

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed 3/4/2021

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: Tawney Musser Farm

Other names/site number: N/A

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: 10495 Black Diamond Road

City or town: Marshallville State: Ohio County: Wayne

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: x

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:

___ national ___ statewide ___X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C X D

<i>Barbara Powers</i>	
DSHPO for Inventory & Registration	1/19/2021
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
_____ 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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

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<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field/Animal Facility/Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field/Animal Facility/Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

OTHER: Continental Plan

OTHER: Open-Forebay Standard Pennsylvania Barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Sandstone, Wood, Metal

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Tawney Musser Farm is located five miles northeast of Marshallville and three miles south of Doylestown in rural Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio. The property consists of five

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contributing resources, including the farmstead site, the original 1870 farmhouse, an 1842 Open-Forebay Standard Pennsylvania Barn (Germanic Pennsylvania bank barn), a tool shed, modern springhouse, and one noncontributing resource (metal shed). The farmhouse is of the Continental Plan house type and has modest Greek Revival elements. Included within the boundary of this nomination is the 157.36 acre parcel encompassing the historic farmstead site, cultivated fields (Photo #1), pastures, woodland, and bottomland along the original Chippewa Creek channel historically associated with Tawney and Musser farm ownership since 1835.

Narrative Description

Setting

The historic farmstead is situated approximately 550 feet east of Black Diamond Road (County Road 133) back a long lane that curves past the house, down a hill, and up to the barn sited to the southeast. In early days, the farmstead was accessed by a lane from Warwick Road (County Road 116). The first dwelling, a log cabin built about 1835, was more closely aligned gable end to gable end with the barn along the original lane. Likely due to topography, the farmstead is laid out in a variation of the linear Mid-Atlantic farm plan common in southern Pennsylvania. The house faces west but the stabling doors of the barn and the barnyard face east. The arrangement of house and barn, set behind and off to one side, features parallel ridgelines. In a deep ravine between the house and barn, a spring flows eastward towards the original Chippewa Creek channel that flowed through the farm property. In 1900 a new Chippewa Creek channel was dredged north of the farm. The picturesque Chippewa Creek valley setting is characterized by highlands overlooking the channel; plateaus covered with sand, gravel, clay and large boulders; and sand rocks large and small scattered over some of the elevations.¹

The farmland consists mostly of Euclid silt loam and Glenford silt loam with varying levels of slope. Tawney and Musser family farmed the nominated acreage from 1835 until about 1970. Approximately 60 acres have consistently been used for farming operations. Currently the tillable acreage is rented to a neighboring farmer.

List of Resources

Resource #1 on site plan: TAWNEY MUSSER FARMHOUSE, 1870
Contributing Building

The farmhouse (Photos #2-4) is sited southwest of the original log cabin dwelling site. Located on a plateau overlooking cultivated fields to the south and west (Photos #5-6), the Tawney Musser farmhouse was built in 1870 by Abraham Tawney. The modest story-and-a-half frame dwelling covered with weatherboarding retains much of its historic integrity. Referred to as a

¹ Picturesque Wayne, 21.

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Western Reserve² farmhouse by oral tradition based on family histories, the dwelling was built with the kitchen entry on the south elevation gable end so the sun would shine in at high noon. The low, compact clapboard house that replaced a log structure was originally painted white with green shutters. The house remains painted white, but the shutters were removed after the 1940s. The farmhouse represents a vernacular Continental Plan house type, with Greek Revival elements such as corner boards, wide fascia boards in the gable end eaves, and frieze windows.

Constructed on a sandstone foundation and set into a bank sloping to the east, the dwelling has a rear cellar entry. The side gabled house has a corrugated metal roof that replaced a standing seam tin roof (1980) with an interior brick chimney centered on the ridgeline. When a furnace was first installed in the cellar (1985), an exterior concrete block chimney was added on the north elevation of the house.

The house features nearly symmetrical three bay fenestration on the façade (west elevation), which is 28' in width with the original four panel oak front door and minimal entry porch off-center. There is one window on either side. The windows are unevenly spaced. Two frieze windows are at the half story level. Likely due to deterioration, the distinct, original portico roof and floor were rebuilt (abt. 1950-1960) of much smaller and simpler construction. The porch's gable roof overhang is built of irregular wood boards covered with metal and supported by two braces. The floor was more recently replaced with treated wood, composite wood decking, and vinyl trellis (2010). A modern storm door was added (abt. 1995).

Double-bay gable ends are 24' deep, with two windows evenly spaced on each story on the north elevation. The south elevation gable end features a full-width shed roof porch supported by four vinyl columns sheltering the kitchen entry door in the center and one window. There are two windows evenly spaced on the upper story. The concrete porch floor likely replaced a wood floor. The vinyl columns replaced deteriorated wood columns (2010), and a porch railing of treated wood similar to the original was added. A cistern is located at the southwest corner of the porch. Both gable ends have small vents under the eaves, added when insulation was blown into the crawl space (1997). The rear (east elevation) shows the cellar/first floor bathroom addition (ca. 1960) and two windows evenly spaced on each story. On a concrete block foundation, the bathroom addition is cedar with a metal shed roof. There are window openings on the north and south ends. White vinyl siding was added in 2011, and windows were replaced in 2012 in the addition.

Some of the windows are original 6/6 wood sash with wavy, bubbled glass, a smaller size on the upper north and south elevations. The upper east and west elevations have small, rectangular 3-pane frieze windows. According to oral tradition based on family histories, sometime before

² The Western Reserve is roughly the northeastern portion of Ohio, including Wayne County, and the Firelands, Erie and Huron counties. Land granted by Connecticut to landowners who had suffered losses from British coastal raids during the Revolutionary War. Settlers in northeast Ohio were largely from New England and upstate New York. Many houses were built during the first half of the 19th century and show the influence of the Greek Revival style.

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1938 two 6/6 windows on the upper story and five on the first story were switched with large, single pane windows from the barn because they would be easier to clean. Most of the house windows installed in the barn at that time have deteriorated. In the 1940s, WeatherSeal wooden storm windows were installed on the outside of all the house windows, with a storm door on the kitchen entry. The windows have interchangeable screen frames and glass frames with small vents.

The interior of the Continental Plan house retains its 3-room plan (large kitchen with smaller pantry, parlor in front, small bedroom in rear) organized around a central hearth/chimney, with stairs in the corner of the kitchen leading up to a large open loft and two bedrooms. The house plan is in accordance with the name-sake of the continental building type, the 'entry-kitchen house'; however, instead of the opposite front and rear doors in the kitchen, the front door leads into the parlor and the other entry into the kitchen. (See Section 8 for a definition of the house type)

The basement (Photo #7) of the house is a large open dirt cellar with whitewashed sandstone foundation walls. The large sandstone blocks likely came from one of the local old stone quarries in northeast Chippewa Township. There are small window openings with iron bars at the top of the north and west walls. Several sandstones were removed from the center of the east foundation wall to provide entry to a 9' x 10' space underneath the bathroom addition (abt. 1960). The cellar is accessed by an exterior entry door (replaced 2007) and a pantry door with steep wood risers located under the stairs to the upper story.

