



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

# PA State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO)

## 2022 Updates to PA's Agricultural History Project:

## Additional Guidance for Using Pennsylvania's Agricultural Context

**UPDATED January 2022**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	3
Using this Guidance .....	3
Identification-Level Required Attachments, including Worksheets .....	4
Evaluation-Level Required Attachments, including Worksheets .....	4
Examples of Required Attachments.....	5
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](#)

[Appendix D: Site Plan Example](#)

[Appendix E: Historic Aerial Comparison Example](#)

[Appendix F: Property History and Agricultural Context Example](#)

## Introduction

*2022 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.

In addition, the development and implementation of Pennsylvania's Historic & Archaeological Resource Exchange (PA-SHARE) has necessitated updates to the way information is collected and provided to PA SHPO.

This update includes several components:

- Required attachments, including Agricultural assessment worksheets,
- Examples of documentation 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.

## Identification-Level Required Attachments, including Worksheets

As part of efforts to improve documentation of agricultural properties, SHPO requires the following attachments as part of the identification-level documentation for farms and/or farmsteads:

- Site Plan: current aerial photograph with buildings labeled (historic function and date of construction and/or additions, if known), landscape features noted, and a caption beneath the image. Buildings and features less than 50 years old should be identified.
- Photo location map (can be included on 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. For assistance in locating Historic Aerial photographs please reference SHPO blog here: [Historic Aerials](#)

## Evaluation-Level Required Attachments, including Worksheets

SHPO requires the following attachments as part of evaluation-level documentation for farms and/or farmsteads:

- [Agricultural Assessment worksheets](#).
- Prior to 1927, agricultural census data presented in chart form 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. Also include the same information in a table.

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

- Oral Interviews with current or former owners, if available. Guidance for conducting oral interviews is included as Appendix B of the [2022 Updates to PA's Agricultural History Project: Additional Guidance](#) or can be found on the [PA Agricultural History Project website](#).
- Period aerials (1960-1980). Guidance for using period aerial photographs is included as Appendix C of the [2022 Updates to PA's Agricultural History Project: Additional Guidance](#) or can be found on the [PA Agricultural History Project website](#).
- 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 evaluation-level documentation.

## Examples of Required Attachments

Examples of documentation for farms are provided in the appendices. These examples are good models for documenting agricultural properties for identification and evaluation levels. Click the links below for examples of how specific documentation should be prepared for the following:

- [Site Plan](#)
- [Historic Aerial Comparison](#)
- [Example of Property History and Agricultural Context, including presenting agricultural census data.](#)

## 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 referred to as PennPilot. This imagery can be

identified and downloaded through the Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA) Imagery Navigator located at available [here](#).

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 for evaluation-level documentation, 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 any evaluation level documentation undertaken 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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <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.
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Varied, some PA German	Varied, some PA German	Migrant workers from varied backgrounds including the Caribbean and US South (African Americans)
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <b>(These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</b> <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i>                      Above AND  <input type="checkbox"/> Orchard acreage. <b>(These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains                      Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and cultural/ethnicity as outlined above</p>
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>Key Changes: Crop/Livestock Farming plus orchard, to orchards with less important but still present diverse context, to mainly orchards.</p> <p><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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i>                      Above buildings plus  <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains  <input type="checkbox"/> Orchards, ponds, remnant cropland, pasture, or woodlot.</p>		

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional 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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor, mostly w omen and children. Men employed off the farm part of the year. Low mechanization (pp. 11-12)	Family labor, mostly w omen and children. Men employed off the farm at least part-time. Low mechanization (pp.19-20)	Family and hired labor. Family labor, mostly w omen and children. Men employed off the farm at least part-time. Higher mechanization (pp. 40-41)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <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.
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Various, no pronounced expressions	Various, new immigrant groups arrive, but still no pronounced expressions	Various, no pronounced expressions
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 12-14) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Outbuilding dating from the period. Examples: smokehouse, springhouse, pigsty (pp. 15)  <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"/> Significant acreage with at least traces of field patterns, fencing, boundaries, pathways, 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 two 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)  <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"/> Acreage of the original farm tract <input type="checkbox"/> At least two relic landscape elements such as traces of field patterns, mine shafts, fencing, boundaries, streams, or woods. (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)  <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"/> "...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
<b>Registration Requirements/Change over Time</b> 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.  <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"/> "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)		

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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 w omen’s work spaces. How ever, women w ork 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 w omen’s work spaces. High mechanization (pp.39-40)	Family and Hired Labor. Gender distribution changes w ith mechanization and off -farm employment. High mechanization (pp.49-51)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	High tenancy rate.	High tenancy rate	High tenancy rate)
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> 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.
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods:</b>	<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 tw o 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 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 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, roadw ays, treelines, small fields, w oodlots” (pp. 37) Cropland and w oodlot 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 tw o outbuildings relating to the feed-grain and livestock economy and illustrating shared family labor, mechanization, and/or tenancy” f rom 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 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 plus <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> “Small fields, w oodlots, paths, roadw ays, treelines, and the like” (pp. 44-45). Cropland and w oodlot 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 tw o outbuildings or structures that illustrating the shifts in production mix and methods (as described . . . and including shifts in the gender distribution of w ork. . .)” 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 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 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.
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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 w hich resources show grain/livestock, self-provisioning, and dairy/poultry.  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"/> “Might have... a fenceline along an original boundary; one or tw o fields of about ten acres that retains a square shape; a w oodlot; 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 evaluation-level documentation and additional 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
<b>Product Mix</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Significant tenancy but not quantified	High tenancy	High tenancy	Tenancy diminishing
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> 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
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<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.  <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"/> 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)  <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"/> 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)  <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"/> 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)  <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"/> 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.
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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.  <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"/> Cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant land features such as woodlot, pond, or treelines (pp. 148)			

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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, swine, poultry (pp. 10-15)	Crops: Fruit (mainly grapes); apples, peaches, and cherries; truck crops Fewer field crops and livestock than before (pp. 25-30)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family and seasonal workers. The latter from the region and mainly women, resident during the season (pp. 15-17) Low mechanization	Family and seasonal workers. The latter from the region and also an increasing proportion of migrant workers from outside the region Greater mechanization but still a lot of hand labor (pp. 31-35)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Average tenancy	Average tenancy
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	N/A	N/A
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<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 northwestern 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; worker housing (pp. 19-22)  <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"/> Orchard and vineyard acreage <input type="checkbox"/> Remnant pasture, cropland, 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 <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))  <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> <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.
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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 with conversions for fruit  <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> <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural features plus a mix of orchard, vineyard, and pasture or cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains	

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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, swine 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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <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
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> 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)
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<i>Farmstead:</i> <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)  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 cropland and 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 (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)).  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, pasture 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 (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) <b>(These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</b>  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 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.	<i>Farmstead:</i> <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) <b>(These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</b>  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 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.
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	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 <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.  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			

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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, swine, 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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family labor primarily, with 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 work in the field also. High mechanization (pp. 15- 17)	Family and local labor, with loose age and gender labor division. Gender mixed, with tasks shifting as processes mechanize and self-provisioning declines in the later years. High mechanization (pp. 38-40)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Average tenancy (pp. 15- 17)	Average tenancy (pp. 38-40)
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Strong PA German presence	Strong PA German presence
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 two of: corn crib, root cellar, smoke house, pigsty, butcher house, spring house, summer kitchen. (pp. 23-29) <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i>            Above AND  <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains  <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland with some evidence of historic field and property boundaries            Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 following: 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) <p>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)</p> <p><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 plowing or strip cropping            Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above.</p>
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>Key Changes: Diversified farming with potatoes as one component, to potatoes as primary cash crop within diverse context.</p> <p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i>            Above AND  <input type="checkbox"/> Croplands  <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains</p>	

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

**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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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, swine Production for multiple uses including on-farm, local trade, cash markets (pp. 12-14)	Crops: corn, w heat, buckwheat, 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; swine
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <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
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> 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 Catawissa. Not all groups have associated landscape influence.	Ethnic influences on the decline
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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.  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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 from the period such as contour strips, tree lines, w oodlots, crop fields, etc. (see pp. 80) <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains		

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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 cows; 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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Yankee/Yorker.	Yankee/Yorker.	National forms replace regional cultures
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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. <b>(Note: pond was originally included in farmstead requirements, but this was an error.)</b>                      Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above</p>
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>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)</p> <p><i>Farmstead:</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> Specifics depends on time period. See page 81.</p> <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>		

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

**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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Yankee/Yorker, other Euro Americans	Yankee/Yorker, other Euro Americans	National forms replace regional expressions	National forms
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region (pp. 20-27) AND <input type="checkbox"/> English barn OR New England barn (pp. 27-34) AND <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)  <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"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland 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. 60-62) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Extended English Barn OR Basement Barn OR Three-Gable Barn OR Posted-Forebay Barn (pp. 62-76) AND <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)  <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"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland or hay land <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. 97-100) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Basement Barn OR Foundation Barn OR Stable Barn (pp. 100-108) AND <input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Examples: milk houses, silo) (pp. 108-120) AND <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)  <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"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Hay land <input type="checkbox"/> Tree lines. 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"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> At least two outbuildings reflecting architectural evidence of dairying (Example: milk house, silo) (pp. 108-129) AND <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)  <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"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Hay land <input type="checkbox"/> Tree lines: <input type="checkbox"/> At least one of: contour strips, drainage features (pp. 136-140), pond, ornamental plantings, fencing from the period Note: Farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	Key Changes: Woodland and grassland based diverse farming to home dairy production to specialized fluid milk production plus self-provisioning <i>Farmstead:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resources should illustrate diversity (including self-provisioning), mechanization, home dairying, and fluid milk production (see pp. 162) <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"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland			

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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. <p>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)</p> <p><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</p>		

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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, buckwheat, hay Livestock: milk and beef cattle, sheep, swine (few) Farm Made butter (pp.9-12)	Crops: corn, hay, oats, buckwheat, potatoes Livestock: dairy cattle, poultry Fluid Milk (pp.15-17)	Crops: potatoes, cannery crops, corn, hay Livestock: dairy, but less important (pp.24)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Very low tenancy	Average tenancy	Average tenancy
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Weak Yankee/Yorker	NA	Average tenancy
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm:</i></p> <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	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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. <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm: Above AND</i></p> <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	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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. <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm: Above AND</i></p> <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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time	<p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p><i>Farm: Above AND</i></p> <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		

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, RIVER VALLEYS TOBACCO\*

NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Period	River Valleys Tobacco Culture, 1870-1930
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Probably family and neighbors; little documentation (pp.11-13)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy, depends on location
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Various. In Northern Tier counties, Yankee/Yorker; in central counties, more likely to be PA German
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<p><i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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)
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time.	<p>Farmstead Layout:</p> <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)
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> Architectural evidence showing the major changes over time.	<p><i>Farm:</i></p> 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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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).

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET, SETTLEMENT PERIOD\*

NAME OF PROPERTY: \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Period</b>	<b>C. 1800-1840.</b> <b>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.</b>
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b>	Uneven. State land law unsettled, clearing incomplete. Over time a trend to owner occupied parcels.
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Varied. Settlement incomplete, migrants came from many places including Southeast PA, Europe, the southern states, New England
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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 evaluation-level documentation and additional 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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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, swine, sheep	Crops: corn, wheat, 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, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, vegetables Livestock: dairy cattle, poultry, swine 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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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 wage labor. Women make butter at home. Gender mixed; summer kitchens, root cellars, springhouses, bake houses, butcher houses are generally women's work spaces. High mechanization (pp.33-35)	Family and neighbors; wage labor. Men shift into dairying as home production disappears, but women still do many tasks. Women in poultry. High mechanization (pp.87-89)	Family and wage labor. Seasonal labor includes immigrants and migrants. High mechanization (pp.138-139)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880 and 1927 Agricultural Census	High tenancy levels	Average to above average tenancy	Below state averages	Low tenancy
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Varied	Varied	Varied	National forms
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<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 with wheat as an export crop (pp. 19-23)  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 <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, wagon shed, root cellar, smoke house, butcher house, pigpen, bake oven, summer kitchen) (pp.61-73)  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 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 with 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 farm has 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 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 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 from the period or older barn with 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) <b>(These are newly drafted guidelines because they were omitted in the original context language.)</b>  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 and crop land Note: farms may retain evidence of labor systems, tenancy, and culture/ethnicity as outlined above
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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 from the first period, PA barn, springhouse, machine shed, and summer kitchen from the second period, milk house and silo from the third period, and barn adaptations from the last 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> <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains <input type="checkbox"/> Cropland <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Tree lines or woodlots (pp. 160)			

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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"
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review Agricultural Census, Buildings, Site plan, and Historic Aerials.	Family Labor. Women, men, and children w ork together in most spaces. Men generally drive livestock. Low mechanization (pp.17-19)	Family labor. Generally, sheep care is men's w ork. Women and children w ork in dairy, food processing, poultry Low mechanization (pp.44-45)	Family labor. Men and w omen and children w ork together in poultry, fruit, dairy, and self-provisioning. Off-Farm Labor. Tractor replaces animal pow er very slowly. (pp.98-101)	Many part-time farms w ith men w orking off farm and w omen doing farm w ork. Shift to tractor era not yet complete (pp.124-125)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Review 1850, 1880, and 1927 Agricultural Census	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy	Low tenancy
<b>Culture &amp; Ethnicity –</b> document where applicable	Varied, w ith no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.	Varied, w ith no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.	Varied, w ith no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.	Varied, w ith no one dominant group. No pronounced ethnic expressions.
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods: (pp. 147-148)</b>	<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 w ith features that could accommodate sheep) (pp. 24-27)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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 (pp. 81, 120) OR Cropland OR Woodlot Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plow ed) 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: southw estern 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, w ash house, corncrib, or smoke house) (pp. 71-80) (Spring house may date to earlier period pp.73)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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 (pp. 81) OR Cropland Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plow ed) 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 show ing reorientation to dairying and poultry: Basement Barn w ith 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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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 (pp. 81, 120) OR Cropland OR Woodlot Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plow ed) 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 w ith ample hayloft can represent crop farming.)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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 OR Woodlot OR Pasture (pp. 136) Note: Pasture (land used for grazing, not plow ed) 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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time (p. 149).</b> 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 w ith developing sheep culture, to w ool-focused intense sheep w ith diverse base, to modest diverse farming w ith 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 w orkshop. The dw elling may represent diversification, but outbuildings should also be present.  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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: above plus all of these:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture (land used for grazing, not plow ed, pp. 81,120,136 ) <input type="checkbox"/> Small Crop fields <input type="checkbox"/> Woodlot <input type="checkbox"/> Some historically associated acreage remains			

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

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
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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)
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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)
<b>Land Tenure –</b> <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
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Scots Irish, English, German	Increasingly PA German	Predominantly PA German	National forms
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods</b>	<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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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)  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b> 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.  <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <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			

\*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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

**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.						
<b>Product Mix –</b> <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.)						
<b>Labor System &amp; Mechanization –</b> <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						
<b>Land Tenure –</b>	Full-time tenancy uncommon, but many rent acres to supplement those they own.						
<b>Culture and Ethnicity –</b> Document where applicable	Plain Sect presence becomes significant. See narrative.						
<b>Registration Requirements/Individual Periods –</b> 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.	<p><b>Dairy (fluid milk):</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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) <i>Farmstead Layout:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Layout should approximate the industry standard as discussed in the narrative</b> <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	<p><b>Livestock, except dairy, poultry, or animal specialty:</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/> House typical of the period and region OR older AND <input type="checkbox"/> Free stall barn OR free stall addition to older barn AND <input type="checkbox"/> Free standing hay barn (possibly located away from central farmstead) AND <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of loading chutes <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 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	<p><b>Poultry:</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <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 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	<p><b>Cash Grain:</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <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 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	<p><b>Hay:</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <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 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	<p><b>Orchard:</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <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 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	<p><b>Plain Sect:</b> <i>Farmstead:</i></p> <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 <b>Plain Sect</b> 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
<b>Registration Requirements: Change over Time</b>	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 evaluation-level documentation and additional relevant attachments. This form should not be used for National Register listing or for assessment of archaeological resources.

