

HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA, c. 1700-1960

NATIONAL REGISTER MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM

PROPERTY TYPES AND REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS



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This statement contains requisite guidelines under Section F of the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. It first explains the three property types used in the context. Then it addresses registration requirements. The Registration Requirements section outlines considerations for Pennsylvania as a whole and then specifies Criterion A registration requirements for agriculture for each separate Historic Agricultural Region.

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, tree lines, 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.

Criterion A, Registration Requirements under the theme of Agriculture

This section first outlines general considerations for Pennsylvania as a whole, with reference to common issues of labor, gender, and land tenure. These are followed by Criterion A requirements for the “Settlement Era” period narrative and for all of the sixteen regions.

General Considerations for Pennsylvania as a Whole

This section addresses general themes that are common across the entire state. Some of the material in this section is also covered in the Researcher’s Guide. Users who are familiar with the Researcher’s Guide may want to move directly to region-specific registration requirements.

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 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 food ways 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

Issues of Chronology: To be determined significant with respect to Criterion A for agriculture, a farmstead should either:

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

-OR-

2) possess a strong representation of typical buildings and landscape features that shows important agricultural changes over time.

How to Measure a Property In its Regional Context: Whether it depicts one chronological period or change over time, a farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district will normally be significant under Criterion A only if:

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.

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.

3a) 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.

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 fit these criteria. On Northern Tier farms (1830–1900), men generally milked, and

² 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.

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 butter making. 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 that 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.

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.

In every case, even where all of these substantive conditions 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.

Registration Requirements specific to each Historic Agricultural Region

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 a property’s representation in the areas of production, labor patterns, land tenure, mechanization, and cultural traditions will determine its National Register eligibility.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Settlement Era, c1700-c1840

The Settlement Era requirements apply mainly to counties in the state’s interior. Areas that were heavily settled in the colonial period (such as Southeastern Pennsylvania) have their own registration requirements for the early years.

In general, 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 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.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the North and West Branch Susquehanna River 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 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 “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:

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.

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.

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 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. 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:

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-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.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Central 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.

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

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 fence line 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.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Allegheny Mountain Part-Time and General Farming Region

A. A property 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 1830-1850 ("Diversified Farming and Small-Scale Industry") in the Allegheny Mountain Historic Agricultural Region,

A **farmstead** should include at minimum a dwelling and outbuilding dating from the period. A **farm** should include the farmstead elements named above, plus significant acreage with at least traces of field patterns, fencing, boundaries, pathways, streams, or woods. A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics. It is unlikely that a historic agricultural district in this region will only illustrate this early period.

To represent the period 1850-1920 ("Diversified Farming and Large-Scale Industry") for the Allegheny Mountain Historic Agricultural Region,

A **farmstead** should include at minimum a dwelling, a barn typical of the period, and at least two outbuildings typical of and dating to the period. A **farm** should include the farmstead elements named above, plus acreage of the original farm tract; and at least two relict landscape elements such as traces of field patterns, mine shafts, fencing, boundaries, streams, or woods. A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics from the time period. Not every property in a district must possess all of the required elements, but collectively the district should show them all. For example, there might be a cluster of farms near a mining patch town, which retain dwellings, barns, outbuildings, fields, and fencing, all connected by the road that leads to the mine town. A few, but not all, of the farms may retain a small-scale mine shaft.

To represent the period 1920-1960 ("Dairy and Poultry Production for Local and Regional Markets") in the Bald Eagle Valley portion of the Allegheny Mountain Historic Agricultural Region,

A **farmstead** should have at minimum a dwelling (which can date to an earlier period), a barn typical of and/or dating to the period, and at least two outbuildings

or structures typical of and dating to the period. A barn can be interpreted as representing this period if it was constructed earlier, as long as it shows characteristic alterations for the period. Relict landscape features should be present, such as yards, ornamental plantings, windbreaks, and ponds. A **farm** in the Bald Eagle Valley should retain significant acreage and include relict landscape features such as small irregularly shaped fields, crop strips, treelines, fencelines, sentinel trees, and woodlots. A **historic agricultural district** in the Bald Eagle Valley should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics. It is likely that such a district may be found in compact geographic areas that experienced rapid agricultural development, such as that which occurred near Howard, Pennsylvania when milk processing plants and highways brought the area into the urban milk sheds. Farms within the district need not all possess all required elements, but collectively they must illustrate the period clearly. For example, perhaps a building boom in the 1930s resulted in milk houses, silos, and barn alterations that were very similar.

To represent the period 1920-1960 (“Household Production”) in the areas beyond the Allegheny Front for the Allegheny Mountain Historic Agricultural Region:

A **farmstead** should have at minimum a dwelling and one outbuilding or structure. A **farm** should have a small remaining acreage, and include some relict landscape features such as treelines and fields. A **historic agricultural district** should include contiguous or clearly connected farmsteads that share visual, landscape, and architectural characteristics. Farms within the district need not all possess all required elements, but collectively they must illustrate the period clearly. For example, perhaps an enclave of immigrants farmed small plots near an industrial town.