At the front entry, the doorway leads directly into the parlor, with a smaller bedroom behind and the large kitchen with pantry to the right. All four panel oak doors between every room, to the upstairs, and to the cellar are original. Window and door openings are simple with plain woodwork, and all walls and ceilings retain original plaster and lath. All of the woodwork has been covered in several layers of paint. Most walls are covered in several layers of wallpaper/paint. Window openings are 32" x 62" downstairs. Floors feature even 5" wood boards and are exposed in the parlor and bedroom, having been refinished (after 1938). The kitchen and pantry floors were covered in marbled pattern linoleum flooring. The 8" baseboards in the parlor and bedroom feature top molding that matches the chair rail above the 30" high horizontal poplar wainscoting in the kitchen and pantry. The height of ceilings downstairs is 8'5".

The parlor (Photo #8) measures 13' x 13' with two window openings positioned in the west and north walls. The single pane windows were originally in the barn. The front entry door is painted on both sides. Wood paneling was added on the walls in the southeast corner. There is a ceiling opening for the furnace stovepipe that entered the chimney upstairs. No longer used after central heating was installed, the rear hole into the chimney was closed.

Behind the parlor is a smaller bedroom (Photo #9) measuring 9' x 13' with the original 6/6 wood sash windows in the north and east walls. The entry to the bathroom addition off of the bedroom is set directly opposite the front door entrance. Another door leads directly into the kitchen. A

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row of 5 original decorative, double hook, cast iron coat/hat hooks is located along this wall east of the kitchen doorway.

The large open kitchen (Photo #10) measures 13' x 17' with a smaller 5'4" x 10' rear pantry. Windows originally in the barn are located in the west and south walls. The kitchen entry door is centrally located on the south wall. Both it and the stairwell door are refinished (abt. 2005). The stairs to the upper story are located near the kitchen entry door in the southeast corner against the south wall. Eleven steps lead up to a small 3' x 3' half landing with four more steps to the loft. This is a variation from traditional winder stairs. Located centrally along the north wall is a ceiling opening for the stovepipe of a wood burning cookstove that entered the front of the chimney upstairs. Currently a woodburner is used for supplemental heating. A floor-to-ceiling black walnut corner cupboard was built against the stairwell (abt. 1990). White Marlite wall paneling was added on the walls in the northeast corner behind the electric stove and along the north wall behind the wood stove.

The rear kitchen pantry has one window originally in the barn, facing east. The original enameled farmhouse kitchen sink, with single basin and drainboard supported by a pedestal, sits directly in front of the window. The door originally between kitchen and pantry was moved and installed as the bathroom door (abt. 1960). The cellar door, a smaller version four panel wood door with cast iron thumb latch, is located in the southeast corner under the stairs to the loft. The door is painted on both sides. There is a built-in black walnut corner cupboard beside the cellar door (abt. 1990). Above the wainscoting and chair rail, shelves line the upper walls along the north half of the room, wrapping around from the doorway to the sink. Black walnut cupboards covering the shelves were added (abt. 1995).

The upstairs consists of a large, open loft above the kitchen (Photos #11-12) and two bedrooms. The rooms are bordered by plain 7" baseboards. The floors are unfinished irregular wood boards. The oak railing (Photo #13) surrounding the stairwell opening with wood pins retains the original tan/grey paint. The central chimney faces the loft. All three rooms feature the original electric ceiling light fixtures. Ceilings are 7'4" at the center sloping to 5' at the east and west elevation ends. Window openings on the north and south elevations are 28" x 45". The windows above the stairs and in the smaller bedroom were originally in the barn. The 6/6 windows in the loft (west) and larger bedroom are original house windows. The larger bedroom (Photo #14) contains a ceiling entry to the crawl space. This bedroom door is painted on both sides. The smaller bedroom (Photo #15) features original paint on the woodwork, baseboards and door, the only interior door in the house with a skeleton key lock. Family members referred to it as the 'good room.'

Bathroom Addition (abt. 1960)

The bathroom addition (Photo# 16) on the east elevation was built sometime after 1958 by Elmer Musser. The interior walls are covered in marbled pink, white and gold Marlite wall paneling. The floor is stained plywood. The tub (abt. 1960) and sink (abt. 1985) are original. The door installed as the bathroom door is refinished (abt. 2005) and was originally located between the kitchen and pantry.

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Resource #2 on site plan: TAWNEY MUSSER BARN, 1842
Contributing Building

The Open-Forebay Standard Pennsylvania Barn type, also commonly referred to as a Germanic Pennsylvania bank barn, (Photos #17-19) was built in 1842 by John Tawney. Located southeast of the farmhouse and across the ravine from the original log cabin site, the barn is set into the gently rolling hills of the sloping landscape (Photos #20-21). The stabling doors of the barn and the barnyard face east, with the ramp entrance to the main barn floor located on the west elevation. The spring in the ravine supplies water, and the natural slope of the hillside allows adequate drainage. The site provides warmth from the morning sun for the barnyard and the best protection from the prevailing westerly winds of the land. According to historian Donald Hutslar, during this time period in Ohio many barns were aligned on an east-west axis so the westerly winds would blow through to carry away the dust and chaff from winnowing.³

The four bay barn measures 38' x 78', almost the standard 40' x 80' size. The barn is a representative example of an Open-Forebay Standard Pennsylvania Barn type.⁴ The symmetrical bent configurations typify a 1840s vertical purlin post, hand-hewn heavy timber frame barn (Photo #22). The 8' cantilevered forebay is included within the main barn frame. The roof is centered on the main barn floor, producing symmetrical gable ends, with a smaller basement offset to the bank.

The braced frame system of mortised posts and beams consists of 8" x 8" main, corner, aisle, and inter-mediate posts. Principle tie beams, sill beams, principle purlins, and eave plates are 8" x 8". Purlin posts, intermediate tie beams, and girts are 5" x 5". The hand-hewn heavy timbers are beech, and the 4" x 4" sawn braces are oak. Purlins are simple half lapped.

The barn features vertical wood siding (ca. 1927) that replaced the original siding and was painted red (abt. 1975). The original wood shakes on the roof were replaced by metal roofing that was recently painted (2016). The roof is topped by four lightning rods.

Of Germanic typology, the barn was originally built with a full basement. The 7' high foundation walls are constructed of large hand tooled sandstone blocks from one of the local old stone quarries in Chippewa Township. During the 20th century cement based mortar was installed between the stone blocks, but the original mortar is a flexible lime based bedding paste with clay or sand. In *History of Wayne County Ohio*, the biographical record of Philip G. Tawney states that his paternal grandfather John Tawney built the barn foundation of straw, clay and large stones.⁵

³ Hutslar, Donald A. The Ohio Farmstead: Farm Buildings As Cultural Artifacts. Ohio History Journal. 233.

⁴ Ensminger, Robert F. The Pennsylvania Barn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America. 72.

⁵ History of Wayne County Ohio. 1369.

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The basement stable plan (Photos #23-24) is typical of mid-19th century Pennsylvania bank barns. The basement stabling area is accessed through six double split doors in the front wall below the forebay, with three windows in between the doors. The stable arrangements include cow stalls with three windows along the south wall and horse stalls with two windows along the north wall. There are separate sets of doors to the feeding alleys. The two center sets of doors access pens where sheep and hogs were housed. The old cement watering trough still sits underneath the forebay.

