



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

PA State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO)

2019 Updates to PA's Agricultural History Project:

Additional Guidance for Using Pennsylvania's Agricultural Context

UPDATED November 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Using this Guidance	3
Required Attachments, including Worksheets	4
Model Historic Resource Survey Forms	4
Determining Farm Production Levels after 1927	6
Oral History Interview Questions	6
Interpreting Historic Aerial Photographs	6
Comparative Property Types	7

[Appendix A: Agricultural Assessment Worksheets](#)

[Appendix B: Oral History Interviews](#)

[Appendix C: Interpreting Historic Aerial Photographs](#)

Introduction

2019 Updates to PA's Agricultural History Project: Additional Guidance for Using Pennsylvania's Agricultural Context is intended to assist researchers, agencies, and the public use the Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania historic context.

The [Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project](#) was begun in 2001 and completed in 2013. The project included the creation of a statewide agricultural context for the National Register evaluation of agricultural properties, entitled "[Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, 1700-1960, Multiple Property Documentation Form \(MPDF\)](#)". Sixteen agricultural regions were identified based on factors such as product mix, labor and mechanization, tenancy, cultural and ethnicity. Separate contexts, property types, and registration requirements were developed for each of the agricultural regions.

Since it has been officially in place, the statewide agricultural context has allowed for more consistent and expeditious National Register eligibility evaluations of over 1,900 agricultural properties. In 2017, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and Dr. Sally McMurry of Pennsylvania State University, with funding from the Federal Highway Administration, started a joint effort to develop more tools and guidance for using the state agricultural context. The result of this cooperative effort is this *Guidance for Using Pennsylvania's Agricultural Context* and related documents.

This update includes several components:

- Required attachments, including Agricultural assessment worksheets,
- Model historic resource survey forms for farms,
- Guidance for determining farm production levels after 1927 using oral interviews, aerial photographs, and comparative property types.

Using this Guidance

This document contains guidance and tools to assist in the research and evaluation of Pennsylvania's historic agricultural properties for the National Register of Historic Places. The following tools have been incorporated in the *Guidance* to help users:

- The Table of Contents is linked to the many sections in the *Guidelines* for easier navigation; simply put your mouse over the section in the Table of Contents chart, hold down the control button, and click with the mouse.
- For online viewers, links throughout the report will deliver you to the appropriate website.

Required Attachments, including Worksheets

As part of efforts to improve documentation of farms, SHPO will be requiring the following attachments for farms and/or farmsteads documented on a [Historic Resource Survey Form \(HRSF\)](#):

- [Agricultural Assessment worksheets](#).
- Site Plan: current aerial photograph with buildings labeled (historic function and date of construction and/or additions), landscape features noted, and a caption beneath the image. Buildings and features Less than 50 years old should be visually identified with hatching or different colorization.
- Photo location map (can be part of the aerial site plan).
- Historic aerials containing both a zoomed in and zoomed out picture, with changes to the built environment and landscape features (i.e. demolitions, additions, moved buildings) labeled and dated and with a caption beneath the image. Guidance for interpreting aerial photographs is included in [Appendix C](#) of this *Guidance*.
- Prior to 1927, agricultural census data presented in chart form, ideally both graphically (graphs) and numerically (table). Include a pie chart, bar chart, or other type of graph to show farm and township production averages in a scale that is readable. The same information can be presented in a table.

If the farmstead complex has significant concentration of buildings dating from 1960-1980, include the following relevant primary production data:

- Period aerials (1960-1980)
- Oral Interviews with current or former owners, if available. Guidance for conducting oral interviews is included in [Appendix B](#) of this *Guidance*.
- If period aerials and oral interviews do not yield sufficient information on production levels, it may be necessary to supplement with a comparison of similar property types in the surrounding area.

The worksheet and attachments should be referenced in the National Register eligibility assessment included in the [Historic Resource Survey Form \(HRSF\)](#).

Model Historic Resource Survey Forms

Model historic resource survey forms (HRSF) have been provided as models for documenting agricultural properties on the HRSF form. The following two forms are good examples of how an HRSF should be prepared, specifically the site plan, historic aerial photographs, and presenting agricultural census data.

Rudy Farm

The Rudy Farm in York County is farmstead of nine buildings ranging in age from c 1789 to c 2000 and is a good example of a National Register eligible farm in the York-Adams Historic Agricultural Region.

[The Rudy Farm HRSF \(Key # 206387\) can be viewed online through CRGIS.](#)

Valley Run Farm

The Valley Run Farm in York County is an agricultural property with eleven buildings, which range in age between 1830 and 2011. While the farm is not eligible for listing in the National Register, the HRSF is a good example of the type of documentation and analysis required. This example includes an excellent interpretation of the building phases of the house.

[The Valley Run Farm HRSF \(Key # 207354\) can be viewed online through CRGIS.](#)

Determining Farm Production Levels after 1927

For those years U.S. Agricultural Census data is available (1850, 1880, 1927), the statewide agricultural context uses federal census data to determine which farms possess agricultural significance. This involves a comparison of an individual farm's production to the average production level of farms in the township at the time. Unfortunately, after 1927, census data on agricultural production is not available at the farm level. Thus, there is a need for additional guidance to address how to determine production levels for those agricultural properties constructed after 1927.

To assist those using the [Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, 1700-1960, Multiple Property Documentation Form \(MPDF\)](#), new tools have been developed to help determine production levels for those agricultural properties constructed after 1927. Oral interviews and a careful comparison of historic and current aerial mapping can help to determine production levels for this period. If necessary, they can be supplemented by a comparison of similar property types in the surrounding area.

Note: While it can be helpful to understanding the development of a farm over time, use of one or more of these tools is only necessary if the farmstead complex has a significant concentration of buildings dating from 1927.

Oral History Interview Questions

An oral history interview with the owner or operator of the farm being studied is one way to gather additional information about farm production after 1927. Dr. McMurry has created a list of essential questions to ask the owner or operator of the farm. The questions focus on agricultural production and changes to the farm complex and landscape in recent memory.

This guidance for conducting oral history interviews is included in [Appendix B](#). It includes information on the following:

- Conducting Oral Interviews for Agricultural Properties
- Essential Questions to Ask (required)
- Additional Questions to Ask (optional)

Interpreting Historic Aerial Photographs

A detailed tutorial on how to interpret farm production using historic aerials from the 1930s to the 1970s can also be useful when using this tool. Using historic aerial photographs to determine product mix may prove to be useful in the preparation of National Register nominations, especially when making inferences about agricultural production after c. 1960 or when explaining changes to farm production over time. Interpreting product mix from historic aerial photographs is not required for the purposes of project review under Section 106 or the State History Code.

Aerial mapping was flown statewide for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration (now the Farm Service Agency) and is available on the [PennPilot website](#) at www.pennpilot.psu.edu. More recent aerial mapping is also available through [Pennsylvania Spatial Data](#)

[Access \(PASDA\)](#) at www.pasda.psu.edu; simply search through the “Imagery” data shortcut or through the keyword search.

The tutorial for interpreting historic aerial photographs is included in [Appendix C](#).

Comparative Property Types

When agricultural census data and/or the former farm owner or producer is not available to answer questions about production, comparative property types is another tool that can be used. In the period after 1927, farms with buildings larger in number and size tend to reflect high levels of production. As part of the narrative statement of significance in the HRSF, compare how the 50-year-old buildings that make up the farmstead compare in size and scale to neighboring farmsteads. A maximum of a one-mile radius should be used for comparative property types.

Appendix A: Agricultural Assessment Worksheets

The [Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, 1700-1960, Multiple Property Documentation Form \(MPDF\)](#) outlines the qualities and characteristics agricultural properties need to have to be evaluated for and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

To make it easier for researchers to understand and use the MPDF and consider all components of the registration requirements, [worksheets have been developed for 16 regions](#) and the 1960-1980 period. The worksheets are based on the information presented in the MPDF and the associated MPDF update "Narrative and Registration Requirements for Agricultural Properties Constructed between 1960 and 1980".

The worksheets must be provided with each Historic Resource Survey Form (HRSF) submitted for farms. They are a checklist tool and do not replace a thorough examination and application of the relevant narrative for each region.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, ADAMS COUNTY FRUIT BELT*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1875-1905 Origins of the Adams County Fruit Belt	1905- about 1940 Consolidation and Leadership	1940-1960 Specialization and Vertical Integration
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher's Guide.)	Crops: wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay (pp. 16) Fruit increasing late in the period Livestock: primarily cattle, swine Butter	Crops: fruit, mainly apples; corn, oats, hay, some wheat, cannery crops (pp. 24-28) Livestock: hogs, beef cattle, some poultry (pp. 27-28)	Crops: fruit, mainly apples but also peaches and cherries Less corn, hay, and livestock than before
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor. Gender mixed (pp. 20)	Family and local wage labor (pp. 28) Modest mechanization	Migrant workers (pp. 47-48)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Mixed tenancy rates, no single pattern	Low tenancy rates	Musselman company owned farms and tenanted them with managers.
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Varied, some PA German	Varied, some PA German	Migrant workers from varied backgrounds including the Caribbean and US South (African Americans)
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn OR outbuildings related to livestock raising and crop production AND <input type="checkbox"/> definite architectural evidence of fruit culture" (barn modifications for packing, fruit storage, or container storage; house cellar for fruit storage; separate packing house; worker housing in upper story of barn or tenant house (pp. 20-24) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Orchard acreage <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant pasture, cropland, or woodland Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region AND <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of focused apple and other orchard fruit growing (at least one packing barn, migrant quarters, roadside stand, cold storage, (pp. 34-38) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> "Landscape evidence extant for apple culture" (orchard or remnants, and associated buildings), (pp. 38-42) Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region AND <input type="checkbox"/> "Architectural evidence of focused apple and other orchard fruit growing" (at least one of packing barn, migrant quarters, roadside stand, cold storage), pages 49-66 (These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Orchard acreage. (These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.) <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Crop/Livestock Farming plus orchard, to orchards with less important but still present diverse context, to mainly orchards. <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> "Architectural evidence of the major shifts over time." Examples: (NOT specific requirements): 19th century house, late 19th-early 20th century barn renovated for fruit farming, packing house, migrant quarters. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings plus <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Orchards, ponds, remnant cropland, pasture, or woodland.		

*Note: This form is to only be used for determinations of eligibility (ER or NR) for farms and farmsteads in conjunction with the relevant regions and time periods identified in the Historic Agricultural Resource of Pennsylvania MPDF. The form should accompany the Historic Resource Survey Form and relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN REGION*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1830-1850 Diversified Farming and Small-Scale Industry	1850-1920 Diversified Farming and Large-Scale Industry	1920-1960 Dairy and Poultry Production for Local and Regional Markets
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Diverse small scale grains, hay, butter, forest products, potatoes Few livestock: cattle, swine (pp. 9-11)	Small Scale corn, oats, w heat, potatoes, hay Livestock: beef cattle, swine Coal Lumber (pp.15-18)	(Note: Production levels can vary significantly within region) Modest crops, mainly corn, hay, silage corn, oats, w heat, potatoes, truck crops Fluid milk Livestock: cattle, hogs (pp. 34-39)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor, mostly w omen and children. Men employed off the farmpart of the year. Low mechanization (pp. 11-12)	Family labor, mostly w omen and children. Men employed off the farmat least part-time. Low mechanization (pp.19-20)	Family and hired labor. Family labor, mostly w omen and children. Men employed off the farmat least part-time. Higher mechanization (pp. 40-41)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy rates.	Low tenancy rates generally, but a few pockets of tenancy in iron areas	Low tenancy rates.
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Various, no pronounced expressions	Various, new immigrant groups arrive, but still no pronounced expressions	Various, no pronounced expressions
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 12-14) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Outbuilding dating fromthe period. Examples: smokehouse, springhouse, pigsty (pp. 15) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract fromintegrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Significant acreage w ith at least traces of field patterns, fencing, boundaries, pathw ays, streams or woods Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.12-14, 22-26) AND <input type="checkbox"/> A barn typical of the period (pp.26-29) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o outbuildings typical of the specific area and dating to this or earlier period (pp. 30-32) (Examples: smokehouse, spring house, summer kitchen, privy, pigsty, root cellar, coal shanty, corncrib) (Note – at least one building must date to this period) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract fromintegrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Acreage of the original farmtract <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o relict landscape elements such as traces of field patterns, mine shafts, fencing, boundaries, streams, or w oods. (pp. 32-34) Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 41) AND <input type="checkbox"/> A barn typical of the period OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding or structure. (Example: corncrib, chicken house, root cellar, summer kitchen (pp. 44-47)) <input type="checkbox"/> For farmsteads associated historically with dairying in urban milksheds, dairy barns, alterations, and milk houses should be present (pp. 41-43, 46) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract fromintegrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm</i> Above AND: <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “...landscape features such as treelines and fields.” (pp. 50-54) Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements/Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Diversified very small scale to dairy/poultry/truck farming, still on a modest scale. Note: in general, changes are less dramatic than in other regions. (See examples on page 62) <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of change over time. See examples on page 62. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract ffromintegrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “Could have... 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.” (pp. 62-63)		

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, CENTRAL VALLEYS *

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS:_____ DATE:_____

Period	1830 to about 1880 A High-Powered Cash-Grain and Livestock Economy	c. 1880-1920 A High Powered Feed Grain and Livestock Economy	1920-1960 Continued Reorientation of the Livestock Economy
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Field crops (wheat, rye, corn, oats, hay) Livestock (cattle, hogs) Self-provisioning (Vegetables, meats, root crops) (pp.10-14)	Field crops (corn, wheat, oats, hay) Livestock (cattle, hogs) Self-provisioning (Vegetables, meats, root crops) (pp.39)	Field crops (feed corn, silage corn, hay, small grains) Truck crops (less important) Livestock: cattle (beef and dairy), hogs Poultry Fluid Milk (pp. 46-49)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and hired labor. Summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are generally women’s work spaces. However, women work in the field also. High mechanization (pp. 14-17)	Family and hired labor. Gender mixed, but summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are generally women’s work spaces. High mechanization (pp.39-40)	Family and Hired Labor. Gender distribution changes with mechanization and off-farm employment. High mechanization (pp.49-51)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	High tenancy rate.	High tenancy rate	High tenancy rate)
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable.	Heavily PA German. See Central Valleys Context document pages 10, 15-17, 21, 29, 32-3, 77-81. Three-, four- and five-bay squarish dwellings with productive spaces such as basement kitchens; smokehouse, pigsty, summer kitchen, root cellar. Tenant house (pp. 20-21, note 29 page 115)	Heavily PA German. See Central Valleys Context document pages 10, 15-17, 21, 29, 32-3, 77-81. Three-, four- and five-bay squarish dwellings with productive spaces such as basement kitchens; smokehouse, pigsty, summer kitchen, root cellar. Tenant house (pp. 20-21, note 29 page 115)	Heavily PA German, but national forms becoming more important.
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods:	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 17-21) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA Barn (pp. 21-26) AND <input type="checkbox"/> “At least two outbuildings relating to the cash-grain and livestock economy and illustrating shared family labor, mechanization, and/or tenancy.” Examples: spring house, summer kitchen, smoke house, machine shed, root cellar, corncrib, hog house, ice house, combination structure, tenant house. (pp. 26-34) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above plus <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “At least remnants of landscape features characteristic of the period such as paths, roadways, treelines, small fields, woodlots” (pp. 37) Cropland and woodlot predominate in Central Valleys. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 40) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA Barn, OR Extended forebay or Basement Barn, OR Three-Gable Barn; (pp.40-42) AND <input type="checkbox"/> “At least two outbuildings relating to the feed-grain and livestock economy and illustrating shared family labor, mechanization, and/or tenancy” from this or earlier period (pp. 40) Examples: spring house, summer kitchen, smoke house, machine shed, addition to barn that could have accommodated machinery, root cellar, corncrib, hog house, ice house, combination structure, tenant house. (pp. 26-34, 42-3) (Note – at least one building must date to this period) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above plus <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “Small fields, woodlots, paths, roadways, treelines, and the like” (pp. 44-45). Cropland and woodlot predominate in Central Valleys Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 52); AND <input type="checkbox"/> “A barn that either dates to the period OR older barn that contains alterations typical of the period” (pp. 52-57) AND <input type="checkbox"/> “At least two outbuildings or structures that illustrating the shifts in production mix and methods (as described . . . and including shifts in the gender distribution of work. . .)” Examples: milk house, machine shed, addition to barn that could have accommodated machinery, silo, poultry housing, corncrib (pp. 57-70) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above plus <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “Landscape features characteristic of the period.” Examples: farmpond, contour strips, consolidated crop fields. Cropland predominates in Central Valleys. (pp. 70) Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Grain crops and livestock and self-provisioning, 1830-1920, to dairy/poultry, 1920-60. High mechanization throughout. PA German throughout. <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> “Illustrate the changes in production, farming methods, and labor systems (including gender patterns and farm tenancy)”. For examples see narrative page 83-84. See individual time periods for details on which resources show grain/livestock, self-provisioning, and dairy/poultry. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “Might have . . . a fenceline along an original boundary; one or two fields of about ten acres that retains a square shape; a woodlot; and contour fields.” (pp. 84)		

