

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Seeds, Hugh D. and Martha S., Farm

other names/site number Eden Hill Farm

2. Location

street & number L.R. 31061, appx 1 mi east of the village of Pemberton not for publication

city or town Tyrone (Spruce Creek Township) vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Huntingdon code 061 zip code 16686

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

<p>I hereby certify that the property is:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Signature of the Keeper</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Date of Action</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
3		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding

Agriculture/agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding

Agriculture/agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone

wood

roof metal

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

ca. 1830-1948

Significant Dates

ca. 1830

ca. 1880

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Karen A. Rugh, Property Owner

Seeds, Hugh D. and Martha Farm
Name of Property

Huntington Co., PA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 95.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	74112910	45012110
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	74108810	45007510

3	17	7405110	4501390
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	7409510	4501780

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Van Dolsen/John P. Wood

organization _____ date 6 August 1998

street & number PO Box 703 telephone 252-756-6058

city or town Greenville state NC zip code 27835

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Karen A. Rugh

street & number RD #1, Box 146 telephone (814) 684-1204

city or town Tyrone state PA zip code 16686-9300

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Huntingdon County, PennsylvaniaSection number 7 Page 1

The Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm is located in rural Spruce Creek Township in northern Huntingdon County. The land surrounding the farmstead is gently rolling. Adjoining the property to the southeast is a wooded nature preserve; to the northeast and northwest is agricultural land, and to the southwest the land is being quarried for limestone. The 96-acre Seeds Farm consists of a ca. 1830 vernacular stone farmhouse, a ca. 1880 Pennsylvania bank barn, and nineteenth-century and twentieth-century landscape elements including farm lanes, fence rows, and field patterns. The house and barn sit at the southwest corner of the property on a slight rise. The house faces southeast; the forebay of the barn faces northeast. The house, barn and landscape elements exhibit integrity and retain their nineteenth and early twentieth-century appearance.¹

The farmhouse is a two-and-a-half story, five-bay, double-pile, bank house constructed of coursed limestone. The house features a full Georgian plan. Exterior elements include a bilaterally symmetrical facade, interior end chimneys, longer first-floor windows, and a raised basement on the facade elevation; these features emphasize the height and size of the house. Other exterior features include the simple crown molding beneath the eave, large six-over-six double-hung sash windows, quoining, and a flat arch above the primary entrance. The door surround on the facade features a transom and side lights.

The farmhouse retains its double-hung sash with six panes per sash. The lintels over the windows have simple keystones. Recessed panel shutters are present on the first-floor windows. No shutters were used on the second story. The basement floor windows retain original horizontal bars that are mortised into the window casing. A basement entry door is located on the north gable-end elevation.

¹Since ca. 1950 a frame hog pen, a drive-through corn crib, and a concrete block milk house have been demolished. These buildings were torn down due to their poor condition. Telephone interview with Karen Rugh, August 4, 1993.

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Two doors are located on the rear (west) elevation: one into the central passage, the other to the original kitchen. A one-story, full-width, shed-roof porch is attached to the rear elevation. The area at the kitchen door was enclosed ca. 1990, creating a small mudroom.

The interior of the house has had few alterations. The house retains the original floor plan, a central-passage plan with two parlors on the south side of the passage, and a dining room and a kitchen on the north. A basement kitchen, located beneath the first-floor kitchen and dining room, had direct access to the exterior, and retains its large cooking fireplace with crane. The basement kitchen was most likely used for the dirtier and hotter domestic tasks such as canning, rendering, and washing.

The interior woodwork and doors remain intact. The detail and elaborateness of the woodwork varies from room to room. The woodwork of the dwelling exhibits an articulated sense of hierarchy within the building, with the most elaborate woodwork found in the room most distant from the kitchen, the southeast parlor.² The less formal and public rooms, such as the second-floor chambers, have simpler woodwork. The differences in woodwork from room to room consist mainly of molding style and corner block treatment. In the four rooms with fireplaces, the woodwork of the mantel matches the woodwork surrounding the door and window trim. First-floor doors are six paneled, while second-floor doors have five panels. Original hardware remains on most of the doors. The front door has a signed Carpenter lock with the seal of Pennsylvania. The interior doors have Harper locks, while the door on the back staircase has a Blake cast-iron

²The most formal first-floor room in late eighteenth and nineteenth century houses was most often the room furthest from the kitchen. See Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997) 28-29. In the Seeds Farmhouse, unlike the houses described by Lanier and Herman, the direction of the door swings from the primary entrance in the front passage leads one into the parlor and not the dining room.

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thumb latch closure.³ A four-foot diameter plaster medallion is located in the first-floor passage. The first-floor kitchen retains its large cooking fireplace with iron crane.

The ca. 1880 bank barn stands north of the house, and most likely is a replacement or rebuilding of the first barn on the property. There is no known record of the appearance of the original barn. The present barn, measuring approximately 40' by 100', is a four-bay Pennsylvania bank barn with a full cantilevered forebay. The barn is a remarkably intact building, with the only alterations being the enlargement of three openings on the ground-floor level for machinery and the removal of the roof ventilators. These changes date to twentieth century.