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

A **farmstead** could show change over time through the presence of one or two early buildings (probably most often a dwelling); and presence of later of agricultural buildings (for example, a 19th century barn, a 20th century silo and milk house) which reflect the agricultural shifts described in the narrative above. In the case of the Bald Eagle Valley, there should be outbuildings that reflect the diversified phase of the 19th and early 20th centuries (smokehouses, spring houses, etc.) and the shift to fluid milk dairying in the middle decades of the 20th century (silo, milk house). A farmstead could also show change over time in alterations to dwellings and agricultural buildings. For dwellings, this might mean ell additions, porches, the disappearance or reuse of productive spaces such as summer kitchens; for barns, it could mean additions for more space, windows for more light, reorientation of stalls, addition of hay tracks, etc. In any case, there should be sufficient built evidence to interpret the diversified history of agriculture in this farming region, and to interpret the key labor, ethnic, and social systems that were

an integral part of the farming system. Thus in this region, there should be outbuildings that can be effectively related to family labor, including women's labor. The same is true for the Allegheny Plateau, but on the more modest scale characteristic of that area.

A **farm** could show change over time through farmstead changes as described above; plus consolidation of fields; introduction of mine shafts; renegotiation of boundaries; evidence of shifting crop or livestock management practices (for example contour stripping and old pasture).

A **historic agricultural district** could show change over time by assembling a number of farms that themselves illustrate agricultural change, or by assembling farms each of which represents a different time period.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements for the Potter County Potato and Cannery Crops 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 1850-1915 ("Diversified Home Dairying and Potato Production"),

A **farmstead** should include a farmhouse dating to and typical of the period, such as a Greek Revival influenced house with 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 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Lake Erie Fruit and Vegetable Region

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

To be considered significant for Agriculture under Criterion A for the period 1850-1925, ("Diversified Livestock, Field Crops, Fruits, and Vegetables"),

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a farmhouse typical for the region (for these purposes the "region" means Northwestern Pennsylvania); barn or outbuildings related to livestock raising and crop production;³ and definite architectural evidence of fruit culture. This last could include barn modifications for packing, fruit storage, or container storage; a house cellar intended for fruit storage; separate packing house; worker housing, either in the upper story of a packing barn or in a separate tenant house. A **farm** should have, in addition to orchard and vineyard acreage, at least remnant pasture, cropland, or woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** would need a collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for Agriculture under Criterion A for the period 1925-1965, "Diversified Fruit Culture"

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of diversified fruit / vegetable growing, namely at least one of: packing barn, migrant quarters, roadside stand, cold storage. A **farm** should have landscape evidence extant for more than one fruit or vegetable culture. So, it should have both vineyard and orchard, or vineyard and vegetable truck garden, etc. And a **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

To be considered significant for Agriculture under Criterion A representing the major agricultural changes in the Erie Fruit Belt from 1850-1965,

A **farmstead** should possess clear architectural evidence showing the major changes over time. A packing house turned to migrant quarters would qualify, for example; or a multipurpose livestock barn with conversions or additions for fruit storage, packing, etc.; or an early farmhouse with later tenant house. A **farm** should have these architectural features, plus a mix of orchard, vineyard, and pasture or cropland. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

³ See Northwestern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region MPDF for discussion of agricultural buildings related to livestock and crops for the broader northwestern Pennsylvania region.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Northwestern Woodland, Grassland, and Specialized Products Agricultural Region

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

To be considered significant for Agriculture in the period 1830-1865 ("A Woodland, Grassland, and Diversified Livestock Economy"),

A **farmstead** should contain a house characteristic of the period; an English barn or New England barn; and two or three outbuildings (such as a spring house, dairy kitchen, cheese house, corn crib, or freestanding granary) reflecting production patterns of the era. A kitchen ell on a farmhouse should be considered an equivalent productive space. A **farm** should contain at least remnant wood lot, pasture land, and cropland. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for Agriculture in the period 1865-1900 ("A woodland, Grassland, and Cattle-based Livestock Economy"),

A **farmstead** should have a farmhouse characteristic of the period; an extended English barn, basement barn, three-gable barn, or Pennsylvania forebay barn; at least two outbuildings (such as spring house, granary, corn crib, machine shed, or carriage house) reflecting production patterns and the intensified mechanization of the era. A **farm** should have a woodlot, crop or hay land, and pasture land. Remnant fencelines, treelines, and circulation corridors would enhance the farm's significance. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for Agriculture in the period 1900-1940 ("Fluid Milk Dairying with Diverse Sidelines"),

It is desirable – but not imperative -- that a **farmstead** have a house characteristic of the period. More important for this period would be for a farmstead to have a basement barn (built or altered to accommodate dairy animals); a stable barn; or a foundation barn. Construction techniques introduced in the period (such as the Shawver truss) add to the significance. A farmstead should also have a milk house and silo dating from the period. Other outbuildings which strengthen the case for significance would include granaries, machine sheds, garages, poultry houses, corn cribs, and any building that would illustrate the "diverse sidelines" of the period. A **farm** should have the buildings plus woodlot, hay land, and tree lines. Evidence of drainage, contour or strip farming, ornamental plantings, or fencing would enhance the case for significance considerably. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for Agriculture in the period 1940-1960 (“Petroleum era Specialized Farming”),