*Note: This form is to only be used for determinations of eligibility (ER or NR) for farms and farmsteads in conjunction with the relevant regions and time periods identified in the Historic Agricultural Resource of Pennsylvania MPDF. The form should accompany the Historic Resource Survey Form and relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, GREAT VALLEY *
NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	Mid-18th to early 19th Century Diversified Small-Scale Farming and Wheat for Export	c. 1830-c.1900 Diversified Grain and Livestock Farming	c. 1900-1940 Diversified Crops, Livestock, and Poultry	c. 1940-1960 Specialization, Petroleum-Based Production, and Off-Farm Labor
Product Mix <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: grains, (w heat, rye, corn, oats) Livestock: small numbers (pp. 12-13)	Crops: w heat, feed corn, hay, diverse other (pp. 26-29) Livestock: cattle, sw ine Butter Diverse other for self -provisioning and local market (pp. 32-34)	Crops: w heat, corn, oats, rye, hay Livestock: cattle (dairy and beef), sw ine Fluid Milk Poultry Products Fruit Self-Provisioning and Local Market (pp. 64-75)	Crops: corn, w heat, silage corn, hay Livestock: cattle (dairy), swine (pp. 118- 22)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor, bound labor (pp. 14-15)	Family labor hired labor (pp. 35) Gender mixed, but summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are generally women's work spaces. However, women also work in the field. High mechanization (pp. 35-36)	Family labor, hired labor. Tractor slowly replaces horse power, increasing expenditure on machinery	Family labor, hired labor, off-farm labor producing household income. Tractor era in full swing. Machinery costs high. (pp. 122-126)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Significant tenancy but not quantified	High tenancy	High tenancy	Tenancy diminishing
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Mixed	Heavily Pa German. (pp. 33-37, 44-45, 56) Three-, four- and five-bay squarish dwellings with productive spaces such as basement kitchens; smokehouse, pigsty, summer kitchen, root cellar. Tenant house (See Central Valleys narrative page 115, note page 29 for documentation tips)	Heavily PA German Three-, four- and five-bay squarish dwellings with productive spaces such as basement kitchens; smokehouse, pigsty, summer kitchen, root cellar. Tenant house (See Central Valleys narrative page 115, note 29 for documentation tips)	PA German, but diminishing
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 15-18) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of diverse production dating to the period (pp.19-23). This would include barns. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant crop fields or woodlot Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 38-45) AND <input type="checkbox"/> A barn typical of the period (pp. 47-52) OR older barn AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one smaller outbuilding typical of the period: Examples: summer kitchen, springhouse, smokehouse, bake house, pigsty, machine shed, machinery bay in barn, root cellar (pp. 48, 53-61) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Crop land at least some historic field size or boundary (pp. 62-63). Cropland predominates in the Great Valley. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 79-81) AND <input type="checkbox"/> An older barn showing twentieth century adaptations; (pp. 81-85) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one summer kitchen, smoke house OR butcher house; from this or earlier period (pp. 86-87) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of poultry raising, hog raising, or dairying; (pp. 81-88) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding from this or earlier period reflecting architectural accommodation for farm machinery. (Examples: machine shed, machinery bay in a barn) (pp.101-103) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland (pp. 115). Cropland predominates in the Great Valley. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house, (pp. 126-129) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn dating from the period OR a barn with adaptations dating from the period; (pp. 129-133) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence for dairying and/or poultry raising; (pp. 134-138) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding from this or earlier period reflecting architectural accommodation for farm machinery. (pp. 137, 139) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Pond and contour strips enhance significance. (pp.139-141) Cropland predominates in the Great Valley. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Diverse small scale farming with wheat exports (before 1830), to diversified crop/livestock farming (1830-1900), to specialization in dairy/poultry in last two periods. Share tenancy develops in first three periods then declines in the last. <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> “Architectural evidence of the major shifts over time.” See individual time periods to determine what resources illustrate the key elements of each period. Normally a mix showing change over time in this region will have resources related to tenancy and Pa German ethnic patterns, plus resources related to other production patterns from the different periods under consideration. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant land features such as woodlot, pond, or treelines (pp. 148)			

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, LAKE ERIE FRUIT REGION*

NAME OF PROPERTY _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

Period	1850-1925 Diversified Livestock, Field Crops, Fruits, and Vegetables	1925-1960 Diversified Fruit Culture
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: corn, hay, oats, fruit (grapes, tree fruit, small fruit), vegetables Livestock: cattle, sw ine, poultry (pp. 10-15)	Crops: Fruit (mainly grapes); apples, peaches, and cherries; truck crops Few er field crops and livestock than before (pp. 25-30)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and seasonal w orkers. The latter from the region and mainly w omen, resident during the season (pp. 15-17) Low mechanization	Family and seasonal w orkers. The latter from the region and also an increasing proportion of migrant w orkers from outside the region Greater mechanization but still a lot of hand labor (pp. 31-35)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850,1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Average tenancy	Average tenancy
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	N/A	N/A
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn OR outbuildings related to livestock and crop production in the broader northw estern PA region AND <input type="checkbox"/> Definite architectural evidence of fruit culture: barn modifications for packing, fruit storage, or container storage; house cellar intended for fruit storage; separate packing house; w orker housing (pp. 19-22) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Orchard and vineyard acreage <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant pasture, cropland, or w oodlot Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of diversified fruit/vegetable growing. (Example: packing barn, migrant quarters, roadside stand, cold storage (pp. 35-38)) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape evidence extant for more than one fruit or vegetable culture (pp. 38-39) Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: from crop/livestock farming plus fruit culture, to diversified fruit culture highlighting grapes plus some truck farming <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear architectural evidence showing the major changes over time. Examples: packing house from first period, converted to migrant quarters in second; livestock barn w ith conversions for fruit Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural features plus a mix of orchard, vineyard, and pasture or cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, LANCASTER PLAIN*

NAME OF PROPERTY _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

Period	c. 1730- c. 1780 Diverse Production for Diverse Uses	c. 1780-1865 Diversified Production, Intensification, and Livestock Raising	c. 1865-1920 Crops, Livestock, and Tobacco	c. 1920-1960 Livestock, Tobacco, Truck Farming, and Poultry
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: w heat, corn, hay; other grains, diverse small production of vegetables, fruits for self-provisioning and local exchange Livestock: few (pp. 12-16)	Integrated crop and livestock farming: w heat, corn, oats, hay, other crops; , diverse small production of vegetables, fruits for self-provisioning and local exchange Livestock: cattle, sw ine Butter (pp. 21-29)	Further diversified integrated crop and livestock regime (crops and livestock as before, beef more important than dairy) w ith tobacco now taking a prominent role; , diverse small production of vegetables, fruits for self-provisioning and local exchange (pp. 46-57)	Less diversified than before crops: corn, hay, w heat, tobacco, truck crops Livestock: swine, dairy and beef cattle, poultry (pp. 92-105)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor. Gender mixed. Low mechanization	Family and w age labor gender mixed, but summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are <i>generally</i> w omen’s work spaces. How ever, w omen w ork in the field also. High mechanization	Family labor, w age labor. Gender mixed. High mechanization	Family labor, w age labor; more off-farm employment; some migrant w orkers High mechanization
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	High tenancy rates, various forms (pp. 16-17)	Tenancy common but not quantifiable until 1880 (pp. 29-30)	High tenancy, often kinship based (pp. 57-62)	Tenancy still present but declining
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Diverse, w ith emerging PA German presence	Stronger PA German presence	Strong PA German presence	Some Plain Sect presence but overall ethnic forces on the decline (pp. 105-108)
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 17-19) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Early barn OR outbuilding (pp. 17-20) (Note: Kitchen ell or basement cellar = outbuilding)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant cropland and w oodlot Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 30-33) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA Barn (33-38) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o outbuildings reflecting production and mechanization (Examples: spring house, smoke house, corn crib, machine shed, or carriage house (pp. 33, 38-42)).</p> <p>Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland, pasture land Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 62-64) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA Barn from the period or w ith period alterations (pp. 64-70) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence for tobacco, either tobacco barn OR modifications to another building (pp. 70-76) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting production and/or mechanization from this or earlier period (Example: machine sheds, addition to barns that could have accommodated machinery, hog houses, smoke houses, spring houses, poultry houses, and corn cribs strengthen the case for significance.) (pp. 76-87) (These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i> Above buildings AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 108) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA Barn OR stable barn OR tobacco barn depending on property history (pp. 108-113) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o outbuilding reflecting production and/or mechanization: One outbuilding must reflect the properties production history (Example: If poultry w as emphasized, there should be a poultry house). Other outbuilding can reflect mechanization from this or earlier period (Example: machine shed, additions to barn that could have accommodated machinery, garage, and corn crib) (pp. 113-129) (These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i> Above buildings AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.</p>
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>Key Changes : Diversified crop and livestock farming, w heat and corn to Civil War, tobacco added after Civil War and truck farming and poultry added c. 1920-60</p> <p><i>Farmstead:</i> No exact combination of resources can be named, but each period’s key products should be represented, i. e. crops in colonial period, crops/livestock 1780- 1865, integrated crop/livestock plus tobacco 1865-1920, crops/dairy or poultry plus tobacco or truck farming 1920-1960.</p> <p>Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p>			

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, LEHIGH COUNTY POTATOES*

NAME OF PROPERTY _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

Period	1850-1910 Potatoes as One Component of a Diversified Farming System	1910-1960 Potatoes as a Primary Cash Crop with Diversified Complements
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: corn, oats, w heat, hay, with rye and potatoes more than average Livestock: cattle, sw ine, poultry; average numbers Diverse orchard and garden production for self-provisioning and market (pp.9-14)	Crops: potatoes, field crops Livestock: swine, poultry, cattle Diversified self-provisioning and local market production (pp. 30-38)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor primarily, w ith loose age and gender labor division. Gender mixed, but summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are <i>generally</i> women’s work spaces. However, women w ork in the field also. High mechanization (pp. 15- 17)	Family and local labor, w ith loose age and gender labor division. Gender mixed, w ith tasks shifting as processes mechanize and self-provisioning declines in the later years. High mechanization (pp. 38-40)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Average tenancy (pp. 15- 17)	Average tenancy (pp. 38-40)
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Strong PA German presence	Strong PA German presence
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.18 -19) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA barn (pp. 21-23) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o of: corn crib, root cellar, smoke house, pigsty, butcher house, spring house, summer kitchen. (pp. 23-29) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland w ith some evidence of historic field and property boundaries Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 41-42) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of potato growing and storage as demonstrated by at least one of the follow ing: PA barn altered as discussed on pp.43-52; potato cellar; evidence for home cellar potato storage AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least three other outbuildings related to the period farming: butcher house, summer kitchen, granary, milk house, poultry house, combination building, or others named in narrative (pp. 52-74) (Root cellar, summer kitchen, butcher house, and smoke houses may date to earlier period pp. 57-59) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract f rom integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland AND <input type="checkbox"/> Pond OR evidence of contour plow ing or strip cropping Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Diversified farming w ith potatoes as one component, to potatoes as primary cash crop w ithin diverse context. <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence (self-provisioning) buildings (root cellar, smoke house, summer kitchen, butcher house, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of potato storage (PA barn altered as discussed on pp.43-46; potato cellar; evidence for home cellar potato storage) <input type="checkbox"/> PA barn Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Croplands <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, NORTH AND WEST BRANCH*

NAME OF PROPERTY _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

Period	c. 1840-1860 Diversified Production on Highly Mechanized farms	1860-1940 Diversified Production for Local Markets	1940-1960 Fossil Fuel Powered Diversified Production
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: w heat, corn, hay, oats Livestock: milk and beef cattle, sheep, sw ine Production for multiple uses including on-farm, local trade, cash markets (pp. 12-14)	Crops: corn, w heat, buckw heat, oats, potatoes, hay Livestock: swine, poultry Market produce and fruits Limited dairying (pp. 24-28)	Crops: corn, oats, w heat, hay; some cannery crops Livestock: poultry and eggs; sw ine
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and neighbor labor. Cooperative labor; w omen in poultry, dairy High mechanization (pp. 14-15)	Family and neighbors. Cooperative labor; w omen in poultry, dairy High mechanization (pp. 28-31)	Family and neighbors. Men take over poultry. Wage labor more important; some migrants High mechanization (pp. 56-57)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	No notable tenure patterns	Tenancy rates high in pockets but overall not significantly above average	No notable tenure patterns
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Mixed and locally focused	Some PA German pockets, ex. Mahontongo Valley and Snyder County. Pockets of Eastern Europeans in Columbia County. Quakers near Cataw issa. Not all groups have associated landscape influence.	Ethnic influences on the decline
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3, 4, or 5 bay house (pp.15-18) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA barn (pp. 18-20) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o outbuildings related to tow nship production profile, mechanization, and culture (pp. 20-21) (Mechanization is reflected in barns accommodation for draft horses and machinery bays pp. 20) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Surviving tree lines <input type="checkbox"/> Wood lots <input type="checkbox"/> Roads and paths <input type="checkbox"/> Fields Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> 3, 4, or 5 bay house OR older 3, 4, or 5 bay house (pp. 31-35) AND <input type="checkbox"/> PA barn OR three-gable barn (pp. 32-34) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of high mechanization and diversified production. Outbuildings should represent at least tw o enterprises such as poultry raising, hog raising, small dairying, or crop farming. (pp. 35-50) (Smoke house and spring house may date from this or earlier period pp. 37) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Existing Registration requirements do not explicitly mention fields and w oodlots but they are assumed <input type="checkbox"/> Other features such as windbreaks, tree lines, ornamental plantings are desirable. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above .	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region or older house (pp. 58) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Older barn w ith dairy and/or poultry alterations OR Large barn (probably three-gable) show ing centralization and diversification (pp. 58-59) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least tw o outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of poultry raising and mechanization. (Examples: corn crib, machine shed, garage, large poultry house, brooder house) (pp. 60-68) (Machine sheds may date from this period or an earlier period pp. 66) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> (Implicitly) fields and w oodlots <input type="checkbox"/> At least one surviving landscape feature from the period such as ornamental planting, pond, etc. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Diversified production w ith high mechanization throughout, an increasing role for local markets, then for poultry products <i>Farmstead:</i> See page 79. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Buildings AND <input type="checkbox"/> Acreage and intact landscape features f rom the period such as contour strips, tree lines, w oodlots, crop fields, etc. (see pp. 80) <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains		

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, NORTHERN TIER*

NAME OF PROPERTY _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____

Period	c 1830-1860 Diversified woodland, grassland, and livestock	1860-1900 Diversified Home Dairying	1900-1960 Fluid Milk and Poultry
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: Mix of small grains, with grassland (hay and pasture) dominating. Livestock: cattle, sheep, few swine Farm made butter Woodland products (maple sugar, lumber) (pp.10-12)	Crops: Diversified mix of small grains, but grassland (hay and pasture) dominates. Livestock: mainly dairy cow s; small numbers of other livestock Farm made butter. (pp. 15-20)	Crops: hay, silage corn, corn Livestock: dairy cattle, poultry Fluid milk, eggs, chickens for meat (pp. 42-45)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor. Women make butter. Many gender mixed tasks. Low mechanization (pp. 12-13)	Family labor. Women make butter. Many gender mixed tasks. Low mechanization (pp. 20-22)	Family labor. Dairy work done more by men but women still involved. Poultry work done by men and women. Average mechanization (pp. 45-46)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Yankee/Yorker.	Yankee/Yorker.	National forms replace regional cultures
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Log or frame house (pp. 13-14) AND <input type="checkbox"/> English barn (pp. 25) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Granary OR ice house (pp. 14) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Significant acreage with remnant landscape features such as fields, tree lines, boundaries, and woodlots Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 22-25) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Basement Barn OR Gable-Entry Bank Barn OR English barn modified (pp. 25-31) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings related to township production profile, mechanization level, and cultural patterns. (Example: detached dairy kitchen, small poultry house, ice house, wood shed, freestanding granary, carriage shed, shop) (pp. 31-37) (Ice house and granary may date to earlier period) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Two or more of: Significant acreage, tree lines, small fields, pasture lot, stone fence remnant, woodlot Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 46) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Basement Barn with dairy alterations (pp.46-49) OR Stable Barn (pp. 46-52) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings relating to its township production, mechanization, and culture. This usually a combination of silo, milk house, and poultry house. (pp. 52-67) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Farmstead landscape features such as yard or ornamental plantings (pp. 67-71) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> At least two of: Significant acreage, wire fence, woodlot, dirt road, contour strips, consolidated fields, electric utility poles, pond. (Note: pond was originally included in farmstead requirements, but this was an error.) Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key changes: From diversification to a focus on dairy and poultry with fewer crops and products overall; within dairying, a shift from dairy products made on farm by women to fluid milk business controlled by men; mechanization (comparatively late) <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Specifics depends on time period. See page 81. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Appropriate buildings AND <input type="checkbox"/> Significant acreage that shows patterns of land use such as pasture and hay production; boundaries, tree lines, fences, fields		

