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Analysis of Building 839

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

Adam D. Smith, Susan I. Enscore, and Megan W. Tooker

September 2013



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Final report

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Abstract

This document presents a historic context, integrity analysis, and evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places for Building 839 at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The report meets the requirements in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for federal agencies to address their cultural resources—defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Identification of potentially significant properties is achieved only through a survey and evaluation to associate a property within a larger historic context. Building 839 was likely constructed in the middle 1850s by Daniel Kieffer and was utilized as a farmhouse for the farm. In 1860, Kieffer sold the farm to Richard Parker who continued to farm the land. The Carlisle Indian Industrial School acquired the farm in 1887 and utilized the house as living quarters for the farmer and classroom space for the farm unit of the school until 1918. After the War Department reacquired Carlisle Barracks in 1918, the farmhouse was used for officer housing. It is the determination of the current survey that Building 839 should be included within the existing Carlisle Indian Industrial School National Historic Landmark district for its use by the school to teach farming practices and animal husbandry.

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Preface

This study was conducted for Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, under Project Number 398844, “Buildings for Carlisle Barracks.” The technical monitor was Paul Herzer, Cultural Resource Manager.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), US Army Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Christopher White was Chief, CEERD-CN-C; and Ms. Michelle Hanson was Chief, CEERD-CN. The Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Dr. Kirankumar Topudurti and the Director was Dr. Ilker Adiguzel.

Colonel Jeffrey R. Eckstein was the Commander of ERDC, and Dr. Jeffery P. Holland was the Director.

Abbreviations

Term	Spellout
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CIIS	Carlisle Indian Industrial School
ERDC	Engineer Research and Development Center
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
degrees Fahrenheit	$(F-32)/1.8$	degrees Celsius
feet	0.3048	meters
gallons (US liquid)	3.785412 E-03	cubic meters
hectares	1.0 E+04	square meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (US statute)	1,609.347	meters
miles per hour	0.44704	meters per second
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square inches	6.4516 E-04	square meters
square miles	2.589998 E+06	square meters
square yards	0.8361274	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

1 Methodology

Building 839 was constructed as a farmhouse in the early 1850s on the outskirts of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. It was evaluated for potential inclusion on the list of National Historic Sites and Buildings as part of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in 1960,¹ but it is unknown why that evaluation excluded Building 839 from the eventual National Historic Landmark (NHL) district. The building was reevaluated in 1996,² and Building 839 was found not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and also not a contributing element to the existing Carlisle Indian Industrial School National Historic Landmark district. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the findings of the 1996 report.³ Due to Department of Defense-authorized footprint reduction for the installation and the Residential Communities Initiative, the farmhouse was scheduled for demolition in 2012, but enough public interest was generated by that plan to require a reevaluation of the building. This report provides that reevaluation.

1.1 Background

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 was passed by the US Congress to formally consolidate the many national parks and other historic sites under the Department of the Interior and its subunit, the National Park Service (NPS). From 1935 until 1960, most of these places were termed National Historic Sites. The NPS acquired the nomination process for National Historic Sites in 1960. The NPS initiated a request for the new National Historic Landmarks programs, and Carlisle Barracks was part of this first wave of nominations.

The US Congress then codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), and it became the nation's most effective cultural resources

¹ Charles E. Shedd, Jr., "National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle Barracks," (Washington DC: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1960). (Source reprinted as CBKS PAM 608-1, 1993 and viewed at US Army Military History Institute/US Army Heritage & Education Center at Carlisle Barracks, PA; .)

² Suzanne Sanders et al., *Archaeological and Architectural Investigations at Carlisle Barracks, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania*, Vol. I. (Frederick, MD: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, 1996).

³ Caroline D. Hall, Assistant Director of Federal Property Management Section, letter to LT COL William G. McDonough, Garrison Commander, and Ms. Jean Cutler at the Bureau for Historic Preservation of Pennsylvania, 16 February 2012.

legislation to date by providing guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our past. This provision was done primarily through creation of the NRHP. Contained within this piece of legislation (Sections 110 and 106) are requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of the effect of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Carlisle Barracks is located in south-central Pennsylvania, approximately 20 miles west of Harrisburg in Cumberland County and adjacent to the town of Carlisle. The heart of the cantonment is part of three NRHP historic districts: one that is associated with the history of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School (CIIS), one associated with the Army Medical Field Service School, and the third is an archaeological historic district (Figure 1).

Carlisle Barracks was first established in 1757 during the French and Indian War and was utilized during the American Revolution; the Hessian Powder Magazine is the only building that exists from this early era. Many buildings within the cantonment that are associated with the CIIS date from the post-Civil War era. The War Department closed the post in 1871. From 1887, however, the former Army post grew again with the establishment of the CIIS.

The CIIS closed in 1918, and the War Department took control of the old post for the use as Army General Hospital Number 31. The post's use changed again in 1920 with the establishment of the Army Medical Field Service School. After World War II, the medical school moved to Fort Sam Houston in Texas, and in 1951 the Army War College took its place as the occupant of Carlisle Barracks.

Building 839 was constructed in the mid-1850s as a farmhouse. It was acquired by the CIIS in 1887. After the War Department reacquired the property in 1918, the building continued to serve as housing, transformed into a duplex for non-commissioned officers by 1933. Building 839 lies at the eastern edge of the main cantonment (Figure 2). It remained a duplex until 2011 when it was vacated.

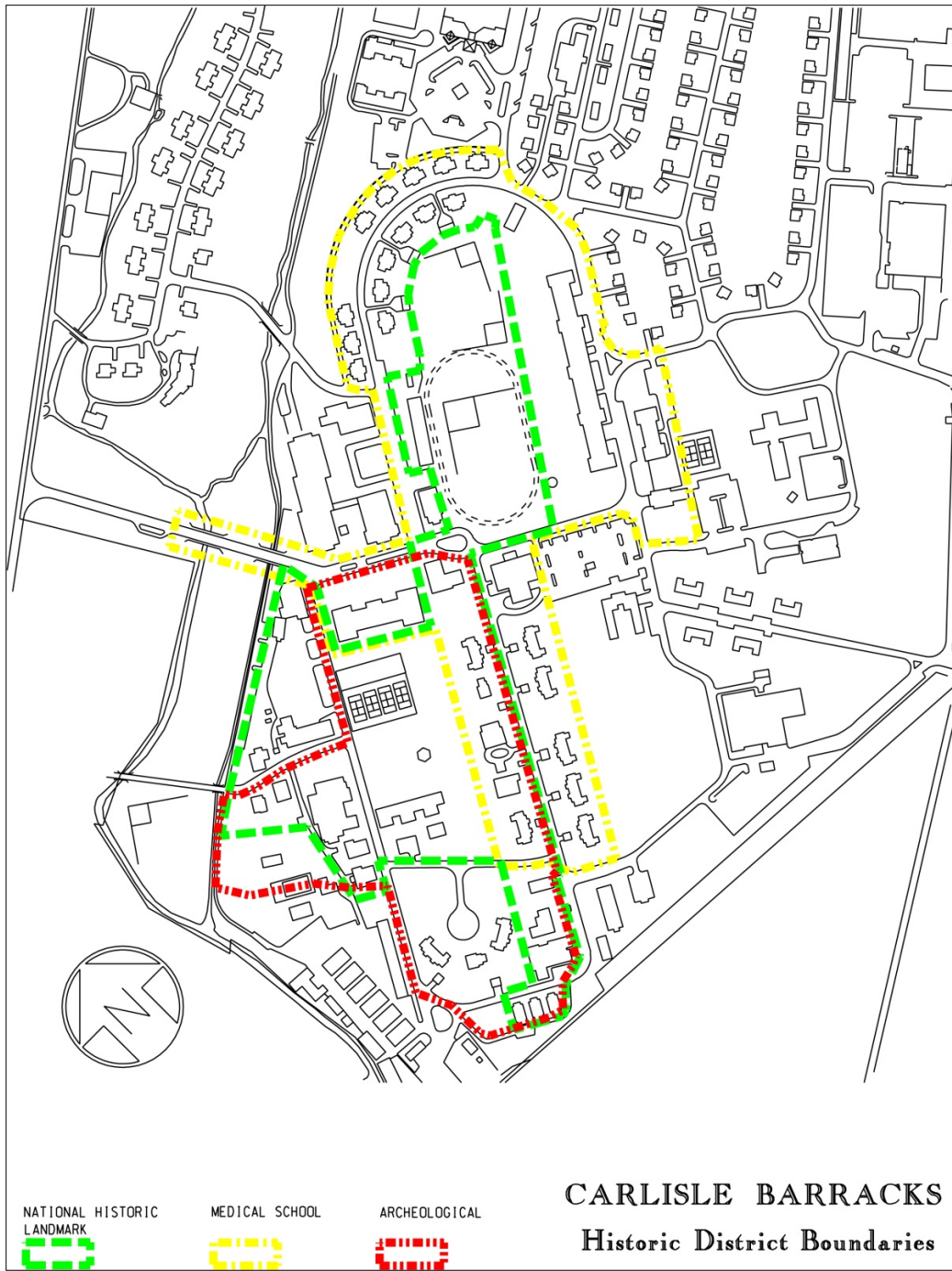


Figure 1. Existing historic districts at Carlisle Barracks, with Building 839 located off of map to the top (Carlisle Barracks, Directorate of Public Works).



Figure 2. Map of Carlisle Barracks, 2013, with Building 839 located within red box (Carlisle Barracks, Department of Public Works).

Carlisle Barracks has performed a series of evaluations on Building 839, beginning in 1960. The NPS executed the first survey on 6 September 1960, written by Historic Sites Historian, Charles Shedd, Jr.⁴ (See excerpts in Appendix A of this report.) The 1960 survey states that Building 839 was “an important part of it [the Carlisle Indian Industrial School].” A form prepared by the U.S. City Corporation in 1986⁵ does not determine eligibility for Building 839 but does state “A plaque near the building says, in part, ‘... purchased by the U.S. in 1876 with 109 acres of Land...the farm produced products for Indian School students and residents. The rear addition...was added before 1910. Remodeled [sic] in 1943, 1948, and 1981.’” The next report was written in 1988.⁶ Within the report, it states Building 839 retains its “architectural integrity” but does “not appear to possess sufficient significance either architecturally or by association with the Barracks to warrant listing on the Register.” Mariani and Associates

⁴ Charles E. Shedd, Jr., “National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Carlisle Indian School.”

⁵ Christina Schmidlapp, “Building 839, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form,” (Harrisburg, PA: U.S. City Corporation, 1986).

⁶ Conran A. Hay, Christopher E. Hamilton, and Christina Schmidlapp, *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan for the United States Army Carlisle Barracks, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Vol. I and II*. (Boalsburg, PA: Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc.), 1988.

performed a survey of historic housing across the Army in 1988,⁷ but Building 839 is not mentioned in that report. The last evaluation for Carlisle Barracks was completed in 1996, and it determined that Building 839 was ineligible for the NRHP.⁸ As stated, The Pennsylvania SHPO concurred with the 1996 report's findings. In addition to the official evaluations done per the requirements of federal preservation law, Carolyn Tolman researched and wrote an unofficial history of Building 839 in 2011.⁹ Ms. Tolman resided in Building 839 during her husband's assignment to Carlisle Barracks.

1.2 Objective

The objective of this effort was to research the history and write a historic context, perform an integrity analysis, and determine the eligibility to the NRHP for Building 839.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) based in Champaign, Illinois. The research team included Adam Smith, Master of Architecture, as project manager and architectural historian; Dr. Susan Enscoe as historian; and Megan Tooker as landscape architect and researcher.

1.4 Site visits

1.4.1 Carlisle Barracks

ERDC-CERL personnel made one trip to Carlisle Barracks during the week of 22 October 2012. During that week, members of the team evaluated Building 839 for its historic integrity. The historian visited a variety of offices at Carlisle Barracks (including cultural resources, engineering [the map vault], and real property), and the United States Army Heritage and Education Center (USAHEC) located at Carlisle Barracks. The researcher spent her time at the Cumberland County Historical Society and the Cumberland County Courthouse in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

⁷ Mariani and Associates, *Department of Army Study/Survey of Historically Significant Army Family Housing Quarters: Installation Report Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania*, (Washington, DC: Mariani and Associates Architects), 1988.

⁸ Suzanne Sanders et al., *Archeological and Architectural Investigations*.

⁹ Carolyn Tolman, "Farmhouse History, Carlisle Barracks, PA," unpublished manuscript, 2011.

1.4.2 Archival repositories

The architectural historian and the historian visited the National Archives at both College Park, Maryland, and Washington, DC, on 25–27 October 2012. The researchers examined and analyzed information from these Record Groups at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA):

- RG75-IP Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- RG77 Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
- RG92 Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General
- RG111-SC Records of the US Army Signal Corps (photos)

1.4.3 Archival research

The first phase of the project established the historic context of Building 839 through archival research which was used to identify and locate primary sources. This research included finding, gathering, and reviewing all resources relevant to the project. These resources were located at the USAHEC, the Cumberland County Historical Society, the Cumberland County Courthouse, the National Archives at College Park, and the National Archives at Washington, DC.