The barn has a semi-coursed limestone foundation. The walls are clad with vertical plank siding and the roof is covered with sheet metal. The rounded ends of the tie beams of the five bents protrude beyond the siding, beneath the eaves on both the front and rear elevations. The bank elevation has four large doors which operate on a metal track system. An individual access door is located within the south central door. A single window is situated in the foundation on the southern side of the bank. The window has a single six-light rectangular sash. The northern gable wall of the barn has four evenly-spaced louvered vents along the wall of the mow (or hay storage) area and three louvered vents in the peak of the gable. The uppermost vent has a peaked top. A pair of windows, each having a single six-light sash, is centered in the foundation. The forebay elevation has door openings in the threshing floor bays. The northern bay has

³Carpenter locks are iron locks with a raising bar and a small brass plaque and a brass bound keeper. This type of lock was patented in England by the Carpenter firm. Previous to the Carpenter design, the bar moved horizontally rather than vertically. The locks were made by many different firms, including Harper, who manufactured the interior locks in the house. The front door Carpenter lock was most likely made in Philadelphia. This type of lock was first made in the 1820s, and was most popular during the 1830s and 1840s. See Herbert Schiffer, *Early Pennsylvania Hardware* (Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd. 1966) 20-22.

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a pair of batten doors mounted with hand-wrought strap hinges. A small door is situated above the pair of doors. The southern bay has a single batten door mounted with strap hinges. Three stable doors and three large machinery access openings are situated below the cantilevered forebay. The upper level of the barn consists of two central threshing floors and a mow on either gable wall formed by five timber frame bents. The forebay of both mows has been partitioned to form granaries with multiple bins for feed and grain storage. The granaries are accessed by doors located in the forebay area of the threshing floors. The framing of the barn was designed using the "square rule" layout system on mill cut timbers. The use of this layout system, mill cut timbers, the presence of gains and housings, and the lack of marriage marks, indicates that the entire framing system of the barn dates to the second half of the nineteenth century.

The farm fields surrounding the house and barn retain their nineteenth-century patterns. The property is divided into five fields that radiate from the house and barn located at the southwestern corner of the property. A central farm lane to the fields, delineated by a row of trees on each side, leads from the barn to the north. The farm lane is presently overgrown, but is still obviously a lane. The five fields are divided by tree rows, except for the two fields on the west side of the farm lane that are separated by a board fence. The field closest to the house (on the east side of the lane) is presently pasture. The other four fields are in crop rotation that includes the cultivation of corn, wheat, soybeans, and a fallow period. The division of the farm into fields that are approximately 15 to 25 acres each was a typical nineteenth-century Pennsylvania practice.*

The Hugh D. and Martha Seeds Farm exhibits integrity and conveys a nineteenth and early twentieth-century appearance. The house has undergone little alteration, especially the interior. The interior of the house retains its original plan, floors, plaster, woodwork, doors, windows, and hardware. The ca. 1880 Pennsylvania bank barn also remains intact, with little

*John R. Stilgoe, *Common Landscape of America, 1580-1845* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982) 186.

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alteration to its plan. In addition, the field patterns of the farm still reflect a nineteenth and early twentieth-century plan of smaller fields divided by tree rows or fences.

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The Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for the period 1830 to 1948. Under Criterion A, the Seeds Farm contributed to and is a strong example of the long-term agricultural development of the area. The Seeds Farm was divided-off from a larger parcel in 1830, and has been maintained as a farmstead since that time.⁴ The farmstead retains landscape elements that are the tangible evidence of human activity that shaped the landscape. These elements include farmlanes, fence rows, and field patterns. These landscape elements are the physical expression of the historical agricultural land use patterns established in the nineteenth century and maintained through the twentieth century. Under Criterion C, the Seeds Farm house is an intact and unusual example of a five-bay, center-passage, double-pile, banked, vernacular, limestone farmhouse constructed ca. 1830. Additionally, the barn is an intact example of a four-bay Pennsylvania bank barn. The house, barn, and surrounding landscape make this property eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm has been an active farm since ca. 1830. At his death in 1830, Robert E. Stewart, an Irish immigrant, had devised his 481 acre farm (known as Eden Hill) to his three children: his son Alexander received a tract of 250 acres; his daughter Elizabeth Stewart McPherran was bequeathed 78 acres; and his daughter Martha E. Stewart Seeds received a tract of 110 acres.⁵ In the 1820s, Martha S. Seeds had married Hugh D. Seeds, an Irish immigrant. The farm, remained in the Seeds family until 1888 when Hugh and Martha's son, John E. Seeds sold the farmstead, named Eden Hill, to Edward B. and Elizabeth Isett.⁶ The farm remained in the Isett family

⁴A 14-acre parcel was divided from the 110 acre property in 1967 for use as a house-lot.