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, NORTHWESTERN PA*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1830-1865 A Woodland, Grassland, and Diversified Livestock Economy	c. 1865-1900 A Grassland, Woodland, and Cattle-based Livestock Economy	c. 1900-1940 Fluid Milk Dairying with Diverse Sidelines	1940-1960 Petroleum Era Specialized Farming
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: small quantities of grains; hay Livestock: Cattle, sheep Woodland products (maple sugar, cordwood, lumber, potash) Farm-made Cheese Self-Provisioning (pp. 14-19)	Crops: Hay predominates. Grain crops minor. Livestock: Cattle (beef, breeding) Butter and Cheese Woodland products: (cordwood, maple sugar, lumber, animal skins) Self-Provisioning (pp. 48-59)	Crops: hay (state leader), silage corn, truck crops Livestock: cattle (dairy) Fluid Milk (second most specialized region in PA) Self-Provisioning (pp. 91-95)	Crops: hay, silage corn, feed corn, soybeans Livestock: dairy cattle, poultry Fluid Milk (highly specialized) Poultry Products Self-Provisioning (pp. 142-143)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor. Women do farm work while men drive out cattle or raft goods to market. Women make cheese. Low mechanization. (pp.19-20)	Family labor. Men more involved in dairying as cheese factories centralize production. Women make butter. Low mechanization. (pp. 59-60)	Family and wage labor. Electrification above average, farm machinery below average. (pp. 95-97)	Family and wage labor. Farm machinery at or below average. (pp. 143-144)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Yankee/Yorker, other Euro Americans	Yankee/Yorker, other Euro Americans	National forms replace regional expressions	National forms
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 20-27) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English barn OR New England barn (pp. 27-34) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings that reflect production patterns (Examples: spring house, dairy kitchen, cheese house, corn crib, granary, sugar house. Kitchen ell on farmhouse is equivalent to a dairy kitchen.) (pp. 34-47)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings</p> <p>Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i></p> <p>Above AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pasture</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cropland</p> <p>Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 60-62) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Extended English Barn OR Basement Barn OR Three-Gable Barn OR Posted-Forebay Barn (pp. 62-76) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting production and accommodation of machinery (Examples: spring house, ice house/dairy kitchen, granary, corn crib, machine shed, carriage house) (pp. 76-84) (Spring house, ice house/dairy kitchen or kitchen ell of farmhouse can date from this or earlier period)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings</p> <p>Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i></p> <p>Above AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cropland or hay land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pasture.</p> <p>Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 97-100) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Basement Barn OR Foundation Barn OR Stable Barn (pp. 100-108) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Examples: milk houses, silo) (pp. 108-120) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of diverse sidelines from this or earlier period (Examples: granary, machine shed, additions to barn that could have accommodated machinery, corn crib, garage, poultry house, spring house, summer kitchen, privy) (pp. 108-130)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings</p> <p>Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i></p> <p>Above AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hay land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tree lines.</p> <p>Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-existing barn with dairy adaptations (sanitation related, free stall addition, milking parlor addition) OR pole barn OR Stable Barn OR free stall barn (pp. 144-149) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Example: milk house, silo) (pp. 108-129) AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding from this or earlier period reflecting architectural evidence of specialization and mechanization OR older outbuilding (Example: garage, machine shed, corn crib, additions to barn that could have accommodated machinery) (pp. 108-130, 149-151)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings</p> <p>Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i></p> <p>Above AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hay land</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tree lines:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At least one of: contour strips, drainage features (pp. 136-140), pond, ornamental plantings, fencing from the period</p> <p>Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above</p>
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>Key Changes: Woodland and grassland based diverse farming to home dairy production to specialized fluid milk production plus self-provisioning</p> <p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Resources should illustrate diversity (including self-provisioning), mechanization, home dairying, and fluid milk production (see pp. 162)</p> <p>Farmstead Layout:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings</p> <p>Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i></p> <p>Above AND</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pasture</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cropland</p>			

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, POCONO/ANTHRACITE*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1860-1915 Diversified Vegetable, Fruit, Poultry, Dairy, and Hay Production for Local Markets	1915-1940 Diversified Vegetable, Fruit, Poultry, and Dairy Production for Local Markets	1940-1960 Specialization, Industrialization, and Decline
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher's Guide.)	Vegetables (Market garden) Fruit Poultry Dairy Hay (pp.13-19)	Vegetables (Market garden) Fruit Poultry Dairy (pp.33-36)	Cannery Crops Dairy Poultry continued but smaller presence for market garden, fruit (pp.45-46)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and Neighbor Labor; gender mixed Low mechanization (pp. 19)	Family and Neighbor Labor; gender mixed Low mechanization (pp.36-37)	Family and wage labor; trend to more men's labor Higher mechanization (pp.46)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp.20-24) And <input type="checkbox"/> Barn typical of the period (pp.25-27) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one: Ice house, summer kitchen, root cellar, poultry house, pig sty, corn crib, smoke house spring house, hog pen, carriage house. (pp.27-30) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Significant acreage with fields, tree lines, boundaries, and woodlots. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.37) And <input type="checkbox"/> Barn typical of the period OR older. (pp. 37) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one: Ice house, summer kitchen, root cellar, sash house, poultry house, fruit related building, milk house, silo, in accordance with the farm's production history (pp. 37-41) (Ice house, summer kitchen, and root cellar may date from earlier period pp. 38) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Significant acreage with fields, tree lines, boundaries, and woodlots. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.46) And <input type="checkbox"/> Barn typical of the period OR older (pp. 46-47) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least two: Machine shed, corn crib, large scale poultry house, milk house, silo in accordance with the farm's production history (pp.47-48) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Significant acreage with fields, tree lines, boundaries, and woodlots. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Property should show evidence of the major agricultural changes over time. The major changes are shifts from diversified vegetable/fruit/hay/dairy production to more mechanized version of the first era, to fluid milk/poultry. <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of change over time. These are just examples. See Registration Requirements for further guidance. Generally, a farmhouse from any period; barn or outbuildings representing the middle period; machine shed, poultry related, or dairy related buildings from the third period. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Acreage that may include a large proportion of woodlot		

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, POTTER COUNTY POTATOES*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1850-1915 Diversified Home Dairying and Potato Production	1915-1940 Diversified Dairying Plus Potatoes	1940-1960 Diversified General Farming Plus Potatoes and Vegetables
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: corn, oats, potatoes, buckw heat, hay Livestock: milk and beef cattle, sheep, sw ine (few) Farm Made butter (pp.9-12)	Crops: corn, hay, oats, buckw heat, potatoes Livestock: dairy cattle, poultry Fluid Milk (pp.15-17)	Crops: potatoes, cannery crops, corn, hay Livestock: dairy, but less important (pp.24)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and Neighbor Labor Low mechanization (pp. 12)	Family and Neighbor Labor, some wage labor Low mechanization (pp.17)	Family and neighbor labor Significant Seasonal Migrant Labor, Southern African American some mechanization (pp.24-26)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Very low tenancy	Average tenancy	Average tenancy
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Weak Yankee/Yorker	NA	Average tenancy
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 12-13) And <input type="checkbox"/> Root cellar freestanding or incorporated into farmhouse (pp. 13) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one example of architectural evidence of diverse production (Example: English barn, small shed, multipurpose outbuilding) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings AND <input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Hay fields <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.17) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of potato storage either in separate structure or within a barn adapted for the purpose (Example: insulation, storage bins, ventilation systems) (pp.18-23) If farm was diversified with other production, in addition to the buildings above, it should have a basement barn OR English barn, And <input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Examples: Silo, milk house) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of poultry raising, sheep raising, crop farming, OR accommodations for machinery. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Hay field <input type="checkbox"/> Traces of tree lines, fences, hedges, OR ornamental plantings <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn And <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of poultry raising And <input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Example: milk house, silo) And <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of potato storage from this or earlier period (see pp. 26). Note: Original registration requirements suggest but do not require migrant housing. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Hay field AND <input type="checkbox"/> Traces of tree lines, fences, hedges, OR ornamental plantings; AND at least one of: <input type="checkbox"/> Farm pond, contour strips, OR planted woodlot. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: The major shifts are diverse general farming plus potatoes, to dairying plus significant potato production, to potatoes and cannery crops. <i>Farmstead:</i> Farmstead resources should illustrate all three periods. See page 37. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Tree line <input type="checkbox"/> Contour strips <input type="checkbox"/> Farm pond <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains		

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, RIVER VALLEYS TOBACCO*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE:_____

Period	River Valleys Tobacco Culture, 1870-1930
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher's Guide.)	Crops: corn, potatoes, hay, other field crops Livestock: Small numbers of cattle, swine, poultry (pp.10-11)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Probably family and neighbors; little documentation (pp.11-13)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy, depends on location
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Various. In Northern Tier counties, Yankee/Yorker; in central counties, more likely to be PA German
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region AND <input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco barn or barn adapted for tobacco (see pp. 13-17) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding illustrating other productive activities that occurred on the farm. (Example: architectural evidence of dairying for farms raising dairy cows-pp.24) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Siting or land acreage in alluvial bottom areas Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time.	N/A

Required attachments:

- ☐ Current aerial photograph with buildings labeled (historic function and date of construction and/or additions) and landscape features noted, with a caption beneath the image. Less than 50 year old buildings and features should be visually identified with hatching or different colorization.
- ☐ Photo location map (can be part of the aerial site plan).
- ☐ Historic aerials with changes to the built environment and landscape features (i.e. demolitions, additions, moved buildings) labeled and dated, with a caption beneath the image.
- ☐ Agricultural census data comparison of farm to township levels in table format. Census data should be presented in chart form both graphically and numerically.

The worksheet and attachments should be referenced in the National Register eligibility assessment included on the Historic Resource Survey Form (HRSF).

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, SETTLEMENT PERIOD*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	C. 1800-1840. Note: This portion of the MPDF concerns only the interior counties, defined here as places that are OUTSIDE the Southeastern PA, Great Valley, Lancaster Plain, and York-Adams regions. Those four areas have earlier resources which are covered in each narrative. The agricultural characteristics of the interior in this period were similar enough to include them all in a single period coverage.
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Woodland products (potash, lumber, maple sugar, etc.) Crops: w heat, clover and flax seed, corn, oats, hay, fruit, buckwheat Livestock: cattle, sheep, generally driven out on the hoof for fattening/sale elsewhere Flour Whiskey Salted meat (pork mainly) (pp.11-12)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and neighbors; much shared work and inter-household exchange. Low mechanization. (pp.13-15)
Land Tenure –	Uneven. State land law unsettled, clearing incomplete. Over time a trend to owner occupied parcels.
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Varied. Settlement incomplete, migrants came from many places including Southeast PA, Europe, the southern states, New England
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Small log house or elite house (pp.16-21) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Small log or frame barn (pp.21-28) <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Clear evidence of original property boundaries and siting Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	N/A

*Note: This form is to only be used for determinations of eligibility (ER or NR) for farms and farmsteads in conjunction with the relevant regions and time periods identified in the Historic Agricultural Resource of Pennsylvania MPDF. The form should accompany the Historic Resource Survey Form and relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, SOUTHEASTERN PA*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	c. 1730-c. 1780 Diverse Production with wheat as an export crop	1780-1870 Livestock Feeding and Home Dairying in a Diversified System	1870-1940 Fluid Milk Dairying, Poultry, Truck Farming, Nurseries, and Specialty Products	1940-1960 Suburbanization and Specialization
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: Very diverse, with wheat as a cash crop, (pp. 11-14) Livestock: small numbers of cattle, sw ine, sheep	Crops: corn, w heat, oats, hay, small amounts of other grains Livestock: dairy and beef cattle; small numbers of hogs Self-provisioning (garden, orchard) Farm-made butter Beef (pp.26-33)	Crops: corn, w heat, oats, hay, potatoes, vegetables Livestock: dairy cattle, poultry, sw ine Fluid Milk Self-provisioning (garden, orchard, poultry , meat) (pp.79-87)	Crops: corn, hay, vegetables (market garden or cannery) Livestock: dairy cattle; poultry Products: fluid milk, eggs, poultry meat, market garden or cannery crops (pp.134-138)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor, various forms of bound labor (pp. 14-15) low mechanization	Family labor, free w age labor. Women make butter at home. Gender mixed; summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are generally w omen’s work spaces. High mechanization (pp.33-35)	Family and neighbors; w age labor. Men shift into dairying as home production disappears, but w omen still do many tasks. Women in poultry. High mechanization (pp.87-89)	Family and w age labor. Seasonal labor includes immigrants and migrants. High mechanization (pp.138-139)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880 and 1927 Agricultural Census	High tenancy levels	Average to above average tenancy	Below state averages	Low tenancy
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Varied	Varied	Varied	National forms
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 17-19) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn OR outbuildings related to diverse production w ith w heat as an export crop (pp. 19-23) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant crop fields OR <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture Note: farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 35-37) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn typical of the period (pp. 37-55) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Examples: spring house, ice house, combination building, corn crib) (pp.55-61) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence for mechanization or diversification (Examples: machine shed, w agon shed, root cellar, smoke house, butcher house, pigpen, bake oven, summer kitchen) (pp.61-73) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture and crop land Note: farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.89-92) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Older barn w ith period adaptations or stable barn (pp.92-99) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of dairying. (Example: Milk house, silo) (pp.99-111) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural accommodation for farm machinery from this or earlier period (pp.112,116) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence for diverse subsistence (self-provisioning) activity (Examples: root cellar, smoke house, butcher house, pigpen, bake oven, summer kitchen from this or earlier period) (pp.116-129) <input type="checkbox"/> If the farmhas a history of specialization (Example: nursery or greenhouse production) the buildings should reflect that production. (pp. 125-127) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture and crop land Note: farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.139) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn fromthe period or older barn w ith period adaptations (pp.139-141) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of dairying. (Example: Milk house, silo) (pp. 142-144) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of poultry raising (pp. 145) (These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture and crop land Note: farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: The major shifts are from diverse production/cash wheat to diverse home dairying, to fluid milk plus poultry, truck farming, nurseries, and specialty products, to specialty in fluid milk dairying. <i>Farmstead:</i> Resources should display connection to each of these phases. Many combinations are possible and may depend on an individual farm's production history. An <u>example</u> might have an 18th century house fromthe first period, PA barn, springhouse, machine shed, and summer kitchen fromthe second period, milk house and silo fromthe third period, and barn adaptations from the last period. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Tree lines or w oodlots (pp. 160)			