A **farmstead** need not have a house characteristic of the period. It should have either an older barn with clear adaptations made for dairying during the period; or a style of barn characteristic of the period, such as a pole barn or a Wisconsin style dairy barn. It should have a milk house and silo dating from the period. Since agriculture became more specialized and mechanized during this period, outbuildings which illustrate significance would normally include machine sheds, garages, and corn cribs. A **farm** should have the buildings plus woodlot, hay land, tree lines. At least one of: contour strips, drainage features, ponds, ornamental plantings, or period fencing should be represented. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of the major shifts over time. A 19th century house with spring house, late 19th or early 20th century barn, early 20th century silo, and milk house, for instance, would effectively portray a shift from home dairying to centralized dairying. There should be an array of outbuildings which illustrates key changes. For example, mechanization could be illustrated if a farmstead possessed a c1890 carriage house and a c1930 garage or machine shed. Early 20th -century poultry houses and springhouses illustrate adaptive subsistence strategies. In all cases, diversification should be represented in the form of outbuildings related to contributing enterprises – spring houses, corn cribs, granaries, root cellars, and the like. A **farm** should have woodlots, pasture, and cropland. Orchards are desirable but not required. Landscape evidence of change would include drainage works, ponds, contour or strip cropping, varying types of fencing, or a combination of old, small and irregular fields with enlarged more recent ones. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Southwestern Pennsylvania Diversified Agriculture and Sheep Raising 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 be considered significant for Agriculture under Criterion A for the period 1830-1850, (“Diversified Agriculture and the Rise of Sheep Raising,"),

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a farmhouse typical for the region (for these purposes the “region” means Southwestern Pennsylvania); barn or

outbuildings related to general livestock raising, subsistence, or crop production;⁴ and architectural evidence of sheep raising. This last could include a larger barn with modifications for sheep (as outlined in the narrative) or a separate sheep barn. A **farm** should have pasture, cropland, or woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** would need a collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for Agriculture under Criterion A for the period 1850-about 1890 (“the Civil War Peak Period”),

A **farmstead** should have a farm house typical of the period and place, or an older house showing appropriate modifications; and architectural evidence of sheep raising in the form either of a southwestern Pennsylvania style basement barn, or a separate sheep barn. It should also have architectural representation of crop farming and subsistence activity as shown in buildings such as springhouses, granaries, corncribs, and the like. A **farm** should have landscape evidence of sheep raising especially pasture land. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant under Criterion A for Agriculture for the period 1890-about 1930 (“Industrialization and Agricultural Reorientation”),

A **farmstead** should include a house typical of the time and place or an older house showing appropriate modifications; a barn showing 20th century reorientation to dairying or modernizing types and materials; evidence of sheep culture (sheep barn, hay barn); evidence of mechanization (carriage house, machine shed); and at least one outbuilding from the period which shows intensified subsistence activity (spring house, summer kitchen, root cellar). A **farm** should have these features plus cropland, pasture land, or woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for Agriculture under Criterion A for the period 1930-1960 (“Crisis and Decline: Land Use Shifts and Further Agricultural Adjustments”),

A **farmstead** need not have a house which dates precisely from this period, but should have a barn dating from the period, and evidence of agricultural shifts to dairying, such as a silo or milk house. It should also represent crop farming and subsistence activity. A **farm** should have cropland and woodlot; pasture is less important. Orchards are desirable but not required. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

⁴ See Northwestern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region narrative for discussion of agricultural buildings related to livestock and crops for the broader northwestern Pennsylvania region.

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of the major shifts over time. A 19th century house, late 19th or early 20th century sheep barn, and ground level stable barn, for instance, would effectively portray a shift from sheep to dairying. In all cases, however, diversification should also be represented in the form of outbuildings related to contributing enterprises – spring houses, corn cribs, granaries, root cellars, and the like. A **farm** should have cropland, pasture, and tree lines or woodlots. Orchards are desirable but not required. A **historic agricultural** district should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Pocono Resort and Anthracite Coal 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. 1860 to 1915, (“Diversified Vegetable, Fruit, Poultry, Dairy, and Hay Production for Local Markets”),

A **farmstead** should retain house and barn typical of the period as described above. In the Pocono counties, a farmhouse fitted out for tourists would enhance eligibility. A farmstead should also include at least one or two of the outbuildings and structures described in the narrative for this period, e.g. ice house, summer kitchen, root cellar, poultry house, pig sty, corn crib. Relict farmstead landscape features from this period are rare. Any survivals enhance eligibility. 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 1915-1940 (“Pocono Resort and Anthracite Coal Region Diversified Agriculture”),