The barn windows in the basement were switched with 6/6 wood sash windows from the house prior to 1938. A cement floor was poured in the cow stalls. Two railroad rails were placed as joists alongside beams underneath the threshing floor where the ends of joists on top of the west sandstone wall are deteriorating. These rails were originally used at the sawmill site on the farm. Modern pressure treated 8" x 8" white oak posts and headers were installed along the west sandstone foundation wall (2004) to provide support to the joist beam ends. Another post was installed in the southwest corner of the cow stalls, and a telephone pole was installed alongside a damaged aisle post in the center pen stabling area.

The main barn floor follows the typical standard plan of the Pennsylvania bank barn, consisting of four bays including the threshing floor (Photo #25). The north and south end bays are haymows measuring about 22' each, with a hay hole located at the rear along the drive bay. The center drive bays could have functioned as both threshing and machinery floors. Wooden floorboards measure 2" in thickness and vary in width between 9"-18". Measuring 18½' the north drive bay is distinctly the threshing floor, with a double row of floorboards and large double hinged wind doors in the front wall. There are threshing walls of horizontal boards about 3' high between the threshing floor and the adjacent bays. The south drive bay measures about 15', with a single row of floorboards and a man door in the front wall.

It is rare that the original 'staging' remains in place above the east and west ends of the threshing floor, consisting of five hewn timbers across the principle tie beams with planks providing a 'stage' on which to stand and pitch hay onto the haymow on either side as the haystack grew higher. The south drive bay would have been used as a third haymow after the north and south haymows were filled (Photo #26). There are three original built-in ladders with four rungs each leading up to the principle tie beams above the drive bays, but the center one was removed. It is interesting to note that the original bark remains on numerous hewn beech timbers, for example the 'staging' timbers and basement joists.

The forebay is continuous with the threshing floor and haymows except for the north haymow where the granary (Photo #27) is located. The granary is partitioned from the north haymow along the east side, the warmest and driest side with circulation of fresh air below. The granary measures 22½' x 11' x 7½' and houses three grain bins (10' x 9', 6' x 9', 6'2" x 9') with two windows. The bin boards that slide down to close each bin remain intact.

Straining tie beams and wind braces on the interior bents were likely removed when a hay track was added to the barn ca. 1880-1900. There are empty mortises at the top of the vertical posts

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supporting the purlins. Modifications were probably made that allowed the barn to remain sound. There are six 6" x 8" sawn braces about 10' in length above the main drive bays from the principle tie beams up to the purlin posts, installed with nails. The principle post on the north edge of the main drive doors was cabled to reinforce the post and top plate. Cabling goes across the width of the barn from both principle tie beams of the main drive doors from the principle posts at the top plates. Extra planks have been added to provide additional support, especially to the principle posts of the main drive doors. Due to deterioration, the twin sets of hinged main drive doors (ca. 1927) were replaced with sets of sliding metal doors (2004). The wood from the doors was saved and is stored inside the barn. The cement apron of the barn bank was also replaced (2008).

Based on oral tradition from family history, significant adaptations likely were made to the barn in 1927. The date July 18, 1927 is inscribed on the north wall of the granary walkway, along with the names of 9 individuals and possibly a company name. Mennonite Arnold Raber from Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio was a carpenter doing building construction. He may have owned his own construction business with a crew of Amish and Mennonite laborers.

Several photographs of the barn taken ca. 1910-1920 reveal several details. Originally all three sandstone foundation walls went up to the main barn floor. Several rows of sandstones were removed from the north wall, along the west wall below the north haymow, and probably from the south wall. Vertical wood siding with additional timber framework replaced the sandstones. Basement windows may have been added to provide more light. The wood siding was likely replaced at this time, with the addition of a single, small square 4 sash window and 3 ventilators to each gable end for additional light and circulation. Interior ladders were added to the gable ends to access these windows, which slide open. A ventilator near the barn floor in the northwest corner of the north haymow was also added.

Resource #3 on site plan: TOOL SHED, ca. 1950-1960
Contributing Building

The tool shed (Photo #28) measures 10' x 12' and was constructed by Elmer J. Musser ca. 1950-1960. It is located northeast of the farmhouse by the garden. Built on a sandstone foundation with a timber frame, the shed has a dirt floor with vertical wooden and plastic roof panel siding. Small tree trunks form the roof rafters and are covered with a metal roof. A sliding wooden door on a metal track from the garage (ca. 1920-1930) was installed. It is possible the shed was constructed using additional materials from other farm buildings. The shed is currently used to store garden implements and house goats.

Resource #4 on site plan: SPRINGHOUSE, ca. before 1940 & 2016 (roof replaced)
Contributing Structure

Located in the ravine between farmhouse and barn, east of the lane, the springhouse (Photo #29) was likely built by Elmer J. Musser prior to 1940. The springhouse measures approximately 4' x 7' x 7' and sits against the south hillside. A cement box 3' high encloses the spring, with

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overflow and drain pipes located on the east side. The west wall and part of the north wall above the cement basin are formed of tile blocks cemented together. In 2016 part of the side walls and roof were replaced due to deteriorated wood. There is a window opening on the north side for access inside the springhouse and an aluminum roof. The spring continues to be used as the water source for the farmstead.

Resource #5 on site plan: METAL SHED, 2018
Non-Contributing Building

A steel metal shed (Photo #30) was added in 2018 to replace the deteriorated wood shed (original garage roof, circa 1920-1930). The metal shed measures 12' x 20' x 8' and is open on one side for entry. It is located southwest of the house along the lane. The shed is used for firewood storage.

National Register boundary on site map: FARM SITE
Contributing Site

Non-Extant Structures and Sites

There are several structures that once were associated with the farmstead but no longer remain. A log cabin, smokehouse, summer kitchen, chicken house, two corn cribs, two brooder houses, an outhouse, and a garage have deteriorated or been removed or repurposed. There was a sawmill site located east of Black Diamond Road and northwest of the homestead near a row of pine trees that are still standing today. The old orchard was located northeast of the log cabin and farmhouse. (See sketch map ca. 1910-1930).

Historic Integrity

The Tawney Musser farm maintains its historic integrity as a small family farm, contributing to the agricultural development of Wayne County, Ohio through the Tawney and Musser family since 1835 and exhibiting historic significance in the area of architecture for the original, distinctive 19th century barn and intact farmhouse. The integrity of the overall setting, feeling, and location of the farmstead, including the individual resources, is maintained. The character of the nominated property's rural setting in Chippewa Township has been preserved with surrounding agricultural and wooded acreage of neighboring properties that have not been developed. The location of the historic farmstead, cultivated fields, pastures, woodland, and bottomland along the original Chippewa Creek channel is sustained. The springhouse and tool shed remain in their initial locations.

The barn and farmhouse retain their orientation to each other and the majority of original materials and appearance as constructed, contributing to the significance of the farm as the main buildings essential to a 19th-mid-20th century farmstead. The buildings exhibit original stylistic and typology influences. The farmhouse maintains its minimal Greek Revival elements, and both the farmhouse and barn continue to reflect their respective building plan/type. As seen in the intact floorplans and historic materials, the 19th century workmanship of the farmhouse and barn is evident. Modifications and adaptations have been made to the original buildings only

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where updating was necessary for their continued use and function to the farm. However, these modifications do not detract from the overall historic integrity of the individual resources or the farmstead as a whole.