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA*
NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1830-1850 “Diversified Agriculture and the Rise of Sheep Raising”	1850-about 1890 “The Civil War Peak Period”	1890-c.1930 “Industrialization and Agricultural Reorientation”	1930-1960 “Crisis and Decline: Land Use Shifts and Further Agricultural Adjustments”
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: corn, w heat, oats, other grains, hay Livestock: sheep; cattle and hogs (mainly driven east) Wool Highly Varied Self-Provisioning and Local Market Production (pp.10-17)	Wool (fine Merino) Crops: hay, corn, w heat, oats Livestock: average numbers of cattle, sw ine Poultry Fruit Highly Varied Self-Provisioning and Local Market Production (pp.33-40)	Crops: Hay, oats, silage corn (pp.93-98) Poultry Wool Fruit Livestock: cattle, sheep Fluid Milk (Washington County) Farm Butter (Greene County) Highly Varied Self-Provisioning and Local Market Production	Crops: hay, minor acreages of small grains Livestock: dairy cattle Fluid Milk Livestock: Sheep (lamb for meat) (pp.122-124)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family Labor. Women, men, and children work together in most spaces. Men generally drive livestock. Low mechanization (pp.17-19)	Family labor. Generally, sheep care is men’s work. Women and children work in dairy, food processing, poultry Low mechanization (pp.44-45)	Family labor. Men and women and children work together in poultry, fruit, dairy, and self-provisioning. Off-Farm Labor. Tractor replaces animal power very slowly. (pp.98-101)	Many part-time farms with men working off farm and women doing farm work. Shift to tractor era not yet complete (pp.124-125)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
Culture & Ethnicity – document where applicable	Varied, with no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.	Varied, with no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.	Varied, with no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.	Varied, with no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods: (pp. 147-148)	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 20-23) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn OR outbuildings related to general livestock raising, subsistence, or crop production (Examples: Pennsylvania forebay barn, log crib barn, springhouse, granary) (pp. 23-31) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of sheep raising (Examples: Sheep barn, PA forebay barn with features that could accommodate sheep) (pp. 24-27) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture (pp. 81, 120) OR Cropland OR Woodlot Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plowed) predominates in SWPA	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 45-48) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of sheep raising: southwestern style Basement Barn modified for sheep OR at least one sheep barn (pp. 48-71) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of crop farming and subsistence activity. (At least one: hay barn, granary, spring house, wash house, corncrib, or smoke house) (pp. 71-80) (Spring house may date to earlier period pp.73) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture (pp. 81) OR Cropland Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plowed) predominates in SWPA Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.101-102) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn showing reorientation to dairying and poultry: Basement Barn with dairy or poultry adaptations OR Gable-Entry Bank Barn OR Appalachian Meadow Barn (pp.109-112) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of sheep culture: sheep barn from this or earlier period OR hay barn (pp.112, 119) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural accommodations for machinery: machine shed OR carriage house (pp.113, 116) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of intensified subsistence activity from this or earlier period. (Example: spring house, summer kitchen, or root cellar) (pp.102-106) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture (pp. 81, 120) OR Cropland OR Woodlot Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plowed) predominates in SWPA Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 125) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn from the period (Example: Stable Barn) (pp. 126-128) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of shift to dairying (Example: silo (pp. 128-129), milk house (pp. 132-134)) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of crop farming and/or subsistence activity. (Example: corncrib (pp. 135), spring house (pp. 130-131), root cellar (pp. 134), hog house (pp.135). (Spring house and root cellar may date from this or earlier period. Note that the stable barn with ample hayloft can represent crop farming.) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland OR Woodlot OR Pasture (pp. 136) Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plowed) still predominates in overall land use, but crops are more important than before. Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
Registration Requirements: Change over Time (p. 149). Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<i>Farmstead:</i> “architectural evidence of major shifts over time.” The major shifts are from a diverse crop and livestock regime with developing sheep culture, to wool-focused intense sheep with diverse base, to modest diverse farming with dairy/poultry/self-provisioning elements. <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of 19th century sheep raising: a regional barn type modified for sheep, or a separate sheep barn; <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural evidence of 20th century dairying/poultry/self-provisioning: barn types or barn adaptations for dairying (see above), silo, milk house, machine sheds. <input type="checkbox"/> Representation of diversification over time. There is no single “formula” but the idea is that there should be buildings that represent the variety of productive activities on the SWPA farms discussed in the context. These may include the springhouse, root cellar, summer kitchen, bake oven, smokehouse, corncrib, granary, hay barn, hog house, poultry housing, or workshop. The dwelling may represent diversification, but outbuildings should also be present. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm: above plus all of these:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture (land used for grazing, not plowed, pp. 81,120,136) <input type="checkbox"/> Small Crop fields <input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains			

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, YORK-ADAMS

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	c. 1750-1830 Diversified Small Scale Production	c. 1830-1885 Small Farms, Mechanization, and New Markets	c. 1885-1940 Diversified Small Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops,	1940-1960 Poultry production, fossil fuel power, and off-farm labor
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census Data and Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials apply only to period c. 1930-1960. For guidance in interpreting them, see Researcher’s Guide.)	Crops: w heat, corn, rye, oats, other grains, hay, diverse vegetable, fruit, and fiber Livestock: cows, sheep, hogs, poultry Many and diverse products for market and home use, (pp. 11-16)	Crops: w heat, corn, hay, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, rye, tree fruit, vegetables; self-provisioning items Livestock: cattle, sw ine, sheep, poultry (pp. 25-29)	Crops: corn, w heat, hay, some potatoes, less oats, rye, tree fruit, cannery crops and truck crops more important; self-provisioning continues Livestock: cattle, sw ine, much more poultry (pp.50-56)	Crops: corn, w heat, hay, fruit Livestock: poultry, swine, cattle Eggs, chicken meat Fluid milk Beef Self-provisioning declines (pp.77-81)
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family, neighbors, bound labor, gender mixed Low mechanization (pp. 16-18)	Family, neighbors, free w age labor. Gender mixed, but summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are <i>generally</i> women’s work spaces. How ever, women w ork in the field also. High mechanization (pp.29-30)	Family, neighbors, free w age labor; off-farm employment. Still gender mixed, shifting w ith mechanization and the gradual decline of self-provisioning. High mechanization (pp.56-57)	Family, w age labor, w artime POW and migrants. Off-farm employment High mechanization (pp.81-82)
Land Tenure – <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880 and 1927 Agricultural Census	Not w ell documented but tenancy levels probably high	A bit higher than average tenancy	Tenancy is much less important	Tenancy is not important
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Scots Irish, English, German	Increasingly PA German	Predominantly PA German	National forms
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 18-20) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn OR outbuilding related to diverse production dating to the period (pp. 20-24) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant crop fields OR <input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp. 30-37) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn (pp. 37-41) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one example reflecting architectural evidence of subsistence (self-provisioning) activity (Example: summer kitchen, springhouse, smokehouse, bake house) (pp.41-48) <input type="checkbox"/> If a farm's historic production included tobacco, there should be tobacco related resources. (pp. 41) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland and some historic field or boundary	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house (pp.57) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Older barn OR new barn type (pp. 57-62) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of subsistence (self-provisioning) activity from this or earlier period (pp.62-64) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural evidence of poultry raising, hog raising, dairying, or truck farming (pp. 64-74) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one outbuilding reflecting architectural accommodation for farm machinery (machine shed, machinery bay in barn, etc.) (pp.66-67,70-72) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older house AND <input type="checkbox"/> Barn (pp. 82-85) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one building reflecting architectural evidence of Poultry raising or barn adaptations for poultry (pp. 89-92) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one building reflecting architectural accommodation for farm machinery from this or earlier period. (Including additions to barn that could have accommodated machinery) (pp.92) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland
Registration Requirements: Change over Time Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key changes: Diversified small scale production, becoming mechanized in the 19th century, adding poultry, cannery crops, and dairy in the 20th century, and becoming more heavily specialized and mechanized in the 1940-1960 period <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resources should illustrate each period’s key aspects. A c. 1840 house, c. 1880 barn and self-provisioning outbuildings, c. 1930 hog house, and c. 1950 poultry house w ould illustrate key change, though there is no single formula. Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship betw een buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located w ithin the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4) <i>Farm:</i> Above AND <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains			

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AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, 1960-1980 PERIOD*

NAME OF PROPERTY: _____ ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____

Period	1960-1980 Note: This portion of the MPDF applies to the whole state and is divided by agricultural specialty rather than region.						
Product Mix – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Historic Aerials. (Historic Aerials from 1960-1980 see Researcher's Guide.)	Specialized dairy (fluid milk) production Livestock, <i>except</i> dairy, poultry, or animal specialty. In PA this generally means feeding calves, cow/calf, etc. See narrative. Cash grain farms (primarily corn) Field crops <i>except</i> cash grain (primarily hay) Poultry and eggs Fruits and tree nuts Other specialties (vegetables, mushrooms, etc.)						
Labor System & Mechanization – <input type="checkbox"/> Review Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor predominates, with some wage labor. Some wage workers are migrants and/or immigrants. Off-farm employment accounts for high proportion of farm household income. Very high mechanization						
Land Tenure –	Full-time tenancy uncommon, but many rent acres to supplement those they own.						
Culture and Ethnicity – Document where applicable	Plain Sect presence becomes significant. See narrative.						
Registration Requirements/Individual Periods – Individual production must reflect one of the dominant agricultural specialties for the period. Plain Sect farmsteads must include dominant agricultural specialties AND Plain Sect requirements.	Dairy (fluid milk): <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Conventional stall barn OR free stall barn AND <input type="checkbox"/> Milking parlor AND <input type="checkbox"/> Milk house AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least three of the following support structures: storage for bedding, hay, or equipment, silage storage, animal segregation area, and/or grain bins) Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Layout should approximate the industry standard as discussed in the narrative <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4 <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	Livestock, except dairy, poultry, or animal specialty: <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings reflecting broiler (meat), layer (eggs), or pullet (soon to be layer) production: See registration requirements for buildings prior to and after 1970's. <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of grain storage close to poultry housing Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4 <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	Poultry: <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings reflecting broiler (meat), layer (eggs), or pullet (soon to be layer) production: See registration requirements for buildings prior to and after 1970's. <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of grain storage close to poultry housing Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4 <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	Cash Grain: <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple corn cribs or other grain storage structures from the period <input type="checkbox"/> Machinery storage from this or earlier period Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4 <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	Hay: <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple hay barns located on roads and lanes and not necessarily near livestock AND <input type="checkbox"/> Machinery storage spaces from this time period or earlier Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4 <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	Orchard: <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Machinery storage from this period or earlier AND <input type="checkbox"/> Bulk bin storage/processing space AND <input type="checkbox"/> Water storage tanks from the period erected on concrete piers over well with pump housed in space under the tank AND <input type="checkbox"/> Migrant housing from the period Farmstead Layout: <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of historic relationship between buildings Note: Additions/new construction larger in size and scale and located within the historic farmstead detract from integrity of design (Statement of Integrity pp. 4 <i>Farm:</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	Plain Sect: <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House with typical features of Plain Sect occupation either from the period or older altered house Note: House must exhibit features of the period (Example: open porches to facilitate household work such as clothes drying, wash house expansion, lack of ornamentation, see registration requirements) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary dwelling or large addition to main house AND <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings and outbuildings for its specialty (See Dairy, Livestock, Cash Grain, Poultry and Eggs, or Orchard and Tree Nuts Farms) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Buggy shed or adapted garage AND <input type="checkbox"/> Horse stable (could be combined with buggy shed) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Small scale features that reflect off-grid life such as windmills or laundry poles AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least one farm stand, telephone shed, tobacco barn, OR small business or industry from the period AND <input type="checkbox"/> Kitchen garden, grape arbor or ornamental garden AND <input type="checkbox"/> Well-manicured small lawn areas <i>Farm</i> Above buildings relating to its specialty plus: <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape features characteristic of the period (contour plantings, strip crops, ponds). Orchards should have size-controlled stands. <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains Plain Sect farms should also have: <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture for work animals AND <input type="checkbox"/> Open landscape lacking windbreaks and ornamental trees AND <input type="checkbox"/> Intensive cultivation of field crops to the edge of the roadway
Registration Requirements: Change over Time	N/A						

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Appendix B: Oral History Interviews

Conducting Oral Interviews for Agricultural Properties

Below are some tips for conducting oral interviews. Additional information on best practices and links to resources on interview processes is available on the [Oral History Association website](#).

- Always record the date and time and the names of both interviewer and interviewee, the organization sponsoring the interview, and the project for which the interview is being conducted.
- Try to ask open-ended questions rather than questions that can be answered with a simple “yes” or “no.”
- Where appropriate, try to follow up on answers.

Essential Questions to Ask

The following key questions should be asked during interviews to understand changes in farming practices and alterations to the farm:

- What were the main agricultural products of the farm after World War II? How did things change in the 1960s, 70s, 80s?
- What changes were made to buildings or landscape features, such as additions, new buildings, removal of old buildings, moving buildings, making contour strips, adding or removing fences, clearing woodlots, etc.? When were these changes made?
- Are there family stories or even old photos and documents that you'd be willing to share?
- Consider using existing data as a conversation point:
 - The 1927 agricultural census says that x farm produced y. Do you ever recall hearing about these activities?
 - Here is a printout of the 19## aerial. Can you identify any of the landscape features or talk about what the aerial is showing us?

Additional Questions to Ask

The following additional questions can be asked during interviews, if time and resources permit:

- In your experience, what is the most notable agricultural change on this farm? Please explain. Responses may address changes in crop/livestock mix, farming methods, profitability, markets, regulations, development pressure, etc.
 - Follow up question: Approximately, when did these changes occur on the farm?
- Can you tell us something about the farming methods that were used? (Examples: crop rotations; introduction of new machinery for various tasks; animal feeds grown on the farm or purchased from outside; no-till crop production; were animals pastured or confined; what animal breeds or seed varieties were used)

2019 Update to PA's Agricultural History Project:
Additional Guidance for Using Pennsylvania's Agricultural Context

- Were any products processed on the farm for household use? How long did home processing continue? What buildings or spaces were used? Who did the work?
 - Examples: vegetable garden products being canned, dried, stored in root cellars, made into relishes; pigs being converted to ham, bacon, scrapple, sausage; beef slaughtered for fresh or frozen meat; chickens producing eggs and meat for the family
- Was the farm ever tenanted? If so, do you know who rented the farm and what were the terms?
 - Was it a cash rental, share rental, something else?
- Did hired workers ever live on the farm? If so, what did they do? How were they housed?
- Who did what work on the farm? Did anybody in the household hold a job off the farm? What were the reasons for seeking off-farm work? What were the benefits and drawbacks?
- When was electricity installed? How about water indoors?
 - Note: Typically, plumbing amenities were not added all at once. Usually running water in a kitchen sink would come first, and indoor toilets and/or bathrooms would come later.
- How did work rhythms change with the seasons? Did seasonal patterns change over time?
 - Example: timing of plowing or harvesting might change with new crop varieties)
 - Did your family make use of various government and educational programs aimed at farming communities? Agricultural Extension, Soil Conservation District, government commodity or set-aside programs, etc.

Appendix C: Interpreting Historic Aerial Photographs

Interpreting Historic Aerial Photographs for Agricultural Patterns

Tutorial

Sally McMurry February 2018

Purpose and Goals

- Learn how to interpret visual clues to agricultural land uses by examining Penn Pilot aerials (<http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>)
- Two main parts:
 - How to make inferences about agricultural production patterns c. 1960 (in lieu of census data for individual farms)
 - How to understand and explain changes over time from 1930s to c. 1960 (supplements Registration Requirements for “change over time”)
- Caveat: take into account that visual analysis at 1:20000 is inexact. There are notable limitations and many “mystery” shapes. However, keeping these limits in mind we can often make informed guesses through careful observation. To establish production patterns more clearly, complement photo analysis with other sources such as oral history interviews.

