
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2005



Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Allstadt Farm is situated approximately two miles southwest of the Town of Harpers Ferry and five miles northeast of the City of Charles Town in Jefferson County, West Virginia. Of the approximately 672 acres that constituted the Allstadt Farm as it existed at the time of John Brown's Raid in October 1859 and the Battle of Harpers Ferry in September 1862, 267.46 acres are currently managed by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. An additional 60 acres of the property are administered by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, on which a firearms training center is currently being constructed. The 327.46 acre property was acquired by the Department of the Interior in 1991, and initially was administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In 2000, a cooperative management agreement transferred management responsibility to the National Park Service, except for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction of the aforementioned acreage to CBP, which formally took place in 2001. In 2004, a boundary adjustment to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was approved by Congress and signed into law, at which time the acreage managed by NPS was officially included within the boundaries of the park. To date, administrative jurisdiction of the property has not been formally transferred from FWS to NPS. Harpers Ferry National Monument was established in 1944 and re-designated Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in 1963. Before the boundary expansion was approved in 2004, the park consisted of 2,505 acres of land. Including the acreage constituting the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape, a total of 1,240 acres were added to the park during the expansion, increasing the park's boundaries to a total of 3,745 acres.

The Allstadt Farm cultural landscape is significant in four distinct areas and periods of history. The property is significant in agricultural history (1793-1901) as a prosperous farmstead that was initially farmed by tenants and eventually owned and operated by Pennsylvania Germans who had migrated to the Shenandoah Valley in the early 1800s. Its significance in social history (1859-1861) results from its involvement with John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry, an event that profoundly impacted the issues of slavery and secession at the national level. The property is also significant in the area of military history (1861-1865) for the role it played in the Battle of Harpers Ferry during the Civil War, which culminated in the largest surrender of federal troops during the course of that conflict. Finally, the property is significant in the area of industrial history (1901-1957) because of the successful dolomite limestone quarrying operation that was established on the property in the early twentieth century, which grew to include numerous industrial buildings and worker's houses that were part of the company town of Millville.

Site Plan



The Allstadt Farm once extended from Route 340 south to the southern-most set of company houses, and from the railroad east to the river. The red boundary lines delineate property managed by NPS. 2001 aerial photo from HAFE files, overlay by author.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Allstadt Farm
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600290
Parent Landscape:	600290

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park -HAFE
Park Organization Code:	3850
Park Administrative Unit:	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Allstadt Farm, previously referred to as the Jackson's Right Flank property, was identified as a landscape of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in 1999, along with eleven other landscapes: the Armory Grounds; Bolivar Heights; Camp Hill; Cavalier Heights; Harpers Ferry-Lower Town; Loudoun Heights; Maryland Heights; Murphy Farm; Nash Farm; Short Hill; and Virginius Island. Each landscape either contributes to the significance of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park or may be individually eligible for the National Register. In essence, each of these properties associated with Harpers Ferry NHP function as their own individual landscape, yet collectively, they contribute to the overall significance of the Park.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI represents a continuation of the documentation of cultural landscapes at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted, and resources both within and outside of the National Park Service were utilized. Aside from archival research undertaken to complete the Physical History section of the report, in-depth site investigations were conducted for the Analysis and Evaluation section.

The report was researched and written by Jeff Everett, Historian, Cultural Landscapes Program, National Capital Region. The following park staff provided valuable insight during the process: Bill Hebb, Natural Resource Manager, and Mia Parsons, Archeologist. Jeannie Whittler, Cartographer with the Office of Lands, Resources and Planning, National Capital Region, provided Geographic Information Systems support. Terry Lowry, Library Assistant with the West Virginia State Archives, helped track down agricultural census information and land tax records. Finally, local residents James L. "Dixie" Wiltshire and Dr. James G. Gibson provided valuable information concerning the Standard Lime and Stone Company and the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary, respectively.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/19/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/16/2005

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the State of West Virginia concurred with the findings of the Allstadt Farm CLI on 9/16/05, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

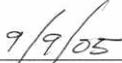
August 17, 2005

Memorandum

To: Regional Historical Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Allstadt Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Donald W. Campbell, Superintendent of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, concur with the findings of the Allstadt Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on August 17, 2005.


Donald W. Campbell
Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park


Date

Concurrence memo signed by park superintendent on 9/9/2005



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

September 13, 2011

Memorandum:

To: Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Allstadt Farm Cultural Landscape Condition Reassessment

I, Rebecca L. Harriet, Superintendent of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, concur with the condition reassessment for the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape:

CONDITION REASSESSMENT: **Poor**

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The cultural landscape condition reassessment for Allstadt Farm is hereby approved and accepted.

Rebecca L. Harriet

Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

9-19-2011

Date

Condition reassessment concurrence signed by HAFE superintendent on 9/18/2011

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

09/16/05 14:58 WV DIV. OF CULTURE AND HISTORY → 202 535 8460 NO.173 P002/002



United States Department of the Interior

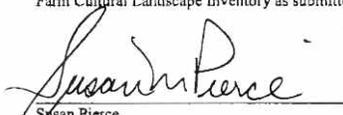
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
Office of Lands, Resources and Planning
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242

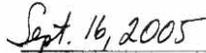
August 17, 2005

Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region
From: West Virginia Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Allstadt Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Susan Pierce, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Allstadt Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory as submitted on August 17, 2005.


Susan Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of West Virginia


Date

Concurrence memo signed by WV SHPO's office on 9/16/2005

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Date: 09/19/2011

Revision Narrative:

This landscape was reassessed for condition in FY2011. It remains in Poor condition. See details in the Condition chapter.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The Allstadt Farm cultural landscape is identified by Jefferson County, West Virginia Tax Map Number 9, Parcel 40, and Map Number 11, Parcel 25 and currently consists of 267.46 acres, with an additional 60 acres being administered by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. While its current boundaries are situated south of U. S. Route 340 and west of County Road 27, the Allstadt Farm originally extended on both sides of Route 27 from Route 340 south to Millville, and from Bulls Falls on

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

the Shenandoah River westward to the Winchester & Potomac Railroad.

State and County:

State: WV

County: Jefferson County

Size (Acres): 267.46

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	260,156
UTM Northing:	4,355,255
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	260,109
UTM Northing:	4,354,140
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	260,469
UTM Northing:	4,354,540
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	260,571
UTM Northing:	4,354,658
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point:	Point
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UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	260,618
UTM Northing:	4,354,747
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
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UTM Easting:	260,164
UTM Northing:	4,354,981
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	260,286
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Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
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UTM Easting:	259,895
UTM Northing:	4,353,597
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18

UTM Easting:	259,989
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UTM Northing:	4,353,394

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UTM Easting: 259,985
UTM Northing: 4,353,360

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Point
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 18
UTM Easting: 259,923
UTM Northing: 4,353,305

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Zone: 18
UTM Easting: 259,592
UTM Northing: 4,353,607

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UTM Easting: 259,880
UTM Northing: 4,353,241

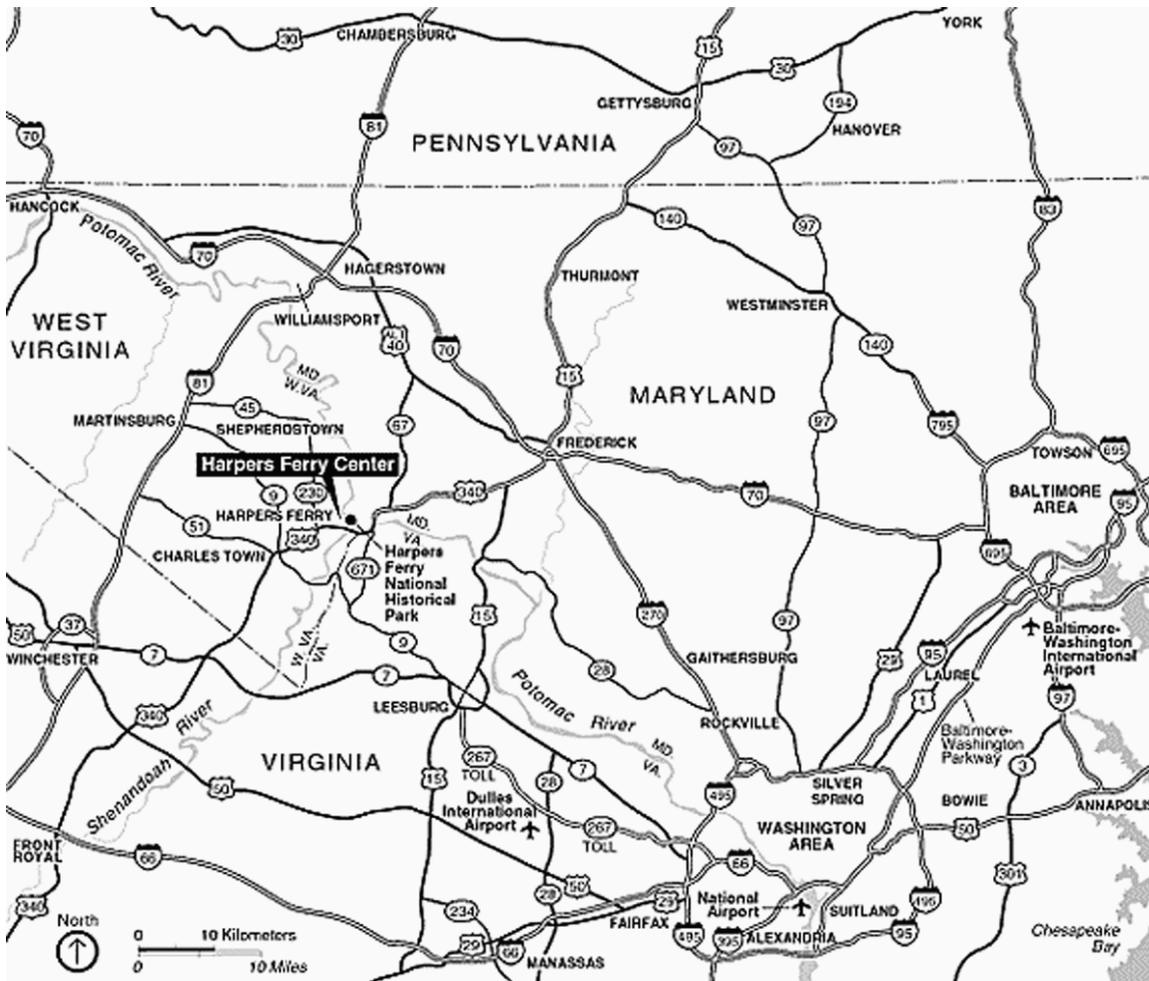
Source: USGS Map 1:100,000
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UTM Northing:	4,353,665
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UTM Easting:	259,164
UTM Northing:	4,353,516
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Northing:	4,353,392
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UTM Northing:	4,353,258
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	259,382

UTM Northing:	4,353,165
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	259,214
UTM Northing:	4,353,777
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	259,294
UTM Northing:	4,353,881
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	259,387
UTM Northing:	4,354,050
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	259,474
UTM Northing:	4,354,421
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	259,864
UTM Northing:	4,354,341

Location Map:



Location of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (and Harpers Ferry Center), with their relationship to Washington, DC, and Baltimore, Maryland. Reprinted from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Website, 2005, <<http://www.nps.gov/hafe>> (2005).

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



Map of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, with shaded areas representing lands comprising the park. Number 8, located on the left (west) side of the map is the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape. Reprinted from HAFE Website.

Regional Context:

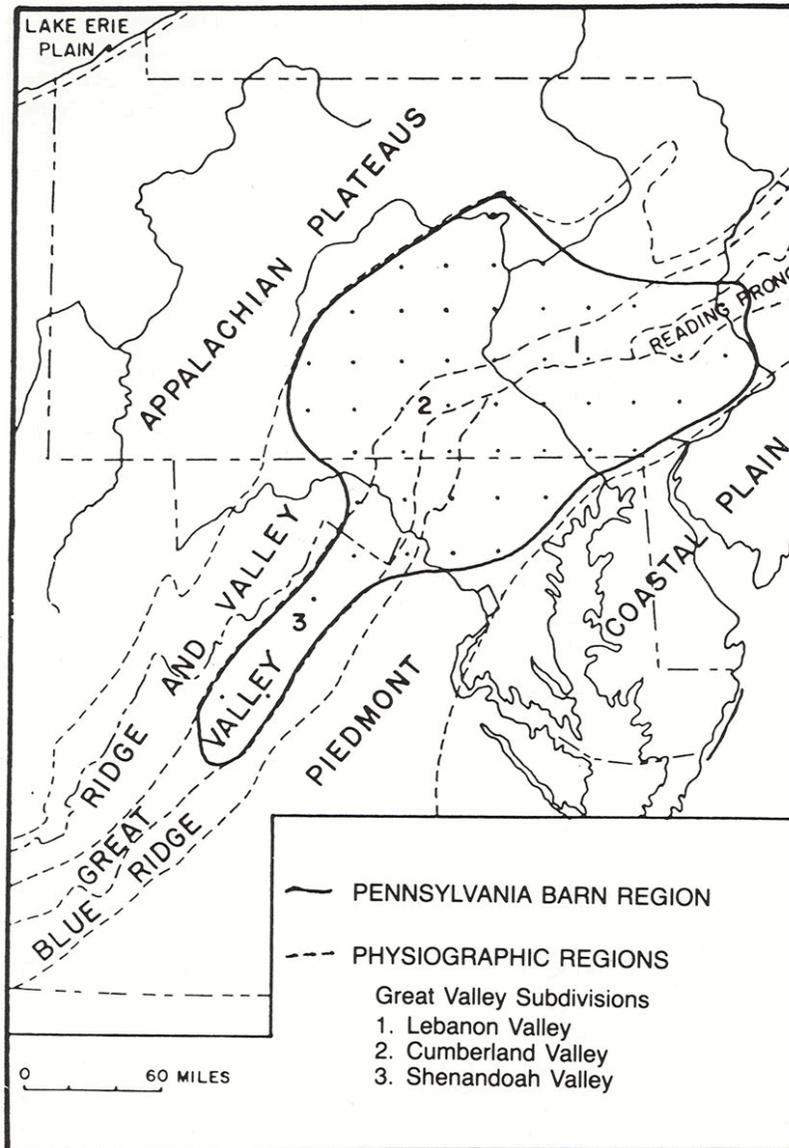
Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Allstadt Farm is typical of properties found in the Lower Shenandoah Valley because of its history of occupation by persons of various socio-cultural groups and a land use history that included both agricultural and industrial activities. Like many properties in Jefferson County, the Allstadt Farm was originally owned by eastern Virginia land speculators, who leased it to tenants before selling it to settlers migrating southward from southeastern Pennsylvania. The Allstadts were typical of these settlers, who were of Pennsylvania German ancestry and were lured to the Shenandoah Valley seeking less expensive lands on which to establish diversified farming operations.

The agricultural use of the property continues to the present through a lease program administered by its current managers, the National Park Service. Because of the continuance of farming on the property, visitors to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park can visualize the landscape as it essentially existed at the time of John Brown's Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry, and can simultaneously gain an understanding of the Shenandoah Valley's agricultural heritage. Although the industrial use of the property ended several decades ago, remnants from the limestone quarrying era can still be seen on the landscape. Continuing the theme of immigration established many years earlier by the Pennsylvania Germans, the limestone quarry attracted numerous Italian-American workers and their families--highly unusual for the primarily Protestant Shenandoah Valley. Indeed, the presence of later immigrants and the heavy industry which attracted them distinguished the Lower Shenandoah Valley from the more southern reaches of the region, and made it more akin to the industrial enclaves of adjacent Maryland and Pennsylvania.

While agriculture continues to the present, so too does land speculation, which seriously compromises the rural character of the county. Like their eighteenth-century predecessors, developers from east of the Blue Ridge are purchasing large tracts of farmland and reselling them in subdivided parcels to a new generation of migrants--primarily commuters from the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan region who are likewise in search of less expensive real estate. In addition to commuters, second-home buyers and retirees are among those who are flocking to the northern Shenandoah Valley in ever-increasing numbers.



Jefferson County is located within an area cultural geographers refer to as the Pennsylvania Culture Region, in which the highest density of Pennsylvania Forebay Barns can be found in the nation. Reprinted from Glass 1986, 24.

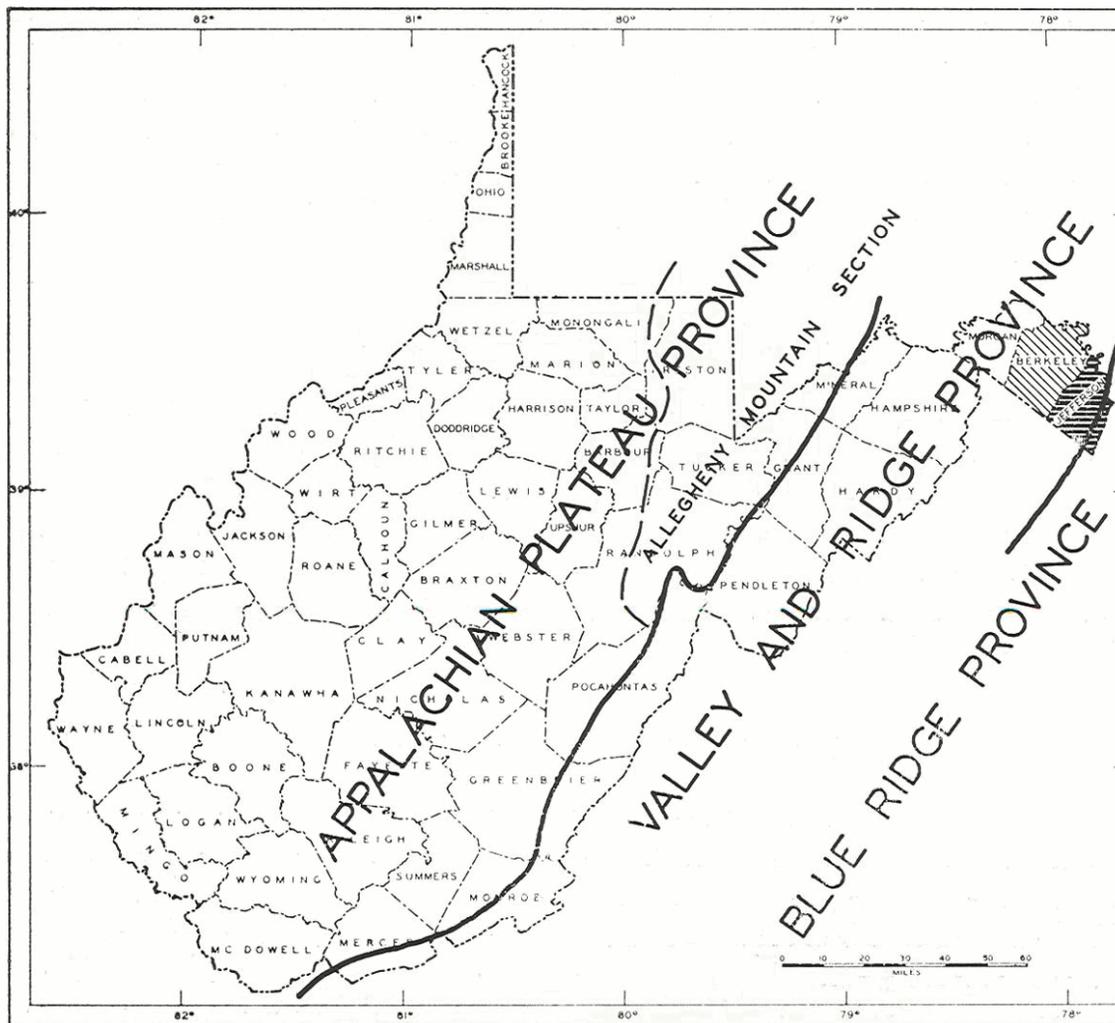
Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Allstadt Farm is located in Jefferson County, West Virginia, which is situated within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province. Specifically, the property is located in the eastern section of the Province referred to as the Appalachian Valley, more commonly known as the Great Valley (Thornbury 1965, 109-110). Locally, it is known as the Shenandoah Valley, after

the river that flows through it. Different portions of the Great Valley likewise carry locally-specific designations, such as the Hagerstown Valley in Maryland, and the Cumberland, Lebanon, and Lehigh valleys in Pennsylvania. Although Jefferson County and adjacent counties are located in the northern Shenandoah Valley, the area is referred to as the Lower Valley since the Shenandoah River flows northward, where it empties into the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry.

The property consists of gently undulating topography that is occasionally interrupted by rock outcroppings. Visible on the horizon to the east of the property are the Blue Ridge Mountains, part of the Appalachian Mountain chain along the Eastern Seaboard. The property is underlain by agriculturally-productive limestone soils that belong to the Duffield-Frankstown association that occupies much of the eastern half of Jefferson County (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973). Although the property is predominantly cropland, there are a number of small woodlots interspersed throughout, particularly in the western and southern portions of the property. The tree species found in these woodlots is typical for the Ridge and Valley Province, with the majority belonging to the Oak-Hickory forest group (Ibid, 33).



Location of physiographic provinces in western Virginia and West Virginia. Jefferson County is located at the eastern fringe of the Valley and Ridge, adjacent to the Blue Ridge Province. Reprinted from Beiber 1961, 3.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Allstadt Farm, located within the boundaries of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, is situated within the Harpers Ferry District of Jefferson County, West Virginia. The property was owned by private landowners until the Department of the Interior acquired it in fee simple in 1991. Initially administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, administrative jurisdiction of a portion of the property was transferred to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in 2001, while the majority of the acreage was included within the boundary expansion authorized for the park in 2004. While managed by the National Park Service per a cooperative agreement dating to 2000, administrative jurisdiction has yet to be transferred to NPS from

FWS.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park was established by an act of Congress in 1944, and has been administered by the National Park Service since 1955. Harpers Ferry is unusual as a national park, because of the many different areas and periods of history it interprets, as well as the inclusion of both rural and urban landscapes and a combination of private and public ownership.

Tract Numbers: 108-05

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/08/2005

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

This determination is derived from Public Law 108-307, which specified that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands be transferred to the National Park Service for inclusion in Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Per the Cultural Landscapes Inventory User's Manual, when the preservation of an inventory unit is specifically legislated, the "Must Be Preserved and Maintained" management category applies.

The Management Category Date is the date the CLI was first approved by the park superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Special Use Permit

Expiration Date: 3/18/2006

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Special Use Permit #NCR-HAFE-1000-104, which began on 3/18/2001 and expires 3/18/2006, allows Lyle C. Tabb and Sons, Inc. to farm the agricultural portion of the property (Correspondence from Bill Hebb, 10 June 2005).

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

On October 28, 1991, Sleepy Hollow Partnership conveyed to the U.S. Government (for administration by the Department of the Interior through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) for \$3,313,700 consideration; 327.46 acres (Tract 44 ((Parcel 40)) and Tract 44-R ((Parcel 25)), 271.82 acres and 55.63 acres respectively). Jefferson County Deed Book 694, Page 540.

Public Access:

Type of Access: No Access Currently

Explanatory Narrative:

While there is currently no provisions for public access to the property, plans are underway to make it accessible by 2007. The site will be improved by trails with wayside exhibits, improved parking areas, and possibly a vault toilet (Correspondence from Dennis Frye, HAFE Chief of Interpretation and Resource Mangement, 13 June 2005).

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

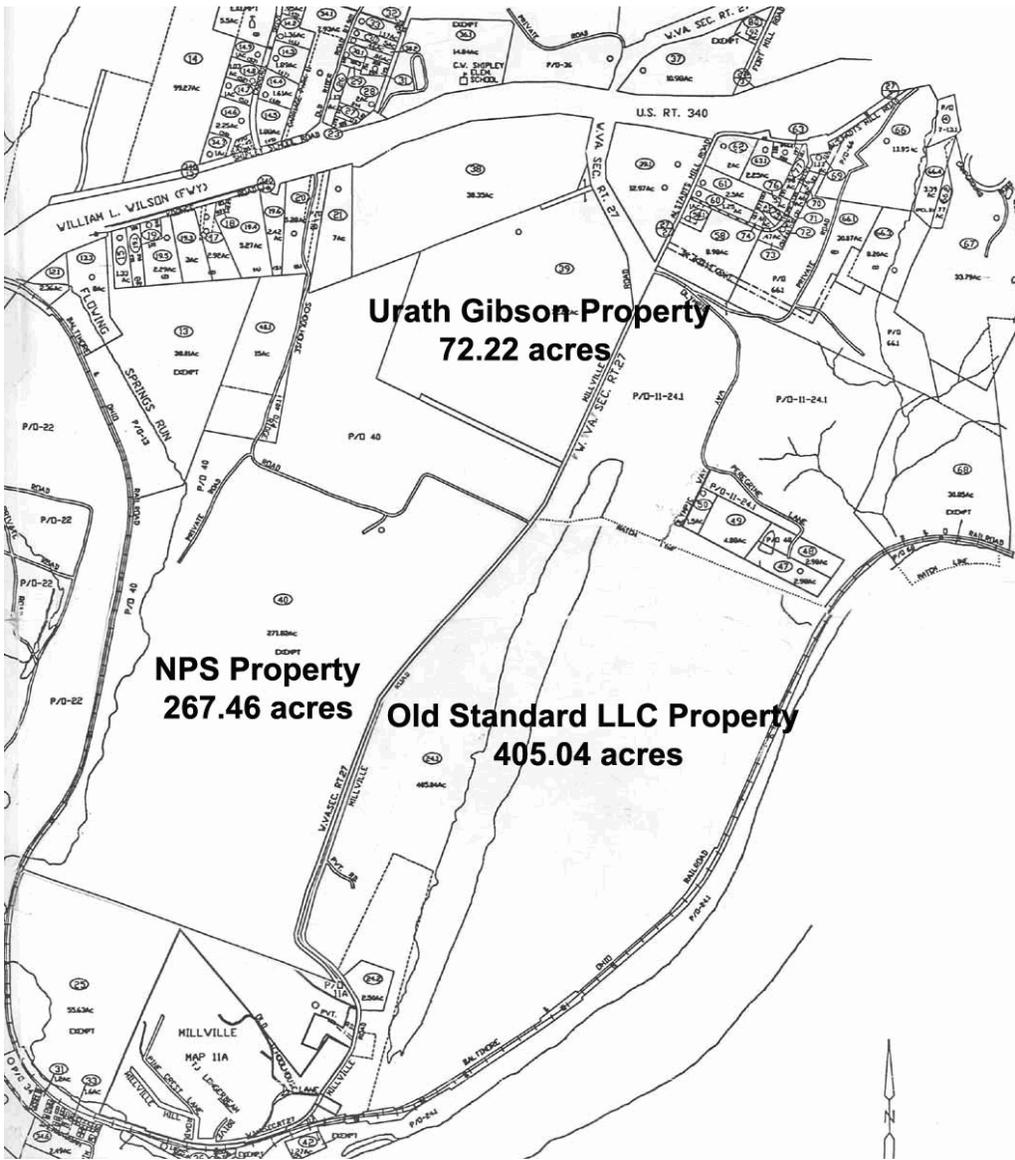
Adjacent Lands Description:

Allstadt Farm

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The Allstadt Farm cultural landscape in its current configuration is surrounded by predominantly private holdings, with the only federal lands being the adjacent firearms training center administered by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. The boundary expansion map for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park shows several privately-owned parcels being added, including the 72.22 parcel that was originally part of the Allstadt Farm, as well as an adjacent 38.35 acre parcel that was once the Cockrell property. At a minimum, it would be prudent to secure conservation easements on these parcels to ensure that they are not compromised by inappropriate commercial, residential, or industrial development. If fee simple acquisition funds become available, that course of action should be evaluated in conjunction with, or in lieu of, easement acquisition.