⁵Huntingdon County Will Book 3P, 325.

⁶Huntingdon County Deed Book K-4, 198.

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until 1951 when it was sold to Richard S. and Virginia Graffius.⁷ The Graffius's sold the farm (still 110 acres) to Sidney and Lillian Irvin in 1952, who then sold 96 acres to Michael and Karen Rugh and Jane C. Bubb.⁸ The Irvins retained 14 acres to construct a new house.

Martha S. and Hugh D. Seeds constructed the extant farm house and a barn shortly after acquiring the property in 1830. The Seeds Farm is a material representation of trends in Pennsylvania agriculture from the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. During this period, Pennsylvania farmers practiced diversified agriculture, that is, the raising of a variety of crops and a number of different types of livestock. They fertilized their fields with manure from their livestock and with lime plaster. They raised crops and livestock not only for their own consumption, but also for market. The Seeds Farm reflects this materially through its large bank barn, fenced barnyard, and small, separate fields.⁹

The farmers of the Seeds Farm exemplified trends in Pennsylvania agriculture. Hugh and Martha Seeds laid lime plaster on their fields, as did their fellow Pennsylvania farmers.¹⁰ The fenced barnyard, a practice suggested by

⁷Huntingdon County Deed Book B-9, 50.

⁸Huntingdon County Deed Book C-9, 293.

⁹In addition, the farm prior to ca. 1950 also had a milk house (suggesting dairy production) and a hog pen. The concrete block milk house, dating to the 1920s or 1930s, confirms the continuation of agriculture through the mid-twentieth century.

¹⁰Hugh and Martha Seeds' grandson, Robert E. Seeds, a noted agriculturist of the early twentieth century, reminisced about his grandfather's farm in his lectures on the importance of organic matter in increasing the fertility of the soil. In a printed version of one of Robert E. Seeds lectures, he wrote: "Some years after he (my grandfather) got the farm. . . he began, as all other farmers in my part of Pennsylvania did, to sow Nova Scotia Plaster. Everywhere they threw a handful of the plaster the land yielded a

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nineteenth-century agricultural reformers, enabled the farmers of the Seeds property to collect the manure from the cattle to place upon the fields.

In ca. 1880, either during the ownership of Hugh and Martha Seeds's son, John E. Seeds, or during the ownership of Edward B. and Elizabeth Isett, the original barn on the property was either rebuilt or replaced by the standing bank barn. The bank barn itself exemplifies the trends in nineteenth and twentieth-century Pennsylvania agriculture followed by the farmers of the Seeds property. The Pennsylvania bank barn is designed for the production of diversified agriculture: stabling for horses and cattle on the ground level, and the storage of grain and hay on the upper level, with additional room for threshing and storage of farm machinery. The multiple fields were designed for the rotation of crops, and for the production of different types of crops. In addition, a field would be kept for pasture of the livestock. The farm lane bisecting the property enabled the farmers to have equal access to all fields. Today three of the fields are cropped, one is fallow, and one is pasture.

Most likely, from 1830 onward, the Seeds Farm was a market-oriented operation, raising crops and livestock for the family's consumption, as well as for market.¹¹ In 1840 Huntingdon County

larger growth." (Nova Scotia plaster is a type of lime plaster.) Quoted in Bob Seeds, "How God made the Soil Fertile," Birmingham, PA: 1908, 28; quoted in Karen Rugh and Linda Broadbent, "Robert Stewart of Eden Hill," unpublished manuscript, Huntingdon County Historical Society, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, np.

¹¹Although the traditional view of the pre-railroad era of agriculture is that most farms were practicing subsistence agriculture, more recent historians have determined that most farms produced at least some crops and/or goods for market prior to 1790. In the rural mid-Atlantic and northeast, historians see the transformation from primarily subsistence farming to market agriculture occurring in the third-quarter of the eighteenth-century. From a summary of the debate and its implications, see Allan Kulikoff, "The Transition to Capitalism in Rural America,"

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raised more wheat than any other western Pennsylvania county except Washington; the same year, it ranked only behind Bedford County in the production of rye.¹² Both wheat and rye were primarily market-oriented crops. Most likely, the Seeds were also raising wheat and rye.

The ca. 1830 stone farm house and the ca. 1880 barn are well-preserved and outstanding examples of the region's architecture. The Seeds Farm is located in northern Huntingdon County, in the principal area of Trenton limestone, and not coincidentally, one of the areas of Huntingdon County where there is a cluster of limestone houses.¹³ In fact, limestone houses were constructed on the three farmsteads that Robert Stewart created from his own farm and bequeathed to his three children. In addition to the Seeds House, Martha's brother Alexander Stewart erected a two-story, five-bay, double-pile stone house, as did her nephew John A. McPherran. The Stewart House also features a full Georgian plan, but is not banked, nor does it retain the interior integrity of the Seeds House. As constructed, the Stewart House featured less elaborate woodwork and a small center passage and rooms. The John A. McPherran House, constructed ca. 1879, is also a banked stone house, but has a half-passage plan, only one fireplace, and exhibits Eastlake stylistic elements rather than the neo-classical features of the Seeds House.