9-13-58

ARD-4R- 50

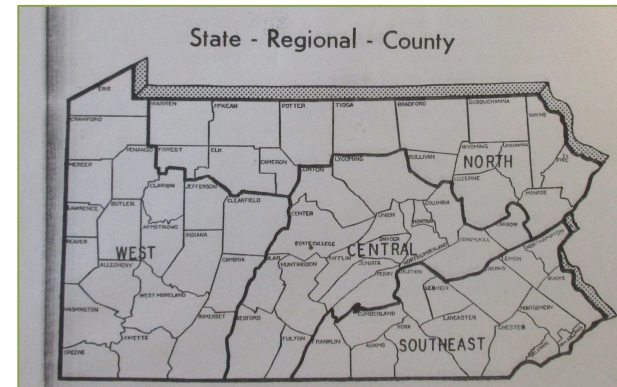
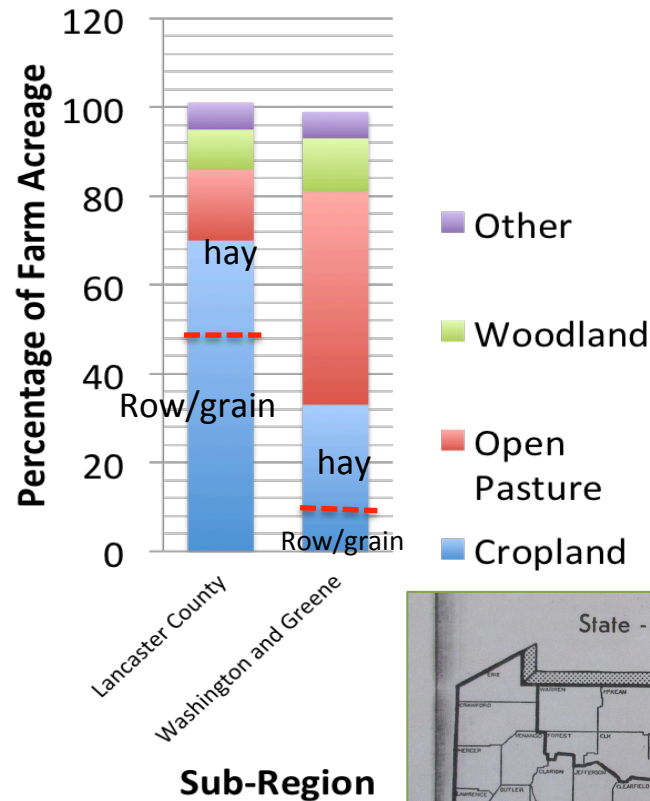
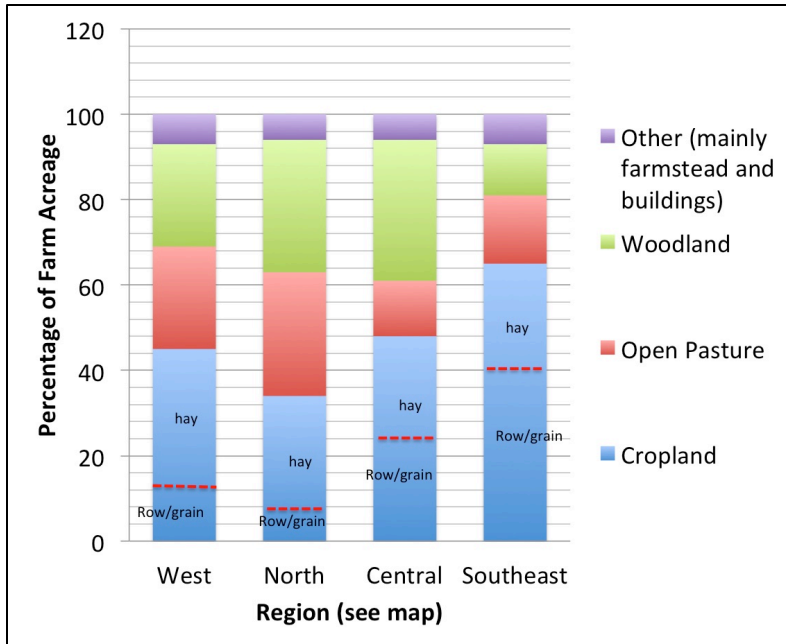
Part I. How to make
inferences about farm
production patterns c.
1960

Bucks County

Definitions and abbreviations

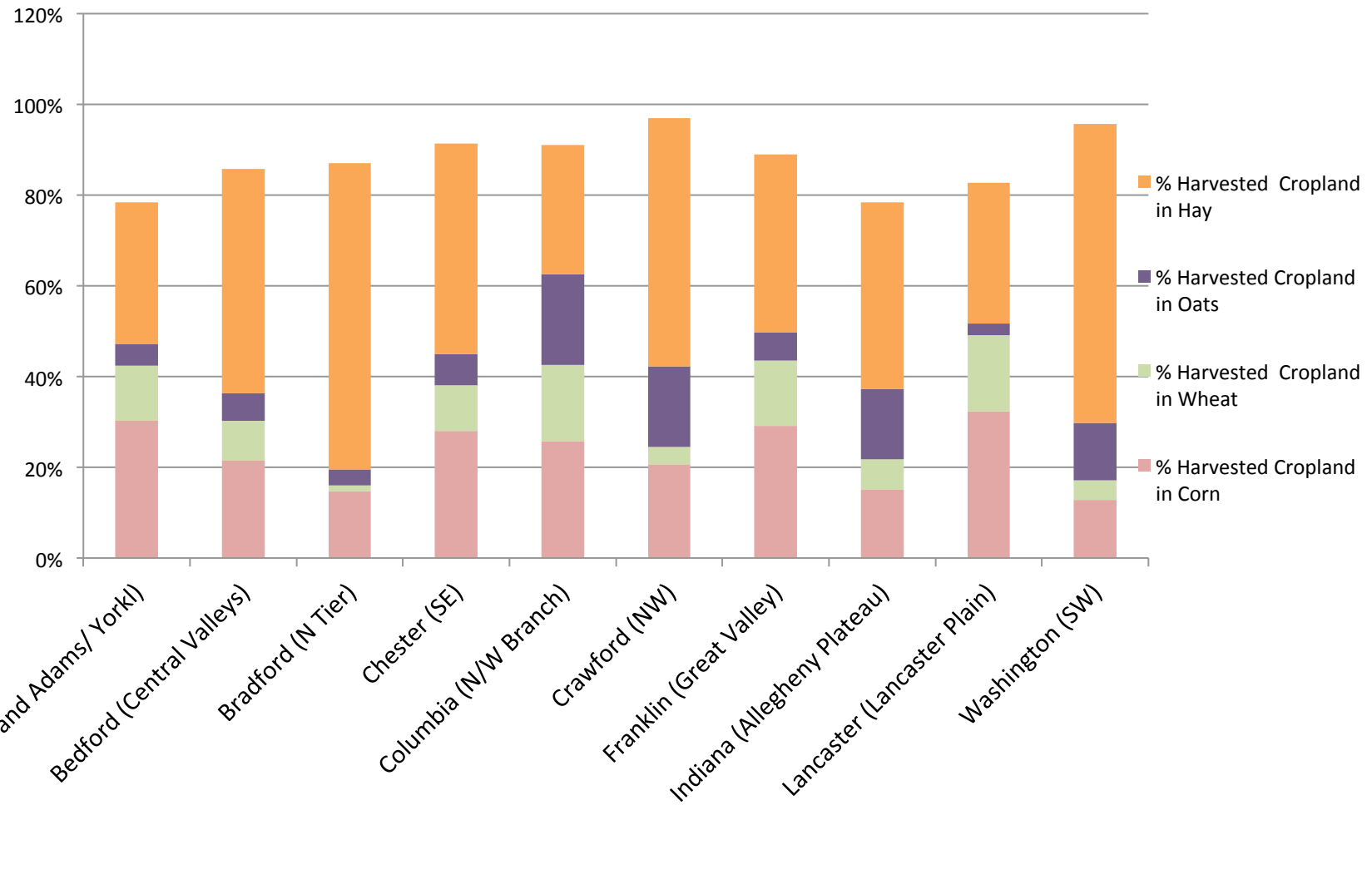
- **Cropland:** land harvested for crops.
 - Row crops: in PA c. 1960, primarily corn, planted each year
 - Small grain crops: in PA c. 1960, primarily wheat and oats, and some barley; planted each year
 - Hay: perennial plants cut for hay, not planted every year. In PA c. 1960, about a third of hay acreage is in alfalfa, the rest in a mix where timothy and clover usually predominate.
 - Abbreviations: C = crop; R/G or H for row/grain and hay respectively. H/h = hay being harvested. Fields may be numbered for clarity
- **Pasture:** land used for grazing cattle or sheep. Can be woodlot, but is usually fenced grass land. Perennial plants. Plowed infrequently if at all.
 - Rotation Pasture: land used alternately for crops (usually hay) and grazing.
 - Abbreviations: P = pasture; PP = permanent pasture; RP = rotation pasture. May be numbered for clarity.
- **Woodlot:** Forested land. On PA farms c. 1960, used for recreation, rarely for grazing. Sometimes harvested for products such as timber or maple syrup.
 - Abbreviation: W. May be numbered for clarity.

Farm Land Use by Region, 1950.



Source: Pasto, Table R 4, page 29. Pasto's regions do not line up EXACTLY with Pa Agricultural History Project regions. Therefore, specific counties may express regional patterns more or less strongly. Lancaster and Washington/Greene are separated out here because they are the most pronounced cases. However, the general tendencies usually apply, and moreover there were only small overall land-use changes between 1930 and 1960. The hay and row/grain crop figures are for 1960 and derive from the Census of Agriculture, using sample counties as indicated in the next slide. (Land-use data for 1960 is available but not in an easy to use form.)

Cropland allocation: Details, c. 1960. Just four crops account for much of PA's cropland acreage.



Basic Visual Characteristics of Agricultural Land on Aerials

- Texture (mottled, smooth, lined, cross-hatched, concentric swaths, shocks, scattered trees)
- Tonal value (nearly white to nearly black)
 - Can vary with time of day, time of year, ground moisture, equipment, light conditions
- Field Shape (regular, irregular, straight edged, wavy edged)

Row Crops and Small Grain Crop Fields

These features are not usually all present at the same time. They are illustrated in the slides following.

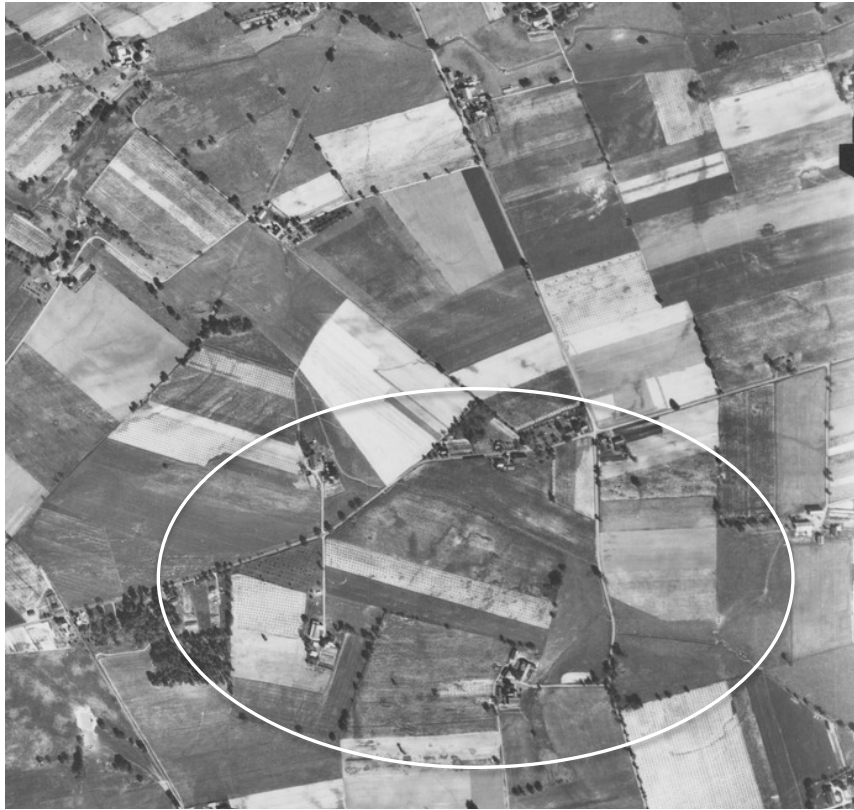
- Show soil mottling
- Medium to lighter tonal values. Corn darkens as the season progresses, other grains lighten. *Not usually possible to tell the difference.*
- Lined or cross hatched texture (caused by plowing and cultivating in parallel or crosswise respectively)
- Harvest pattern
 - linear parallel rows
 - Visible shocks
 - bordering swaths that are not the same width all the way around
 - “hip roof” pattern with long central spine

Mottled texture

- Results from uneven moisture on a field
- Can be seen mainly on row or small grain crop fields, but usually absent or faint on hay or pasture
- This is because field crops are planted annually and so vegetative cover is either absent (on bare ploughed land) or thin, revealing irregularities in the ground's surface. Hay and pasture are perennials and have established a thicker ground cover that is present year round to some extent.
- Heavily mottled fields may also be bare plowed land, especially in early spring or late fall. These lands would ultimately be seeded to a row or grain crop.
- **TAKEAWAY: MOTTling USUALLY INDICATES ROW OR SMALL GRAIN CROP FIELD, WHETHER PLANTED OR NOT.**

Texture: Mottled vs. Smooth -- a basic distinction

Mottled

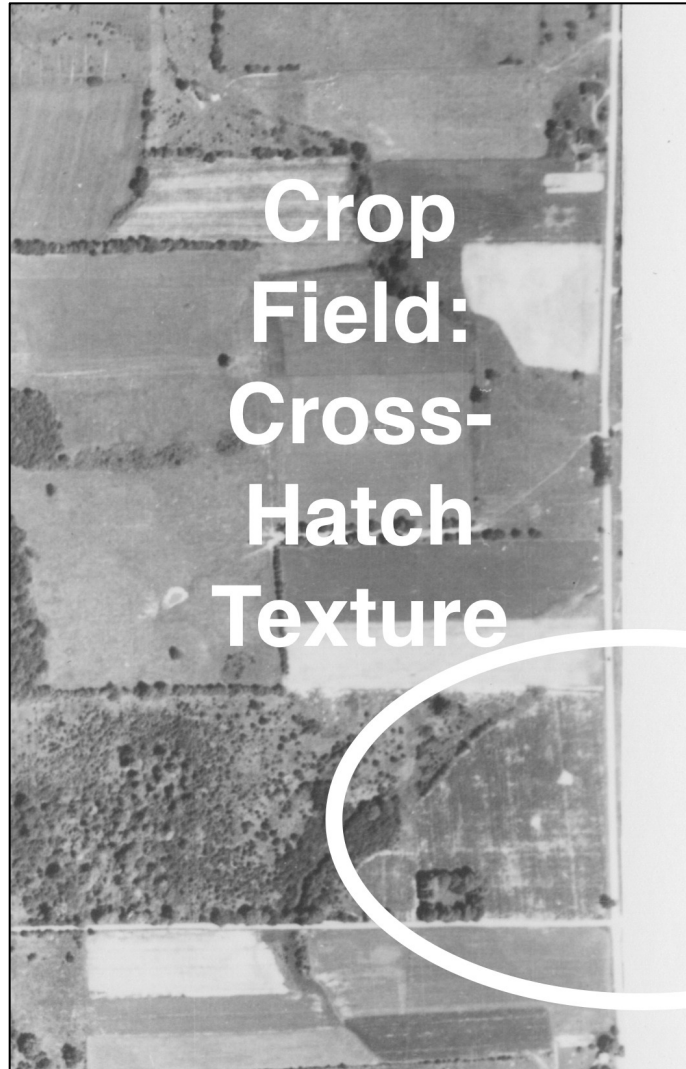


Smooth



Cross Hatched Texture: Crawford County,

8/2/1959



Harvest patterns: clue to crop type.

Wheat in shocks, 1947.

Lycoming County Extension Archives, Folder 85, Image 4205D, View of D. S. Ulmer Contour 1947



Corn in shocks, no date.