## 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)

2022 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;  
PA SHPO updates January 2022

# Purpose and Goals

- Learn how to interpret visual clues to agricultural land uses by examining Penn Pilot aerials (This imagery can be identified and downloaded through the Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA) Imagery Navigator located at available [here](#))
- 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

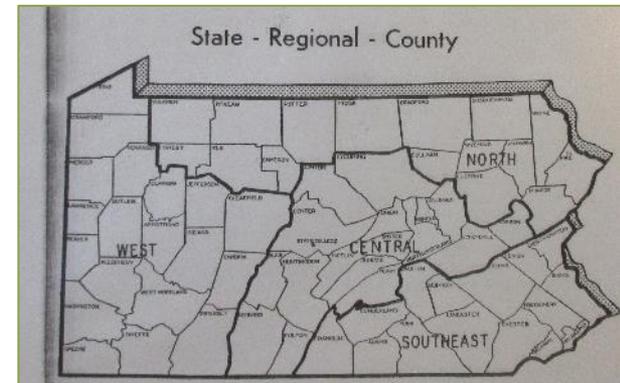
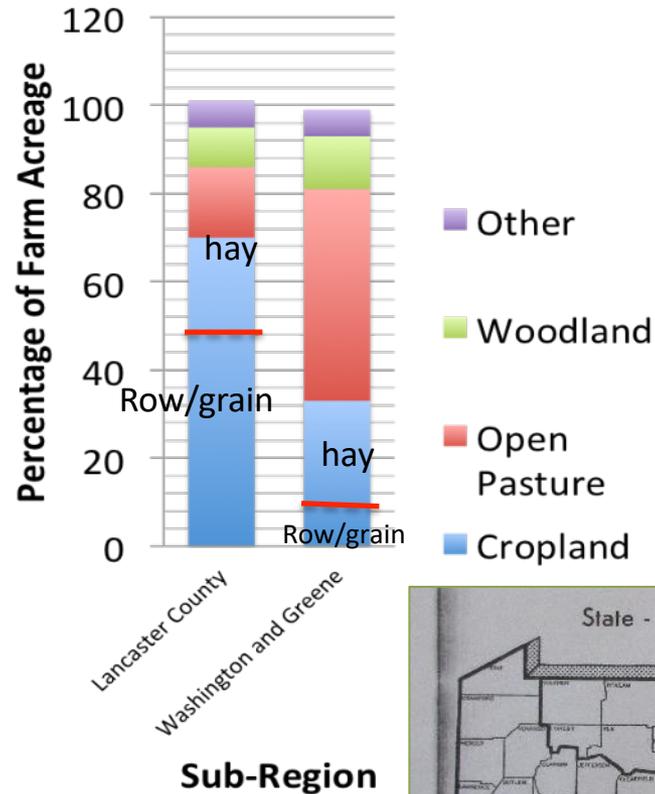
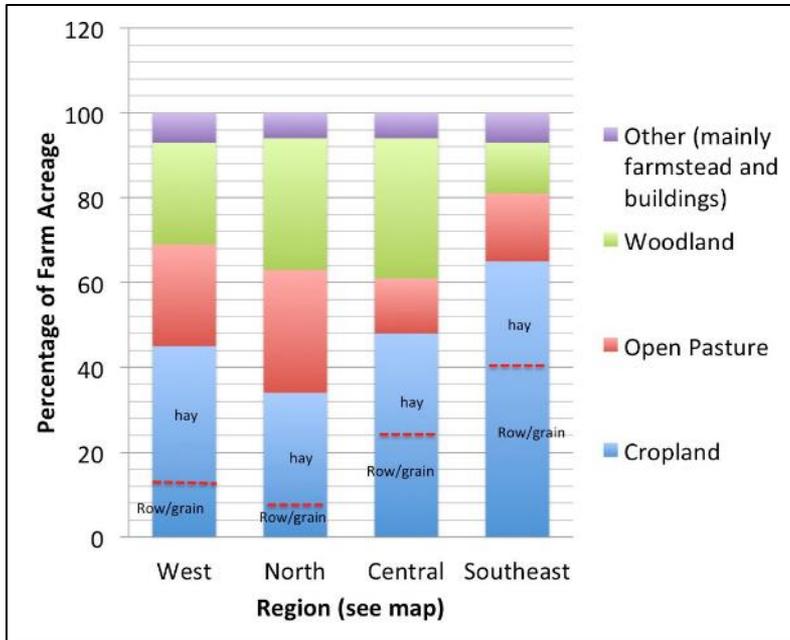
Bucks County



# Definitions and abbreviations

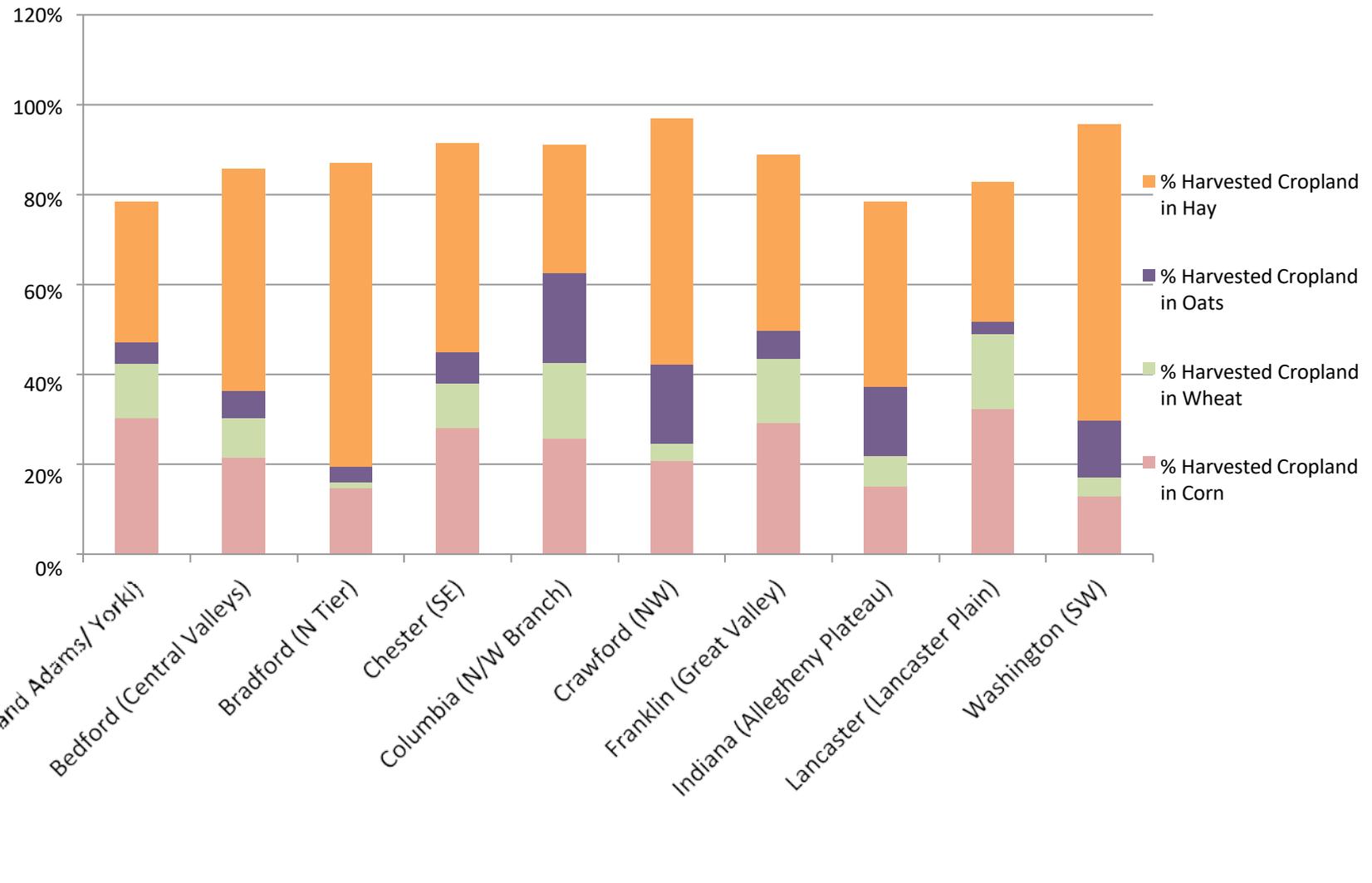
- **Cropland:** land harvested for crops.
  - Row crops: in PA c. 1960, primarily corn, planted each year
  - Small grain crops: in PA c. 1960, primarily wheat and oats, and some barley; planted each year
  - Hay: perennial plants cut for hay, not planted every year. In PA c. 1960, about a third of hay 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.

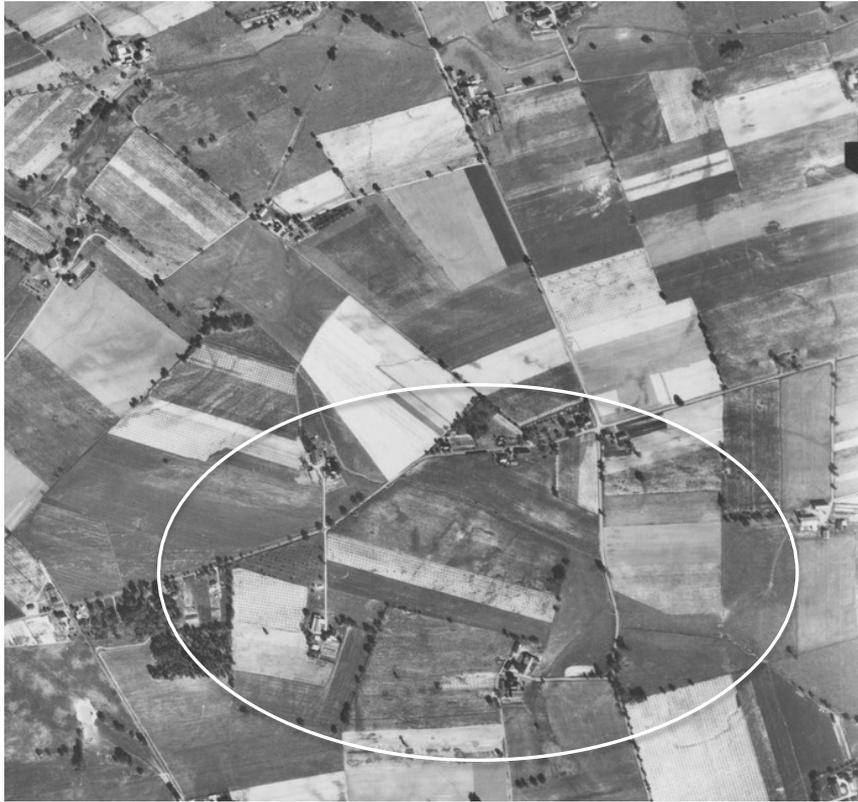
- Show soil mottling
- Medium to lighter tonal values. Corn darkens as the season progresses, other grains lighten. *Not usually possible to tell the difference.*
- Lined or cross hatched texture (caused by plowing and cultivating in parallel or crosswise respectively)
- Harvest pattern
  - linear parallel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

# Mottled texture

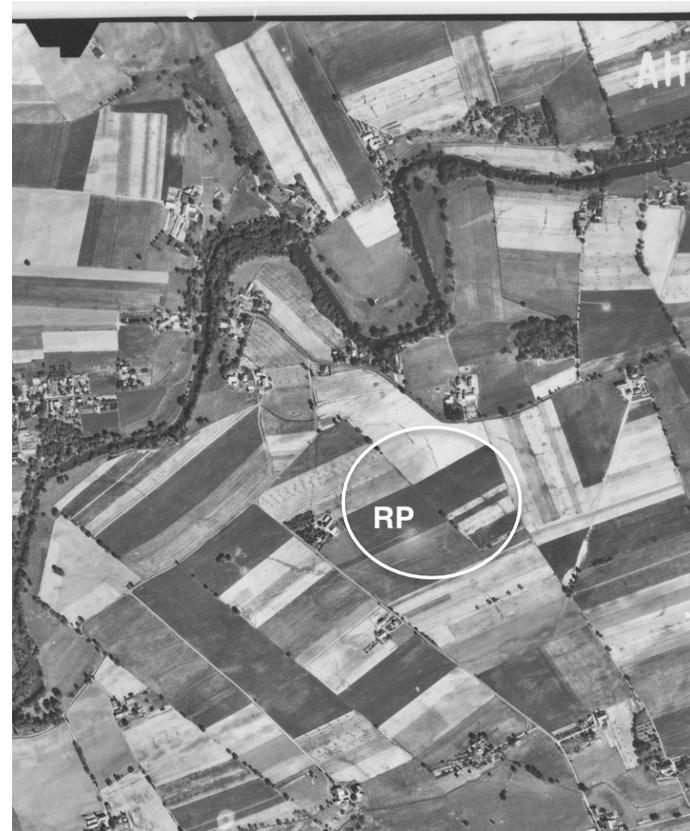
- Results from uneven moisture on a field
- Can be seen mainly on row or small grain crop fields, but usually absent or faint on hay or pasture
- This is because field crops are planted annually and so vegetative cover is either absent (on bare ploughed land) or thin, revealing irregularities in the 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

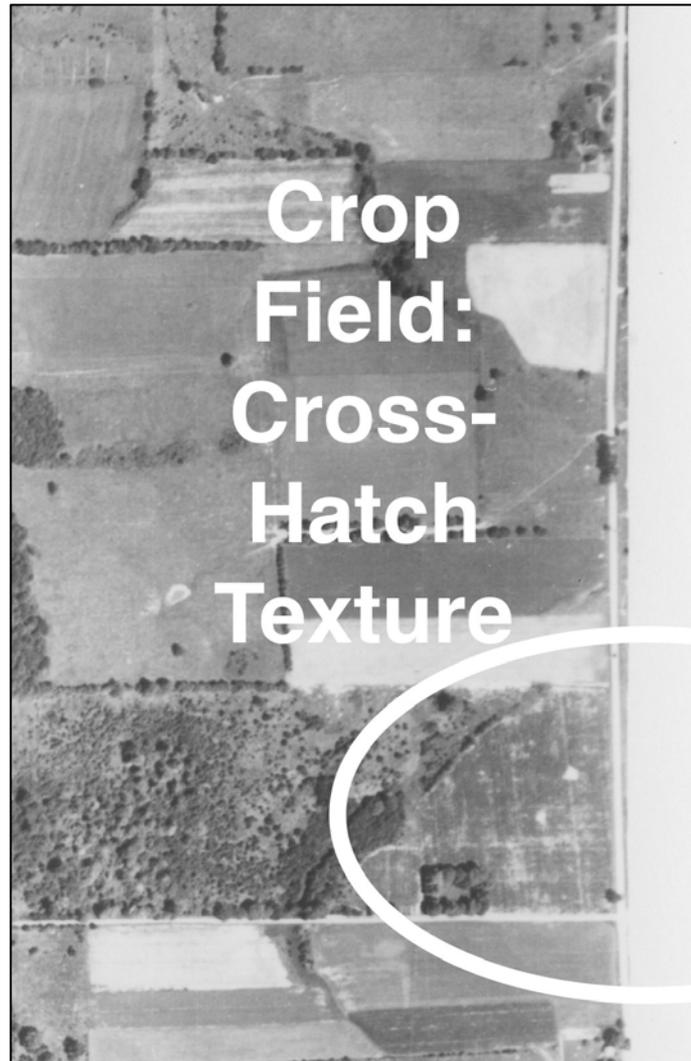
**Mottled**



**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.

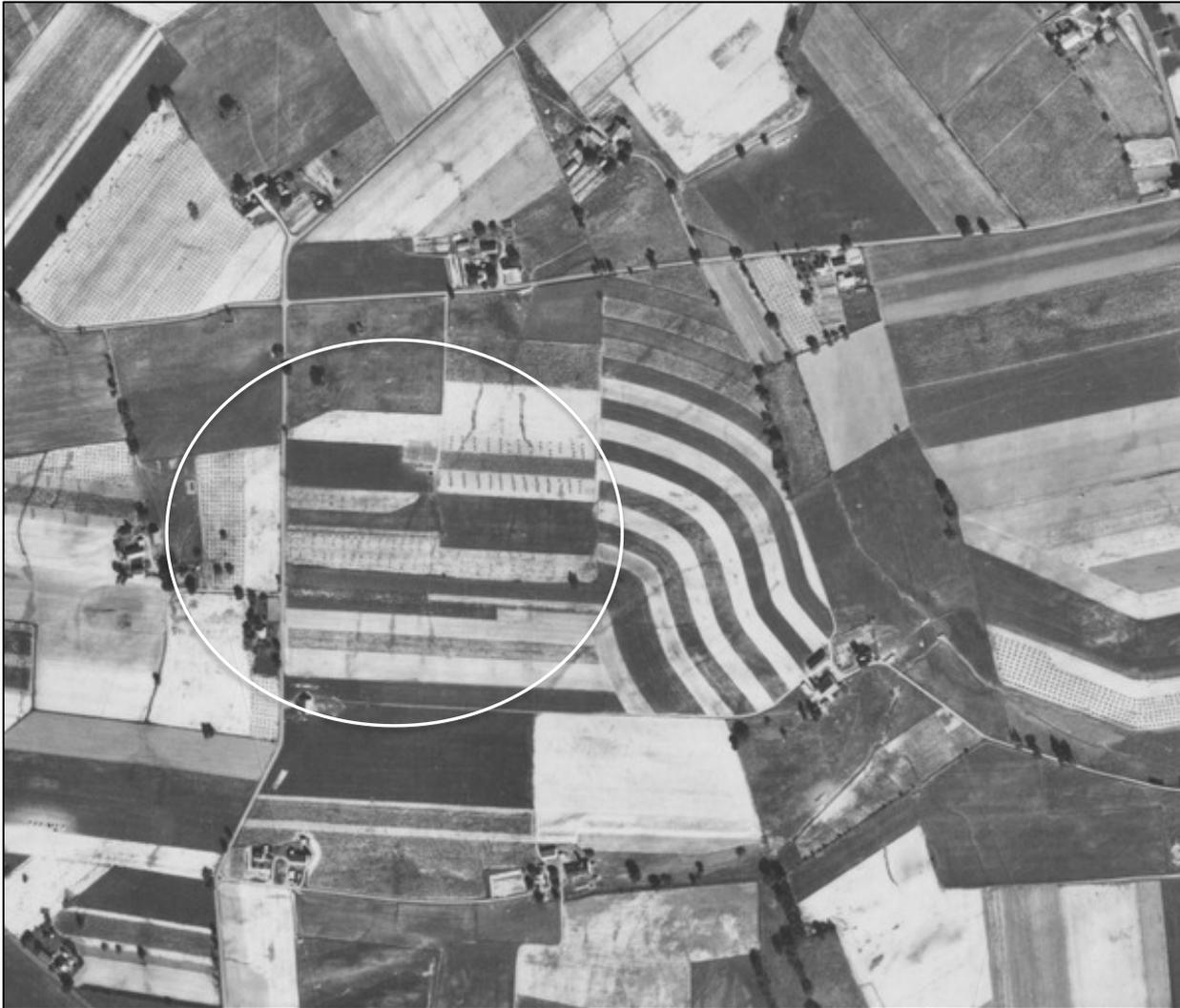
PA State Archives. r031#06-Box1-

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.