A **farmstead** should retain house and barn as described above. These do not have to date from the period, since new houses and barns were not common then. In the Pocono counties, a farmhouse fitted out for tourists would enhance eligibility. A farmstead should also include at least two of the outbuildings and structures described in the narrative for this period, e.g. ice house, summer kitchen, root cellar, sash house, root cellar or potato cellar, poultry house (brooder, layer, and/or colony), fruit related building (cold storage, cider house, fruit loading), milk house, silo. Insofar as possible, the historic outbuildings should reflect the

individual farm's production history for the period. Relict farmstead landscape features from this period are rare. Any survivals enhance eligibility. A **farm** should retain the farmstead elements named above, plus significant acreage with remnant landscape features such as fields, treelines, boundaries, and woodlots. Documentation via historic aerials is now possible on the World Wide Web and should be attempted. 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. Documentation via historic aerials is now possible on the World Wide Web and should be attempted. 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 1940-1960 ("Specialization, Mechanization, and Decline"),

A **farmstead** should retain house and barn as described above. These do not have to date from the period, since new houses and barns were not common then, but there should be alterations typical of the period, such as milking parlors. A farmstead should also include at least two of the outbuildings and structures described in the narrative for this period, e.g. machine shed, corn crib, large scale poultry house, milk house, silo add period examples of these last two. Insofar as possible, the historic outbuildings should reflect the individual farm's production history for the period. Relict farmstead landscape features from this period may survive. A **farm** should retain the farmstead elements named above, plus significant acreage with remnant landscape features such as fields, treelines, boundaries, and woodlots. Documentation via historic aerials is now possible on the World Wide Web and should be attempted. 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. Documentation via historic aerials is now possible on the World Wide Web and should be attempted. It is very important to note that not only production patterns, but historic patterns of tenancy, labor, and culture should be clearly represented.

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

Rather than enumerate all the possibilities, some examples can be offered. For the Pocono and Anthracite Region, typical assemblages illustrating key agricultural changes would reflect a shift from one phase to another, such as from diversified vegetable and fruit production 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; a barn with dairy adaptations; at least one silo; at least one poultry house; and small ice house would show change over time. For a **farm**, in addition to the farmstead elements named above, significant acreage that shows shifting patterns of land use, especially as regards orchard and vegetable

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-century farms. These should be clearly linked by transportation corridors that helped to shape the changes being illustrated. In the Pocono and Anthracite Region, US Highways dating from the early 20th century, such as Route 209, would be important, as would the rail lines leading to New York City and the roads through the Wyoming Valley. 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.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Adams County Fruit Belt

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

To be considered significant for the period 1875-1905 ("Origins"),

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a farmhouse typical for the region (for these purposes the "region" means south central Pennsylvania); barn or outbuildings related to livestock raising and crop production;⁵ and definite architectural evidence of fruit culture. This last could include barn modifications for packing, fruit storage, or container storage; a house cellar intended for fruit storage; separate packing house; worker housing, either in the upper story of a packing barn or in a separate tenant house. A **farm** should have, in addition to orchard and vineyard acreage, at least remnant pasture, cropland, or woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** would need a collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period 1905-1940 ("Consolidation & Leadership"),

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of focused apple and other orchard fruit growing, namely at least one of : packing barn, migrant quarters, roadside stand, cold storage. A **farm** should have landscape evidence extant for apple culture, i.e., an orchard or remnants, and associated storage buildings, migrant housing, and/or processing facilities. And a **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

⁵ See Northwestern Pennsylvania narrative for discussion of agricultural buildings related to livestock and crops for the broader northwestern Pennsylvania region.

To be considered significant for representing the major agricultural changes in the Adams County Fruit Belt for the period 1940-1960 (“Specialization and Vertical Integration”),

A **farmstead** should possess clear architectural evidence showing the major changes over time. A packing house turned to migrant quarters would qualify, for example; or a multipurpose livestock barn with conversions or additions for fruit storage, packing, etc.; or an early farmhouse with later tenant house. A **farm** should have these architectural features, plus a mix of orchard, vineyard, and pasture or cropland. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Great Valley 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 be considered significant for the period from the mid-eighteenth to the early nineteenth century (“Diversified small-scale farming and wheat for export),

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a farmhouse typical of extant buildings for the region, dating to the period; and at least one outbuilding related to diverse production dating to the period. A **farm** should have remnant crop fields or woodlot. It is a plus if historic field or property boundary lines are represented. A **historic agricultural district** would need a group of contiguous farms collectively representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period from the early nineteenth century to c. 1900 (“Diversified grain-and-livestock farming”),

A **farmstead** should have a farm house typical of the period and place, or an older house showing period modifications; a barn typical of the period; and at least one smaller outbuilding typical of the period—summer kitchen, springhouse, smokehouse, bake house, pigsty, machine shed, etc. The more outbuildings there are which illustrate agricultural diversification, the better. A **farm** should have crop land and retain at least some historic field size or boundary. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms collectively representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period c. 1900-1940 (“Diversified Crops, Livestock, and Poultry”),

A **farmstead** should include a house typical of the time and place or an older house showing period modifications; an older barn showing twentieth century

adaptations; at least one summer kitchen, smoke house, or butcher house; at least one outbuilding showing poultry raising, hog raising, or dairying; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. The more outbuildings there are which illustrate agricultural diversification, the better. A **farm** should have cropland. Remnant field boundaries such as treelines or fencing are a plus. Landscape evidence for truck farming or orcharding is a plus because of its rarity. A **historic agricultural district** would need a group of contiguous farms collectively representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period 1940-1960 (“Specialization, Petroleum Based Production, and Off-Farm Labor”),

A **farmstead** need not have a house which dates precisely from this period, but should have barn dating from the period or a barn with adaptations dating from the period; architectural evidence for dairying and/or poultry raising; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. A **farm** should have cropland. Remnant field boundaries such as treelines or fencing are a plus, as is a farm pond. Historic contour strips are a plus. A **historic agricultural district** would need a group of contiguous farms collectively representing these features.