Absent from the boundaries of the expansion map is the 4.09 acre parcel on which the Allstadt House and Ordinary rests, and the adjacent 8.97 acre parcel that was likewise part of the original Allstadt holdings. From a preservation perspective, it would be appropriate to include this acreage within the park boundaries, since they were part of a 92 acre parcel until divided when the Route 27 road improvements were made. Together with the 72.22 acre parcel that was likewise part of the 92 acre parcel, along with the 267.46 acre property that is the subject of this report, more than half of the Allstadt Farm as it existed at the time of John Brown's Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry would have the potential to be protected. Absent from the boundary expansion map is the 405.04 acre parcel across Route 27 from the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape. Formerly part of the Allstadt Farm, this parcel is where the Standard Lime and Stone Company constructed their industrial buildings used in limestone quarrying and related processes, and is the site on which the quarry rests. Appending this acreage to the aforementioned properties would constitute most of the Allstadt Farm as it existed at the time of John H. Allstadt's death in 1888. However, it would take additional congressional legislation to give statutory authority to NPS for the fee simple acquisition of this acreage, since the 2004 legislation permitted the acquisition of only 368 additional acres, with an additional 100 acre buffer to allow for survey corrections. However, conservation easement acquisition would not increase the fee simple ownership acreage within the park, yet would still result in the property being protected from inappropriate development.



Jefferson County Tax Map showing relationship of NPS property to adjacent parcels, both of which are threatened with development. Reprinted from Jefferson County Assessor's Office with text overlay by author.

National Register Information

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Period of Significance:	
Time Period:	AD 1793 - 1957
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1793 - 1957
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Extraction or Mining Industries
Facet:	Other Metals And Minerals
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1793 - 1957
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860
Facet:	The Rise Of Sectionalism, 1840-1859
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1793 - 1957
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Other Facet:	None

Statement of Significance:

Since existing National Register nominations for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and the Allstadt House and Ordinary do not address the multiple layers of history and associated extant buildings and landscape features on the Allstadt Farm, it is recommended that a nomination update be

prepared (see National Register Information section of this report). Should the National Register for Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation be applied to this landscape, it becomes apparent that it is significant under Criterion A in the area of social history because of its association with the 1859 John Brown Raid, which is credited with being the seminal event that precipitated the onset of the Civil War. In addition, the Allstadt Farm is significant under Criterion A in the area of military history for its involvement in the Battle of Harpers Ferry that occurred in September 1862, and constituted the largest surrender of Union forces during the Civil War. While parcelization has occurred over the years, resulting in the Allstadt Farm being owned by several different parties, in general, it has been spared from the unchecked residential and commercial development that has compromised other historically significant farms within the outer perimeter of the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan region. As such, it retains a high degree of integrity as a rural landscape, and is significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of the Shenandoah Valley during the nineteenth century. Finally, the property is significant under Criterion A in the area of industrial history because of its association with limestone quarrying and the survival of several early twentieth-century worker's houses that were part of the company town of Millville.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Farm (Plantation)

Primary Current Use: Farm (Plantation)

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Barn	Historic
Recreation/Culture-Other	Current
Agricultural Field	Both Current And Historic
Agricultural Outbuilding	Historic
Livestock	Historic
Farm (Plantation)	Historic
Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	Both Current And Historic
Single Family House	Historic
Secondary Structure (Garage)	Historic
Small Residential Landscape	Historic
Manufacturing Facility (Mining) - Other	Historic
Scenic Landscape	Both Current And Historic
Road-Related-Other	Both Current And Historic
RR Trackage	Both Current And Historic
Government-Other	Current

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Allstadt Farm (previously referred to as Jackson's Right Flank in CLAIMS)	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1751 - 1764	Platted	<p>Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary Land Office awards numerous land patents in the region around Harpers Ferry, including land that would eventually become part of the Allstadt Farm.</p> <p>Lord Fairfax</p> <p>William Hall, Thomas Goldsberry, Humphrey Keyes, Gersham Keyes, Thomas Smith</p>

Allstadt Farm
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AD 1763	Land Transfer	<p>Gersham Keyes conveys 1,675 acres to John Semple, which was comprised of several land grants patented to Gersham Keyes, Humphrey Keyes, Thomas Smith, and Thomas Goldsberry.</p> <p>Gersham Keyes John Semple</p>
AD 1763 - 1773	Land Transfer	<p>Sometime between 1763 and 1773, John Semple conveyed 2,175 acres in what was then Berkeley County to Philip Ludwell Lee, including the 1,675 acres that Semple had purchased from Gersham Keyes that would later become part of the Allstadt Farm.</p> <p>John Semple Philip Ludwell Lee</p>
AD 1786 - 1788	Purchased/Sold	<p>The chancery court decreed in 1786 the mortgage from John Semple to Philip Ludwell Lee be foreclosed and the lands be disposed at public auction, where they were purchased by Henry and Matilda Lee and Ludwell and Flora Lee in 1788.</p> <p>Philip Ludwell Lee Henry and Matilda Lee, Ludwell and Flora Lee</p>
AD 1791 - 1796	Inhabited	<p>Henry Lee leased 201 acres to Robert Boggess in 1791, although the lease was not formally recorded until 1793. In turn, Boggess subleased the land to William Blue in 1793. Blue likely was the first person to cultivate and build a house on the property.</p> <p>Henry Lee Robert Boggess William Blue</p>
AD 1792	Land Transfer	<p>Henry and Matilda Lee and Ludwell and Flora Lee conveyed the lands they had purchased at auction to Richard Bland Lee.</p> <p>Henry and Matilda Lee, Ludwell and Flora Lee Richard Bland Lee</p>

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

AD 1799 - 1800	Cultivated	<p>William Blue subleased 191 acres to John Morrow in 1799 (although the lease was not formally recorded until 1800), reserving 10 acres for himself situated at the corner of Harpers and Keyes roads.</p> <p>William Blue John Morrow</p>
AD 1804	Land Transfer	<p>Ludwell and Elizabeth Lee (second wife) and Richard Bland and Elizabeth Lee (Richard Bland Lee had reconveyed the property to Henry Lee, who in turn reconveyed it to Ludwell Lee and Richard Bland Lee) sell 371.75 acres to Jesse Moore.</p> <p>Ludwell and Elizabeth Lee, Richard Bland and Elizabeth Lee Jesse Moore</p>
AD 1811 - 1820	Land Transfer	<p>Jacob Allstadt purchases at least 201 acres from various grantors, and either adds on to the existing house or constructs a new dwelling in the same location.</p> <p>Jesse and Jane Moore Joshua and Charlotte Hall Jacob Allstadt</p>
AD 1821	Land Transfer	<p>Jacob Allstadt dies, and his estate passes to his wife, Elizabeth Allstadt, and their surviving children, John H. Allstadt and Harriet Allstadt Russell.</p> <p>Jacob Allstadt Elizabeth Allstadt, John H. Allstadt, Harriet Allstadt Russell</p>
AD 1844 - 1879	Land Transfer	<p>John H. Allstadt purchases numerous parcels from various grantors, building up an estate of at least 734 acres, excluding land inherited by his wife.</p> <p>John H. Allstadt</p>
AD 1851 - 1853	Land Transfer	<p>Elizabeth Allstadt dies in 1851, and her estate (approximately 350 acres) passes to her surviving children and grandchild.</p> <p>Elizabeth Allstadt John H. Allstadt, Mary B. Seaman, Jacob Thomas Russell</p>

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

AD 1888 - 1889	Land Transfer	<p>John H. Allstadt dies in 1888, and by will, he divides his property into three major sections, which in turn became ten parcels. His surviving wife, children, and grandchildren inherit the parcels according to his wishes.</p> <p>John H. Allstadt</p> <p>Mary Ann Allstadt, John Thomas Allstadt, Susan V. Allstadt Henkle, Fannie J. Cromwell Lynch, John W. Cromwell, Frank A. Cromwell</p>
AD 1897 - 1923	Land Transfer	<p>Members of the Allstadt family sell off the land they received by will from John H. Allstadt, much of which comes into the ownership of the Standard Lime and Stone Company</p> <p>John Thomas Allstadt, Susan V. Allstadt Henkle, Fannie J. Cromwell Lynch, John W. Cromwell, Frank A. Cromwell</p> <p>Standard Lime and Stone Company</p>
AD 1927 - 1991	Land Transfer	<p>Numerous land transfers occur before 327.46 acres of the former Allstadt (and Lucas) lands are purchased by the Federal Government for administration by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of the Department of the Interior.</p> <p>Standard Lime and Stone Company, Standard Lime and Cement Company, American-Marietta Company, Martin-Marietta Corporation, The Bonnie Trust, Joel T. Broyhill Enterprises, Sleepy Hollow Partnership</p> <p>U.S. Government</p>
AD 2000	Maintained	<p>In 2000, a cooperative management agreement was signed between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, allowing NPS to manage 267.46 acres.</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</p> <p>National Park Service</p>
AD 2001	Land Transfer	<p>In 2001, administrative jurisdiction of the remaining 60 acres of the 327.46 acre Fish and Wildlife parcel was transferred to the Department of the Treasury for use as a firearms training center for U.S. Customs Service.</p> <p>Department of the Interior</p> <p>Department of the Treasury</p>

AD 2004

Expanded

Per Public Law 108-307, the acreage managed by NPS per a cooperative agreement was included in the boundary expansion for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Administrative jurisdiction of this acreage will be transferred to NPS at a later date.

National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Physical History:

Prehistoric - Early Historic Period

The Shenandoah Valley was notably lacking in permanent aboriginal villages at the time of contact with European settlers, and had been so for nearly one hundred years (Mitchell 1972, 466). A number of American Indian peoples of Algonquian linguistic stock living in and adjacent to this region in the Late Woodland Period appear to have migrated to the Atlantic Coastal Plain and banded together to form fortified villages. Their movements may have been prompted by threats from tribes of Iroquoian linguistic stock living to the north and west (Potter 1993, 126). Specifically, evidence suggests that these Algonquian peoples were dominated by the Susquehannocks after that tribe migrated to the lower Susquehanna Valley between 1550 and 1575. Several archeological sites associated with the Susquehannocks have been found in the South Branch Valley of the Potomac, confirming their presence in the region (Ibid, 174-76). While the Shenandoah Valley was generally devoid of permanent villages at the time of European contact, indigenous groups used the region as hunting grounds (Egloff and Woodward 1992, 50) and as a thoroughfare for trade and making war (Mitchell, 466). In particular, the Great Valley was used by the Five Nations Iroquois League (which later became the Six Nations) in present day New York State as an avenue to attack the Catawbias and Cherokees to the south in the present day Carolinas (Jennings 1984, 278; 354).



*Map of the tribal territories in the Eastern Woodlands at the time of European contact.
Reprinted from Trigger 1978.*

European Settlement, 1727-1783

Settlement of the Shenandoah Valley by people of European ancestry did not begin in earnest until the 1730s, although New Mecklenburg (later Shepherdstown) was founded in 1727, and

evidence points to a possible settlement in the same vicinity as early as 1719 (Bushong 1941, 8-9). Whatever the exact date, the area that is now Jefferson County was one of the earliest places settled in the Shenandoah Valley because of its proximity to Pennsylvania, which was the source area for many of the migrants populating the Valley. By the second quarter of the eighteenth century, land was becoming rather expensive in Pennsylvania, and settlers began looking southward for opportunities (Hofstra 1985, 42-43). Because the proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania--the Calverts (Lords Baltimore) and Penns respectively--were engaged in a boundary dispute, many settlers initially bypassed Maryland for the more southerly Shenandoah Valley, where they could theoretically obtain clear title to land (Cunz 1948, 48-59). The situation north of the Potomac would not be resolved until 1767, when Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English surveyors, finished drawing the famous Mason and Dixon line demarcating the borders of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania (Danson 2001, 1). To intercept the migrants bound for Virginia, Lord Baltimore issued a proclamation in 1732 offering two hundred acres of land of one's choosing free of rent for three years, and rent of one cent per acre per year in the fourth and subsequent years (Cunz, 58-59). Nevertheless, Virginia's Lieutenant Governor, Sir William Gooch, offered his own incentives to these land hungry settlers, with the intent that they would act as a buffer between the French and Indians to the west and the older Virginia settlements east of the Blue Ridge Mountains (Hofstra 1986, 34-35).

The Pennsylvanians arrived in the Shenandoah Valley mainly by way of the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road (Rouse 1973, ix), which began in Philadelphia and ran southwestward through Maryland, Virginia, and into the Carolinas (Leyburn 1962, 195-220). From the Susquehanna River to the Potomac River, it generally followed an old Indian trail known as the Monocacy Path (Wallace 1965, 105), although an extension of the Wagon Road that passed through the Cumberland and Hagerstown valleys on the way to the Shenandoah Valley (Leyburn, 195) followed another Indian trail aptly named the Virginia Path, which purportedly was the eastern-most trail that the Five Nations Iroquois used to strike the Catawbias and Cherokees in the Carolinas (Wallace, 177). Since the Shenandoah Valley was generally devoid of permanent native villages at the time of European occupation, settlement proceeded relatively peaceably. In addition, historians generally credit the influence of the British Quakers and German sectarians for setting the stage for peaceful relations in the Shenandoah. Nevertheless, as the region became more populated, tensions arose between settlers and natives concerning the use of the Valley as a highway for Indian travel. At a treaty conference in Albany, New York in 1722 between Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Five Nations Iroquois, an attempt was made to set a line of separation between Indian movements and white settlement. While the Iroquois thought the line was located at the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Virginians thought it to be farther west (Jennings, 294-96) along the Allegheny Front, which separated the Ridge and Valley physiographic province from the Appalachian Plateaus province. The situation still was unresolved by the time of the 1744 treaty conference in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where the Iroquois again asserted their claims to the Shenandoah Valley. In essence, they believed the Virginians to be trespassing on lands that they claimed through right of conquest of the Susquehannocks. To satisfy the matter, the Iroquois were finally compensated for these lands, which they deeded over to the Virginians. As a result, the Iroquois agreed to move the Great Warriors Path farther west into the Allegheny Mountains (Jennings, 354-362; Wallace, 180).

As the influx of settlers swelled, land in the Shenandoah Valley became cultivated for agricultural purposes, as trees were cleared and land was ploughed. Although the majority of the settlers in the Valley were German-speaking peoples and people of Scotch-Irish descent migrating from the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys in Pennsylvania, some settlers of English, Anglo-Irish, and Welsh extraction also migrated from Pennsylvania, although the majority of English migrated from eastern Virginia. It is not known why settlement of the Valley by eastern Virginians did not substantially precede that of the Pennsylvanians, although some historians have conjectured that the Blue Ridge Mountains served as a barrier to settlement. However, the Pennsylvanians likewise had to cross the Blue Ridge in Maryland, so this does not seem like a suitable explanation. Perhaps cultural factors were a more plausible determinant, as the Germans and Scotch-Irish were often characterized as rugged individuals when compared with the more refined cavalier stock of eastern Virginia. Whatever the explanation for the sequence of settlement, the Pennsylvanians and Virginians who settled in the Valley were markedly different in their settlement patterns and community structure. The Pennsylvania groups, quite a number of whom were sectarians such as the Mennonites and Brethren, usually established small, cohesive family farms that did not rely heavily on slave labor. In contrast, many of the Chesapeake settlers carried the plantation system to the backcountry that they had known in Piedmont and Tidewater Virginia, which was largely self-sufficient and relied on slave labor for the production of a single staple crop--tobacco. This was particularly noticeable in the Lower Shenandoah Valley in the counties of Berkeley and Frederick (now the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick, and Clarke), where large numbers of eastern Virginia planters owned land.

Settlers in the Virginia backcountry, whatever their cultural background, shared the common goal of obtaining decent land at reasonable prices. Although they did not have to contend with Indian claims to the same extent that caused a delay in the settlement of western Pennsylvania (Mitchell, 465-66), nor concern themselves with the well-known boundary dispute between the Penn and Calvert families, they instead found themselves in the middle of another controversy concerning land claims. Like the Calvert and Penn family lands in Maryland and Pennsylvania, the lands in the Shenandoah Valley were part of a vast private estate known as the Northern Neck Proprietary, which was owned by the Fairfax family rather than the Colony of Virginia. King Charles II had originally granted all the land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers from their headwaters to the Chesapeake Bay to seven individuals in 1649 as a reward for faithful services rendered. Among these patentees were two members of the Culpeper family, whose interests passed to the Fairfax family through marriage (Brown 1965, 26-35). Eventually, Thomas, the 6th Lord Fairfax, would have to come to Virginia to assert his claim over the proprietary, as its geographic boundaries were being challenged by the Colony of Virginia, who was not realizing any money off the land grants being awarded in the Valley. In essence, Virginia disputed the location of the Potomac headwaters, stating they ended at the Blue Ridge rather than the Alleghenies, thereby giving the Colony control over the Shenandoah lands (Ibid, 38-48)--a strikingly similar argument put forth to the Five Nations. After hearing the evidence and examining the extensive surveys that were made, the Committee of Trade and Plantations in London decided in favor of Fairfax in 1745, thereby confirming his ownership of the lands in the Shenandoah Valley and South Branch Valley of the Potomac (Ibid, 80-100).

Nevertheless, the process for awarding land grants in the Northern Neck Proprietary was quite similar to that employed by the colonial Virginia Land Office (Library of Virginia Website, "Northern Neck Land Proprietary Records," 2002), which essentially consisted of three steps. First, the settler would purchase a warrant from the proprietary agent specifying the location of the land he desired. Second, the warrant was issued to the county surveyor to lay out the specified number of acres being acquired, which was described in a certificate of survey. Finally, a patent (grant) would be issued conveying fee simple title to the settler, subject to an annual quitrent payment to the Proprietor (Walsh and Fox 1974, 3). Essentially, a quitrent was a feudal arrangement wherein a landowner pays rent instead of having to perform obligatory services to the lord.

The property on which the Allstadt Farm was eventually established was part of at least five, possibly six, separate land grants awarded by Lord Fairfax's Land Office, the earliest of which dates from 1751 (another parcel, not originally part of the Allstadt Farm but within the current boundaries of the property managed by the National Park Service, is traceable to yet another land grant). Many of these patentees were land speculators who were looking to make a quick profit by selling land to the incoming tide of settlers. One of the speculators who operated in the area was John Semple, who purchased numerous tracts of land on credit, and subsequently died in debtor's prison in 1773 (Allen 2004, 3). Semple had purchased a number of early land grants totaling 2,175 acres that he conveyed to Philip Ludwell Lee sometime before 1773 (Berkeley County Deed Book 10, Page 187). Of this acreage, the property that would later become the Allstadt Farm originated from the 1,675 acres Semple had acquired from Gersham Keyes in 1763 (Frederick County Deed Book 8, Page 479; Geertsema 1969; Library of Virginia Website, "Northern Neck Grants and Surveys," 2002). In addition to the land he purchased in the Shenandoah Valley, Philip Ludwell Lee had purchased other lands from Semple in the old Northern Neck counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, and Prince William. Lee, master of Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County, Virginia, died in 1775, and his various land holdings passed to his yet unborn son, also named Philip. The younger Philip only lived until 1779, at which time his inheritance was passed to his sisters, Matilda and Flora Lee, and their mother, Elizabeth Steptoe Lee (Berkeley County Deed Book 10, Page 187; Nagel 1990, 98-99; 164).



Map of Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck Proprietary, located between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and extending from the Chesapeake Bay to their headwaters in the mountains. Reprinted from Library of Congress Website, 2005, <<http://www.loc.gov>> (2005).

Changes in Land Tenure and Land Use, 1783-1861

Early National Period

The heirs of Philip Ludwell Lee owned the aforementioned 2,175 acres in what was then Berkeley County until a chancery court decree in 1786 ordered Semple's mortgage to Lee foreclosed and the lands disposed of at public auction. In 1788, these lands were purchased by the elder Philip Ludwell Lee's daughters, Matilda and Flora Lee, and their husbands, Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee and Ludwell Lee, respectively (Berkeley County Deed Book 10, Page 187). Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee was a noteworthy commander of a partisan unit during the Revolutionary War, and father of the even more famous Confederate General Robert E. Lee (Nagel, 161; 231). One of the major land speculators in Berkeley County, Light-Horse Harry may have been attracted to the area because of attempts to improve

navigation on the Potomac River, potentially making it the commercial route to the west (Theriault 1988, 33-34). Unfortunately, failures resulting from these speculative endeavors contributed to Harry accumulating large debts (Nagel, 165-66). This may have led to the decision in 1792 to convey his Berkeley County acreage to his brother, Richard Bland Lee, who was the master of Sully Plantation in Fairfax County, on which part of Dulles Airport is now located (Berkeley County Deed Book 10, Page 187; Nagel, 173). Actually, the Berkeley County property was passed back and forth between Lee family members, as Richard Bland Lee conveyed the property back to Harry Lee, who in turn reconveyed it Richard Bland Lee and Ludwell Lee (Jefferson County Deed Book 2, Page 288).

Because the Lee family resided elsewhere and held the land for speculative purposes only, the land was leased to a number of tenants, who would care for the property and provide the labor to cultivate and improve it. By the late eighteenth century, tenancy became commonplace on lands in the lower (northern) Shenandoah Valley, as ownership became concentrated in the hands of absentee owners from east of the Blue Ridge (Mitchell, 475). In 1791, Henry Lee leased 201 acres to Robert Boggess, who in turn subleased it to William Blue in 1793. Blue probably constructed the first dwelling on the property that would later become the Allstadt Farm, although he subleased the property to John Morrow in 1799, reserving 10 of the 201 acres for himself at the intersection of the Harpers Ferry and Keyes Ferry roads (Berkeley County Deed Book 11, Page 264; Deed Book 11, Page 155; Deed Book 15, Page 611).

In 1804, Ludwell and Elizabeth Lee (his second wife after Flora died) and Richard Bland and Elizabeth Lee conveyed 371 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of the property to Jesse Moore. This acreage was divided from the 1,675 acre parcel that Gersham Keyes had conveyed to John Semple, and Semple had in turn conveyed to Philip Ludwell Lee (Jefferson County Deed Book 2, Page 288). It is difficult to surmise if Moore actually lived on the property during his brief ownership or continued the leasing arrangement that was in place. Moore sold 114 acres to Jacob Allstadt in 1811, and Allstadt appears to be the first documented owner-occupant of the property (Jefferson County Deed Book 7, Page 32). Jacob Allstadt was one of three brothers who migrated to Jefferson County from Berks County, Pennsylvania by the early nineteenth century. Jacob's grandfather, Johann Martin Altstatt (changed later to Allstadt), had emigrated from Dreieichenhain, Hessen, in what is now Germany, arriving in the Port of Philadelphia in 1729 aboard the ship Mortonhouse, and settled in the part of Philadelphia County that is now Berks County (Allstott 1994, 134-35; 487). Jacob and his brothers John and Daniel purchased 296 acres in Jefferson County in 1805 (Frederick County Deed Book Superior Court No. 5, Page 106), although their father, Adam, appears to have been in Virginia since at least 1801 (Duncan 2003). The property that the Allstadt brothers purchased was located just west of the Allstadt Farm this report is concerned with. Daniel Allstadt apparently purchased his brothers' shares in the property, since it passed down to his children at the time of his death (Jefferson County Deed Book 26, Page 501).

To add to the 114 acres he acquired from Moore, Jacob Allstadt purchased another 87 acres in 1820 from Joshua Hall, who had in turn acquired the property from Moore. This acreage was part of the same land that Moore had acquired from the Lees in 1804 (Jefferson County Deed Book 11, Page 230). The sum of Allstadt's acquisitions thus far--201 acres--is the same

amount of acreage mentioned in the 1791 lease from Lee to Boggess and 1793 sublease from Boggess to Blue, indicating that the property had been farmed before Jacob Allstadt acquired it. Allstadt operated a successful agricultural operation and in fact owned a considerable number of slaves--14--at the time of his death (Jefferson County Will Book 4, Page 39). Owning such a large number of slaves was somewhat atypical for Pennsylvania German farmers in the Shenandoah Valley, since slavery did not fit well within their existing social and economic structure. But those farmers such as Jacob Allstadt who owned numerous slaves (as far as Valley standards were concerned) undoubtedly increased their social standing and influence in the community (Wust 1969, 121-23). In addition to his agricultural operation, Allstadt operated a tavern in his dwelling located at the crossroads of the Harpers Ferry and Keyes Ferry roads (Allstott, 487). Contrary to previous research conducted on the Allstadts, Jacob probably did not operate the tollgate, as the tollhouse was located on the opposite side of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike. Jacob may have expanded the existing house that William Blue had built on the property, but more than likely, he built a new dwelling in the same location.