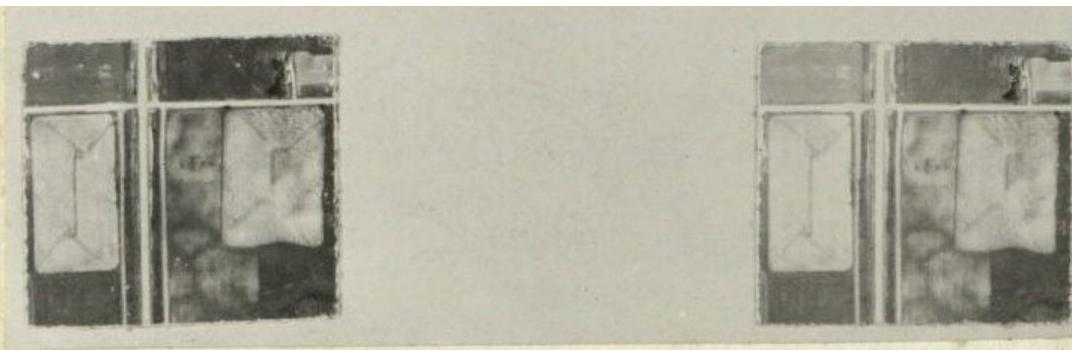
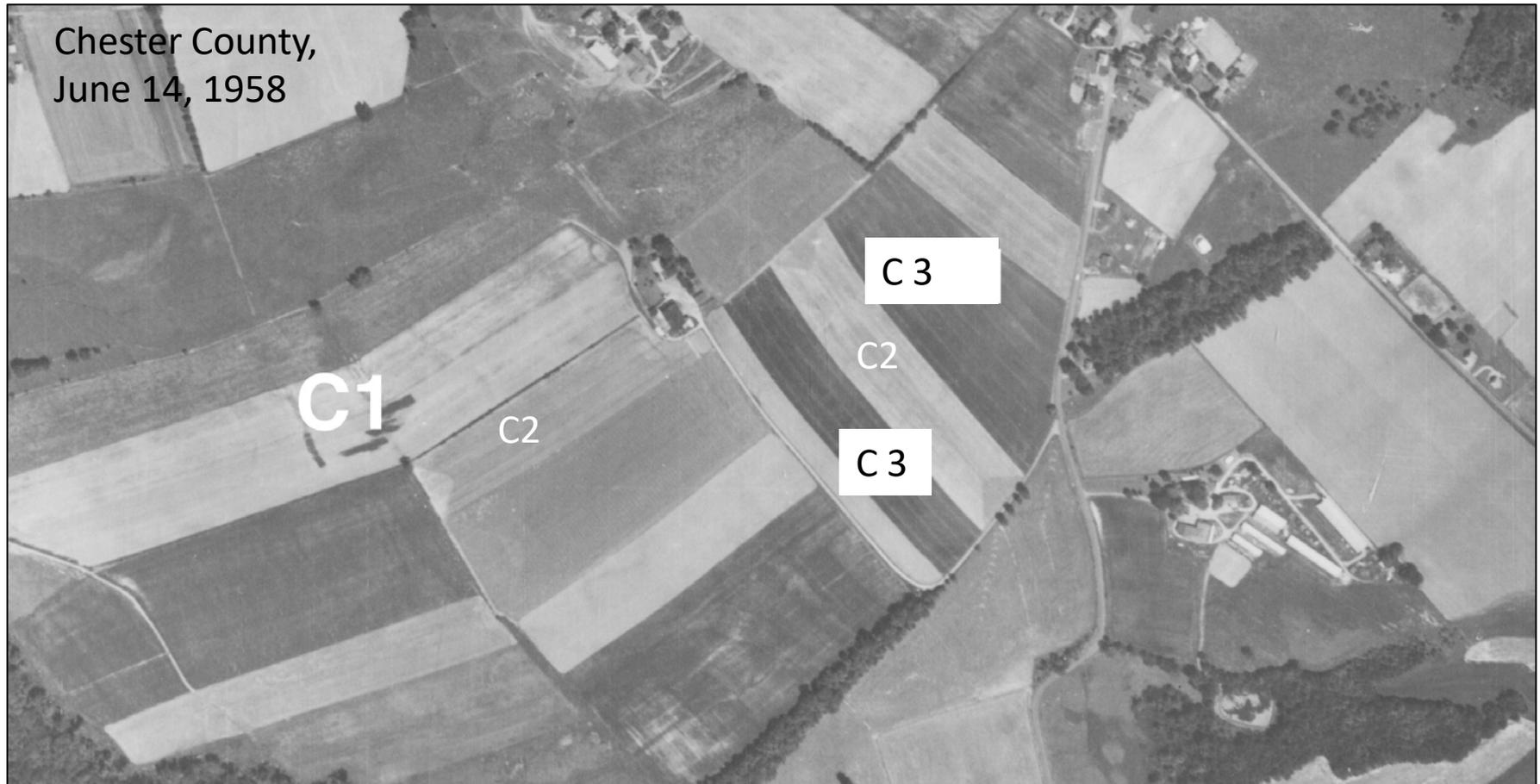


Plate 74.--Stereopair: Two winter wheat fields on July 29 with harvest marks ( $\sphericalangle 0.2 - 0.4$  and  $\sphericalangle 0.8 - 0.4$ ). Fields have concentric swath marks associated with an "X-like" figure with its arms extended to the four corners of the field.

**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.

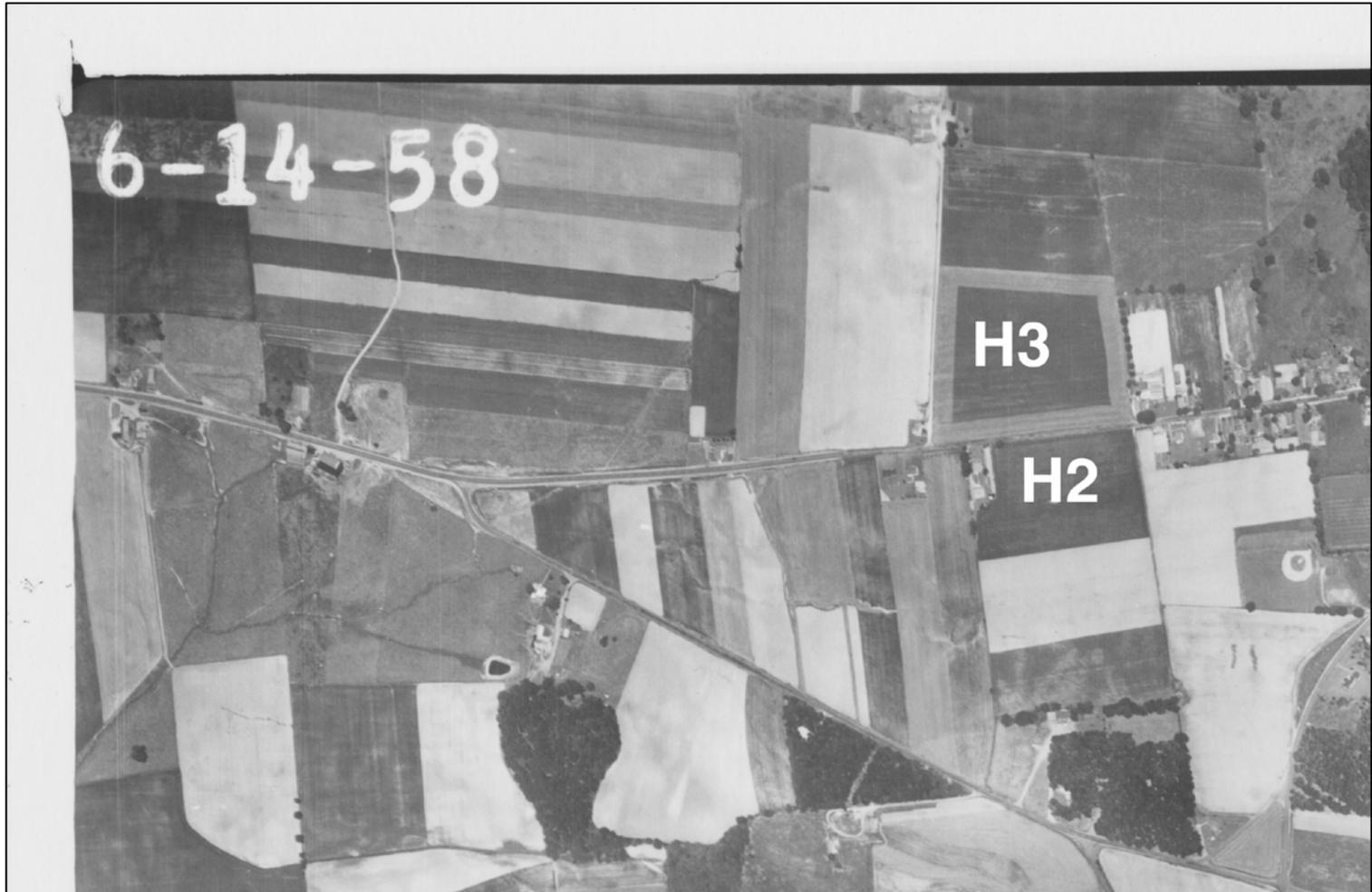
# Hay

- 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.



# 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



Lippincott vicinity, Greene County, PA, August 27, 1958.

### Pasture: Southwestern PA Example.

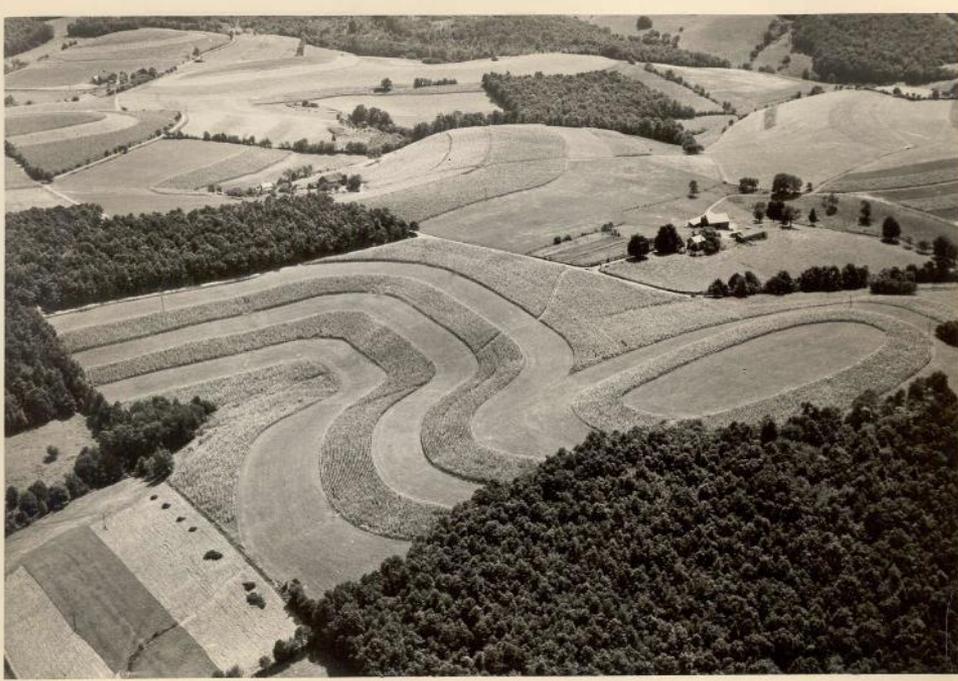
Remember (slide 5) that open pasture is about 50% of farmland here in 1960. Grain/row (G/R) crops would only be about 10% of farm acreage and hay would be about 20% of farm acreage. Because it is so extensive, pasture in Southwest PA is not always obviously connected to a farmstead.

- 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



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:

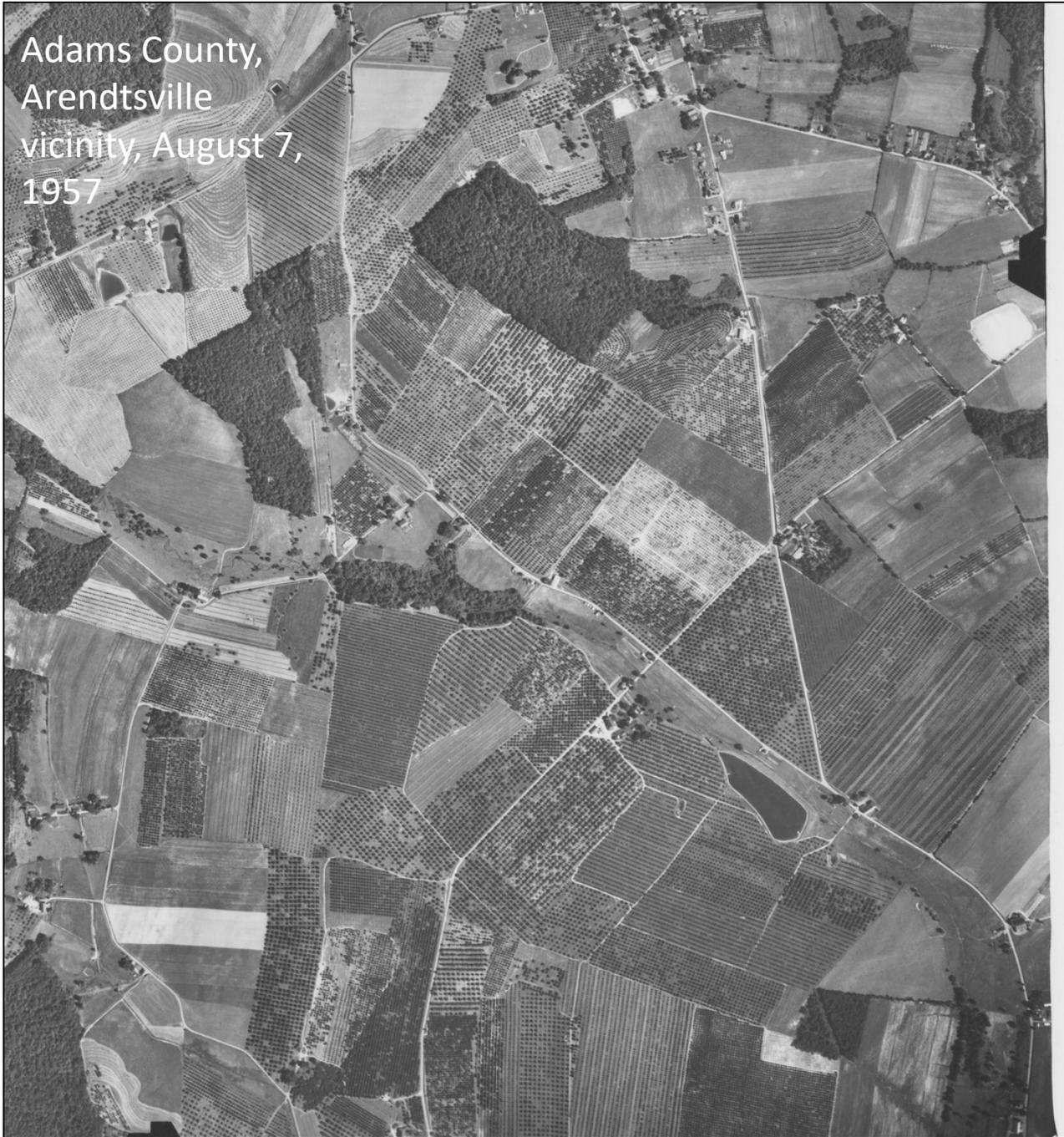
Northwest  
PA, pasture  
and hay  
dominate.  
As Slide 5  
notes, about  
half the  
farmland  
here is either  
in pasture or  
hay, and a  
very small  
proportion  
in  
row/small  
grain crops.

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.

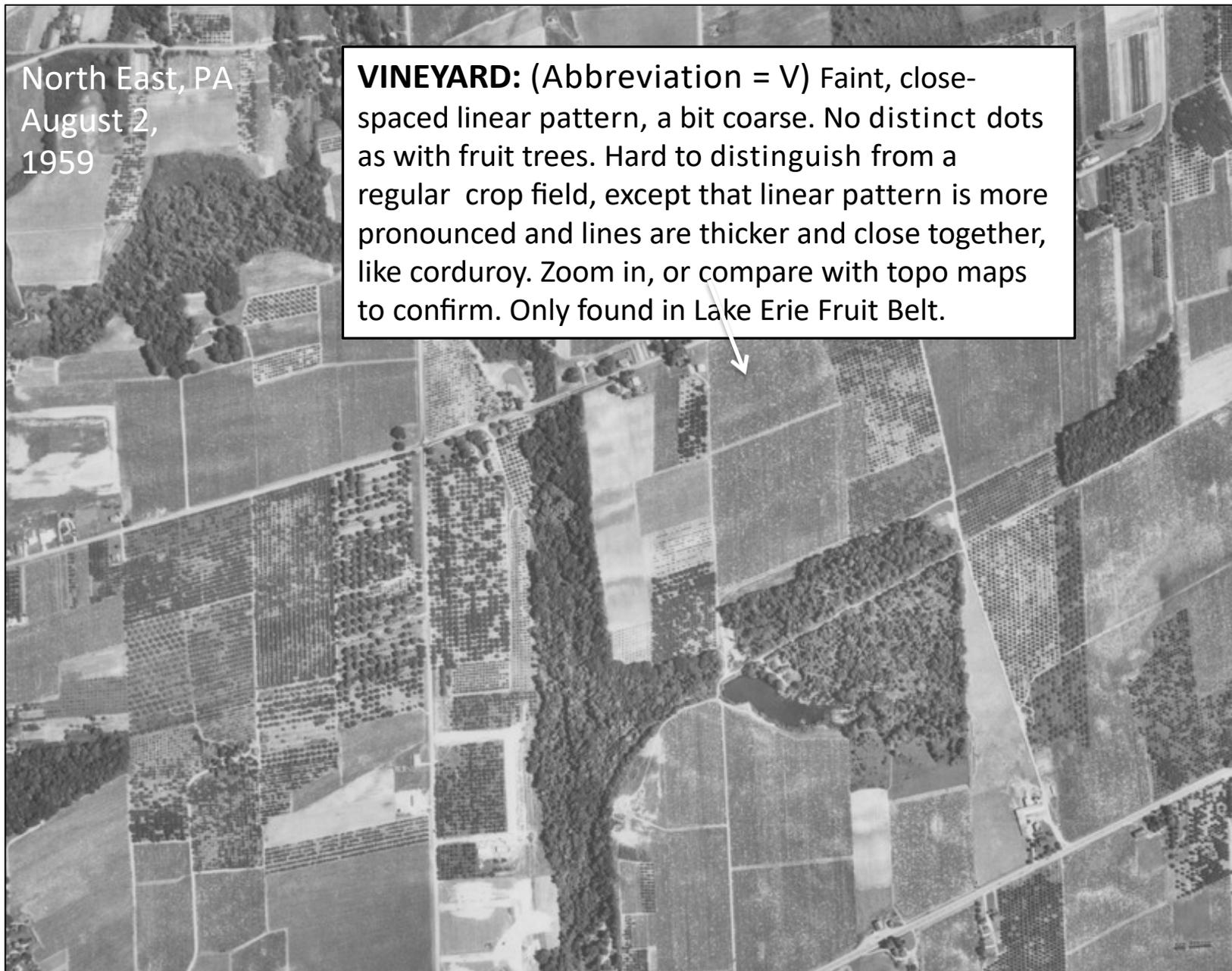


Small orchards on farms continued to be present c. 1960.

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.