Evidence of non-extant secondary structures and sites remains on the farmstead, enhancing the overall setting of the property. A sandstone walkway leads from the farmhouse to the lane and to the summer kitchen and log cabin sites, where several of the log cabin foundation sandstones remain. The original, large sandstones along the farmhouse walkout cellar and porch entrances endure. The foundations of the chicken house and garage are visible. Some of the original apple trees in the old orchard are growing still today. The old motor, railroad rails and railroad ties continue sitting in the woods at the sawmill site. A large, fenced-in garden cultivated by several generations of family members provides provision from the land.

The loss of secondary outbuildings does not diminish the overall integrity of the farmstead. The diversity of agricultural production on small family farms changed over time, and the crops grown and livestock raised on the Tawney Musser farm were a reflection of those variables. Yet the importance of the family's steady contribution to the local agricultural history of Wayne County has continued into the 21st century. As the main buildings that have been in continual use, the original, distinct, intact barn and farmhouse together fulfill both historic and modern functions of the farmstead. The nominated property continues to reflect the reason it is historically significant as a working sixth generation family farm with about 60 acres in production.

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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.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Archaeology

Period of Significance

1835-1970

Significant Dates

1842, 1870

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Tawney, John -Barn

Tawney, Abraham -Farmhouse

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Tawney Musser Farm is significant under Criterion A for its association with 185 years of regional agricultural development in rural Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio through the Tawney and Musser family. The nominated property consists of the original 157.36 acres purchased by John Tawney in 1835, 60 acres of which continue to be farmed today. The farm has been passed down through the same family for six generations, reflecting historic farming practices representative of local agricultural traditions embodied by 19th and 20th century family farms. The period of significance from 1835-1970 represents the time period when the Tawney and Musser family raised crops and livestock to self-sufficiently support a small family farm. The period of significance begins in 1835, when John Tawney began to establish the farmstead, and ends with the retirement of Inez and Elmer Musser from active farming.

The farm is significant under Criterion C for the distinctive bank barn and intact farmhouse that illustrate the operation of a 19th-mid-20th-century Ohio family farm. The Tawney family's German heritage (Reformed church) made an influential contribution to the property types. The barn is a significant example of an early Germanic Pennsylvania bank barn in Wayne County, nearly 200 years old, while the 150-year-old farmhouse exhibits a German vernacular,

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Continental Plan house type, with stylistic Greek Revival influences typical of early 19th century Ohio architectural influences. Along with other buildings and structures constructed during the period of significance, the barn and house illustrate the daily functions of a working farm. The farmstead reflects a historic period of agriculture prior to mechanization and the evolution of farming practices due to changing technology.

Through extant building foundations, a sawmill site, and other remnants, the Tawney Musser Farm meets Criterion D for its likely potential to yield important information in history, specifically related to 19th and early 20th century local agricultural practices.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Wayne County History and Geography

Present day Wayne County was located in an area known as the Congress Lands, north of the Old Seven Ranges and south of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Ohio became the 17th state admitted to the union on March 1, 1803. The townships of Wayne County were organized beginning April 11, 1812. Part of the county went to form Holmes County to the south in 1824 and Ashland County to the west in 1846. Wayne County is bordered by Medina County to the north, Stark County to the east, and Summit County in the northeastern corner. It remains the 3rd largest county in Ohio with 561 square miles.

Wayne County was one of 29 coal-producing counties in Ohio. Coal was found abundantly in extensive coalfields under much of Chippewa Township. The original Chippewa Creek channel passed over carboniferous conglomerate and veins of coal. The coal measure was located north of the creek in the northern, eastern and central parts of the township. Coal mines were operated by drift less than a mile apart with the creek between them in sections 25 and 26 of Chippewa Township.

The highest land of Wayne County is in the northeast, in the vicinity of Doylestown in Chippewa Township. When the first settlers arrived, Wyandotte and Delaware Indians were found in Chippewa, Clinton, East Union, and Franklin townships. Named after the Indians, Chippewa Township was organized on September 14, 1815. Doylestown was the primary village in the township for many years.

An area about a mile south of Doylestown, referred to as Rogue's Hollow, was first known as Chippeway (Chippewa) or Peacock Hollow. In the Rogue's Hollow area, there were dozens of commercial producing coal mines in operation from about 1840 until the end of World War II. Coal was shipped on a tram road to the Ohio canal at Clinton 3 miles away before the railroads ran spurs to the mines beginning in 1873.

Marshallville is located southwest of Doylestown and Rogue's Hollow. Founded by James Marshall in 1817 and originally called Bristol, the name was changed to Marshallville when the village was incorporated in 1865. In early days the Tawney Musser farm was known to be part

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of Doylestown, likely since there was a post office at Chippewa until the 1870s, but sometime later the farm was given a Marshallville address.

Criterion A

Local Agricultural and Family History

The multi-generational Tawney-Musser family farm is a significant example of 19th and early 20th century farming practices and products in a leading Ohio agricultural county. The geography of the Ohio country was known prior to settlement. In the mid-1700's the Ohio Land Company explored the region for agricultural and industrial potential. Early settlers found the land densely wooded, with plains (prairies), marshy districts and swamplands. Settlers headed for bottomlands and valleys that presented a richer quality of soil and excellent native pasturage with an abundance of natural springs from the hillsides. They knew that the land was geographically suited to the same type of farming they were familiar with and, therefore, the same type of farm buildings were constructed. The pioneer farmer found the physical texture of the soil to be easily worked, underdrained, and along with the climate, well adapted to the growth of winter wheat.

Between 1800 and 1850 the principal lines of migration to Ohio were from New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia/Carolina. The founding and settlement of Stark and Wayne counties in Ohio was part of the great westward movement during the 19th century. Wayne County's earliest pioneers were predominantly from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey. Inflow into Wayne County was largely of Pennsylvania Germans, also known as Pennsylvania Dutch. The population of Wayne County had grown from a few hundred settlers in 1810 to 11,993 in 1820 and 23,327 by 1830.⁶

John Tawney, 1835-1854

John Tawney was born in 1801 likely in Taneytown, Maryland, a grandson of Revolutionary War veteran Lt. John Taney. John came to Ohio in 1814 with his parents Henry and Elisabeth (Emmitt), having made the trip overland by covered wagon from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. A blacksmith by trade, Henry wanted to move west to Ohio to have land to leave to his sons. Of German heritage, the family settled in Osnaburg of Stark County. Many early settlers of Osnaburg Township were Germans, relocating from Pennsylvania. John entered 159.80 acres of land from the government in Jackson Township, Stark County on April 17, 1815.⁷

This early period of Stark County's history was characterized by an agricultural economy based on small farms. The most important crops included timber, apples, and wheat. The most popular breed of livestock was Merino sheep. Thomas Rotch owned a 4,000-acre sheep plantation, having brought Merino sheep to Ohio from Connecticut. With woolen mills at Massillon and Steubenville, Ohio became the largest Merino sheep center in the nation.⁸

⁶ Ibid. 403.

⁷ Kocher, L. Richard. A Listing of Entrymen On Lands In Stark County. 43.

⁸ Heald, Edward Thornton. History of Stark County. 12.