William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XLVI, No. 1, January 1989, 120-144. In a study of the architecture and agriculture of nearby Somerset County, Sally McMurry described the period of 1821 to 1880 as "commercial/subsistence mix;" quoted in Jerry A. Clouse, "A Study of Agricultural/Vernacular Architecture of Central and Southwestern Pennsylvania: With a Particular Emphasis on the Barns of These Regions," (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1995) 18. See also Sally McMurry, *Families & Farmhouse in 19th Century America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988).

¹²Clouse, 91.

¹³Clouse, 87.

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None of the other stone houses of the area are banked with a basement kitchen, and few exhibit the integrity of the Seeds House. The Christian Oyer, Jr. House in Barree Township, Huntingdon County is contemporary with the Seeds House and does exhibit integrity but the Oyer House differs from the Seeds House in details and in aesthetic intent. Like the Seeds House, the Oyer House is a full Georgian stone house, but the Oyer House is a more refined, elegant building with a stuccoed exterior with scoring, a highly decorative painted interior, and more elaborate, columns flanking the exterior primary entrance, supporting an arch in the central passage, and adorning the fireplace mantels in the first-floor front rooms. The Seeds House is a more vernacular dwelling with a simpler aesthetic. The Oyer House is not banked.

Two other five-bay, center-passage, ca. 1830 stone houses standing in nearby Centre County can be compared with the Seeds House: the Hill House in Boalsburg and Curtin Mansion on Bald Eagle Creek. The Hill House is banked, like the Seeds House, but is a single-pile dwelling, and is stuccoed on the exterior, similar to the Oyer House. Curtin Mansion is a full Georgian plan house, but is much larger in scale than the Seeds House, and has a rear kitchen ell, making the plan much different than the Seeds house. Curtin Mansion is also stuccoed. Both the Hill House and Curtin Mansion feature fanlights above the primary entrance, rather than the transom found above the Seeds House entry. The Hill House and Curtin Mansion, while contemporary with the Seeds House, and sharing common features such as a five-bay facade and stone construction, differ in their aesthetic intent and execution.

The Seeds House is a well-preserved, well-crafted vernacular stone farmhouse of the early nineteenth-century. The Seeds House features a highly articulate sense of hierarchy within the dwelling, but remains a vernacular building. The other ca. 1830 dwellings are more elaborate and have a more elegant aesthetic.

The ca. 1880 bank barn is a well-preserved and classic example of the Pennsylvania bank barn as it developed in the late

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nineteenth and early twentieth century.¹⁴ Elements of the Seeds Barn that are representative of the typical Pennsylvania bank barn include the roughly dressed stone for the ground level walls; the earthen bank to the upper threshing floor and mows, the enclosed barnyard under the forebay; the doors on the upper level over the barnyard for ventilation and for the dropping of hay down to the cattle; the integrated granaries into the forebay; the gable-end louvred ventilators; the timber frame with vertical board sheathing; and the almost 2:1 massing of the structure.

The Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm is significant for both its well-preserved architecture and its ability through its architecture and surrounding acreage to embody representative trends in Pennsylvania agriculture and domestic architecture through the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

¹⁴For a discussion of the history and characteristics of the Pennsylvania bank barn, see Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution and Distribution in North America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992) and Joseph W. Glass, *The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View From the Barn* (Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1986).

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- Glass, Joseph W. *The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View From the Barn*. Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1986.
- Huntingdon County Deed Records, Huntingdon County Court House, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.
- Huntingdon County Will Records, Huntingdon County Court House, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania.
- Kulikoff, Alan. "The Transition to Capitalism in Rural America," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. XLVI, No. 1, January 1989, 120-144.
- Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.
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- Murphy, Jean L., "National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Christian Oyer, Jr. House, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania," January 1995.
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- Rugh, Karen and Linda Broadbent, "Robert Stewart of Eden Hill," unpublished manuscript, Huntingdon County Historical Society, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, 1978.

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Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