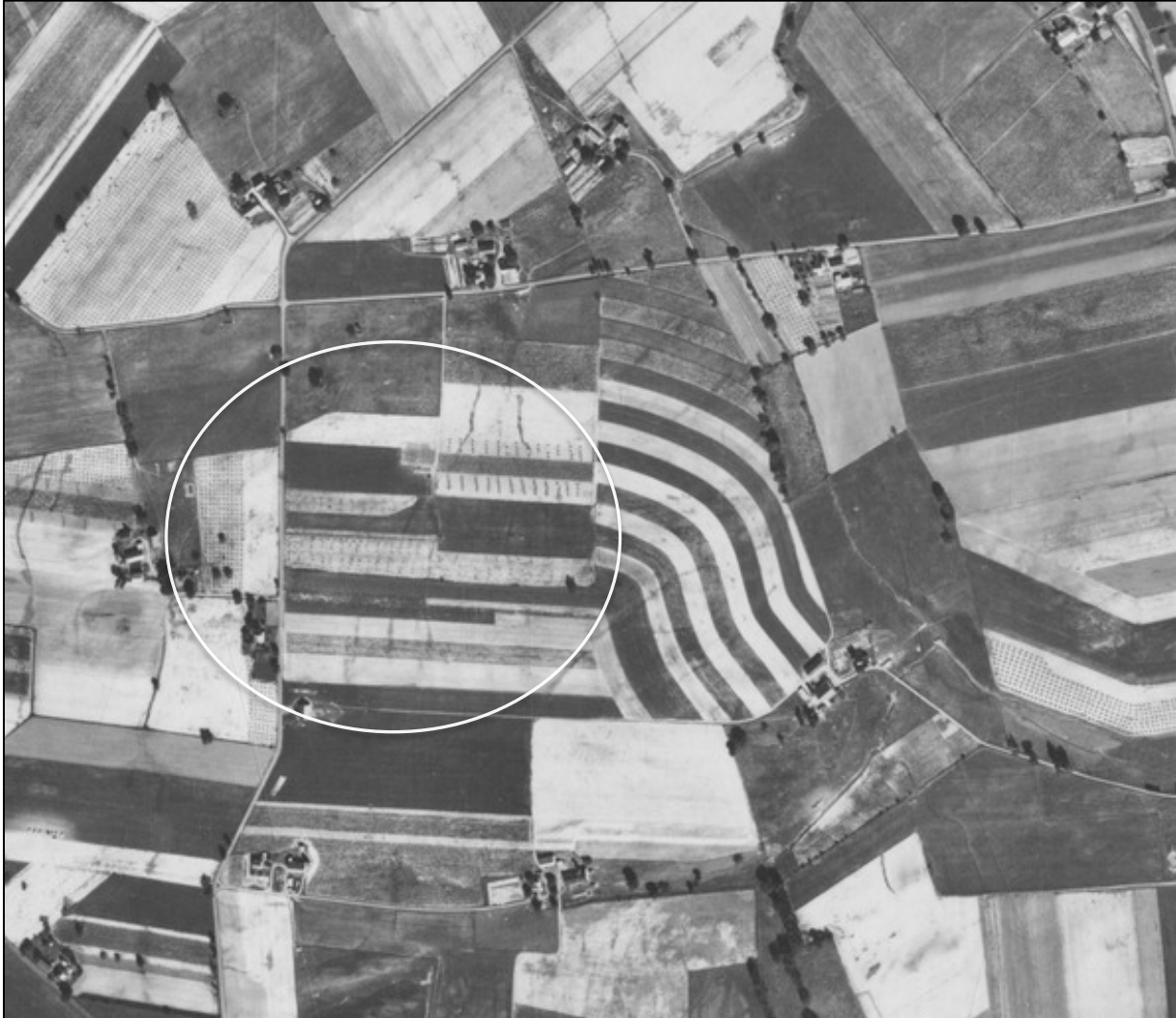
PA State Archives. r031#06-Box1-

CornInField.tif



Linear Harvest Pattern with visible shocks

(Lancaster County, 9/28/1957)



The crop is being harvested in straight parallel rows, then made into shocks, which appear as tiny, regularly spaced dots. We can be sure this is a row or small grain crop. It is probably grain corn because: 1) the harvest date is late September; 2) there are shocks, so the corn will be dried rather than put into a silo.

ROW CROP/SMALL GRAIN POST-HARVEST PATTERN: "HIP ROOF" WITH LONG CENTRAL SPINE. Winter wheat harvest pattern may show this pattern.

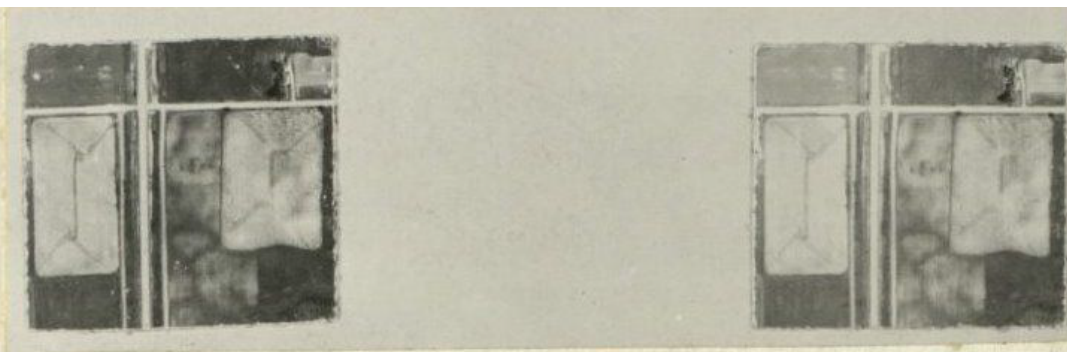
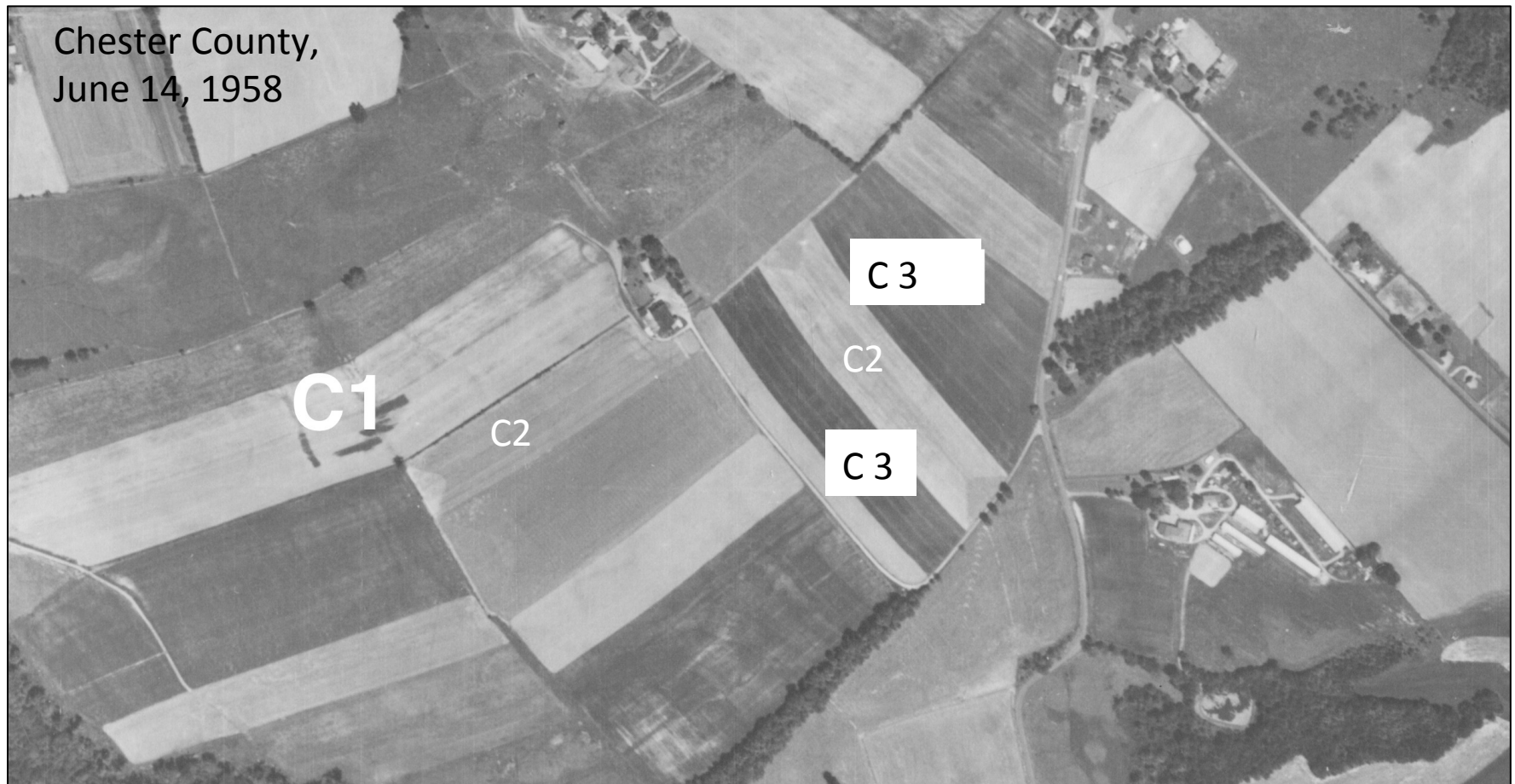


Plate 74.--Stereopair: Two winter wheat fields on July 29 with harvest marks ($\sqrt{0.2 - 0.4}$ and $\sqrt{0.8 - 0.4}$). Fields have concentric swath marks associated with an "X-like" figure with its arms extended to the four corners of the field.

C1: Row Crop. Mottling, light gray tone, faint parallel lines. Possibly corn.

C2: Small Grain crop, recently harvested. Harvest markings are visible.

C3: Small Grain Crop, likely wheat based on time of year. Mottling, medium to dark gray tone, fine, closely spaced parallel lines AND wider spaced lines. (The different lines occur because different equipment is used at different stages.)



ROW/SMALL GRAIN CROPS HARVESTED IN SWATHS VS LINEAR ROWS



HARVEST SWATHS: ROW/SMALL GRAIN CROPS. Harvest swaths around a corn field are often not the same width on the long and short sides of the field. Swaths also may appear in the middle of a corn field. In this photo it looks as if one field (C1) is being harvested from the inside-out. There are no shocks, possibly because this is silage corn and would be put directly into the silo (not dried in the field). (By contrast, see the hay field at H/h being harvested from the outside in.) At C2, the corn crop is being harvested in parallel lines and gathered into shocks. This indicates corn for grain.

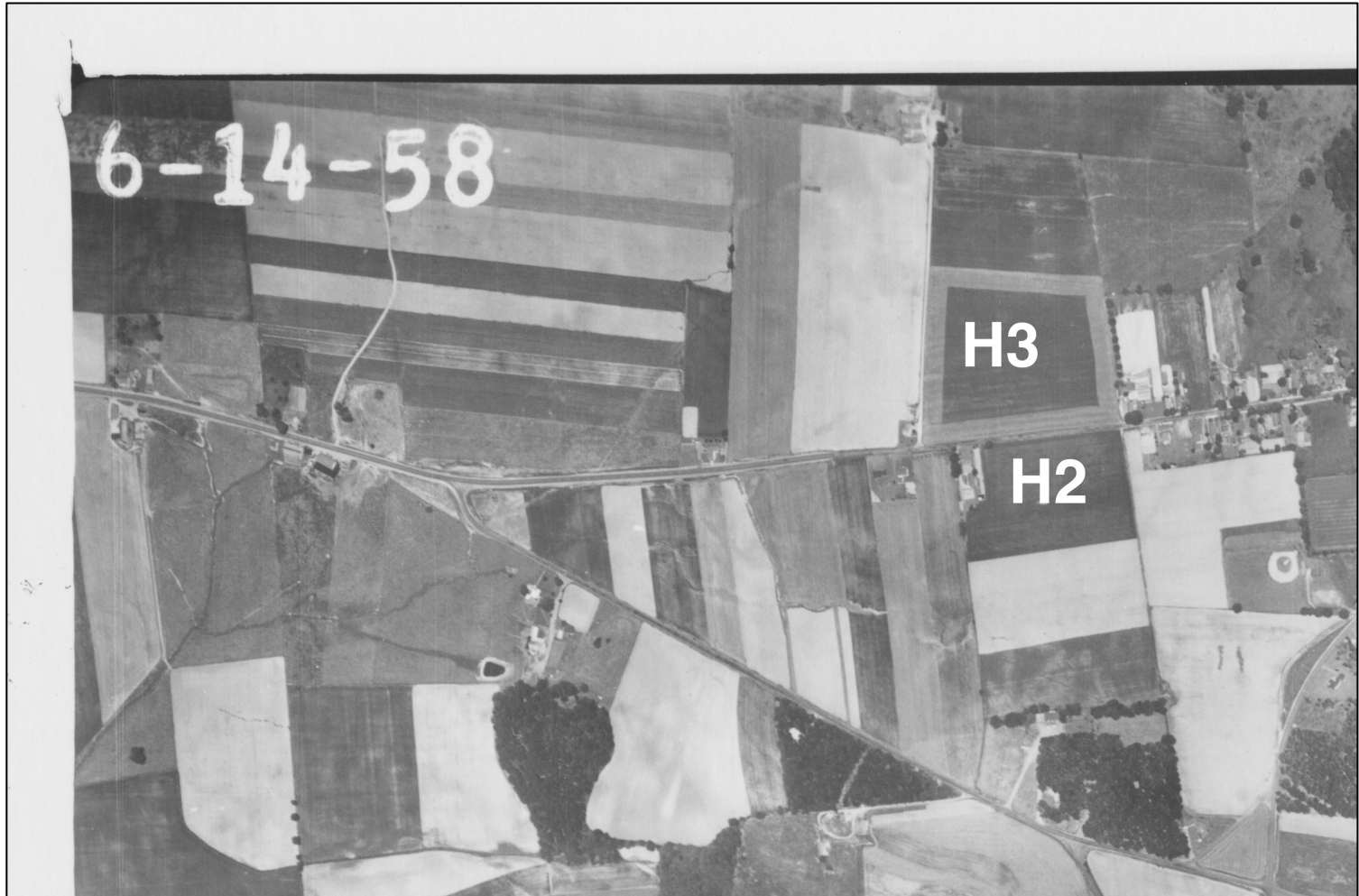
Hay

- Smooth texture: generally NOT mottled or only faint mottling visible. May have faint, close spaced parallel lines. These occur because hay was usually seeded with a previous year's crop of grain.
- Tonal values: varied, but generally darker grays. May have white "fluff." This is white clover. (Goodman page 44)
- Harvest Markings:
 - Concentric, uniform-width swaths
 - "hip roof" pattern with short central spine, visible after cutting
 - No shocks or stacks (hay is usually baled and taken directly to the barn, not left out)

Chester County, 6/14/1958

H2: Hay field, not yet cut: no mottling, dark tone, smooth to faintly lined texture

H3: New Harvested Hay: no mottling, dark tone, concentric and uniform width swath marks



HAY FIELD HARVEST MARKINGS: SWATHS AND “HIP ROOF” PATTERN. The swath marks are the same width all the way around, not different widths like the ones in Slide 17.

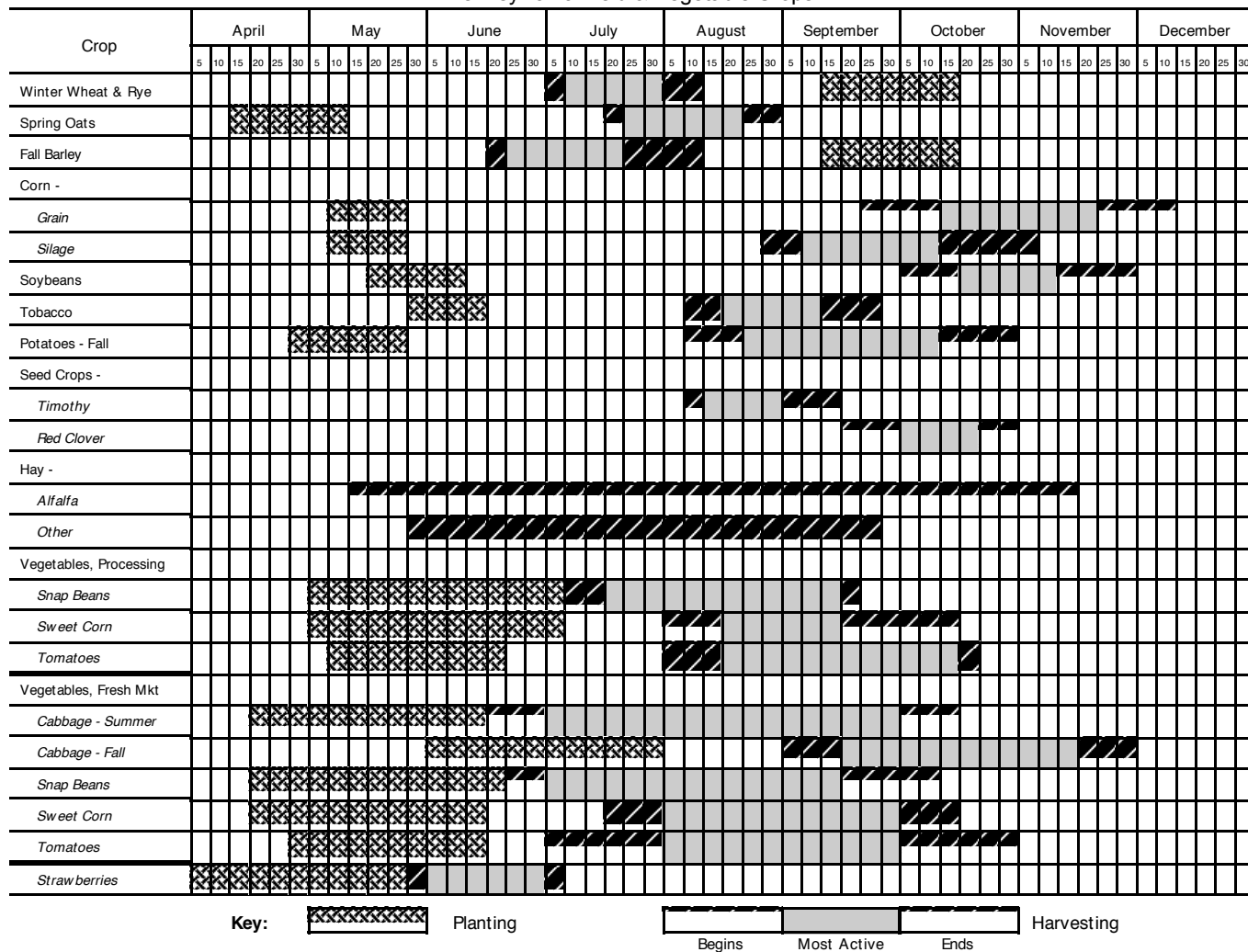


*concentric swath marks can also mean soybeans but soybean acreage was minimal in PA in 1960. Goodman, 171.