The research team also used secondary literature to determine the historic context of Building 839. Items looked at and reviewed included the histories of Carlisle Barracks, histories on the CIIS, the previous architectural inventories, and books on the architecture within Cumberland County and nearby areas.

1.4.4 Analysis and evaluation

After the initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival and field information was integrated throughout the course of the research. Using archival resources, the research team extracted relevant historical information to tell the story in both text and images. General background on the history of Carlisle Barracks was largely extracted from accepted existing historic contexts for early Carlisle Barracks, the CIIS, the World War I Army General Hospital Number 31, the Army Medical Field Service School, and the Army War College. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps.

Using information from the historic context, the overarching integrity as defined by the NRHP was evaluated. A cultural resource can retain or lose historic integrity, meaning that it either does or does not convey its historic significance. From this process, a recommendation of eligibility to the NRHP was made. The evaluation followed guidelines in the National Register Bulletin #15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; National Register Bulletin #16, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*; the National Register Bulletin, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*; and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.

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2 Historic Context for Building 839, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

The CIIS was established on the site of the US Army's Carlisle Barracks in 1879. The first of a series of non-reservation schools for Native American children, the CIIS taught its students to read and write English, acquire knowledge of mathematics and sciences, and learn industrial, agricultural, or domestic trades. It was expected that upon completion of their education, the students would be able to support themselves and would be integrated into the European-American society and economy. By the time the CIIS closed in 1918, thousands of children had left their homes to become students at the CIIS. The property reverted to the control of the War Department (now the Department of the Army) and remains so at present.

Building 839 at Carlisle Barracks predates the school, having been built as a farmhouse in the mid-1850s by a private citizen. The farm and house were added to the CIIS property in 1887, to provide vocational instruction in agriculture for students and to make the school more self-sufficient. Building 839 remained a farmhouse until the closure of the CIIS in 1918; according to Carlisle Barracks Real Property records, it continued to be utilized for housing by the military and remains categorized as officers' quarters. Research has confirmed that Building 839 and the surrounding farm were a significant part of the CIIS, providing food for the school and housing for the farmer and his family, training students to be farmers, and serving as a popular recreational spot for the school. The context presented in this report provides information necessary for understanding the significance of Building 839.

2.1 An early American military post

2.1.1 Founding of Carlisle Barracks¹⁰

Carlisle Barracks received its first regular military garrison on 30 May 1757. It was composed of a Battalion of the British Royal American Regiment of 200 troops from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. By 1758, earthworks were replaced by more permanent facilities including storehouses and barracks. During the early part of the American Revolution, continental troops gained control of the post from the British and renamed it the Quartermaster Supply Headquarters. The Army used the post to meet its growing need for munitions and to serve as a supply depot for forces headed farther west. In 1777, the Army established a school to provide artillery training.

2.1.2 Missions and activities in the nineteenth century

The Cavalry School of Practice marked the first use of the barracks exclusively as a military training station.¹¹ Founded in 1838, the Cavalry School continued until 1852, with reduced training activity thereafter. Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke, father-in-law of J.E.B. Stuart, served as Commander of the Cavalry School of Practice from 1849 to 1852. After a fire destroyed the officers' quarters in 1857, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis recommended Congress rebuild them.

On 1 July 1863, a Confederate force led by Generals Fitzhugh Lee and J.E.B. Stuart besieged the town.¹² The generals demanded that the militia regiments surrender. When the demand was refused, the town was bombarded by small caliber artillery. After a second refusal of surrender, another barrage was unleashed, and the buildings at the camp were set ablaze. Afterward, the Confederates withdrew to join the main Confederate force near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

After the Civil War, however, the usefulness of the Carlisle Barracks as a cavalry training center declined, in part because the need for trained

¹⁰ This section is extracted from International Science & Technology, Inc., "Environmental Baseline Study of Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania," (Baltimore, MD: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, 1991), 1.

¹¹ This paragraph is extracted from Shedd, 1.

¹² This paragraph is extracted from Charles D. Cheek, et. al, "Cultural Resource Management Plan, Carlisle Barracks, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania," (West Chester, PA: John Milner Associates, 1991), 43.

cavalry officers and men had shifted west in conjunction with the Army's continued battles with Native Americans. The Army closed Carlisle Barracks in 1871 and assigned all activity to St. Louis, Missouri.¹³

2.2 Carlisle Indian Industrial School

Transferred from the jurisdiction of the War Department to that of the Department of the Interior, the Barracks played an important role in the gradual processes of accommodation and acculturation of Native Americans to the mainstream of American society.¹⁴ While many students did remain in European/American society after graduation, the results of the educational philosophies and practical activities of these schools had negative impacts as well. These impacts gained traction with reformers in the early part of the twentieth century. Among the issues raised were the high numbers of students that returned to live on reservations after graduation. Having little experience or memories of their lives before the school at Carlisle, they were no longer adjusted to life back home, and the training they had received was not easily applicable.¹⁵ Foremost, however, was the painful separation of families, with the lost opportunity for transfer of cultural knowledge. Many parents did object to this and may have well understood "that it represented the most dangerous of all attacks on basic Indian values, the one most likely to succeed in the end because it aimed at the children, who had known little if any of the old life."¹⁶

2.2.1 Pratt and the establishment of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School

The concept underlying the CIIS originated within the overall context of the following events.¹⁷ At the end of the western wars with Native Americans, then Lieutenant Richard Henry Pratt was assigned to remove a number of captured tribal leaders who had participated in the battles to Fort Marion (Fort San Marcos), in St. Augustine, Florida. In accomplishing this task, Pratt became convinced of the need to integrate the Native Americans into modern American life through education and

¹³ This paragraph is extracted from Suzanne L. Sanders, et.al, "Archaeological and Architectural Investigations at Carlisle Barracks," Vol. 1, 26.

¹⁴ Conran A. Hay, et.al, *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan*, Vol 1, 2-37.

¹⁵ Margeret Szasz, *Education of the American Indian: The Road to Self-Determination, 1928-1998*, (Albuquerque, NM: UNM Press, 1999), 11.

¹⁶ Robert M. Utley, *The Last Days of the Sioux Nation*, (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2004), 37.

¹⁷ This section is extracted from Conran A. Hay, et.al, *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan*, Vol. I, 2-38-2-39.

training in practical contemporary skills. To this end he solicited support from government officials in Washington and other influential friends for his idea. In 1879 his dream came to fruition and Carlisle Barracks was ceded by the Department of War to the Department of the Interior for use as an educational institute for Native American youths.

With an initial enrollment of 147 students from various tribal groups, the CIIS concentrated on trade, academic, and later, art and athletic skills. By the 1901–1902 school year, the student body totaled 1,007 from 77 different tribal groups.

2.2.2 Curriculum and the outing system

Pratt saw practical learning to be a necessity. “They must acquire knowledge and skill by observation and practice.”¹⁸ This method of hands-on learning provided most of the labor to keep the school running. According to Superintendent Pratt in the CIIS 1890 Annual Report:¹⁹

We make the shoes needed for the school; do the repairing; make our own clothing; - and for the Government quantities of tin-ware, harness and wagons; print two papers— a weekly with a circulation of 10,000, and a monthly of about 2,000 and a large quantity of miscellaneous school printing; do all the steam fitting, and pipe work of the premises; care for the steam boilers, and farm three hundred acres of land.

Along with in-house studies the “outing system” was part of the educational program at the CIIS.²⁰ This system sent both male and female students to country homes where they were paid for chores performed...From the money acquired during their outings, students were able to accumulate savings which were kept for them until their graduation and return home.

¹⁸ Captain R. H. Pratt, CIIS Superintendent to The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., “Eleventh Annual Report of the Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, Pa.,” 1890, 4 in USAHEC, Carlisle Barracks Collection, Series IX, Box 54, Folder 1, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ This paragraph is extracted from Conran A. Hay, et.al, *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan*, Vol. I, 2-39.

2.3 Return to military control

2.3.1 Changing priorities and a world war

In 1917, the United States entered World War I, and the facilities at the CIIS were needed to support the war effort. Exercising a clause regarding military necessity in the land title, the Department of War regained control over Carlisle Barracks from the Department of Interior in 1918, and the CIIS was quickly closed, thus opening the next period in the history of Carlisle Barracks.²¹

2.3.2 Army General Hospital Number 31

General Hospital Number 31 received its first patients in December 1918.²² The hospital was dedicated to the rehabilitation of soldiers returning from European battlefields during World War I. The hospital treated casualties, offered physical and psychological therapy, and provided vocational rehabilitation programs. The hospital staff comprised approximately 500 officers and enlisted men, including quartermaster personnel. General Hospital Number 31 closed in May 1920 following the end of World War I. Over 4,200 patients were treated during its 20 months of operation.

2.3.3 Army Medical Field School

Carlisle Barracks became the home of the Army's Medical Field Service School in 1920. The Medical Field Service School was commanded by Colonel Percy M. Ashburn.²³ Its mission was to develop field medical equipment and doctrine and conduct training in the techniques of care for the wounded in the field. Officers and enlisted men received training in medical military procedures, administration, tactics, field sanitation, work with field units, mapmaking, equitation, motor mechanics, and the prevention of communicable diseases. The basic course for junior or newly commissioned officers of the Medical Department required five months to complete; other courses were offered for a shorter duration. Officers of the Dental and Veterinary Corps also received specialized training and instruction at Carlisle Barracks.

²¹ Ibid., Vol. I, 2-40.

²² This paragraph is extracted verbatim from Suzanne L. Sanders, et.al, *Archeological and Architectural Investigations at Carlisle Barracks*, Vol. I, 86.

²³ Ibid.

2.3.4 Army War College

After the Medical Field Service School closed in 1946, the Army continued to use Carlisle Barracks for a variety of educational functions in support of the specialized service branches.²⁴ The schools located at the installation included the US Army Information School (1946-1951), the School for Government of Occupied Areas and the Adjutant General School (1947 - 1948), the Chaplain School (1947-1951), the Military Police School (1947-1948), and the US Army Security Agency School (1947-1951). In 1951, the Army relocated the Army War College from Fort Leavenworth to Carlisle Barracks. The War College was established in 1901 to train senior Army officers in planning and operational activities and to prepare selected officers for high command and staff duties. During the Cold War Period, the Army War College provided training to senior Army personnel. The curriculum included joint forces doctrine and planning; national security policy and process; national and military strategy, operational warfare; regional and global military strategy; and, the Army's role in support of national military strategy.

2.4 Building 839 and the First Farm through the years

The farm predates the construction of Building 839. The Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, tax records from 1853 show the property owned by Ulrich Strickler and list a two-story stone house on the property.²⁵ Three years later, in 1856, the property was owned by Daniel B. Kieffer, having been sold on 2 April 1855, and a brick house is recorded for the property in the 1856 tax records.²⁶ It is likely, therefore, that the original part of Building 839 (the “front” portion), was built between 1853 and 1856, probably in 1855 or 1856 by Daniel Kieffer. The original kitchen for the house was more than likely in an ell behind the front portion of the house.²⁷

On 31 March 1860, the 109-acre farm, including the house and a stone barn, was sold to Richard Parker, who had a wife Hadassah Graham Parker, two sons: Andrew Henderson Parker and Richard McCue Parker,

²⁴ Ibid., Vol. I, 89-90.

²⁵ Cumberland County, PA Tax Rate Books, microfilm at Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA.

²⁶ Cumberland County, PA, Deed Book 2F, 342, County Recorder's Office, Carlisle, PA.

²⁷ ERDC-CERL architectural evaluation of the house done in 2012 for this report.

and one daughter, Mary Parker (later McKeehan).²⁸ Although Mr. Parker owned a townhouse in Carlisle, it seems the family lived on the farm at least part of the time. Improvements were undertaken quickly, and both a frame tenant house and stables were in place by 1862.²⁹

It is possible that the farmhouse played a very minor local role in the Civil War. James Giffen, the CIIS Instructor in Farming, contributed an article on the farm buildings to the school paper in February 1918. In the article, he refers to a visit to the farmhouse in the summer of 1917 by Mary Parker (McKeehan). She spoke to Mr. Giffen of her memories of living on the farm, and told him that a party of Confederate Soldiers were fed and sheltered for one night on the farm, likely in 1863.³⁰

After Mr. Parker's death in 1864, the family returned to their townhouse in Carlisle and rented out the farm, 16 acres of which were leased to Carlisle Barracks that same year.³¹ The property was utilized for Camp Biddle, a reception camp for Civil War draftees and substitutes, and for a drill ground. Records indicate the 16 acres may have earlier been leased from Daniel Kieffer, the former owner of the Parker farm, for the purposes of a drill ground beginning in 1856.³² Although Camp Biddle was closed in May 1865, the land remained under lease to Carlisle Barracks with rent paid to Mrs. Parker until 1 April 1871.³³ One year later, the farm was owned by Parker's son Andrew, who improved the farm so that between 1880 and 1883, the tax value increased by \$4,060, from \$6,240 to \$10,300.³⁴ Although unconfirmed, it is possible that the rear addition to the house was made during this time, accounting for the increase in value.³⁵

²⁸ Cumberland County, PA, Deed Book 2L, 10, County Recorder's Office, Carlisle, PA.

²⁹ Carolyn Tolman "Farmhouse History, Carlisle Barracks, PA," 2.

³⁰ James S. Giffen, "The Farm Buildings," *The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man*, 8 February 1918, 18.

³¹ Richard L. Tritt, *Here Lyes the Body: the Story of Meeting House Springs*, (Carlisle, PA: First Presbyterian Church, 2009), cited by Carolyn Tolman in "Farmhouse History, Carlisle Barracks, PA," unpublished manuscript, 2011, footnote #12.

³² C. A. Mays, "1856 Map of Carlisle Barracks," Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks," cited in Conran A. Hay, Christopher E. Hamilton, and Christina Schmidlapp, *A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan*, 2-34.

³³ Thomas G. Tousey, *Military History of Carlisle and Carlisle Barracks*, (Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 1939) 251, 254, 264.

³⁴ F.W. Beers, *Atlas of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania*, (New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1872); Cumberland County, Pennsylvania Tax Rate Books, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA, 1877, 1880, and 1883.

³⁵ The two-story ell is present in an 1895 photograph, and the ERDC-CERL architectural evaluation of the house in 2012 confirms that the entire foundation of the ell was constructed in two different sections.

2.5 Acquisition of farmland by the Carlisle Indian Industrial School

It was essential for the CIIS to lease or own farmland, both to provide food and to serve as a vocational training facility. In an 1884 article in the school newspaper, Pratt declared that the study of agriculture was essential to the student's industrial training, and that "more than half of our boys will eventually find in agriculture their life work."³⁶ Efforts to acquire a suitable farm for these purposes had a rough beginning.

With very little undeveloped space on the campus, nearby farms were considered. In 1880, the CIIS rented ten acres of farmland adjoining the school property for \$200, or \$20 dollars an acre, high by the standards of the day.³⁷ The ten acres were leased from Annie I. and Laura G. Alexander, and an additional eight acres were rented from Benjamin K. Samuel [or Samms], at a more reasonable \$10 per acre.³⁸ The following year, these leases were dropped, and the CIIS rented a different 109-acre farm adjoining the school for \$1,200 per year.³⁹ This was the Richard Parker farm. The lease was paid to Richard M. Parker on a quarterly basis, beginning 4 May 1881 and continuing through 31 March 1883.⁴⁰ The lease on the Parker Farm was dropped due to the school "finding it quite impossible to realize any profits."⁴¹ Subsequently, a 157-acre farm 2.5 miles from the CIIS was secured. The school purchased the property in 1884 from Benjamin W. Hocker for the sum of \$20,000.⁴²

Within a few years, the Hocker farm was proving problematic, as its production was too low, and its distance from the CIIS detracted from the school's ability to utilize it effectively in providing "routine instruction" in practical training for agriculture students.⁴³ By 1886, Pratt was petitioning

³⁶ Captain R.H. Pratt, "Our Farm," *The Morning Star: Eadle Keatah Toh*, May 1884, 2.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ "Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at Indian Training School, Carlisle," Entry 18 September 1880, RG 75, E 1343 (Receipts and disbursements), Box 1, Volume 1, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

³⁹ Captain R.H. Pratt, "Our Farm," 2.

⁴⁰ "Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at Indian Training School, Carlisle," Entries 4 May 1881, 19 April 1882, and 30 March 1883, RG 75, E 1343 (Receipts and Disbursements), Box 1, Volume 1, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

⁴¹ Captain R.H. Pratt, "Our Farm," 2.

⁴² Ibid.; Carolyn Tolman, "Farmhouse History, Carlisle Barracks, PA," 3.

⁴³ R.H. Pratt, Captain and Superintendent, Indian Industrial School, Carlisle, PA, to Hon. J.D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., 19 June 1886. Printed in *The Morning Star*, September 1886.

Congress for funds to purchase the Parker Farm. Pratt listed the virtues of the farm, including the utility of acquiring an adjacent property, the access it would provide to public roads, the size and quality of the spring, and the presence of a “farm house of brick, commodious and well-built, a good stone barn, and a frame tenant house.”⁴⁴

Pratt received the requested \$18,000 for the farm’s purchase on 13 April 1887 in an Indian Bureau Draft, No. 10164, recorded in the CIIS ledger as being for the “purchase of Parker Farm.”⁴⁵ Acting quickly, on 15 April 1887, there was recorded a disbursement to “Richard M. Parker, Mary Parker McKeehan and Hadassah Parker for 109 acres and 54 perches of land known as the ‘Parker Farm’ - \$18,000.”⁴⁶ These entries postdate the actual deed of sale date of 7 April 1887.⁴⁷

2.5.1 Development, operation, and uses of the “Near Farm”

What had been the Parker Farm was put to good use by the CIIS. For the next 31 years, the farm served as both educational facility and food source for the school. Many of the students went on to be farmers after graduation. The vocational training giving to boys on the agricultural tract included classes in the farmhouse and practical work in the fields and barn. Boys working on the farm were given meals in the farmhouse, and the dairy boys slept in the farmhouse due to their work hours. The farm also provided abundant dairy products, meat, and vegetables for the school dining tables.

The best description of the “Near Farm” or “First Farm” is found in an article published in the 8 February 1918 issue of *The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man*. The article, titled “The Farm Buildings” was written by James S. Giffen, the CIIS Instructor in Farming, who lived on the First Farm in the farmhouse. His description provides a snapshot of the farm at the end of

⁴⁴ Letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Transmitting Letter of Secretary of the Interior Relative to the Improvement of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, PA, 29 June 1886. Printed in *The Morning Star*, September 1886.

⁴⁵ “Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at Indian Training School, Carlisle,” Entry 13 April 1887, RG 75, E 1343 (Receipts and Disbursements), Box 2, Volume 2, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

⁴⁶ “Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at Indian Training School, Carlisle,” Entry 15 April 1887, RG 75, E 1343 (Receipts and Disbursements), Box 2, Volume 2, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

⁴⁷ Deed of Sale from Hadassah Parker, widow, Richard M. Parker and Mary P. McKeehan, 7 April 1887, Cumberland County, PA, deed book 4C, page 152, County Recorder’s Office, Carlisle, PA.

its use by the school, which was transferred from Carlisle that autumn. According to the article:⁴⁸

A winding drive of huge maples extends from the house to the country road, and scattered about the grounds, which occupy about six acres, are trees of different varieties. To the rear of the house at the foot of a gentle slope is a bubbling spring, which rises in the old fashioned stone spring house and forms a small lake, which does not freeze over in the coldest weather and is stocked with rainbow trout.

Overlooking the lake formed by the spring is a neat cottage for the dairyman...The pride and joy of every Pennsylvania farmer is his barn, and very few in Cumberland County surpass in size the one at the first farm. The original barn had been made over a number of years ago, and is now of the prevailing style typical of this part of the country. [Figure 3]. The outside dimensions are 118 feet long and 68 feet wide. The upper floors are used for storing hay and grain raised on the farm. The school has its own threshing equipment, and the entire operation of threshing is carried on in the barn. The lower floor has a corn crib, potato bin, machinery room, seed room, harness room, and capacity for eight head of horses.

The box stalls for cows, the bull pen, calf pens, and a dozen stanchions for young heifers are in the corner of the barn and adjoin the main dairy section, which extends at right angle for the barn. It is a model, sanitary dairy barn equipped with all modern appliances, having windows on both sides, holding two rows of cows with their heads facing a center aisle. It has cement floors with gutters, iron stanchions, and it fitted up with a litter carrier and a feeding car. The capacity is 48 cows.

The creamery is supplied with modern facilities for caring for the milk and churning. A large part of the whole milk is

⁴⁸ James S. Giffen, "The Farm Buildings," *The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man*, 8 February 1918, 18-19.

conveyed directly to the school without separating, but some of it is put through the separator and the cream churned. The separator and the churn are operated by an electric motor. The adjoining room is fitted up with an upright steam boiler for washing and sterilizing the milking utensils. There are two silos adjoining the feed room of the barn; one is 19 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, and the other is 14 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. Their combined capacity is about 300 tons.

The boys who work on the dairy stay all night at the farm house and get their supper and breakfast, while the boys who work on the farm get their dinners only.

The piggery is located on a well-drained piece of ground surrounded by lots for forage crops. It will hold twenty-one brood sows during the breeding season, but during the winter about one hundred are accommodated for fattening. The butchering room adjoins the hog house, and is fitted up to kill either hogs or cattle. [Figure 4]



Figure 3. First Farm dairy barn with house in background center-right, 1922 (NARA RG 77).



Figure 4. Piggery on the First Farm, 1922 (NARA RG 77).

In 1918, the farms at the CIIS produced 300 tons of feed corn for the dairy herd, which was placed in two silos, one of which was newly constructed.⁴⁹ There were also 2,628 bushels of potatoes, 1,400 bushels of wheat, 104 tons of hay, and smaller amounts of oats and barley.⁵⁰ There were around 100 pigs, some of which furnished food for the school and some were sold off, while the dairy herd supplied 18,353 gallons of milk (whole, skim, and butter), 415 quarts of cream, and 2,675 pounds of butter.⁵¹ There were also poultry operations, and a school orchard that was planted in 1916 with apple, cherry, pear, plum, and peach trees.⁵²

This literary snapshot of the farm is the end result of its ownership and operation by the CIIS. During the period 1887-1918, there were many changes and updates at the farm, both large and small. One of the largest was the construction of a new barn. The request for appropriations for the Indian Service for fiscal year ending 30 June 1891 contained various buildings, including \$7,000 to construct a new barn for the First Farm.⁵³ Correspondence from Pratt included in the same document relayed the need for the barn, and requested it be built of brick or stone, and “made abundantly commodious for present and future needs.”⁵⁴ Construction on the new barn began in late April, after the old barn was torn down, and was “going up finely” by mid-May.⁵⁵ The regular construction crew of student boys was augmented by many more in mid-June to assist with the barn raising, and the barn was completed by late summer 1891.⁵⁶ Buildings need constant maintenance and the new barn was no exception. An article in the 15 May 1914 edition of *The Carlisle Arrow* mentioned that “the repairing of the barn will soon be finished. This will add very much to the general appearance of the farm.”⁵⁷

The farm was operated under the supervision of the head farmer, also known as the Instructor in Farming. The farmer (with family if present)

⁴⁹ James S. Giffen, “What the Farm Contributes to the School,” *The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man*, 8 February 1918, 14.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 14–15.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 15.

⁵² Benjamin Hildebrand, “The School Orchard,” *The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man*, 8 February 1918, 24.

⁵³ W. Windom, “Letter from The Secretary of the Treasury Transmitting An estimate from the Secretary of the Interior for building, walks, and fences at the Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.,” 20 February 1890.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Untitled item, *The Indian Helper* 17 April 1891 and 8 May 1891.

⁵⁶ Untitled item, *The Indian Helper* 19 June 1891 and 17 July 1891.

⁵⁷ Untitled item, *The Carlisle Arrow*, 15 May 1914.

lived in the farmhouse and directed the work of the students receiving practical instruction in agriculture. In addition to the practical work, students received classroom and laboratory instruction in the school building on campus. Their coursework included such topics as “farm methods, dairying, poultry raising, and husbandry,” as well as “seed and soil study,” botany, marketing and farm practice, livestock production, farm machinery, and agricultural physics, among others.⁵⁸

Richard Davis, a former pupil returned to the CIIS in 1891 to serve as the dairyman. He and his family moved into the “cottage” on the farm (likely the frame tenant house), after some updating by the vocational students. The work involved some recycling, as balustrades from the 1863 Carlisle Barracks Captain’s house were placed on the front porch of the cottage.⁵⁹

The bulk of the work on the farm was done by male CIIS students, as part of specific vocational training in agriculture, and as part of the established CIIS procedure of each school day being half classroom and half practical instruction for all students. The normal rotations would be augmented by anyone available at peak farm activity periods, such as preparing the ground for spring crops and harvest chores including cutting and husking corn, digging potatoes, cutting hay, threshing wheat, and filling the silos with feed for the herd.⁶⁰ Students in other vocational departments also contributed specific skills to management of the farm, such as the trainee blacksmiths that kept the farm implements in good condition.⁶¹

In addition to the purpose of vocational education and practical experience so important to the overriding philosophy of the CIIS, the farm also had a very important role in furnishing food for the CIIS students. An article in *The Carlisle Arrow* dated 4 September 1914 provides a look at

⁵⁸ “Annual Report, United States Indian School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, For Year Ending 30 June 1909,” 14, Carlisle Barracks Collection, Series IX, Box 54, Folder 3, Military History Institute/U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, PA; “The Carlisle Indian School: Catalogue and Synopsis of Courses, 1915,” 49, Carlisle Barracks Collection, Series IX, Box 54, Folder 3, Military History Institute/U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle, PA, 1915.

⁵⁹ Untitled item, *The Indian Helper*, 9 October 1891.

⁶⁰ Untitled items: *The Indian Helper*, 1 September 1893; *The Carlisle Arrow*, 24 April 1914, 11 September 1914, 25 September 1914, 30 October 1914; *The Carlisle Arrow and Red Man*, 5 October 1917, 9 November 1917.

⁶¹ Untitled item, *The Carlisle Arrow*, 27 Mar 1914.

the quantities of food produced just on the 20-acre garden at the First Farm:⁶²

100 bushels of cured onions
400 bushels of tomatoes
200 bushels of beans
50 bushels of peas
5,000 ears of sweet corn
70,000 cucumbers
100 bushels of lettuce
100 bushels of radishes
5,000 winter squashes
2,000 bushels of beets
1,000 bushels of turnips
200 bushels of lima beans
5,000 celery stalks
100 bushels of carrots
10,000 cabbages

Other production from the First Farm that year included 48 cows and 6 young cattle, 70 hogs, 30 shoats (recently weaned piglets), 22 pigs, and 12 brood sows. The dairy provided 80 gallons of milk a day, and 80 pounds of butter a week.⁶³

To supplement the First Farm, the CIIS had purchased another farm which quickly became known as the Second Farm (the Hocker Farm was no longer owned by the CIIS).⁶⁴ The land was purchased from Christopher C. Kutz and wife, with the deed of sale dated 12 January 1901.⁶⁵ Located on the main highway, and adjoining the First Farm to the northwest, the Second Farm's 175 acres provided additional crops such as potatoes and room for livestock. Giffen offered the following description in his 1918 article on the farm buildings:⁶⁶

The second farm has a good-sized barn and other buildings and accommodates the horses used on it. It also serves as

⁶² "The First Farm," *The Carlisle Arrow*, 4 Sept 1914.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ "Annual Report, United States Indian School, For Year Ending 30 June 1909," 26.

⁶⁵ "Carlisle Barracks Acquisition Summary," (Carlisle Barracks, PA: Directorate of Public Works, 1943), 3.

⁶⁶ Giffen, "The Farm Buildings," 19.

an overflow for hogs and young stock, although most of the space is utilized for storing machinery, grain, and hay. [Earlier in the article, Giffen describes the second farm as having “a substantial, roomy brick house overlooking the state highway leading to Harrisburg.”]

A 1914 report on the Second Farm’s production mentioned wheat, oats, and potatoes, as well as turkeys and chickens, with enough eggs to supply the hospital.⁶⁷ These two farms were aided in supplying food for the school by the school garden (possibly located in the current parking lot for the Public Works Department facilities). The garden was used to grow vegetables including “corn, beans, cabbages, cucumbers, lettuce, green onions, green peas, radishes, squashes, and tomatoes.”⁶⁸ Much of this produce (“thousands of gallons”) was put up for winter use, utilizing the facilities and students at the tinning shop and kitchen staff.⁶⁹

The First Farm property also served a recreational purpose for the school, while sometimes imparting low-key instruction. It was common for groups of students to be escorted to the farm during the warm months for a cooling respite at the spring pond and a tour of the facilities. One student described such a trip in 1891:⁷⁰

First we went and took a ride in the boat. It is big enough for us to take three at a time. Then we went down in the cellar and saw how they hatch eggs without a hen. They kept them in a box where it is warm. It is a dark place and they carry a lamp in the cellar, and we came out again to where they kept the little ones when they are hatched out.

There was also apparently a chicken house nearby, as a student mentioned, “One attraction just now down there is the incubator and the new chicken house so conveniently fixed up for the small feather tribe.”⁷¹ One student described a “ramble to the near farm” with time spent sitting by the spring and watching the ducks on the water’s surface, but caution

⁶⁷ “The Second Farm,” *The Carlisle Arrow*, 4 Sept 1914.

⁶⁸ Untitled item, *The Carlisle Arrow*, 4 Sept 1914.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ “Some of the Fourth Grade Boys and Girls Go to the Farm and Have Interesting Ways of Telling on Paper What They Saw,” *The Indian Helper*, 15 May 1891.

⁷¹ Untitled item, *The Indian Helper*, 17 April 1891.

for the more adventurous was advised by others, as “the boat at the farm tips easily; take care!”⁷² There were also facilities for the recreation of the “farm boys” who lived in Bulding 839, including a tennis court, which is visible in Figure 5 below, from 1917.



Figure 5. 1917 photo of the spring pond, with the tennis court and Building 839 in the center background, and the barn in the right background (NARA RG 75).

The recreational aspect of the farm continued for many years. There were many mentions in the school papers about trips to the farm throughout the latter years of the school’s operation. A typical example reads:⁷³

After quiet-hour on Sabbath afternoon Miss Donaldson chaperoned a large number of girls down to the first farm. There the girls spent a few minutes in various ways; some went through the buildings looking at horses, cows, chickens, ducks, etc., while others went down to the stream to get a nice drink of spring water. A few were entertained by the farm boys, who gave phonographic selections.

This scene was to change in less than a year, when the CIIS was closed and the school’s property was converted to Army General Hospital Number 31.

⁷² Untitled items, *The Indian Helper*, 17 April 1891 and 8 May 1891.

⁷³ “Notes from Room No. 8,” *The Carlisle Arrow*, 2 April 1915.

The First Farm remained, as the final CIIS farmer, James Giffen, transferred to the War Department on 15 October 1918.⁷⁴ He continued to manage the farm for an unknown period of time, and the farm continued to feed the hospital's patients and staff.

With the closing of Army General Hospital Number 31 and the opening of the Army Medical Field Service School, the First Farm became less essential for growing food and more essential in its ability to provide land for construction and expansion of the Service School's built environment. A 1929 aerial image shows the Service School beginning to expand toward the farmhouse (beyond the bottom of the image), but there is still open farmland, at least being used for pasture (Figure 6).



Figure 6. The Army Medical Field Service School, 5 June 1929 (NARA RG 77).

Some of the farm buildings survived many years on the Army Medical Field Service School property. A 1922 map produced by the Corps of Engineers (Figure 7) shows Building 839 (shown as Building 39), the barn (Building 41), the tenant house (Building 40), and the spring house

⁷⁴ C.V. Peel, Trav. Aud. In Chge, Carlisle School to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., 30 Sept 1918, in "Timebook for Employees," RG 75, E 1344, Box 1, Volume 2 (1917-1918), National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

(Building 44). A hog house (Building 42) remaining on the property in 1922 was gone shortly thereafter as a new stable was constructed that year, also numbered 42 (this was the Piggery mentioned in the 1918 farm description).⁷⁵

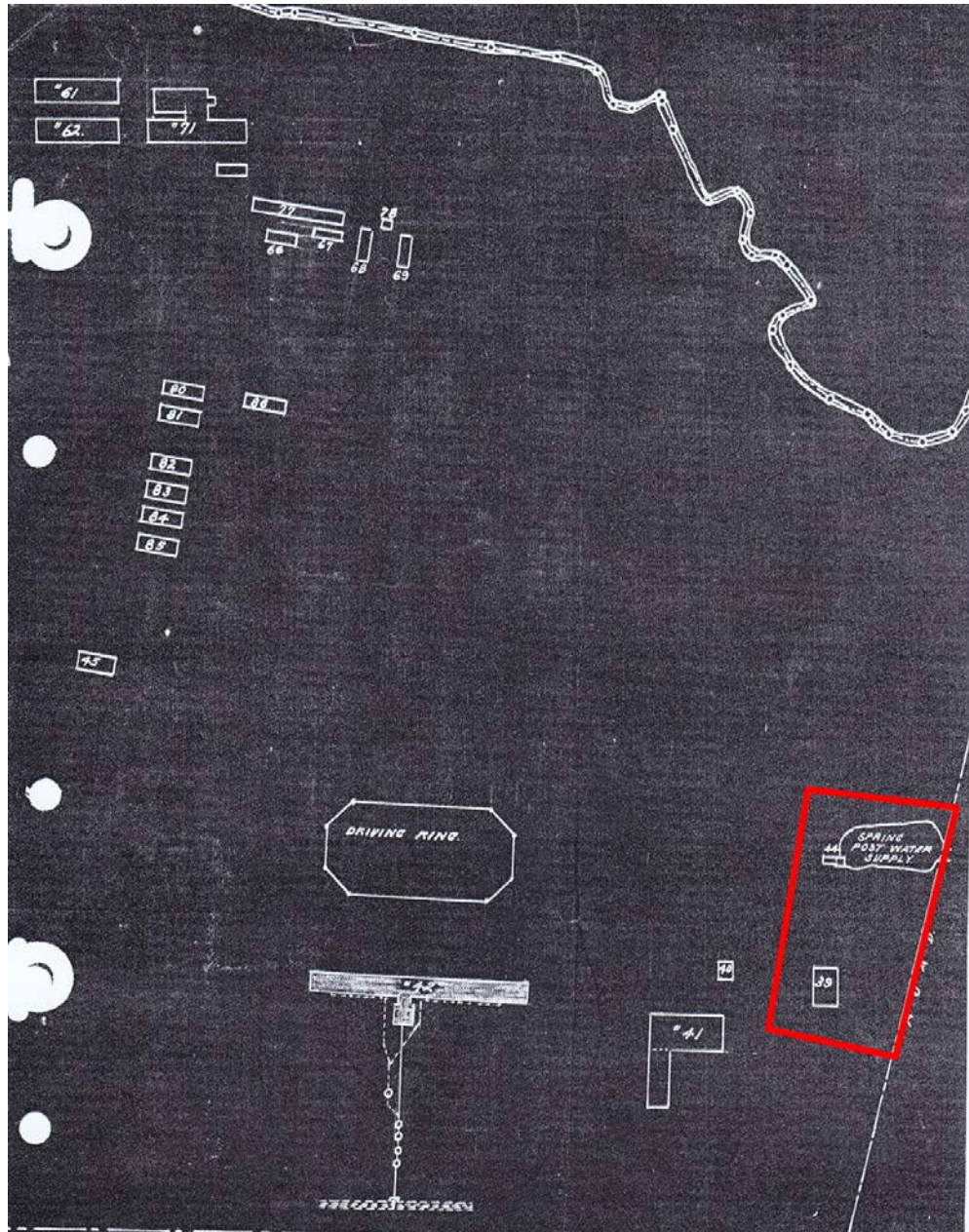


Figure 7. 1922 sketch map of a portion of the Army Medical Field Service School, showing the farmhouse [marked with red box], tenant house, barn, and springhouse in the lower right (NARA RG 77).

⁷⁵ "Property Card for Building No. 39, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA," 1922, in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

For the Fiscal Year ending 30 July 1939, the Army property record for Building 41, the “Dairy Barn & Milk House” has been annotated by hand to insert the fact that the First Farm barn had been destroyed by fire on 30 November 1939.⁷⁶ It was still in use at least through 1931, as it had been reroofed and painted that year.⁷⁷ In 1939, a chicken house (Building 48) is listed as still standing. It is likely this building was part of the First Farm. Two years later, there is no mention of the chicken house. The only CIIS-era farm buildings remaining on the property list in 1941 were Building 39 (839), Building 47 (Second Farm barn), and Building 57 (Second Farm Pumping House). At that time, the Second Farm barn was being utilized for some purpose, as it had been “reconditioned” and had the exterior painted that year.⁷⁸ It is not known when Buildings 47 and 57 were demolished or destroyed. A 1944 map of Carlisle Barracks identifies only Building 839 and Building 44 as remaining (Figure 8).

2.5.2 Mission change to military housing

It is not clear exactly when the farmhouse stopped housing the farmer and started housing military officers. Records indicate that approval to turn the house into two noncommissioned officers’ housing units was received on 30 November 1931.⁷⁹ The property record card for Building 839 completed in 1922 lists the size and uses of the rooms in the farmhouse at that time. It seems likely the farmer was no longer living in the house, or if he was, he had military company. Room designations included two offices, one recreation room, and two squad rooms, as well as the more domestic bedrooms, dining room, and kitchen.⁸⁰ A new property card for Building 839 was prepared in 1933. Entries show that the house had been divided into a duplex unit for non-commissioned officers in the summer of 1933, at the very beginning of a period of expansion for the Army Medical Field Service School.⁸¹ Building 839 has retained this use as a duplex since 1933,

⁷⁶ “Annual Report of Construction and Repair, Fiscal year ending June 30, 1939,” 1939, in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

⁷⁷ “Property Card for Building 41, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA,” 1922, , in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

⁷⁸ “Annual Report of Construction and Repair, Fiscal year ending June 30, 1941,” 1941, in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

⁷⁹ “Property Card for Building No. 39, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA,” 1922, in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

⁸⁰ Ibid.; “Report on the Construction of a Stable for 96 Horses at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa. Completed during the Season of 1922,” in RG 77, Entry: Construction Completion Reports 1917-1943, Box 59, Vol. 1, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

⁸¹ “Property Card for Building No. 39-A and 39-B, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA,” 1933, in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

providing housing for officers and noncommissioned officers for nearly 80 years.⁸²

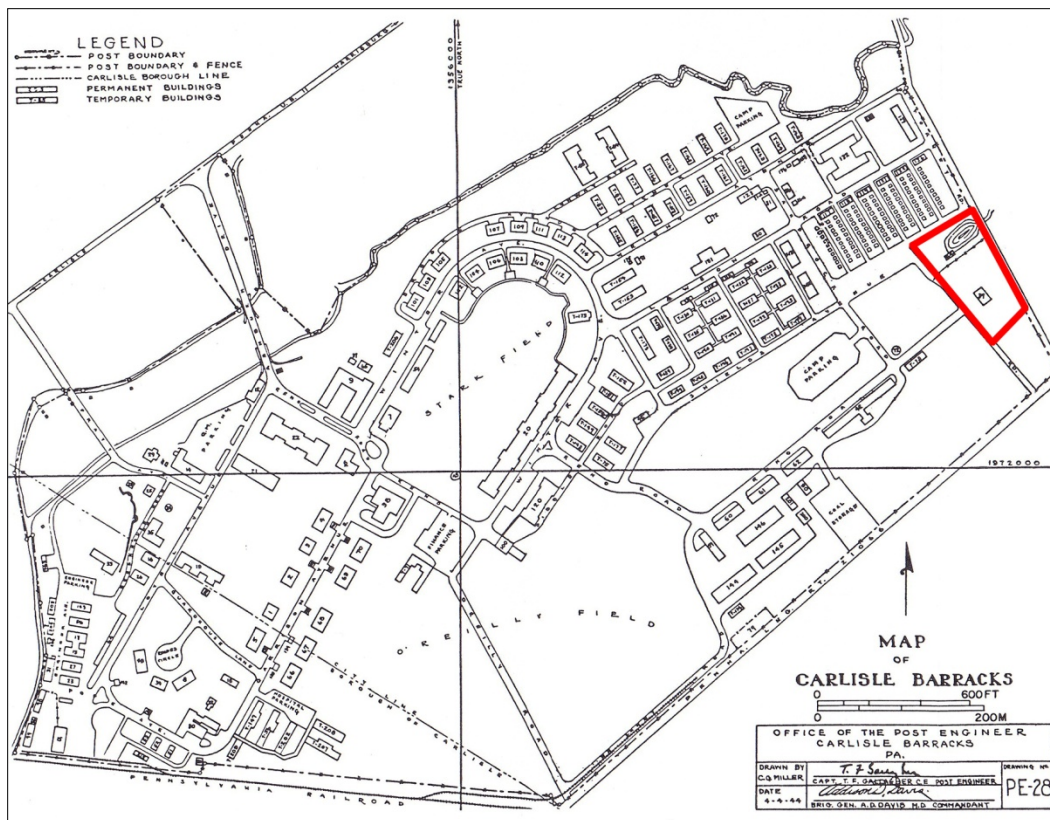


Figure 8. 1944 Map of Carlisle Barracks showing Building 839 and Building 44 in the upper right center (Cheek 1991).

2.5.3 Physical history of Building 839

Giffen's farm description gave particular detail about the farmhouse. He mentions it being located in a "wonderful grove of trees" and that the house was planned for "commodious hospitality and comfort."⁸³ He goes on to describe the features of the farmhouse:

The rooms are large and of colonial style, having very high ceilings and a fire place in nearly every room. A large colonial doorway opens from a wide porch into a hallway

⁸² "Furniture, Refrigerators, and Lockers at Carlisle Barracks, PA," 29 August 1928, in RG 77, E 393, Box 33, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD; "Annual Report of Construction and Repair, Fiscal year ending June 30, 1941," 1941; Property Cards for Quarters 39-A and 39-B on file at Carlisle Barracks, 2012.

⁸³ Giffen, "The Farm Buildings," 18.

through the middle of the house, and from this hallway a winding stair with a mahogany railing extends to the attic.

The house after being purchased by the school was slightly remodeled to meet the needs of its present use. It has been electrically lighted, has a steam heating plant, and running water. One room has been equipped as a school room and each day agricultural classes are held for the boys whose work on the farm and dairy, covering the subjects of farming and stock raising, horticulture, farm machinery, types and breeds of farm animals, and dairying.⁸⁴

As with the farm in general, many instances of repairs and maintenance actions were required to keep the farmhouse in good shape. This process began nearly as soon as the CIIS had acquired the farm, with CIIS carpenter-students repairing the house in August and September 1888, adding a new roof and fresh paint, with a repainting five years later.⁸⁵ The farmhouse as it appeared in 1895 is shown in Figure 9 below.



Figure 9. Building 839 from an 1895 photo album of the CIIS (USAHEC).

New technology was applied to the farmhouse in 1896, when a telephone was installed that connected the First Farm to the hall of the CIIS

⁸⁴ Giffen, "The Farm Buildings," 18.

⁸⁵ Untitled items, *The Indian Helper*, 3 August 1888, 7 September 1888, and 1 September 1893.

administration building on the main campus.⁸⁶ These sorts of repairs and upgrades continued throughout the tenure of the CIIS at Carlisle Barracks. Towards the end of that period, several significant changes were made to Building 839. The water fixtures and plumbing system were repaired in late 1913 and early 1914, and spring 1914 brought “the carpenter boys” to remodel the house.⁸⁷ This remodeling included a new floor for the front porch. More work was conducted that fall, when the CIIS Engineering Shop boys completely rewired the house and installed a “complete new plumbing system” at the First Farm. The CIIS Tinning Shop boys put new metal roofs on the houses and outbuildings of the First Farm at the same time.⁸⁸ When the student-carpenters had finished, the interior woodwork was painted and walls were papered by the CIIS Paint Shop students.⁸⁹

After reversion to Army control in 1918, the exterior of Building 839 was largely undisturbed, but some alteration of interior rooms took place by 1922 (Figure 10). The building was converted to a duplex for noncommissioned officers in 1933, with the cost of the remodeling recorded as \$4,472.65.⁹⁰ The outward appearance was altered, with the window to the right of the front door changed to a second door (Figure 11). The quarters received \$201 in repairs for 1941, making a total for repairs up to that date of \$11, 247, in addition to the total original cost (acquisition and remodeling into two quarters) of \$7,472. A replacement value of \$30,000 was assigned as of 30 June 1941.⁹¹

⁸⁶ Untitled item, *The Indian Helper*, 11 December 1896.

⁸⁷ Untitled item, *The Carlisle Arrow*, 12 December 1913, 27 March 1914, 17 April 1914, 24 April 1914.

⁸⁸ Untitled item, *The Carlisle Arrow*, 4 September 1914.

⁸⁹ Untitled item, *The Carlisle Arrow*, 13 November 1914.

⁹⁰ “Property Card for Building No. 39-A and 39-B, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA,” 1933.

⁹¹ “Annual Report of Construction and Repair, Fiscal year ending June 30, 1941,” 1941.



Figure 10. Building 839 in 1922 (NARA RG 77).



Figure 11. Building 839 in 1933 (NARA RG 77).

The research team was unable to find maintenance records for Building 839 for the period 1942–1979. The existing property cards for each of the housing units currently retained at Carlisle Barracks pick up the story in 1980. For Quarters 39-A (the original house), the electrical system was repaired in 1980, and there was unspecified “contract work” begun in the winter of 1981.⁹² As the given cost is substantial (\$7,592), it is likely this work involved a fairly heavy remodeling. There was a general sprucing up in the spring of 1981, with exterior painting, screen replacement, and chimney cleaning, and the boiler was updated in 1982, along with general repairs to the quarters.⁹³ A plaque for the house was requested in 1982. Although the plaque no longer remains in front of Building 839, it seems to have contained some historical information and a mention that the house was remodeled in 1943, 1948, and 1981.⁹⁴ The electrical system was replaced in 1992, and major upgrades were completed on the kitchen and bathrooms in 1993.⁹⁵ Sheds were constructed for the quarters in 1996, and the oil furnace was converted to gas in 2000.⁹⁶

Quarters 39-B followed much the same repair and maintenance track, with painting screen replacement and some repairs (bathroom tile, basement doors) in 1981.⁹⁷ The boiler was replaced in 1982, and there was work on the deck and landscape work done in 1988.⁹⁸ The electrical system was replaced in 1992, along with upgraded kitchen and bathrooms in 1993.⁹⁹ Sheds were constructed for the quarters, and the oil furnace converted to gas in the late 1990s.¹⁰⁰

⁹² Property Card for Quarters 39-A on file at Carlisle Barracks, 2012.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Christina Schmidlapp, “Building 839, Carlisle Barracks: Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form,” 1986.

⁹⁵ Property Card for Quarters 39-A on file at Carlisle Barracks, 2012.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Property Card for Quarters 39-B on file at Carlisle Barracks, 2012.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

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3 Evaluation

3.1 Categories of historic properties

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved through evaluation of their position within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "...the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."¹⁰¹ A historic property is determined as either significant or not significant by applying standardized National Register Criteria for Evaluation to a property within its historical context. The NRHP categorizes significant properties as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects. The definitions of these property categories are given below.¹⁰²

Building: A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include: administration building, house, barn, stable, train station, church, or shed.

Structure: Structures are distinguished from buildings by being functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include: aircraft hangars, bandstands, bridges, canals, fences, kilns, or windmills.

Object: The term object is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include boundary markers, fountains, monuments, sculptures, or statues.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples of sites include: battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, rock shelter, or village site.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A group of features lacking in individual distinction may even be

¹⁰¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, (Washington, DC.: GPO, 1997), 7.

¹⁰² *Ibid*, 9.

considered eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. While a district derives its importance from being a unified entity, it can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district if these properties do not adversely affect the district's integrity.

3.2 Criteria for evaluation

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation define how historic properties are significant by categorizing a property's associations with important historic qualifiers. The *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* lists four major criteria to which a historic property can be associated; Criterion A-important events, Criterion B-persons, Criterion C-importance in design and construction, and Criterion D-information potential. Although there are other criteria considerations, the four major criteria are described in more detail below.¹⁰³

- A. Event**—associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Person**—associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Design/Construction**—embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Information Potential**—yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

3.3 Significance

Eligibility to the NRHP is based upon significance. The place has to play some significant role in the history of the country at a national, state, or local level. A building can be very old and still have not have had any significant role in history. The significance must fit into one of the four criteria for evaluation listed above.

Through analyzing the archival records and developing a detailed historic context, the researchers determined that Building 839 is significant for Criterion A due to its direct association with the CIIS from 1887 to 1918. Building 839 served as a base for the agricultural training for the CIIS

¹⁰³ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*.

students including classroom and practical; additionally, it served as lodging for the head farmer who was also an instructor in agriculture, and it provided living quarters for the dairy boys and meals were given to the dairy boys and farm boys in the house. As approximately half of the male students eventually had careers in farming, as the center of this education activity the farmhouse, was essential to the CIIS curriculum.

Building 839 is not significant for Criterion B. Daniel Kieffer constructed the house at some point between 1853 and 1856 and then sold the house and farm to Richard Parker in 1860, who died in 1864. Under the Guidelines for Applying Criterion B, a place needs to be “associated with the productive life of the individual” and the “property represents an individual's significant contributions.” Building 839 does not represent a significant role in the history of an important person for Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Architecturally, Building 839 is a mix between Gothic Revival style and Italianate style. This mixture of styles is often seen in times of transition such as the 1850s. Building 839 does not have a significant amount of either Gothic Revival details or Italianate details. This transitional phase between the two styles is not significant in and of itself, since both styles were popular during the Victorian era. Building 839 does not rise to the significant level for Criterion C at the local or state levels.

3.4 Aspects of historic integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, to be eligible to the NRHP a property must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features in order to convey its significance.¹⁰⁴ Historic properties both retain integrity and convey their significance, or they do not. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of those seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity listed in *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*

¹⁰⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*.

are: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

Integrity has very specific connotations in defining historic and cultural resources. Integrity is the authenticity of physical characteristics from which resources obtain their significance. Historic properties convey their significance through their integrity. Individual resources have their integrity if they possess a majority of these seven aspects.

3.4.1 Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The location of Building 839 is intact (Figure 12 to Figure 14) at the eastern edge of Carlisle Barracks, northwest of the intersection of Post Road and Claremont Road.



Figure 12. Location of Building 839 at the end of its period of significance in 1918, indicated by red box (DPW at Carlisle Barracks).

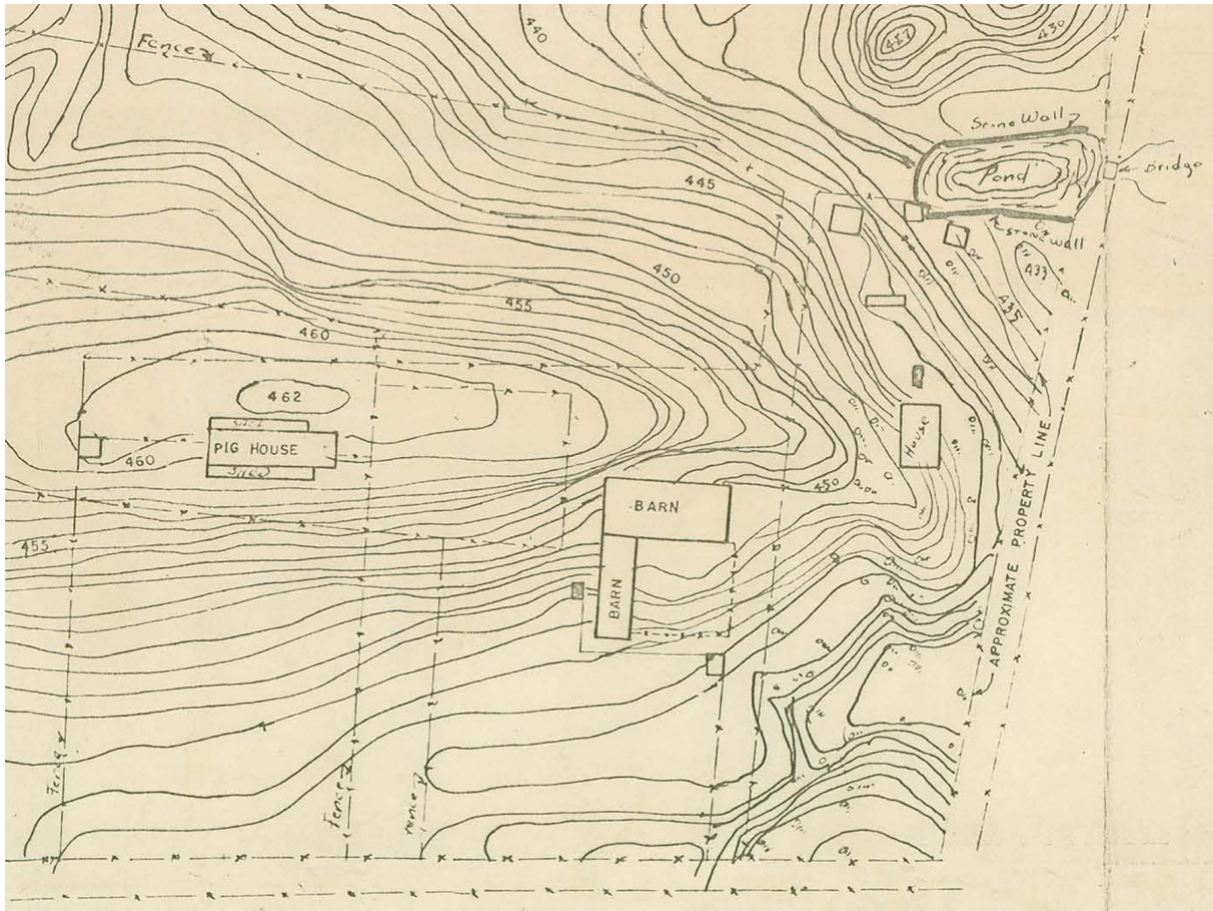


Figure 13. Detail view of the 1918 map showing location for the farmhouse (DPW at Carlisle Barracks).

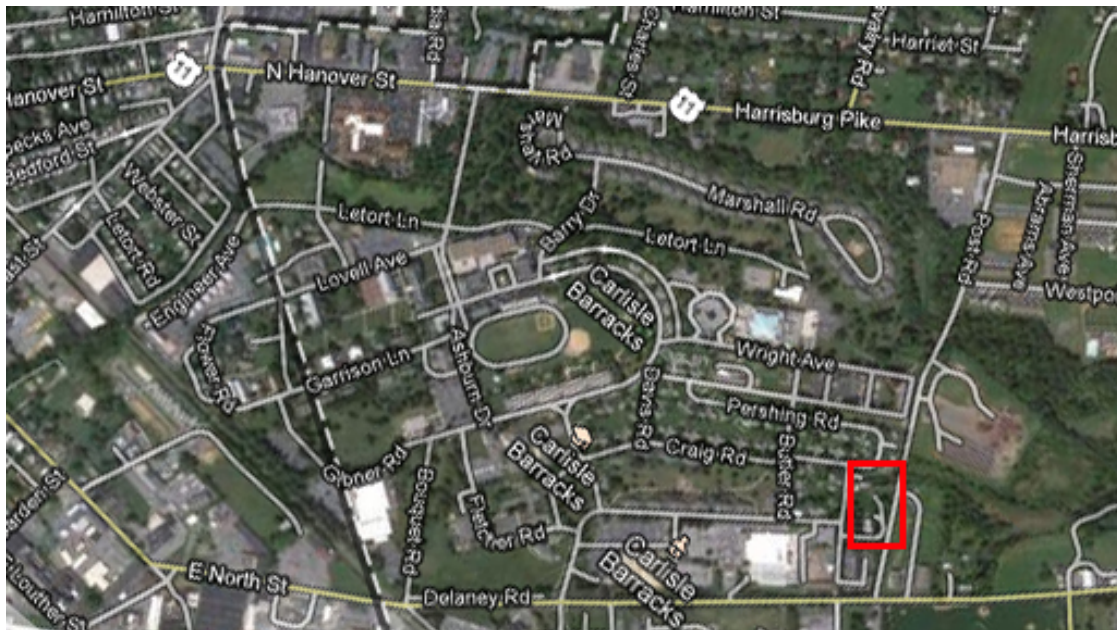


Figure 14. Location of Building 839 in 2012, marked by red box, showing its location has not changed (Google maps).

3.4.2 Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or significant alteration to same) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

3.4.2.1 Exterior

Currently Building 839 is a two-family house. The front (south) of the house is for one family, while the back (north) of the house is for another family. There is no connection between the two sides except in the attic. The front of the house has two full stories with a livable attic and a full basement. The back of the house also has two stories, but the attic is not useable and it has only a partial basement.

The house dates to the 1853 to 1856 timeframe. It is designed in a transitional period between the Gothic Revival style and the Italianate style. The basic mass of the house is Gothic Revival while many of its details are (and were) Italianate. From the architectural investigation, the house has always had some sort of ell behind the front (south) portion. The partial basement under the ell has a crawlspace where, more than likely, the original kitchen ell was located. This kitchen ell was likely expanded into the two-story mass with two porches in the 1880s since the tax value of the property jumped from \$6,240 to \$10,300 between 1880 and 1883.¹⁰⁵

The exterior design of Building 839 is relatively unaltered from its period of significance of 1887 to 1918 (Figure 15). The major changes on the front (south façade) of the house are the removal of the original Italianate front porch, the change from a door from the second floor hallway over to a window, the addition of a door from the dining room out on to the porch, and the removal of the round window from the attic story. The original red

¹⁰⁵ Cumberland County, PA Tax Rate Books, Cumberland County Historical Society, Carlisle, PA), 1877, 1880, and 1883; Cumberland County, PA, Deed Book 2F, 342, County Recorder's Office, Carlisle, PA; Cumberland County, PA, Deed Book 2L, 10, County Recorder's Office, Carlisle, PA; Deed of Sale from Hadassah Parker, widow, Richard M. Parker and Mary P. McKeenan, 7 April 1887.

brick of the house was also painted white at some point after the period of significance.



Figure 15. Front (south) façade comparison—left in 1933 (NARA) RG 77, right in 2012 (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

The south and west façades of the house were the most photographed. The west side saw the removal of a door/stoop and possible changes to the porch on the ell (Figure 16 and Figure 17).



Figure 16. A 1922 oblique of the west and south [front] of the house (NARA RG 77).



Figure 17. An oblique of the west and south façades in 2012 (ERDC-CERL).

The north façade has not seen much change to its integrity from what can be discerned from the architectural evidence, and the same is true with the east façade (Figure 18 and Figure 19).



Figure 18. North façade (rear) in 2012 (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 19. East façade in 2012 (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2 Interior

The interior design of Building 839 is intact on the southern side of the house with more changes performed on the interior to the ell (western side).

3.4.2.2.1 Foyer (south part of duplex)

The front door is a single four-panel door that opens into the foyer. It appears that it has its original hardware. It has two sidelights. The front door has a storm door, and each sidelight has storm windows (Figure 20 and Figure 21).



Figure 20. Front door in 2012 with sidelights (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 21. Front door (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

The foyer is a three-story high space with an original staircase (Figure 22). The staircase has its original newel post, banister, and balusters. The wood flooring of the foyer appears to be original, but the stair treads are covered in carpet. The closet (wall and door on the left) is not original nor is the bathroom (wall and door in the center). All of the original plaster walls in

the house are covered in modern drywall. Typically in a house of this era with an ell, there should be an opening in the foyer into the rooms of the ell. It is unknown when such an opening was covered. The light fixture is not original.

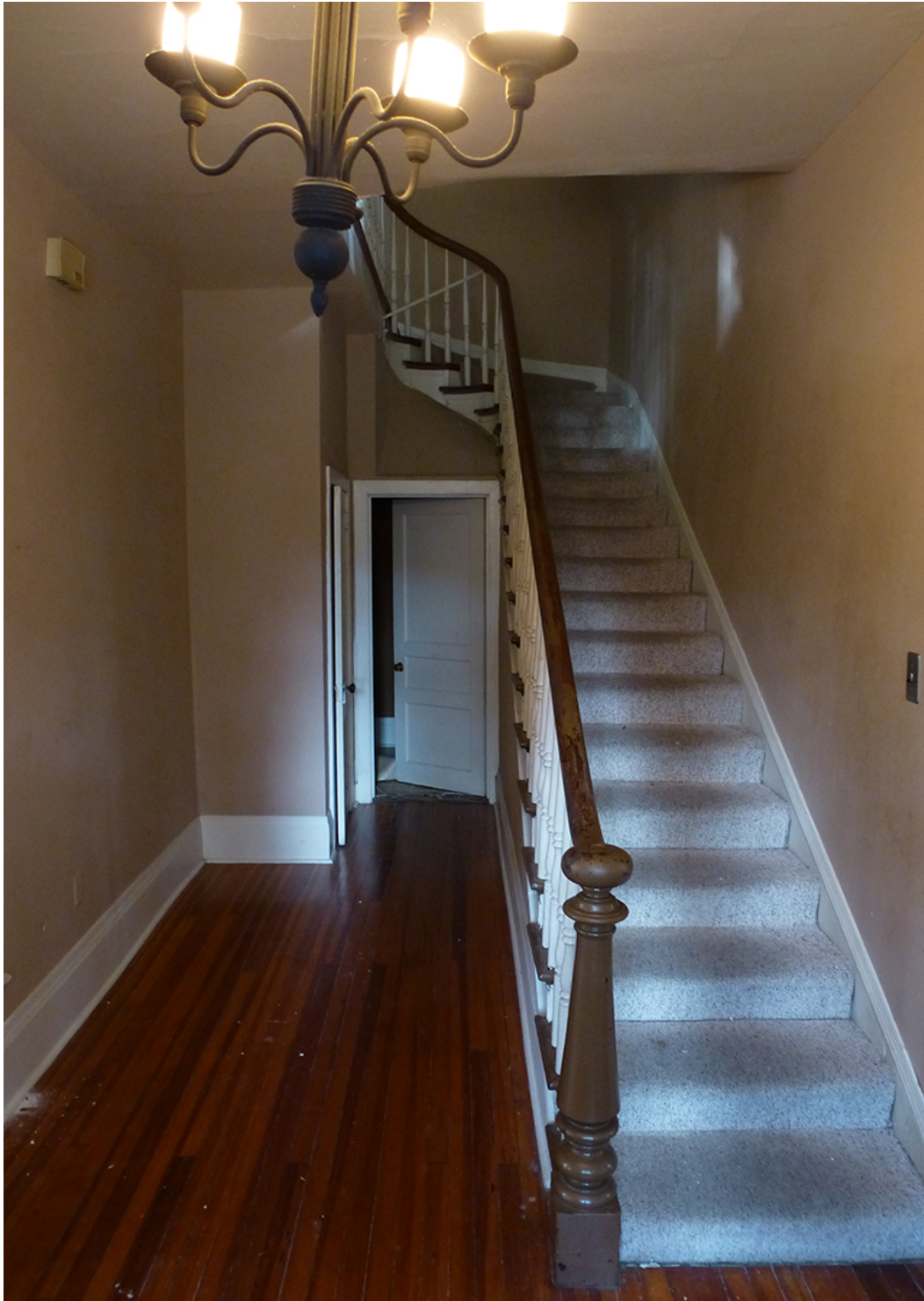


Figure 22. Foyer showing staircase (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.2 Living room (south part of duplex)

The living room is to the left of the foyer. It is a large open space with a brick fireplace. From the details of the fireplace (Figure 23), it is not original to the house nor probably from the period of significance. As in the rest of the house, the original plaster walls are covered in modern drywall.



Figure 23. Living room fireplace surround (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.3 Dining room (south part of duplex)

The dining room is located to the right of the foyer (Figure 24). It is unknown if the door from the dining room out to the front porch is original or if it dates to the period of significance. Typically, dining rooms from this era would not have an exterior door. The light fixture is not original.



Figure 24. Dining room (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.4 Kitchen (south part of duplex)

The kitchen is to the rear of the dining room. Its space and fixtures are not original nor do they date to the period of significance (Figure 25). It could not be determined from the architectural investigation what the use of this

room was originally; it possibly could have been part of a larger dining room or was a butler's pantry.



Figure 25. Kitchen (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.5 Second floor (south part of duplex)

The second floor has a hallway and stairs that proceed up to the attic level (Figure 26). The second floor contains a large bedroom (Figure 27), two smaller bedrooms (Figure 28), and a bathroom (Figure 29). All walls are covered with modern drywall. The bathroom probably dates to after the period of significance when the doorway was converted to a window by the Army, but the fixtures are not more than twenty years old. The items that do date to the period of significance are the banister and balusters of the staircase.



Figure 26. Second-floor hall detailing original banister and balusters (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 27. Large second-floor bedroom, south part of duplex (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 28. One of the two, small, second-floor bedrooms in the south part of duplex (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 29. Second-floor bathroom, south part of duplex (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.6 Attic (south part of duplex)

The attic level has a hallway (Figure 30) that accesses the top of the stairs, a large bedroom (Figure 31), a bathroom, and a large unfinished storage room (Figure 32) that has access to the attic above the ell. Nothing dates to the period of significance.

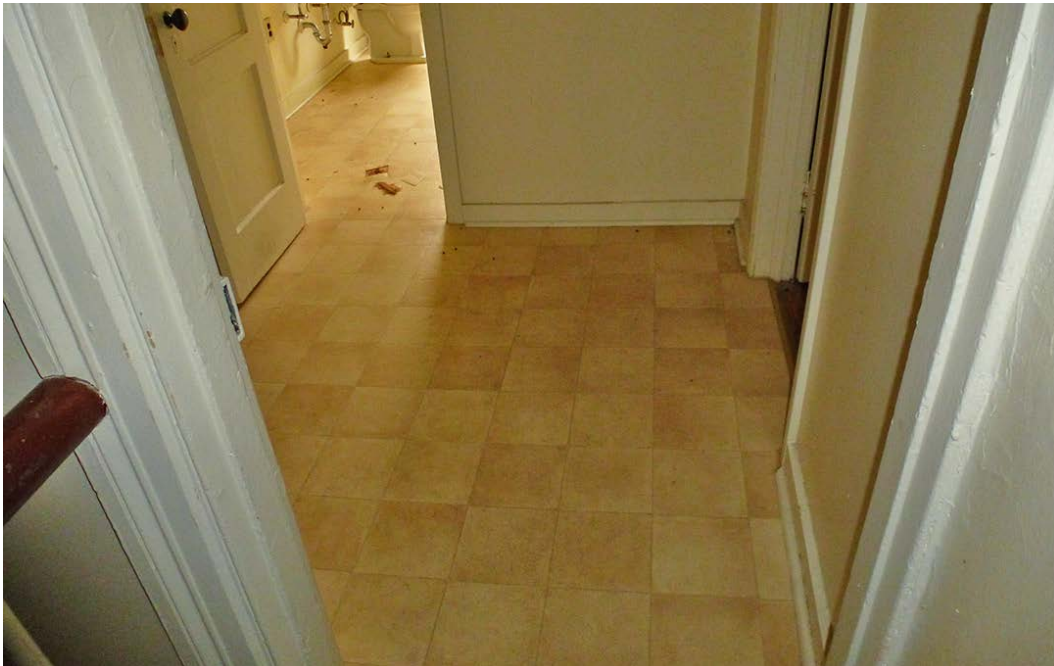


Figure 30. Hallway of the attic level, south part of duplex (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 31. Attic-level bedroom, south side of duplex (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 32. Storage room, attic level of south side of duplex (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.7 Living room (ell)

A door from the south porch directly accesses the first-floor living room (Figure 33). There is no foyer in the ell. The living room has wood floors and wood casework. A stair provides access to the second floor (Figure 34). As in the southern portion of the building, all of the original plaster walls have been covered over with modern drywall. From the architectural investigation, nothing in this part of the building dates to the period of significance.



Figure 33. Living room in the ell and stairs providing access to second floor (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 34. Staircase in the living room of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.8 Dining room (ell)

The dining room is small room off the living room also with its own door to the south porch (Figure 35). A doorway opens into the kitchen.



Figure 35. Dining room of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.9 Kitchen (ell)

The kitchen is a small room between the north porch and the dining room (Figure 36). A door accesses a small hall that has a door to the basement and door out onto the north porch (Figure 37). It is more than likely that the kitchen and the adjoining dining room were together as the original kitchen of the house during the period of significance.



Figure 36. Kitchen in the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 37. Hallway in the ell that connects the living room, kitchen, north porch, and the door to the basement (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.10 Back porch (ell)

The back porch appears to date to the period of significance (Figure 38). An ell with two porches is a typical feature of Victorian-era houses in the region. Part of the porch is now utilized for a washer and dryer, while another part has been turned into a bathroom (Figure 39) that does not date to the period of significance.



Figure 38. North porch of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 39. Bathroom on the north porch (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

3.4.2.2.11 Second floor (ell)

The stairs from the living room access the second floor of the ell; the stairs open up onto a central hall (Figure 40). There are two small bedrooms (Figure 41) on the southern side of the hall separated from a large bedroom (Figure 42) by a bathroom (Figure 43). A door (Figure 44) from the hallway accesses the second floor of the east porch (Figure 45) which is screened. A portion of the second-floor porch has been enclosed to form a large storage closet (Figure 46).



Figure 40. Second-floor hallway of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 41. A small bedroom on the second floor of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 42. The large bedroom on the second floor of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 43. Bathroom on the second floor of the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 44. Door from the hallway in the ell to the east porch (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 45. Second floor of the east porch on the ell (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 46. Storage area on the east porch (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

In conclusion for the integrity aspect of design, Building 839 still retains its integrity on the exterior of the building; however, the interior has lost its integrity from the period of significance (1887–1918) with the conversion to a two-family officers' quarters in 1933. The character-defining features of the exterior are the brick walls, the windows, the front

door, the front porch (but not its architectural details), the west and east porches on the ell (but not their architectural details). The only character-defining features on the interior of Building 839 is the main staircase, including its banister and balusters in the front (south) of the house, and the general layout of rooms and porches.

3.4.3 Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

The setting for Building 839 is the associated landscape. During the period of significance, the setting would have included the entire farm (Figure 47). The farm once had a large dairy barn (Figure 48), a large pig house, and spring-fed pond (Figure 49). It could not be determined by researchers if one could view the Carlisle School from the house itself. The farm was transformed into housing for Carlisle Barracks during the 1950s; however, the landscape—including a hedge, two large cedar trees, and a row of trees along Patton Road surrounding the house—has blocked the view of most of this housing complex and the Army housing is not a detriment to the integrity of Building 839 (Figure 50–Figure 52). Another aspect of the setting is the perpetual spring and pond at the north end of the immediate area of the house. Although the physical boundaries of the spring and pond have changed, it is still there and an integral aspect of the setting for the house.

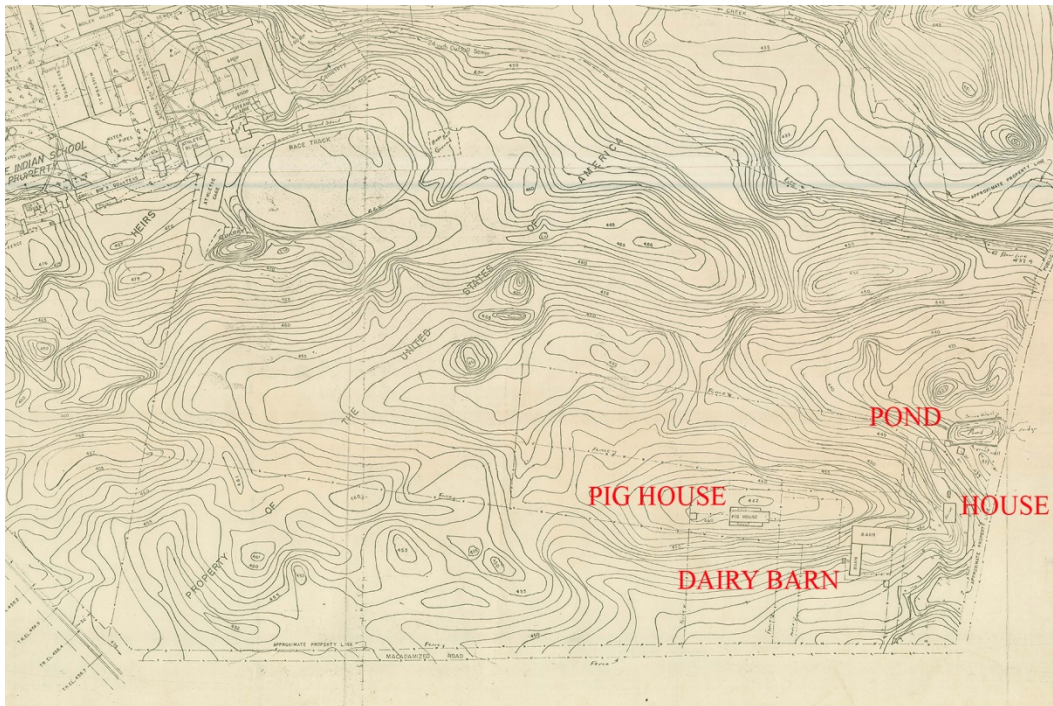


Figure 47. 1918 map of the farm showing locations of the house, pond, dairy barn, and pig house (DPW at Carlisle Barracks).



Figure 48. Historic photo of the dairy barn and herd (NARA RG 75).



Figure 49. Historic photo of the pond, looking up to the north (ell) side of the house (NARA RG 75).



Figure 50. Current view to the west from the house (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 51. Current view to the north from the house (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 52. Current view to the south from the house (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

Although the agricultural landscape (barns, pasture/corrals, and fields) no longer exists, the setting of the house as a classroom, residence, and center of agricultural training remains intact from its period of significance. The loss of the farm impacts the integrity of setting for the house only to the extent that the wider landscape has been altered.

Building 839 retains the integrity of its setting.

3.4.4 Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration, to form an historic property.

The materials for the exterior of Building 839 consisted of a stone foundation, brick walls, wood structure roof, slate roofing, wood structure porches on the south (front) and east and west sides of the ell, and wood windows throughout. All of these materials remain on the house except that the slate has been replaced with metal.

Building 839 retains its integrity of materials.

3.4.5 Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

The workmanship of Building 839 is evident in the mortar joints of the brick walls (Figure 53), the rake boards (Figure 54–Figure 56), the front door (Figure 57), and the construction of the interior staircase on the southern (main) portion of the house (Figure 58). At some point, the original front porch was replaced with more stripped-down structural supports and also screened in (Figure 59).



Figure 53. Detail of the brickwork and mortar joints (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 54. Detail of the rake boards on the front gable (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 55. Detail of the brackets on the front of the house (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 56. Detail of the rake boards on the ell gable (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 57. The front door (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 58. Interior staircase of the main portion of the house (ERDC-CERL, 2012).



Figure 59. A comparison of the front porch from the 1920s (NARA) to present-day (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

Building 839 still retains its integrity of workmanship, even with the removal of the original details of the front porch.

3.4.6 Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Building 839 still expresses the feeling of the transitional period between the Gothic Revival style and the Italianate style for the design of the house. The feeling of the house still exudes its rural agrarian utility. During the period of significance, the landscaping and vegetation around the edges of the immediate vicinity of the house obscured the view of the farm fields. Since the house did not face out onto the farm fields, the loss of the adjacent agricultural land has not strongly impacted the feeling of this house as a farmhouse.

Building 839 retains the integrity of feeling.

3.4.7 Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A period appearance or setting is desirable; integrity of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling combine to convey integrity of association.

Building 839 is directly associated with the CIIS during the period of 1887 to 1918. The farmhouse played an important role within the general curriculum of the CIIS. It provided classroom instruction space, associated office space, lodging for the farmer/instructor of agriculture, and room and board for the students working at the farm.

Building 839 still retains this important association with the CIIS.

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through an evaluation, which associates a property within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as “...the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear.”¹⁰⁶

Building 839 is an important part of the historic context of the CIIS. Without this farmhouse, the whole physical history of the agricultural curriculum for the school is lost since housing has now replaced all the fields and barns.

4.1 Findings

To qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as having retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.¹⁰⁷ Properties with historic significance must retain integrity *and* convey their significance, or they are not eligible to the NRHP. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity. “To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.”

4.1.1 Finding for Criterion A – Event

Building 839 is significant under Criterion A for its association with the CIIS during the period of 1887 to 1918. The house was utilized for the management of the large farm associated with the school and for the education of the Native American students with farming and animal husbandry. Building 839 was, therefore, central to the agricultural vocational training of the students.

¹⁰⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, 44.

Through researching the archival record, there is no basis but hearsay that Building 839 was utilized as an African-American soldier social club. The building was a NCO quarters duplex prior to World War II, and it was a NCO quarters duplex after World War II. No property record card was found for the World War II indicating a change in use for the building.

4.1.2 Finding for Criterion B – Person

Building 839 could not be linked to a particular person important in our nation's past, or to a person important to the history of Pennsylvania for the state level, or to a person(s) important at the local level in Cumberland County or Carlisle. Under the guidelines for this criterion, the building needs to play a significant role in an important person's life; no such role could be found. Building 839 is not significant for Criterion B.

4.1.3 Finding for Criterion C – Design/Construction/Planning

The design and construction of Building 839 could not be linked to a specific architect. The design is more than likely a vernacular adaptation of high-style design found in architectural plan books from the pre-Civil War period. The house is from a transitional period between Gothic Revival style and Italianate style during the Victorian period. The design of the house is typical for its era and for its area and location. Building 839 is not significant for Criterion C.

4.1.4 Finding for Criterion D – Information Potential

Building 839 is not likely to yield additional information about the history of its building type or specific issues related to the CIIS; however, it is possible that the entire site where Building 839 is located might have "information potential." More archaeological investigation is suggested to determine the applicability of Criterion D.

4.1.5 Finding for integrity

Building 839 is significant under Criteria A for its direct association with the CIIS. The house retains all seven aspects of integrity.