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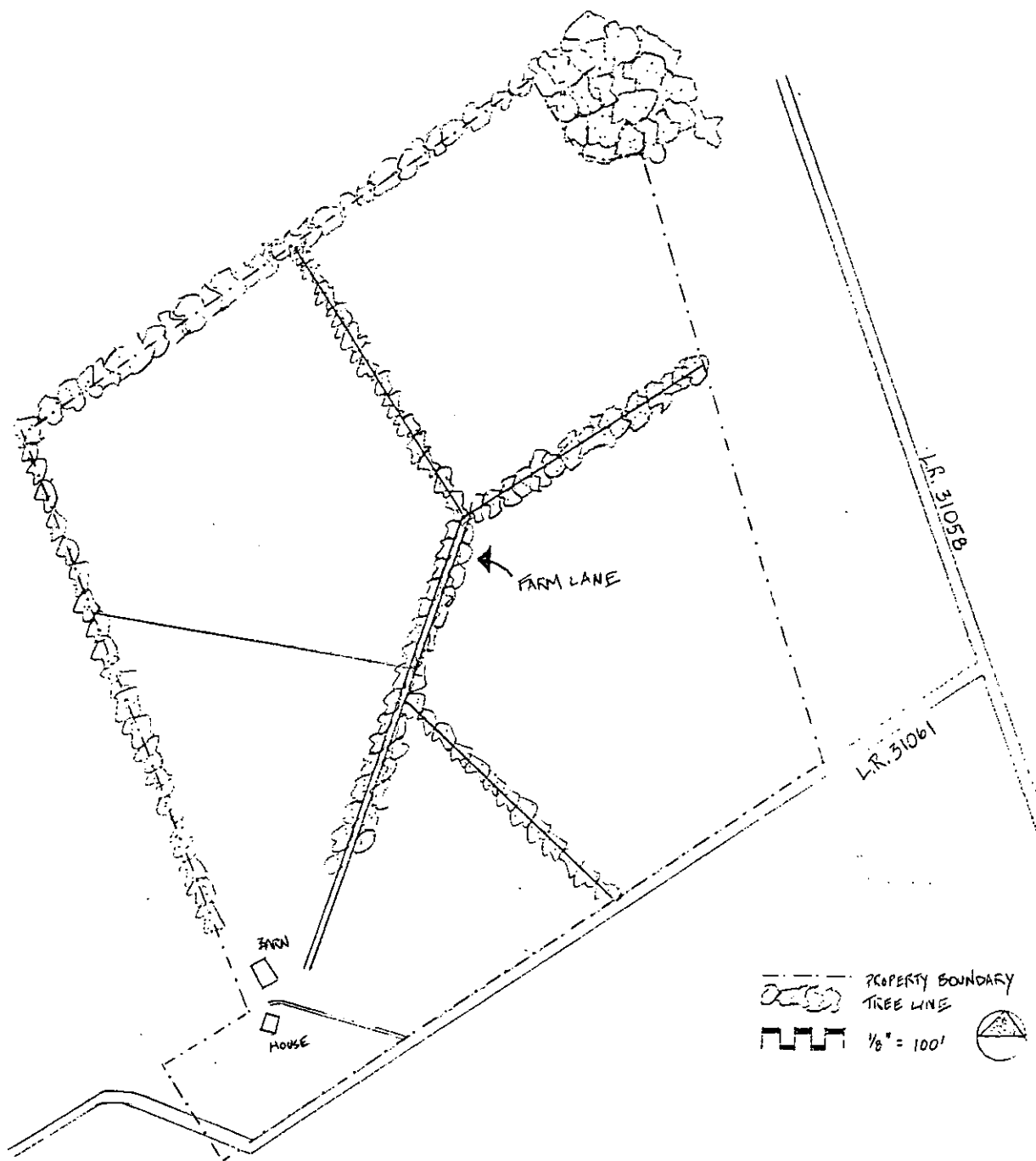
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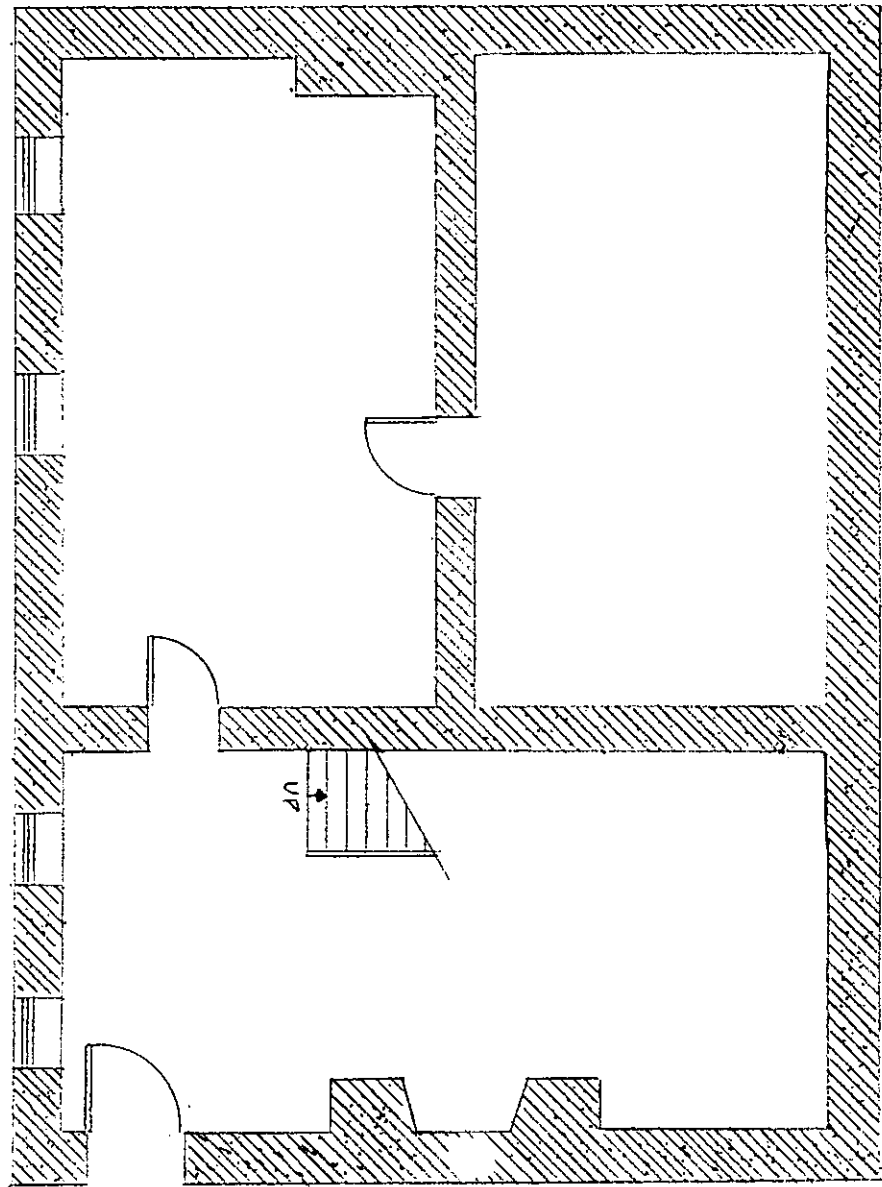
Boundary Description: The historic boundary corresponds with the current tax parcel. A description of the parcel is found in Huntingdon County Deed Book 143, p. 826, Huntingdon County Court House, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Boundary Justification: The National Register property boundary corresponds to the existing tax parcel. The existing tax parcel includes 95.9 acres, and includes the historic buildings, landscape elements, and the areas of historic agricultural and domestic activities. A 14-acre parcel that was divided from the property in 1967 for a house lot is not included as part of the National Register boundary. The 14-acre parcel is located along the northeastern boundary of the historic property and has a ca. 1970 house and garage built upon it.