Although it is unknown how brisk a business Allstadt's tavern did--presumably it was successful due to its prime location at the intersection of two well-traveled thoroughfares--an inventory of Allstadt's estate taken at the time of his death in 1821 suggests he was a successful farmer. His operation consisted of growing a number of small grains, but his focus seemed to be on the production of livestock; he owned 26 head of sheep, 55 head of hogs, 22 head of cattle, and 15 horses at the time of his death (Jefferson County Will Book 4, Page 39). This was typical of Shenandoah Valley farms after 1760, when the transition was made from a subsistence economy to one where specialized agricultural commodities were produced (Mitchell, 478). Cattle and sheep were driven from the Valley and other parts of the backcountry and taken to market in Baltimore and Philadelphia, among other locales (Wilhelm 1967, 333), where they were fattened before market and sold at profit (Fletcher 1950, 179). In fact, Virginia became a leader among the slaveholding states in improving breeds of cattle (Gray 1933, 840-47), and the Valley was one of Virginia's preeminent cattle-producing regions (Mitchell, 478). Some historians credit the introduction of livestock droving in the Mid-Atlantic to the Scotch-Irish, also known as the Ulster Scots, who practiced it in the Celtic regions of the British Isles (McDonald and McWhiney 1975, 156) and who were among the most numerous of the various ethnic groups to settle in the Shenandoah Valley.

As previously mentioned, the Allstadts grew a number of small grains, namely corn, rye, oats, and especially wheat (Jefferson County Will Book 4, Page 39). In addition to livestock, wheat was one of the most important agricultural commodities produced in the Valley during the late eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century (Koons 2000, 3) and eventually displaced tobacco culture, which had been established in the Valley by eastern Virginia planters (Gray, 881). Because tobacco culture never held the prominence in the Valley as it did east of the Blue Ridge, and because farming practices brought by the Pennsylvania groups emphasized the use of crop rotation and manuring, soil exhaustion was not as widespread in the Shenandoah Valley as it was in much of the state (Craven 1926, 85-86). In fact, this section of Virginia, with its small, diversified farms worked predominantly with free, not slave labor, was much more prosperous than the older tobacco plantations in eastern Virginia (Ibid, 158).

Antebellum Period

Although a will could not be located for Jacob Allstadt, his property passed to his wife and surviving children after his death in 1821. Likewise, upon Elizabeth Allstadt's death in 1851, her holdings passed to her surviving children and grandson. In addition to the 201 acres Jacob Allstadt acquired in 1811 and 1820, the Allstadts acquired 350 acres on the other side of the Keyes Ferry Road at an unknown date; they consisted of 9, 50, 140, and 151 acre parcels. This acreage is shown in the S. Howell Brown's 1852 map of Jefferson County as belonging to Elizabeth Allstadt's heirs and is also shown on a plat accompanying the chancery court proceedings between Elizabeth's son, John H. Allstadt, and her daughter from her first marriage, Mary B. Seaman (Jefferson County Deed Book 33, Page 219). At issue in the case was the equity of the division of Elizabeth's estate. Mary received roughly 9 acres and a house across the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike and also a 50 acre parcel on the south side of the turnpike. Jacob T. Russell, son of Harriet Allstadt Russell and Joseph L. Russell (grandson of Elizabeth Allstadt), received 140 acres, and John H. Allstadt received 151 acres, both south of the 50 acre parcel aforementioned (Ibid). John probably felt ownership of the 50 acre parcel should belong to him, since he had been farming the property for a number of years. Indeed, he eventually came into possession of the 50 acre parcel and in a separate transaction (1857) purchased the Russell's holdings, which amounted to 240 ½ acres (Jefferson County Deed Book 37, Page 229). The original 201 acres Jacob Allstadt had acquired had been split into two 100 ½ acre parcels after his death, each going to Joseph L. Russell and John H. Allstadt respectively. Thus, John H. Allstadt added the 100 ½ acre and 140 acre Russell holdings to his own 100 ½ acre parcel. In 1844 and 1853, John acquired 24, 11, and 74 acre parcels of the adjacent Daniel Allstadt Farm after it passed down to his children, who were John H. Allstadt's first cousins (Jefferson County Deed Book 27, Page 75; Deed Book 27, Page 76; Deed Book 33, Page 358). Finally, John added an additional 21 acres in 1853 for a total of approximately 672 acres, exclusive of the lands his wife had inherited (Jefferson County Deed Book 34, Page 104).

Among the real estate that John H. Allstadt gained ownership of is "the lot of the old inn" that was included in Elizabeth Allstadt's personal property at the time of her death (Jefferson County Will Book 13, Page 267; Page 269). Subsequently purchased at public auction by John, the dwelling/tavern apparently had been occupied by the Russells until their death in 1851, as their residency was depicted in S. Howell Brown's map of Jefferson County (although the map was published in 1852, a year after the Russells had died, Brown's research undoubtedly took years to complete). Tragically, the Russells died on the same day, and Elizabeth Allstadt died soon thereafter--probably all victims of the same epidemic. Until her death, Elizabeth may have lived in the house across the Harpers Ferry Turnpike with her daughter from her first marriage, Mary B. Potts Seaman (Johnson 1994, 8). This house and nine acre parcel on which it was located were depicted in both the 1852 and 1883 Jefferson County maps prepared by S. Howell Brown, though the house is no longer extant.

Since his sister and brother-in-law occupied the dwelling/tavern building, and his mother occupied the house across the turnpike, it not known where John Hall Allstadt lived between the time of his father's death in 1821 and his mother's death in 1851 (a fuller discussion of

occupancy will be offered in the Buildings and Structures section of this report). However, having married Mary Ann Gardner in 1837 and giving birth to their first child a year later, it is likely that he established residency elsewhere on the Allstadt lands, probably on the 100 ½ acre parcel south of the dwelling/tavern building (Virginia Free Press 1837; Cosey 1990, 2; Jefferson County Deed Book 37, Page 231). Like his father before him, John Hall Allstadt was proprietor of a successful agricultural operation, having farmed the vast acreage that was previously described. The agricultural censuses of 1850 and 1860 show that the Allstadts had a diversified agricultural operation that continued to specialize in livestock production as well as produce small grains such as wheat and corn. In addition to a large number of horses, probably kept for breeding and racing purposes as well as for working, Allstadt had substantial numbers of milk cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine. The increased importance of dairying took place after 1830, where emphasis was on the production of butter and cheese rather than fluid milk (Fletcher 1950, 183). However, these products were generally produced for home consumption with the excess bartered for other goods (Ibid 1955, 182-83). Sheep production during this time was focused on wool not meat. The four-fold increase in sheep production on the Allstadt Farm since the time of Jacob Allstadt's death in 1821 was undoubtedly due in part to high tariffs on imports, which increased domestic manufacturing of woolens. Swine were another important commodity, which competed with cattle as the most important livestock of the day. They bred rapidly and were easy to care for (Ibid 1950, 186-196). The proximity of the adjacent Winchester & Potomac Railroad, which connected with the main branch of the Baltimore & Ohio at Harpers Ferry, undoubtedly helped bolster agricultural production because of its connections to urban markets (Sharrer 2000, 71).

To assist in agricultural production on his farm, which was beyond what family labor could produce, John H. Allstadt owned quite a few slaves; 13 were counted in the 1850 census and 12 in the 1860 census. His mother and brother-in-law likewise owned a substantial number of slaves (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules for 1850 and 1860, Jefferson County, Virginia), several of which John inherited after his mother's passing (Jefferson County Deed Book 33, Page 219). While Jefferson County had one of the highest slave populations in the Valley and the largest of the counties which would eventually be included in the new state of West Virginia, the slave density was still lower than many of the counties east of the Blue Ridge Mountains (University of Virginia Website, "Historical Census Browser," 2005). Nevertheless, a number of slaves in Jefferson County would find themselves involved in a momentous event in American history when John Brown and his raiders launched their attack on Harpers Ferry on October 16, 1859. Logistically, the presence of slaves in the area as well as the federal arsenal--which could supply weapons to the newly-freed slaves--figured prominently in Brown's plan to carry out the raid in Jefferson County.

Although the raid took place primarily in Harpers Ferry, the raiding party struck out on the evening of October 16 with the intent of taking some prominent local citizens prisoner and enlisting their slaves to join the uprising. Among the prisoners was Colonel Lewis Washington, great-grandnephew of George Washington (Bushong 1941, 114-16). After stopping at Washington's house, the raiders made their way to the Allstadt Farm, which was conveniently located along the Harpers Ferry Turnpike. A newspaper account referred to John H. Allstadt as "another large farmer" who had been taken prisoner during the raid (University of Virginia

Website 1993). Evaluated together with the number of slaves and property owned at the time of the raid, this description of Allstadt implies a social status equivalent to that of Washington. Both John Hall Allstadt and his son, John Thomas Allstadt, were taken prisoner and confined in the federal armory's fire engine house in Harpers Ferry until they were freed by U.S. Marines commanded by Colonel Robert E. Lee, who assaulted the building after his terms for surrender were not met (U.S. Congress 1859; Bushong 1941, 121-22). Brown and several of his raiders were tried, convicted, and executed for treason. Two slaves died in the raid--one belonging to Colonel Lewis Washington and the other to John Hall Allstadt. It is unclear whether they were simply being held prisoner by Brown's men or in fact had joined the insurrection (West Virginia Division of Culture and History Website, "John Brown and the Harpers Ferry Raid," 2005).



*Photograph of John Brown, taken a few months before his Harpers Ferry raid.
Reprinted from HAFE Website.*

The Civil War, 1861-1865

Many historians credit the John Brown Raid for being the catalyst that led the nation into Civil War. After Abraham Lincoln was elected as president in 1860, the states of the Deep South, fearing that Lincoln would abolish slavery, passed ordinances of secession from the Union to form the Confederate States of America. Virginia, in the Upper South, was not so quick to secede, and even took the lead in calling together a convention of all the states to discuss the state of affairs of the nation. At a subsequent state convention in April of 1861, Virginians voted overwhelmingly against secession. However, when Lincoln issued a call for 75,000

volunteers from the remaining states in the Union after the South Carolinians' attack on Fort Sumter, Virginia promptly reversed its course and voted for secession. Although a sizable number of Virginians still voted to remain in the Union, mostly in the counties west of the Allegheny Mountains, the secessionists saw Lincoln's call for troops as a heinous act that pitted Virginia against her sister states to the South (Dabney 1971, 290-94).

The ordinance of secession adopted by Virginia did not sit well with its western counties, many of whose delegates walked out of the convention and called for a pro-Union convention that first met in Wheeling in May, and again in June. In October, western Virginians voted for statehood to establish the new state of West Virginia, which included fifty counties formerly within the Old Dominion. But it would not be until June of 1863 that the new state was formally created. While this was the culminating event that severed ties between the two regions of the state, relations had in fact been strained for many years prior. Essentially, western Virginians felt like their concerns were not been addressed in Richmond, which was dominated by delegates from the east. The talk of the secession of western Virginia from the rest of the state was actually considered before, after a state convention met in 1829 (West Virginia Division of Culture and History Website, "West Virginia Statehood," 2005).

Jefferson and Berkeley counties were originally not counted among the counties included in the new state (University of Virginia Website 1998). When their residents later voted on the issue, the results were overwhelmingly in favor of being added to the new state. However, the Union Army controlled these counties and opened only several polling places, where they intimidated and harassed potential voters. In addition, many Confederate sympathizers were under house arrest and were not allowed to cast their vote. Despite the desire of the majority of residents to remain in Virginia--particularly in Jefferson County--the counties were officially added to the new state. There was too much at stake for these counties to remain in the Old Dominion, particularly since the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ran through this region and the Federal Government wanted to insure that its tracks lay within states loyal to the Union. After the war, Virginia sued West Virginia to recover these counties, and the case eventually made it to the Supreme Court in 1871. With justices undoubtedly unsympathetic to Virginia and its role in the Civil War, the high court awarded Jefferson and Berkeley counties to West Virginia. Even to this day, many residents of the Eastern Panhandle are bitter about this decision (Bushong 1941, 190-200).

Strategically located on the border between North and South, Jefferson County would be the scene of numerous military engagements throughout the Civil War, including several that occurred on or near the Allstadt Farm. On October 16, 1861, the dashing Confederate horseman Lieutenant Colonel Turner Ashby led an attack against Union troops under Colonel John W. Geary, who were attempting to seize wheat stored in Harpers Ferry (U.S. War Department 1887, Official Records Series I, Volume V; Bushong 1980, 45-46). On April 5, 1865, just south of the Allstadt Farm at Keyes' Switch, known now as Millville, Colonel John Singleton Mosby's Partisan Rangers attacked the Loudoun Rangers, who were federal cavalry recruited primarily from Loudoun County's pro-Union populace (Evans and Moyer 1991, 79). While Mosby was not present, his men devastated their old adversaries, who would never again field a command (Wert 1990, 278).

However, the most significant engagement to involve the Allstadt Farm occurred in September 1862. As General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was advancing on Maryland during their first invasion of the North, it became apparent that a substantial number of Union forces were left defending Harpers Ferry--more than 14,000 in number. To deal with this threat, which would prevent Lee from establishing essential communication links in the town, Lee dispatched Major General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Corps to route the Federals under the command of Colonel Dixon S. Miles. To capture Harpers Ferry, Jackson ordered Brigadier General John G. Walker to occupy Loudoun Heights, while Major General Lafayette McLaws was to take Maryland Heights; Walker found Loudoun Heights unoccupied, while McLaws had to first drive out the Union troops defending Maryland Heights. Jackson commanded the third wing of the attack, positioning his men along School-House Hill, an eminence located to the west of Bolivar Heights and extending across both sides of the Harpers Ferry Turnpike and on to the Allstadt Farm. The next afternoon, September 14, the Confederate artillery opened up on the Federals and continued shelling until evening. Supplementing the bombardment was Major General A. P. Hill's light infantry division, who Jackson ordered to flank the Union left along the south end of Bolivar Heights. Proceeding down School-House Hill, across the Allstadt Farm, and along the Winchester & Potomac Railroad and the west bank of the Shenandoah River, Hill's men managed to slip around the Federals. Using the cover of darkness, Hill's artillery positioned themselves within 1,000 yards of the enemy on the high ground overlooking the exposed Union position (Official Reports, Series I, Volume XIX; Frye 1990, 78-80; Ibid 2005).

At dawn on September 15, the vice closed shut on Miles' men. Hill's batteries, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel R. Lindsay Walker, opened fire and were joined by the Confederate artillery on Maryland and Loudoun Heights as well as the artillery under the command of Major General Richard Ewell positioned along School-House Hill. Before long, the white flag was produced by the Federals, and Miles was mortally wounded by an errant shell moments later. This stunning Confederate victory, which netted over 12,500 Union prisoners, the largest amount in the entire war, was evidence of Jackson's tactical genius. Unable to savor their victory, Jackson's Corps had to hurriedly make their way across the Potomac to support the rest of Lee's army, which was making a stand at Antietam, which would become the bloodiest single day of the war (Ibid).

In addition to various engagements taking place on the Allstadt Farm, John Hall Allstadt's son, John Thomas Allstadt, played a direct role in the war by enlisting in the 1st Virginia Infantry at Harpers Ferry only three days after Virginia seceded from the Union. He was later reassigned to the 2nd Virginia Infantry, but deserted only two months later (Library of Virginia Website, "Index to Virginia Confederate Rosters," 2002; National Park Service Website, "Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System," 2005; Wallace 1985, 81; Frye 1984; 80). While there was no mention of any consequences to his actions, it appears that the younger Allstadt resumed the life of a farmer, and undoubtedly did his share to produce foodstuffs for his country. Indeed, the Shenandoah Valley was christened the "breadbasket of the Confederacy" for its agricultural productivity, which unfortunately did not go unnoticed by the commanders of the Army of the Potomac, who unleashed systematic destruction on the Valley's barns, fields,

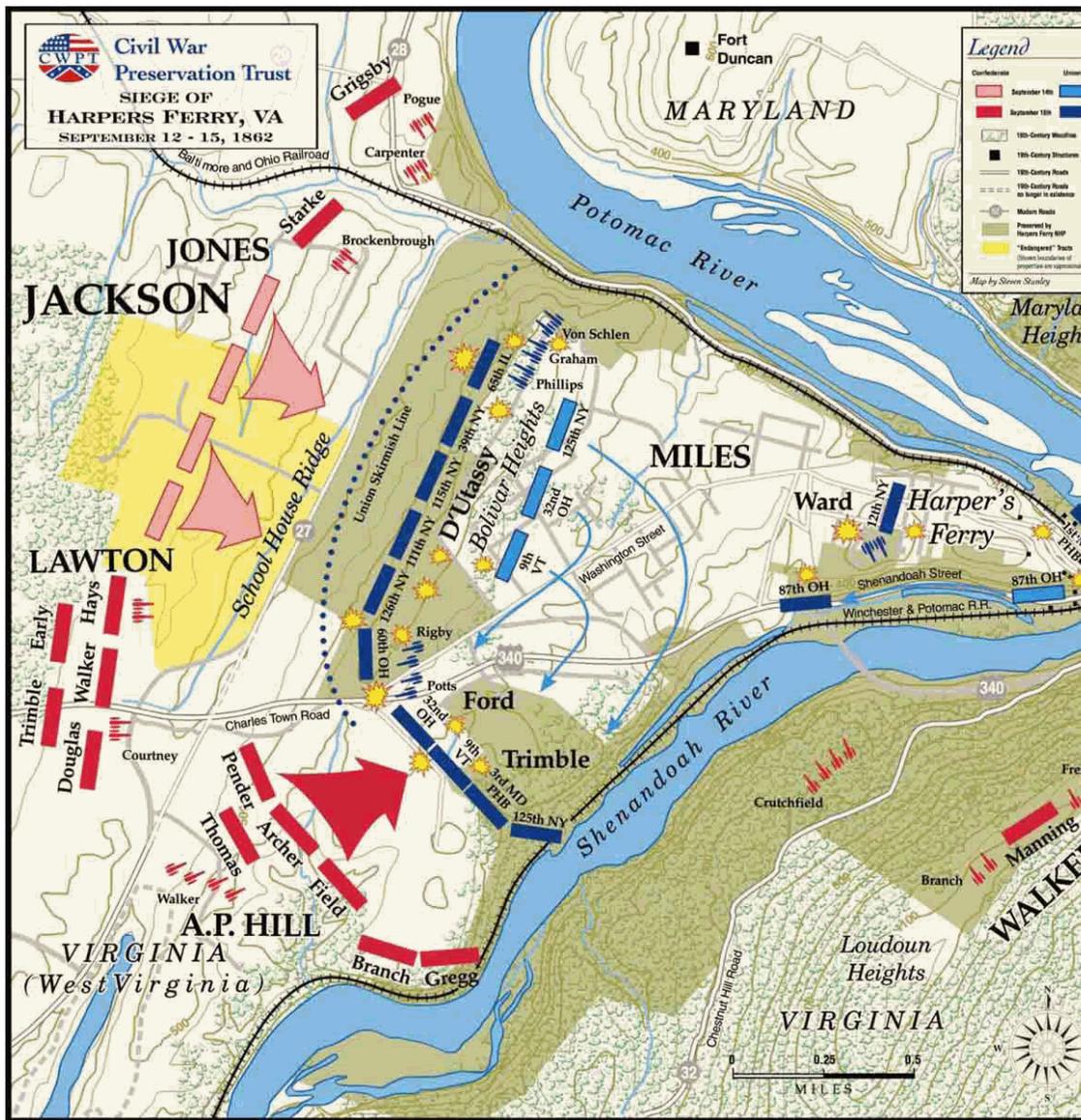
livestock, and even houses in some instances.



Photograph of Union Colonel Dixon S. Miles, date unknown. Reprinted from United States Civil War Website, 2005, <<http://www.us-civilwar.com>> (2005).



Photograph of Mosby's Rangers, probably taken in 1864. Mosby is seated at the middle and is wearing a plumed hat. Reprinted from Library of Congress Website.



Map of troop positions during the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry. The yellow shading represents properties formerly threatened by development. Reprinted from Civil War Preservation Trust Website, 2005, <<http://www.cwpt.org>> (2005).



Photograph of Confederate Major General Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson, taken two months after his victory at Harpers Ferry. Reprinted from Virginia Military Institute Archives, 2005, <<http://www.vmi.edu/archives>> (2005).



*Photograph of Confederate Major General A. P. Hill, taken sometime in 1862. Reprinted from *And Then A.P. Hill Came Up* Website, 2005, <<http://www.aphillcsa.com>> (2005).*

Reconstruction Era and Establishment of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, 1865-1945

Agricultural Specialization and Expansion of the Allstadt Farm

Although the post-Civil War period was a difficult one for the former slaveholding states both socially and economically, the Shenandoah Valley rebounded from the war more quickly than other regions of the Old Dominion due to its diversified agriculture and less reliance on slave

labor in the antebellum period. Although general farming still predominated, increased specialization in agriculture was evidenced by the Shenandoah Valley becoming one of the most important fruit-growing regions in the eastern United States, along with its counterpart counties in the Hagerstown and Cumberland valleys. Furthermore, the Shenandoah Valley continued to be an important locale for livestock production, particularly beef cattle (Baker 1927, 315-318). By examining agricultural censuses during the two decades after the Civil War, it is apparent that the agricultural operations being conducted on the Allstadt Farm were indicative of regional trends. Like other farms in the Shenandoah Valley, the Allstadts had a diversified and self-sufficient farming operation that produced a variety of items for home consumption, such as milk, butter, and eggs. However, the numbers and value of livestock suggest commercial production. Beef cattle, sheep, and swine continued to be raised on the Allstadt Farm, although their numbers never again approached their pre-Civil War levels (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, Jefferson County (West) Virginia). Whereas these were important livestock commodities in the first half of the nineteenth century, they began to decline in importance in the latter half due to competition from the Midwest, where they could be produced more cheaply (Fletcher 1955, 257-266). In addition to western competition, wheat production undoubtedly declined on the Allstadt Farm and other farms in the Valley after the Civil War because of the prevalence of black stem rust disease, which may have been exacerbated by the increased production of food and fiber for the Confederate Army (Sharrer, 69-71).

Despite a decline in agricultural productivity, John Hall Allstadt continued to expand his acreage in the years following the Civil War. He purchased 42 acres next to Flowing Spring Run, and acquired 20 acres in the northwest corner of the property that included the old schoolhouse from which School-House Hill (Ridge) undoubtedly received its name (Jefferson County Deed Book G, Page 302; Deed Book G, Page 528). However, the majority of acreage added during this time originated from land which John's wife, Mary Ann Gardner Allstadt, inherited from her father, Francis Gardner. This acreage, most of which was located along the west bank of the Shenandoah River and encompassed what is now the Town of Millville southward to Keyes Ferry, originally derived from several early land grants dating to 1762 that were awarded to Gersham Keyes, John Vestal, and possibly others. Some land along the west face of the Blue Ridge Mountains was also part of the inheritance, and it was not unusual for farmers to utilize mountain land to cut timber rather than let good cropland down in the bottom lands be devoted to woodland. Including the Gardner lands, the Allstadts owned approximately 1,150 ½ acres, although an estimated 719 ½ acres was located around the original Allstadt House and Ordinary and is the acreage from which the majority of the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape originates (Jefferson County Deed Book G, Page 390; Geertsema 1969; Jefferson County Land Books).

John Hall Allstadt and Mary Ann Allstadt raised eight children at the farmstead--three boys and five girls. However, only one of the boys, John Thomas Allstadt, lived to adulthood. He was still living at home at the time of the 1860 Census, having been captured with his father during John Brown's Raid a year earlier, but by the 1870 Census, John Thomas is listed as the head of his own household, having married Annie E. Cockrell in 1866. He and his family resided in the original Allstadt House and Ordinary, while his parents occupied the stone house south of this building on lands now managed by the Park Service (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1850, 1860,

1870, 1880 Population Schedules; Cosey, 2; Jefferson County Will Book A, Page 393). Because John Thomas Allstadt and his father John Hall Allstadt were the only males in the family after John's brother-in-law, Joseph L. Russell, passed away in 1851 (his son Jacob Thomas Russell passed away only five years later), there was a shortage in farm labor, particularly since slavery had been abolished. However, one of John Hall Allstadt's daughters, Sarah Elizabeth Allstadt Cromwell, died in 1862 and her husband died two years later, leaving three children as orphans. In the census records, the Cromwell children are shown living with their grandparents, John Hall and his wife Mary Ann, and were listed as farm laborers. In addition, a number of hired hands and domestic servants were shown living with both John Hall Allstadt and John Thomas Allstadt (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1870, 1880 Population Schedules).

In 1888, John Hall Allstadt died at the age of 80 years old and was buried in the family cemetery on the property, where his mother and father were also buried (Allstott, 496-503). His will directed that all of his property pass to his wife, and upon her death, it be divided between his surviving children and grandchildren. Specifically, his son, John Thomas Allstadt, was to receive 226 acres on both sides of the Keyes Ferry Road (114 and 112 acres respectively), encompassing the Allstadt House and Ordinary. His daughter, Susan Virginia Henkle, also was to receive 226 acres comprised of 114 and 112 acre parcels on each side of the road, and encompassed the stone house in which her parents had been living. Finally, the remainder of the property--approximately 280 acres--was to be divided equally among the Allstadts' three grandchildren, each receiving a lot on either side of the Keyes Ferry Road. In total, this represented approximately 732 acres, which is more land than was recorded in the tax assessments over the years (719 ½ acres), probably the result of a revised survey (Jefferson County Will Book A, Page 393).