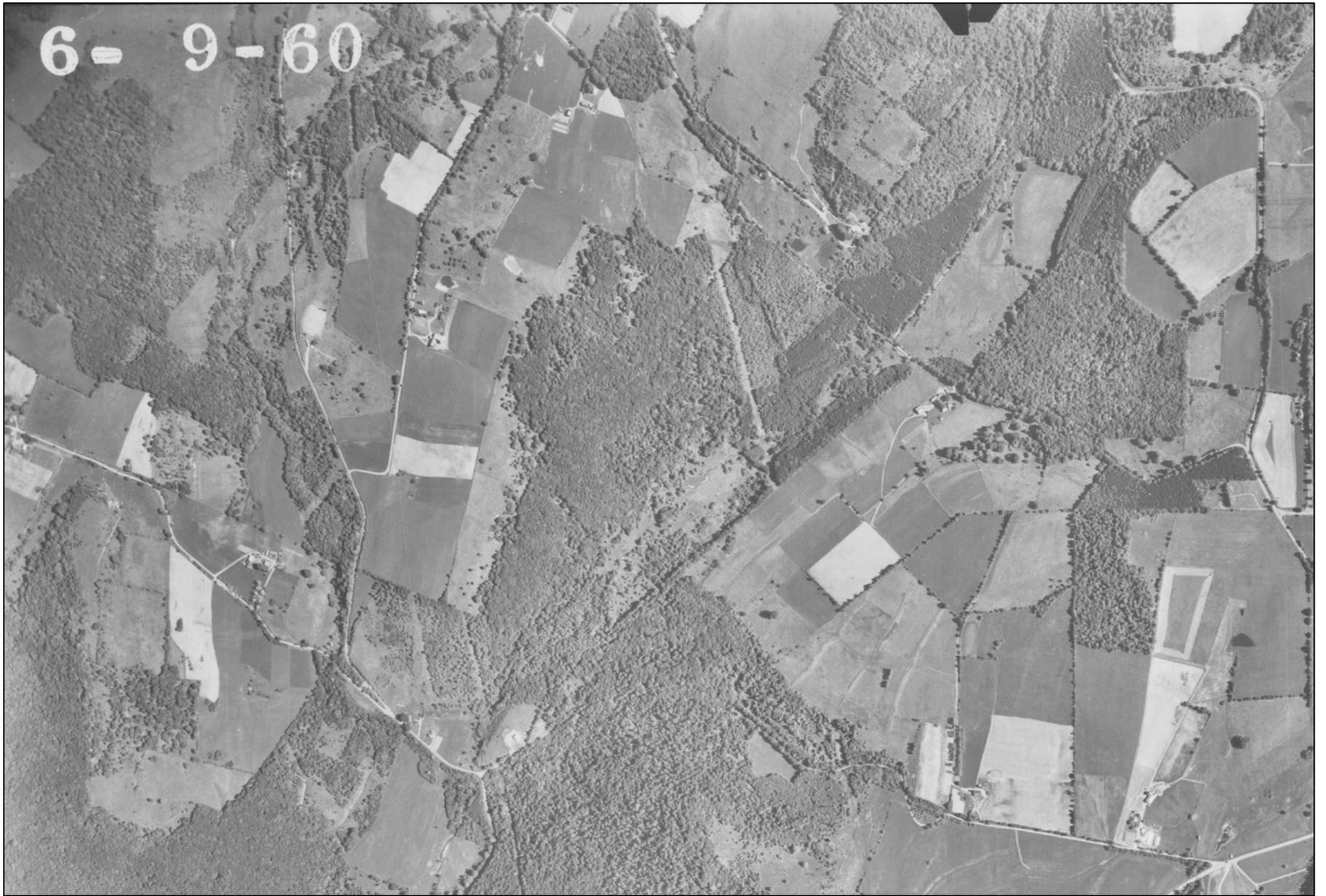




# Montour Test Case Comments

- 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

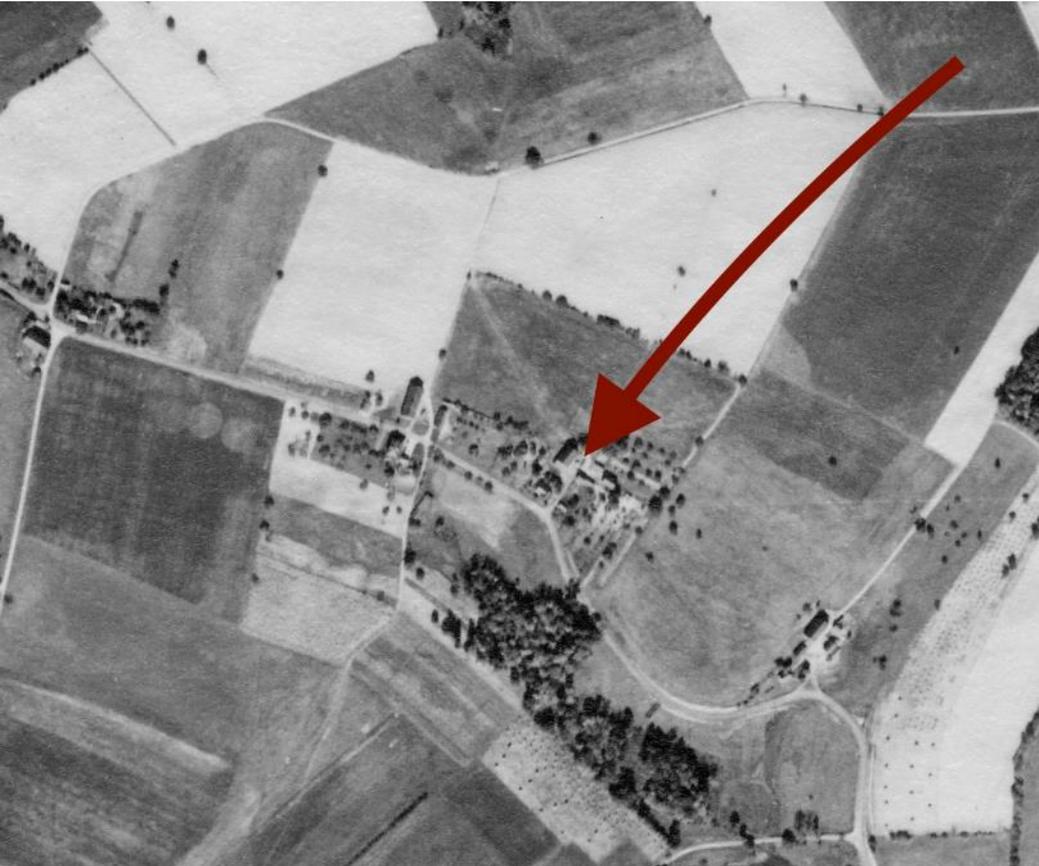
### Major changes:

- 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

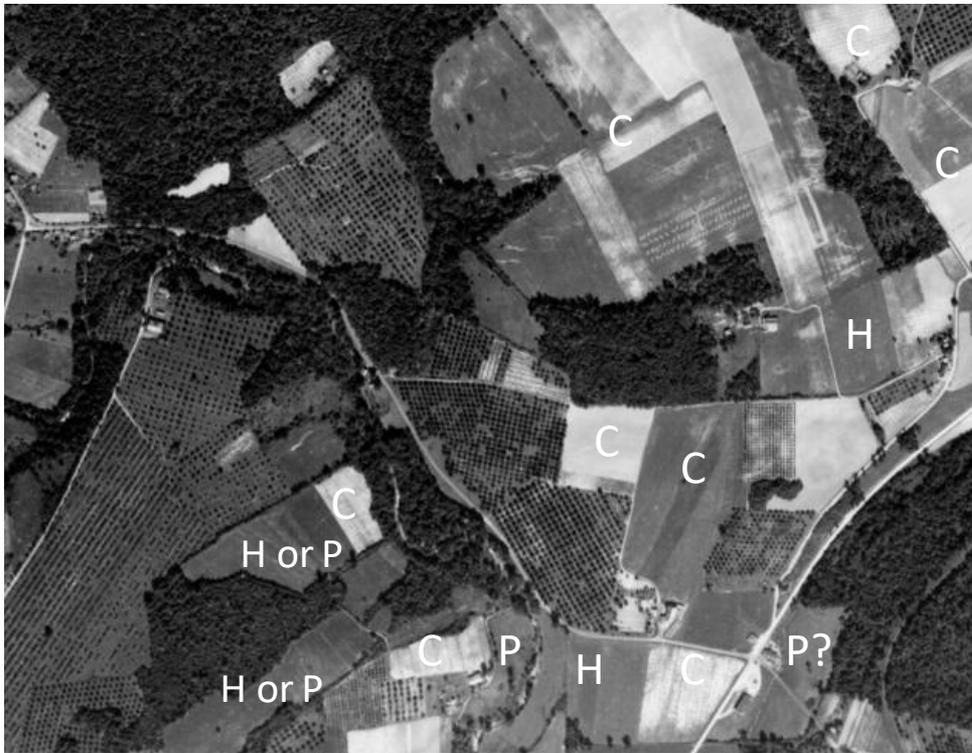
Pasture = some livestock

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

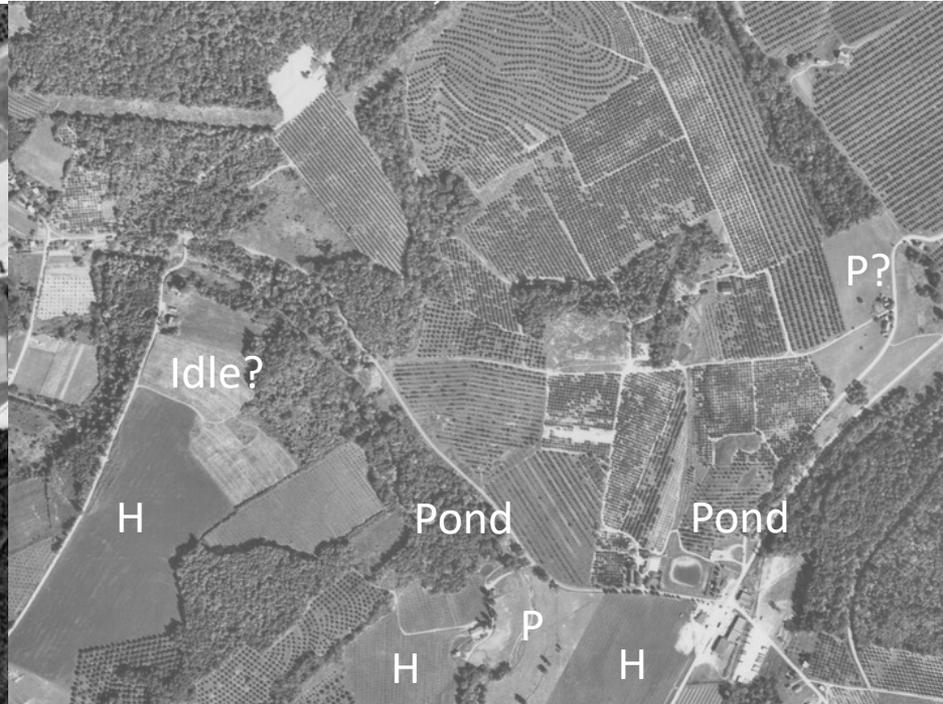
1957:

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

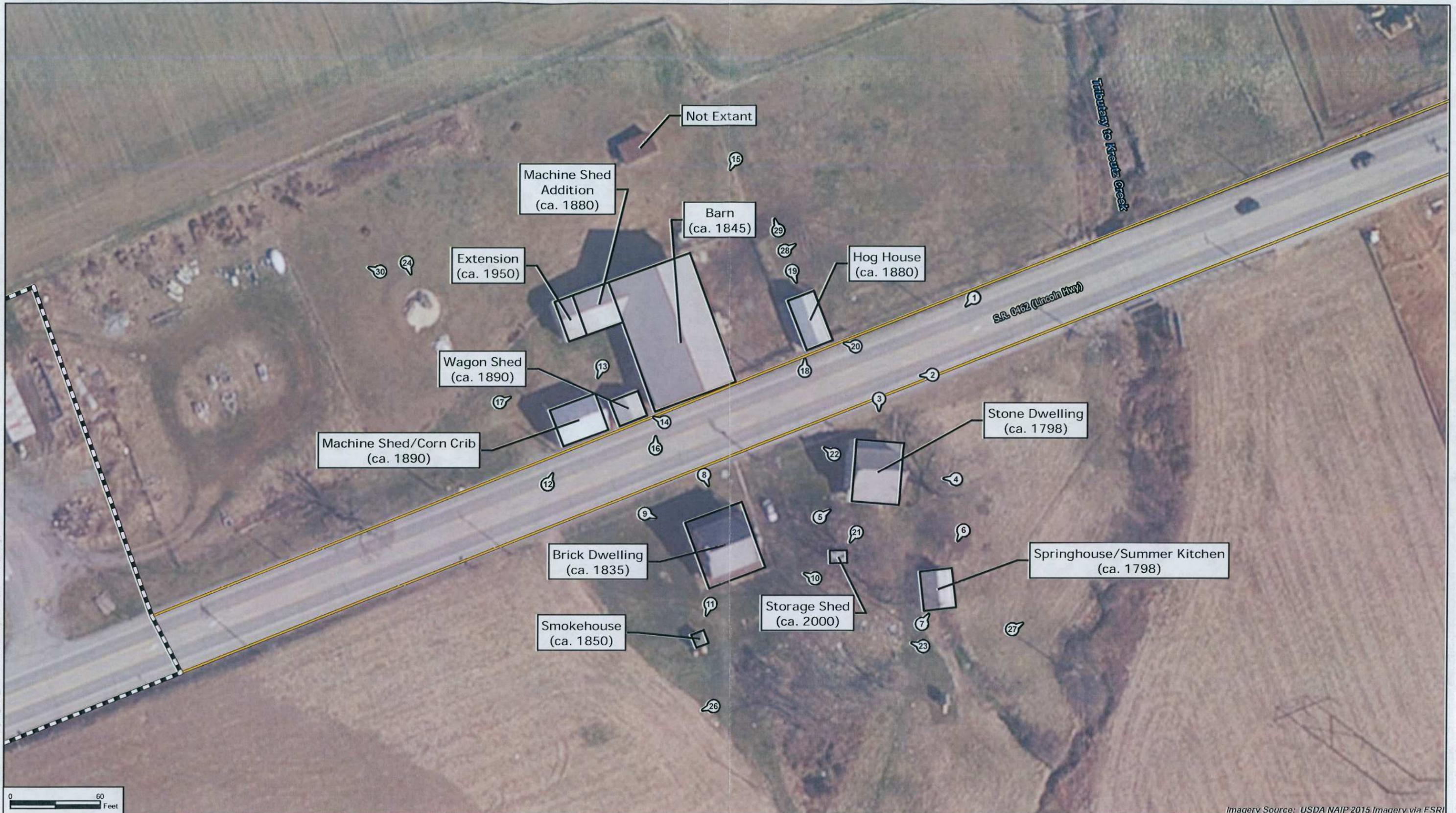
- Aerials can furnish information about land use, crop production, and conservation practices c. 1960. They should be regarded as a supplement to oral history information collected about a farm's post 1930 production history.
- Aerials can furnish information about change over time from c. 1930 to c. 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.

# Bibliography

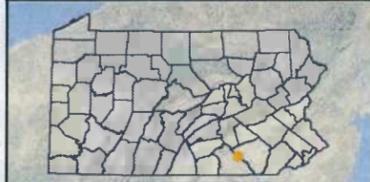
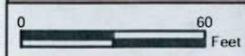
- Bomberger, Elon et al. "Photo Interpretation in Agriculture." Chapter 11 in *Manual of Photo Interpretation*. Washington, DC: American Society of Photogrammetry, 1960.
- Crisco, Wallace A. *Interpretation of Aerial Photographs*. US Bureau of Land Management, 1983.
- Goodman, Marjorie Smith. "The Aerial Photographic Identification of Farm Crops in Northern Illinois." Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1954.
- Keeper, W. E. "An Economic Classification of Land, Blair County, Pennsylvania." Penn State Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, # 413, revised to # 439, January 1943. This bulletin contains labeled 1930s aerials from Blair County.
- Pasto, Jerome. "Facts on a Century of Agriculture." Penn State Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin # 537 (January 1955.)
- U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959. Pennsylvania.

## Appendix D: Site Plan Example





Imagery Source: USDA NAIP 2015 Imagery via ESRI



NR Boundary
 County Tax Parcel Lines
 Buildings
 Photographs

\*Photograph 25 is not included on the map and was taken from near S. Wilson Lane, facing east

**Figure 2**  
 Site Plan and Photograph Locations  
 Rudy Farm  
 5160 Lincoln Highway  
 Hellam Township, York County, Pennsylvania

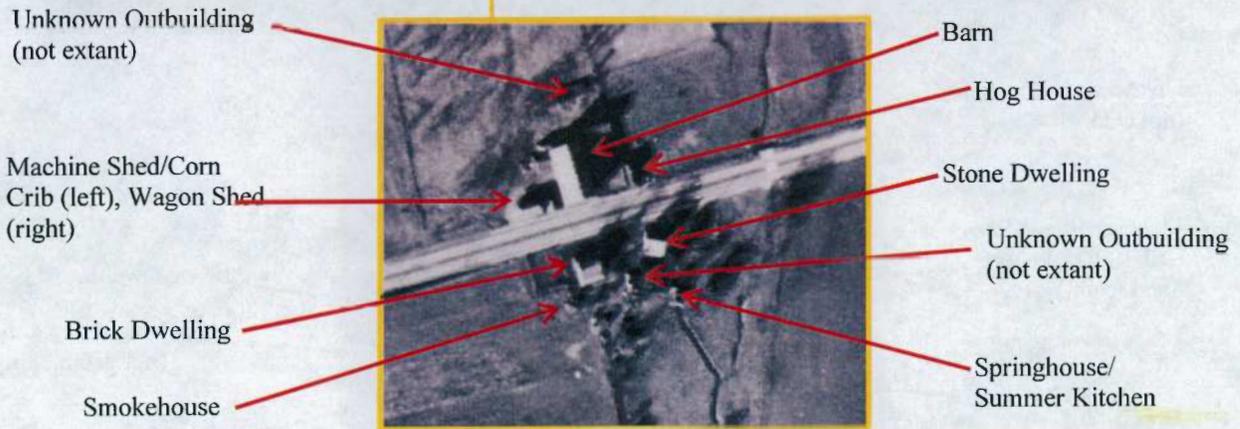
X:\Projects\PT149\GIS\Map\KDI\Historic\5160LincolnHwy\Figure2\_SitePlan.mxd July 24, 2017 mrodler@esri.com

## Appendix E: Historic Aerial Comparison Example

**Figure 6: Aerial Map Comparison of Rudy Farm, 1937** (Item 37)

Rudy Farm  
5160 Lincoln Highway, York, PA 17019  
Hellam Township, York County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____
ER# 2016-8152-133



Source: USDA 1937

# Figure 7: Aerial Map Comparison of Rudy Farm,

1957 (Item 37)

Rudy Farm

5160 Lincoln Highway, York, PA 17019

Hellam Township, York County, Pennsylvania

Key #	_____
ER#	2016-8152-133

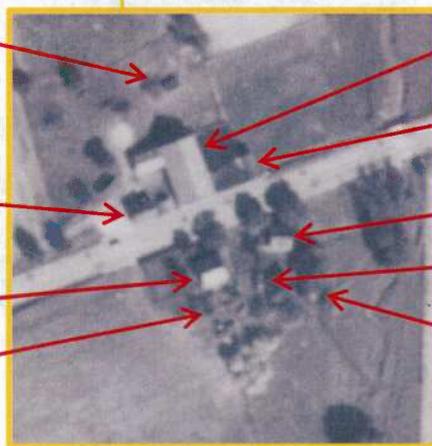


Unknown Outbuilding  
(not extant)

Machine Shed/Corn  
Crib (left), Wagon  
Shed (right)

Brick Dwelling

Smokehouse



Barn

Hog House

Stone Dwelling

Unknown Outbuilding  
(not extant)