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In 1822 John married Hanna Christena Slusser and settled in (East) Sparta, Pike Township, Stark County. Six children were born to this union. In 1830 they moved to a farm near Canal Fulton, Lawrence Township, Stark County. The ague was so bad there that they sold this farm and moved to Wayne County in 1835, then acquiring the nominated property. John and Christena purchased 157.36 acres of land in Chippewa Township, Wayne County for \$2,200, being the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 18, Range 11. George and Margaret (Marguerite) Donut had purchased the land in 1822 from entryman William Hardesty.⁹ The property was located near Doylestown, half a mile south of Rogue's Hollow.

The land was still nearly all in timber, and John deadened the trees, cut and burned them, and later made a home in the wilderness. Most of the regional pioneer houses were built of logs. "When newcomers arrived, especially from Pennsylvania, the neighbors would assist in building their houses, which was the prevailing custom."¹⁰ The log cabin was still standing until after 1930, and Karen Musser Evert (b. 1940) remembers the ruins from childhood. A smokehouse was located to the northwest.

In 1824 construction on a turnpike road from Wooster to Cleveland commenced for transportation of farm commodities to a larger market center. By 1825 ground was broken for the National Road west of the Ohio River. That same year construction on the Ohio and Erie and the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals began. The Ohio and Erie Canal opened to traffic in 1827 and was completed in 1832, becoming the first major commercial avenue in the state. Settlers used the canal to transport their products to eastern markets in New York and southern markets in New Orleans. Benefits of the canal included cheaper transportation, lower cost of imported goods, increased value of land and products, and development of agriculture and manufactures; thus laying the foundation for Ohio's commercial, industrial, and political power. Canal Fulton in Lawrence Township, Stark County was one of the most important towns on the Ohio Canal with five big warehouses built of massive timbers that stood for more than a century. Laid out on the east side of the Tuscarawas River opposite Milan on May 16, 1826, the name 'Canal' was added to old Fulton village in 1832. The Great Western Warehouse was built in 1833. By then there were three gristmills in Lawrence Township, the first having been built in 1812. "The early settlers hauled grain to Canal Fulton before the canal was built, up to about 1828."¹¹

With ten roads diverging out of the village, Canal Fulton was a prosperous town, bustling with a great volume of wagon traffic. Teams would come from as far as 100 miles away, bringing farm products by wagon and lining the streets of Canal Fulton to empty their wagons on canal barges or in the warehouses. Three hundred canal boats carried 50-80 tons of cargo each. Canal Fulton quickly became one of Ohio's important wheat shipping centers, particularly for the eastern part of the state.

⁹ Wayne County Ohio Deed Book Volume 13. 664-665.

¹⁰ History of Wayne County Ohio. 1369.

¹¹ Ibid.

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By 1840 the population of Wayne County had reached 36,015.¹² In 1842 John built a bank barn with the help of son Abraham, the foundation having been made of straw, clay and large stones.¹³ A land survey of the farm from April 26 & 27, 1842 reveals that standing timber on the farm consisted of beech, elm, hickory, maple, white oak, ash, and sycamore trees. John purchased another 24 acres of land about a half mile south of the farmstead from Abram Keefer and wife on September 11, 1847.¹⁴

In 1828 Samuel Chidester had moved to Chippewa and settled along Silver Creek in lower Rogue's Hollow, where he built a saw mill, woolen mill and small dyehouse. Chidester's woolen mill was the first industry in eastern Wayne County.¹⁵ At that time there were but few settlers, pioneers who were clearing their land for farming. Farmers raising sheep took their wool to Chidester's mill to be spun into yarn or woven into cloth. The mill continued in business until about 1888. The Tawney family would have taken the wool from their Merino sheep to Chidester's mill.

One-half mile north of the woolen mill, Alexander Woods built a saw mill in 1839 followed by a grist mill in 1840. The old mill came to be known as Angfang grist mill starting about 1875, in operation until the 1913 flood caused extensive damage to the mill. Like Abraham Tawney, other farmers near Rogue's Hollow and Marshallville went to Woods/Angfang grist mill for many years. The Boak grist and flour mill at the south end of the hollow operated until the late nineteenth century.

In 1850 the population of Wayne County was 32,681.¹⁶ The total population of Ohio had reached almost 2,000,000 people. The single largest profession was farming, with 269,690 farmers among the male population. Carpentry ranked second, with 21,909 carpenters.¹⁷ Wayne County ranked 3rd in the state for cash value of farms. The county also ranked 1st in production of clover seed and oats, as well as the number of horses. At this time Wayne County was well known for growing clover seed, and the nominated property contributed to its importance. The county ranked 2nd in production of butter, 3rd in hay, 8th for milch (dairy) cows and other cattle, and 12th for wool.¹⁸

By 1850 the Tawney Musser farm was making significant contributions to the agricultural production of Wayne County, reflecting local and statewide agricultural trends of the era. According to the 1850 census, the value of John Tawney's real estate was \$6,500. The cash value of the farmland was \$5,000, which included 130 acres of improved land and 88 acres of unimproved land. Primary crop production included 460 bushels of wheat, 230 bushels of Indian corn, 150 bushels of oats, 25 tons of hay, and 6 bushels of clover seed. Other products included

¹² United States Census, Population, 1840.

¹³ History of Wayne County Ohio. 1369.

¹⁴ Wayne County Ohio Deed Book Volume 41. 629-630.

¹⁵ Frey, Russell W. Rogue's Hollow. 40-41.

¹⁶ History of Wayne County Ohio. 403

¹⁷ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule. 1850.

¹⁸ Ibid.

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150 pounds of wool, 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, 600 pounds of butter, \$20 in homemade manufactures, and \$40 in orchard products. Livestock consisting of 4 horses, 6 milch cows, 4 other cattle, 47 sheep and 14 swine was valued at \$350.

Farmers of Wayne County hauled wheat, corn, oats, and hay to shipping points along the Ohio Canal at Canal Fulton and Massillon. Cleveland was a major outlet for grain from Wayne County, whose farmers specialized in wheat production. The price had risen from ten cents per bushel to one dollar per bushel. The canal shipped 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000 bushels of corn, and 100,000 bushels of oats annually.¹⁹ The period between 1835 and 1850 was the greatest time of canal prosperity, which reached its peak in 1850. In the state of Ohio only Stark County produced more wheat than Wayne County that year.

The Ohio Canal stimulated sheep raising as a branch of agriculture, which became prominent during the 1840s as a specialty for northeastern Ohio farms. By 1850 the state stood first in the union for wool output.²⁰ Having first settled in Stark County it is likely John Tawney raised Merino sheep, which later generations of the Tawney and Musser family continued well into the mid-twentieth century.

John brought the Tawney seed corn to Ohio from Maryland. Named Tawney's Yellow Dent, this Ohio variety of corn mostly had crinkle-dented yellow kernels, but once in a while threw solid red ears. The corn continued to be grown pure on this farm only for several generations.²¹ Elmer Musser still had some of the Tawney corn in the 1980s, but it could not be reseeded, so he gave the last of it to the Wooster Experiment Station (Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center).

In 1854 John and Christena sold the farmland to their son Abraham Tawney and moved with the rest of their children George, Eva, Christina, and Margaret to Hancock County, Ohio. John passed away in 1860, and Christena lived until 1873. They are buried in Hancock County.