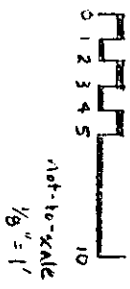
Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania



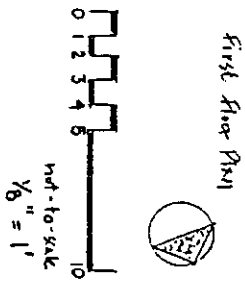
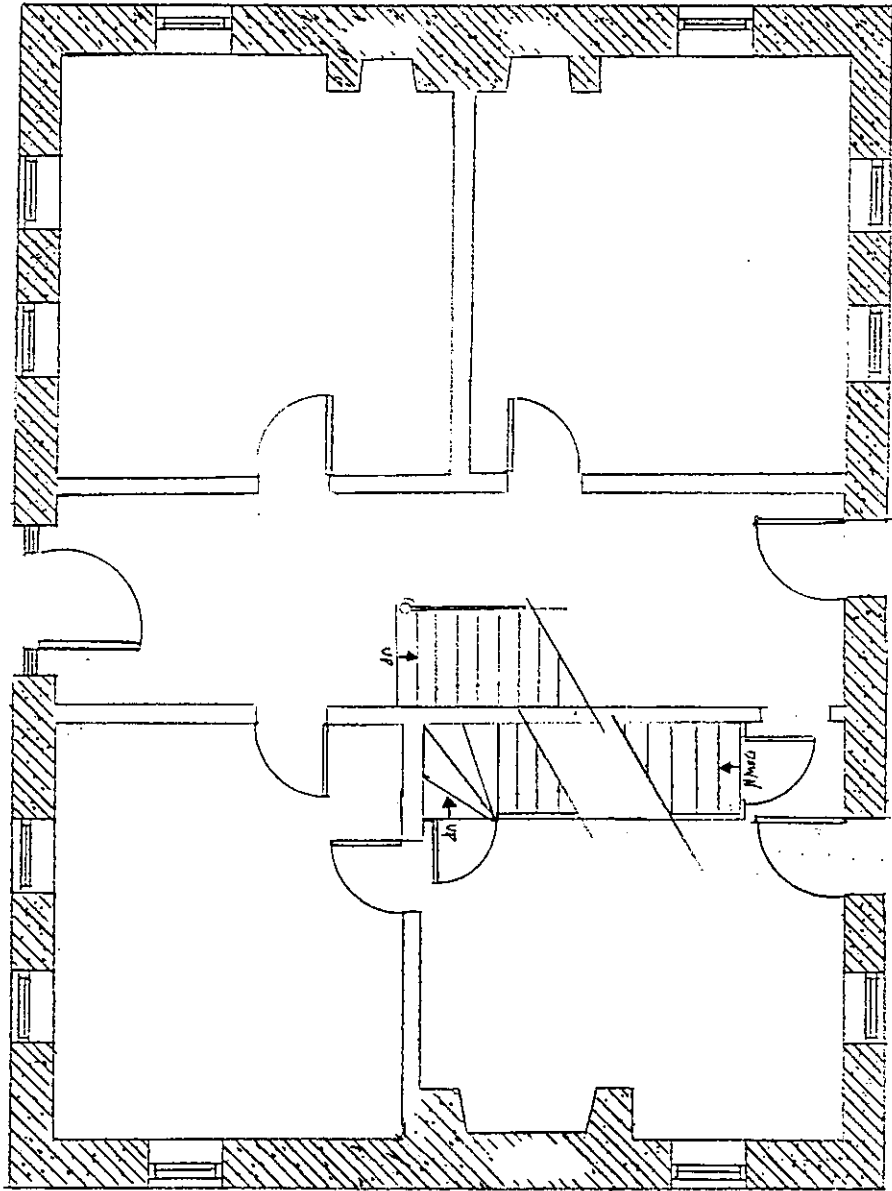
Hugh D. and Martha Seeds Farm
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania



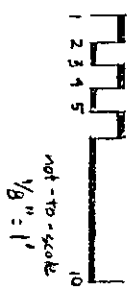
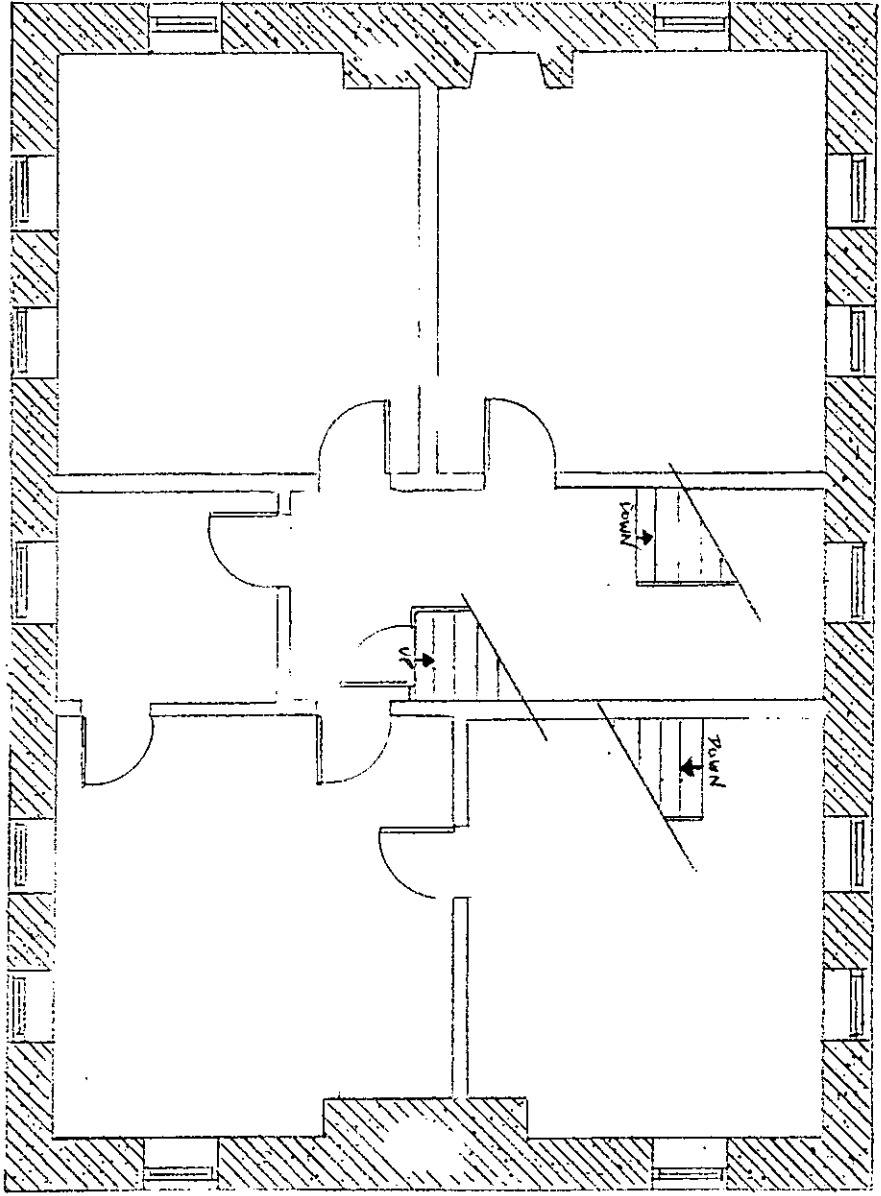
Cellar Plan