Harvest Times

- The table in Slide 22 is a rough guide to PA harvest times.
- The photo date of a historic aerial (see upper left hand corner) can help rule out some possibilities when you are looking at harvest marks.
- For example: In Slide 17, the date is September 28. The crop is therefore probably corn because the oats and wheat would have been harvested in mid-summer.

Usual Planting & Harvesting Dates for Principal
Pennsylvania Field & Vegetable Crops



National Agricultural Statistics Service, no date, about 1990-2017.

Pasture

These features are not always all present.

- Texture: smooth-- little to no mottling, usually no regular lines that would be left by harvesting or plowing
- Texture: trees scattered about the field interior (shade for animals)
- Tone: medium to light grays, never light toned
- Site: often near farmstead and within pasture area
- Other signs: faint white lines indicate animal pathways from farmstead
- Other signs: fencing. *Not usually visible in an aerial, but may be indicated by tree lines.*
- Other signs: irregular shape or wavy borders (not cultivated so less need for straight lines for machinery)

Pasture view, undated.

Pa State Archives

r031#06-Neg#1329a.tif



Bradford County, Luthers Mills vicinity,
June 2, 1960.

**PASTURE – Northern Tier
example. (About 1/3 of the land
in the Northern Tier was in
pasture c. 1960.)**

- Irregular shape (3 of the 4)
- Pathway from farmstead
- Trees in interior
- Medium gray tone
- Smooth texture (little to no mottling)



Chester County, June 14, 1958

PP

**Pasture: Southeast
Pennsylvania
example**

- Smooth texture
- Medium Gray
Tone
- Scattered trees
in interior
- Irregular outline
- Faint white lines
from farmstead
to pasture



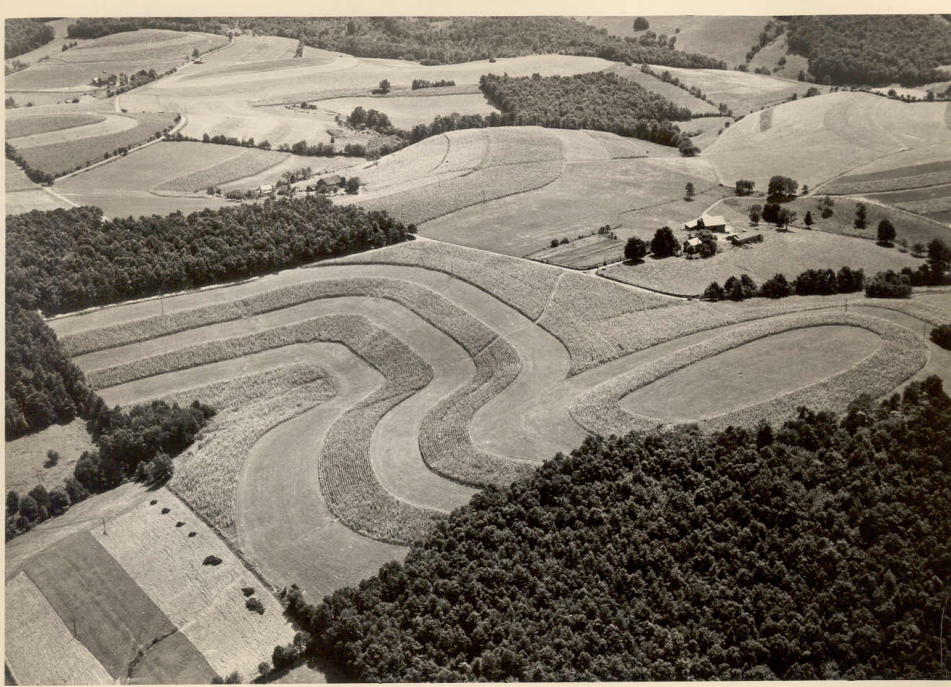
Pasture: Southwestern PA Example.

Remember (slide 5) that open pasture is about 50% of farmland here in 1960. Grain/row (G/R) crops would only be about 10% of farm acreage and hay would be about 20% of farm acreage. Because it is so extensive, pasture in Southwest PA is not always obviously connected to a farmstead.

G/R: (grain or row crop) light tones, square-ish fields
H: hay field with swath marks
H2: hay field with “hip roof” marks
O: orchard
P: pasture

Highly Visible Conservation Practices c. 1960

- Begun c. 1935 but not widely visible until well after that date
- Purpose: control erosion, conserve water, fulfill New Deal era ideal of “best use” for various land categories
- Main practices in PA (in rough order of popularity):
 - Contour Strips
 - Crop Strips
 - Ponds
- These practices signify new production techniques but not necessarily new products.



Contour strips: alternating crops planted along topographic contour lines. Strips catch rainwater and soil particles, prevent soil erosion, make better use of water. By definition, contour strips occur on slopes. They are almost always crops and do not generally function as pasture.

Crop strips differ from contour strips in that they are planted on level land and usually parallel. They serve a similar function.



Burt DeWald Farm,
Lycoming County, c.
1950. Lycoming
County Agricultural
Extension Archives.

Farm ponds

- Nearly always constructed (not naturally occurring)
- Most date from after 1945
- Uses (in rough order of popularity): recreation, fire insurance, livestock water supply, irrigation, spray mixing, wildlife
- Location: depends on geology, hydrology, and local Soil Conservation District priorities. Common in Adams and Lehigh, but popular throughout the state.
- **Significance:** indicate expanded government role in agriculture; intensified spraying; greater emphasis on recreation.



Pond at James Nicholson Farm, Lycoming County, undated, c. 1950. Lycoming County Agricultural Extension Archives.

Farm Pond Identification on Aerials

- Clearly bounded
- Dark shaded or reflective
- Variety of shapes, but often oblong, round, or triangular. Sometimes with one flat side where a dam is located.
- Small: most are under 2 acres in area
- Stream that feeds the pond may be visible (but often ponds are spring fed or rain fed)
- Usually sited somewhere near farmstead
- Can often be confirmed with topo maps



Lehigh County, near Lynnport. 1938 (left) and 1958 (right). A pond has appeared, displacing an orchard.

6-14-58

AHK-10R-94

H3

H2

Contour Strips

Pond

Pasture

Row or small grain crop

H2

H3

New Harvested Hay

RP

PP

H2

H2

H3

C1

C2

H2

Now put it all
together:
Chester County,
June 14, 1958

H2: Hay field, not yet
cut: no mottling, dark
tone, smooth to faintly
lined texture

H3: New Harvested Hay:
no mottling, dark to
medium tone,
concentric swath marks

RP: Rotation Pasture: no
mottling, medium gray
tone, faint white lines
show cowpaths coming
from farmstead

PP: Permanent Pasture:
No mottling, medium
gray tone, smooth
texture, trees, white
lines show cowpaths
coming from farmstead

C1: Row Crop. Mottling,
light to medium gray
tone, faint parallel lines.
Probably corn or
soybeans.

C2: Small Grain Crop.
Mottling, medium to
dark gray tone, fine,
closely spaced parallel
lines AND wider spaced
lines

Crawford
County,
August 2,
1959

Hay field: little mottling, dark tone, closely spaced parallel lines (Goodman p 137)

Crop
Field:
Cross-
Hatch
Texture

Permanent Pasture: smooth texture, little
mottling, medium gray, trees, farm lane
(Goodman p 137)

hay field: light to medium
gray, little mottling,
concentric swath marks
(Goodman p 137)

Crop Field:
Medium to light
gray, mottling

"hip-roof" markings: Recently harvested hay field.
Goodman p 32.

Put it all
together in a
different
part of the
state:

Northwest
PA, pasture
and hay
dominate.
As Slide 5
notes, about
half the
farmland
here is either
in pasture or
hay, and a
very small
proportion in
row/small
grain crops.

Putting it all together: In the background at right: permanent pasture with possible rotation pasture to its left. Note that the pastures border a woodlot on hilly ground. This is consistent with pasture as a use for lower quality soils on steeper slopes. If you are unsure about whether an area is pasture, the presence of sloping land can give a clue.

Lycoming County Agricultural Extension Archives, Folder 85, Image 4205D, View of D. S. Ulmer Contour 1947



Adams County,
Arendtsville
vicinity, August 7,
1957



Orchard (abbreviation = O)

Clearly bounded shapes filled with linear rows of dark dots arranged in a rigid grid. The dots are fruit trees. Note several ponds in the picture.

Rural Valley vicinity,
Washington County,
June 14, 1958.

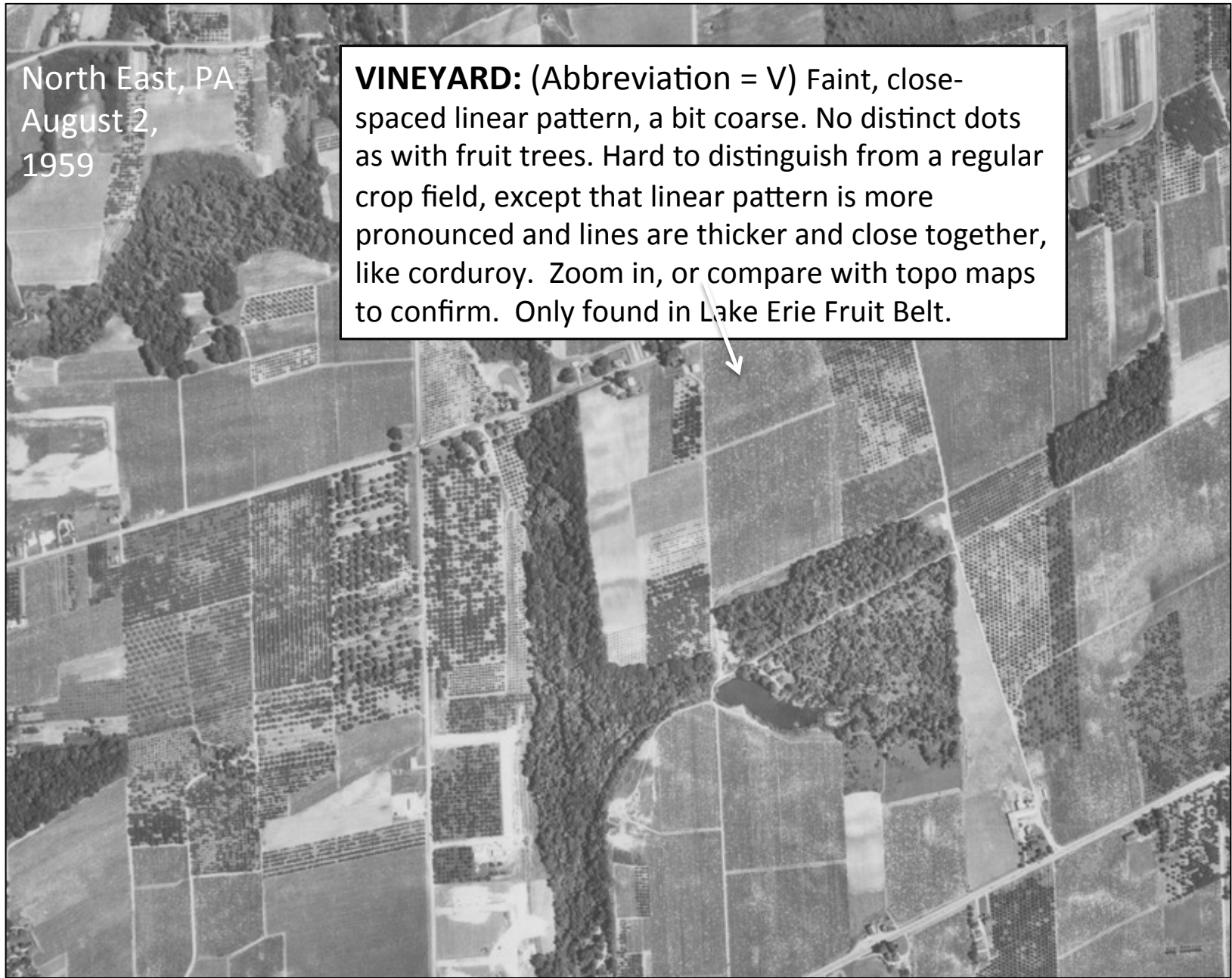


Small orchards on
farms continued to
be present c. 1960.

There are four
small orchards in
this photo. The
contrast with
Adams's highly
specialized
landscape is clear.

North East, PA
August 2,
1959

VINEYARD: (Abbreviation = V) Faint, close-spaced linear pattern, a bit coarse. No distinct dots as with fruit trees. Hard to distinguish from a regular crop field, except that linear pattern is more pronounced and lines are thicker and close together, like corduroy. Zoom in, or compare with topo maps to confirm. Only found in Lake Erie Fruit Belt.



TRUCK FARMING/SMALL SCALE PRODUCTION FOR LOCAL MARKETS



- Small Plots for vegetables and small fruits
- Tiny Orchards
- Small Vineyard
- Roadside location
- Ponds, likely for irrigation and spray water

Source: Erie County Horticultural Society Growers Directory, 1975.
Penn State Agricultural Extension Archives, Erie County Agent Reports.
This farm was present in the 1950s aerial also so it is reasonable to assume a continuity of production to 1975.

Test case: Limestone Township, Montour County (N/W Branch), June 8, 1959.





G/R

G/R

H

H

H

G/R

G/R

W

G/R

G/R

G/R

H

P?

P

RP?

G/R

H/h

G/R

G/R

G/R

G/R

P

H

H

H

G/R

H

G/R

G/R

W

G/R

H

H

H

G/R

P?