Abraham Tawney, 1854-1901

Abraham Tawney was born in 1826 in Pike Township, Stark County. The original indenture deed to the nominated property is dated July 14, 1835, Abraham's ninth birthday. Abraham helped to clear the land and assisted his father in building the barn. "In his younger days Abraham was a carpenter and he helped to erect several of the larger barns in his neighborhood."²² In the early days on the farm, he cut grain with a sickle and cradle; at one time he and his brother-in-law Henry Sickman cradled 60 acres of wheat in five and a quarter days.

¹⁹ Porter, Burton P. Old Canal Days. 468.

²⁰ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1850.

²¹ Abbott, Gail T. Varieties of Corn in Ohio. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 117, October 1, 1911. 56.

²² History of Wayne County Ohio. 1369.

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In 1846 Abraham worked at a warehouse in Canal Fulton, sleeping on the counters in the store. He handled wheat in two and three bushel sacks, day and night, for fifty cents per day, working from four o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night.²³ In 1848 Abraham married Margaret Sickman, one of 14 children born to Philip and Hannah (Crites) Sickman on a farm in neighboring Baughman Township. Philip's father, Revolutionary War veteran Barnhart (Barnard) Sickman, had entered this 160 acre farm from the government in 1813 for his son.²⁴

The 1850 census listed Abraham and Margaret as residents of Baughman Township and Abraham employed as a laborer. They would have four sons, and a daughter who died in infancy. On June 12, 1854 Abraham purchased the nominated property from his father John for \$6,000, moving back to Chippewa Township and taking up farming as his main occupation.²⁵ The land deed also included the additional 24 acres of land in Chippewa Township that John had owned. According to tax records the value of Abraham's personal property in 1854 was \$1,169. By the year 1860 the value of his real estate was \$7,000.

In 1870 Abraham built a farmhouse.²⁶ A summer kitchen was also constructed about 35' southwest of the farmhouse. There was an entry door facing east, 6/6 wood sash windows on the north and south elevations, and an interior brick chimney at the west elevation. The summer kitchen remained standing until the mid-20th century, as by then it was likely no longer needed for its original function.

The 1870 census listed the farmland cash value as \$15,000. Abraham raised milch cows, cattle, sheep and swine. Primary crop production included wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and clover seed. Additional products included wool, butter, orchard products, and wine. *Caldwell's 1873 Atlas of Wayne Co. and of the City of Wooster Ohio* indicates that there were two buildings on the farm, representing the barn and farmhouse. The atlas shows that Abraham owned an additional 100 acres of land in Chippewa Township. The Tawney Musser farm was prospering with the third generation, Abraham's sons Henry, John, Philip and Elmer Tawney, farming successfully alongside their father.

The development of the canals and railroads in the early to mid-19th century gave farmers adequate markets to sell their products. Since the Civil War, Ohio had a network of steam railways as an outlet for the farms and factories of the state. The first train ran through Wayne County between Cleveland and Columbus on July 4, 1849. By 1873 there were 199 miles of railroad tracks crisscrossing the county, and the large warehouses in Canal Fulton were no longer needed for shipping grain on the canal.²⁷

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Kocher, L. Richard. A Listing of Entrymen On Lands In Wayne Co, Ohio. 48.

²⁵ Wayne County Deed Book Volume 41. 629-630.

²⁶ Elmer Tawney Postcard.

²⁷ Historic Heritage of Wayne County, Ohio. 14.

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In 1880 the farmland value of the Tawney Musser Farm (land, fences and buildings) was \$7,500, including 80 acres of land that was tilled, fallow or grown in rotation. Primary crop production included 303 bushels of wheat, 275 bushels of Indian corn, 237 bushels of oats, 12 tons of hay, and 7 bushels of grass seed. Other products included 163 pounds of wool, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 400 pounds of butter, 50 dozen eggs, and \$160 in forest products sold or consumed. Livestock consisted of 3 horses, 3 milch cows, 4 other cattle, 30 sheep, 8 swine, and 30 poultry. There were 30 bearing apple trees, and Abraham sold 11 sheep that year. The nominated property was a representative example of a small family farm during the late 19th century with a flourishing production of varied crops and livestock.

The Agricultural Census of 1890 showed that Ohio had more sheep on farms than any other state, about half of which were the Merino breed. The state ranked number one in wool production. As the second generation to raise Merino sheep on the nominated property, Abraham Tawney continued the family's important contribution to Ohio's wool production. Wayne County also produced the most pounds of butter in the state. Prior to 1900, most milk in northeastern Ohio went into the manufacture of cheese and butter, with Cleveland as the terminus for the dairy industry.

In 1898 Abraham and Margaret celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the farmstead with a bountiful dinner for one hundred twenty-five guests in the barn, according to newspaper announcements. Margaret passed away in 1900. In 1901 son Philip married and purchased the farm from his father. Abraham lived on the farmstead until his death in 1914.

During the period 1850-1900, the increase in the number of farms was greater than the increase in the population, as reflected in agricultural statistics of the 1900 United States Census. By 1900 there were three times as many farms as there were in 1850 when only New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania reported more than 100,000 farms per state. Located in Wayne County, the nominated property is important as one of the family farms that made Ohio a top farming state. In 1900 fifteen states reported over 200,000 farms each. As a result there was a considerable increase in the value of farm property.

Philip G. Tawney, 1901-1938

Philip G. Tawney was born on the nominated property in 1856. He began farming early in life and also clipped sheep in the spring as a sideline. He remembered the first mower and binder being brought to the farm. Philip took on more responsibilities from his father as the only son who remained on the farm. The 1910 United States Census listed a 17-year-old hired man named Clarence Patterson as also residing in the household.

In 1900 the population of Wayne County was 37, 870, Chippewa Township 2,937, and Marshallville 357.²⁸ A new Chippewa Creek channel was dredged north of the nominated property. In March 1901 Philip married Mary Irena Kauffman, a schoolteacher and farmer's daughter from Perrysburg, Ohio. On June 10, 1901 Philip purchased the nominated property

²⁸ History of Wayne County Ohio, 403.

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from his father Abraham for \$4,000.²⁹ The other parcels owned by Abraham had been sold previously. In 1903 Philip and Irena's only child was born, a daughter named Inez Jane.

By 1909 the railways crossing Wayne County included the Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh to Ft. Wayne), Lake Erie and Wheeling, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus lines. A daily milk train and passenger trains ran from Barberton through Marshallville to Orrville and back. All of the local farmers hauled their grain to the Marshallville Equity. There was a railroad spur, and grain from the grain elevators was loaded onto railroad cars. The Tawney and Musser family sold milk that was hauled on the milk trains, and grain was sold to the Marshallville Equity until it closed in the late 20th century.

According to the 1920 Census of Agriculture, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa reported 87½ per cent and over of the total land area in farms. The 1925 Census of Agriculture showed that Wayne County produced 40,924 total acres of corn, 28,239 total acres of oats, 89,381 tons of hay, 1,094,269 bushels of wheat, and 218,320 bushels of white potatoes. The value of those same crops in 1919 had decreased by nearly half. The number of sheep raised and pounds of wool produced was declining, yet the Tawney and Musser family continued to raise Merino sheep and make a steady contribution by selling wool in northeastern Ohio. Poultry production was on the rise, with a significant increase in the number of chickens raised and eggs produced. During these years the Tawney and Musser family invested in building additional farm outbuildings (no longer extant) to support poultry production and sell eggs locally, continuing to have a successful local egg route well into the 1950s.