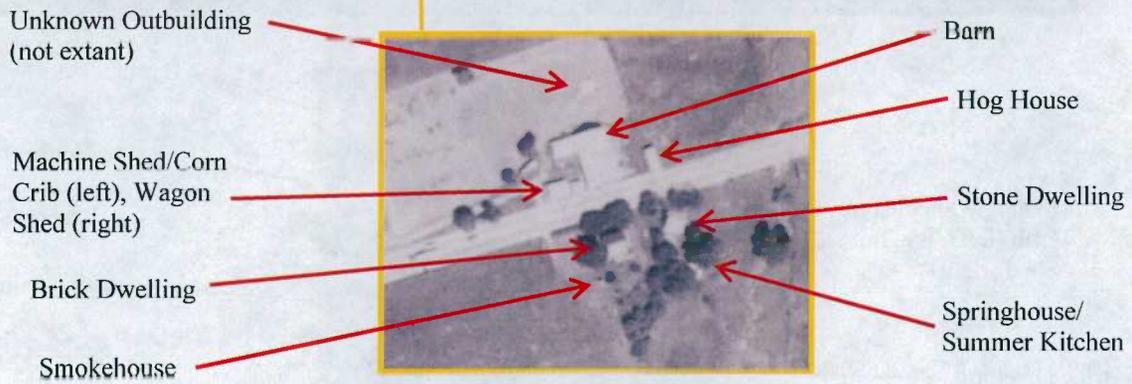
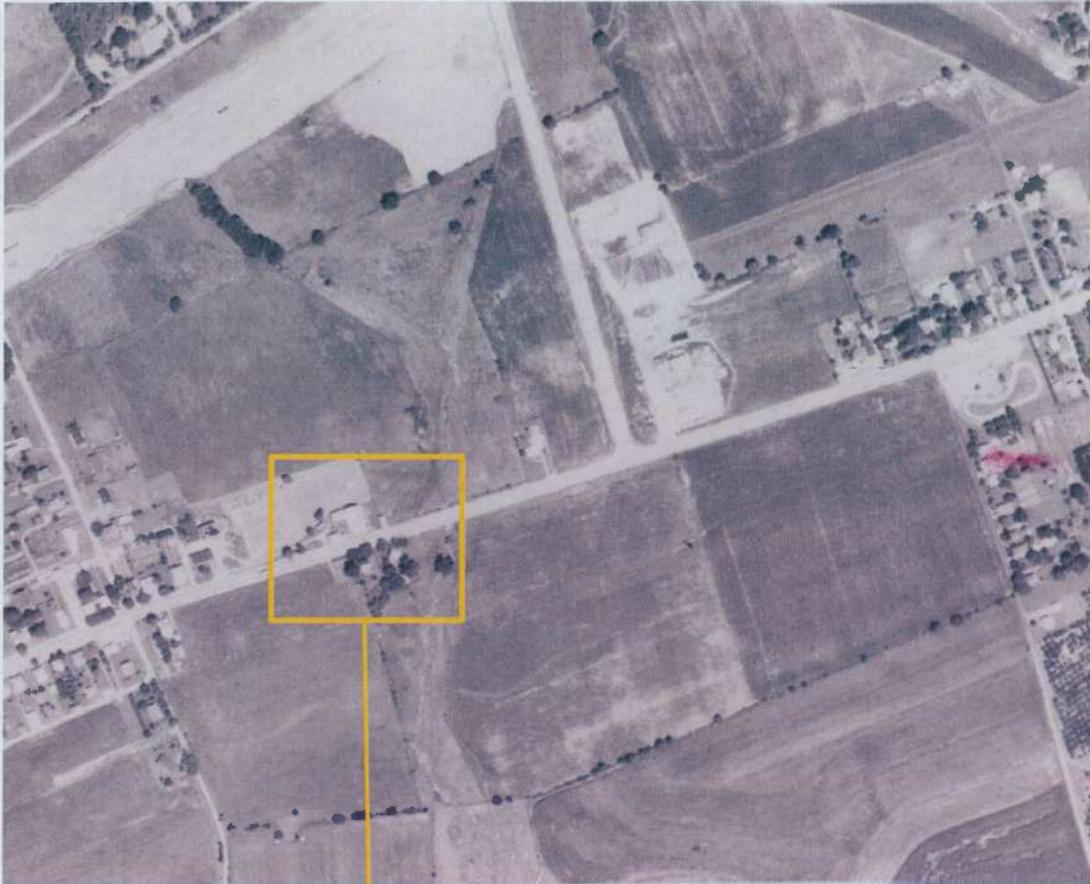
Springhouse/  
Summer Kitchen

Source: USDA 1957

**Figure 8: Aerial Map Comparison of Rudy Farm, 1971** (Item 37)

Rudy Farm  
5160 Lincoln Highway, York, PA 17019  
Hellam Township, York County, Pennsylvania

Key # _____
ER# 2016-8152-133



Source: USDA 1971

# Figure 9: Aerial Map Comparison of Rudy Farm,

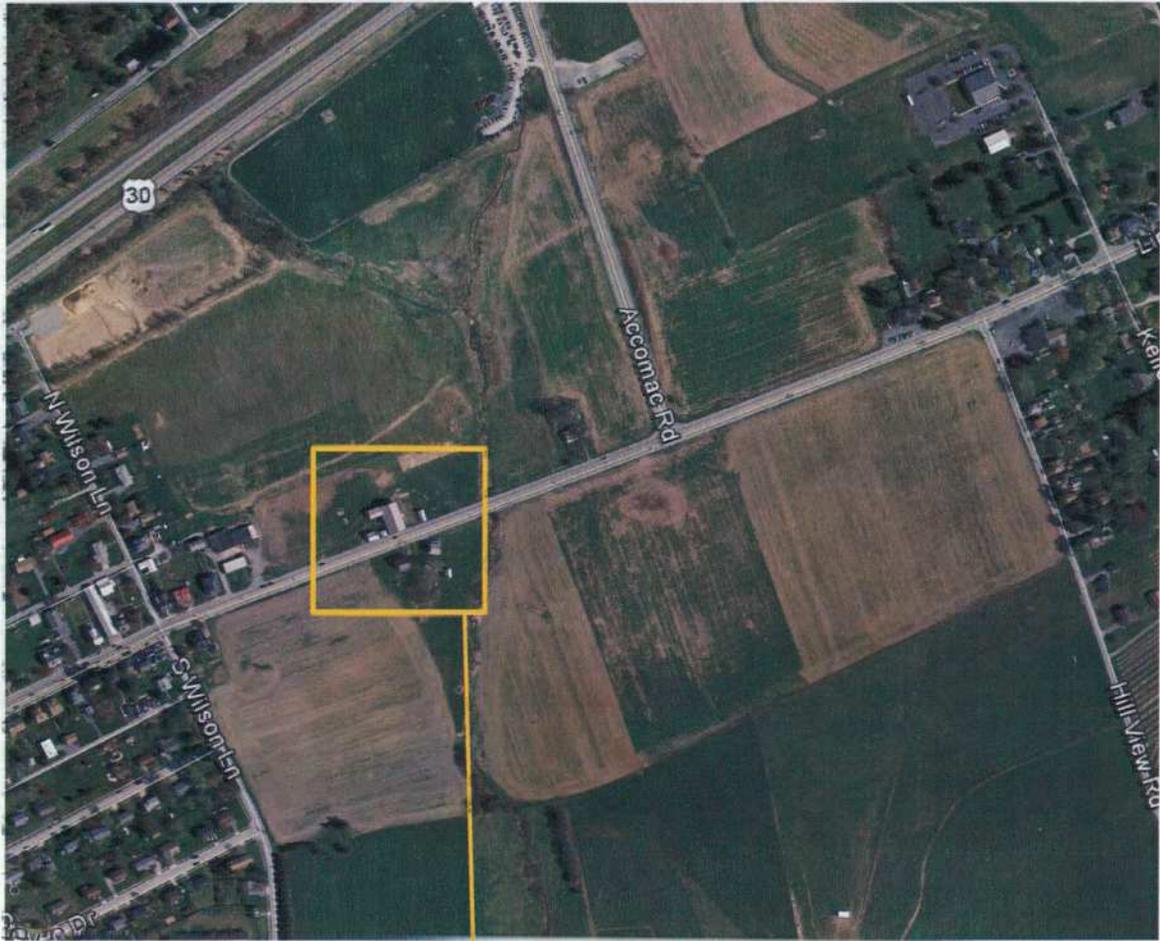
2017 (Item 37)

Rudy Farm

5160 Lincoln Highway, York, PA 17019

Hellam Township, York County, Pennsylvania

Key #	_____
ER#	2016-8152-133



Source: Google Earth 2017

## Appendix F: Property History and Agricultural Context Example

## History and Significance (Item 39)

---

### Property History

The date of first construction at Valley Run Farm is unknown. Based on architectural evidence such as the small size of the oldest stone portion of the house, the lack of windows, and the depth of window and door openings, the earliest construction date is ca. 1790. The property owner confirmed the approximate construction date (Yost 2017). The person or family that built the property's buildings is unknown. The earliest deed reference of an owner is for Joseph Strickler, who purchased two tracts of land comprising the property between March 1841 and February 1842 (York County Recorder of Deeds 6Q:432). It is unknown which parcel contained the dwelling and any other associated outbuildings.

According to census records, it appears that Joseph Strickler moved to the property sometime before 1850. In that year, his household consisted of himself, his wife, and his children. Joseph and his three eldest sons all listed their occupations as farmers, and his son, Joseph, listed his occupation as a stonemason. Joseph Strickler listed the value of the real estate he owned as \$5,000 (United States [U.S.] Bureau of the Census 1850). During his initial period of ownership, Joseph Strickler likely expanded the dwelling for his family and built the Pennsylvania barn. The stone arch culvert west of the farmstead was also likely constructed around this time. By the time of the 1860 census, Joseph Strickler had moved in with one of his sons in Manor Township, Lancaster County (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860). He continued to own the property, and according to a land ownership atlas from 1860, his son Henry Strickler worked the farmland in Newberry Township (Lake 1860). Henry Strickler listed his occupation as a farmer (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860). On April 2, 1867, Joseph and Mary Strickler sold the property, totaling 108 acres and 43 perches, to Elias Detwiler for \$1,000 (York County Recorder of Deeds 6Q:432).

Elias Detwiler moved to the property before 1870. In 1870, his household included himself, his wife, and seven children. Both of Elias Detwiler's sons worked with him on the farm. The household also included the family of Elias Detwiler's son, Joseph. The household had one servant. Joseph Detwiler and the servant worked on the farm, and Elias Detwiler listed his occupation as a drover (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). The dwelling was expanded again during Elias Detwiler's ownership, with the entire wood-frame second story added. On March 24, 1881, Elias Detwiler sold the property, then encompassing 97 acres and 116 perches, to Jacob Conley of Newberry Township for \$6,840.75 (York County Recorder of Deeds 6Q:436).

Jacob Conley married Frances Detwiler, one of Elias Detwiler's daughters, in 1875 (FindAGrave website 2008a; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). By 1900, the couple had 12 children living in their household, ranging in age from four to 23, and three of Jacob Conley's sons helped with work on the farm (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). By 1910, the Conley family had shrunk considerably. Jacob Conley continued to work as a farmer with help from one son (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910). By 1920, Jacob was widowed, but two of his children continued to reside in his household, with Jacob's son working with him on the farm (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920). Jacob Conley retired from farming by 1930, but the property was still farmed by his son (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930). The woodshed and privy were both constructed during Jacob Conley's ownership. Jacob Conley died on January 14, 1931, and his son, Samuel D. Conley, was appointed as the administrator of his estate (FindAGrave website 2008b; York County Recorder of Deeds 25E:420). Samuel D. Conley sold the 98-acre, 6-perch farm to his own son, Samuel F. Conley, for \$3,600 on April 1, 1932 (York County Recorder of Deeds 25E:420).

Samuel F. Conley moved to the subject property by 1940, when he was recorded as the head of a household including himself and his sister's family. Samuel Conley remained unmarried in 1940, and listed his occupation as a farmer (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1940). Samuel Conley oversaw the construction of the silo, the small bank barn, and the machine shed. He also oversaw the demolition of a number of the outbuildings that were extant on the farm when he purchased it. On May 20, 1981, Samuel F. Conley sold the property for \$100,000 to James K. and Lynn M. Yost, who continue to own and operate the farm and have added several modern outbuildings and additions to the property (York County Recorder of Deeds 82W:707).

## Agricultural Assessment of Valley Run Farm

Key #	207354
ER#	2016-8153-133

Evaluation of Valley Run Farm, with regard to its agricultural-historical significance, requires an investigation of the local agricultural context. This will enable comparison of this property within the larger farming landscape that formed its historic environment. Agricultural census returns for York County exist for the decennial years between 1850 and 1880, as well as 1927; however, there is no similarly comprehensive primary source reporting agricultural statistics for the period before 1850. Published sources indicate that the farmers of York County generally tended to follow the agricultural system that characterized south-central Pennsylvania at large.

York County, Pennsylvania, in which Valley Run Farm is located, was historically rural in nature, with agriculture as the predominant industry. Newberry Township lies within what was classified by Pennsylvania State University in 1934 as the “Cumberland Fruit, Poultry, and Dairy” area. This region included specialties in dairy and poultry farming and the raising of fruit and truck produce (Rauchenstein and Weaver 1934:52). The *Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960: A National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (MPDF) classifies the area as York-Adams County Diversified Field Crops, Cannery Crops, and Livestock, 1750 to 1960, whose traits generally follow those summarized by Pennsylvania State University in 1934. The region includes portions of Adams County’s eastern townships (Berwick, Conewago, Cumberland, Germany, Hamilton, Mount Joy, Mount Pleasant, Oxford, Reading, Straban, and Union townships) and the entirety of York County (McMurry et al. 2011:9).

The MPDF identifies several distinct periods of agriculture within the York-Adams County Diversified Field Crops, Cannery Crops, and Livestock, 1750 to 1960 region that have certain characteristics that predominated during each period:

- Diversified Small Scale Production, ca. 1750 to 1830;
- Small Farms, Mechanization, and New Markets, ca. 1830 to 1885;
- Diversified Small-Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops, ca. 1885 to 1940; and
- Poultry Production, Fossil Fuel Power, and Off-Farm Labor, ca. 1940 to 1960.

Valley Run Farm was established during the period of Diversified Small Scale Production, ca. 1750 to 1830, and a portion of the dwelling dates to this period. The Pennsylvania barn, expansions to the dwelling, and the stone arch bridge date to the period of Small Farms, Mechanization, and New Markets, ca. 1830 to 1885. The woodshed and privy date to the subsequent period (Diversified Small Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops, ca. 1885 to 1940). Finally, the small bank barn, silo, and machine shed date to the period of Poultry Production, Fossil Fuel Power, and Off-Farm Labor, ca. 1940 to 1960. The characteristics of these periods are summarized below, and Valley Run Farm is analyzed in this context using agricultural census data, deed research, and field observations.

### Diversified Small-Scale Production, ca. 1750 to 1830

European settlement of the territory west of the Susquehanna began ca. 1730, and York County was established in 1749, originally encompassing all of present-day York and Adams counties. The population included a mixture of German, English, and Scots-Irish settlers; Germans were predominant in the central part of the region, while the Scots-Irish were predominant in what is now Adams County. York County in general, including its transportation routes, developed later than the Lancaster and Southeastern Pennsylvania regions. Small towns began to form by the mid-1700s, including York, Hanover, and Hunterstown, and early road networks connected the area to Baltimore, Philadelphia (via Lancaster), and Carlisle by 1800 (McMurry et al. 2011:11).

Most residents of York County, as with their counterparts to the east, engaged in agriculture. Farmers in this region initially had better access to Baltimore than to Philadelphia, and a strong wheat market existed during this period in both cities. Philadelphia and its markets eventually eclipsed Baltimore in importance as a port, and the construction of the Wrightsville bridge across the Susquehanna in 1814 facilitated improved access to Philadelphia for those living west of the river. Prior to that time, cargo traveling between York County and Philadelphia had to be transported across the Susquehanna River via ferry (McMurry et al. 2011:11-13).

During the 1750 to 1830 period, land prices in York County and Southeastern Pennsylvania rose in general, while the average size of landholdings dropped. Farms of the period were modest in scale and a considerable proportion of the land on a typical farm often remained uncleared during the eighteenth century. Clearing was an arduous process using hand tools, and occupied much of an early farmer’s time and energy. Once fields were broken, agriculture of the period involved “intensive” use of the small cleared areas, which were rested by periodically allowing the areas to lie

fallow. Land husbandry techniques like liming, fertilizing, and crop rotation had not yet been commonly adopted, and farmers of the 1700s could increase production only by clearing additional land. The cleared land of a farm typically included meadows and fields, plus small orchards and gardens. Hay was cut from naturally occurring meadow grasses rather than deliberately seeded hay fields. The average farm raised a variety of crops, including grains, vegetables, fruits, hay, and fiber crops. Locally grown products included grains (wheat, buckwheat, corn, barley, oats), vegetables (turnips, potatoes, cabbage), fruits (apples, cherries, peaches), hay, flax, and hemp, although a typical farm would raise only some items from this list. While many of these products were for consumption, others were raised for market. Grain crops were sold or converted to flour or liquor to be sold (McMurry et al. 2011:12-13, 16).

The number of livestock kept on the average farm was relatively low, and farm animals typically roamed and foraged for themselves rather than being enclosed and fed. By the late 1700s, grazing was often supplemented by hay. Oxen, horses, and mules helped clear and work the farm, while cows were kept for milk and butter, and swine for meat. Poultry flocks included chickens, geese, and turkeys (McMurry et al. 2011:12-14).

By 1800, many farmers were creating meadows by damming streams and digging irrigation ditches to periodically submerge their hay fields, improving the quality of the hay harvested from these fields and fed to their animals. Diversified crop production continued, with humans, animals, and simple tools performing the labor. Land tenancy, although not well documented, existed in York County. While owners and tenants and their families formed much of the agricultural workforce, a considerable amount of farm labor was also derived from individuals who were bound to landowners in some way. The tools for farming were few and simple; plows, scythes, sickles, and hoes were the primary farm implements. The grain cradle was invented around 1805 and soon adopted by York County farmers, but more complex implements did not arrive until later (McMurry et al. 2011:16-17).

Buildings of the early settlement period included small log dwellings of one to two rooms in size. By the early nineteenth century, some stone dwellings were replacing the first-generation log dwellings. German settlers often employed a center-chimney, three-room plan in their log or stone homes, which were heated with five-plate stoves. Large barns were rare; since cleared farmland was limited and farm animals grazed rather than being fed, small, unbanked log barns were common. Although a few Pennsylvania bank barns were constructed by 1798, these were unusual, and this form did not become common until the early 1800s. Farm outbuildings of the 1750 to 1830 period were not plentiful, and few examples survive; the most common types included detached kitchens (later known as summer kitchens), springhouses, smokehouses (particularly important for German foodways), and still houses constructed for distilling grain into liquor. Agricultural landscapes of this period were characterized by relatively small cleared fields and meadows and large uncleared woodlots. Small farmsteads were set in the middle of small clearings surrounded by forest. Fencing was limited to the dwelling and farm fields, and consisted of simple palings or “worm fences”; livestock was allowed to roam, and fenced animal enclosures were uncommon (McMurry et al. 2011:18-25).