G/R

H

G/R

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G/R

G/R

H/h

W

H

G/R

G/R

G/R

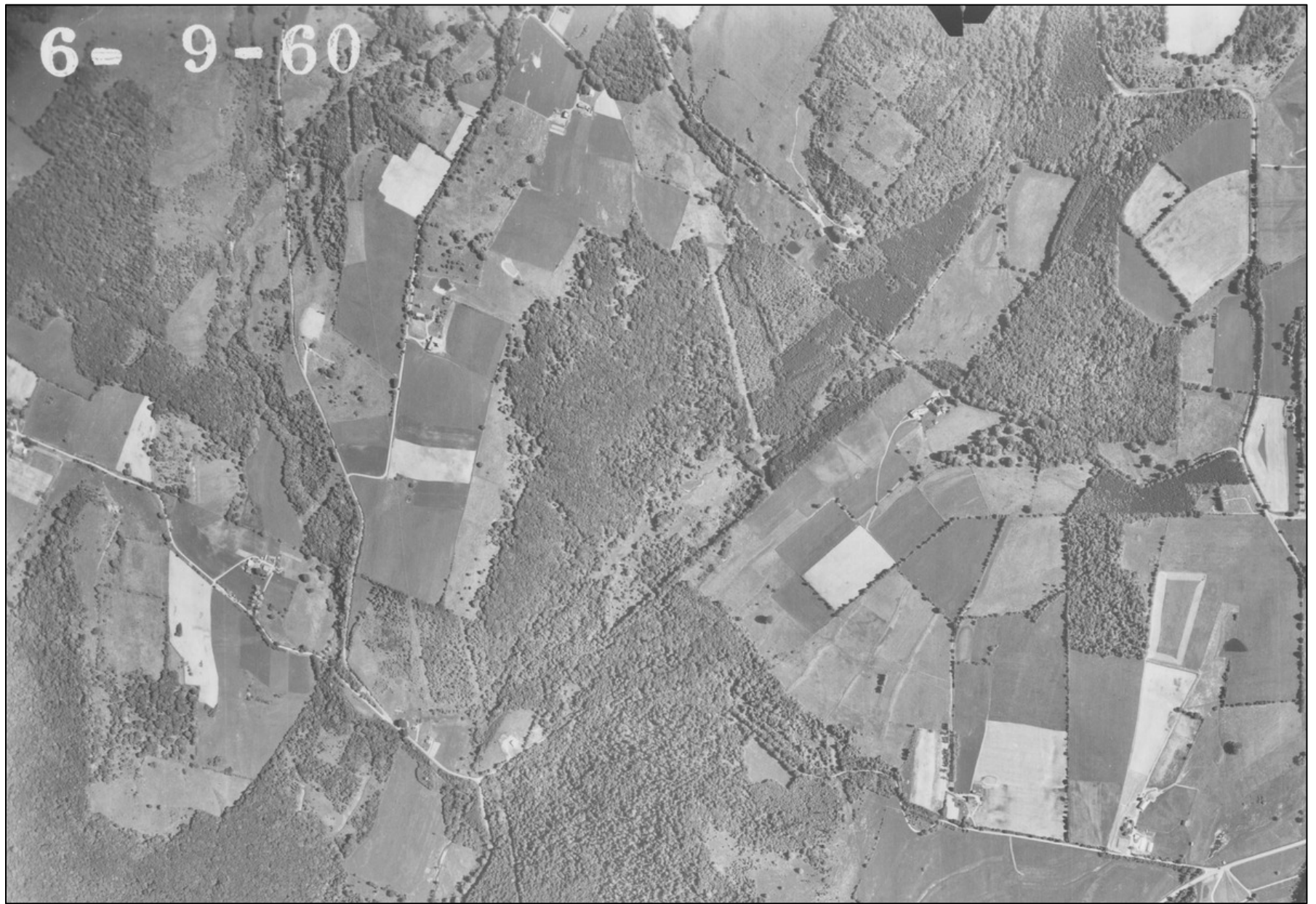
G/R

G/R

Montour Test Case Comments

- Mottled?
 - Yes = grain or row crop (G/R).
 - Since this photo was taken in early June, it isn't easy to guess the specific crop from the tone. We can see at least two crop tones, so most likely the standard rotation was being followed (corn, oats, wheat, hay)
- Smooth texture, not mottled?
 - Yes = hay or pasture
 - Regular shape, dark tones, no trees, and/or harvest marks?
 - Yes = hay (H); hay being harvested (H/h)*
 - Irregular shape, medium tones, trees, paths, proximity to farmstead?
 - Yes = pasture (P)
- In this specific image, there is less woodlot (W) than we might expect, but the small area in pasture is consistent with the region.

*this field could be a row or small grain crop since the swaths are not the same width, but the smooth texture and dark tone suggest hay.



Susquehanna County, Northern Tier



Susquehanna County (Northern Tier).

Susquehanna test case comments

- Mottled and light colored = grain or row crop.
- Pastures are identifiable.
- Smooth dark gray rectangles are hay. Some have a concentric swath indicating harvest in progress.
- What about the medium gray fields that seem mottled? Given that this is the Northern Tier, they are probably hay crops not yet filled in.
- We can't always be sure; sometimes we can just make an informed guess.

9-13-58

ARD-4R- 50

Part II. How to
understand and
explain changes over
time from 1930s to c.
1960

Bucks County

Major changes statewide

1930s

1. Specialization (dairy, poultry everywhere, potatoes and fruit localized) is on the increase
2. BUT crop and livestock mix is still diverse (minor grains, wheat, oats, beef cattle, swine, sheep augment dairy and poultry)
3. Strong self-provisioning and local-market sector persists
4. Horse era not yet over
5. Land-grant government, industry are just getting established as forces in agriculture
6. Hay crop is 96% timothy and clover/4% alfalfa
7. IN GENERAL, 1930s landscape has many continuities with the c.1900 landscape.

c. 1960

1. Specialization pronounced
2. Crop and livestock mix is significantly less diverse (minor grains, wheat, oats, beef cattle, swine, sheep in steep decline)
3. Self-provisioning and local-market sector almost gone
4. Horse era is over: heavily mechanized fossil fuel based farming
5. Land-grant system and allies are fully established
6. Hay crop is 68% timothy and clover/32% alfalfa
7. IN GENERAL, c. 1960 landscape represents post WWII departures.

Landscape Expressions of Change

Major trends 1930s-1960

1. Greater specialization
2. Disappearance of self-provisioning and local market production
3. Regional specialization in fruit
4. Decline of horses
5. Consolidation of land-grant system, government, industry influence, more power equipment
6. Hay crop composition shifts

How they appear on aerials

1. Fewer different crops.
2. Fewer clusters of small plots especially near towns and cities
3. Fewer small orchards on farms outside the fruit regions.
4. Two results: elimination of oats (horse feed) from rotations; and consolidation of fields (so that large machines can maneuver.)
5. Contour plowing, strip cropping, terraces, consolidated fields, ponds
6. Hay fields may show more than one tone, whereas earlier they were more monochromatic

Major continuities

- Agricultural land use patterns (i. e. proportion of crops, woodlot, pasture) are more or less stable over time for the various regions of the state. Refer to the chart in Slide/Page 5.
- Woodlots and boundary markers are often very stable.

Limitations

1. Each photo represents just a single growing season and may or may not capture broader long-term trends.
2. If aerials were taken at different times in the growing season, their utility is limited because plants grow so rapidly and change their appearance significantly.

IF the photos are from the same period in the growing season, compare for crops (see Slide/page 52), pasture, and other features (field consolidation, contour plantings, ponds, orchard removal, tree line removal, reduction in truck crop areas.)

If they were taken at different points in the growing cycle, compare for other features only: field consolidation, contour plantings, ponds, orchard removal, tree line removal, reduction in truck crop areas.

3. For fruit areas, the season of the photo matters less, because orchards and vineyards are recognizable no matter what the season.

Crop Changes: what to look for

Since the basic proportion and acreage of crops, pasture, and woodland didn't change markedly, in general the big change between c. 1930 and c. 1960 is *fewer different crops*. Even if you can't identify specific crops, sometimes you can document a decline in crop diversity. **Again, these guidelines only apply if the aerials were taken around the same time in the growing season.** Here are some ways to document a change in crop diversity.

- Note whether any particular tones disappear or occupy an obviously much smaller acreage.
- If the overall number of tones clearly decreases, that is evidence for fewer different crops. However, if the overall number of tones stays the same or increases, that does not tell us much one way or the other. The reason has to do with changes in the composition of the hay crop. Alfalfa, which was more prominent in 1960, tends to show darker tones than the timothy/clover blend. However, the crop is still hay. Alfalfa was very popular in the Great Valley and not widely adopted elsewhere.
- Note when small fields are consolidated into larger ones. This would often be associated with a decline in crop diversity.

Bradford County, 5/29/1939:

Multi-toned fields: diverse mix of grain and hay crops plus pasture = dairying plus diverse production

Multiple Small irregular fields = low mechanization

Orchards present = diverse production

Small plots = possible truck farming



Bradford County, 6/2/1960:

Less varied in mix of tones = decline in crop diversity

Some fields consolidated (1) = less diversity, more mechanized farming

Some treelines eliminated (2) = mechanization

At least two new ponds (3) = "ag establishment" influence

Possibly one instance of pasture reverting to wood (4) = decline in pasture practices

Cluster of very small (truck patch?) plots disappears (5) = decline in agricultural diversity

Orchard disappears (6) = decline in agricultural diversity

Woodlots remain fairly constant = long term continuity



NOTE THAT THE TWO PHOTOS WERE TAKEN AT ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME DATE, 21 YEARS APART

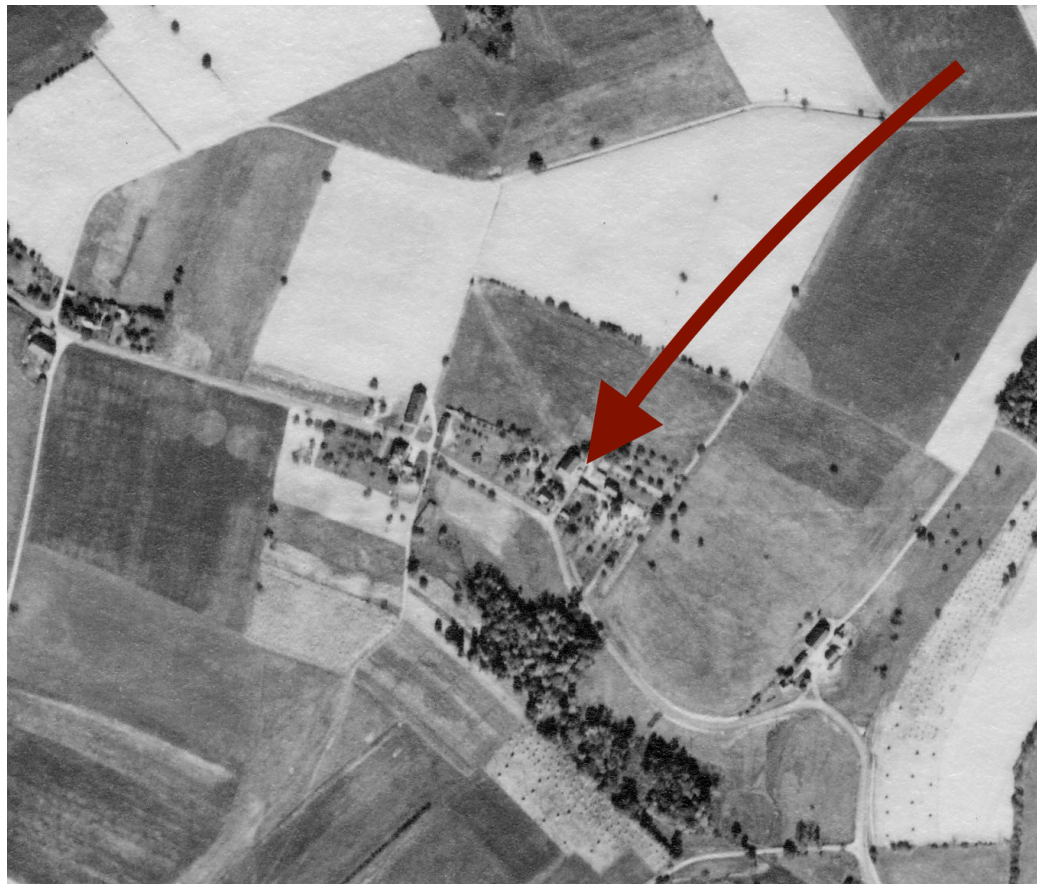
Major changes:

- Disappearance of lightest tone = possible elimination of oats or wheat from crop mix, decline in crop diversity
- We know from oral history that potatoes were grown on this farm in the 1930s. It is likely that the small field next to the farmstead was planted in potatoes. This gives way to a row/grain crop in 1958. Another decline in crop diversity.
- Orchard is made smaller = less overall agricultural diversity in the region
- Contour strips transform the earlier crop fields = “ag establishment” influence
- A pond appears = “ag establishment” influence and greater mechanization

Continuities:

- Overall emphasis on crops continues. The woodlot is about the same size and shape in both years.

Lehigh County, 10/10/38



Lehigh County, 10/6/58



1937:

Multi-toned field crops plus orchard = crop diversity

Pasture = some livestock

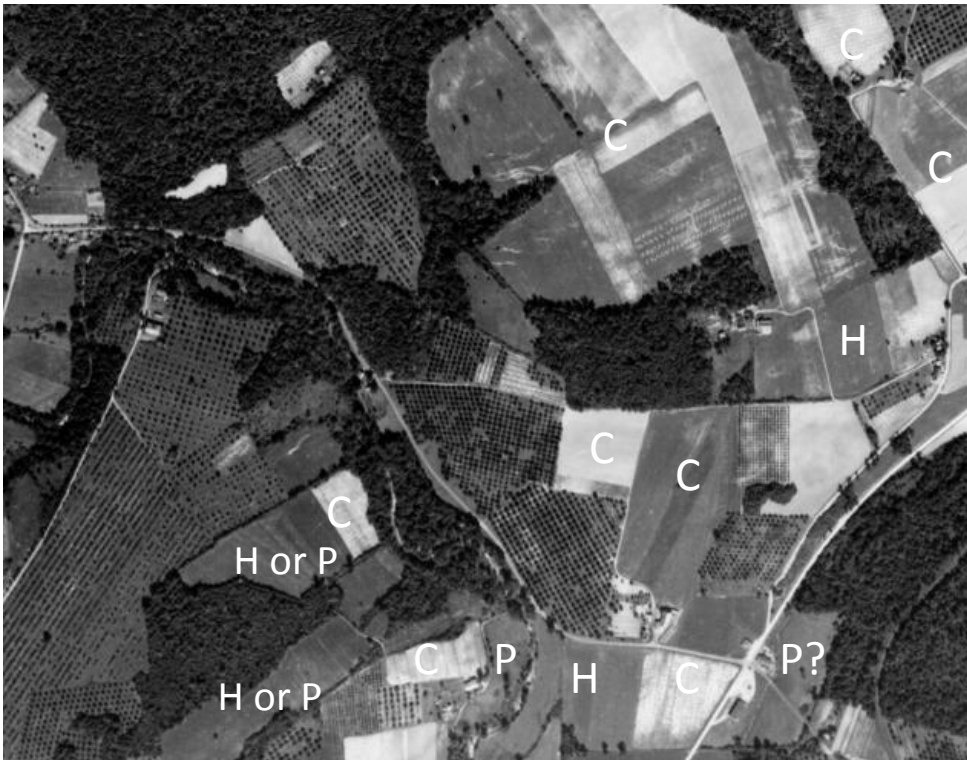
Represents c. 1930 emphasis on fruit within context of general farming

1957:

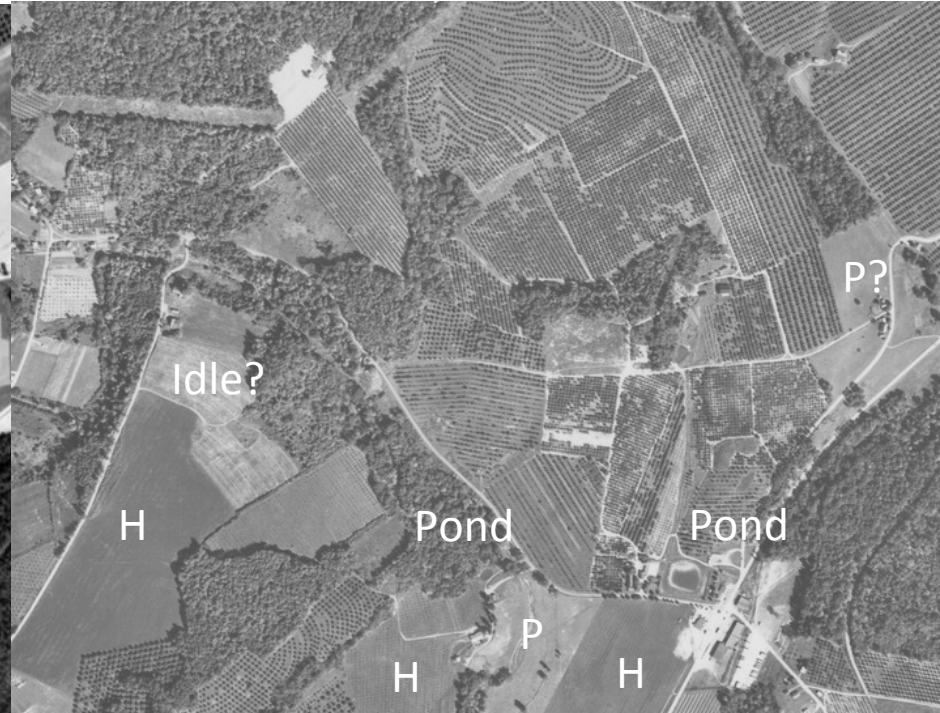
Greater proportion of orchard, fewer crop tones = greater specialization

Contour planting = “ag establishment” influence

Ponds = “ag establishment” influence and use of water for sprays and irrigation



Bendersville, Adams County, 9/24/1937



Bendersville, Adams County, 9/25/1957

Summary

- Aerials can furnish information about land use, crop production, and conservation practices c. 1960. They should be regarded as a supplement to oral history information collected about a farm's post 1930 production history.
- Aerials can furnish information about change over time from c. 1930 to c. 1960.
 - If photos were taken about the same time in the growing season we may be able to detect broad changes in crop patterns.
 - Regardless of when photos were taken, we can find changes such as the implementation of conservation practices; elimination of small orchards, truck plots, hedgerows, and treelines; field consolidation.
 - In the fruit regions, we can see the expansion of orchards and/or vineyards.

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