A gas incubator was used in the farmhouse cellar to hatch chicks from eggs. Two brooder houses were located about 35' west of the farmhouse and beyond the summer kitchen, where the chicks, or peeps, were raised. A kerosene heater would have been used to warm the brooder houses. A chicken or hen house was built ca. 1910, located on the north side of the ravine opposite the barn. It is no longer standing. There were two corncribs, one located west of the barn and the other southwest of the chicken house at the top of the ravine. Both are gone now.

The number of Ohio farms decreased significantly from 1900-1925. With improved dairy practices, there was an increase in the number of dairy cows and production of milk. Wayne County was one of twelve intensive dairy counties in Ohio District 3, also including Stark, Columbiana and the Western Reserve counties to the north. In Orrville there was both a dairy or milk plant and a cottage creamery or milk condensery. The Orrville Milk Condensing Company served as a reserve for the Akron milk pool. The Tawney Musser family continued to sell milk locally until the mid-20th century.

Several factors contributed to the modification of the barn near the end of the 19th-century: improved processing machinery, better preserving and distribution systems, improved livestock, and more land in production. There were two opinions as to the best way to store hay in the barn: open or closed to weather. Ample ventilation was needed to keep hay that had been put up

²⁹ Wayne County Deed Book Volume 143. 165-166.

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slightly green from becoming moldy and to prevent fires from the hay overheating. Eventually ventilated barns became the preference.

The year 1850 had marked the end of a period when farm implements and machinery were of hand production only (cast-iron plow, scythe, sickle, cradle, flail). The need for mechanical hay carriers and hay forks was a result of the mowing machine, which was invented after the grain reaper came into existence in the 1840s. The availability and acceptance of both horse and steam powered implements in the 1850s were a major influence on Ohio agriculture. Adaptation of harvesting equipment took place during this time. A hay track was added to the Tawney Musser barn ca. 1880-1900 to accommodate these changes.

In 1927 additional adaptations were made to the barn including removing some foundation sandstones, replacing the wood siding, and adding ventilators and windows. The date July 18, 1927 is inscribed on the north wall of the granary walkway, along with the names of 9 individuals. According to the 1910 census Jacob J Nussbaum and sons Noah, Levi and Louis; Jacob M Gerber and sons Elmer and Otto; and Frank Wise were neighbors of the Arnold Raber family from Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Mennonite Arnold Raber was a carpenter doing building construction. The German and Swiss cultures were prevalent in the Sugarcreek area, having originally been settled by immigrants from Switzerland. The importance of the barn to the Tawney and Musser family, being central to the farmstead for storage of crops and livestock, is apparent in the investment of making these modifications to preserve the barn and better serve the family farm. It is interesting to note that a neighbor, Mrs. Forrer, remembered coming to square dances in the Tawney Musser barn when she was a girl in the early 1900s.

Elmer Musser built a double garage ca. 1920-1930, located south of the lane and across from the summer kitchen. There was room for a car and a buggy, with overhead storage above. The garage had sliding wooden doors on a metal track and a tin roof. Elmer used one of the sliding doors and metal track for the tool shed that he built behind the house about 1960 that is still standing. Later he also moved the garage roof across the lane just north of the summer kitchen site to serve as a woodshed, but it deteriorated.

According to the 1935 Census of Agriculture, annual production of wheat in Wayne County was only about 845,000 bushels. Hay production had decreased by nearly half as many tons since 1920. Almost 10,000 more acres of corn were being harvested per year. The production of Irish potatoes had increased to over 900,000 bushels as farms began specializing in this crop. The number of dairy cows increased, while milk production remained steady. Pounds of butter churned and number of chickens raised on farms had increased significantly since 1929. Wayne County reported the production of over 3 million dozens of chicken eggs, and the nominated property contributed to this abundance.

Philip's wife Irena had died in 1922, and their daughter Inez married Elmer Musser later that same year. Elmer and Inez took over farming the land. Having been retired from farming for many years, Philip passed away on November 18, 1938 following a period of illness. Daughter Inez inherited the farm from her father.

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Inez Jane (Tawney) Musser, 1938-1978

Inez Jane (Tawney) Musser was born on the nominated property in 1903. She grew up on the farm with her parents and grandfather Abraham until he passed away. Inez met Elmer Musser at a box social, and they were married in the farmhouse on December 25, 1922.

Elmer and Inez raised chickens, hogs, cattle, dairy cows, Merino sheep, and quarter horses. Primary crop production included wheat, corn, oats, hay, and alfalfa. They sold eggs, milk, wool, cattle, calves, hogs, piglets, sheep, lambs, horses and colts. Inez had an egg route in Barberton. The wool was sent to a local factory, probably in Cleveland, that manufactured blankets and coats among other goods. From the mid-19th century through the 20th century, the Tawney and Musser family maintained a long history of agricultural contributions to the county and state in diversity of primary crop production, livestock raised, and in the areas of wool production, poultry/eggs, and milk. The nominated property sustained these areas of production longer than the surrounding small family farms.

Milk was sold to a local dairy, which could have been Akron Pure Milk Company, Smith Dairy in Orrville, or the Lodi Milk manufacturing plant. Two milk cans were picked up at the end of the farm lane by a milk truck after being cooled with running water in the cement basin of the springhouse. By 1925 there was a significant area southwest of Cleveland, including Wayne County, undergoing development as market-milk territory in the Cleveland milk-shed. The rapid population growth of Akron by 1929 expanded the milk-shed of that city to parts of Wayne, Holmes, and Tuscarawas counties.

In 1933-34 Elmer installed electricity on the farm, paying \$200 for it. He put it in on the east side of Black Diamond Road to avoid having others stop him because some people in Marshallville were holding the farmers back from having electricity. The electric company in Akron wanted more money, so Elmer went into Orrville. There were about 25 batteries in the cellar run by a motor that charged the electricity. It was a direct current system with a gasoline engine that powered the generator and a 32 volt system that charged the batteries.

Elmer installed running water in the house and barn and built the original springhouse, probably before 1940. Previously a hydraulic ram had been used to pump water up from the ravine, and the cement box below the springhouse that was used can still be seen today. The spring continues to be used as the water source for the farmstead, although the water line to the barn broke about 1994-95 and was not replaced. In 2016 the wood siding and roof of the springhouse were replaced due to deteriorated wood.

At some point a cement floor was poured in the cow stalls of the barn, important for keeping sanitary conditions for milking. Elmer's smokehouse was located just east of the farmhouse. There was a sawmill site northwest of the farmhouse off of Black Diamond Road near a row of pine trees. The old motor and railroad rails and ties are still sitting in the woods.

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Inez inherited the farm on November 18, 1938 after her father Philip passed away.³⁰ Inez and Elmer's only child Karen Inez was born in 1940. She grew up working alongside her parents on the farm. Karen remembered helping with the hay harvest, driving the team of horses named Queen and Ranger.