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

To be considered significant for representing the major agricultural changes in the Great Valley Historic Agricultural Region,

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of the major shifts over time. For example, an early nineteenth century house, late nineteenth century barn and subsistence buildings, and twentieth century silo, milk house, and barn adaptations would effectively portray the shift from diversified strategies to dairying. A **farm** should have cropland and some remnant landscape features such as woodlot, pond, or treelines. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Lancaster Plain 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 be considered significant for agriculture in the period c. 1730 to about 1780 (“Diverse Production for Diverse Uses”),

A **farmstead** should contain a house characteristic of the period; and either an early barn or an outbuilding dating from the period. A kitchen ell or basement

cellar on a farmhouse should be considered an equivalent productive space. A **farm** should contain remnant cropland and woodlot. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for agriculture in the period. 1780-1865 (“Diversified Production, Intensification, and Livestock Raising”),

A **farmstead** should have a farmhouse characteristic of the period; a Pennsylvania Barn; at least two outbuildings (such as spring house, smoke house, corn crib, machine shed, or carriage house) reflecting production patterns and the intensified mechanization of the era. A tenant house would enhance the case for significance, particularly if the property documentation shows that the farm historically had tenants. A **farm** should have crop land and pasture land. Remnant fencelines, treelines, and circulation corridors would enhance the case for significance. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for agriculture in the period c. 1865-about 1920 (“Crops, Livestock, and Tobacco”),

It is desirable – but not imperative -- that a **farmstead** have a house characteristic of the period, preferably with summer kitchen. If the farm has a history of tenancy, a tenant house would add to significance. The farmstead should have a Pennsylvania Barn dating from the period, or an older barn with modifications characteristic of the period. There should be architectural evidence for tobacco raising – either a freestanding tobacco barn or modifications to another building. Other outbuildings which strengthen the case for significance would include machine sheds, hog houses, smoke houses, spring houses, poultry houses, and corn cribs. A **farm** should have the buildings plus cropland. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for agriculture in the period 1920-1960 (“Livestock, Truck Farming, Tobacco, and Poultry, 1920-1960”),

A **farmstead** should have a house characteristic of the period, or one with an earlier date. If the property has a history of tenancy, a tenant house would add to significance. The farmstead should have a Pennsylvania Barn (likely an earlier barn with modifications dating from the period) or a stable barn or tobacco barn, depending on the property’s history. Outbuildings should reflect the specific property’s production history. In other words, if poultry was emphasized, there should be twentieth-century poultry housing. Other outbuildings which strengthen the case for significance would include machine sheds, garages, and corn cribs. A **farm** should have the buildings plus cropland. A **historic**

agricultural district should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

There are many ways in which a farmstead, farm, and historic agricultural district can illustrate the key changes over time in the Lancaster Plain region's agricultural history. An individual **farmstead** might have an eighteenth-century house, mid- nineteenth-century Pennsylvania Barn and smokehouse, late nineteenth-century summer kitchen and tobacco barn, and twentieth-century poultry house. A **farm** would have these plus cropland, perhaps with some changed sizes and boundaries that show mechanization. A **historic agricultural district** might contain farmsteads each representing a different period. Key agricultural changes should be represented architecturally and by landscape features.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements for the Lehigh County Potatoes 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 be considered significant under Criterion A for the period 1850-1910 ("Potatoes as one component in a diversified farming system"),

A **farmstead** should contain a representative house dating to the period or earlier; a Pennsylvania bank barn; and at least two outbuildings related to this phase, such as a corn crib, root cellar, smoke house, pigsty, butcher house, spring house, or summer kitchen. A **farm** should have these buildings plus cropland with some evidence of historic field and property boundaries. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant under Criterion A for the period 1910-1960 ("Potatoes as a primary cash crop with diversified complements"),

A **farmstead** should have a representative house dating from this period or earlier. It should show evidence of potato growing and storage as demonstrated by at least one of the following: a Pennsylvania barn altered as discussed in the narrative; a potato cellar; evidence for home cellar potato storage; at least three other outbuildings related to this period's farming system, such as a butcher house, summer kitchen, granary, milk house, poultry house, combination building, or others named in the narrative for the period. A **farm** should have the buildings plus cropland and a pond or evidence of contour plowing or strip

cropping. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

There are many ways in which a **farmstead**, **farm**, and **historic agricultural district** can illustrate the key changes over time in the Lehigh County potato region's agricultural history. Key agricultural changes should be represented architecturally and by landscape features, so there should be plentiful subsistence buildings, architectural evidence of potato storage, and Pennsylvania bank barns.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the Southeastern Pennsylvania 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 be considered significant for the period c. 1730-about 1780 ("Diverse Production with wheat as an export crop"),