Land Conveyances to the Standard Lime and Stone Company

Mary Ann Allstadt lived on the property until her death in 1891, presumably in the same house. Upon her death, the property passed to her children and grandchildren as specified in her husband's will. John Thomas Allstadt continued to farm his share of the property until 1921 or 1922, when he moved into the Town of Bolivar. His wife had passed away in 1914, and their children had moved away to other states, leaving no one interested in running the farm. Thus, in the same year as his death--1923--he conveyed 92 acres of the 114 acre parcel on which the Allstadt House and Ordinary is located to S. David Hardy. He had previously conveyed the remaining 22 acres to his brother-in-law, Jacob S. Henkle, husband of Susan Virginia Allstadt Henkle, and nephew, Thomas Grove Henkle. This acreage consisted of the narrow strip of land that John Hall Allstadt had acquired from John G. Cockrell that encompassed the old school house lot. Although the Henkles were provided a right-of-way across the 114 acre parcel owned by John Thomas Allstadt, which was specified in John Hall Allstadt's will, they probably desired to acquire the strip of land in fee simple to give them undisputed access to the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike (Allstadt/Altstadt/Altstatt Clan Website 2003; Allstott, 505; Jefferson County Deed Book 122, Page 514; Deed Book 114, Page 163; Deed Book Y, Page 218; Cosey, 2; Jefferson County Will Book A, Page 393).

Susan Virginia Allstadt Henkle passed away in 1920, her husband preceding her in death by

twenty years. In 1922, the executor of her estate sold all of her land to the Standard Lime and Stone Company. Her nephews and niece had previously sold their inherited lands to this same company. In essence, of the approximately 732 acres of land that John Hall Allstadt owned at the time of his death (not counting the land his wife had inherited), roughly 528 acres came under the ownership of the Standard Lime and Stone Company. The only parcels excluded were the ones inherited by John Thomas Allstadt, except for the acreage he previously conveyed to his sister, Susan V. Allstadt Henkle. The 112 acre parcel on the east side of the Old Furnace and Keyes Ferry Road was broken up and conveyed to various parties, whereas the remaining 92 acres of the 114 acre parcel he inherited on the west side of the road were conveyed to the aforementioned S. David Hardy. After Hardy's death, the property was willed to his wife, Ellice L. Hardy, who conveyed it to William E. Chambers in 1934. Chambers lived on the property until 1940, when he conveyed it to Newton M. Gibson (Jefferson County Deed Book 122, Page 323; Deed Book 122, Page 514; Deed Book 140, Page 389; Deed Book 153, Page 132).

The Standard Lime and Stone Company was a Baltimore-based business that had acquired acreage in this area for the purposes of operating a limestone quarry. The presence of a limestone quarry appears as early as 1883 on the Jefferson County map prepared by S. Howell Brown, which shows it situated on land then owned by the Hoke Brothers. Standard Lime and Stone was incorporated in 1888 and owned by the Baker family, who evidently were innovators in the limestone industry. Opened in 1901, the Millville quarry focused on the production of dolomite limestone, which was shipped via the B & O Railroad to Pittsburgh for use in the steel manufacturing process. Specifically, it was used to line furnaces in steel mills because of its heat-resistant properties. Containing few impurities, the dolomite limestone quarried at this site was said to be the finest in the country (Grimsley and White 1916, 396; 401-02; Chappel 1991).

A number of other quarries operated in the Millville area, but the Standard Lime and Stone Company had the largest number of employees--approximately 636--which constituted more than half of the total work force employed in the quarries. In addition to its quarrying and refractory operation, where stone was crushed and then burned in lime kilns, there was a "rock wool" plant, which opened around 1933. Rock wool, also known as mineral wool, is a fire resistant insulation that is used in building construction to prevent the spread of fire. Finally, a "P32" magnesium oxide plant was built around 1938-1939, which entailed enriching the quarried dolomite with magnesium (Wiltshire 1998, 2-8; Ibid n.d., 2-6; Chappel).

Whereas the refractory, rock wool, and P32 plants were located on the east side of present-day Route 27 on property previously owned by both the Hoke Brothers and the Allstadt family, the majority of residences for workers were on the west side of the road on land previously part of the Lucas and Allstadt estates. Approximately 79 houses stood on the former Standard Lime and Stone Company property, and along with a number of stores, a school, post office, and railroad depot located in the adjacent Town of Millville, the locale had all of the attributes of a company town, rare for this part of West Virginia. A number of Italian-American immigrants came to work and live in Millville, giving the town a degree of ethnic diversity that made it akin to larger urban areas of adjacent Maryland and Pennsylvania. The company fielded a baseball team, complete with its own ball field, and could even boast of Catholic and Episcopal chapels

constructed in close proximity to the worker's residences. In essence, the Standard Lime and Stone Company and the other two quarries transformed the sleepy hamlet of Keyes Switch into the bustling town of Millville (Wiltshire 1998, 2-3; Ibid n.d; Drucker 2001, 61).



View of the Furl Henkle House and dairy barn, with the Blue Ridge Mountains in the background. Jacob FurlHenkle, Jr. and his wife Mabel were probably the last persons of Allstadt descent to live on the property. Photograph by author, February 2005.

Dissolution of the Standard Lime and Stone Company and Expansion of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, 1945-Present

Closing of Rock Wool, P32, and Refractory Plants

After World War II ended in 1945, production decreased at the Standard Lime and Stone Company's plant in Millville. The rock wool plant closed in 1949, and the P32 operation ceased around 1957-1958 when the Baker family sold the business to the American-Marietta Corporation of Chicago. The actual transfer of the Millville property took place in 1960, and was transferred again in 1961 when American-Marietta merged with the Martin Corporation to form the Martin-Marietta Corporation. Quarrying and the refractory operation continued on the property until 1974, and the property was sold five years later to Shenandoah Quarries, LLC, who also operated the nearby Blair Quarry. Since that time, the property has gone through a series of ownership changes and was reduced from 429.656 acres to its present total of 405.04 acres. Currently owned by Old Standard LLC, the property is listed as an U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Superfund site, although it is not on EPA's National Priorities List. Thus, clean up falls under the purview of the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection,

where it is listed under their voluntary remediation program. To date, the area of the property between the quarry lake and the Shenandoah River has been successfully remediated to residential standards and has had a certificate of completion issued, while the area of the property between the lake and Route 27 will not be remediated to residential standards at this time. Thus, residential development could take place in the area adjacent to the river, subject to county zoning and subdivision regulations, while the area adjacent to Route 27 could be utilized for commercial or industrial development. While no site development plans have been submitted to date, a sewage treatment plant that supposedly will service 178 homes was approved by the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection in February 2005 (Drucker, 62-63; Wiltshire n.d., 5; Chappel, 5; Jefferson County Deed Book 239, Page 207; Deed Book 250, Page 66; Deed Book 456, Page 697; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Website 2005; Don Martin, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, conversation with author, 13 May 2005; West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Website 2005).

Ownership Transfer of Allstadt House and Ordinary

The 92 acre parcel of land on which the Allstadt House and Ordinary rested likewise saw a number of ownership changes during the twentieth century. Previously mentioned was the fact that John T. Allstadt sold it to S. David Hardy, whose widow subsequently conveyed it to William E. Chambers, who in turn sold it to Newton M. Gibson. Mr. Gibson willed 72.22 acres of the property to his wife Urath C. Gibson as a life estate in 1980, whereas the 12.97 acres surrounded the house were conveyed in 1981 to his son, James G. Gibson; the property had been divided into two parcels when the on/off ramp to Route 340 via Route 27 was built circa 1967. Urath Gibson lives in a house constructed on the 72.22 acre parcel around 1942, while Dr. James Gibson rents the Allstadt House and Ordinary on the 12.97 acre parcel to tenants. Apparently, the 12.97 acre parcel has likewise been divided into two parcels--a 4 acre parcel on which the Allstadt House and Ordinary sits, and a 8.97 acre parcel on which a flea market and fruit stand currently are located. While tax maps do not indicate this division, recent tax assessments do. Although the 72.22 acre parcel is being rented to a farmer for the purposes of grazing cattle, there is currently a site development plan named Benview being considered by the Jefferson County Planning Commission. If built, the subdivision would create 42 lots on 57.611 acres of land, presumably leaving 14.609 acres around the existing farmhouse.

Addition of Lands to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Despite the development pressures in the immediate vicinity, a substantial portion of the former Allstadt Farm is now protected. Harpers Ferry was originally designated a national monument on June 30, 1944, and was re-designated as a national historical park on May 29, 1963. Originally authorized to acquire land up to a ceiling of 1,500 acres, the park's ceiling was gradually increased until it reached 2,505 acres in 1989. Per Public Law 108-307, enacted on September 24, 2004, the acreage ceiling was increased to 3,745 acres, which enabled the Park Service to acquire significant lands and bring them within the boundaries of the park. The enactment of this law was the culmination of several years of public outreach efforts by the Park Service to explain the various options for expanding the park boundaries, as mandated by Congress. Among the lands eventually included within the revised park boundaries was property formerly part of the Standard Lime and Stone Company's holdings. In addition to the

429 acres it owned along the eastern side of Route 27, the Standard Lime and Stone Company owned roughly 286 acres in fee simple on the western side of the road that was formerly part of the Allstadt Farm. In addition, it owned the mineral rights on an additional 55 acres that was formerly part of the Lucas estate; eventually, when the property was owned by the Martin-Marietta Corporation, it obtained fee simple title to this acreage. By 1991, Sleepy Hollow Partnership had acquired both the 286 acre and 55 acre parcels, which they conveyed to the U.S. Government that same year for administration by the Fish and Wildlife Service as part of a proposed National Conservation Training Center. Not included among the 327.46 acres of land was 15 acres in the northwestern corner of the property that had been previously conveyed to Valley Blox Inc., a concrete casting plant located just north of the 15 acres (National Park Service Website, "LandsNet," 2005; National Archives and Records Administration Website 2004; Jefferson County Deed Book 129, Page 385; Deed Book 97, Page 121; Deed Book; 525, Page 143; Deed Book 635, Page 460; Deed Book 627, Page 547; Deed Book 694, Page 516).

Since plans were abandoned for the National Conservation Training Center in this location in favor of its present site near Shepherdstown, a portion of the 327.46 acre property was to be managed by the National Park Service pursuant to a cooperative management agreement between NPS and the Fish and Wildlife Service, both bureaus within the Department of the Interior (an attempt in the mid-1990s to locate MARS II--Museum and Archeological Research and Support Facility--was likewise abandoned). This legislation was promulgated in Public Law 106-246, adopted July 13, 2000, which also specified that administrative jurisdiction of a portion of the property be transferred under a lease agreement to the Department of the Treasury for the creation of a law enforcement training center. On January 4, 2001, the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Treasury signed the transfer of administrative jurisdiction, which can revert back to the Department of the Interior if the facility is no longer required for training purposes. Construction has commenced on the firearms training facility, which will serve law enforcement officers in U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Customs Service having merged with the Border Patrol when the two agencies were placed within the Department of Homeland Security from the Department of the Treasury and Department of Justice, respectively. A total of 60 acres was transferred to CBP, leaving 267.46 acres under the management of the National Park Service. With the codification of Public Law 108-307, enacted on September 24, 2004, administrative jurisdiction is to be formally transferred to the National Park Service and included within the boundaries of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (Correspondence from Bill Hebb, HAFE Natural Resource Manager, 27 September 2004; National Archives and Records Administration Website 2000; U.S. Customs and Border Protection Website 2005; National Archives and Records Administration Website 2004).

The federal property is currently interpreted as School House Ridge South (Correspondence from Dennis Frye, HAFE Chief of Interpretation, 13 June 2005), and fitting of its historical use on the eve of the battle in 1862, remains in agricultural production. The farm is leased to a local farmer, who utilizes approximately 124 acres of the property as cropland. One of the most prominent agricultural counties in the State of West Virginia, Jefferson County is ranked first in the state in acreage and value of grains. In addition, it is ranked first in inventory of horses and ponies, probably due in no small part to the nearby race track in Charles Town as well as the

cultural attachment to horses that is a holdover from the colonial era. Furthermore, it is ranked first in the sale of milk and dairy products (U.S Department of Agriculture 1992; Ibid 2002). Whereas the counties closer to Baltimore and Washington were more prominent in milk production in the 1930s (Hartshorne 1935, 350-51), by the 1960s, production shifted to the western Piedmont and Ridge and Valley provinces as a result of suburbanization. Dairy farmers that were displaced by development shifted the location of their operations westward, and those already engaged in livestock and grain operations in the Valley shifted to dairying (Durand 1964, 10-19). Dairying once took place on the Allstadt Farm, as evidenced by the extant dairy barn and milkhouse, but was discontinued at an unknown date.

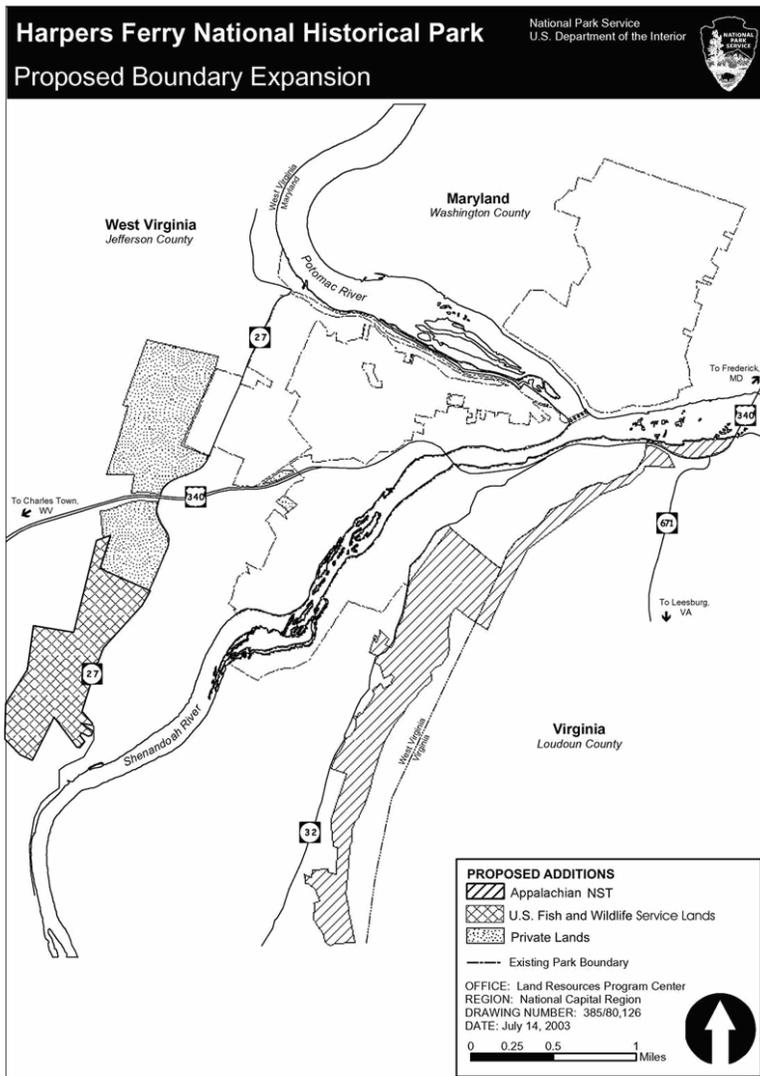
The continuance of agricultural production on the former Allstadt Farm contributes greatly to the interpretation of the Battle of Harpers Ferry and the Civil War-era in general. The maintenance of a rural landscape is critical to understanding the Shenandoah Valley's agrarian past, and the National Park Service has pursued key properties within the new boundaries of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park for acquisition. Indeed, the explosive residential and commercial development that has occurred in Jefferson County in the last several years has negatively impacted the rural landscape and comprises the ability of the park to effectively interpret its significant cultural and natural resources. Since land acquisition funding is generally rather limited within the Park Service, partnerships with other preservation groups has become a critical part of the land preservation equation. One of the most effective of these groups is the Civil War Preservation Trust, which is a national non-profit historic preservation organization whose mission to protect America's endangered Civil War battlefields. Other conservation groups that have played important roles in preserving land at the park include the Conservation Fund and the Trust for Public Land. Generally, these organizations purchase the threatened land in fee simple, apply for grants and raise money among their respective memberships for reimbursement, and then donate the property to the Park Service. A source of some of these grants is the American Battlefield Protection Program, a program within Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, which provides much-needed matching funds for acquisition from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Since Harpers Ferry is considered a Priority I Battlefield within the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report, grant proposals for acquisition are given higher consideration than battlefields that are identified as Priority II, II, or IV (National Park Service 1993, 9).

Despite the many conservation victories at Harpers Ferry, much more needs to be done to effectively protect the integrity of park resources. In the case of the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape, residential and commercial development could dramatically affect the visitor experience if built on the adjacent parcels to the north and east. Indeed, increasing suburban development adjacent to the Park is what led Congress to authorize a special boundary study in 1988 in order to identify significant lands and means for protecting them. Among the properties identified was the School House Ridge battlefield, which includes some of the lands now protected as the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape, yet the report also discusses adjacent properties to the north and east that are described in this CLI report as still being threatened. The boundary study pointed out that although Jefferson County enacted the first zoning ordinance in the State of West Virginia, there was no distinction between the significant lands surrounding Harpers Ferry and other less significant lands in the county--a fact that holds true

even to this day. Despite the cultural and natural significance of Harpers Ferry, much of the land surrounding the park that is located in Jefferson County is zoned Residential Growth District, allowing high density development on land that should instead have agricultural protection zoning and/or be located in a historic overlay district with density limitations/design guidelines for new construction. Recognizing the threats resulting from the potential development of adjacent private lands, the boundary study recommended that “the open character of the historic farmland between Bolivar Heights and School House Ridge should be maintained.” To accomplish this objective, the study astutely recommended federal acquisition of these lands and/or protection through the purchase of conservation easements, purchase and sell-back with deed restrictions, or the least expensive of all method--zoning (National Park Service 1989).

In adjacent Frederick County, Maryland, and Clarke County, Virginia, effective agricultural protection zoning ordinances were developed to slow the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural uses. Reinforcing the counties’ efforts in Maryland is a state government that has been committed to land preservation since the 1960s, offering a variety of voluntary programs from willing sellers that either result in the purchase of land in fee, or the purchase of a conservation easement for those who wish to remain on their land and protect it in perpetuity. In fact, the combination of county, state, federal, and non-profit efforts to protect Antietam Battlefield should serve as an example of what can be achieved when the responsibility of preservation is not left solely to the Federal Government (and its private partners) to shoulder. Fortunately, there has been some recent progress on both the state and county levels in West Virginia to create farmland preservation programs. The State of West Virginia created the West Virginia Farmland Protection Authority in 2000, and in that same year, Jefferson County became the second county in the state after Berkeley to create a farmland protection board (West Virginia Farmland Protection Website 2003). Although these programs are in their infancy and are in need of additional funding in order to attract a substantial number of farmers wishing to preserve their land, the groundwork has been laid for future conservation efforts in Jefferson County, which hopefully will also include an overhaul of the zoning ordinance to reduce the number of dwelling units permitted per acre in the rural areas of the county.

Allstadt Farm
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



A recent boundary expansion to Harpers Ferry National Historical Park included the 267.46 acre Allstadt Farm cultural landscape, known as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service property. Reprinted from NPS-NCR Office of Lands, Resources and Planning files.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The character-defining features of the Allstadt Farm were identified and evaluated to determine their level of integrity and contribution to the overall historical significance of the property. The property is significant in four different areas and periods of history, including agricultural history (1793-1901), social history (1859-1861), military history (1861-1865), and industrial history (1901-1957). Rather than solely evaluating the various landscape features as they relate to the property, they are tied into a broader historic context for the geographic region in which the property is located. In essence, the Allstadt Farm does not exist in a vacuum. Because of its initial ownership by land speculators from Tidewater Virginia and subsequent owner-occupancy by people of Pennsylvania German ancestry, it was a typical Jefferson County, (West) Virginia farmstead, and in fact was one of the most prosperous farms in the Harpers Ferry District. Because of its proximity to the strategic town of Harpers Ferry, it was involved in both John Brown's 1859 raid and the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry. Finally, because of the valuable natural resources located on the property, it became the site of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, which quarried dolomite limestone used in the production of steel in Pennsylvania mills during the first half of the twentieth century.

A property must not only possess historical significance to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but must also retain its integrity. According to the National Register, a property must possess at least some, and often most, of the following aspects to have integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. By possessing these aspects, a property is able to convey its significance.

Location

The boundaries of the 267.46 acre Allstadt Farm cultural landscape as it is currently defined is a combination of both old and new survey lines. However, aside from the land that was transferred to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection for the construction of a firearms training center (60 acres), many of the boundary lines date to the ownership of the Allstadt and Lucas families. The Allstadt family owned the majority of the 271.82 acres that comprise Tax Map Number 9, Parcel 40, whereas the Lucas family owned the 55.63 acres that comprise Tax Map Number 11, Parcel 25. Both parcels came under the same ownership when the Department of the Interior acquired the property in 1991.

Despite the fact that this cultural landscape constitutes only a portion of the original acreage included within the Allstadt Farm, it possesses integrity regarding location. A portion of this parcel was part of the 1791 lease from Henry Lee to Robert Boggess and 1793 sublease from Boggess to William Blue, and includes the ruins of the house of John H. Allstadt, who owned the farm during John Brown's Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry. As previously mentioned, the majority of the survey lines marking the boundaries of this parcel have been in place for many years, and are clearly visible in aerial photographs.

Design

Allstadt Farm

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The John H. Allstadt House, now in ruins, is the only structure on the portion of the Allstadt Farm owned by the Federal Government that may have been in existence at the time of John Brown's Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry. Meanwhile, the pre-Civil War Allstadt House and Ordinary, ancillary house, and forebay bank barn ruins are located on an adjacent parcel that is privately owned. A number of post-Civil War buildings are extant on both federal and non-federal land that originally comprised the Allstadt Farm, but unfortunately, most are in poor condition. Nevertheless, there is enough historic fabric remaining in a number of these buildings to convey their original appearance and layout on the landscape. Of note is the farmhouse adjacent to the John H. Allstadt House that was probably built for Allstadt's grandson, Jacob "Furl" Henkle. Furthermore, several worker's and foremen's houses and associated outbuildings remain on the federally-owned portion of the Allstadt Farm, providing a glimpse of life in the company town that was associated with the Standard Lime and Stone Company.

Setting

Rather than being characterized by a certain period in time, a landscape should be viewed as a continuum. Thus, changes are a natural part of the process, as landscapes evolve over time. It is within this context that setting should be examined. Although the Allstadt Farm has been continuously farmed since at least 1793, uses associated with industrial activities began to develop on the property after 1901. Specifically, housing for employees of the Standard Lime and Stone Company were constructed on the property, while the actual industrial activities took place on adjacent lands. Indeed, the juxtaposition of agriculture and industry and the nineteenth century with the twentieth century contributes to the property's unique qualities. Although many of the historic buildings associated with the Allstadt family are in ruins on the federally-owned portion of the Allstadt Farm, as are the buildings associated with the Standard Lime and Stone Company, enough fabric is remaining to be able to interpret their form and function. However, buildings are only one facet of a landscape, and fortunately, many other landscape features that define the setting of the property are visible--the circulation system is intact, a number of small scale features such as fence lines are present, and the property remains undeveloped and free from modern intrusions. Because the setting possesses integrity, interpretation of the 1859 John Brown Raid and the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry--two of the seminal events from which the property derives its primary historical significance--is feasible.

Materials

Although numerous buildings exist in poor or ruinous condition on the federally-owned portion of the Allstadt Farm, they still retain their original materials and form, providing the visitor with an accurate sense of their appearance at the time of their construction. By comparing the buildings associated with the John H. Allstadt House with the Standard Lime and Stone Company buildings, one is able to trace the evolution of building technology from the nineteenth century through the twentieth.

Workmanship

Because many of the buildings on the Allstadt Farm are in a ruinous state and thereby exposed to the elements, it is possible to glance upon the interior and see various architectural features that provide clues to their dates of construction. As described in the preceding paragraph, these buildings have not undergone many changes since their initial construction. When comparing the various buildings on the

property, it is clear that the degree to which they were finished was directly relevant to social status, so that John H. Allstadt's House--the seat of a successful planter--is much more grandiose when compared with the humble dwellings of Italian-American quarry laborers. Even within the company town there was a marked difference between the laborer's dwellings and those of the foremen, which were of higher quality construction and afforded more amenities.

Feeling

Because the remaining buildings exist in their original locations, the layouts of various domestic complexes remain intact, and the property is free from modern intrusions, it is possible to visualize a landscape frozen in time--as if farmers and quarry workers suddenly abandoned their posts and left. Typical of communities in the northern Shenandoah Valley, agriculture was not replaced but rather supplemented with industrial activities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. When evaluated together with associated resources on adjacent parcels, the Allstadt Farm more effectively conveys a sense of a historic nineteenth-century agricultural landscape as well as a twentieth-century industrial landscape. In essence, the property possesses integrity in feeling as it currently exists, but this characteristic would be enhanced by the acquisition of associated parcels on adjacent lands.

Association

The property's association with historic agricultural and industrial activities is readily apparent, since farming is still taking place on the property and nearby limestone quarries continue to operate. Recent land preservation activity involving federal and non-federal partners has protected land surrounding the park from encroaching development that has leapfrogged westward from the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area, enabling visitors to look out on a landscape that still is predominantly rural in character. However, as the preceding paragraph discusses, additional efforts need to be made to protect the integrity of existing park resources, and enhance the visitor experience by acquiring additional lands that are critical to understanding the historical events that transpired in and around Harpers Ferry.