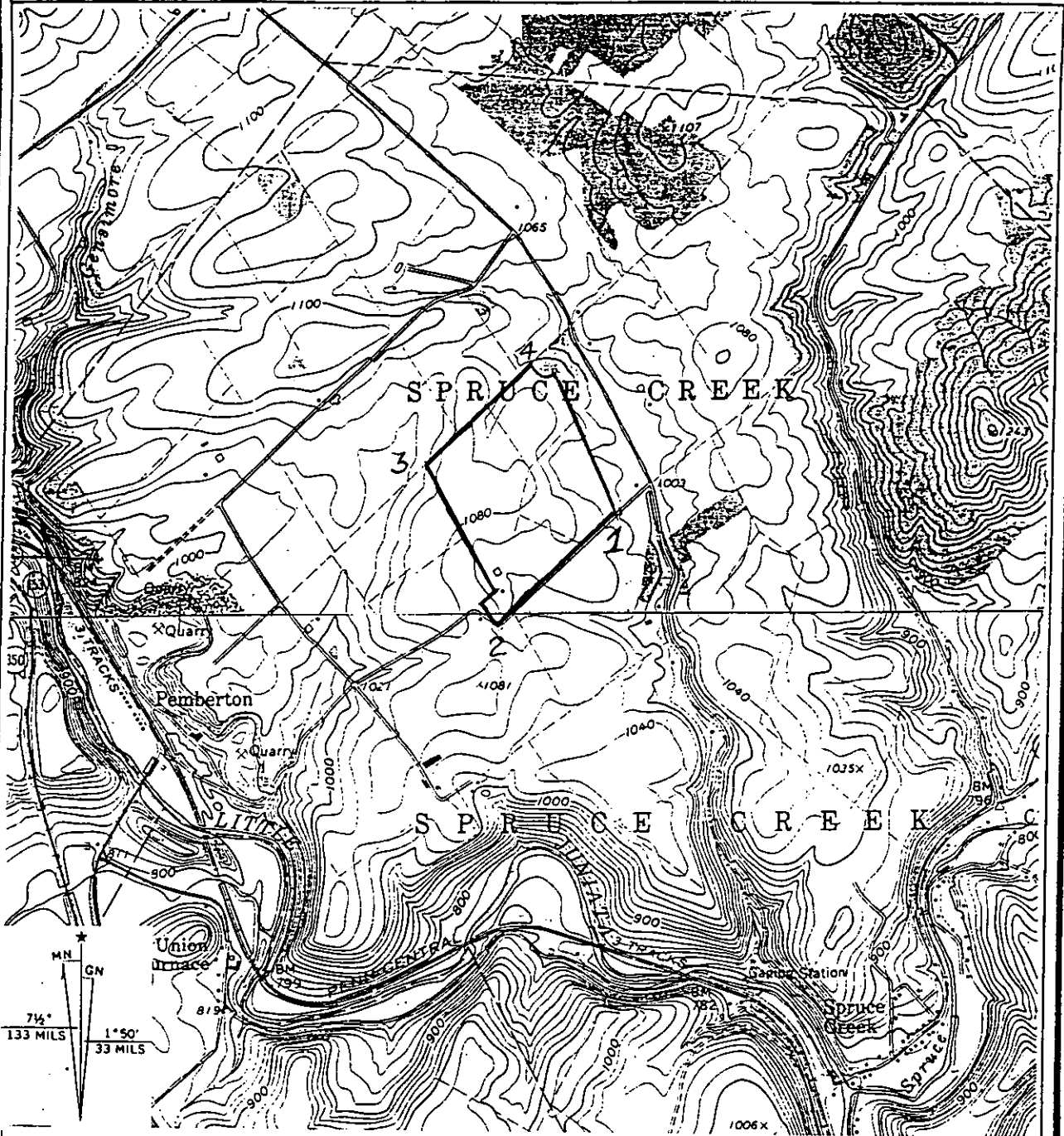
Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania



Hugh D. and Martha S. Seeds Farm
Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania

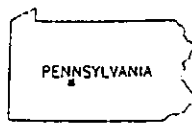


Seeds Floor Plan




SPRUCE CREEK, PA.

SW/4 TYRONE 15' QUADRANGLE
 N4030—W7807.5/7.5
 PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
 1963
 PHOTOREVISED 1972
 AMS 5365 II SW—SERIES V831

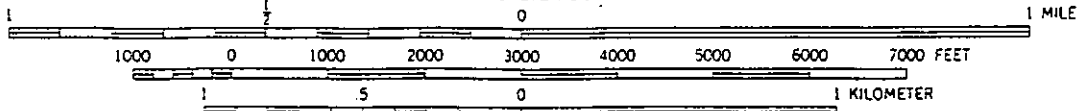


QUADRANGLE LOCATION

TYRONE, PA.

NW/4 TYRONE 15' QUADRANGLE
 N4037.5—W7807.5/7.5
 1963
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 OMA 5365 II NW—SERIES V831

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET