

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dennis Farm

Other names/site number: Perkins-Dennis Farm; 36SQ0127

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Creek Road, approximately .4 miles south of Zicks Hill Road Intersection

City or town: Brooklyn Township State: PA County: Susquehanna, 115

Not For Publication: ☒ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C X D

Andrea McDonald

August 1, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
- District ☐
- Site ☒
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD/weatherboard; ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dennis Farm is located in Brooklyn Township in rural Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania about 10 miles southeast of Montrose, the county seat, and 30 miles north of Scranton, the largest city in the region. The farm is located on a steeply sloped site on the western bank of Martin Creek, a tributary of Tunkhannock Creek which runs into the Susquehanna River (Figure 1). The 153 acre property is accessed by a gravel roadway named Creek Road. US Route 11 (Lackawanna Trail) and the Delaware and Hudson railroad line are located on the opposite side of Martin Creek (Site Plan and Photograph 1). The area of small farms on this section of Martin Creek was historically referred to as 'The Hop Bottom' and now is commonly referred to as the hamlet of Oakley, named after a prominent family that settled the vicinity.

The property consists of 4 resources: 2 contributing sites, 1 contributing building and 1 contributing structure. The entire property is 1 contributing archaeological site, which consists of 2 components: the earlier Prince Perkins Homestead and the later Dennis Farmhouse and Agricultural Complex. In addition, the property includes another contributing site, the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery. The one contributing building is the now-vacant, but stabilized Dennis Farmhouse (Photographs 2 and 3) that sits on the west side of Creek Road, approximately 500 feet south of the old Milford and Owego Turnpike, now Zicks Hill Road. Finally, the property includes 1 contributing structure, the system of dry-laid stone walls that demarcate former agricultural fields.

Narrative Description

Property Overview

The property is wooded and overgrown with former pastures and croplands reverting to ruderal plant species (Figure 1), but it is still crisscrossed by dry-laid stone walls (Photographs 11 and 12 and Figure 7) once common in the region (Pocius 1977: 12). Foundations of a barn and several

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outbuildings remain north of the Dennis Farmhouse and testify to the property's former agricultural use (Photographs 4 and 5). Northwest of the house, upslope are the Prince Perkins Homestead which includes the foundations of a dwelling (Photograph 9) and springhouse (Photograph 10) and the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery contained within a stone wall enclosure (Photographs 6-8). The Dennis Farmhouse is a wood-framed, side-gabled, one-and-one-half story dwelling believed to have been built in the early nineteenth century. The former Perkins Homestead (Photograph 9) is believed to have been constructed when Prince Perkins acquired the property in 1814. The earliest identified burials in the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery date from the early nineteenth century.

The farm's 153 acres is presently a mixture of forests and fields hugging the western slope of the Martin Creek Valley. The forests were selectively timbered during the 1980s, but large stands of hemlock and other native species are thriving. Evidence of settlement is present in a variety of forms on the property, most notably elements of the Dennis Farmhouse and Agricultural Complex, the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, the Prince Perkins Homestead and the network of stone walls that traverse the hillside.

Prince Perkins Homestead

Approximately in the center of the property, down slope about one-third mile from the cemetery and upslope from the later Dennis Farmhouse and Agricultural Complex is the location of the earliest African-American settlement on the property, the Prince Perkins Homestead. Based on available evidence, the homestead appears to have been occupied as a dwelling from circa 1814 to circa 1850. This date range has been defined through historical research and artifacts recovered during archeological excavations conducted in 2008 and 2009 by Binghamton University. These investigations (Figure 8) confirmed that archeological remains associated with the Perkins family occupation of the homestead are still intact (Roby 2008, Roby 2009).

The stone-lined cellar foundation measures approximately 22 by 26 feet with an entrance opening centered on the south wall (Photograph 9). The interior of the foundation contains stone rubble and several artifacts including early twentieth century milk cans were readily visible at the start of the 2008 archeological field work. About 400 feet east of the house foundation are the remains of a stone springhouse (Photograph 10) measuring 11.5 by 12 feet. About 22 feet north of the springhouse is a roughly circular stone shaft, about four to five feet in diameter.

Dennis Farmhouse and Dennis Agricultural Complex

The Dennis farmhouse is located at the southeast corner of the property on a low rise overlooking the road and the floodplain of Martin Creek (Figure 3). The farmhouse is a simple, wood-framed, one-and-one-half-story residence, rectangular in plan, with a gable roof (Figures 4 and 5). Long horizontal dormers rise from the front and rear roof slope. The building measures approximately 36 by 26 feet in plan with its façade facing southeast toward the road. A stone chimney adjoins the southwest gable end, while a brick kitchen stove chimney adjoins the north end of the rear (northwest) wall. The main doorway, centered on the southeast wall, is placed within a simple wood surround and was crowned by a transom. A secondary doorway is located off center on the rear wall beneath a shed hood. A gabled, screened porch formerly adjoined the northeast gable end but is no longer extant.

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Stylistically, the Dennis farmhouse follows New England precedents common in the Allegheny Plateau region of Pennsylvania (Burns and Webster 2000:525-567). The core of the house appears to have been constructed in the early nineteenth century. The original building was a two-room-deep, center-chimney house, a common and classic New England historic house form. Evidence of the original building is seen in the overall house form, plan layout, construction framing and a few remaining finish details. In the early twentieth century, reputedly in the year 1939, the house was substantially modified with the removal of the center chimney, construction of the shed dormers, replacement of windows and reconfiguration and remodeling of the interior. In 2007 and 2012, the house suffered partial structural collapses, but conditions were stabilized in September 2013 (Photograph 2).

Building fabric that remains from the original center chimney house includes the basement foundation walls, much of the first floor framing and subflooring, exterior wall framing and sheathing, exterior cornice details on the front and rear and the front doorway and transom.

The former appearance of the house is shown in photographs in the collection of the Dennis family. One distant view of the house shows it lacking a rear dormer prior to the 1939 alterations (Figure 6), while other photographs show the house after the dormers were added (Figures 4 and 5). Findings associated with archeological field work conducted in the vicinity of the farmhouse (Figure 9) revealed an artifact assemblage that dates from a mid-nineteenth century to early twentieth century period of occupation (Roby 2009; Roby 2010).

On the slope immediately to the north of the farmhouse are the ruins of the agricultural outbuildings that comprise the Dennis Agricultural Complex (Site Plan showing the Dennis Farm Agricultural Complex). These dry-laid stone foundations and concrete slab floors, although now overgrown, are the remains of a wood-framed barn, milk house, silo, cisterns and outbuildings as depicted in an early twentieth century photograph (Figure 6). One outbuilding, reportedly used by the family as an ice house, stood opposite the barn, and the partial stone foundation of this building is still extant. Both the barn and the ice house foundations are partially built in-ground, suggesting that a barn ramp was present on the north side of the barn. Remnants of stanchions for livestock are still present, and a former barn well, recollected to have been contaminated and abandoned, is also present. Historic photographs of the farm complex depict other outbuildings, stone walls and pastureland in the vicinity of the farmhouse (Figures 6 and 7).

Perkins-Dennis Cemetery

Near the northwestern corner of the farm is the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, described by local historian Debra Adelman as “an all-black cemetery—the only one in Susquehanna County” (Adelman 1997:14). The cemetery is enclosed by a wall constructed largely of dry laid stone slabs (Photographs 6 and 7). Two, arched-top wrought iron gates are placed in the center of the south wall (Photograph 6). The enclosure, measuring 75 by 64 feet, or 4,800 square feet, contains the interments of an estimated 50 African-Americans including Perkins and Dennis family members along with other members of the local African-American community. Burials include Prince, Judith, Charlotte and William Perkins, along with William’s wife, Malinda; Bristol Budd Sampson, as well as his children Susan, William, Amma, Joanna, Charlotte, Judy and Hannah;

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Henry W. Dennis, his wife Angeline Perkins Dennis, and their children, son F.S. and daughters Angeline and Amanda; Marcus Underwood; George Jackson, a veteran of the United States Colored Troops from the Civil War; his mother, Mary; and Caroline Dennis, wife of Perkins William Dennis (Weston 1889:51). The last burials apparently took place in the cemetery in the late nineteenth century. Intact and *in situ* headstones are clearly visible. The displaced headstones of Henry W. Dennis (1815-1882) and Angeline Perkins Dennis (1832-1873) are lined along the west perimeter wall of the cemetery (Photograph 7). Some of the headstones are damaged (Photograph 8).

Stone Walls

Extending along the margins of the farm and crisscrossing its woods and fields are numerous dry-laid stone walls (Photographs 11 and 12). These stone walls served to segregate hay fields and cropland from pastures as well as to delineate property ownership. A rough rectilinear field patterning was used as evidenced by remaining extant walls and historic photographs (Figures 3 and 7). Typical of stone walls once found throughout Susquehanna County, they reflect the abundance of Pennsylvania Bluestone available in the vicinity, provide evidence of early nineteenth century land clearing and settlement, substantiate ongoing agricultural operations throughout the nineteenth century, and suggest the New England origins of the Perkins and Dennis families (Pocius 1977: 9). In some portions of the Dennis Farm property, as at the Prince Perkins Homestead, the stone walls have formed terraces where soils eroded from years of plowing and agricultural use have gradually filled in the upslope side of the wall. Combined with the documentary history of the farm and the vegetation patterns that are still observable on the land, the walls contribute a substantial physical element to the overall history of the Dennis Farm.

Archaeological Investigations at the Dennis Farm

In 2008 and 2009, archaeologists from Binghamton University undertook archaeological investigations (Figures 8 and 9) at both the Dennis Farmhouse and Agricultural Complex and the Prince Perkins Homestead. The investigations included the excavation of thirty-nine 1x1-meter squares, shovel testing and recordation of above-ground features. The investigations resulted in the recovery of more than 13,000 artifacts from both locations, the identification of archeological features, the confirmation that intact archeological remains are present at Dennis Farm and the confirmation that the site is likely to yield additional important information.

At the Prince Perkins Homestead, the results of archaeological investigations suggest that artifact patterning is present that can assist in understanding the layout of the early nineteenth century complex (Figure 8). While the number of artifacts recovered from the field work at the homestead was small (approximately 1,100) the density, distribution and types of artifacts provide indications that the active work yard associated with the Perkins house was located immediately south and east of the foundation. Comparatively higher numbers of fragmented glass, ceramics and some food remains were recovered in the test units excavated south of the foundation than from test units situated north, west and east. Shovel testing indicated the highest density of artifacts was found in the vicinity of the stone foundation, with numbers tapering off quickly in all directions. This pattern is not unusual in rural house sites in the Middle Atlantic.

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The result of the archaeological testing reveals that much of the ground around the stone foundation has not been previously plowed, and thus retains high archaeological integrity.

Archaeological testing in the vicinity of the Dennis Farmhouse resulted in the recovery of a much larger number of artifacts dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century (Figure 9). The sheer volume of artifacts (nearly 11,000) is indicative of the increased availability of consumer goods – glass, architectural materials, ceramics, clothing – compared to the lower density of materials and the range of materials found at the uphill Perkins homestead. As with the Perkins homestead, the testing at the Dennis Farmhouse indicates that the property is not plowed or otherwise disturbed by post-depositional activities. Like the Perkins homestead, the area around the Dennis Farmhouse retains high archaeological integrity.

Integrity Assessment

The Dennis Farm retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The **Location** of the property is unchanged since it was established by the Perkins and Dennis families. In terms of **Materials**, although many of the buildings that once stood on the property have been removed, the materials are still evident in the dry-laid stone walls, in the Dennis Farmhouse and in the foundation remains of its associated agricultural outbuildings and in the Prince Perkins Homestead. Integrity of materials is also present in the archaeological remains (artifacts and features) present at the site. The **Design**, or layout of the property, is still reflected in the extant building ruins marking the Dennis Farmhouse and Agricultural Complex, the Prince Perkins Homestead, the walled enclosure of the Perkins-Dennis cemetery and the stone walls that subdivide the farm and mark its boundary. The patterning of the Dennis Farm Agricultural Complex is still readily apparent, and intrasite archeological patterning has been identified at the Prince Perkins Homestead during the Binghamton field school. **Workmanship** is evident aboveground in the extant Dennis Farmhouse, in the dry-laid stone foundations of the associated Agricultural Complex and in the below-ground remains of the Prince Perkins Homestead. The Dennis Farmhouse is an example of a transplanted New England architectural style, and further archeological work at the Prince Perkins Homestead will likely provide information about the workmanship of this first period structure on the property. The **Setting** of the farm property is uncompromised, and the property conveys its agricultural heritage. While secondary tree growth is present, field locations are still readily apparent and the succession of agricultural enclosures is discernable from the remnant stone walls. Despite the fact that only foundations of many of the buildings remain and that secondary tree growth is present, the Dennis Farm still exhibits the **Feeling** of a 19th and early 20th century agricultural property due to the clearly discernible layout of the built environment and due to the network of stone walls that mark field boundaries. Finally, the Dennis Farm retains integrity of **Association**. The property has been owned for the vast majority of its 200 years history by the same family and both the above-ground remains and the archaeological remains reflect the property's association with that family.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage/Black

Social History

Exploration/Settlement

Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

ca. 1814-ca. 1939

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Black Freedman

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dennis Farm meets National Register Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/Black and Social History and Criterion D in the areas of Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black, Exploration/Settlement and Social History. In terms of Criterion A, the property is a rare African-American farmstead in Susquehanna County and is significantly associated with the lifeways of African-Americans in rural Pennsylvania during the 19th and 20th Century. In addition, the property's cemetery, which contains interments of not only family members, but also other members of the local African-American community, demonstrates the role of the farm and the Perkins and Dennis families in the small African-American community in the area. In terms of Criterion D, the property has the potential to yield important information on the African-American experience in a rural frontier setting, including the degree of self-sufficiency and the process of identity formation. In addition, the property has the potential to yield important information on the changing experience of rural African-Americans from settlement through the Civil War through emancipation through the challenges that affected rural America during the early 20th century. It also has the potential to yield important information on any role the Dennis Farm played in the Underground Railroad. The period of significance begins in ca. 1814 with the settlement of the property by Prince Perkins and ends in ca. 1939, when, after a short time out of the family, it ceased to be a full-time home and, instead, became a summer home for the Dennis Family.

Summary History

Settlement of Brooklyn Township, Susquehanna County

According to E.A. Weston, in his history of the township, the first settlement of the current township area occurred in 1787 when John Nicholson and about forty other settlers from the Philadelphia area arrived. Near the end of the century, a second wave of settlers came from Connecticut and Vermont (Weston 1889:19-20). Prince Perkins, the initial settler of the Dennis Farm, was part of this early wave of settlers, while Henry Dennis, the first of the Dennis family to own the farm, was part of a subsequent influx of New England settlers. The New England origins of the Perkins and Dennis families are clearly seen on the property in the house form and details, the field delineation and the extensive use of stone walls which reflect the adaptation of New England forms, land planning and demarcation to the Pennsylvania frontier (Pocius 1977:9).

History of the Dennis Farm

Like many of his compatriots, war veteran Prince Perkins and his family migrated west after the American Revolution to purchase and cultivate land on the frontier. Perkins was one of approximately 5,000 African-Americans who served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution (USDOI, NPS 1986: 10) having served in the 4th Connecticut Regiment. Perkins, accompanied by his wife, Judith, his son, William, his daughter, Phebe, and grandson,

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'Young Prince,' traveled from Connecticut to the upper reaches of the Susquehanna River watershed, a region that was the subject of a disputed claim between Connecticut and Pennsylvania (Weston:36).

Prince Perkins first appeared in Pennsylvania records in 1793 when he was about 43 years of age purchasing a tract of land in Putnam Township (created under Connecticut authority) in what is now Tunkhannock Township in Wyoming County, about 20 miles southwest of Brooklyn, Pennsylvania. Also in the 1800 federal census, he is enumerated as head of household in Tunkhannock Township. Although the first appearance of the Perkins family in the Brooklyn vicinity is the subject of some debate, it is apparent the family is living here by 1808 (Weston 1889:81). After homesteading at least two other tracts of land in Waterford Township (the name was changed to Brooklyn Township in 1825) and selling the improved properties to area newcomers, Prince Perkins acquired 70 acres of land in 1814 from Bloomfield and Hannah Milbourne for \$175. The deed describes his purchase as "All that certain piece of land situate on Martin's Creek in said Town of Brooklyn...adjoining land of Frederick Bailey" (Susquehanna County Deed Book 134:606). This land parcel formed the original portion of the present 153-acre Dennis Farm tract.

The Perkins family was among the early settlers to successfully inhabit this vicinity on Martin Creek known historically as "The Hop Bottom." The locality had been previously abandoned by members of the Nicholson Colony, a group of Irish immigrants from Philadelphia that attempted to start a settlement in 1787. Other Revolutionary War veterans from New England settled in the immediate vicinity at the same time including Rufus Kingsley who constructed a woolen mill on Martin Creek in 1809. Another African-American veteran, Bristol Budd Sampson, migrated to the area in 1810 with his son William and lived with the Perkins family until he was able to secure a military pension and purchase an adjacent tract of land in 1821.

A glimpse of the extended family's early years as "freeholders" is provided through tax, census and pension documents. According to local tax rolls, in 1815 Prince and his son William were paying property tax and were documented to own "two oxen and one cow". In 1816 they had "one house and one cow" in their possession. Interestingly, the 1817 tax roll shows they owned "two houses and two cows". The 1820 federal census documents nine people living with Prince Perkins, very likely to be the five members of the Perkins Family and the four members of the Bristol Budd Sampson family. Sampson and Phebe Perkins, Prince's daughter, were living as husband and wife in the Perkins household. In an 1820 affidavit given by Bristol Budd Sampson as part of his pension claim for military service he stated that "I live with my fatherinlaw [sic] a black man who is as poor as myself" (Pension Application 1818). Also the 1818 and 1819 county tax records list Prince Perkins as the grandfather of William and Amanda Sampson, who are Bristol Budd's two children. A formal marriage ceremony between Bristol Budd and Phebe was performed and recorded in 1826.

Over time the family cleared the wooded slopes to create pasture for livestock and cropland. The resulting farm, which was productive throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was similar to other agricultural enterprises in rural northeast Pennsylvania during this period with one exception—it was owned and operated by a family of Free Blacks.

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Prince Perkin's first wife, Judith, died in 1823. He then married his second wife, Charlotte. Prince Perkins died in 1839. After Prince Perkins's death, ownership of the farm passed to his son, William (Dennis 2014). According to the 1850 agricultural census, under William's ownership, the farm consisted of 40 acres of improved land and 30 acres of unimproved valued at a total of \$700 with farm machinery valued at \$30. Perkins's livestock included one horse, four 'milch' cows, four working oxen, five other cattle and nine sheep. Farm production included 30 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 50 bushels of Indian corn, 20 bushels of buckwheat, 100 pounds of butter, 10 tons of hay and one bushel of other grass seed. William owned the farm until his death in 1858.

After the death of William Perkins, ownership of the 70-acre tract was passed on to his two nieces (the granddaughters of Prince Perkins), Susan Thompson of Oswego Township and Phoebe Johnson. The farm was then immediately sold to Malinda Perkins, the widow of William Perkins (Susquehanna County Deed Book 134:606, June 15, 1858). Malinda Perkins died prior to 1866 and left the property to her surviving daughter, Angeline Perkins (Dennis Family Papers). On April 24, 1851, Angeline had married Henry W. Dennis (Dennis Family Papers). Dennis had been born in Vermont of a Massachusetts family. In 1858 Henry Dennis purchased 100 acres adjacent to the Perkins farm. In the 1860 Census, Henry is recorded as a land owner and head of household with Angeline identified as a land owner, as well. The value of Henry's real estate holdings is listed as \$1,900 with a personal estate valued at \$700. Both holdings were combined to create the Dennis Farm.

By the 1870 census, 54-year-old Henry W. Dennis resided on the farm with 38-year-old Angeline Perkins Dennis, along with 17-year-old William P., who worked on the farm, 12-year-old N.B., and four-year-old Sumner B. (U.S. Bureau of Census 1870a). Dennis's farm totaled 90 acres of improved land and 44 acres of unimproved land, the whole valued at \$6,000. Livestock included two horses, six 'milch' cows, nine other cattle, 25 sheep and four swine, valued at \$1,200. Crops included 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 150 bushels of oats and no Indian corn. Other farm production included 60 pounds of wool, 100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 800 pounds of butter and 15 tons of hay.

In 1880, the farm was inhabited by 65-year-old Henry Dennis, 23-year-old N.B. Dennis, who worked on the farm, 13-year-old Sumner Dennis, who also worked on the farm, as well as a 30-year-old female servant and her two female children (U.S. Bureau of Census 1880a). In 1880, Dennis's farm included 213 acres of improved land, including 30 acres of mown grassland and 63 acres of woodland with a value of \$4,000. The increase in acreage was through additional land purchases made by Henry Dennis (Dennis Family Papers). Farm implements were valued at \$23, while fences were valued at \$25. Dennis had used \$20 worth of fertilizer in the previous year. He had no working oxen but six 'milch' cows and three other cattle. Other livestock included 30 sheep with 32 lambs dropped, 24 sheep and lamb sold living during the year and 30 fleeces produced representing 34 pounds of wool, as well as four swine and 60 chickens. Crop production included two acres planted in Indian corn with a production of 200 bushels, four acres planted in oats with a production of 110 bushels, three acres planted in wheat with a production of 45 bushels and one acre planted in Irish potatoes with a production of 50 bushels. Farm

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products included 300 pounds of maple sugar and 12 pounds of molasses. No apples were produced.

Upon Henry W. Dennis's death, ownership of his farm passed to his two sons Sumner B. and Napoleon B. Dennis. In 1921, Sumner and Napoleon B. Dennis sold the farm property, measured at 135 acres, to Henry and Aaltje Joostemas of Brooklyn Township for \$1,800. In 1939, Edith Angeline Dennis, daughter of Sumner B. Dennis, re-purchased the farm and renovated the timber frame house to serve as a summer home for the family, including grandchildren (Dennis Family Papers). When Edith A. Dennis passed away in 1980, she bequeathed the property to her only remaining sibling, Hope Dennis. In 2001, Hope Dennis and her niece, Margaret Denise Dennis (aka, "Denise," the granddaughter of Norman Henry Dennis), established the Dennis Farm Charitable Land Trust for the preservation of the property in perpetuity (Dennis Family Papers).

Criterion A Significance for Ethnic Heritage/Black and Social History

The Dennis Farm meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the lifeways of free African-Americans in rural Pennsylvania in the 19th and early 20th century. It is a rare free African-American farm in Susquehanna County and, although very few standing structures remain on the property, the remains of the Prince Perkins Homestead, the foundations of the Agricultural Complex, the field patterns, the cemetery and the Dennis Farmhouse and Agricultural Complex, along with the archaeological remains strongly demonstrate this association. In addition, the farm and the family's role in African-American life in Susquehanna County is demonstrated by the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, which was the burial place for many of the African-Americans in the area, not just members of the Perkins-Dennis family.

In terms of association with free African-American rural life, in the antebellum period, the Perkins-Dennis family and the Dennis Farm exemplified many of the goals for free African-Americans that were advocated by the Abolitionist Movement. It was recognized during the antebellum period that land ownership and successful agricultural enterprise by African-Americans demonstrated a means of self-reliance and would contradict racist myths of Black inferiority. The Black Abolitionist Lewis Woodson advocated strongly for land ownership and agricultural enterprise in stating that "the possession of houses and lands, and flocks and herds, inspires the possessor with a nobleness and independence of feeling unknown to those in any other business" and "the unmolested enjoyment of the privileges of social life [along with] a refuge and a home for extended families" (LaRoche 2014: 110). At the 1841 Pennsylvania AME Convention held in Pittsburgh, farming and community formation was one of the topics discussed and Woodson was quoted as saying that no other profession was "more honorable, independent, and virtuous, than farming" encouraging the establishment of African-American farms throughout the state (LaRoche 2014: 111). The idea is furthered by Black Abolitionist Frances Ellen Watkins Harper in a letter she wrote in 1860 that communicates the importance of recognizing the success of African-American farmers as a means to diminish racism and alter public opinion "not merely by influencing the public around them but among them" (LaRoche 2014: 133).

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African-American Life in Susquehanna County

African-Americans have never represented a sizeable proportion of the farmers or the general population in Susquehanna or neighboring counties of northeastern Pennsylvania. As noted by Charles L. Blockson, the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania had the lowest African-American population of any section of the state (Blockson 1994:195).

Adjacent sections of the Southern Tier of New York State also historically had few African-American residents. As late as 1910, the seventeen counties of central New York had a combined total of 7,038 African-American residents, few of whom were farmers. As historian Milton Sernett noted, very few African-Americans had the economic means to be landowners in central New York. Newly freed slaves might remain on the farm of their former master, but many African-Americans gravitated toward job opportunities in the more populated communities away from the countryside (Sernett 1995:43-47).

In 1820, the five members of the Prince Perkins family represented nearly 10 percent of the total African-American population of the county, which numbered 51 out of a total population of nearly 10,000. By 1840, a total of 97 African-Americans and mulattoes were enumerated, while the county's total population had grown to over 21,000. It is not known how many of these early African-American resident landowners were farmers, but it is likely less than the total enumerated population. In a county whose economy was centered on agriculture, African-American farms represented a very small portion of this economic sector.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, few African-American residents of Susquehanna County were indicated as farmers. The number ranged from a high of nine in 1850 and 1880 to a low of six in 1860 and 1870.

The African-American Community of Brooklyn Township

According to Debra Adleman, author of *Waiting for the Lord: Nineteenth Century Black Communities in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania*, six surnames have been found among the black community in Brooklyn Township: Perkins, Sampson, Dennis, Underwood, Jackson and Johnson. Beyond enumeration in federal censuses, little is known about the Underwood and Johnson families, while George Jackson was a Civil War veteran. More is known about the related families of Perkins, Sampson and Dennis, who were one of the only African-American farmers in the township during the nineteenth century.

In 1830, the black population in the township included the families of Bristol Budd Sampson and Prince Perkins, as well as several free African-American boys under 10 residing with Palmer Way and Bloomfield Milbourne. In 1840, the black community included several African-American individuals residing in white households, in addition to African-American heads of household, William Perkins and Bristol Budd Sampson and their respective families.

The 1850 federal census, the first to indicate occupations, identifies African-American farms in Susquehanna County. Such farms were located in Springville Township, Dimock Township,

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Lenox Township and Brooklyn Township. The farm in Brooklyn Township is identified as being owned by William Perkins and was valued at \$700 (U.S. Bureau of Census 1850a).

By 1860, in addition to the Dennis Farm, individual African-American farms were identifiable in Great Bend Township, Harford Township, Thomson Township and Dimock Township. In 1870, an African-American in Springville Township owned a farm, while in 1880, in addition to the Dennises, an M. Underwood was enumerated as an African-American farmer in Brooklyn Township. Other townships with African-American farmers included Bridgewater, Great Bend, Harford, Oakland and Springville. By 1900, the Dennises and the Marcus Underwood families were enumerated as African-American farmers in Brooklyn Township, while other black farmers were enumerated in Great Bend Township and Bridgewater Township.

Criterion D Significance for Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black, Exploration/Settlement and Social History¹

The Dennis Farm meets National Register Criterion D in the areas of Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black, Exploration/Settlement and Social History for its ability to yield important information about African-American lifeways in rural Pennsylvania. In terms of Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black and Exploration/Settlement, the farm has the potential to yield important information on African-American lifeways during the period of exploration and settlement in Susquehanna County, including the family's degree of self-sufficiency and identity in a frontier settlement. In terms of Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black and Social History, the Dennis Farm has the potential to yield important information on the changing lifeways of free African-Americans in rural Pennsylvania from the frontier period through the antebellum period through emancipation and through the challenges that faced rural America in the early decades of the twentieth century. In addition, the site has the potential to yield important information on any role the farm may have played in the Underground Railroad.

In terms of Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black and Exploration/Settlement, the two archeological field seasons (2008 and 2009) undertaken by Binghamton University students at the Prince Perkins Homestead and the Dennis House focused on the strategies and practices of daily living and community formation in this frontier setting (Stahl et al. 2007). Pioneering families—whether black or white—faced the challenges of hewing homesteads from unfamiliar terrain and forming new social relations in emerging communities. This raises questions about the degree of self-sufficiency of individual families, of how they provisioned themselves and of their involvement in regional and inter-regional trade.

Archaeological evidence present at the site helps us to discern to what extent the farm's residents relied on locally produced tools and goods (the standard image of frontier settlement) compared to their degree of reliance on regional and interregional networks to sustain themselves on the expanding edge of the American frontier and how this reliance may have changed over time.

¹ The majority of this discussion is taken from Ann B. Stahl, Nina M. Versaggi, and John Roby, Dennis Farm Charitable Land Trust Archaeological Project Research Objectives and Methods. Binghamton: Binghamton University, 2007.

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Comparable analyses of subsistence and craft production at the Prince Perkins Homestead with sites elsewhere in the northeast and New England further illuminates the degree of subsistence practiced by the occupants of the homestead. For example, in New England, the eighteenth century was marked by significant changes in the gender division of labor as textile making became increasingly a female domain while men became involved in production of wood and other products for export (e.g., hides to England and barrels to the West Indies; Ulrich 2001:103). In this sense, the questions to be asked at the Dennis Farm are similar to those asked of pioneer settlements elsewhere. However, a distinguishing feature of the property is that it was home to a free African-American family, which counters the received image of pioneering settlers as European in origin, and prompts questions about the practices and processes of identity and community formation in this region of northeastern Pennsylvania.

Whereas earlier popular and academic perspectives treated identity as a “thing”—something inherited, acquired at birth and relatively fixed—recent academic perspectives underscore the malleability of identity and focus attention on the processes and *practices* through which identities are produced. These include the mundane, material practices of daily life—the foods we eat, the way we prepare them, the vessels in which we serve them, the way we construct and furnish our houses, the way house lots are organized and landscaped—all of which can serve to forge connections with the communities in which we live. Just as inclusionary practices forge connections among people, exclusionary practices produce differences. A fascinating aspect of Dennis Farm is that its history does not fit neatly within normative understandings of American history, a history in which African-Americans appear as enslaved and race was experienced in singular fashion. As Trouillot (1995), and Gould (1996) among other scholars have taught us, neither race nor ethnicity are stable, natural categories, but rather conceptual categorizations that were (and are) arrived at through a variety of exclusionary practices. Recent historical and archaeological research has documented these practices and exclusionary processes, but work has focused primarily (though not exclusively) in areas where peoples of African descent were enslaved (the US South, the Caribbean, Brazil, etc.; cf., Orser 1998).

A unique aspect of the Dennis Farm is its potential to address practices of identification and community formation in a context that included Euro-Americans *and* free African-Americans. The initial focus of the Dennis Farm archeological investigations is on these issues in the period represented by the Prince Perkins Homestead (terminal eighteenth-early nineteenth century). This investigation has enabled the study of these processes. The archeological field seasons at the farm have studied these practices through an analysis of household production and consumption practices, focusing particular attention on material evidence for food ways, technology, the production of space through landscape modification, practices of dress and ornamentation, ritual practice, artifact curation, as well as practices of refuse disposal. Through comparative analysis of evidence for these practices at the Prince Perkins Homestead, later Dennis occupation and sites of comparable age in the surrounding area, the Dennis Farm property offers the potential to explore the similarities and differences in the strategies and practices of settlers throughout the region (cf. Groover 2003).

A more diverse portrait of the African-American past also argues against the common assumption that racial categories in the past mirrored those in contemporary society.

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Archaeologist Paul R. Mullins, discussing the lack of clear evidence of ethnicity in artifacts uncovered in African-American contexts in Annapolis, Maryland, concludes that African-American archaeology requires a “sophisticated framework that probes race as a contested and politicized subjectivity, not as an essential cultural mindset or imposed ideological identity” (Mullins 1999:vi). Mullins is cautioning against assuming, *a priori*, the existence of identities, conflicts or social situations that might or might not be uncovered during the research process—a useful warning that will be heeded in the course of the Dennis Farm project.

In terms of Archaeology/Historic—Non-aboriginal, Ethnic Heritage/Black and Social History, the nearly-continuous occupation and ownership of the Dennis Farm tract by related families of free African-Americans begins in a period of frontier settlement and the forging of a new nation. This history extended through the struggle for abolition, the strife of the Civil War and the changing social, political and economic landscape of the post-emancipation United States, and continued through the challenges that faced rural Americans in the early decades of the twentieth century. Taken as a whole, this history offers a unique opportunity to view the Dennis Farm sequence in relation to diverse sites of comparable age. As such, it provides a unique opportunity to expand narratives of the African Diaspora at the same time as contribute to dialogues centered on processes of identification today (e.g., Franklin and McKee 2004; Gilroy 1993, 1996). Furthermore, additional archaeological research and archival research that delves into the family’s primary sources has the potential to yield information important to the history of the Dennis Farm’s association with the Underground Railroad.

Scholarship on the African-American Experience

The history of African-Americans in Pennsylvania has long been a topic of research by academicians and others in the state (cf., Blockson 1994; Trotter 1997; Trotter and Smith 1997). In reviewing the scholarly literature dealing with Pennsylvania’s African-Americans, Trotter reveals that the overwhelming majority of studies have focused on the broad range of urban experiences of blacks in the Keystone State. Chronologically these studies have ranged from the colonial period to the recent past and have included such topics as family, work, wealth and status, inequality and civil rights, the actions of riots and mobs against the African-American community, Underground Railroad activities and the role of the church in the community.

The African-American components of the large urban centers of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have most often been the focus of archeological investigations within the Commonwealth. Elsewhere in the state historical studies of smaller communities have included such places as Harrisburg (Eggert 1991), Columbia (Shirk 1993), Lancaster and its environs (Ebersole 2000, 2003; Hopkins 1991; 2000; Wood 1974), Hinsonville (Russo and Russo 2005) and Montrose (Kashatus 2008). These studies have looked at the documentary history of the African-Americans who lived there and created these places but have not generally included the study of material culture or material remains. Only a handful of smaller-scale urban places in the Commonwealth, such as Lancaster (Delle and Levine 2004) and Gettysburg (Catts et al. 2006b), have seen archeological inquiry focused on African-American sites.

In contrast, comparatively few studies of the rural experience of the state’s African-Americans have been undertaken. The general dearth of study of African-Americans in rural or non-urban

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settings in Pennsylvania underscores the research potential (both archeological and historical) of the Dennis Farm. The daily lives of non-town or city African-Americans, or those living and working in the rural places of the state, have received considerably less attention in the historical literature and are virtually unknown archeologically. The recent archaeological work at the free black community of 'Pandernarium' in western Pennsylvania is a significant example of moving beyond the traditional urban-focused archaeological studies and examining African-American rural enclaves and communities (Jaillet 2011). Within this context, the Dennis Farm's potential to provide significant insights into African-American rural life, is remarkable.

Each of the research themes outlined above contributes to a broader project of expanding our understanding of African-American historical experience in national and global perspective. Research in recent decades has demonstrated historical archaeology's potential to expand our understanding of African-American history by offering an important corrective to the elite focus of southern plantation studies (Singleton 1990, 1994). Though a focus on the lives of enslaved Africans has been salutary, it—like the historical focus on the experience of enslaved Africans—threatens to reduce the history of Africans in the Diaspora to the history of slavery. This obscures the role of free African-Americans in the production of our national heritage and silences the diversity of African-American historical experience. More recently, historical archaeologists have expanded investigations beyond southern plantations to African-American sites in diverse settings ranging from Middle Atlantic villages and rural places to New England towns, industrial cities, the northern woods and the trans-Appalachian West (Bastian 1999; Catts and Custer 1990; Catts and McCall 1991; Catts et al. 2006; DeCunzo 2004:231-293; Groover 2003; Joseph 2004:22-25; Hamilton 1991; Mullins 1999; Paynter 1992; Shackel and Larsen 2000; Taylor 1998). The Dennis Farm provides an important historical and archeological contribution to these emerging studies on the diversity of African-American lives of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Scholarship on the Underground Railroad

Historian Cheryl LaRoche in her book *Free Black Communities and the Underground Railroad: The Geography of Resistance* outlines a methodology for identifying the likelihood of Free Blacks participating in the Underground Railroad and elements that assist with such an identification. The elements include the presence of church congregations in the vicinity that were assisting the cause, the presence of key individuals documented as participants in the movement, the existence of settlements of Free Blacks no matter how small, cemeteries with the graves of United States Colored Troops from the Civil War and a landscape with terrain and waterways conducive for secret travel and hiding (LaRoche 2014). The Dennis Farm is central to a landscape containing all of these elements.

Susquehanna County is identified as being part of the 'Eastern Route' of the Underground Railroad as it existed in Pennsylvania. The Lackawanna Path, which passes within a hundred yards of Dennis Farm, is mentioned as an escape route for Freedom-seekers. The Montrose community, 10 miles to the northwest of Dennis Farm, is documented as having had a "rather large Underground Railroad network." Several individuals who lived in the vicinity of Montrose were well known members of the Abolitionist Movement and active participants in the Underground Railroad including Judge Isaac Post, Reverend Albert Post, Samuel Warner,

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William Warner, Isaac Perkins and William Foster. Two communities in the area, 'Zin' and 'Bethlehem,' were settled by African-Americans that were formerly enslaved (Switala 2008).

Oral, family and congregational histories along with the mapping of former African-American settlements, churches and cemeteries represent the "emerging genre of Underground Railroad scholarship" (LaRoche 2014: 11). Archeology is an important discipline to be used for this research because the small African-American settlements that have connections with the Underground Railroad have been mostly abandoned and associated buildings and structures removed from the landscape. Historian LaRoche's comprehensive understanding of these significant cultural resources cause her to comment that "few examples of the homes of Black families who sheltered escapees have survived" (LaRoche 2014: 98). She goes on to say that "with so little existing above-ground evidence, archeology is crucial for understanding where Black settlements were and how Black communities in the North were laid out" (LaRoche 2014: 101). Although there is no blatantly obvious documentation of the Perkins-Dennis family's participation in the Underground Railroad this only makes sense when considering the secret nature of the enterprise and the very likely negative consequence for the family, if discovered.

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Dennis Family Papers

Dennis Family Bible (1774-2006)
Property Deeds
Last Wills and Testaments
Various letters among family members
Legal affidavits prepared by Sumner Dennis
Nineteenth Century Business Receipts for Family Agricultural Operations
Photographs from Family Albums

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Dennis Farm Charitable Land Trust

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 153

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD 1927

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.737068 N | Longitude: -75.767606 W |
| 2. Latitude: 41.738141 N | Longitude: -75.757564 W |
| 3. Latitude: 41.724017 N | Longitude: -75.753937 W |
| 4. Latitude: 41.721230 N | Longitude: -75.766769 W |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary corresponds to Susquehanna County tax parcel 203/1006 (Susquehanna County Assessment Office, County Courthouse).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all resources historically associated with the Dennis Farm. It encompasses all contributing resources on the property, is the historical property boundary for the Dennis family ownership and is the current property boundary for the Dennis Farm Charitable Land Trust.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Wade P. Catts, Principal Archaeologist/Historian, RPA; Douglas C. McVarish,
Architectural Historian; Tom Scofield, AICP
organization: John Milner Associates, Inc.
street & number: 535 North Church Street

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city or town: West Chester state: PA zip code: 19380

e-mail

telephone:

date:

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dennis Farm

City or Vicinity: Brooklyn Township

County: Susquehanna

State: PA

Photographer: Wade Catts, Philip Slocum, Michael Falstad, John Milner Associates, Inc.

Date Photographed: April 2007 (Photo 3); March 2011 (Photos 1, 4, 7 and 10-12); April 2011 (Photo 5); September 2012 (Photos 6 and 8-9); September 2013 (Photo 2).

Dennis Farm

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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 12 Dennis Farmhouse as seen from Creek Road, facing northeast.
- 2 of 12 Dennis Farmhouse, façade and southwest elevations during stabilization work (prior to roof installation on temporary protective structure), facing north.
- 3 of 12 Dennis Farmhouse, rear and northeast elevations before stabilization work, facing south.
- 4 of 12 Dennis Farm Agricultural Complex, view of barn foundation, facing northeast.
- 5 of 12 Dennis Farm Agricultural Complex, view of ice house foundation, facing west.
- 6 of 12 Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, gate and perimeter stone wall, facing northeast.
- 7 of 12 Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, interior grounds, facing northeast.
- 8 of 12 Perkins-Dennis Cemetery, detail of damaged headstones, facing north.
- 9 of 12 Prince Perkins Homestead, house foundation, facing south.
- 10 of 12 Prince Perkins Homestead, spring house foundation and stone-lined well (left foreground), facing east.
- 11 of 12 Dennis Farm Stone Walls, typical section of dry-laid stone wall, facing north.
- 12 of 12 Dennis Farm Stone Walls, typical wall dividing old agricultural fields and pastures, facing northwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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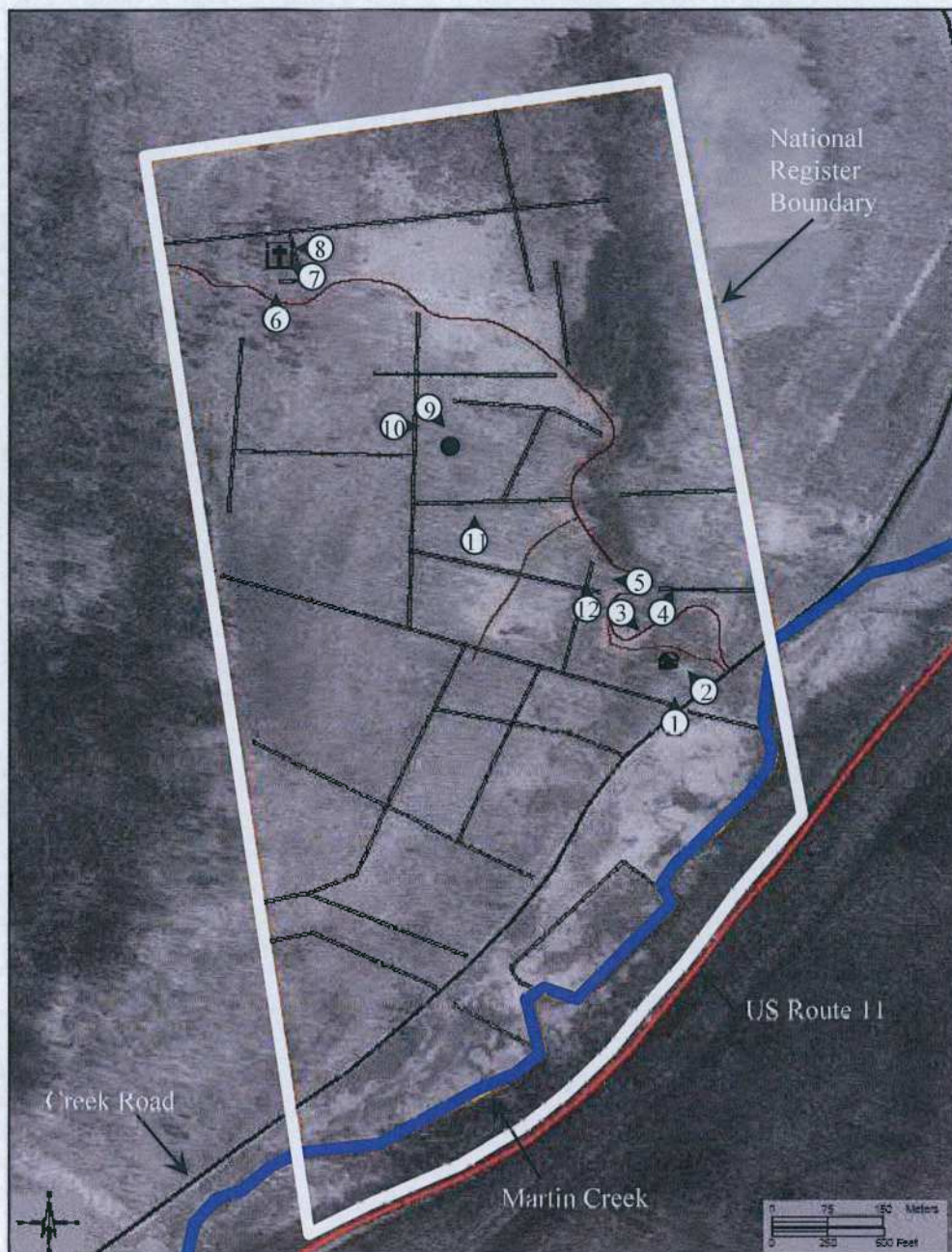
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N/A

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Dennis Farm Site Plan showing stone walls (black lines), the Perkins-Dennis Cemetery (cross symbol), the Dennis Farmhouse (house symbol), the Prince Perkins Homestead (large dot) and lanes (magenta lines).

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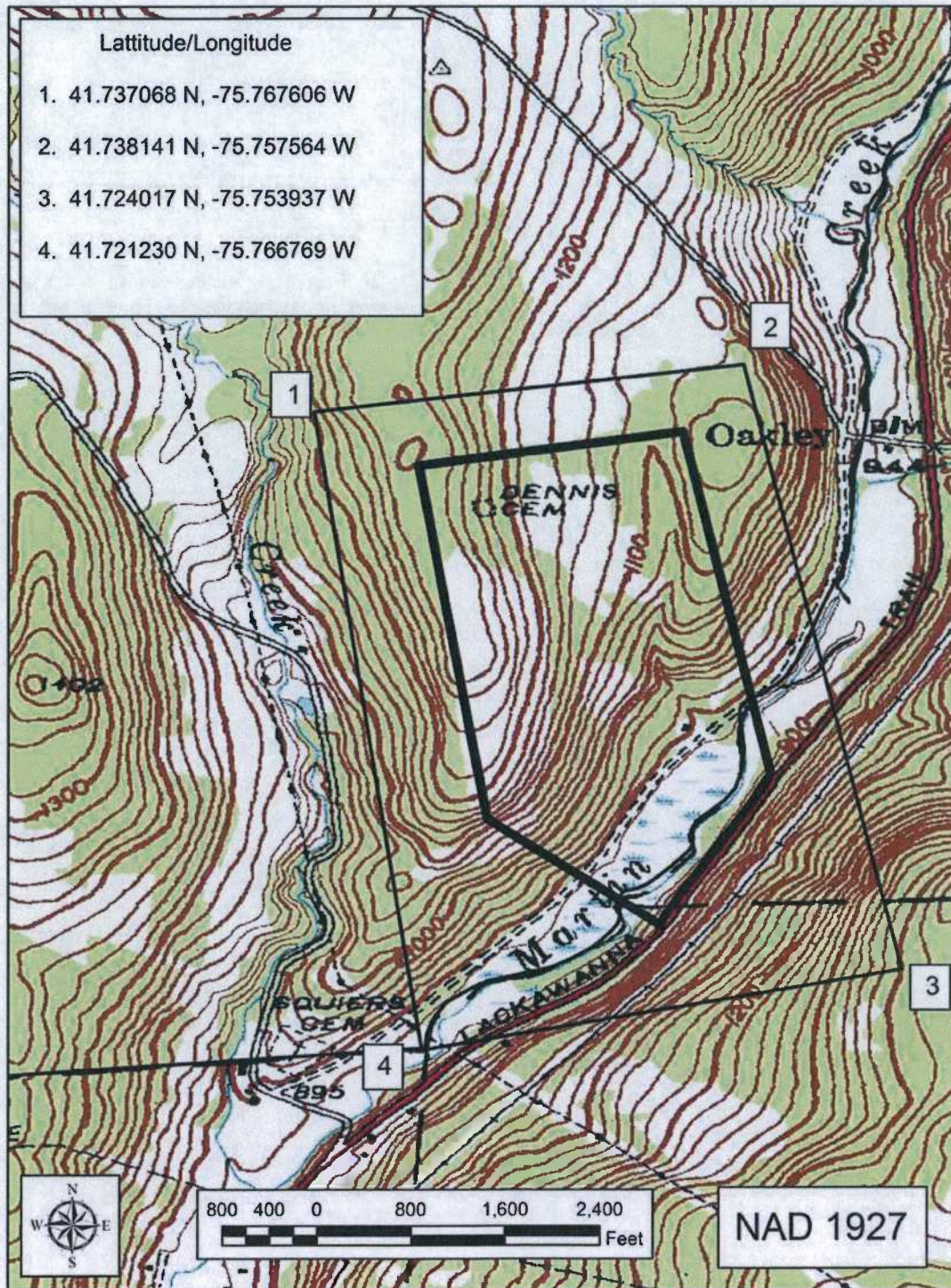
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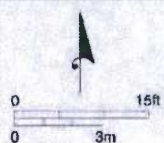
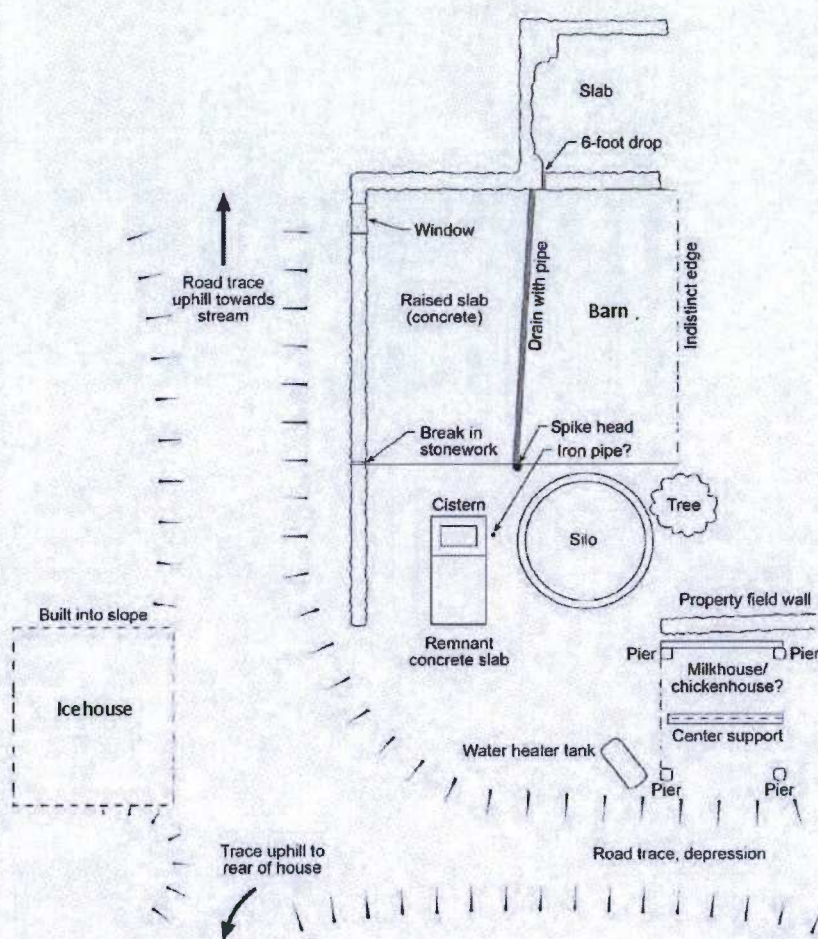
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Site Plan showing the Dennis Farm Agricultural Complex.

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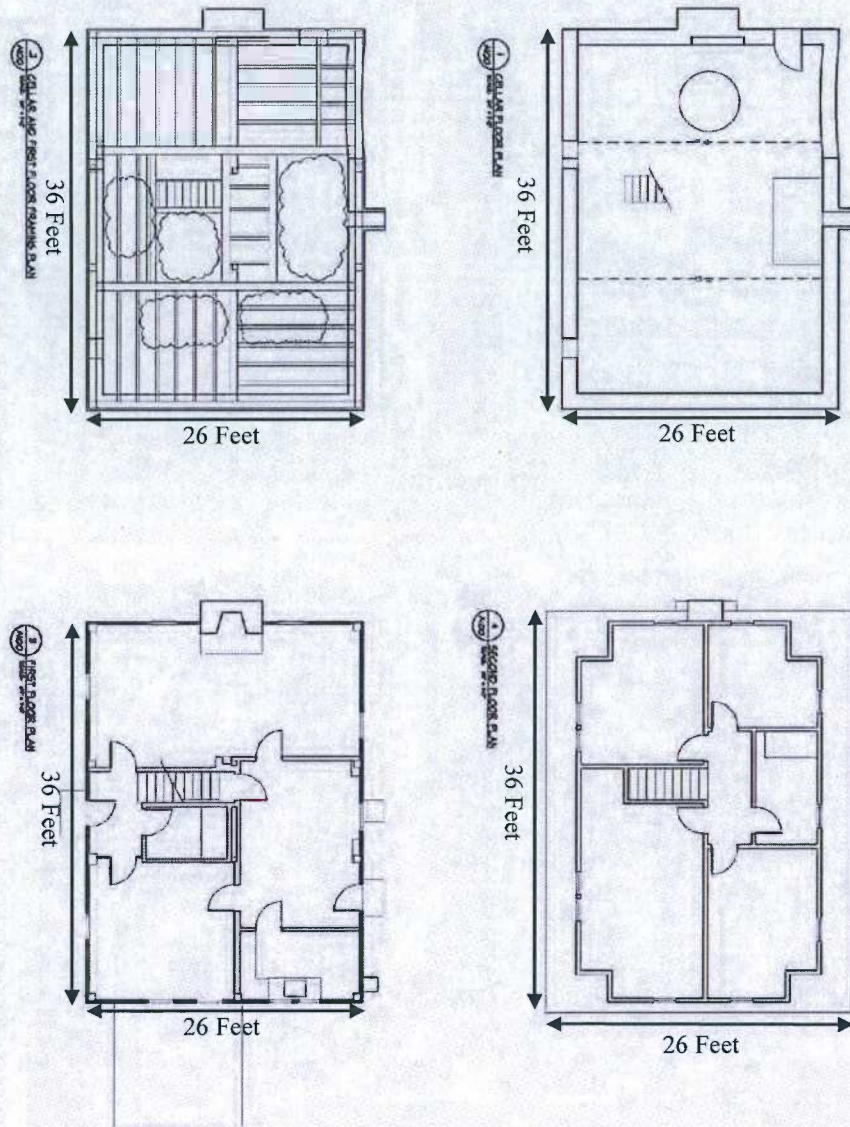
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Floor Plans of the Dennis Farmhouse.

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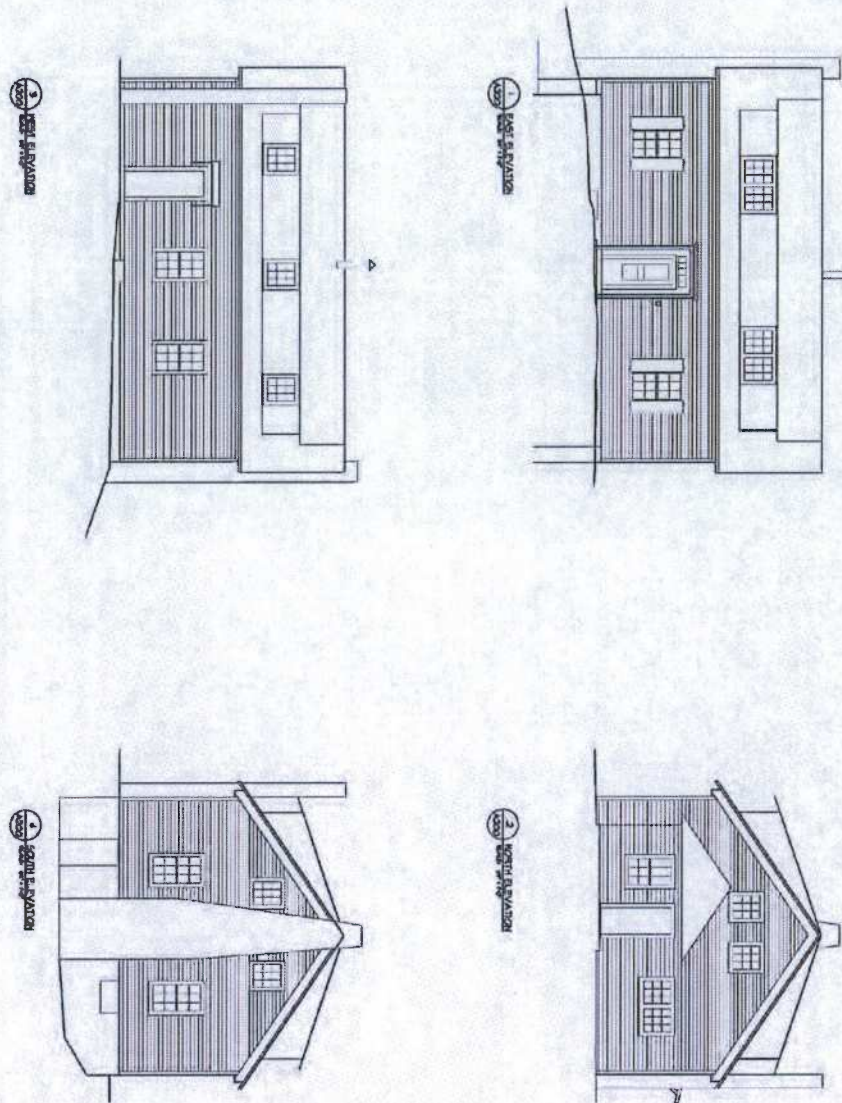
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Elevations of the Dennis Farmhouse.

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Figure 1: Aerial View of Dennis Farm with Martin Creek, Creek Road, and the Dennis Farmhouse in the foreground, Zicks Hill Road and Kingsley Viaduct in the background, facing north (Photographed by Wade Catts).

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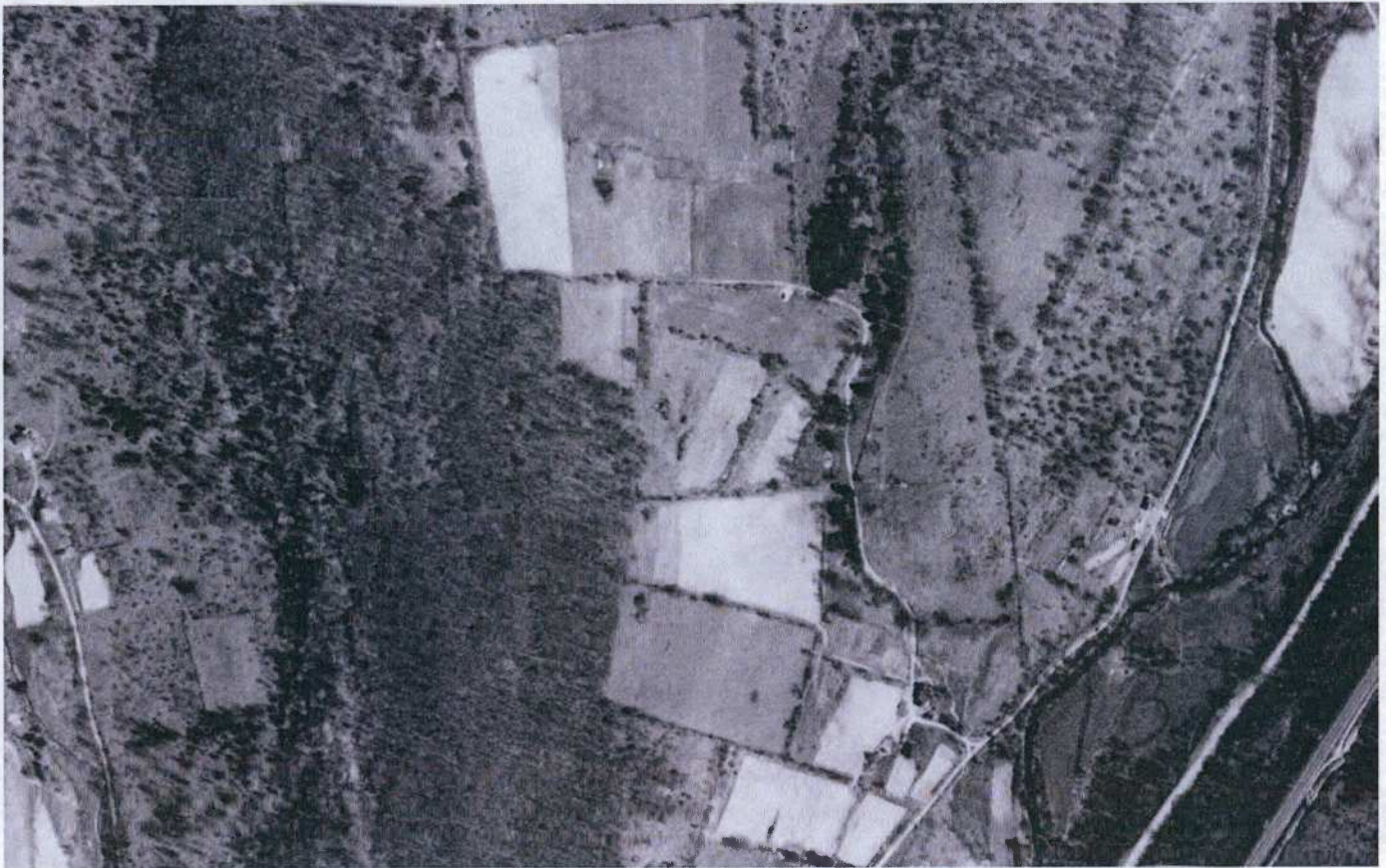


Figure 2: Detail of May 1939 USDA aerial photo showing Dennis Farm and immediate vicinity

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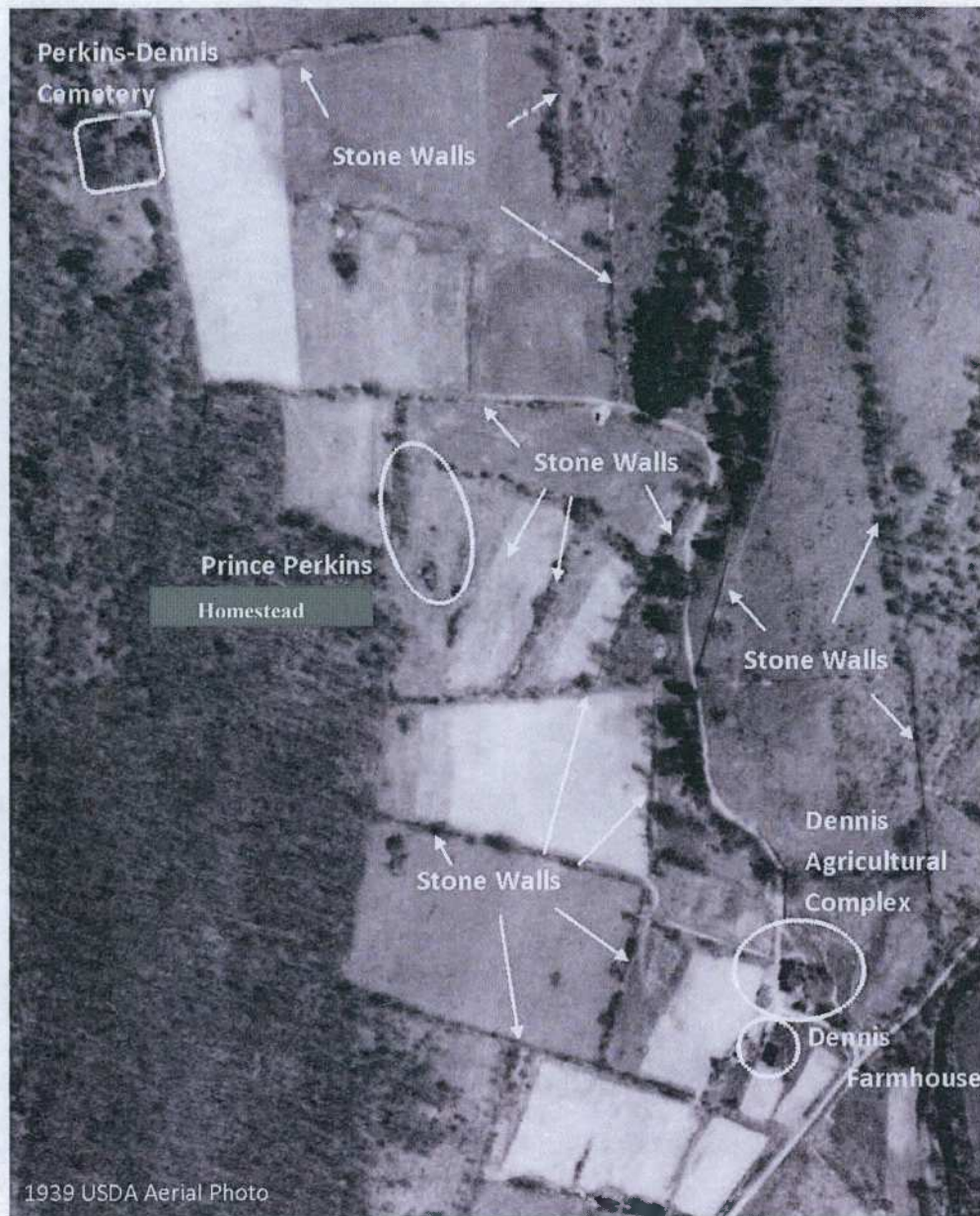
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Figure 3: Location of resources within the Dennis Farm property shown on the 1939 USDA Aerial.



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Figure 4: Circa 1945 Historic Photograph of the façade and northeast elevations of the Dennis Farmhouse, facing west

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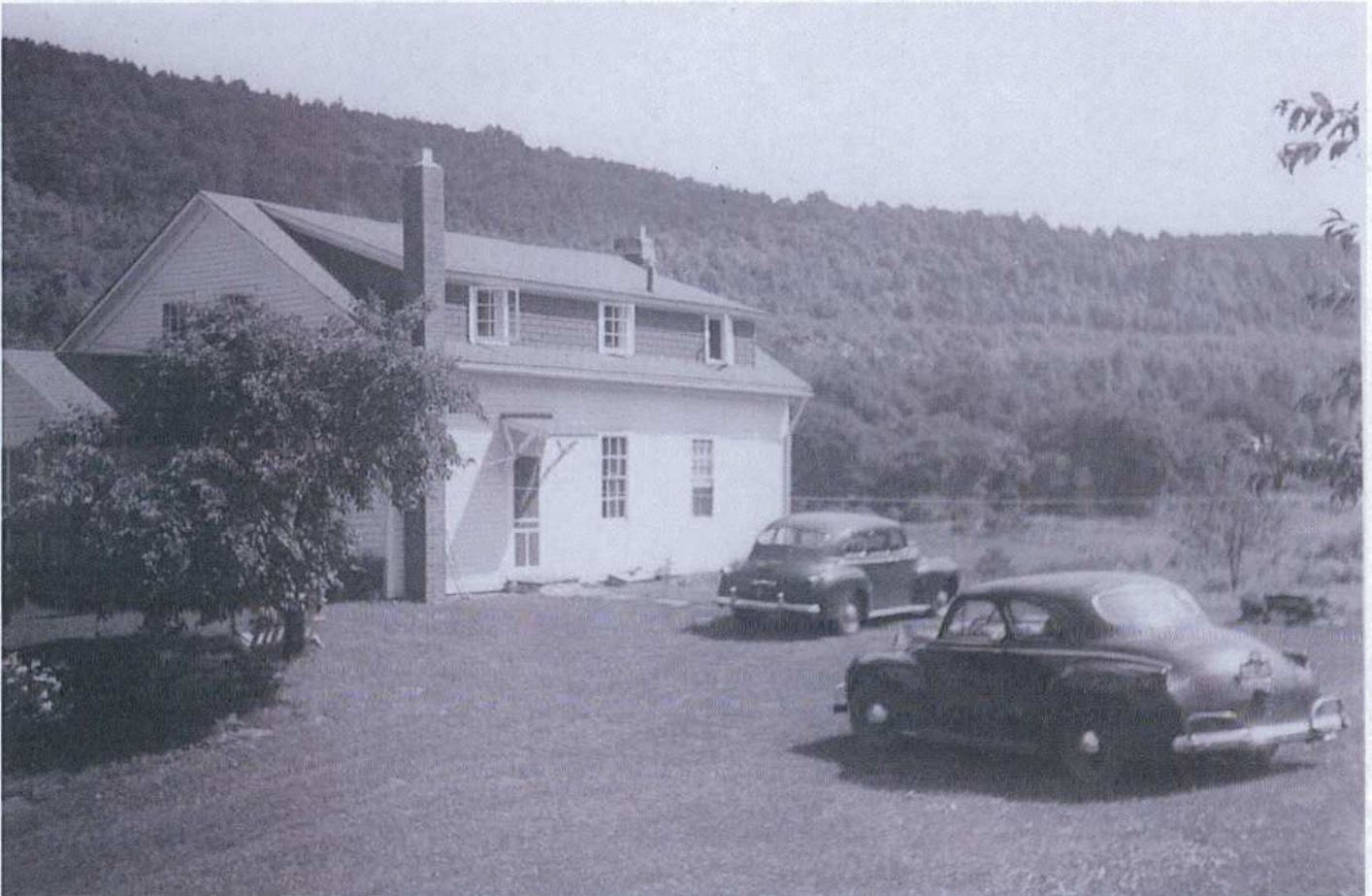


Figure 5: Circa 1945 Historic Photograph of the rear and northeast elevations of the Dennis Farmhouse, facing south

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Figure 6: Pre-ca. 1939 Historic Photograph showing the Dennis Farmhouse and Dennis Agricultural Complex prior to the remodeling of the farmhouse, facing south.

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Figure 7: Circa 1925 Historic Photograph showing stone walls used to divide agricultural fields and pastures on the Dennis Farm, Looking North.

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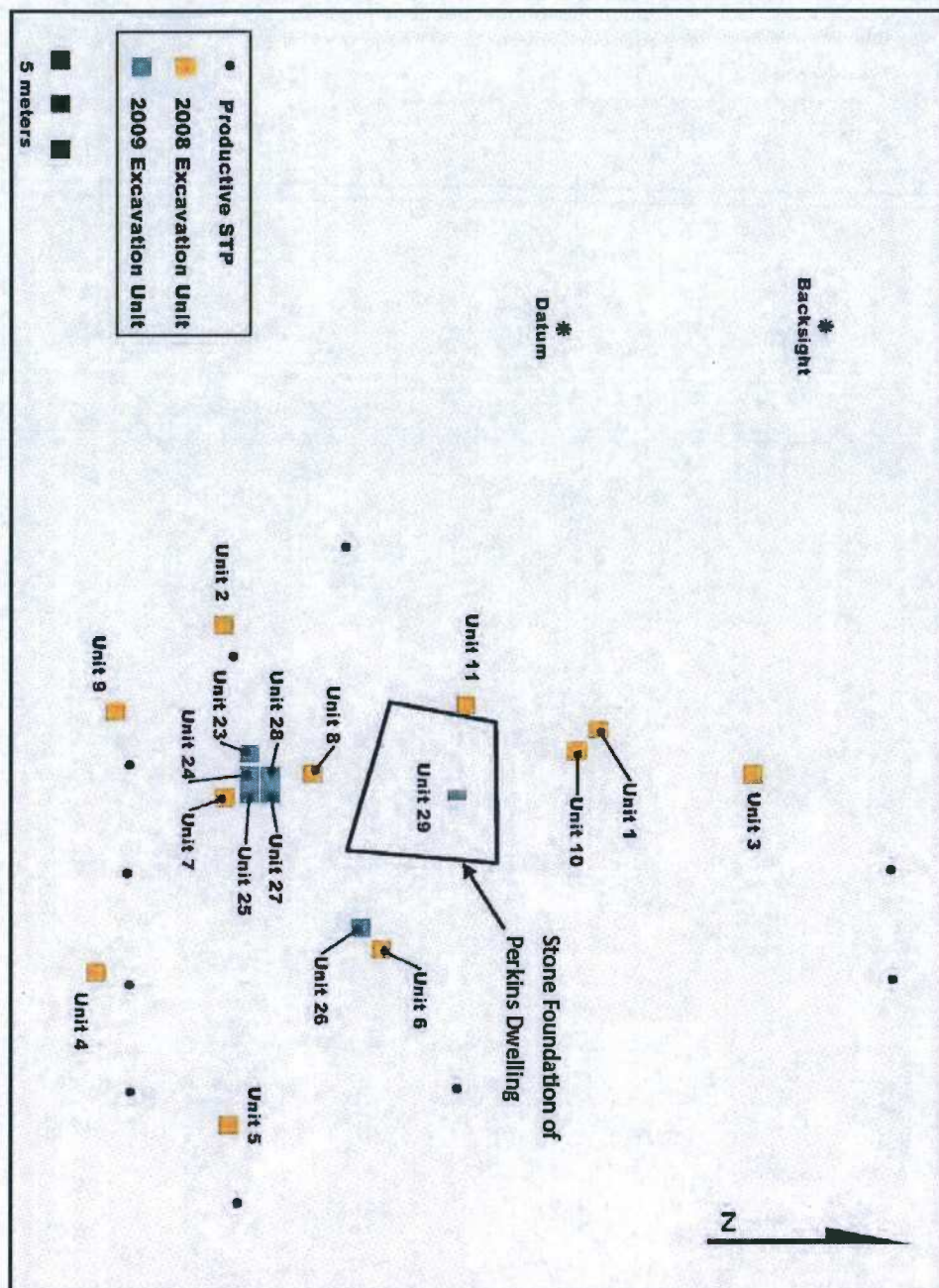
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Figure 8: Plan of 2008 and 2009 Archaeological Excavations at the Prince Perkins Homestead.

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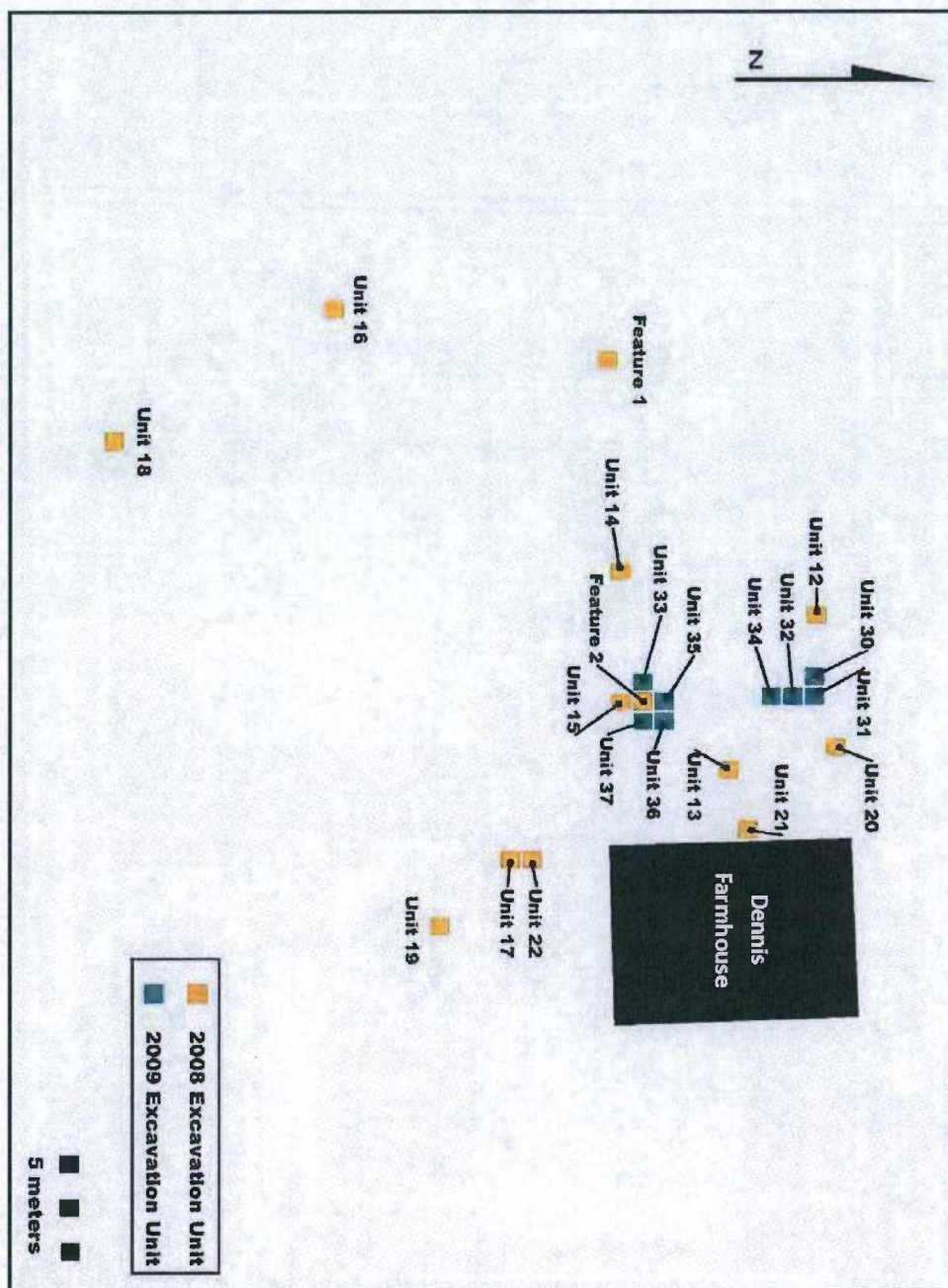
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Figure 9: Plan of 2008 and 2009 Archaeological Excavations at the Dennis Farmhouse.