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a farmhouse typical for the region, dating to the period; and at least one barn or outbuildings related to diverse production with wheat as an export crop, dating to the period. A **farm** should have remnant crop fields or pasture. It is a plus if historic field or property boundary lines are represented. A **historic agricultural district** would need a collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period 1780-1870 ("Livestock Feeding and Home Dairying in a diversified system"),

A **farmstead** should have a farm house typical of the period and place, or an older house showing period modifications; a barn typical of the period; at least one dairy related or cattle feeding related outbuilding; and architectural evidence for farm mechanization. The more outbuildings there are which illustrate agricultural diversification, the better. A **farm** should have pasture land and crop land. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period 1870-1940 ("Fluid Milk Dairying, Poultry, Truck Farming, Nurseries, and Specialty products"),

A **farmstead** should include a house typical of the time and place or an older house showing period modifications; an older barn showing 20th century adaptations, or a new type such as a stable barn; a milk house; architectural

accommodation for farm machinery; and architectural evidence for subsistence activity. The more outbuildings there are which illustrate agricultural diversification, the better. If the farm has a history of specializations such as a nursery business, the buildings should reflect that. A **farm** should have these features plus cropland and pasture land. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period 1940-1960 (“Suburbanization and Specialization”),

A **farmstead** need not have a house which dates precisely from this period, but should have barn dating from the period or a barn with adaptations dating from the period, and a silo dating from the period. A **farm** should have pasture and cropland. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

To be considered significant for representing the major agricultural changes in the Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region,

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of the major shifts over time. An 18th century house, late 19th century double decker barn and granary, and 20th-century milk house and silo, for instance, would effectively portray a shift from very small-scale agriculture to diversified grain and livestock farming to dairying. A **farm** should have cropland, pasture, and tree lines or woodlots. Orchards are desirable but not required. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

Criterion A, Agriculture: Registration Requirements Specific to the York-Adams Diversified Field Crops, Cannery Crops, and Livestock 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 be considered significant for the period c. 1750-1830 (“Diversified Small Scale Production”),

A **farmstead** should include, at a minimum, a farmhouse typical for the region, dating to the period; and at least one barn or outbuilding related to diverse production dating to the period. A **farm** should have remnant crop fields or woodlot. It is a plus if historic field or property boundary lines are represented.

A **historic agricultural district** would need a collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period c. 1830-1885 (“Small farms, mechanization, and new markets”),

A **farmstead** should have a farm house typical of the period and place, or an older house showing period modifications; a barn typical of the period; and at least one subsistence related outbuilding (summer kitchen, springhouse, smokehouse, bake house, etc.). The more outbuildings there are which illustrate agricultural diversification, the better. A **farm** should have crop land and retain at least some historic field size or boundary. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period c. 1885-1940 (“Diversified Small Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops”),

A **farmstead** should include a house typical of the time and place or an older house showing period modifications; an older barn showing 20th century adaptations, or a new type such as a stable barn; at least one subsistence outbuilding dating from the period or modified during the period; at least one outbuilding showing poultry raising, hog raising, dairying, or truck farming; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. The more outbuildings there are which illustrate agricultural diversification, the better. If the farm has a history of specializations such as tobacco growing, the buildings should reflect that. A **farm** should have cropland. Remnant field boundaries such as treelines or fencing are a plus. Landscape evidence for truck farming or orcharding is a plus because of its rarity. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

To be considered significant for the period 1940-1960 (“Poultry Production, Fossil Fuel Power, and Off-Farm Labor”),

A **farmstead** need not have a house which dates precisely from this period, but should have barn dating from the period or a barn with adaptations dating from the period; poultry housing (or barn adaptations for poultry housing) dating from the period; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. A **farm** should have cropland. Remnant field boundaries such as treelines or fencing are a plus, as is a farm pond. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

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

To be considered significant for representing the major agricultural changes in the York-Adams Historic Agricultural Region,

A **farmstead** should have architectural evidence of the major shifts over time. An early 19th century house, late 19th century barn and subsistence buildings, and 20th-century poultry housing, for instance, would effectively portray a shift from small-scale agriculture to diversified grain and livestock farming to small scale farming with poultry production as a main enterprise. A **farm** should have some cropland, but the acreage would not necessarily be high, since farms were so small historically. A **historic agricultural district** should have a more or less contiguous collection of farms representing these features.

Criterion B, Association with the Lives of Significant Persons

These requirements apply to properties in all regions. 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.

Criterion C, Design and Construction

These requirements apply to properties in all regions. Typical examples are encouraged to satisfy Criterion A for agriculture, but average or ordinary examples are not likely to qualify under Criterion C for Design and Construction. A farm or farmstead will not be eligible under Criterion C simply because it has farm buildings that retain integrity. 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, as a rural historic district, that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction”.¹

This MPDF follows the evaluation models established by the 1992 MPDF *Farms in Berks County* and the 1994 MPDF *Historic Farming Resources of Lancaster County*, which defines standards for architectural significance of farm buildings as "a rare or intact example of a period, style or type" or as a “noteworthy example of a particular building type ...”.ⁱⁱ To be eligible under Criterion C for Architecture, a farm building, farmstead, farm, or historic agricultural district must possess physical characteristics that specifically reflect aesthetic, cultural, craftsmanship, or production values associated with regional agriculture and rural life. Farm buildings and structures must exhibit qualities of design, workmanship, and artistic merit that are tied to the period of construction.