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

An analysis of the extant buildings on the Allstadt Farm reveals that only the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary, ancillary house, forebay barn, and possibly the John H. Allstadt House were present during the John Brown Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry--the seminal events from which the property derives its primary historic significance. While the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary and the ancillary house are in excellent condition and restored to what was probably their mid-nineteenth century appearance, the forebay barn and the John H. Allstadt House are in ruinous condition; the John H. Allstadt House is the only possible pre-Civil War building on government-owned property, while the other antebellum buildings are located on private property. The post-Civil War buildings on government property are likewise in a ruinous condition, and it is unfortunate that they were left to deteriorate to the point that it would be very difficult to restore or rehabilitate them for interpretive purposes. However, it should be noted that they were in ruinous condition at the time of acquisition by the Department of the Interior in 1991, although nothing has been done to stabilize the various ruins since that time. Hopefully conditions will improve when administrative jurisdiction of the property is officially transferred from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to the National Park Service.

Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary

As was previously discussed, the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary, ancillary house, and forebay barn are on private property. Nevertheless, these buildings are worthy of discussion since they establish a context for the entire Allstadt Farm, and provide information relevant to the buildings that exist on property managed by the National Park Service.

Because of time and travel constraints, tax assessments on the property were not explored in earnest for this report. Thus, an exact construction date is difficult to establish for this building, as deeds do not specifically make mention of it. Nevertheless, a series of leases provide helpful clues that may establish a construction timeframe. In the first lease, written in 1791 but not recorded until 1793, Colonel Henry “Light-Horse Harry” Lee leased 201 acres to Robert Boggess. Lee specified that a good dwelling house at least sixteen feet square and a good barn twenty-four feet by twenty feet must be built within five years of the date of the lease, obviously making clear that improvements did not yet exist (Berkeley County Deed Book 11, Page 264). Boggess subleased the same acreage in 1793 to William Blue, specifying the same conditions, except that the house and barn had to be built within three years and three months, since one year and nine months had elapsed since the writing of the 1791 lease (Berkeley County Deed Book 11, Page 155). In 1799, William Blue subleased the land to John Morrow, except he reserved 10 acres lying at the corner of the Harpers and Keyes roads for himself (Berkeley County Deed Book 15, Page 611).

From these descriptions, it can be assumed that William Blue or his sons Cornelius and Samuel (Burrows 1994)--who were mentioned as occupants in the 1799 sublease--constructed the first house on the property between 1793-1796, since William would have been responsible for meeting the five-year timeframe established in the 1791 lease from Lee to Boggess. Furthermore, the 1799 sublease from Blue to Morrow makes no mention of continuing the requirements for making improvements. Also, it can be inferred that William Blue is reserving the 10 acres for himself since this is where the house was built--right at the corner of the crossroads. While it can be established that a house definitely existed before Jacob Allstadt acquired the property in 1811, the question is whether that structure survives as part of the extant house. It is very possible that it does, if the 1791 requirements for a sixteen foot square house are compared with architectural drawings of the house, prepared in 1985 as part of an application for historic rehabilitation tax credits. Although the extant dwelling contains two rooms separated by a central chimney, each room measures sixteen feet square. Thus, it is possible that William Blue built one of these sections, which originally had an external-end chimney, while Jacob Allstadt added the other section after he acquired the property, whereby the former external-end chimney became a central chimney.

The southern end of the extant house subscribes to a house plan commonly utilized in Virginia and the greater Mid-Atlantic region known as the “hall” plan. Typically, this one-room plan had a single door that opened directly into a living space heated with a gable-end chimney, and often contained a corner winder stair that led to a loft or second story above. Since a roof line is not

visible in the restoration photos, it is assumed that the house was always two stories in height. Two-story, one-room houses are known specifically as “chambered hall” plans (Herman and Lanier 1997, 12-16). While the theory of the house’s evolution put forth in the National Register Nomination for the Allstadt House and Ordinary likewise conjectures that the first dwelling on the property may have been incorporated into the present building, it states that it was originally a story and a half in height and later raised to two stories by the Allstadts (Ruth 1985).

However, this interpretation is problematic, due to the fact that the construction techniques utilized in the house do not reflect the cultural backgrounds of either the lessor or lessee. In essence, the extant house is of half-timbered construction with brick infill, as restoration photos in the collection of Dr. James Gibson, current owner of the house, attest to. William Blue (Bla(u)w before being Anglicized) was of Dutch descent, whose ancestors immigrated to New York and eventually settled in Somerset County, New Jersey (National Blue Family Association Website 1992). Half-timbered construction was rare among Dutch settlers, who instead preferred building entirely in brick (McAlester 1984, 113-116). Although half-timbered construction with brick nogging was in fact used in England, where it may date back as early as medieval times (Brunskill 1971, 70-71), this method of construction proved impractical in the North American climate, and was abandoned in favor of clapboards or stucco, which would provide greater coverage of the wooden framing members underneath (McAlester, 41-42). Thus, it is unlikely that the dwelling subscribes to the English manner of building that may have been espoused by either Robert Boggess or Henry Lee.

The most logical theory is that Jacob Allstadt rebuilt the house after he acquired the property in 1811. Indeed, several diagnostic features distinguish the farmhouse as one of Germanic derivation. In addition to its half-timbered construction, which was frequently utilized in Germany and to a lesser extent in Pennsylvania, where wood was plentiful (LeVan 2004, 16-17), the most notable visible exterior feature is the central chimney that protrudes through the roof and runs through the midsection of the house, separating the dwelling into two rooms on each floor. Coupled with an entrance that provides direct access into the original kitchen/hearth room (Bergengren 1991, 98-99), the Allstadt House contains certain architectural features that are characteristic of a group of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century dwellings built by Germanic settlers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and possibly other Germanic settlement areas of the Midwest. Known as a “Küche” in German and “Kich” in Pennsylvania German, this hearth room served as a cooking area and work space (Pendleton 1994, 161), much the same as the more familiar hall room in houses built by settlers of British origin (Chappell, “Acculturation,” 29). In addition to a hearth room that is entered directly from the outside, another distinguishing feature of this Germanic house type is a room located directly behind the hearth room that contained a cast iron or ceramic stove (Bergengren 2004, 26-27). Known as a “Stube” in German and “Schtupp” in the Pennsylvania German dialect (Pendleton, 165), this stove room was a more formal space that functioned similar to a parlor in the English hall and parlor houses (Chappell, “Acculturation,” 29). The Jacob Allstadt House was apparently a two-room version of this Germanic plan,

although one, three, and four-room versions also exist (Bergengren 1991, 98).

While some American scholars have proposed that no exact antecedents for this house type are found in Europe (Bergengren 2004, 28-29), others suggest that very similar houses are found in the Rhine Valley (Glassie 1968, 48). In the Rhineland, a region of Germany from whence the majority of Pennsylvania Germans emigrated, two-room versions of this house type are common, and have been dubbed the “Oberdeutsches Haus,” or upper (southern) German house (Weaver 1986, 252-53). A house that has a similar arrangement except that it is divided into three rooms instead of two is likewise seen in this region, although it is referred to as an “Ernhaus,” or workspace house (Oliver 1997, 1350-53). Additional research and clarification of nomenclature (Weaver, 245) needs to be conducted in order to ascertain the relationship of these two house types in Europe, but evidence seems to indicate that they are one and the same, since they contain both a hearth room that is accessed directly from the entrance as well as an adjacent stove room; the only difference is the location of an additional “Kammer” (chamber) on the first floor rather than confining bedrooms only to the second floor. The choice of names for this house type has been equally diverse among American scholars, who have referred to it variously as the “Flurküchenhaus” (hall-kitchen or open-kitchen house) the “Stove Room house,” and the “Continental house” type (Bergengren 2004, 24).

While the so-called Flurküchenhaus was a form that existed in Germany, it was for whatever reasons utilized to a greater extent in Pennsylvania (Weaver, 264). However, like many houses built by immigrants in America, this house type was not purely Germanic in character, as it possessed characteristics that represented adaptations to the American scene (Swank 1983, 32). The Jacob Allstadt House contains a floor plan that is a typical arrangement of a German-American Flurküchenhaus, and it is likewise oriented in the traditional Germanic manner with the Schtupp on the side of the house facing the road (Weaver, 258)--in this case, the old Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike. However, the two-over-two door and window openings on its western elevation and four-over-four window and door openings on its eastern elevation seem to point to an English influence--Georgian--which was in vogue at the time the Jacob Allstadt House was built (Noble, "Houses," 46). In other words, its façade had a symmetrical appearance rather than the typical asymmetrical Flurküchenhaus façade.

Despite some concessions to popular culture, overall, the original form and features of the Jacob Allstadt House are reflective of Pennsylvania German vernacular architecture. In addition to its central chimney, its steeply pitched roof with side-lapped shingles as well as its off-set front door are all features commonly associated with Germanic architecture in America. Apparently, the Allstadt family home in Exeter Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania is still standing, and may in fact be a Flurküchenhaus (Philip E. Pendleton, conversation with author 13 July 2005). Not surprisingly, the region in Germany from which the Allstadts emigrated, Hessen, contains many half-timbered houses, known as “Fachwerk.” It is not known when the exterior of the Jacob Allstadt House was covered with stucco, effectively hiding the Fachwerk, but it was probably stuccoed by the time of the John Brown Raid, as a mid-nineteenth century photograph of the house attests to. Stucco applied to the exterior of buildings was popular

beginning in the early nineteenth century (Herman and Lanier, 113), and thus may have covered the main block of the farmhouse soon after it was constructed. However, a more likely scenario is that it was added in the antebellum period, when commercial agriculture began to augment subsistence agriculture on the property, thus providing the Allstadts with the capital needed to finance remodeling projects.

Perhaps in concert with the stucco, a two-story porch was added to the north elevation of the house, effectively remaking a vernacular farmhouse into a more fashionable residence. A door on each floor provides access to these porches, and it was unusual to have gable-end entrances in these types of dwellings. However, Jacob Allstadt also operated his ordinary (tavern) in this residence, and the door on the first floor undoubtedly provided easy access for visitors traveling along the adjacent Harpers Ferry Turnpike. The Allstadt family genealogy states that Jacob applied for a tavern license from the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1807 (Allstott, 487), several years before he even acquired the property. Apparently, despite its prime location at the crossroads of two well-traveled roads, a tavern was not in place in this location before 1809, according to a map prepared by Charles Varle. According to John H. Allstadt's testimony taken as part of a Senate committee convened to investigate the events surrounding the John Brown Raid, his bedroom was located on the first floor in the area that formerly served as the kitchen. (U.S. Congress 1860, 42). Presumably, the rooms that were available for lodging were located on the second floor, if in fact John Allstadt continued operating a tavern as his father had done.

A one-story kitchen addition was attached at some point in the nineteenth century to the western elevation of the main block of the Jacob Allstadt House, at which time the traditional functions of the Kich were relegated to this section (Weaver, 462-64). Actually, during restoration of the house, it was discovered that the kitchen was originally a detached Fachwerk structure that was later connected to the main block by means of a frame addition. Apparently, the Fachwerk addition had a gable roof that faced the same way as the house, which was later changed to face in the opposite direction (Dr. James G. Gibson, conversation with author, 1 April 2005). Specifically, this building probably served as a summer kitchen, which was separated from the main block in order to keep smoke and heat away from the inhabitants, which consequently reduced the chance of the house catching on fire. While detached summer kitchens are frequently found on farms in the Pennsylvania Culture Region, attached examples also exist. The Allstadt summer kitchen is sited in the traditional manner, facing south, which would provide as much sunlight as possible inside the building. Also typical of summer kitchens, a rather deep porch fronts this building, which served as the favored location for performing spring and fall chores (Long, "The Pennsylvania German Family Farm," 122-125). What makes the Allstadt summer kitchen rare, however, is its Fachwerk construction, which was subsequently covered with wooden clapboards.

Ancillary House/Kitchen/Slave Quarters

Sited perpendicular to the summer kitchen is a two-story stone building, which likely was constructed after the Jacob Allstadt House. Several theories might explain the original use for

this building, but possibly the most logical explanation is that it served as an ancillary house where a variety of household chores were performed and family members slept. The combining of both work and living space under one roof is a Pennsylvania German tradition that has roots in Europe. Indeed, the Oley Valley--the area in Berks County, Pennsylvania, from which the Allstadts migrated to Virginia--has a number of extant buildings of this sort, several of which are sited in the same perpendicular fashion as the Allstadt buildings. In addition to being used as a kitchen, wash house, butcher house, laundry room, granary, etc., these buildings also contained living space that was separated from the work space. It was common for these buildings to have separate exterior entrances on each floor, with no internal stairway between the two levels (Pendleton, 84-88). Such is true with the Allstadt ancillary house, which originally had two exterior doors on each floor, and only an external staircase to provide access to the second level.

While it appears that this building served as a dwelling, it is difficult documenting who actually lived in the building over the years. While it is known that Jacob lived in the main house from 1811 until his death in 1821, his widow, Elizabeth, may have continued living in the main house/ordinary afterwards, and then either moved to the house she owned across the Harpers Ferry Turnpike (Johnson, 8) or occupied a space in the ancillary house. Her daughter, Harriet, and her son-in-law, Joseph Russell, occupied the main house/ordinary by at least 1851, which is indicated in various plats and maps. They may have occupied it as early as 1832, when they were first married (Allstott, 498), and the ancillary house may have been an ideal dwelling for a widow. In fact, in Pennsylvania German culture, ancillary houses were often used to house widows as well as retired couples (Pendleton, 84-86). John H. Allstadt and his wife, Mary Ann, who were married in 1837 (Virginia Free Press 1837), may even have lived for a time in the ancillary house before moving to the stone house located on property now managed by NPS. However, they were living in the main house by 1859, as documented in John H. Allstadt's testimony before the Senate committee convened to investigate the John Brown Raid (U.S. Congress 1860, 42). They could have been living in the main house as early as 1851, when his sister, brother-in-law, and mother all died within days of one another (Allstott, 498). It is possible that John H. Allstadt's son, John Thomas Allstadt, occupied the ancillary house after his marriage to Annie Cockrell--John T. was listed as his own head-of-household in the 1870 Population Census--but more than likely he occupied the main house while his parents moved to the Greek Revival stone house further south on the Allstadt lands. He eventually inherited the parcel around the main house/ordinary and ancillary house per the instructions in his father's will. In fact, he was the last Allstadt to occupy this parcel, as he sold the property right before his death in 1923 to S. David Hardy. At some point the living space of the ancillary house was used to house slaves rather than Allstadt family members. In his testimony before the Senate, John H. Allstadt's description clearly places them in the ancillary house, which he described as also being used as a kitchen (U.S. Congress 1860, 44).

As with the main house/ordinary, the ancillary house is privately owned. The current owners restored both buildings in the mid-1980s to their probable mid-nineteenth century appearance. Overall, they represent rare examples of Pennsylvania German vernacular architecture found in

West Virginia. In addition to its architectural significance, the buildings are associated with an important event in American history, during which John H. Allstadt and his son, John Thomas Allstadt, were taken from the house as prisoners by John Brown's raiders in 1859.

Forebay Bank Barn

Although burned by arsonists in 1992 (Hoffmaster and Wiltshire, 27), leaving only the stone foundation, a number of photographs record the original appearance of the Allstadt barn. Since the top half of the barn no longer exists, it is difficult to ascribe a construction date to it, but it was probably constructed in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Its form is typical of Pennsylvania German barns in that it possessed a projecting forebay in front, while its rear was sited into an embankment (Glass, 9). The banked siting provided access to the upper level of the barn, which was used to process and store grain and hay. The lower level was used to shelter various kinds of livestock, which the projecting forebay protected during inclement weather (Ensminger 2003, 53-55). This bi-level arrangement saved considerable time in performing farm chores since it allowed feed to be thrown down to the stabling area from the upper level. Furthermore, the forebay allowed stable doors on the lower level to swing unobstructed when hay and straw were thrown into the barnyard from above (Glass, 12-15). Although bank barns are known in England, the cantilevered forebay, the most distinctive feature of Pennsylvania German barns, most likely originated in Switzerland (Ensminger, 10-17). So practical and innovative was this feature that many English and Scotch-Irish settlers incorporated the forebay into their bank barns. This barn type, distinguished by the forebay, is generally referred to by scholars simply as the "Pennsylvania Barn," due to its initial development in southeastern Pennsylvania (Ibid, xvi). However, by no means was this barn type confined to this area, as it soon spread to other parts of North America where Pennsylvanians migrated, especially the so-called Pennsylvania Culture Region that includes parts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and of course, Pennsylvania. This region, of which Jefferson County is a part, contains the highest concentration of forebay barns in North America (Glass, 23; Ensminger, 51-52; 147-48).

Specifically, the Allstadt Barn conforms with what noted Pennsylvania barn scholar Robert Ensminger calls the "Standard Pennsylvania Barn," which is the most widely distributed and frequently encountered class of Pennsylvania barns. This barn type has a symmetrical roof gable, with the roof centered over the entire barn, balancing out both the cantilevered forebay side and the banked side. Several subtypes of Standard Pennsylvania Barns exist--those such as the Allstadt Barn that have "closed" forebays, and those with "open" forebays that do not rest on the foundation walls. However, the Allstadt Barn is rare for the Shenandoah Valley, where the Open-Forebay Standard Barn is more common. In contrast, the Closed-Forebay Standard Barn occurs more frequently in the counties of southeastern Pennsylvania, including Berks County, the original home of the Allstadts before they migrated to Virginia. Indeed, this may well account for the form of the barn being what it was. Not only is the closed forebay rare for the Shenandoah Valley, but especially unique is the fact that the forebay of the Allstadt Barn was likewise supported by chamfered posts; rarely are the two features implemented in conjunction with one another (Ensminger, 67-75).

On the northern elevation of the Allstadt Barn was a one-story, shed-roofed frame addition, which may have been added to the barn in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It is difficult to tell from photographs, but this addition probably served as storage for machinery and may have included a built-in corn crib along one of its walls. This was a typical feature found on many barns in the Pennsylvania Culture Region, although it is more common north of the Potomac River rather than south of it (Glassie 1966, 16).

Currently, the ruins of the Allstadt barn are on private property. According to a plat prepared in 1984 and a recent tax assessment, the barn ruins, along with the Jacob Allstadt House and ancillary house, are located on a 4.09 acre parcel owned by James and Barbara Gibson. However, to date, the tax maps indicate that the property is still part of a 12.97 acre parcel conveyed to James Gibson in 1981 per his father's will. Before the road improvements to Route 340 were made, this parcel and the adjacent 72.22 acre parcel were both part of the 92 acre parcel conveyed in 1940 to Newton Gibson, father of James Gibson, by W. E. Chambers (Jefferson County Deed Book 490, Page 384; Deed Book 153, Page 132). Although not discussed in detail in this report since it is privately owned and constructed after the property passed out of Allstadt family hands, a circa 1942 one-story dwelling rests on the 72.22 acre parcel, and is currently occupied by Urath Gibson, wife of Newton and father of James.

John H. Allstadt House

On the 267.46 acre property currently managed by the Park Service rests the ruins of a stone house most likely constructed by John Hall Allstadt, son of Jacob Allstadt. Unfortunately, due to the ruinous condition of the house and time constraints inherent in the CLI process, it is difficult to assign a definitive construction date to this dwelling, which detailed examinations of tax assessments might reveal. The author of a 1994 history report prepared for the property conjectured that the house was constructed in 1875, since the Virginia Free Press reported that Allstadt had completed a "commodious residence" (Johnson, 9). Also, the author of a 2003 history report determined that Allstadt had held a public sale of his personal property in 1872 and began renting out his farm around the Jacob Allstadt House (Griffith 2003, 16). This information, evaluated in conjunction with the architecture of the John H. Allstadt House, suggests that this dwelling was not built until after the Civil War. Although the building was Greek Revival in style, which gained popularity before the war, builders in the Shenandoah Valley were conservative in nature, and continued building styles after they became somewhat outdated. Therefore, a suitable construction date for the extant ruins, according to this evidence, could be circa 1872-1875.

Nevertheless, an 1870s construction date seems rather late, even in the Valley, for a house that closely subscribes to the Greek Revival form with its central hall flanked by two rooms on either side, a transom with side lights surrounding the front entrance, six over six windows, and a one-story portico with square columns. In addition, it is difficult to believe that a dwelling was not in existence on this part of the property by the Civil War, since John H. Allstadt inherited it after his father's death in 1821. In essence, he must have been living on this property since his

sister and brother-in-law were residing in the Jacob Allstadt House before their deaths in 1851; the Allstadt and Russell ownership of these specific parcels are verified on the 1852 map of Jefferson County and an 1857 plat. While it is possible that John lived for awhile in the ancillary house since he was only 12 or 13 when his father died, he probably moved to his inherited land by 1837, when he was married to Mary Ann Gardner, and certainly by 1838, when their first child was born (Cosey, 2). Thus, a conjectural construction date for the ruins of the stone house is between 1837-1851. Not coincidentally, this is the height of the Greek Revival style in America, suggesting the extant ruins date to that time, or at least replaced a similar house constructed during that period.

Bolstering a construction date before the 1870s is the population and agricultural census records. John Thomas evidently took over farming the acreage around the Jacob Allstadt House between 1860 and 1870, since the 1870 Population Census was the first time that he was listed as a head-of-household. Furthermore, the 1870 Agricultural Census is the first time he is specifically listed as farming his own ground--200 acres--which is the same amount that originally comprised the Jacob Allstadt Farm. Meanwhile, John H. Allstadt continues to be listed as a farmer in the 1870 censuses, suggesting he had moved to the Greek Revival house and let his son occupy the Jacob Allstadt House and run the farming operations in that portion of the Allstadt holdings. It is possible that the construction of the Greek Revival house was delayed by the Civil War, and finally completed afterwards, upon which time John H. Allstadt and his wife moved there. In other words, the "completion" of the house referred to in the 1875 newspaper article may actually refer to just that rather than new construction.

Whatever the exact construction date for the John H. Allstadt House, it is clear that John H. Allstadt and his wife lived out the remainder of their days there. In his will, John H. Allstadt directed that his daughter, Susan Virginia Allstadt Henkle, receive 114 acres and the Greek Revival stone house, as well as an additional 114 acres across the Keyes Ferry Road (Jefferson County Will Book A, Page 393). It is assumed that Mary Ann Allstadt lived with the Henkles until her death in 1891, which was a little less than three years after her husband's passing (Allstadt Clan Website). Susan and her husband, Jacob Swagler Henkle, raised nine children on the property, with another child dying soon after birth. Jacob was listed in the 1900 Population Census as a farmer, although he died that same year. Susan did not pass away until 1920 (Allstott, 498), and in 1922, the executors of her estate conveyed the property to the Standard Lime and Stone Company (Jefferson County Deed Book 122, Page 323). The stone house then was used for housing the tenants of the Standard Farm until it was abandoned at an unknown date (James L. "Dixie" Wiltshire, conversation with author, 10 February 2005). In 1986, a fire destroyed the building's interior and part of its exterior (Hoffmaster 1989, 53), and the entire structure has deteriorated significantly since then, with only portions of the exterior walls remaining today.

Jacob "Furl" Henkle House

Near the John H. Allstadt House is a two-story balloon frame structure, sheathed in German lap siding, which likely dates to the early twentieth century. According to an Allstadt

descendent, the house was constructed in 1906 or soon thereafter for Jacob "Furl" Henkle. The house may have been a wedding gift given by Susan Henkle to her son, who up until that time, had been living in the old John H. Allstadt house with his mother and siblings. Jacob is listed as a farmer in the 1920 Census, evidently taking over the operation upon his father's death. After his mother's death in 1920, Jacob moved off the property and purchased his own farm near Shepherdstown (Cosey, 331; 1900 and 1910 Population Censuses; Griffith, 21). After Susan Henkle's lands were sold to the Standard Lime and Stone Company, the house was leased to tenants who worked on the Standard Farm (James L. "Dixie" Wiltshire, conversation with author, 10 February 2005).

It is unknown precisely when the house was abandoned, but evidently the last tenant resided there until the 1950s. Although its current condition is much better than the ruinous John H. Allstadt House, it may be past the point where restoration would be feasible.

Dairy Barn, Silo, and Milkhouse

Located at the end of the dirt driveway that extends past the John H. Allstadt House are the ruins of a large frame barn. Because it is in ruinous condition, it is difficult to discern all of its various architectural features, but it appears to be a circa second quarter twentieth-century dairy barn. This construction date coincides with the shift of the dairy industry from the Piedmont region to the Ridge and Valley due to the rising costs of land in the Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area and the decreasing costs of transportation to bring the milk to market from afar. The dairy cows milked in this barn probably provided milk to the workers at the nearby quarry, as this portion of the former Allstadt Farm was purchased by the Standard Lime and Stone Company and leased to tenants.

Although designs for dairy barns were being promoted as early as the second half of the nineteenth century in order to increase efficiency and productivity in milk production (McMurray 1995, 34-37), dairy barn design became more standardized in the early twentieth century when the milk produced in these buildings was expected to meet certain government health standards (Barre and Sammet 1950, 213). As a result of having to meet certain standards, the land grant colleges as well as the Federal Government disseminated information to farmers in order to assist them in the design and construction process (Fish 1924, 31).

In particular, the design of roofs on dairy barns reflected the improvements in agricultural engineering that were being advocated. The first innovative roof design was the gambrel roof, which began to appear on dairy barns in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as an improvement in loft capacity over the gable roof. Similarly, the semi-rounded gothic roof was an improvement on the gambrel roof. Finally, the rainbow roof, the ultimate form of the round roof, provided slightly more storage than even the gothic roof. The construction of these complicated roof forms was made possible by the introduction of wire nails and dimension lumber, which was lighter and stronger than the old timber framing (Noble, "Barns and Farm Structures," 43-46). Probably because of the complexities and expense involved in constructing the latter two roof types, the dairy barn on the Allstadt Farm was constructed with a gambrel

roof.

In addition to the roof, dairy barns contained other features that reflected innovations in agricultural engineering. Often the top section of a dairy barn was constructed of frame and sheathed in either horizontal or vertical board siding, while the first story was constructed of concrete, which was a durable material that was also easy to keep clean (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1923, 12). Another design feature that reflected improved sanitation was the proliferation of windows on the first story of dairy barns, as the penetration of sunlight was believed to destroy bacteria (Kelly and Clement 1923, 107). The windows themselves were often single sash instead of double so that they can be dropped at the top, which lessens the chance for draft directly on the cows when opened for air circulation (Hundertmark and Nystrom 1915, 14). While the dairy barn on the Allstadt Farm contains many of these features, the absence of a spacious milking parlor and the use of mortised and pegged timbers suggest it was an early twentieth century building that was later retrofitted for dairying (Fish, 26).

Nevertheless, its north-south orientation, which allowed the maximum amount of light to penetrate the interior during the day (Fish, 5), and the location of the milkhouse--adjacent to the barn rather than inside of it--indicates that the dairy complex incorporated features reflective of dairy barn design and layout at the time, where emphasis was placed on sanitation (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1923, 18-20). A concrete block silo attached to the gable-end wall completes the complex. The concrete block silo and milkhouse are in poor but not ruinous condition.

Corn Crib

Near the dairy complex is a frame corn crib that probably dates to the first quarter of the twentieth century. While the building is reflective of the grain farming that historically has occurred on the property, it has collapsed and is in ruinous condition.

Jennie Thompson Barn and Chicken House

Located in the southeastern corner of the property near Millville stands a one-story frame barn and chicken house, both probably dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century. They were owned by Jennie Thompson, who ran a boarding house for single workers at the Standard Lime and Stone Company (James L. "Dixie" Wiltshire, conversation with author, 10 February 2005). In 1906, Thompson purchased 60 acres of L'Avenir from James Miller, who had purchased the property that same year from the Lucas family. Although Thompson owned the property in fee simple, the Standard Lime and Stone Company owned the mineral rights on the property. Finally, in 1984, Martin-Marietta Corporation, who had acquired the mineral rights from the Standard Lime and Stone Company, acquired a fee simple interest in the property. Ultimately, the property was conveyed to the Department of the Interior in 1991 along with the acreage immediately to the north that was previously part of the Allstadt Farm. Although it has not been confirmed with a site visit, the former boarding house is likely still standing on land not currently managed by NPS.

Standard Lime and Stone Company Houses

Located on land now managed by NPS as well as on property across Route 27 that is privately owned, a number of houses built by the Standard Lime and Stone Company to house their workers still stand, albeit in poor or ruinous condition. These buildings will be accorded a somewhat limited treatment in this report, since a number of other NPS reports and published and unpublished books exist that adequately document them, which include detailed site plans, copies of historic photographs, and the identification of individual dwellings with their former occupants. According to local historian James L. "Dixie" Wiltshire, a former employee of the Standard Lime and Stone Company, a total of 79 houses once stood on the land owned by the company, of which ninety-five percent were company-owned. He recalls a number of them being built around 1912 (Wiltshire 1998; *Ibid* n.d.), and according to an unpublished manuscript written by a local resident, as well as a 1991 Historic American Engineering Record report, the company houses may have been designed and built by the same people who constructed the company houses at Bakerton, another quarry operated by the Standard Lime and Stone Company (Moler 1989, referenced in Chappel).

While most of the company houses at Millville were three-bay, single-pile, two-story, gabled-roofed, vernacular frame structures covered with wooden siding (that were stuccoed during the 1940s, according to Wiltshire), the circa 1920s foremen's houses were more substantial buildings built of brick, with hipped roofs and other architectural features that were characteristic of foursquare-styled houses of that time period. More importantly, the foremen's houses had indoor bathrooms, whereas the worker's houses had outdoor privies. Eventually, some workers added indoor bathrooms, usually in the rear ell of the house, adjacent to the kitchen (Chicchirichi 1997, referenced in Griffith, 28). The differentiation in both materials and amenities between workers and management was typical of the hierarchical organization of company towns (Mulrooney, 132). Like the plantation landscape that preceded the Standard Lime and Stone Company operation on the Allstadt property, the industrial landscape left no doubt as to who was in charge. Nevertheless, both workers and foremen lived and labored alongside one another in conditions that could be quite hazardous.

Wiltshire notes that the company houses became obsolete in the 1950s, partially due to modern transportation and communication devices that allowed employees to live farther from the work site. It is no surprise that they are in poor condition today, since company houses were generally built with economy in mind because the lifespan of extractive industries was not easily predicted (*Ibid*, 131). Of the numerous houses that existed, the fieldwork for this report found only three houses standing largely intact on the property currently managed by the National Park Service (consisting of one of the brick foremen's houses and two worker's houses adjacent to Route 27 at the southern end of the property). However, a number of associated outbuildings are still standing, including garages, workshops, smokehouses, chicken houses, hog houses, and outhouses--all of which are in poor or ruinous condition. While it is obvious that preserving, restoring, or rehabilitating all of these outbuildings and the dwellings they are associated with is impractical, if not impossible, given budget constraints, Historic Structures Reports should be undertaken to determine condition and treatment/stabilization costs. Ideally,

the extant foreman's house and at least one worker's house and their associated outbuildings should receive treatment. It is essential that the company town be interpreted for park visitors, as it represents the continuation of industrial activities at Harpers Ferry into the twentieth century. Company towns are rare in the Shenandoah Valley, as are rural Italian-American communities. This is due to the fact that industry and immigrants co-existed in greater densities north of the Potomac River and particularly north of the Mason-Dixon line, whereas an agrarian society predominated from Virginia southward, populated primarily by Protestants of German, Scotch-Irish, or English lineage.

Standard Lime and Stone Company Industrial Buildings

The buildings that once housed the industrial activities of the Standard Lime and Stone Company were not investigated in detail for this report since they are located on an adjacent parcel that is privately owned. Furthermore, the property was visited in 1991 by staff from the Historic American Engineering Record, who documented the remaining industrial buildings and worker's houses. Largely demolished in the 1980s, the site essentially consisted of three spheres. The first consisted of a quarrying and refractory operation, where stone was crushed and burned in lime kilns. The quarry and kiln had existed since at least 1883, and came under the ownership of the Standard Lime and Stone Company around 1901. The last group of kilns was installed circa 1928-1937, and quarrying and refractory operations continued on the site until 1974. The second sphere was the rock wool (mineral insulation) plant, which was constructed circa 1930-1933, and discontinued operations in 1949. Finally, the P32 (magnesium oxide) plant was constructed circa 1938-1939, and ceased operations in 1957 or 1958 (Chappel; Wiltshire 1998).

Most of the aforementioned buildings were ruins by 1991, when HAER documented them. The property was not accessed during the fieldwork undertaken for this Cultural Landscape Inventory, so it not known what fabric exists today. The remains of several worker's houses are visible from Route 27, and even more visible are the large spoil piles that are by-products of the quarrying and refractory process.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Ancillary House/Kitchen/Slave Quarters

Feature Identification Number: 116244

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Corn Crib

Feature Identification Number: 116246

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Dairy Barn, Silo, and Milkhouse

Feature Identification Number: 116258

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Forebay Bank Barn
Feature Identification Number: 116260
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jacob "Furl" Henkle House
Feature Identification Number: 116262
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary
Feature Identification Number: 116264
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jennie Thompson Barn and Chicken House
Feature Identification Number: 116266
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: John H. Allstadt House
Feature Identification Number: 116268
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Standard Lime and Stone Company Houses
Feature Identification Number: 116270
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Standard Lime and Stone Industrial Bldgs
Feature Identification Number: 116272
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Civil War-era photograph of the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary. Reprinted from NPS tax credit file.



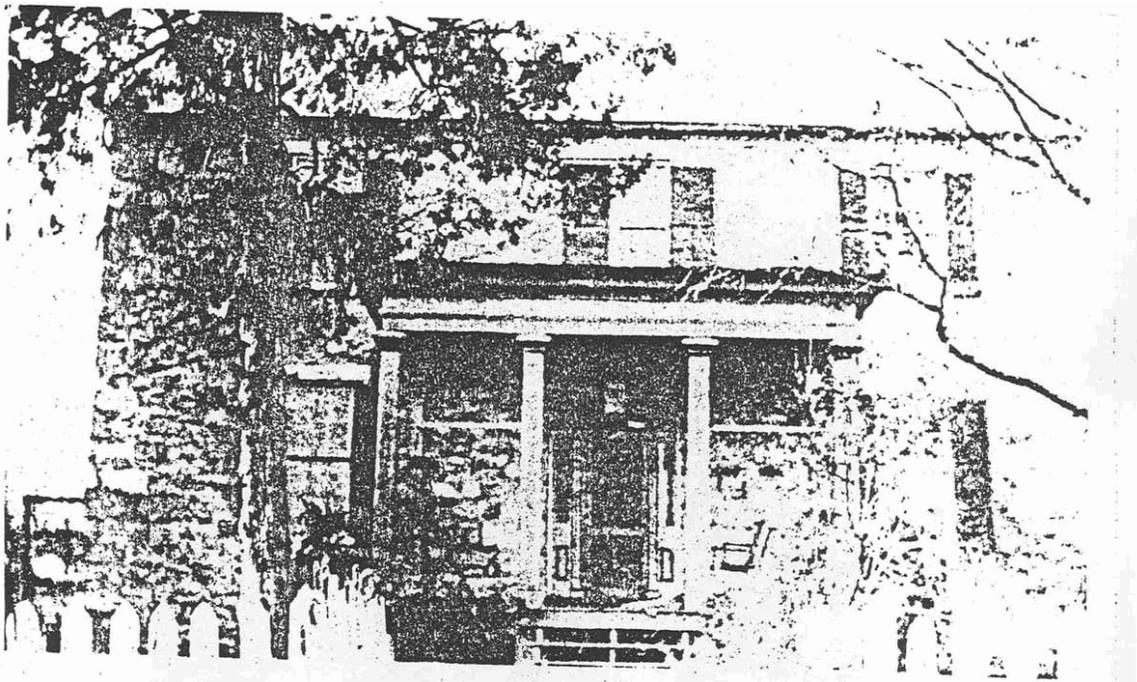
Nineteenth-century folk artist drawing of a central-chimney fackwerk house in Pennsylvania, very similar to what the exterior of the Jacob Allstadt House looked like before being covered with stucco. Reprinted from LeVan, 17.



Contemporary view of the Jacob Allstadt House (left of photo), attached summer kitchen (middle), and ancillary house (right). The small shed is of modern vintage. Photograph by author, April 2005.



1985 photograph of forebay bank barn, before it was burned by arsonists. The Jacob Allstadt House is being restored in the background, while the ancillary house awaits restoration. Reprinted from National Register Nomination, Allstadt House and Ordinary.



*Undated photograph of the John H. Allstadt House, showing Greek Revival features.
Reprinted from Hoffmaster, 53.*



*Contemporary view of the John H. Allstadt House, nearly twenty years after it was
destroyed by fire. Photograph by author, February 2005.*



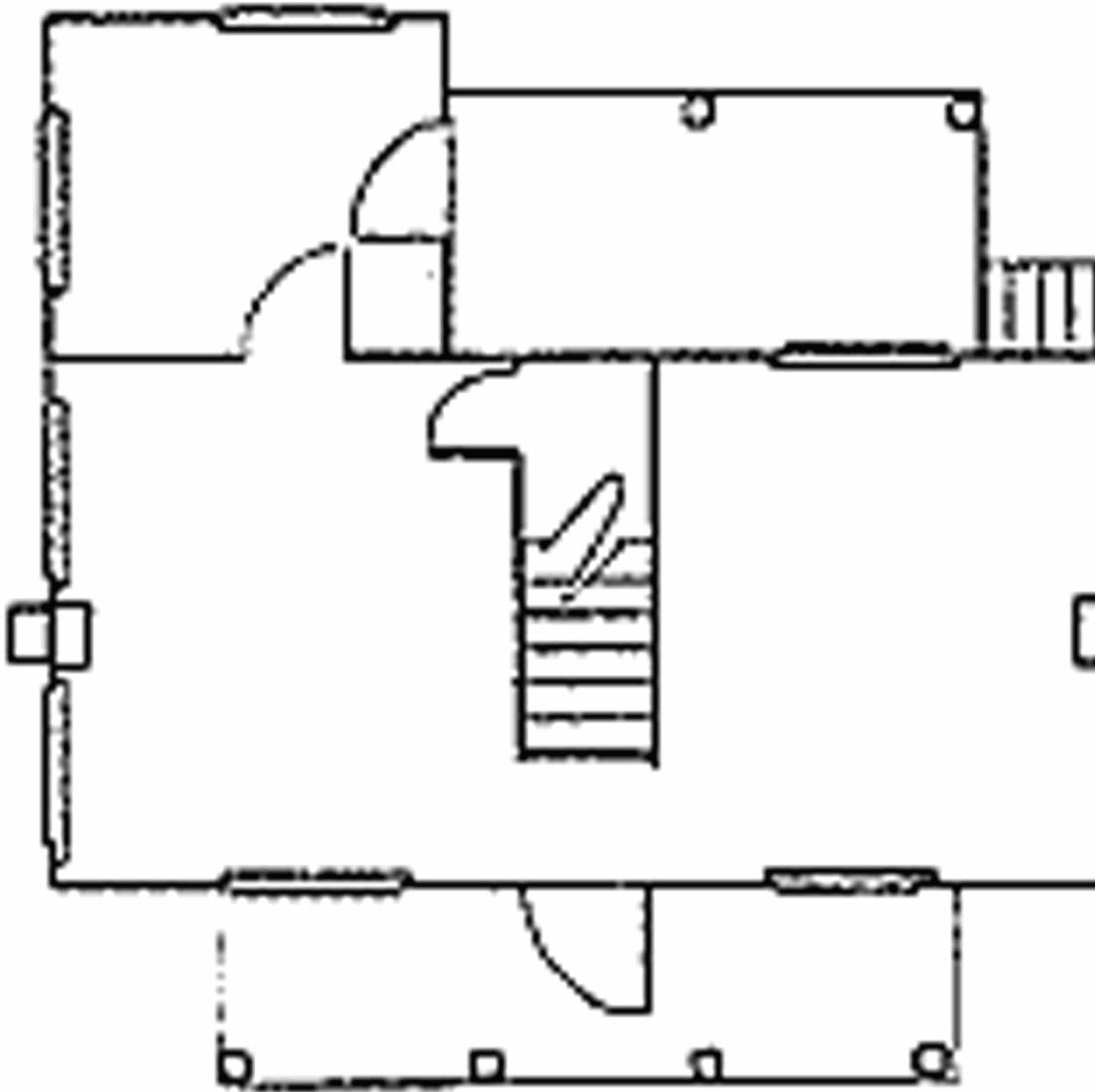
*Contemporary photograph of the Jacob Furl'Henkle House, long since abandoned.
Photograph by author, February 2005.*



View of the dairy barn and silo. Ten years ago, when the MARS II report was written on the property, portions of the roof framing was still remaining. Photograph by author, February 2005.



View of one of the extant quarry worker's houses, showing the rear kitchen ell. Photograph by author, February 2005.



Typical single-pile, central-passage floor plan of quarry worker's house, with rear ell addition. Reprinted from HAER documentation, Library of Congress Website.



View of the extant foreman's house, showing a degree of architectural refinement not present in the vernacular worker's houses. Photograph by author, February 2005.

Small Scale Features

A number of historic small scale features can be found on the Allstadt Farm. In the cases where they have been replaced with modern materials, several historic photographs exist which reveal their original appearance. It should be noted that all of the small scale features discussed are the products of humans, as features related to the natural environment were given treatment under the Natural Systems and Features and Vegetation sections of this report.

Fences

A number of fences on the Allstadt Farm mark boundaries dating back to some of the earliest land transactions involving the property. Historically, fences not only demarcated boundaries with adjacent properties and subdivided farm fields, but enclosed livestock. Although English Common Law dictated that landowners failing to fence their land were responsible if their cattle damaged another farmer's crops, the situation was reversed in America. Here, roaming cattle took precedence, and if a landowner wanted his crops protected, he had to take the responsibility to fence them (Hart 1998, 170-71).

The earliest fences in America were usually constructed of the stones and brush that were cleared from fields, while the first permanent fences were constructed of wood in a zig-zag pattern known variously as the worm, snake, split-rail, or Virginia rail fence. Because the top rails of these fences were easily knocked off, they were later bolstered with a top rail secured by two posts driven into the ground aside the right angle formed by the existing interlocking rails

(Ibid, 171-72). This variant of the worm fence came to be known as the stake-and-rider (Meredith 1951, 139-40). Whereas stake-and-rider fences generally were used to enclose cattle and horses, worm fences were used to retain smaller farm animals such as sheep and pigs because the bottom rails lay closer to the ground. Nevertheless, farmers were generally of the opinion that both worm fences and stake-and-rider fences consumed a lot of land and wasted a considerable amount of timber (Long 1961, 32). Thus, in southeastern Pennsylvania and the adjacent counties of Maryland, they were eventually replaced by the post-and-rail fence (Glassie 1968, 26-27), which required more labor to construct, but was more substantial and used less timber and land. Furthermore, weeds were easier to control since the fences were laid out in a straight line. Until the Chestnut Blight in the early twentieth century, chestnut trees were the preferred choice of wood for the construction of the rails, whereas locust was preferred for constructing the posts (Long 1961, 33-34).

Many of the types of wood fences constructed in America were known in Germany (Lay 1982, 30), and may have been brought to Pennsylvania by German immigrants, who later carried them southward when they migrated to Maryland and beyond (Glassie 1965, 8). However, many early Germanic settlers were unfamiliar with fences, because the feudal system that they were accustomed to in the Rhineland did not necessitate the construction of fences since the land holdings were generally large in size (Long 1961, 30).

Stone was another material from which early fences were constructed. These fences were the by-product of land clearing, as they were piled up in walls when fields were prepared for cultivation. The nomenclature for fences constructed of stone varies--in New England, it is called a stone wall, whereas in the Mid-Atlantic, it is called a stone fence. In the Southern Appalachians, it is referred to as a rock fence (Meredith, 135). Whatever the name applied, stone fences were durable, yet were often replaced by post-and-rail, then by wire fences, because of their high maintenance costs (Long 1961, 31-32). Despite numerous outcroppings in the Mid-Atlantic region, stone fences were never as prevalent there when compared to those found in the glaciated regions of Upstate New York and New England (Zelinsky 1959, 20). In any case, stone fences are often nothing more than heaps of stone used to divide fields or serve as boundary markers (Hart, 182-83) rather than to restrain livestock. However, in some instances, a stake-and-rider was placed on top of a stone fence to increase its height (Meredith, 140).

Unfortunately, historic wood or stone fences were not located on the Allstadt Farm during the site investigations for this report. Unlike Antietam or Gettysburg, extensive battlefield maps do not exist of Harpers Ferry showing the exact type of fencing that existed at the time of the battle. However, it can be assumed that the majority of fencing constructed on the Allstadt Farm in the nineteenth century was of wood, and was replaced in time with more durable types of fencing that required less maintenance. One such fencing type that came into prominence in the latter half of the nineteenth century was woven wire. First developed in the 1850s, its use did not become widespread until the 1890s. Barbed wire was developed in 1874, but likewise did not enjoy widespread use until much later. Both provided an inexpensive solution to fencing,

although woven wire was generally needed to enclose sheep and hogs, while barbed wire sufficed for cattle and horses (Mather and Hart 1954, 202-210; Jackson 1996, 63). Indeed, all of these varieties of livestock were present on the Allstadt Farm throughout the nineteenth century, and cattle continue to graze within the original property boundaries today, albeit on privately-owned land adjacent to the acreage managed by the National Park Service. Woven wire and barbed wire fencing does exist on the property, although much of it appears to be of a recent vintage. Nevertheless, at least one stretch of old woven wire fencing complete with weathered chestnut posts was located during fieldwork for this report.

Reconstructed stake-and-rider fencing exists along the eastern boundary of the government property adjacent to Route 27. While stake-and-rider and the closely associated worm fence were indeed frequently employed in (West) Virginia, the stouter post-and-rail fence was often used where private property abutted public roads. Instead, stake-and-rider was the fence of choice for the internal division of fields in the Pennsylvania Culture Area, probably because it was more moveable than other fence types in case temporary pastures needed to be set up (Long 1961, 33). This type of fencing usually adorns battlefield parks, and in fact is so prevalent, that the public usually associates this type of fencing with the National Park Service. The administrative history of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park described the situation succinctly by stating that “the worm fences installed along the fields of Schoolhouse Ridge after NPS acquisition were inaccurate historically but a widely understood landscape ‘sign’ for history, battlefield, and NPS presence and diligent care” (Moyer, Wallace and Shackel 2004, 273). Outside of park boundaries, this fence type is rarely encountered anymore, albeit for some isolated pockets of Appalachia and occasionally on gentlemen's farms in the Virginia Piedmont.

Ornamental Fences

The fencing that surrounded the dwellings on the Allstadt Farm deserves mention in a separate category from the fencing that surrounded the agricultural fields because they were primarily ornamental in nature. Specifically, photographs from the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century show whitewashed picket fences around the Jacob Allstadt House and John H. Allstadt House respectively. Picket fences were common in the latter half of the nineteenth century, since they were relatively inexpensive to construct and repair (Martin 1887, 37). Specifically, picket fencing was commonly employed as a form of enclosure for yards and gardens (Long 1961, 35), and separated the domestic realm from the agricultural (Dole 1996, 32-33). However, board fencing became more common towards the end of the nineteenth century after the advent of dimension lumber and machine-made nails (Noble, "Barns and Farm Structures," 124-25). Currently, reconstructed board fencing surrounds the yard of the privately-owned Jacob Allstadt House, while the area around the former John H. Allstadt House is now devoid of fencing.

Interpretive Devices

While not of an historic nature, signage located on the Allstadt Farm documents historic events that transpired there, and is important in conveying the role of the landscape in events of

national significance to visitors. A brown NPS sign denoting “Jackson’s Right Flank Battlefield” is located along the western edge of Route 27. While this was the previous name for this landscape, current HAFE staff refer to it as “School House Ridge South” to more accurately reflect its role in the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry. Thus, it is recommended that an updated sign be installed. However, perhaps additional signage should be constructed to identify the individual farms that comprised the southern portion of School House Ridge, including the Allstadt Farm. A wooden sign does exist on the portion of the former Allstadt Farm that is currently in private hands, noting that it was the former Allstadt House and Ordinary. However, it may be of interest to visitors to likewise identify the former John H. Allstadt House, especially given his role as a prisoner during the John Brown Raid.

While not an interpretive device per se, several U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service boundary signs exist on the property, the most visible of which can be seen from Route 27 in the vicinity of the former Standard Lime and Stone company houses. It may be prudent to change these signs to correctly identify the land as belonging to the National Park Service when the transfer of administrative jurisdiction is officially completed between the two bureaus.

John Hall Allstadt House Well

Beside the ruins of the John H. Allstadt house is an old hand-dug well of an unknown date. However, an educated guess places its date of construction at the same time as the John H. Allstadt House, which is discussed under the Buildings and Structures section of this report. Features of this nature are normally accorded treatment in the List of Classified Structures database, which is yet to be completed for this property, undoubtedly because NPS does not formally have administrative jurisdiction over the property at this time.

Allstadt Cemetery

Although located on private property--the 4.09 acre parcel owned by Dr. James G. Gibson and Barbara S. Gibson--the old Allstadt family cemetery deserves mention as the final resting place of at least 24 persons, including the progenitor of the Virginia Allstadts, Jacob Allstadt (Interment.net Website 1997). Unfortunately, the cemetery is overgrown, and many of the headstones are in poor condition. A concrete retaining wall separates it from Allstadts Hill Road, which is the original Keyes Ferry Road.

Character-defining Features:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Feature: | Allstadt Cemetery |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116920 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | John H. Allstadt Well |
| Feature Identification Number: | 116922 |
| Type of Feature Contribution: | Contributing |
| Feature: | Section of historic woven wire fencing |

Feature Identification Number: 116924

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: NPS reconstructed fencing

Feature Identification Number: 116926

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stretch of old woven wire fencing with what appears to be a chestnut post. Photograph by author, April 2005.



View of Allstadt Cemetery, showing overgrown conditions. Photograph by author, February 2005.

Land Use

Agriculture has been the predominant land use of the Allstadt Farm since its establishment in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Although it was probably a small subsistence operation in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, it transitioned to a large commercial operation as the nineteenth century progressed. While the average farm size in Jefferson County was around 237 acres in 1860, the Allstadt Farm was nearly three times that amount at 672 acres. Effectively managing a property of this size required the use of slave labor, and the Allstadts owned more than three times the amount of slaves than the typical Jefferson County slaveholder in 1860--21 compared to 6. In fact, Jefferson County was second only to Augusta County in total slave population among counties located in the Shenandoah Valley (University of Virginia 2005; 1850-1860 Agricultural Schedules, Jefferson County). Although the Allstadt Farm took on characteristics of plantations in eastern Virginia with its vast acreage and significant number of slaves, it differed substantially in the types of agricultural products produced. Rather than emphasizing the production of a single cash crop such as tobacco, which was the mainstay of many of the counties east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Allstadts had a diversified agricultural operation that made it more akin to farms in other parts of the Shenandoah Valley and adjacent Maryland and Pennsylvania where free rather than slave labor was employed.

Another characteristic that distinguished the Allstadt Farm from other large landowners in

Jefferson County and the eastern Virginia planters was the cultural background of its occupants. Whereas a number of landowners in Jefferson County were descended from eastern Virginia planters of the gentry class, who had migrated to the Valley to find new lands on which to plant tobacco, the Allstadts were descendants of more modest Pennsylvania German farmers who were well known for their productive, diversified farming operations. In fact, the history of occupation of the lands which would later become the Allstadt Farm was fairly typical for the Valley. Speculators from prominent eastern Virginia families--in this case, the Lees--purchased lands west of the Blue Ridge for their profit potential, which they in turn sold to incoming settlers from Pennsylvania. While holding on to the land and letting it build equity, they would rent out the acreage to cash-strapped tenant farmers, who would undertake all the improvements--an arrangement that was beneficial to both lessor and lessee.

Coincidentally, tenant farming continues on the property today through the National Park Service's agricultural lease program. The property is leased to a local farmer, who has been farming the property since at least 1992 (Correspondence from Bill Hebb, 27 September 2004; U.S. Department of Agriculture 1992). This leasing arrangement helps to perpetuate the historic scene by allowing farmers to utilize the property for its historical purposes. Coupled with the acquisition of additional properties and conservation easements in and around Harpers Ferry National Historical Park by federal agencies and non-profit entities, the surrounding landscape largely retains the agrarian appearance that it had at the time of John Brown's Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry. In addition to the park's cultural and historic resource attributes, visitors come to enjoy its natural resources and recreational opportunities.

Aside from its use for agricultural purposes, the Allstadt Farm has a noteworthy history of industrial production, beginning in the early twentieth century with the purchase of various parcels by the Standard Lime and Stone Company. Specifically, in 1901, the company opened its quarries near Millville, which became the chief source of dolomite limestone shipped to plants in Pittsburgh for use in the steel manufacturing process (Grimsley and White, 396-403). Although the quarrying took place across Route 27 on land not part of the National Park Service's holdings, much of the housing for the company's workers was located on land now managed by NPS. Interestingly, during the Standard Lime and Stone Company's tenure, the farming operation continued in the northern portion of the property, while the southern portion was dedicated to residential uses. Although the worker's houses were abandoned when industrial production ceased, several houses remain on site today, albeit in poor or ruinous condition.

Vegetation

The property on which the Allstadt Farm would later be established likely consisted of dense woodlands when the Europeans first began settling the Shenandoah Valley (Mitchell, 465-66). Before agricultural production could commence, the onerous task of clearing the land had to be effected. According to some scholars, clearing methods differed with cultural background. The English generally removed trees by girdling, which involved removing the bark and letting the trees rot while burning the undergrowth; in a few years, the trees would die and could be removed (Cronon 1983, 116). In contrast, the Germanic groups felled the trees, removed their stumps, and then burned them, which added fertilizer to the soil (Miller 1995, 184). Once the

land was cleared, crops were soon planted, which by the late eighteenth century likely consisted of a rotation of corn, oats or barley, wheat, clover, and grass. This system of farming, aptly named “the cropping system,” was developed in southeastern Pennsylvania (Fletcher 1950, 129-130) and eventually spread to central Maryland and northern Virginia (Gray, 919). While the amount of land cleared for agriculture increased with time as farming took on more commercial implications, woodlots were important to retain since they provided a source of fuel and construction materials for buildings and fences.

Woodland

The earliest mention of the amount of improved land versus unimproved land on the Allstadt Farm appears to be the 1850 Agricultural Census. At that time, there was a ratio of approximately 80% improved land to 20% unimproved land--percentages that would stay fairly consistent until 1880, which is the last time that detailed agricultural censuses listing individual property owners were taken. The tallying of the number of acres of unimproved land that were specifically woodland did not occur until the 1870 Agricultural Census, but it can be assumed that much of the initial 201 acres acquired by Jacob Allstadt between 1811 and 1820 along the western side of the Old Furnace and Keyes Ferry Road were cleared for agriculture by 1850, having been farmed continuously since at least 1793 (1850-1880 Agricultural Schedules, Jefferson County (West) Virginia). However, the 1791 lease from Henry Lee to Robert Boggess (which was not recorded in the land records until 1793), specified that at least 50 acres of woodland were to be left untouched by the tenant (Berkeley County Deed Book 11, Page 264). It is presumed that the portion of this acreage closest to School House Ridge remained woodland while the portion closest to the road was cleared for agriculture, since the official reports submitted by Confederate commanders after the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry described School House Ridge as being wooded (U.S. War Department 1887).

In contrast is the additional acreage acquired by the Allstadts along the eastern side of the Old Furnace and Keyes Ferry Road. According to an 1857 plat, these parcels totaled approximately 350 acres, of which 341 acres were comprised of woodland (the remaining 9 acre lot, presumably cleared land, was located across the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike from the rest of the acreage). Aside from examining the agricultural census records, it is clear from examining aerial photographs and the contemporary landscape that the Allstadt holdings east of present-day Route 27 have remained primarily wooded from its initial settlement up to the present. A. P. Hill mentions these woods in his official report on the Battle of Harpers Ferry. They likely sheltered Union troops since they were bombarded by Jackson’s artillery prior to the assault on Harpers Ferry via an oblique attack by Hill along the eastern boundary of the Shenandoah River. It was during the post-Civil War period that the woodland on the eastern side of Route 27 was more significantly altered, when the Standard Lime and Stone Company started clearing land and constructing buildings to support their limestone quarrying operation.

Of the current boundaries of the Allstadt Farm that are managed by the National Park Service,

there are scattered clumps of woods in the northern and eastern portions of the property, while the southern and western portions are more heavily wooded. In fact, there is more woodland than cropland, with a ratio of 54% to 46% respectively. It should be noted that the southern portion of the federal holdings was historically associated with the Lucas Estate, and agricultural statistics for this parcel were not researched as part of this report.

Pastureland and Cropland

It is evident by examining agricultural census records that crop and livestock farming took on more prominence as the nineteenth century progressed and the amount of cultivated land increased each decade between 1850 and 1880. The Allstadts had a diversified farming operation that included a variety of livestock such as milk cows, beef cattle, sheep, and swine. The Allstadts also produced a number of small grains, such as corn, wheat, and rye. A comparison between the 1860 and 1870 agricultural censuses reveals that the Civil War and the dissolution of slavery did not have a significant effect on the agricultural productivity of the property. While devastated during the Civil War, the Shenandoah Valley rebounded more quickly than other geographic regions of Virginia due to a lesser reliance on slave labor and production of tobacco as a staple crop. Nevertheless, production on the Allstadt Farm seemed to suffer in the period between 1870 and 1880, possibly to wheat losses due to black stem rust disease. Perhaps more significantly, a national depression in commodity prices during that time period affected the prosperity of farms (Sharrer, 71; 83).

Similar crops are grown on the property today. Approximately 124 acres of small grains and row crops are rotated and consistent with historical conditions, the predominantly agricultural portion of the former Allstadt Farm remains west of Route 27. One of the few features on the contemporary landscape missing from the period of primary historic significance appears to be the orchard that was established sometime during the 1860s. While there was no value recorded for orchard products in the 1860 Agricultural Census, the 1870 Agricultural Census does in fact show a value. The 1880 census is more specific, showing the type of orchard products grown--apples in this case, bushels produced, number of bearing trees, and number of acres--3. Likewise recorded in the 1880 census was the presence of a market garden. The Shenandoah Valley historically has had a high concentration of vegetable gardens for home use (Baker, 328) because of the need to provide year-round sustenance for farm families, which was accomplished through pickling and canning. In fact, the Pennsylvania Culture Region as a whole had a high concentration of vegetable gardens because of the Pennsylvania German preference for them (Fletcher 1950, 227). The excess produce that was not needed for home consumption could be sold or bartered for other products.

Domestic Plantings

A number of deciduous trees surround the remains of the historic houses that are located on the Allstadt Farm. While their age seems to indicate their existence during the period of significance, historic photographs corroborate their presence. It is important to retain these trees, even if management decisions are made that result in the removal of the various house ruins, since the trees clearly mark the location of the historic house sites. Although not part of

the cultural landscape administered by the National Park Service, the original Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary located adjacent to present-day Route 340 has domestic plantings located in the general area where plantings existed in the nineteenth century, as revealed in an historic photograph. However, the trees currently planted there are conifers rather than deciduous trees. Nevertheless, the various houses associated with the Allstadt family can be quickly located on the landscape due to the presence of these domestic plantings that approximate historic conditions.

Overall, the Allstadt Farm retains integrity in its vegetation, since it has remained cleared and utilized for farming rather than abandoned like many agricultural fields in the region. Portions of the property managed by the National Park Service are among the earliest acquired by Jacob Allstadt, and have been farmed continuously since at least 1793. Nevertheless, natural succession is evident in many areas of the property, particularly around the various house ruins where the land has not been recently plowed.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Agricultural fields
- Feature Identification Number: 116930
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Domestic plantings
- Feature Identification Number: 116932
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Woodlots
- Feature Identification Number: 116934
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1952 aerial photograph of the Allstadt Farm. A large amount of woodland is still present, as is the original survey line at the right side of the photograph, where the woodland meets the adjacent landowner's pastureland. Reprinted from HAFE files.

Circulation

The circulation network in and around the Allstadt Farm has greatly influenced the history of the property and even played a role in events of national significance. While the road names have changed, and improvements in transportation have led to a number of modifications, the primary means of ingress and egress to and from the property has not changed significantly in over 200 years.

One of the earliest means of transportation was the Shenandoah River, located at the original eastern boundary of the Allstadt Farm. While not as deep as the tidal rivers in Tidewater Virginia, and impeded in places with significant rapids, serious attempts at navigation of the Shenandoah River were being considered at least as early 1784, when George Washington made an entry into his diary to that effect. The Virginia General Assembly subsequently made a number of appropriations to improve navigation on the river, and some sections were even declared to be a public highway (Wayland 1957, 187-89). River traffic decreased as quicker and more convenient methods of transportation became available in the nineteenth century.

A more efficient means of transportation was provided via the various roadways that began to be laid out as European settlement proceeded. Some of the earliest roads constructed in the Shenandoah Valley traversed the various mountain gaps through the Blue Ridge, carrying

settlers from the east and the north. Relevant to the Charles Town and Harpers Ferry area, present day State Route 9 roughly follows an old road that passed through Key(e)s (Vestal's) Gap, which connected Jefferson County with eastern Virginia. Present day U.S. Route 340 roughly follows an old road that passed through the gap carved by the waters of the Potomac and the Shenandoah, which served as one of various conduits through which numerous settlers from southeastern Pennsylvania passed as they first entered the Shenandoah Valley. Before bridges were constructed, ferries carried travelers over the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers. Harper's Ferry was established in the mid-eighteenth century by Robert Harper, a Philadelphia Quaker who had purchased the ferry operation from Peter Stephens, a fellow Pennsylvanian. Vestal's Ferry (later Keyes Ferry) was established in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, just down the mountain from the gap that bears the same name (Drucker, 55). Eventually, these roads were improved and became turnpikes, which were in effect toll roads.

The Smithfield, Charlestown (original spelling), and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company was organized in 1830 and reached Harpers Ferry by 1831; the road was macadamized in 1833. Simultaneously, the Frederick and Harpers Ferry Turnpike Company was organized in 1830, although it did not reach Harpers Ferry until 1832 (Harpers Ferry Planning Commission 1978). Respectively, these two routes roughly follow present day State Route 51 from Middleway (previously Smithfield) to Charles Town, and present day U.S. Route 340 from Charles Town to Harpers Ferry and Frederick, Maryland. U.S. Route 340 has been in existence since at least 1926, and is known locally as the William L. Wilson Freeway. Historically a major thoroughfare, taverns and toll roads sprung up along its course during the colonial era, and a number of twentieth-century hotels and motels continue to line this route today. Jacob Allstadt operated a tavern--also known as an ordinary--in his dwelling located along the southern edge of the turnpike, which will be discussed in the Buildings and Structures section of this report. A toll house was located just north of Allstadt's ordinary on the north side of the turnpike, although it was operated by a different family.

In addition to choosing a location along a major thoroughfare to operate his tavern business, Allstadt had the fortune of being in possession of a property that was bisected by another major road in the county, which ran from a point opposite the Keep Tryst Furnace in Washington County, Maryland, all the way south to Keyes Ferry. This particular intersection was mentioned in the deed conveying the property to Jacob Allstadt from Jesse Moore in 1811, and is present on an 1809 map of Jefferson County (Varle 1809; Jefferson County Deed Book 7, Page 32). In an 1852 deed, this road was still being called the Keyes Ferry-Keep Tryst Furnace Road (the two roads were separate and distinct, being divided by the Harpers Ferry Turnpike, as identified in Deed Book 37, Page 229). However, by 1891, it was known simply as the Old Furnace and Keyes Ferry Road, and by 1922, it was known as the Millville & Old Furnace Road (Jefferson County Deed Book 33, Page 220; Deed Book W, Page 408). By that time, the Town of Millville had been established, which was known previously as Keyes Switch because of its proximity to Keyes Ferry (Drucker, 61). Undoubtedly, the designation also had something to do with the Winchester & Potomac railroad tracks, which were adjacent to the village.

Aside from the roads that traverse the farmstead, the Winchester & Potomac Railroad is a feature that has been present for much of the property's existence. Construction began in 1835 (Bushong 1941, 82-84) and was completed in 1836 (Snell and Mackintosh 1980), effectively linking one of the northern Shenandoah Valley's most prominent cities, Winchester, with the Town of Harpers Ferry and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The B & O, on which construction had begun in 1828, reached Harpers Ferry from Baltimore by 1834, although the bridge connecting the Maryland shore with the town was not actually completed until 1837 (Harpers Ferry Planning Commission). After the Civil War, the B & O gained control of the W & P, and the W & P became known as the Valley Branch Railroad of the B & O. While the railroad tracks skirted around the eastern and western boundaries of the Allstadt Farm, a spur was eventually constructed into the property when it became part of the Standard Lime and Stone Company's quarrying operations. Although trains no longer come into the property, they continue to serve adjacent limestone quarries. CSX Transportation now owns the railroad, having acquired the B & O in 1987 (TrainWeb.org Website 2002; CSX Corporation Website 2005; Jefferson County Deed Book 80, Page 36).

In terms of the circulation systems that are internal to the Allstadt Farm, a series of farm lanes are present on the property, which carry traffic from the various residences to the major thoroughfares. A small driveway extends from the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary to what is now Route 27, while a larger one connects the John H. Allstadt House with Route 27. A geologic map from the early twentieth century reveals that this dirt lane originally continued past the John H. Allstadt House, made a ninety-degree turn to the north, and connected with the Harpers Ferry Turnpike (Grimsley and White). Although only a faint trace of the northern extension of this lane remains today, it probably dates to 1889, when John Hall Allstadt's will was probated. In it, he directed that a right-of-way extend from his residence to the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike, across the property that his son, John Thomas Allstadt, was to inherit. This provided unrestricted access to the turnpike for his daughter, Susan Virginia Allstadt Henkle, and her family (Jefferson County Will Book A, Page 393).

Moving southward, the company houses that were constructed by the Standard Lime and Stone Company along the western side of Route 27 all had access to this road via a dirt lane that looped around and connected back up with the main road to Millville. Although this loop road does not appear in the 1916 geologic map, it does show up on the 1944 geologic map (Grimsley and White; U.S. Geological Survey 1944). Part of the former Hoke Brother's property located on the eastern side of Route 27, where the heavy industrial activity of the Standard Lime and Stone Company took place, likewise was connected to Route 27 with a series of roads, but their treatment is limited in this report since those lands are not part of the National Park Service's holdings. However, it deserves mention that the access road that runs parallel with Route 27 was the original road bed that ran from Route 340 to Millville. The construction of a new road slightly to the west was necessitated by the heavy truck traffic moving in and out of the quarry (Johnson, 26). Since industrial activity has ceased on the property east of Route 27, the roads no longer serve their historic function. In fact, the only driveway on the Allstadt Farm cultural

landscape that continues to function in its historical role is the one that serves the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary, which is privately owned. The others no longer serve domestic purposes since all of the various dwellings have been abandoned, and function only to move NPS personnel back and forth across the property.

Despite the abandonment of the farmhouses and worker's houses on the property, the access roads are clearly visible on the landscape, and convey their original purposes. Similarly, the railroad tracks, as well as Route 340 and Route 27, all continue to function in their historical roles and contribute to the Allstadt Farm possessing integrity in its circulation systems. The only major changes taking place in recent years in the circulation systems is the road improvements that were made to Route 340 and Route 27. Whereas this junction was originally an at-grade intersection, Route 340 was banked over the intersection, and access to Route 27 is now provided via a series of on-off ramps in either direction. Thus, Allstadt's Hill Road in the vicinity of the Jacob Allstadt House represents the original road trace, while Millville Road carries traffic around the parcel on which the house is located up to Route 340. Similarly, across Route 340, Fort Hill Road represents the original road trace, while Bakerton Road snakes around and meets Route 340 via a ramp. Millville Road and Bakerton Road are the current names for the Old Furnace and Keyes Ferry Road, except for the small sections of original road trace previously described.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Farm lanes
- Feature Identification Number: 116248
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

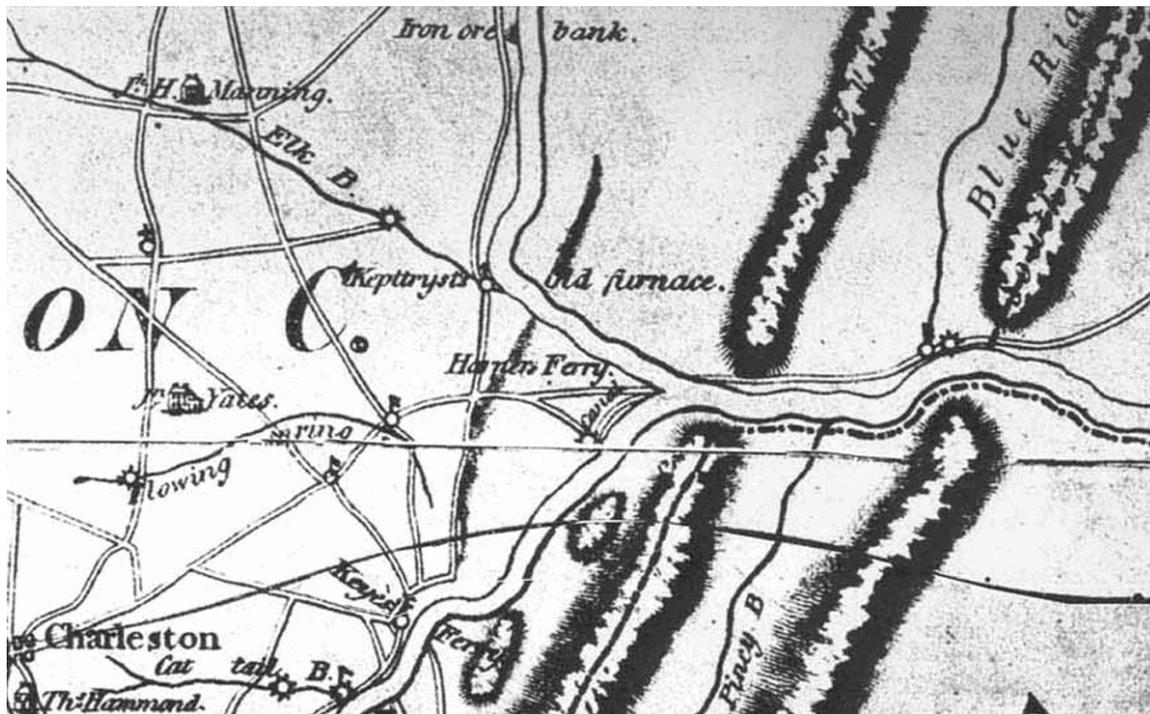
- Feature: Keyes Ferry-Keep Tryst Furnace Road
- Feature Identification Number: 116250
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Shenandoah River
- Feature Identification Number: 116252
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

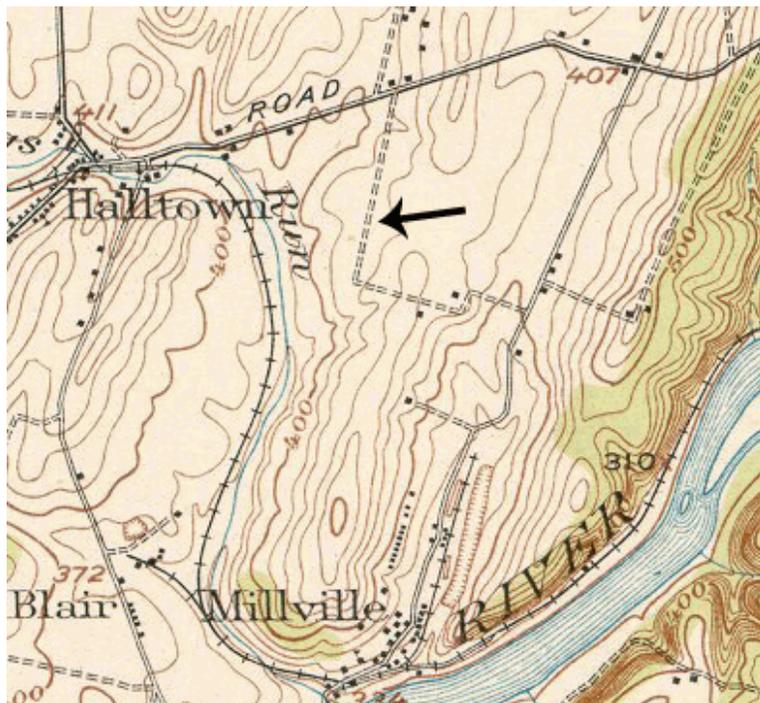
- Feature: Smithfield,Charlestown,& Harp.Ferry Tpk.
- Feature Identification Number: 116254
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Winchester & Potomac Railroad
- Feature Identification Number: 116256
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike, and the Keyes Ferry-Keep Tryst Furnace Road are clearly visible in this 1809 Jefferson County map. North is located at the top of the map. Reprinted from Library of Congress.



The farm lane that once connected the property with present-day Route 340 is visible in this 1916 topographic map. Reprinted from Grimsley and White.

Archeological Sites

Archeological investigations were conducted on the Allstadt Farm when the property was being proposed as the site for a new Museum and Archeological Regional Storage (MARS II) facility. Required as part of the review process for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the investigations were to take place before construction on the facility commenced. While plans for the facility in this location were later abandoned, the investigations determined that the immediate project area contained no sites listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. What was discovered were several jasper and chert flakes that may be evidence of prehistoric activity by Native Americans. In addition, a possible bayonet scabbard was found, which may be associated with the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry. More conclusively, however, was the confirmation that the property had long been used by Europeans for agricultural purposes (Larsen 1994, iii-vi; 15-25).

Archeology would undoubtedly prove useful for revealing information about the built environment of the Allstadt Farm as well. A number of buildings that once existed on the landscape at various times are no longer standing. Indeed, the MARS II report recommends future investigations focus on the John H. Allstadt House and associated outbuildings in order to gain a better understanding of social and agricultural history in the Harpers Ferry area (Ibid, 24-25). A similar study should be conducted around the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary, subject to the permission of the current private owners. Likewise, the area where the industrial activities of the Standard Lime and Stone Company took place should be investigated, also subject to the permission of the private owners. The Historic American Engineering Record did record the buildings and ruins extant in 1991, but archeology was not part of the study. Archeology would also be helpful in understanding the domestic sphere of the Standard Lime and Stone company town, located on the property that NPS manages along the western side of Route 27. While some buildings and ruins are extant, many more worker's houses and associated outbuildings were located on the property. Pre-dating these buildings was a house associated with William Lucas' estate, "L'Avanir," also spelled L'Avenir, which appears on the 1883 map of Jefferson County. Originally located in the vicinity where the company houses would later be built, archeology could help determine its exact location.

Natural Systems and Features

The Allstadt Farm exhibits characteristics typical of the eastern portion of the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province, which is terrain that is gently undulating and flanked by flat-topped linear mountain ridges, which in turn are punctuated by occasional wind gaps. These wind gaps, such as Key(e)s (Vestal's) Gap, were formerly water gaps through which streams once flowed before they were captured or "pirated" by other bodies of water--in this case, the Shenandoah River (Thornbury, 102-109). Numerous tributaries flow into the Shenandoah River in eastern Jefferson County, including Flowing Springs Run, which traverses the property from its headwaters north of Ranson, and empties into the Shenandoah south of Millville (Flowing Springs Run is alternately called Halltown Run, which is denoted in a 1906 deed. Jefferson County Deed Book 97, Page 121). In turn, the Shenandoah River empties into the Potomac

River a few miles north of the property at the Town of Harpers Ferry, and flows eastward for several hundred miles until it empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

Another prominent natural feature is the outcroppings that occasionally interrupt the landscape and display the limestone bedrock that characterizes much of the Shenandoah Valley. Although the outcroppings can present a challenge to farming, the limestone soils of the Valley are conducive to agriculture, as Jefferson County rests within one of the most productive agricultural regions east of the Allegheny Mountains. The Benevola-Frankstown-Braddock soil association is the dominant soil series on the Allstadt Farm, which consists of deep, well-drained soils suited to all locally-grown crops (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973, 17-20). The region's agricultural productivity is further enhanced by its temperate climate, which is favorable to dairying and fruit production (Ibid 1962, 1-31), activities that both took place to varying degrees on the Allstadt Farm. Specifically, West Virginia's climate is the humid continental type (hot summer subtype), which extends from New York State south to Virginia, and from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the 100th meridian (Murphy and Murphy 1952, 26).

West Virginia's humid climate with abundant precipitation is also conducive for tree growth (Maryland Department of State Planning 1973, 12). The Shenandoah Valley's location midway between northern and southern forests is responsible for the wide variety of tree species present here (Maryland Geological Survey 1906, 247). Mixed hardwoods more common southward, such as oak, hickory, and walnut, occupy the same ground as species found in the north, including hemlock and white pine, as well as beech, birch, and maple (Murphy and Murphy, 29-30), which are generally confined to the higher elevations in the Ridge and Valley Province.

The natural systems and features on the Allstadt Farm have not been altered to a great extent since its settlement by Europeans in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, aside from the clearing of timber which will be discussed under the Vegetation section of this report. Although a number of limestone quarries operated in the area, as evidenced by several large quarry lakes that remain on the landscape, quarrying activity did not take place on the portion of the Allstadt Farm currently managed by NPS.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Photograph of Flowing Springs Run, which meanders along the western boundary of the property, and eventually empties into the Shenandoah River south of the Town of Millville. Photograph by author, April 2005.

Topography

Essentially a subset of Natural Systems and Features, the Allstadt Farm exhibits topography typical of the Ridge and Valley Province, which was discussed in the preceding paragraphs. Specifically, much of the property is located in a valley nestled between School House Ridge to the west and Bolivar Heights to the east. Traversing the property in a north-south direction, School House Ridge may have acquired its name during the 1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry, which was used by Stonewall Jackson's artillery to bombard Union troops that were positioned in the Town of Harpers Ferry. Originally located on an adjacent property, an 1879 land transaction placed the school house on this ridge within the holdings of John H. Allstadt (Jefferson County Deed Book G, Page 528). While commonly referred to today as School House Ridge, Jedediah Hotchkiss, a respected topographical engineer for the Army of Northern Virginia, delineated the area as "School-House Hill" in one of his maps. Likewise, Stonewall Jackson and Jubal Early both used this nomenclature in their official reports of the battle (U.S. War Department 1891; Ibid 1887).

The property's topography remains essentially the same today, as no substantial grading or erosion appears to have altered the significant topographic features discussed. The highly erodible agricultural land on the property is subject to conservation practices implemented in conjunction with the Eastern Panhandle Soil Conservation District and the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (U.S. Department of

Agriculture 1992).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: School House Ridge
Feature Identification Number: 116928
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the property looking north, showing the gently undulating topography and the Blue Ridge Mountains in the background. Photograph by author, February 2005.

Spatial Organization

The overall spatial organization of the Allstadt Farm is difficult to categorize, since it consists of a number of different individual farmsteads, as well as the buildings that are part of the company town of Millville. While a number of pre-Civil War buildings do survive, others are no longer extant, making it difficult to come to any definitive conclusions of how ethnicity or other cultural determinants may have influenced farm layout. Nevertheless, historically, there has been a strong correlation between the Shenandoah Valley and the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys of Pennsylvania in the type of husbandry practiced and the cultural disposition of its residents. Indeed, the theme of diffusion of agricultural practices and material culture to the Shenandoah Valley from southeastern Pennsylvania is frequently discussed in this report. Although settlers from eastern Virginia also brought ideas to the Valley concerning landscape

design and layout, the Allstadt Farm more closely subscribes to the established pattern of the Pennsylvania German family farm rather than the plantation ensemble that characterized many parts of Piedmont and Tidewater Virginia.

Specifically, the perpendicular arrangement of the Jacob Allstadt House and ancillary house conforms to a layout found in certain areas of southeastern Pennsylvania, which will be discussed in more detail in the Buildings and Structures section of this report. So too does the orientation of the house and forebay barn fit an established pattern found in the Pennsylvania Culture Region, which is the area of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that geographers have identified as possessing certain material culture traits, southeastern Pennsylvania being the center of this culture hearth. In the majority of site planning scenarios studied in this region, the house and barn are situated parallel to the road (Glass 1986, 165-66), which is the case with the Jacob Allstadt buildings in their relationship to the Old Furnace and Keyes Ferry Road. Folklorist Henry Glassie calls this the linear Mid-Atlantic farm plan, which he believes has its origins in Europe, where the farmer and his family were housed in one end of the building and the livestock in the other. He conjectures that this arrangement changed in the New World, where more land was available to separate domestic buildings from agricultural ones (Glassie 1986, 415-420). Although the Jacob Allstadt House and ancillary house survive--albeit on private property--all that remains of the forebay barn is the stone foundation. Nevertheless, these three buildings were documented as being in existence on the Allstadt Farm by 1863, when battlefield maps record them in the exact locations that they remain today (Weyss, 1863; Michler 1867).

Although there are certain Pennsylvania German farm planning principles in place at the Allstadt Farm, several key elements are missing, perhaps lending support to the hypothesis among family genealogists and local historians that the original house on the property was actually an earlier structure that Jacob Allstadt added to after he acquired the property. There is some credibility to this claim, not only because of the architectural evidence that will be discussed in the Buildings and Structures section of this report, but also because there is a documented history of tenancy on the property. It is possible that the original house on the property was built by a Dutch tenant (not Pennsylvania "Dutch," which is vernacular for Pennsylvania German) and therefore does not conform to a Pennsylvania German typology. Typically, Pennsylvania German houses were located on an elevated site (Long, "Farmsteads," 11) facing downhill (Glassie 2000, 116) in a southeasterly direction (Glassie 1969, 34), and situated adjacent to or on top of a spring (Long, "The Pennsylvania German Family Farm," 106-109)--elements lacking at the Jacob Allstadt House. Coupled with the documented use of the ancillary building as slave quarters, and the construction of a large Greek Revival farmhouse for John H. Allstadt, it appears that the Allstadt Farm transitioned from a Pennsylvania German farm to an plantation in the eastern Virginia vein, characterized by its expansive acreage worked with slave rather than free labor. However, because outbuildings associated with the John H. Allstadt House are no longer extant, it is difficult to come to any definitive conclusions concerning the spatial organization of this particular sphere of the Allstadt Farm.

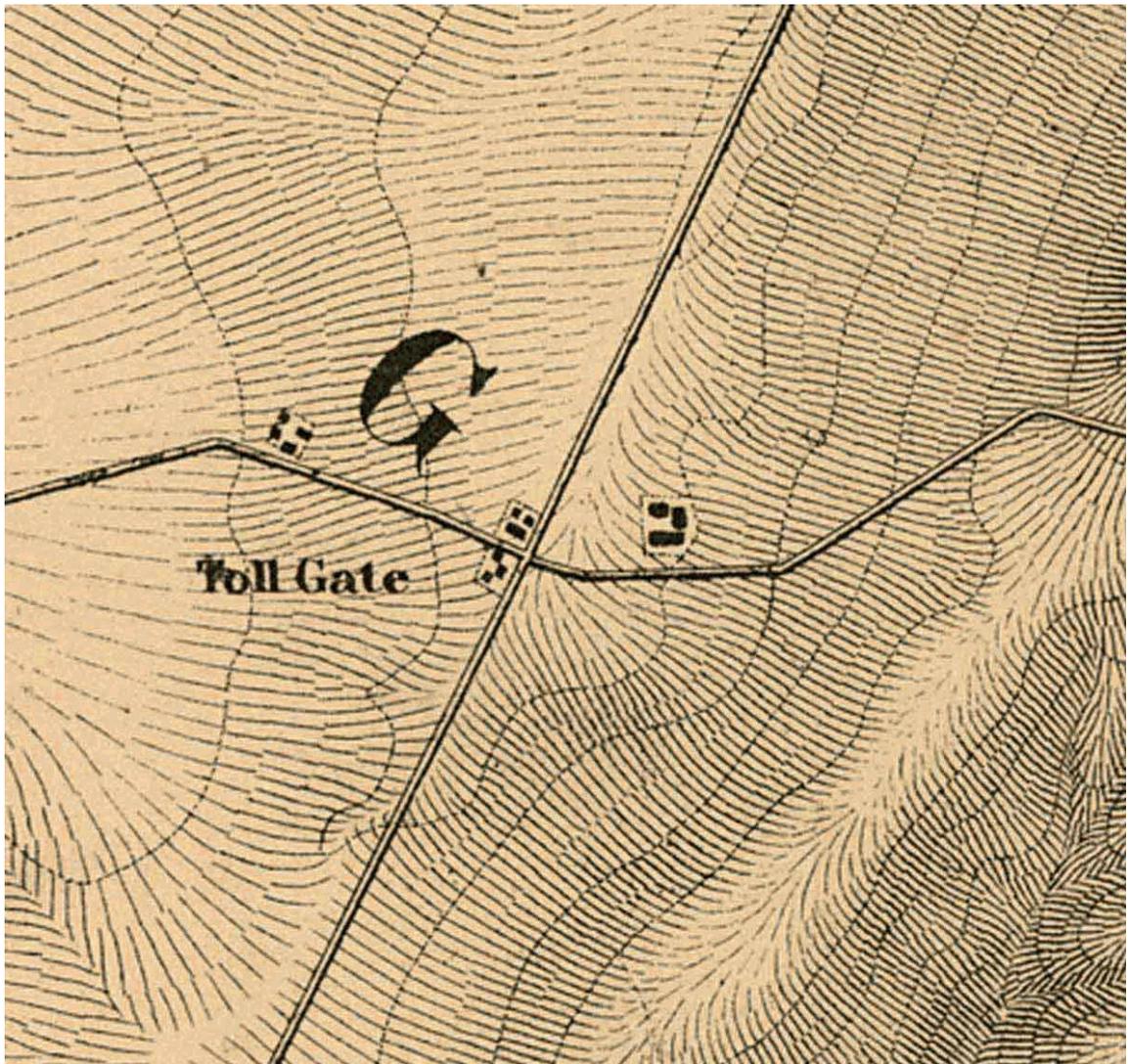
Interestingly, the property transitioned back to a use more consistent with properties found in Pennsylvania--i.e. the juxtaposition of agriculture and industry--when the Standard Lime and Stone Company began acquiring the Allstadt Farm parcel by parcel beginning in the early twentieth century. Although the parcel on which the Jacob Allstadt House is situated was not part of these transactions, the John H. Allstadt House was. Nevertheless, the property continued to be farmed despite its ownership by an industrial entity, and came to be known as the Standard Farm, which was leased to tenants after it passed out of Allstadt family hands (Wiltshire 1998, 2). More significantly, an entire company town developed along both sides of Millville Road on lands formerly owned by the Allstadts, the Lucases, and the Hoke Brothers.

Following the model of typical company towns, the residences for workers were constructed and owned by the company, and located in close proximity to the work site. Although the motives of the Standard Lime and Stone Company cannot be deduced, many employers provided housing as means of attracting and retaining a reliable workforce. To maximize efficiency and minimize the amount of land needed for development, locating worker's housing close to the industrial site was desirable. In case an emergency arose, workers, and especially management, would be close at hand. Also, the grouping of worker's housing enabled employers to manage and control their workforce, and if necessary, evict troublemakers (Mulrone 1991, 130-136).

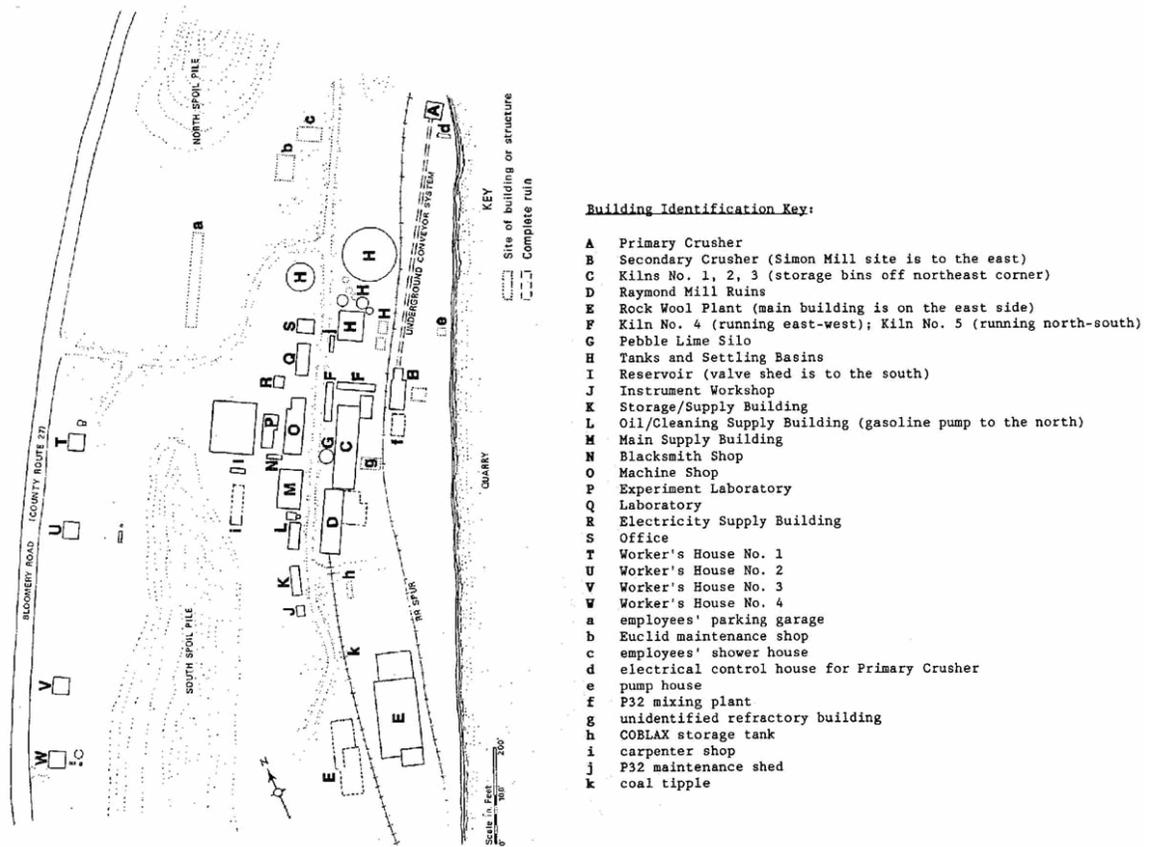
Millville was not typical for a company town, since it was not owned by a single business enterprise, as several other independently owned quarries also operated in the same vicinity, each with their own clusters of company housing. However, evaluated together with Millville proper, the area possessed all the characteristics of a company town, where the other institutions commonly associated with a settlement--houses, schools, churches, stores, etc.--were subordinate to the business endeavor (Garner 1992, 3-4). A number of scholars have attempted to classify the spatial organization of company towns, and the Standard Lime and Stone Company operation might be classified according to the "Rhode Island System," which is characterized by a small-time operation with its buildings lining the road, rather than conforming to a grid plan or curvilinear plan produced by professionals in the design field. Moreover, a subtype of this plan is especially pertinent to Millville, which is distinguished by several clusters of houses that line a particular river and share a common power source. Finally, these types of company towns depended on individuals not associated with the company to operate the various civic institutions and commercial enterprises adjacent to the industrial site (Perry 1991?).

Despite the ruinous condition of many of the historic buildings on the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape, enough physical fabric remains to convey their original spatial organization. In essence, several distinct spheres exist on this cultural landscape, where one is able to trace the progression of site planning from the eighteenth century through the twentieth.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1863 map of Harpers Ferry, showing the location of the Jacob Allstadt buildings south of the Harpers Ferry Turnpike and west of the Keyes Ferry Road. Reprinted from Library of Congress Website.



Site plan prepared by HAER, showing layout of industrial buildings located east of Route 27 on land now privately owned. Reprinted from Chappell.

Views and Vistas

A comprehensive view of the Allstadt Farm is perhaps best obtained by standing at the top of Allstadt's Hill Road, which is the old stretch of the Smithfield, Charlestown, and Harpers Ferry Turnpike that was replaced by modern-day Route 340 when it was widened in the 1960s. Alternately, the adjacent Quality Inn parking lot affords an unobstructed view. Looking out from the Allstadt Farm, the best views are probably from the dirt lane located behind the John H. Allstadt House. Whether looking down at or out from the Allstadt Farm, various landscape features are visible, including the old Keyes Ferry Road and School House Ridge, to name a few. While the Allstadt Farm and adjacent properties are generally rural in nature, several modern intrusions are visible, notably the concrete casting plant at the northwest corner of the property; the U.S. Customs firearms training facility being constructed at the western boundary of the property (although a buffer of trees will partially shield the facility when mature); a flea market adjacent to the Jacob Allstadt House and Ordinary; and several modern houses located on the ridge top along the eastern side of Route 27. Generally though, the area retains its agrarian character and visitors looking to understand John Brown's Raid and the Battle of Harpers Ferry will be able to recognize important cultural and natural landmarks. If these views are to be preserved, however, additional efforts must be made to protect threatened properties surrounding the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape, a theme discussed frequently

throughout this report.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 09/09/2005

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated thereon. It should be noted that the poor condition of the landscape is an inherited problem. In other words, the landscape had been in poor condition for many years before the National Park Service assumed management responsibility in 2000, when a cooperative agreement was signed between NPS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. NPS has yet to assume administrative jurisdiction of the property, although it was authorized in 2004, when the property was included within the boundaries of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. It is recommended that improving the condition of the landscape become a priority when NPS officially assumes ownership of the property.

It is to be expected that as the park works to improve the condition of the landscape, the ruins of various buildings may be removed from the property, for both safety and aesthetic reasons. In essence, although the structures possess historic significance, they are in such ruinous condition that restoration or rehabilitation would not be feasible. However, it is recommended that some ruins be stabilized where possible, particularly the John H. Allstadt House, as its presence on the landscape is important to interpretive efforts. Although the worker's houses associated with the Standard Lime and Stone Company have long outlived their intended use, it is important to likewise stabilize at least one of these ruins to interpret the property's industrial history. If funding becomes available, it would be preferable to restore or rehabilitate one of these dwellings, where park visitors could see the continuum of industrial history into the twentieth century. Likewise, the adaptive reuse of one of these buildings for offices or a similar use would contribute to a NPS presence in this portion of the park, which would undoubtedly minimize vandalism and illegal dumping on the property.

The Assessment Date refers to the date that the park superintendent concurred with the Condition Assessment. The Date Recorded information refers to the date when condition was first assessed by the author of the report.

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 09/19/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This determination takes into account both the landscape and the buildings situated thereon. It should be noted that the poor condition of the landscape is an inherited problem. In other words, the landscape had been in poor condition for many years before the National Park Service assumed management responsibility in 2000, when a cooperative agreement was signed between NPS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

It is to be expected that as the park works to improve the condition of the landscape, the ruins of various buildings may be removed from the property, for both safety and aesthetic reasons. In essence, although the structures possess historic significance, they are in such ruinous condition that restoration or rehabilitation would not be feasible. However, it is recommended that some ruins be stabilized where

possible, particularly the John H. Allstadt House, as its presence on the landscape is important to interpretive efforts.

The two main issues that prevent the Allstadt House cultural landscape from improvement are the ruinous state of the contributing structures and the excessive vegetation growth, especially along Route 27.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Adjacent Lands
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	<p>Privately-owned parcels to the north and east of the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape are in danger of being converted to residential and/or commercial uses, thereby threatening the integrity of park resource.</p> <p>On privately-owned land to the east, tailings left over from industrial processes have accumulated in large piles, thereby impeding the view towards the Blue Ridge Mountains from the Allstadt Farm cultural landscape.</p>
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	<p>While in poor condition before the property's acquisition by the NPS, historic buildings continue to deteriorate on the property. With the exception of stabilization efforts on the John H. Allstadt House, the other contributing buildings on this landscape have been left to deteriorate. The Henkle House also presents a danger to the public as it is unfenced and very unstable. A well located near the house is also uncapped.</p>
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	<p>Because of their ruinous condition, vandals have been attracted to several historic buildings on the property, particularly the former company houses belonging to the Standard Lime and Stone Company that are situated closest to Route 27.</p>
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal

Impact Description: Invasive plants, especially ailanthus (tree of heaven) are present on the property. The vegetation growth in the area of the company houses has eradicated any sense of what was once a domestic landscape. With the exception of a couple of ruined structures, no other landscape features (ie circulation) can be discerned in this area. This vegetation also affects the views from Route 27 to the northern ridge line.

Treatment

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Treatment Cost: 0.00

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

No approved treatment documents exist at this time for the Allstadt Farm.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Title:** Allen, David G., ed. "Jefferson County Ironworks." Appalachian Blacksmiths Association Website, 2004.
<<http://www.appaltnet.net/aba/>> (2005).
- Citation Title:** Allstott, Jerry, ed. Allstadt, Altstadt/Altstatt: A History of the Clans. Deconrah, IA: Anundsen Publishing Company, 1994.
- Citation Title:** Allstadt/Altstadt/Altstatt Clan Website. 2003.
<<http://www.altstatt.org>> (2005).
- Citation Title:** Atack, Jeremy, and Fred Bateman. To Their Own Soil: Agriculture in the Antebellum North. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1987.

Title: Allstadt Farm Chain-of-Title

Tax Map Number 9, Parcel 40 (currently 271.82 acres Federal ownership; primarily Allstadt ownership historically)

Description: 10/1/1991 - The Bonnie Trust to Joel T. Broyhill Enterprises, Inc. (deed of correction-actually land being conveyed to Sleepy Hollow Partnership, current owner of the property). 0.177 acres inadvertently omitted from 271.643 acre parcel (total is now 271.82 acres). Jefferson County Deed Book 694, Page 516.

3/29/1989 - Joel T. Broyhill Enterprises, Inc. to Sleepy Hollow Partnership; 286.643 less and excepting 15 acres (current Tax Map Number 9, Parcel 40.1), totaling 271.643 acres. Jefferson County Deed Book 627, Page 547.

1/20/1989 - The Bonnie Trust to Joel T. Broyhill Enterprises, Inc.; 286.643 acres. Jefferson County Deed Book 626, Page 456.

5/14/1984 - Martin-Marietta Corporation to The Bonnie Trust; 286.643 acres. Jefferson County Deed Book 525, Page 19.

10/9/1961 - American-Marietta Company to Martin Marietta Corporation; 286.643 acres. Jefferson County Deed Book 250, Page 66.

5/9/1960 - Standard Lime and Cement Company (formerly The Standard Lime and Stone Company) to American-Marietta Company; 286.643 acres. Jefferson County Deed Book 239, Page 207.

4/30/1927 - The Standard Lime and Stone Company, a West Virginia corporation, to The Standard Lime and Stone Company, a Maryland corporation; 286.643 acres (comprised of parcels A, B, C, D, E, F, and G). Jefferson County Deed Book 129, Page 385.

Parcel A: 10/8/1906 - M. M. Millard and Annie Millard to The Standard Lime and Stone Company, 104 acres being part of a tract called L'Avenir, Jefferson County Deed Book 98, Page 123 (actually 54.507 acres being conveyed; presumably part of Lot No. 9 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate to Frank A. Cromwell, which was subsequently conveyed by Forrest W. Brown and T. C. Green, special commissioners (lawsuit between Mary Ann Allstadt's estate and Frank Cromwell et al.), to Daniel B. Lucas per Jefferson County Deed Book 80, Page 35--remaining acreage in Parcel A not owned by Cromwell was owned by Isaac N. Carter and Isaac Chapline prior to Lucas, and originates from a 415 acre land tract to Gersham Keyes from Lord Fairfax in 1762); 10/6/1906 - Daniel B. Lucas and Lena T. Lucas to M. M. Millard, 104 acres being part of a tract called L'Avenir, Jefferson County Deed Book 88, Page 121 (subject to grant of the right to quarry from the Lucases to The Standard Lime and Stone Company dated 5/23/1900 and recorded in Jefferson

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County Deed Book 88, Page 508); 6/9/1891 - Jacob F. Engle, Special Commissioner, to Daniel B. Lucas (chancery case where John Moler's executors were plaintiffs and William Lucas' executors were defendants), 132 acres being part of L'Avenir Farm, Jefferson County Deed Book W, Page 408.

Parcel B: 11/8/1905 - John W. Cromwell and Annie E. Cromwell to The Standard Lime and Stone Company, 40 acres (originally 52 acres known as Lot No. 7 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate). Jefferson County Deed Book 96, Page 363.

Parcel C: 4/19/1911- R. W. Alexander and A.M.B. Alexander to The Standard Lime and Stone Company, 38 acres, Jefferson County Deed Book 106, Page 2; 12/4/1909 - Lillie H. Gardner and Mary E. Gardner to R. W. Alexander, 38 acres, Jefferson County Deed Book 103, Page 393; 3/3/1897 - Fannie J. Lynch and George B. Lynch to Lillie H. Gardner and Mary E. Gardner, 40 acres (originally 52 acres known as Lot No. 5 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate). Jefferson County Deed Book 83, Page 27.

Parcels D, E, F, G: 10/4/1922 - Charles W. Henkle, executor of Susan V. Henkle and her heirs, 236.386 acres to the Standard Lime and Stone Company comprised of 11.624 acre parcel conveyed by John W. Cromwell and Annie E. Cromwell to Jacob S. Henkle by deed dated 5/2/1892 in Jefferson County Deed Book Z, Page 84 (originally 52 acres known as part of Lot No. 7 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate); 12 acre parcel conveyed by Fannie J. Lynch and George B. Lynch to Jacob S. Henkle by deed dated 5/2/1892 in Jefferson County Deed Book Z, Page 85 (originally 52 acres known as part of Lot No. 5 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate); 18.162 acre parcel conveyed by John T. Allstadt to Jacob S. Henkle by deed dated 11/18/1891 in Jefferson County Deed Book Y, Page 218 (originally 114 acres known as part of Lot No. 1 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate); 112.35 acre parcel willed by John H. Allstadt to Susan V. Henkle (originally 114 acres known as part of Lot No. 3 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate); 82.25 acre parcel willed by John H. Allstadt to Susan V. Henkle (originally 112 acres known as part of Lot No. 4 in the subdivision of John H. Allstadt's estate). Jefferson County Deed Book 122, Page 323.

See Tax Map 9, Parcel 39.1 for continuation of chain of title

Title: Allstadt Farm Chain-of-Title

Tax Map Number 9, Parcel 40 and Tax Map Number 11, Parcel 25 (currently 327.46 acres Federal ownership, whereas separate parcels under different ownership prior to 1991; historically Allstadt and Lucas ownership)

Description: 9/24/2004 - Administrative jurisdiction of 267.46 acres to be transferred from U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service to National Park Service and included within boundaries of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park per Public Law 108-307.

1/4/2001 - Administrative jurisdiction of 60 acres transferred from Department of the Interior to Department of the Treasury per Public Law 106-246.

7/13/2000 - Cooperative management agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service for management of lands originally proposed for the site of a national conservation training center, except for a suitable portion of said land necessary for the creation of a Department of the Treasury training center per Public Law 106-246.

10/28/1991 - Sleepy Hollow Partnership to U.S. Government (for administration by the Department of the Interior through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) for \$3,313,700 consideration; 327.46 acres (Tract 44 ((Parcel 40)) and Tract 44-R ((Parcel 25)), 271.82 acres and 55.63 acres respectively). Jefferson County Deed Book 694, Page 540.