4.2 Recommendations

A building that is significant for the NRHP is one that has played a very important role in the history of the country, a state, or locality; however,

the NRHP has outlined and codified how significant buildings have to retain their physical integrity to be eligible for the NRHP.

Building 839 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its role in the teaching of farming methods and animal husbandry to the Native American students of the CIIS during the period of 1887 to 1918. The house and its associated landscape (including the farm pond/spring to the north of the house) should be added to the existing National Historic Landmark district of the CIIS as a discontinuous part of said historic district (Figure 60).

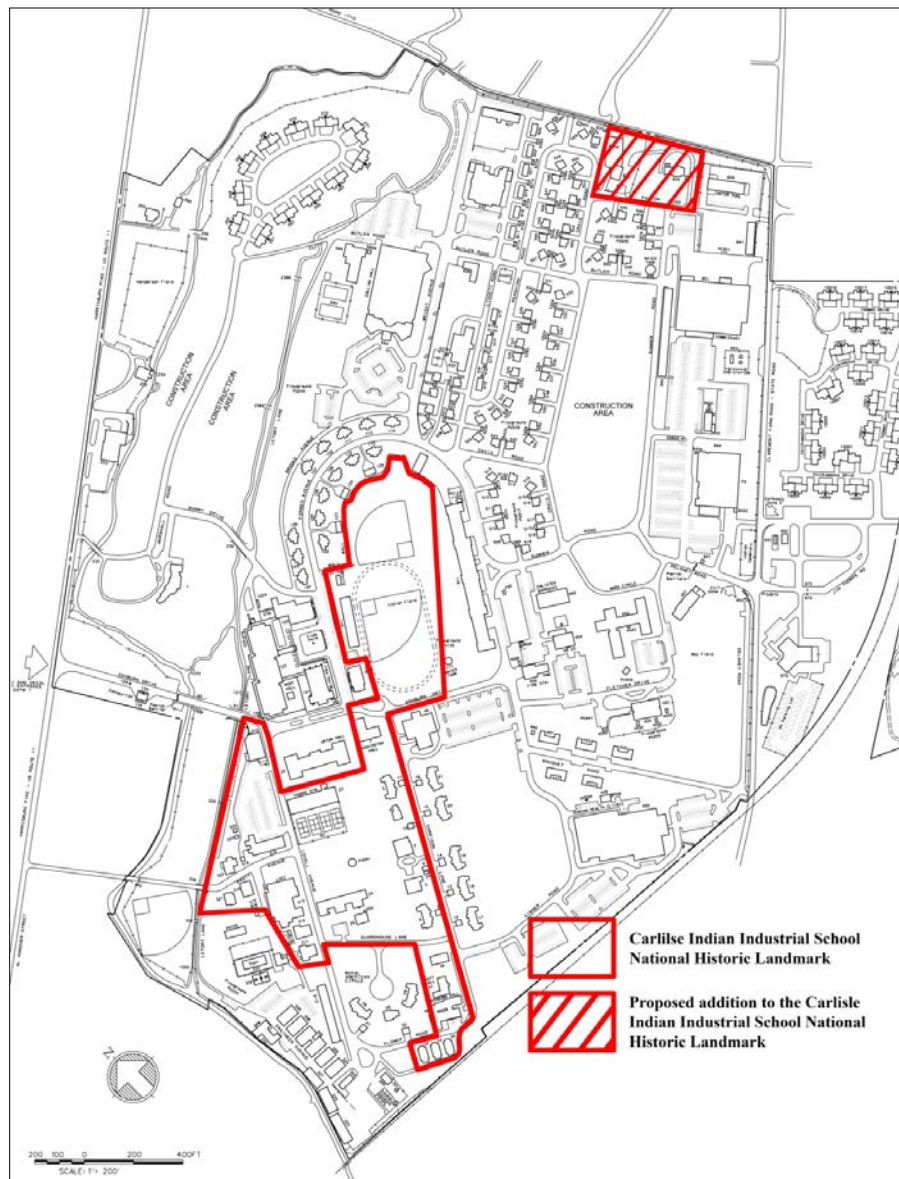


Figure 60. Proposed revision to the NRHP historic district boundaries for the Carlisle School (ERDC-CERL, 2012).

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The Carlisle Arrow, 27 March 1914.

The Carlisle Arrow, 17 April 1914.

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Appendix A: Facsimiles from Previous Surveys

CBKs - Buildings, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

(Sept. 1957)
AHCC/MHT
Install. Bibs (ref. desk)
Carlisle Barracks - Buildings

1. STATE <u>Pennsylvania</u>	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. <u>XX, Arts and Sciences - Subtheme: Education</u>
3. NAME(S) OF SITE <u>Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle Barracks</u>	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) <u>Chamberland County, Eastern outskirts of Carlisle on U. S. Highway 11</u>	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) <u>U. S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania</u>	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	
<p>In its 39-year existence, from 1879 to 1918, the Carlisle Indian School gave to thousands of young Indians an elementary education and practical instruction in mechanical arts, agriculture and home economics. Although the value of the school remains a controversial subject, it represented a sincere effort to better the lot of the Indian and its success led to the founding of similar institutions across the Nation. Despite attempts to discredit them, Carlisle and the institutions which followed it played an important role in the education of the Indian minority.</p> <p>A number of buildings of the Indian School survive. One of the most important is the Commandant's Quarters, occupied by Pratt when he served as first superintendent of the school. The house was in existence as early as 1821 and was the only building on the post not fired in the raid by Jeb Stuart's Confederate cavalry during the Gettysburg campaign of 1863. The house today is the home of the Commandant of the Army War College. Thorpe Hall, built with funds raised by pupils of the Indian school and from private donations, was the school gymnasium - a role it fulfills at the War College. The Coren Apartments, built immediately after the destruction of Carlisle Barracks in 1863, was a girls' dormitory during the tenure of the Indian school and is an officers' quarters today. Armstrong Hall now containing offices of Post Headquarters, was the Indian school laundry. Quarters #2, now home of the Deputy Commander of the Army War College, was built in 1887 as the residence of the Assistant Superintendent of the Indian School. Washington Hall, another survivor of the Indian School, is a guest house. All of these surviving buildings are grouped in close proximity near the western limits of the military reservation, as shown on the post map included here.</p>	
8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)	
<u>Elaine Goodale Eastman, Pratt, The Red Man's Moses (Norman, Oklahoma, 1935)</u>	
9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)	
<u>"Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, Guide for Visitors," pamphlet issued at Carlisle Barracks; Letter from Major Robert H. West, Headquarters, U. S. Army, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to National Park Service, Region Five, Philadelphia, Pa., dated April 28, 1960</u>	
10. PHOTOGRAPHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
CONDITION <u>very good</u>	<u>U. S. Army post</u>
13. DATE OF VISIT <u>3/59</u>	14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
15. TITLE <u>Historic Sites Historian</u>	16. DATE <u>9/6/60</u>

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.
(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-74010-1

Figure A-1. 1960 Historic Sites Inventory (Shedd 1960, page 1).

<u>Bldg. No. on accompanying map</u>	<u>Present Post Bldg. No.</u>	
		the exterior of the structure can be used to interpret a different phase of Indian school life--the use of students for many of the services provided by the school.
12	318	This building is now used for quarters and appears on the 1918 post map as a cottage. According to Mr. Cavanaugh, it was the home of Jim Thorpe's coach "Pop" Warner. Unless that can be verified it should be considered in the same way as the other cottages.
28	321	This is another cottage, shown on the 1918 map. Colonel Rudser is very certain that the present structure is not the 1918 one. Mr. Cavanaugh felt that it was. I found no evidence to confirm either position.
* 29	322	This building appears on the 1918 map as the Alumni building and is described that way in a 1915 school catalog. It is presently known as the Indian art studio. Its use needs to be clarified, but I believe it should remain as a typical structure and one, the presence of which, might be of particular interest to the Indian School alumni.
12	315	This building has apparently been used for storage both in Indian school days and presently. Without period photographs, it is hard to determine possible exterior changes. The building's importance to the Landmark will depend upon additional information on its use and its architectural history.
39	<u>839</u>	This <u>farmhouse</u> appears on the 1918 map and in period photographs. The farm was certainly used by the school, although Colonel Rudser questioned whether the property had been owned by the government in 1918. Unless the Landmark must be contiguous, the building is an important part of it.

* Asterisks indicate those properties selected by Colonel Rudser's office as historically important and worth retaining.

Figure A-2. 1960 Historic Sites Inventory (Shedd 1960, page 2).

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FORM BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORICAL & MUSEUM COMMISSION Box 1026 Harrisburg, PA 17120		7. Local survey organization U.S. City Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA		5. present name Cumberland	
8. property owners name and address United States Government, Department of the Army Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA		9. tax parcel number / other number		10. U.T.M. zone <u>18</u> easting <u>3115110</u> northing <u>4453210</u> usgs sheet: Carlisle	
12. classification site () structure () object () building (X) district ()		13. date(s) (how determined) 1859 (see 28)		15. style, design or folk type Victorian Revival	
14. period 1861-1880		16. architect or engineer		17. contractor or builder	
18. primary building mat./construction brick		19. original use residential		20. present use residential	
21. condition good		22. integrity average		2. municipality Carlisle	
23. site plan with north arrow 				6. other name (historic name if any) Patton Road, near Summer Road	
24. photo notation '041-R1-F8-15		25. file location National Park Service		3. street address or specific location Patton Road, near Summer Road	
26. brief description (note unusual features, integrity, environment, threats and associated buildings) 2-story brick, 5x2 bay farmhouse with a 4-bay rear ell, not original to the house. The gable roof has a standing seam metal surface. Victorian details include peaked attic windows, a bracketed cornice, and decorative bargeboards and lintels. Windows are (6/6); the front door, on the south elevation, has a transom and (continue on back if necessary)					
27. history, significance and/or background A plaque near the building says, in part, "...purchased by the U.S. in 1876 with 109 acres of land...the farm produced products for Indian School students and residents. The rear addition...was added before 1910. Remodelled in 1943, 1948, and 1981." (continue on back if necessary)					
28. sources of information Plaque near building (continue on back if necessary)				29. prepared by: Christina Schmidlapp	
Computer Coding (BHP Survey Grantees Must Complete)					
31. county <u>041</u>		32. style <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		30. date <u>12/85</u> revision(s) <u>2/86</u>	
33. construction material <u>03</u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		34. roof <u>01</u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		39. plan <u>04</u>	
35. design type <u>03</u>		36. historic function <u>010200P</u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		40. facade width <u>5</u>	
37. construction feature <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		38. ext walls <u>03</u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		41. roof material <u>31</u>	
44. ext. design <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		42. stories <u>043</u>		43. depth <u>3</u>	
45. int. design <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u> ; <u> </u>		4. survey code Building #839			

Figure A-3. Excerpted page from 1986 inventory form (Schmidlapp1986, page 1).

ADDITIONAL DATA/PHOTOS number all continuations from front		4. survey code
<p>#26 Continued:</p> <p>sidelights. The width of the rear ell has been extended with a frame addition of two stories, with a partial second floor and recessed porch with chamfered posts. Brick exterior chimneys have been added on the north and southeast ends.</p> <p>Interior: Has been remodelled several times and now functions as a duplex, with one unit in the front section and another in the rear. The front unit retains a central staircase with very shallow rise and curving bannister; 4-paneled front door, door surrounds, side door on southeast side of front door; open attic; original northeast chimney visible there. Bannister/stair goes to attic.</p> <p>The rear unit has a full-height basement at very back, crawl space towards front section.</p> <div data-bbox="386 1031 938 1417" data-label="Image"> </div>		
<p>EVALUATION</p> <div data-bbox="1015 1522 1323 1579" data-label="Text"> <p>EVALUATOR(S)</p> </div>		

Figure A-4, 1986 Inventory Form (Schmidlapp 1986, page 2).

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) September 2013		2. REPORT TYPE Final		3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Analysis of Building 839: Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S) Adam D. Smith, Susan I. Enscore, and Megan W. Tooker				5d. PROJECT NUMBER 398844	
				5e. TASK NUMBER MIPR 10242484BASICS	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) PO Box 9005 Champaign, IL 61826-9005				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER ERDC/CERL SR-13-19	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Directorate of Public Works US Army Garrison Carlisle Barracks 330 Engineer Avenue Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT <p>This document presents a historic context, integrity analysis, and evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places for Building 839 at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The report meets the requirements in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) for federal agencies to address their cultural resources—defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Identification of potentially significant properties is achieved only through a survey and evaluation to associate a property within a larger historic context. Building 839 was likely constructed in the middle 1850s by Daniel Kieffer and was utilized as a farmhouse for the farm. In 1860, Kieffer sold the farm to Richard Parker who continued to farm the land. The Carlisle Indian Industrial School acquired the farm in 1887 and utilized the house as living quarters for the farmer and classroom space for the farm unit of the school until 1918. After the War Department reacquired Carlisle Barracks in 1918, the farmhouse was used for officer housing. It is the determination of the current survey that Building 839 should be included within the existing Carlisle Indian Industrial School National Historic Landmark district for its use by the school to teach farming practices and animal husbandry.</p>					
15. SUBJECT TERMS National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), cultural resources management, US Army, Carlisle Barracks, historic preservation, Carlisle Indian Industrial School farm farmhouse					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code)