The only building dating to this period on Valley Run Farm is the *circa*-1790 and *circa*-1830 portions of the dwelling. The owner and inhabitants of the property from its construction to ca. 1840 is unknown; thus, no other information regarding agricultural production from this period is known.

For the period of Diversified Small Scale Production, ca. 1750 to 1830, a farmstead should include a farmhouse typical for the region, dating to the period, and at least one barn or outbuilding related to diverse production, dating to the period. A farm should have remnant crop fields or woodlots (McMurry et al. 2011:103). Due to a lack of any period outbuildings, Valley Run Farm does not meet the registration requirements for this period.

#### Small Farms, Mechanization, and New Markets, ca. 1830 to 1885

The nineteenth century saw a decline in the average size of a farm in the York-Adams region, but an increase in the amount of cultivated land. This mirrored trends throughout Pennsylvania, although the decline in farm size in the York-Adams region was steeper than elsewhere. However, the region had a higher proportion of improved land than many areas of the state. This was due to the tendency of local farm families to subdivide, improve, and remain on their ancestral property, rather than relocate to fresh territory and establish new farms. Overall, soil quality in the area was good, and new cultivation methods, such as crop rotation and use of fertilizer, improved productivity considerably. The strength of regional markets also made it more feasible for farmers to prosper on smaller-sized farms than before (McMurry et al. 2011:25).

The ability of York-Adams farmers to get their farm products to market increased considerably with the advent of railroad transportation. The first rail line between York and Baltimore opened in 1838, and rail transportation east to Lancaster and Philadelphia became available shortly afterward. This was followed by routes leading north to Carlisle and Harrisburg. Although local farmers maintained ties to Baltimore, the industrialization of Philadelphia and its better access to British trade routes made it a much more desirable market for York-Adams farmers as the nineteenth century progressed. The improved access to several different urban markets enabled York-Adams farmers to generate a variety of agricultural products for sale. Although crop farming remained dominant, the raising of livestock for market became increasingly common (McMurry 2011:25-28).

Crop farming became more productive overall through modernized cultivation techniques, which included both improved care of the soil and the advent of mechanized farm implements. Hay and feed grains increased in importance as the number of livestock grew and animals were increasingly kept in fenced areas instead of free-range. By 1850, York-Adams farmers were raising field crops comparable to or above state averages, with wheat, corn, oats, and hay all planted in rotation. Although potatoes, rye, and buckwheat were grown in small amounts, fiber crops (flax, hemp) declined steeply. Hay production began to focus on upland meadows of timothy rather than the previous generation's irrigated meadows, which required considerable labor to build and maintain. By 1850, York County farmers began raising tobacco as a cash crop. The shale soil along the Susquehanna was conducive to growing tobacco crops, and the introduction of good-quality tobacco strains ca. 1850 enticed many farmers in both Lancaster and York counties to begin raising it in the next decade. Most York County tobacco was grown in the southeastern part of the county near the Susquehanna and packed in York, Wrightsville, and Columbia. By 1880, Lancaster was the top tobacco-producing county in Pennsylvania at 29 million pounds. York County was a distant second, producing 5.7 million pounds, but this output was sufficient to support numerous cigar factories in York and other local towns (McMurry et al. 2011:26-28).

Mechanization of farm labor accelerated greatly during the nineteenth century. Increasingly complex farm machinery helped achieve greater productivity with less human and animal labor. Both Hanover and York became hubs for manufacturing of farm implements, and despite their small size, York and Adams counties achieved a much higher average of mechanization in 1850 than the state average. Threshing machines, reapers, grain drills, and cast-iron plows, as well as smaller tools and implements, were popular among local farmers (McMurry et al. 2011:30).

Orchard and garden crops became increasingly important in this region during the mid- to late 1800s, again due to the greater availability of markets for fresh produce. Apple orchards typically had 50 to 100 trees, and local growers developed the York Imperial variety of apple, which became popular statewide. Farm gardens produced a variety of berries, vegetables, and legumes, which were both tended and sold or preserved by female farm residents (McMurry et al. 2011:29).

Farms in York and Adams counties had far fewer sheep and more swine than other regions of Pennsylvania, but livestock numbers were otherwise on par with statewide averages. Wool production during this period was minimal, corresponding with the decline of fiber crops and greater availability of cotton textiles. With the large number of residents of German descent, pork products formed a critical component of local diets. As before, farms needed oxen and horses for work stock, dairy cows for milk and butter, swine for meat, and poultry for eggs and meat. After 1850, many area farmers began raising and fattening beef cattle for sale; some York County farmers found that tobacco farming and raising beef cattle were complementary activities. Stock farming was also practiced in Adams County. Dairy production was such that typical farms were able to make enough butter for both consumption and sale (McMurry et al. 2011:28).

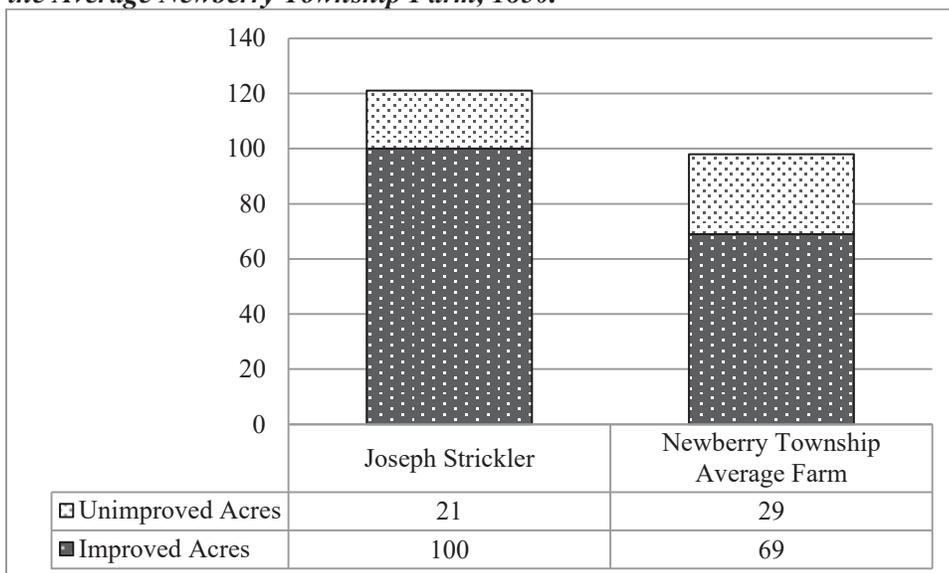
Farm labor was still largely derived from farm owners and their families, as well as neighbors who exchanged work on one another's farms at busy times. Farm women and girls often worked the fields, as well as tending gardens and animals and maintaining the household. Bound labor disappeared in favor of wage labor. Tenant farming also remained a substantive minority in the agricultural economy. In 1880, 27 percent of York and Adams counties farms were operated by tenant farmers, as compared to 21 percent statewide. In this predominantly German region, tenancy was often the result of "kinship-based share tenancy," based on an Old World system called the "Altenteil" (old people's part) in which younger family members operated farms on land owned by their elders. The tenants received a share of the crops, and the owners maintained control of the farm (McMurry et al. 2011:29-30).

House construction in the region during the mid- to late 1800s included a variety of sizes, plans, and styles. Brick and wood-framed construction were most prevalent, although stone was not unusual. Banked dwellings, with walk-out lower levels, were common. This era saw the development of the form known as the “Pennsylvania farmhouse,” which was characterized by a side-gabled double-pile plan, end chimneys, and a nearly square footprint, with the façade containing three to five bays. Oblong single-pile dwellings, while not as popular as the double-pile plan, were also common. The Pennsylvania barn, with its banked location and projecting forebay, reached full flower during this period as the hub of a diversified farm. Flexible in size, it accommodated the storage and animal housing needs of period farmers, facilitating the crop-and-livestock agricultural practice that was increasingly typical of the time and place (McMurry et al. 2011:30-41).

A locally important agricultural outbuilding was the tobacco barn, which was developed and built from ca. 1850 onward in southeastern York County as well as nearby Lancaster County. Other common rural outbuildings of the period include springhouses, smokehouses, and summer kitchens. Less common outbuildings that may be found on area farms include bake houses, granaries, corn cribs, machine sheds, and hog houses or pigsties. Many of the functions of these specialized buildings could typically be housed within the more common outbuildings, such as a bake oven within a summer kitchen, or corn cribs and granaries contained within a bank barn (McMurry et al. 2011:41-49). Farm landscapes of this period were characterized by multiple small crop fields, pastures, and woodlots. Fencing included worm fences and post-and-rail fencing in the outlying areas, and picket fencing close to the dwelling. Little evidence of these landscapes survives today (McMurry et al. 2011:49).

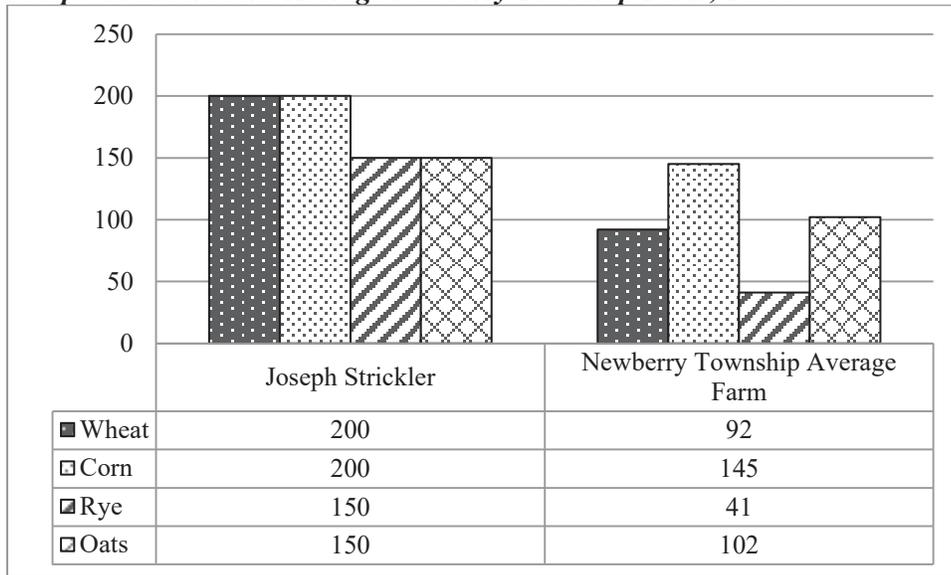
Valley Run Farm was owned by Joseph Strickler in 1850. The farm appears to have generally followed regional trends in agricultural production, and was above-average within Newberry Township. The farm’s size was larger than the township average, and had a slightly above-average percentage of improved acres (Chart 1). This is somewhat counter to regional trends, which saw shrinking farm sizes during this period. Due to its large size, Valley Run Farm produced an above-average amount of field crops, including wheat, corn, rye, and oats (Chart 2). The overall crop mix generally reflects regional trends, with a focus on export-driven crops like wheat, supplemented by feed crops like corn and oats. The oats and corn were used to feed the above-average number of livestock kept on the farm (Chart 3). The numbers and quantity of livestock are slightly above the township averages, with the exception of the number of sheep, which was three times the average. The above-average number of sheep and continued flax production (10 pounds) indicates that on-farm production of fiber products was still practiced during Joseph Strickler’s ownership. Valley Run Farm was also above average in mechanization (Chart 4). Compared to some other townships in York County, Newberry Township had a below-average value of machinery. Joseph Strickler, on the other hand, owned a significant value of machinery at slightly less than twice the township average, which even surpassed the county average (USDA 1850).

**Chart 1. Comparison of Acreage of Valley Run Farm under Joseph Strickler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1850.**



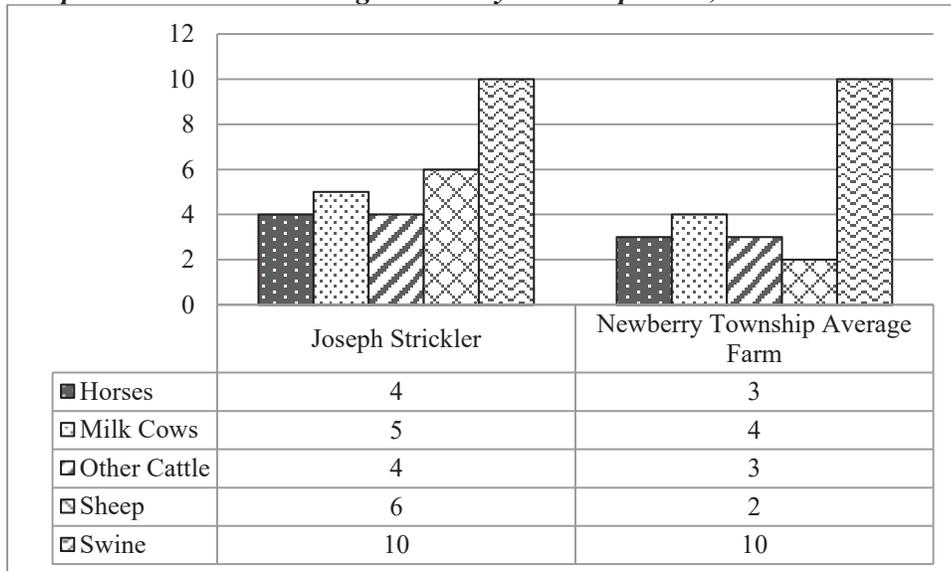
Source: USDA 1850

**Chart 2. Comparison of Bushels of Crops Raised on Valley Run Farm under Joseph Strickler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1850.**



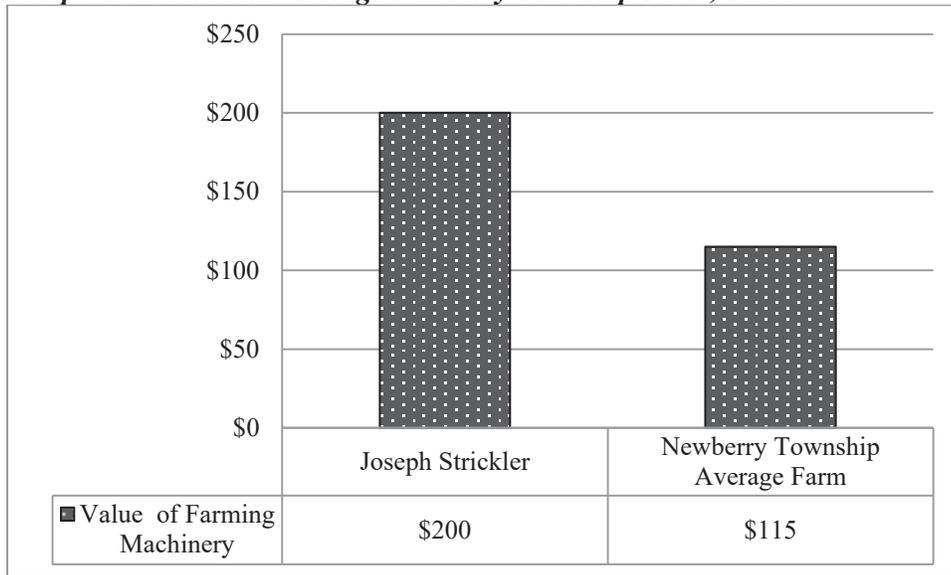
Source: USDA 1850

**Chart 3. Comparison of Number of Livestock on Valley Run Farm under Joseph Strickler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1850.**



Source: USDA 1850

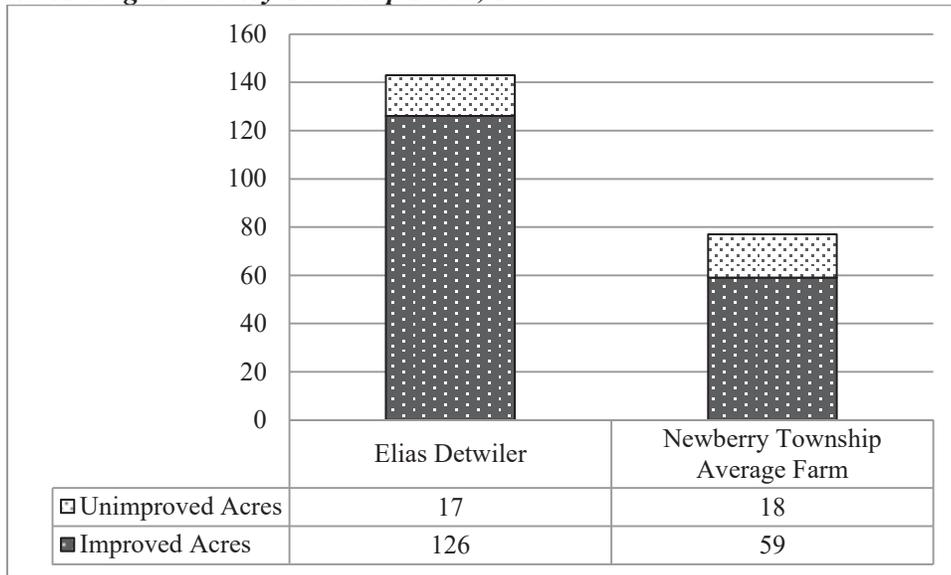
**Chart 4: Comparison of Value of Farm Machinery on Valley Run Farm under Joseph Strickler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1850.**



Source: USDA 1850

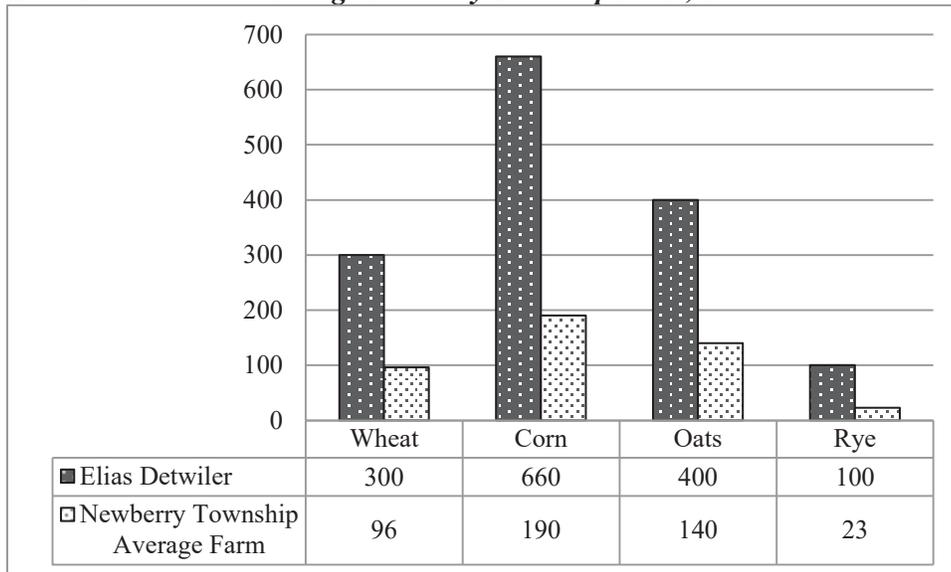
Joseph Strickler sold the property to Elias Detwiler in 1867, and Elias Detwiler owned the farm when the 1880 agricultural census was taken. Contrary to regional trends, Elias Detwiler owned and farmed a larger acreage than in 1850, increasing from 121 acres to 143 acres (Chart 5). During the same period, the average size of farms in Newberry Township declined from 98 acres to 77 acres. Elias Detwiler owned more acreage than what he acquired from Joseph Strickler, which only totaled about 109 acres (York County Recorder of Deeds 6Q:432). Valley Run Farm, at nearly twice the size of the Newberry Township average, also raised above-average quantities of all types of grain crops (Chart 6). The majority of the crops raised by Elias Detwiler were used to feed livestock, including both corn and oats. This focus on feeding livestock is reflected in the above-average number of horses, milk cows, and beef cattle kept on the farm (Chart 7). In particular, the farm expanded beef cattle production, with three times the township average of beef cattle. Elias Detwiler also kept about twice the average number of milk cows, resulting in just less than twice the average production of dairy products like butter (Chart 8). The farm was slightly below-average in both swine and poultry production. In order to harvest the large quantities of grain raised on the farm, Elias Detwiler relied on farm machinery, with more than twice the township average value of farm machinery (Chart 9). The farm featured an above-average orchard, and produced more than twice as many bushels of apples as the township average (Chart 10). Elias Detwiler also introduced tobacco into the crop mix on the farm. Of the farms that grew tobacco in the township in 1880, Elias Detwiler raised more than twice the township average (Chart 11; USDA 1880).

**Chart 5. Comparison of Acreage of Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.**



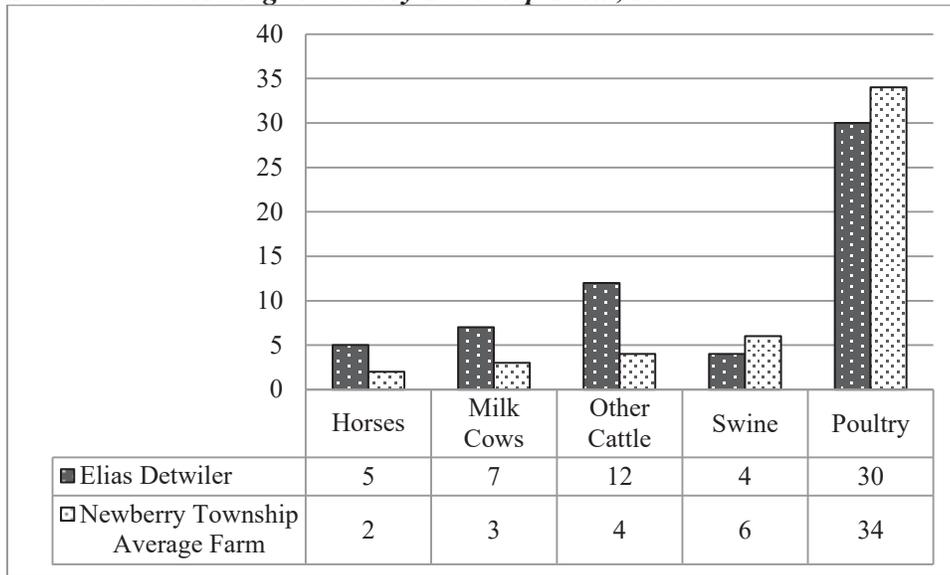
Source: USDA 1880

**Chart 6. Comparison of Bushels of Crops Raised on Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.**



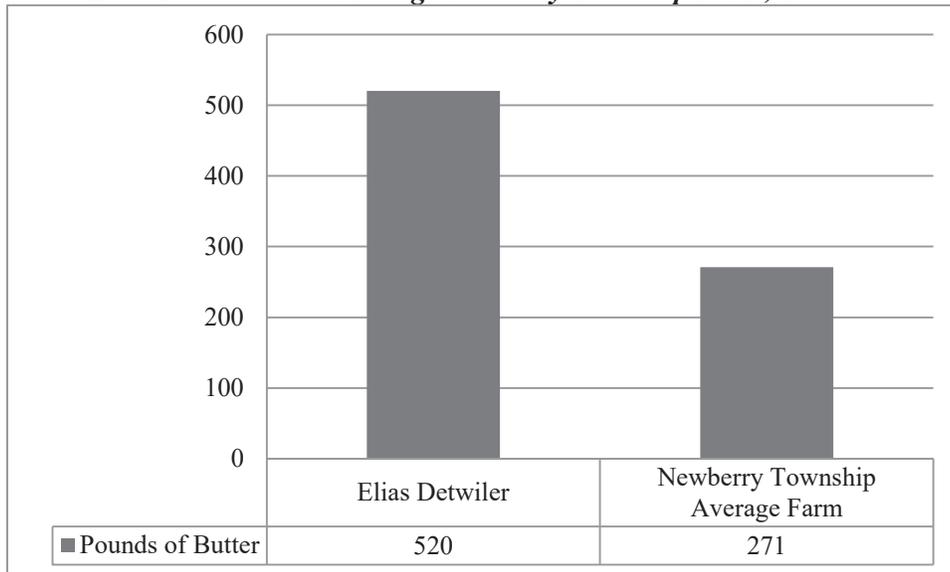
Source: USDA 1880

**Chart 7. Comparison of Number of Livestock on Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.**



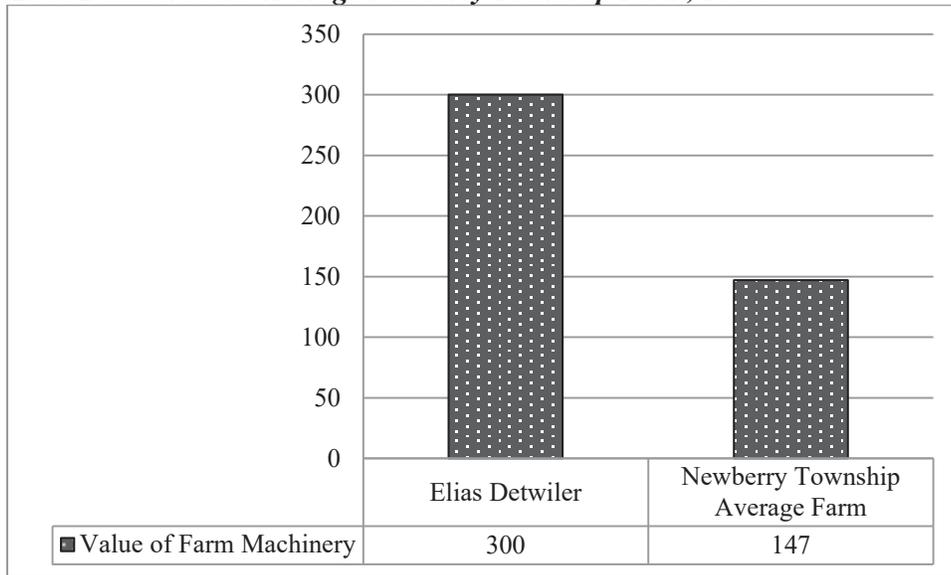
Source: USDA 1880

**Chart 8. Comparison of Pounds of Butter Produced on Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.**



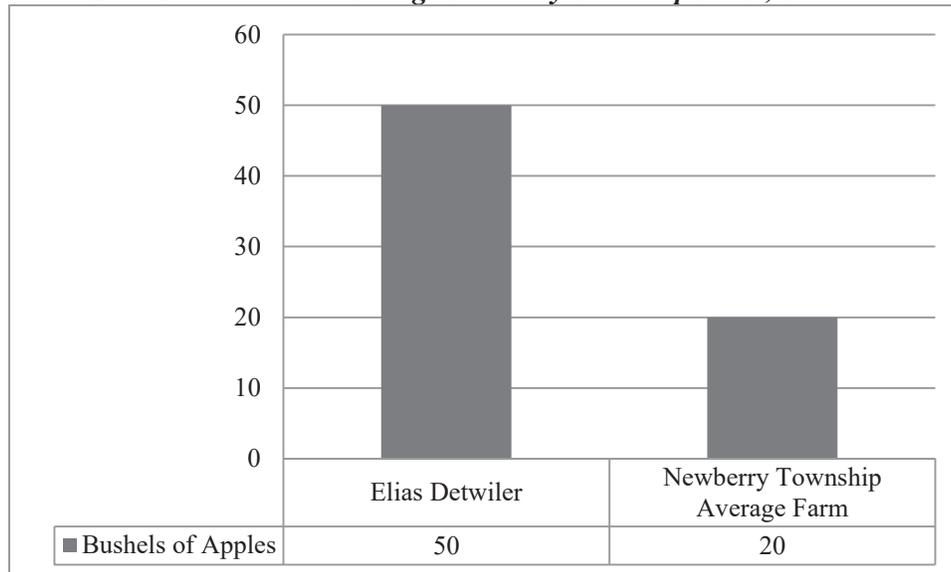
Source: USDA 1880

**Chart 9. Comparison of Value of Farm Machinery on Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.**



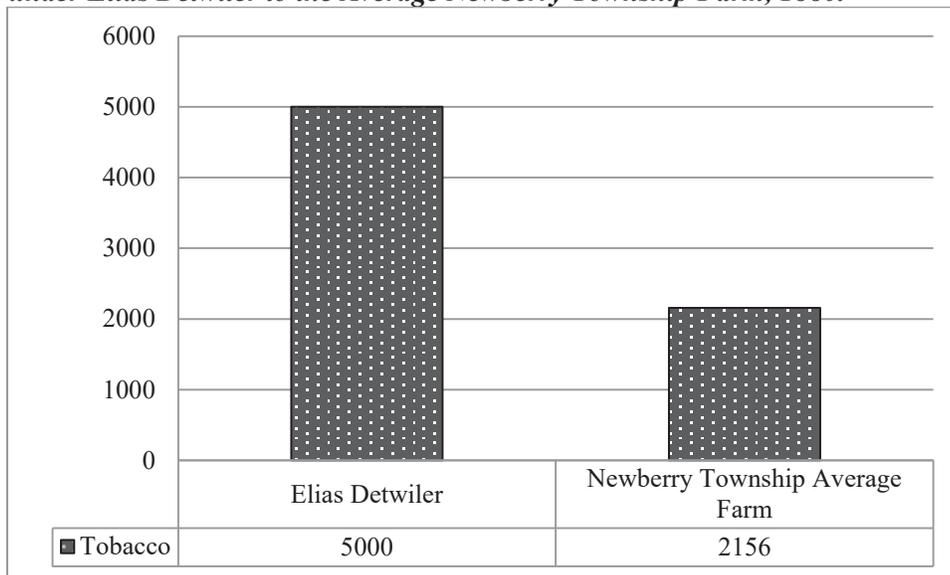
Source: USDA 1880

**Chart 10. Comparison of Bushels of Apples Harvested on Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.**



Source: USDA 1880

**Chart 11. Comparison of Pounds of Tobacco Raised on Valley Run Farm under Elias Detwiler to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1880.\***



Source: USDA 1880

The farm buildings of the ca. 1830 to ca. 1885 period on Valley Run Farm include the Pennsylvania barn, stone arch culvert, and several additions to the dwelling. The barn functioned as both livestock housing and grain storage on the farm. However, the high production values of grains indicate the farm likely had additional storage such as a granary or corn crib. In addition, the above-average amount of machinery on the farm indicates a machine shed may have been necessary. Finally, a substantial amount of tobacco was grown on the property in the second half of the nineteenth century, but no outbuildings or barn modifications reflect this production.

To be considered significant for the period of Small Farms, Mechanization, and New Markets, ca. 1830 to 1885, a *farmstead* should include a farmhouse typical of the place and time, or an older house showing period modifications; a barn typical of the period; and at least one subsistence-related outbuilding. A *farm* should have crop land and retain at least some historic field size or boundary (McMurry et al. 2011:103-104). Valley Run Farm has a dwelling that includes period modifications and includes a period Pennsylvania barn. However, the property lacks a subsistence-related outbuilding dating to this period, has no tobacco barn for the substantial tobacco production, and thus does not meet the registration requirements of the context for the period ca. 1830 to 1885.

Diversified Small-Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops, ca. 1885 to 1940

York-Adams farmers continued to run small, diversified, crop-and-livestock farming operations as the nineteenth century passed into the twentieth century. Although farming operations remained similar in scale to the previous period, a number of trends resulted in changes to farm size, what was grown, and where these products went. The industrialization of cities and towns that began in the early nineteenth century continued, affecting local communities like York and Hanover as well as larger cities like Philadelphia. Towns in the two counties developed industries in textile and shoe manufacturing, as well as food processing. This led to increasing numbers of jobs in non-agricultural sectors, and the population of rural areas in the two counties declined during this period as many people relocated to towns. Farmers were also hit with two agricultural depressions (one in the 1890s and the other in 1920 to 1940), further reinforcing the trend away from farming and toward non-agricultural employment. Average farm sizes declined to a low of 63 acres on average in 1910, and those who continued to farm made a number of adjustments to remain viable (McMurry et al. 2011:50).

The type of livestock kept on York-Adams farms shifted. Mechanization of farming operations, including the introduction of gas engines, tractors, and trucks, caused a decline in the number of horses kept on a typical farm.

\* The Newberry Township Average was calculated only from those farms that raised tobacco, rather than all farms in the township.

However, the number of mules kept on area farms increased during this period. This may reflect the fact that automobiles were replacing horses as a means of transportation, while mules were preferred over horses as draft animals for remaining farm work that could not be accomplished with mechanical means. Swine remained an important commodity; while their numbers fluctuated during this period, their overall per-farm average was high. Beef cattle were not plentiful in general but increased slightly in the early 1920s in Adams County (McMurry et al. 2011:50-51, 53).

Dairy farming in this area was practiced, but only on a small scale, and it never became as important as in other regions of Pennsylvania. The number of milk cows generally remained steady throughout the period, although it declined slightly in Adams County. Nearly all farms kept milk cows, but the area average was only 3.5 cows per farm, and only a small number of farms had herds of more than ten cows. Fluid milk was the primary product of local dairy cows, while butter production dropped off (McMurry et al. 2011:53, 55).

The most dramatic change in York-Adams livestock numbers was a sharp rise in poultry production. While the number of poultry in the two counties was on par with state averages in 1880, both counties' poultry averages were significantly higher than the state average of 78 chickens per farm by 1927. In York County, the 1927 average was 200 chickens, and by 1940 York County had surpassed Lancaster County as the top poultry-producing county in the state. The keeping of poultry, which could be done in relatively limited space, was suitable for the generally small-sized farms of the region, and with the proximity of markets for eggs and meat now enhanced by the advent of automobiles and trucks, even small farms could see good returns on poultry production (McMurry et al. 2011:54-55).

Mechanization and industrialization also affected farmers' choices in what crops they grew. Corn and wheat crops increased, while hay, oats, rye, and tobacco decreased. Wheat was still important for flour production, mainly in local mills, while corn was either fed to animals or went to local commercial distilleries. The decrease in the local horse population during this period contributed to the decrease in the hay and oats needed to feed them. Tobacco production in York County increased from 1885 until 1910, but then declined sharply, while tobacco production in neighboring Lancaster County rose. Local farmers began experimenting with raising soybeans in the 1920s. However, the most important impact on local crop production was the rise of canneries in local towns, which corresponded with a marked increase in production of vegetables and fruits for canning in both York and Adams counties. Vegetable and berry patches, although labor-intensive, offered high returns for farmers, and even small farms often had truck patches. Orchard crops were important as well, although York County and eastern Adams County did not produce to the same level as the "fruit belt" in western Adams County. Canneries purchased the crops of local farmers, but some canneries also owned their own farmland and contracted with farmers to raise crops to be canned (McMurry et al. 2011:28, 50-55).

Family farming, supplemented by the exchange of work with neighbors, remained by far the most prevalent labor source. Even on farms with extensive vegetable crops, most labor came from family members, and hired laborers were used only at peak times. Farm tenancy dropped, and scholars in the 1930s noted that a number of farm families practiced farming on a "part-time" basis, with family members also working in non-farm jobs. The availability of automobiles to transport people from farms to town jobs made this possible, and studies of this practice indicate that it was widespread in the area and done on a long-term basis, not as a temporary situation. The studies also show that in such situations, the husband was typically the one employed off the farm. The majority of the farm work fell to women and children, although field crop production was still dominated by males (McMurry et al. 2011:56-57).

Relatively few new farm dwellings were built during this period due to the economic pressures on farmers and the general decline in rural life. Some dwellings were improved with modern conveniences, which included central heating, running water, and electricity, but these improvements were adopted more slowly in this region than in other parts of the state. By 1930, less than 25 percent of York County farms had running water, a third had electricity, and only 40 percent had telephones. Aside from the automobile, the local averages for new technology lagged behind the state averages. With the lack of indoor plumbing, privies were essential outbuildings on most farms. These were sometimes combined with other farm outbuildings; one notable local practice was to combine them with pigsties (McMurry et al. 2011:57, 67).

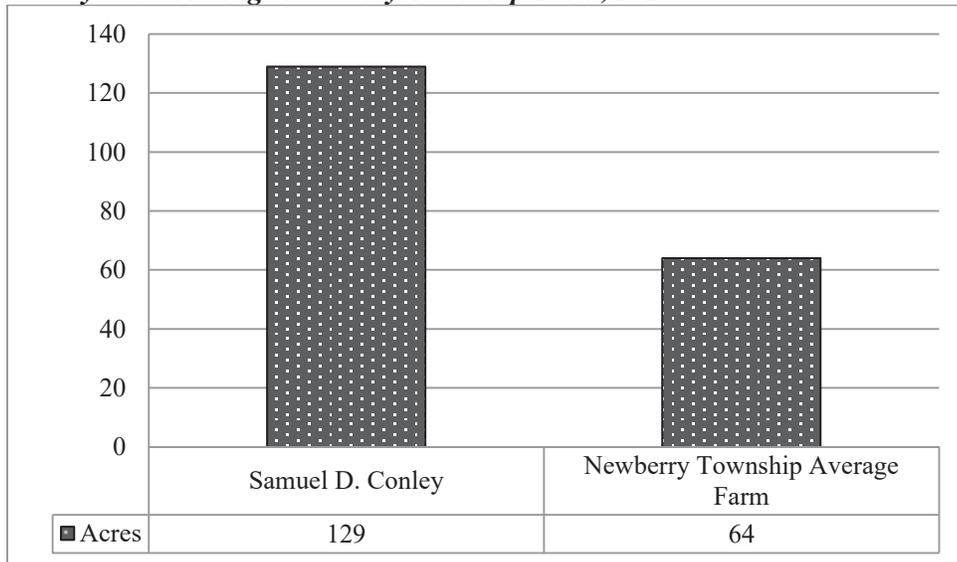
Farmers continued to construct Pennsylvania bank barns into the early twentieth century, but small barns and non-banked barns were also built. The local importance of crop farming over dairy farming made it possible to house needed functions in barns that were smaller and simpler than the multi-level bank barn. The need for subsistence during economically stressful periods meant that farm families still constructed root cellars, smokehouses, and

summer kitchens to store and process their own foods. Pigsties and poultry houses were common, since these animals represented the majority of livestock on a typical farm. Machine sheds were built to house tractors and farm machinery, and garages were constructed to house automobiles and trucks. Corn cribs (which were often integrated into other outbuildings such as machine sheds) and granaries were built for field crops. Milk houses were built on farms in the early twentieth century as part of changing state and national sanitation standards for the processing of fluid milk. While many farmers in other regions began installing silos during this period, silos were relatively few in York and Adams counties since dairy farming was not prevalent and few farmers had large enough herds to necessitate silos. Only 14 percent of farms in the two counties had a silo in 1927. A new form of farm outbuilding emerged by the 1920s: the roadside stand, the purpose of which was for farm families to sell fruits and vegetables to passersby in automobiles (McMurry et al. 2011:57-73).

Farm landscapes of this period were mostly cleared land with relatively little woodlot. Tree lines often formed boundaries around and within the property. Crop fields generally remained small despite the use of tractors and machinery. Orchards and truck patches were common features in aerial views from the 1930s but are rarely extant today. Barbed-wire fencing was introduced in this period and quickly became the most common type, but fencing in general was used only for animal pens and pastures. Farm dwellings were often surrounded by ornamental landscaping, including hedges and specimen trees (McMurry et al. 2011:74).

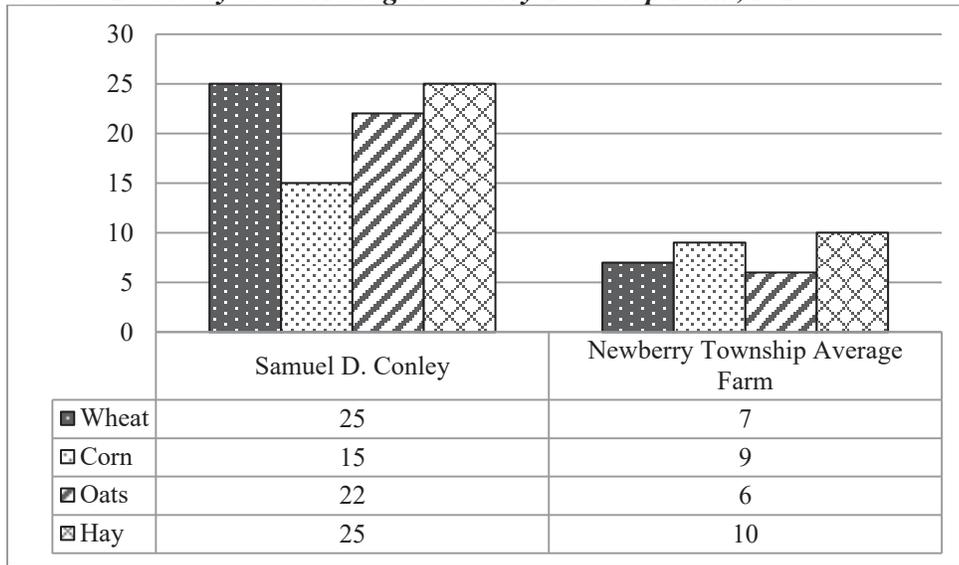
In 1927, Valley Run Farm under Samuel D. Conley continued to operate at an above-average level, especially in crop production. As in the past, this was partly a factor of the larger size of the farm (Chart 12). Because Valley Run Farm was about 100 percent larger than the Newberry Township average, there were between 70 and 300 percent more acres in various crops grown on the property (Chart 13). Valley Run Farm generally lagged behind township averages for livestock, with the exception of milk cows and poultry (Charts 14 and 15). The well-above-average numbers of milk cows and poultry likely consumed a large portion of the hay and grains grown on the property, while the wheat produced was likely sold off the farm. The agricultural production of Valley Run Farm appears to show a crop and livestock mix that was generally common in the area, with a focus on milk and poultry production (Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927).

**Chart 12. Comparison of Acreage of Valley Run Farm under Samuel D. Conley to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1927.**



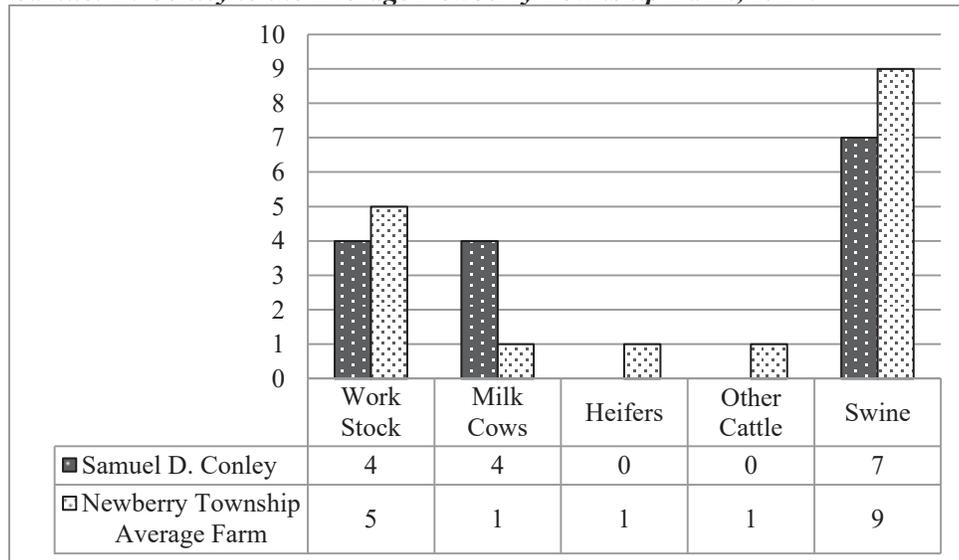
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927

**Chart 13. Comparison of Acres of Crops Raised on Valley Run Farm under Samuel D. Conley to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1927.**



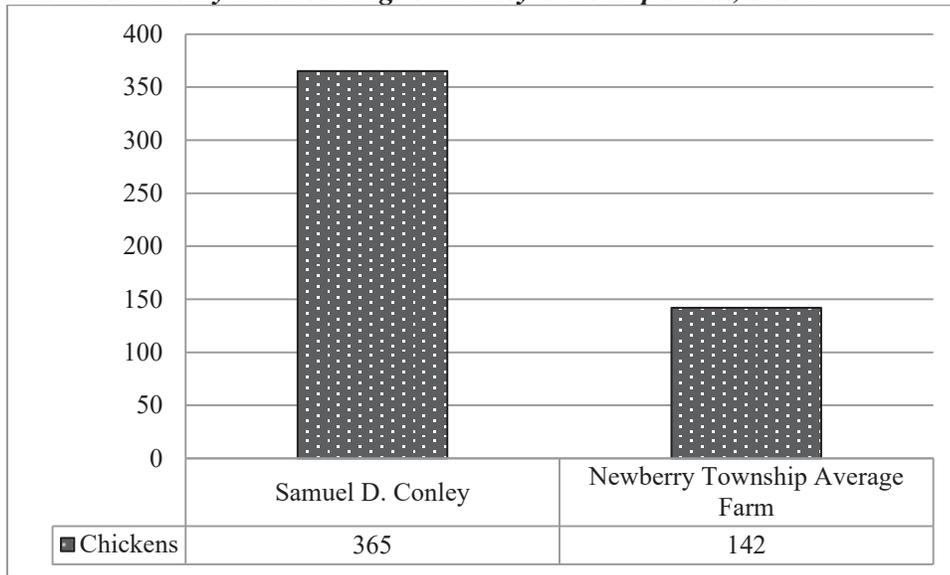
Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927

**Chart 14. Comparison of Number of Livestock on Valley Run Farm under Samuel D. Conley to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1927.**



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927

**Chart 15. Comparison of Number of Chickens on Valley Run Farm under Samuel D. Conley to the Average Newberry Township Farm, 1927.**



Source: Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture 1927

The buildings constructed at Valley Run Farm during this period are the woodshed and privy. These outbuildings reflect practical outbuildings associated with domestic life on the property. The farm also retained the dwelling, the Pennsylvania barn, and additional outbuildings that have since been demolished.

To be considered significant for the period of Diversified Small-Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops, ca. 1885 to 1940, a *farmstead* should have a house typical of the time and place, or an older house with period modifications; an older barn showing twentieth-century adaptations or a newer barn type; at least one subsistence-related outbuilding dating from or modified during this period; at least one outbuilding showing poultry raising, hog raising, dairying, or truck farming; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. If the farm has a history of specializations such as tobacco farming, the buildings should reflect that. A *farm* should have cropland. Remnant field boundaries and evidence of truck farming or orcharding is a plus (McMurry et al. 2011:104). Valley Run farm does not meet the registration requirements for this period because it lacks a poultry house and any architectural accommodation for farm machinery. Aerial photography reveals that the property had a number of historical outbuildings that have been demolished. Among these outbuildings was likely a poultry house to accommodate the large number of chickens kept on the farm during this period.

Poultry Production, Fossil Fuel Power, and Off-Farm Labor, ca. 1940 to 1960

Beginning in the World War II years, agriculture changed considerably both in York and Adams counties and on a nationwide basis. Increasing use of fossil fuel led to rising capital costs, while the prices of farm products dropped, making it difficult to continue farming as before. As distribution of farm products expanded to a national and then a global scale, market competition became fierce, and increasingly industrialized production on large corporate farms began to appear. Local farm operators survived by shifting from a diversified operation toward specialization, and by supplementing their agricultural income with non-farm employment. By 1950, over half of all farmers in the York-Adams region worked at least part-time in non-farm jobs, and over a third of such farmers derived higher income from their non-farm employment than from their farms. The overall number of farms dropped, but average acreage rose; this trend was evident in both York and Adams counties, as well as other regions (McMurry et al. 2011:56, 77, 81).

Crop and vegetable farming remained strong in both counties during this period; corn and wheat, using new varieties, remained the predominant grain crops. Orchard fruit was very strong; York and Adams counties both had very high numbers of fruit-bearing apple and peach trees as compared to state averages. Adams County had the highest apple numbers of any county in 1950, and both counties were among only four in the state with over 100,000 fruit-bearing apple trees. Crop farming methods changed, with farm equipment assuming the power and labor previously provided

by humans and animals. Yields were increased by the use of industrial fertilizers and pesticides made with fossil fuel ingredients, but this change resulted in newfound environmental awareness and concerns. Animal manure no longer had a use and became a disposal problem, and runoff from modern chemicals threatened soil and watershed health (McMurry et al. 2011:78-80).

Poultry and swine continued to dominate local livestock numbers. York County had the second-highest numbers of eggs and chickens statewide in 1950, second only to Lancaster County. York County also had the highest numbers of swine in the state in 1950, although these numbers had dropped considerably from 1880. Beef cattle were important in both counties, although more so in Adams County. Dairy farming was also stronger in Adams County than in York County, and became somewhat more common in the region during this period than it had been previously, although nowhere near the levels seen elsewhere. Milk produced in the region was shipped to Philadelphia. As was increasingly common, feed for livestock was purchased rather than grown (McMurry et al. 2011:78-80).

Subsistence farming activities, such as growing and canning produce and home butchering, declined during this period. The advent of refrigeration and supermarkets meant that families no longer needed to produce and preserve their own food supply, and farm women, who were previously responsible for much of the food growing and processing, were increasingly working in non-farm jobs. Labor became scarce during World War II as many young men were drafted into the military, but the availability of comparatively well-paying industrial jobs made it difficult to find farm workers in the post-war period. Farmers addressed the labor shortage through increasing use of machinery, as well as streamlining and specializing their operations. Some labor was provided by migrant laborers (McMurry et al. 2011:80-81).

During this period, farm buildings generally moved away from highly specialized functions in favor of more flexible spaces and uses. Building construction typically included standardized methods and mass-produced building materials, and often followed published plans. Older buildings were often altered with modern materials to increase their size or meet new legislative requirements for animal housing and production.

Relatively few barns were built during this period, and those that were built deviated considerably from earlier designs, often using modern architectural designs created by the national agricultural establishment. Stable barns with gable-end entries, gambrel or arched “rainbow” roofs, and free-stall interior animal housing were the most common barn types. Older barns were modified to provide concrete flooring and free-stall animal housing on the lower level, which often entailed enclosing and/or extending the forebay to increase space on the lower level. Open-sided free-stall shelters were also installed on many farms, as well as pole barns, which were commonly used for equipment storage. Silos, which were most commonly of the concrete-stave type, increased in number after 1940. Corn cribs were common and were often constructed as freestanding structures; some were conical metal structures, while larger versions were wood-framed and often had a drive-through plan. Poultry housing, which was constructed for chickens and a small number of turkeys, was found throughout both counties. Such housing was typically wood-framed or concrete block, and one to two stories in height. Farms often had multiple chicken houses. Less common outbuilding types related to cannery crops included worker housing and packing houses (McMurry et al. 2011:82-94).

Some significant changes occurred in farm landscapes during this period. Fields became larger and were planted in noticeably different patterns than in previous years. Contour plowing, which followed topography, and strip cropping, in which different crops are alternated in strips within a field, were both introduced before 1940 but became widespread afterward. These methods capture and retain more rainwater in the field, and prevent runoff and erosion of topsoil. Farm ponds also became widespread in the post-war period; the availability of mechanized earth-moving equipment and discounts on farm insurance for pond owners helped drive this popularity. Orchards, which were very common before 1940, declined afterward; relatively few remain today (McMurry et al. 2011:95-96).

The extant buildings on Valley Run Farm from this period are the *circa*-1945 silo, *circa*-1960 small bank barn, and *circa*-1960 machine shed. These buildings represent modern accommodation for grain and machinery storage. Based on architectural evidence, such as a large sliding door on the north elevation and a swing door on the south elevation in the forebay, the small bank barn was likely originally used for machinery and crop storage.

To be considered significant for the period of Poultry Production, Fossil Fuel Power, and Off-Farm Labor, a *farmstead* need not have a house dating from this period but should have a barn dating from the period or an older barn showing period modifications; poultry housing dating from the period; and architectural accommodation for farm

machinery. A *farm* should have cropland; remnant field boundaries and farm ponds are a plus (McMurry et al. 2011:104). Valley Run Farm does not meet the registration requirements for this period because the property lacks period poultry housing. In addition, aerial photography indicates that three agricultural outbuildings were demolished during this period.

Key #	207354
ER#	2016-8153-133

### National Register Evaluation

Based on the criteria outlined in the National Register Bulletin, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” (NPS 1997), and the statewide agricultural context detailed in the *Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania c. 1700-1960: A National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form* (McMurry et al. 2011), Valley Run Farm, at 425 Yocumtown Road, Newberry Township, York County, Pennsylvania, is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The property does not meet the registration requirements for the property types “the farm” or “the farmstead” as outlined in the MPDF.

Valley Run Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion A. The property is not eligible in the area of agriculture.

To be considered significant under Criterion A as a *farm* or *farmstead*, a property must possess a strong representation of traditional buildings and landscape features from one chronological phase of the region’s agricultural history, or possess a range of building and landscape features that illustrate change over time in the region’s agricultural history (McMurry et al. 2011:103).

Within the chronological periods described above, registration requirements dictate that certain features must be present on a property for it to be significant for each period. For the period of Diversified Small-Scale Production, ca. 1750 to 1830, a *farmstead* should include a farmhouse typical for the region and at least one barn or outbuilding related to diverse production dating to the period. A *farm* should have remnant crop fields or woodlots (McMurry et al. 2011:103). Due to a lack of any period outbuildings, Valley Run Farm does not meet the registration requirements for this period.

To be considered significant for the period of Small Farms, Mechanization, and New Markets, ca. 1830 to 1885, a *farmstead* should include a farmhouse typical of the place and time, or an older house showing period modifications; a barn typical of the period; and at least one subsistence-related outbuilding. A *farm* should have cropland and retain at least some historic field size or boundary (McMurry et al. 2011:103-104). Valley Run Farm has a dwelling that includes period modifications and includes a period Pennsylvania barn. However, the property lacks a subsistence-related outbuilding dating to this period, the dwelling has been substantively altered, and thus does not meet the registration requirements of the context for the period ca. 1830 to 1885.

To be considered significant for the period of Diversified Small-Scale Farming, Poultry Raising, and Cannery Crops, ca. 1885 to 1940, a *farmstead* should have a house typical of the time and place, or an older house with period modifications; an older barn showing twentieth-century adaptations or a newer barn type; at least one subsistence-related outbuilding dating from or modified during this period; at least one outbuilding showing poultry raising, hog raising, dairying, or truck farming; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. If the farm has a history of specializations such as tobacco farming, the buildings should reflect that. A *farm* should have cropland. Remnant field boundaries and evidence of truck farming or orcharding is a plus (McMurry et al. 2011:104). Valley Run farm does not meet the registration requirements for this period because it lacks a poultry house and any architectural accommodation for farm machinery. Aerial photography reveals that the property had a number of historical outbuildings that have been demolished. Among these outbuildings was likely a poultry house to accommodate the large number of chickens kept on the farm during this period.

To be considered significant for the period of Poultry Production, Fossil Fuel Power, and Off-Farm Labor, a *farmstead* need not have a house dating from this period but should have a barn dating from the period or an older barn showing period modifications; poultry housing dating from the period; and architectural accommodation for farm machinery. A *farm* should have cropland; remnant field boundaries and farm ponds are a plus (McMurry et al. 2011:104). Valley Run Farm does not meet the registration requirements for this period because the property lacks period poultry housing. In addition, aerial photography indicates that three agricultural outbuildings were demolished during this period.

Key #	207354
ER#	2016-8153-133

To be considered significant for illustrating changes in agricultural history over time, a *farmstead* should have architectural evidence of these shifts. A *farm* should have some cropland but the acreage need not be high, since farms historically tended to be small (McMurry et al. 2011:105). Valley Run Farm does not reflect the changing agricultural trends of the region, and also does not retain sufficient integrity to reflect the agricultural production of the farm's past. The property at one time retained approximately six additional agricultural outbuildings, all of which have been demolished. The property also includes a few modern buildings and structures, including a large modern horse barn, and historic field patterns have been altered.

Valley Run Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion B. It is not associated with any individuals of local, regional, or state significance. Additionally, none of the owners of Valley Run Farm appear to have influenced local, regional, or state agricultural trends or practices.

Valley Run Farm is recommended not eligible under Criterion C due to the lack of architectural significance of the remaining buildings and the overall lack of integrity of the property. The dwelling is a vernacular example of local construction practices, and has undergone several periods of addition. However, due to modern alterations such as the replacement of all windows and a substantial addition, the dwelling does not retain sufficient integrity. Additionally, the house does not represent the work of a master.

Valley Run Farm cannot be fully evaluated under Criterion D at this time, as archaeological investigations have not been completed.