This document explains the specific Criterion C issues that apply to farm buildings and structures. Criterion C relates to significance primarily for Architecture, Art, and Engineering. While most farm structures will not be evaluated individually, structures notable for their construction technology or design may factor into the Criterion C significance of a property.

Evaluation conventions for the architectural style of dwellings are well established so they are not covered here. However, what constitutes architectural significance for farm dwellings and agricultural buildings and structures in the area of Agriculture is less widely defined.ⁱⁱⁱ This section lays out some considerations for how to assess architectural significance for farm buildings and structures based on their engineering and design characteristics related to agriculture.

As with any other architecturally significant building type, resources must conform closely to the seven aspects of integrity. Significance must be demonstrated, not merely asserted.

What does qualify as a significant design?

A barn might qualify if its design reflected essential characteristics of specific barn types, such as Pennsylvania bank barn, Stable 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. A

house, barn, or outbuilding that has been altered or modified to accommodate changing maintenance habits, popular taste, or the convenience of the farmer would not be considered significant unless the new features are demonstrably tied to regional patterns in agricultural buildings and the built environment for the period of significance. For instance, a mid-19th century vernacular farmhouse that was Colonial Revivalized in the early 20th century might be significant for its stylistic features outside this MPDF but would not be architecturally significant under this MPDF because the alterations are not associated with the needs and priorities of farm life. But a farmhouse modified to reflect important transitions in the relationships of farm family members to each other, labor, or the market could be considered significant (such as the addition or removal of quarters for hired hands, cooking facilities for feeding threshing crews, social spaces separated from spaces devoted farm matters, etc.). Changes reflecting access to modern amenities and willingness to adopt modern amenities could also be considered significant, such as the addition of a bathroom, running water, a heating plant, or electrification. However, the design features reflecting these changes must be demonstrated to be part of a local or regional pattern of construction; individual, personalized or idiosyncratic alterations that lack design features not adopted elsewhere in the community would not be considered significant under Criterion C, but would support significance under Criterion A for their association with labor and production patterns. In the post-World War 2 era, many farmhouses have undergone dramatic changes in ways that make them indistinguishable from contemporary suburban residences in their materials, styles, amenities, and use. Thus it will be difficult to evaluate the Criterion C significance of post war farmhouses without further study.

Design includes massing, proportion, fenestration, and ornament. Ornamentation 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.

Design could include examples of marked visual relationship of buildings to one another through such qualities as colors (historically), siting, proportions, and materials. Thus significant design can potentially apply to a farmstead or even a historic agricultural district.

Design also includes overall layout of the farmstead or farm, 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).

What qualifies as significant workmanship?

Workmanship is evidenced in quality of masonry, timber framing, durable construction, including evidence of skilled workmanship in details such as hardware or even nails. Masonry, for example, might exhibit carefully cut stone rather than fieldstone. Another facet of workmanship would be cases where there is a good quality example of particular

construction method such as log, *blockstanderbau*, plank, timber frame, Shawver Truss, etc. Workmanship applies primarily to individual buildings.

What qualifies as significant “artistic merit”?

This is the most hard to define category of the three. It connotes skill in achieving desired 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.



Hodge Barn, Centre County, struts under forebay



Ornament on Hodge Barn, Centre County

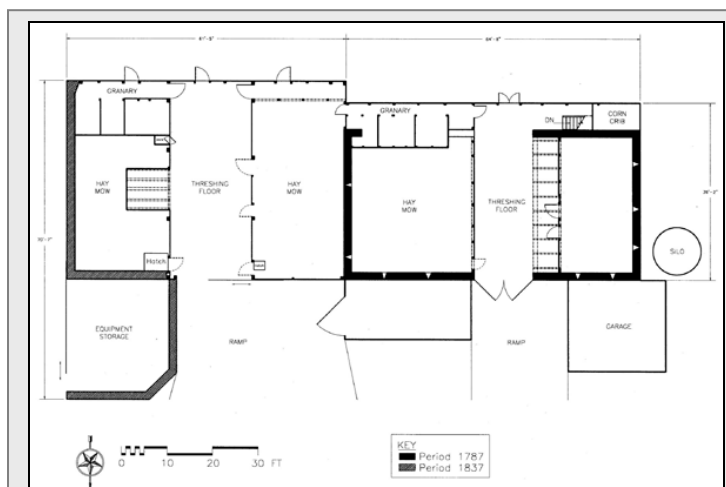
Examples

Example 1: Hodge Barn, Centre County, c. 1870. This is a double-decker Pennsylvania barn with decorative ornament, double bankside bridges, and struts under the forebay, located in Centre County. This barn would qualify under Architecture 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 (decorative ornament).

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 intact stable level. It is significant because of its design (the multi-level system was worked out to perfection), workmanship (the masonry and the timber framing) 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 significant 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.

