting as far as its external surroundings are concerned.

Materials

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Integrity of Materials refers to the presence of “key exterior materials from the period of significance” (Georgia p 115). Integrity of Materials is well covered for houses elsewhere. For the other buildings of the farmstead, barns and outbuildings often are constructed, or reconstructed, of recycled materials, and integrity of materials is present as long as the recycling can be interpreted as contributing to significance for agriculture. On a farm property, some materials may be organic – such as a fenceline made of rubble, trees, and spontaneous growth. (However, the original vegetative material of crops, or the original fence, does not need to be present.). A historic agricultural district retains Integrity of Materials if its constituent properties possess Integrity of Materials collectively.

Workmanship

Integrity of Workmanship refers to the retention of traditional or historic craftsmanship. These include such familiar skills as wood joinery (log, plank, post and beam framing), masonry (stone and brick), but also skills more closely related to agriculture such as fence building, contour plowing, windbreak planting, crop rotation, garden construction, farm pond construction, or farm planning. Workmanship can also refer to the skilled use of technologies that are not necessarily hand-tool derived. For example, the Shawver Truss, a barn framing system popular c. 1900, combined artisan skill with industrial technologies. Evidence of recycling or reuse may contribute, as long as it is part of a pattern or historic trend. Integrity of Workmanship applies mainly to the *farmstead* buildings and landscape features.

Feeling

Integrity of Feeling refers to the “Ability to evoke the aesthetic sense of a particular time and place.” (Georgia, 115). This is an intangible quality, which depends to some extent on integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship. If the *farmstead*, *farm*, *historic agricultural district*, or the area continues under agricultural use, integrity of feeling is enhanced. Integrity of Feeling also is present if a property retains a sense of scale characteristic for its period; the interrelationship of the human and natural that is so important in agriculture; if there are many vantage points from which agricultural activity or evidence of agricultural activity are vividly apparent.

Association

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Integrity of Association refers to the “direct link between the property and the... events and persons that shaped it.” (Georgia, 115). For significance with respect to agriculture, a farmstead or farm must have contributed to a working farm for its period of significance. The presence of historic landscape features related to agriculture is a key aspect of Integrity of Association. Close attention should be paid to identifying intact or remnant features. For example, are crop field size, scale, shape, and patterns are retained from the pre-contour stripping era? Are there remnants of early woodlots or sugar bushes? Is there evidence of land use such as pasturing? A majority of farms in a historic agricultural district should have a continued association with agriculture for the period of significance. To ensure Integrity of Association, the inevitable “intrusions” should be kept to a minimum. However, a historic agricultural district could conceivably have a high percentage of noncontributing properties relative to an urban district. For example, a concentrated 25-acre subdivision with 50 noncontributing houses might be contained within a 1,000-acre historic agricultural district with fifty contributing farms. Even though technically, the subdivision elevates the percentage of noncontributing properties, it does not reduce Integrity of Association, because it is such a small percentage relative to the continuously farmed (and contributing) acreage in the remainder of the district land area.