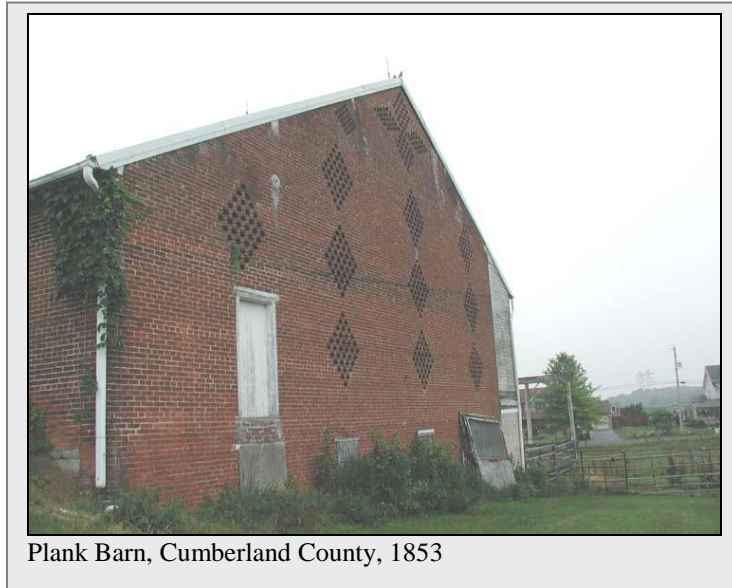


Bertolet Barn, Oley Valley, 1787 and 1839.



Bertolet Barn, Oley Valley, Berks County, floor plan of upper level. Drawing courtesy of the University of Delaware Center for Historic Architecture and Design.

Example 3: the Plank Barn in Cumberland County. This brick-end barn was built in 1853. It is significant for its design, workmanship, and artistic merit. Its significant design features clearly include attention to simple proportions. Its workmanship is important in the significant masonry technique needed to create the openwork patterns in the gable ends. Its artistic merit is represented in the diamond motifs. 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. Smokehouse, Tulpehocken Manor, Lebanon County, late 18th century. Most examples of architectural significance will likely be larger buildings such as barns, but this smokehouse (in Lebanon County) is an example of a smaller building which might qualify because of its masonry (which qualifies both under workmanship and design, because its decorative corner quoins are clearly 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 all the characteristics of its type.

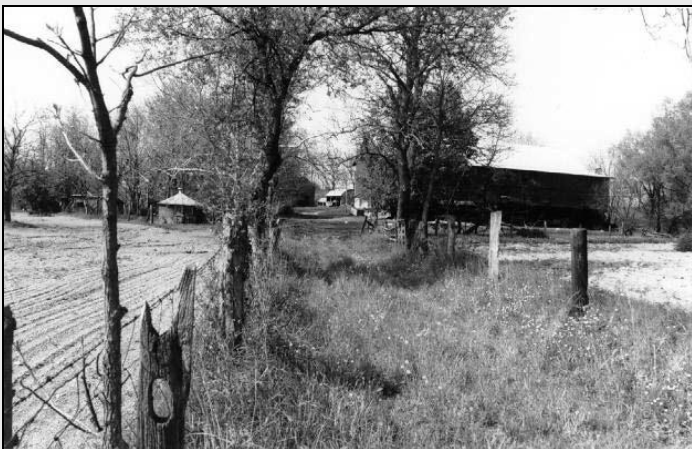


Example 5: Chicken house at Landis Valley Museum, Lancaster County, early twentieth century. Although in poor condition, this chicken house, located in what is now the Landis Valley Farm Museum, embodies the character-defining features of “modern” housing recommended by the extension services and growers associations for optimum management of large flocks. The massing, proportion, and fenestration, as well as the interior arrangement maximize efficient work flow and healthy stock management.



Chicken house at Landis Valley Museum, Lancaster County, early 20th century.

Example 6: Joel Dreibelbis Farm in Berks County. Properties can be significant under Criterion C for reasons other than their architecture. The farm plan with the siting of the buildings in relation to each other and to the surrounding fields make up a carefully planned complex. The spatial organization of the buildings and the land use patterns, which include a wet meadow, reflect traditional German labor and conservation ethics.



Joel Dreibelbis Farm, Berks County, farm lane, fields, outbuildings. Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Bureau file photo.

Criterion D, Archaeology

The examples below are not meant to be an exhaustive list of ways in which a farm or farmstead site could be eligible under Criterion D in Agriculture; instead, they are meant to provide a limited overview of current research into the archaeology of farms or farmsteads and of data that these excavations have yielded. Other datasets could yield significant information about agriculture. In addition, many of these research topics pertain equally well to both demolished and extant farms or farmsteads. In addition, keep in mind that archaeology can be used to support evaluation under any Criterion or area of significance.

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 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 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 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” (McGwire and Walker 1999: 160), as a description of a fixed position in society, and as a 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 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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ⁱ NR Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 17.

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

ⁱⁱⁱ In addition see the discussion of the regional architecture of farm buildings in the MPDFs *Farms in Berks County* (1992) and *Historic Farming Resources of Lancaster County* (1994).