Elmer worked tirelessly, making numerous improvements on the farm. He tiled the fields with clay tiles to improve drainage. In the early 1940s, he built a sandstone tunnel between the farmhouse and barn to make the low crossing easier to drive over because they often had to cross through water. They used to drive the team of horses around the back of the farmhouse (north) because they did not think the horses could pull a wagon from the crossing up the steep hill in front. When Elmer worked at Weatherseal in the 1940s, storm/screen windows and a door were installed on the farmhouse. He built a bathroom addition on the farmhouse in the early 1960s.

Elmer and Inez continued farming with draft horses into the 1950s. By this time Elmer had a 10/20 tractor with steel wheels, but he could plow faster with the team of horses. Later he used a Case tractor to plow, cultivate, and plant corn. Elmer still used the horses with the grain drill. He never used a baler for making hay. After the 1950s when regulations required that dairies have milk houses or milk parlors and milk coolers, Elmer and Inez stopped selling milk. The Tawney Musser family had sold milk locally for over a hundred years. In 1957 the East Ohio Gas Company (Dominion Energy Ohio Gas Company) installed a pipeline through the nominated property. The pipeline runs north and south just about through the middle of the property.

The Census of Agriculture for 1940 and 1945 showed that the number of chickens raised on farms and production of eggs in Wayne County increased steadily, a trend which continued into the 1960s. Less acres of wheat were being planted, but more soybeans were in production, in addition to a steady increase in acres of corn. "In 1954 Wayne County was ranked first in earned farmed income per acre."³¹ By 1959 the number of farms in Ohio had decreased significantly from 1920. The percentage of land in farms had decreased more than 20%. However, the Tawney Musser Farm maintained about the same acreage in crop production.

Elmer continued farming until about 1970, when he was kicked by a horse and had several ribs broken. A neighbor, William Butzer, took over farming the fields, eventually switching crop production over to mainly corn and soybeans. Elmer and Inez still had cattle and quarter horses after this. Elmer kept about 100 head of Merino sheep for some years, continuing to shear them himself. By the 1980s most of the livestock was gone. Inez lived on the farm all her life. She passed away unexpectedly in 1978. Daughter Karen had moved away from the farm and married Richard Evert in 1968. By 1977 two daughters named Vaughn and Heather had been born.

³⁰ Wayne County Deed Book Volume 241. 12.

³¹ Historic Heritage of Wayne County, Ohio. 10.

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Elmer J. Musser, 1978-1991

Elmer J. Musser was born in 1901 to Cassie (Stuckey) and David C. Musser on a farm near Marshallville. He moved to the nominated property in 1922, when he married Inez Tawney. The farm passed to Elmer upon the death of Inez on September 13, 1978.³²

Karen Inez (Musser) Evert, 1991-1994

The nominated property was transferred to Karen (Musser) Evert on December 16, 1991 following Elmer Musser's 90th birthday earlier that year.³³ An antique auction held in the barn on December 30, 1994 featured items kept in the family for generations including: Steward sheep shears, Clipper fanning mill, wool tying box, bucksaw, hay knives, hay harpoons, hay slings, platform scales, wood butter churns, apple butter kettle and stirrer, copper wash boiler, butchering kettle, sugar buckets and spikes, sausage stuffer, crocks, coffee grinders, feed sacks, and grain bags. Elmer continued to live on the farm until shortly before his death in 1995 at the age of 93. He still used a Home Comfort wood cookstove in the farmhouse kitchen.

Heritage Investment Trust #1063 (Karen Musser Evert, Trustee), 1994-

The nominated property was transferred to the Heritage Investment Trust #1063 on December 31, 1994, with Karen Musser Evert serving as trustee.³⁴ During the period 1994-2002, family friends rented the farmhouse. Karen's younger daughter Heather Lynn Evert has been living in the farmhouse since 2002, serving as steward of the farmstead. Since the 1970s corn, soybeans, and wheat have been grown on the 60 tillable acres of the farm, making an important contribution to the economy of the county and the state since the early 19th century. The nominated property supports the production of Ohio's largest crops of soybeans and corn. Timber has been sold occasionally. Currently the barn is used to stable goats and store hay, straw, and farm machinery. Efforts have been made to preserve and repair the farmhouse and barn, such as painting exteriors, improving drainage, replacing gutters and downspouts, pouring a new cement apron, and installing posts and headers to provide extra support underneath floor joists.

In 2012 about 70% of the land area, or 250,000 acres, of Wayne County was considered prime farmland capable of sustained high yield crops. The northern half of the county had more contiguous acres of farmland than the southern half. Wayne County ranked third in the state of Ohio for farmland value. Agricultural and food production made up 21% of the county's economy. Total labor income top sectors included dairy cattle, milk production, farm inputs, equipment and production service, and poultry and egg production.³⁵ From 2012 to 2017 the number of farms and acres of cropland in Ohio remained about the same. While market value of land, buildings and machinery increased significantly, market value of agricultural products and crops decreased slightly.³⁶

³² Wayne County Deed Book Volume 557. 534.

³³ Wayne County Deed Book Volume 681. 184.

³⁴ Wayne County Deed Book Volume 714. 830.

³⁵ Wayneonward.com. 25.

³⁶ United States Census, Agriculture, 2017.

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Criterion C

The Tawney Musser Farm is significant as a distinctive example of a Pennsylvania German property type. The farmstead includes an 1842 Germanic Pennsylvania bank barn and an 1870 farmhouse that together are representative of a 19th and 20th century family farm. The barn is an early example of the Pennsylvania bank barn type that originated in and around eastern Pennsylvania, an architectural form spreading into Ohio and farther west through the cultural communities of the settlers. The original farmstead plan exemplifies a working family farm, provides insight into agricultural practices, and reflects a historical period in Ohio agriculture spanning the years 1835-1970.

The eastern Pennsylvania barn core region of Franklin County, Pennsylvania and Frederick County, Maryland was where the John Tawney family migrated from. The largest and densest concentration of Pennsylvania barns beyond the core is found in the northeastern quadrant of Ohio that includes Wayne County. Early generations of the Tawney family were members of the German Reformed Church in Pipe Creek, Maryland and Canton, Ohio. Although John Tawney was caught up in the fervor of early 19th century Methodism sweeping through Ohio, baptismal certificates for son Abraham Tawney (b. 1826) kept in the family are representative examples of Fraktur, or Pennsylvania Dutch folk art. Thus not only the ethnic, but the environmental and cultural background of the farmers is reflected in the builders of the Pennsylvania barn through its diffusion and distribution.

The Germanic Pennsylvania bank barn is a distinctive and significant example of a 1840s hand hewn heavy timber, vertical purlin post frame barn classified as an Open-Forebay Standard Pennsylvania Barn type. The barn built by John Tawney in 1842 is roughly the 40' x 80' standard size, exhibiting the typical classification with a braced frame system of mortised posts and beams and symmetrical bents forming symmetrical gable ends. The barn has a roof centered on the main barn floor with a smaller basement offset to the bank and an 8' cantilevered forebay, the defining feature of the Pennsylvania form of the barn. The barn was originally built with a full basement, reflecting the heritage of the immigrants from Germanic regions of Europe that experienced harsh winters. The basement stable plan represents that of a typical mid-19th century Pennsylvania bank barn.

The main barn floor follows the standard Pennsylvania barn plan with four bays and a threshing floor that is 3' wider than the machinery floor. It is rare that the original 'staging' timbers remain in place above the east and west ends of the threshing floor. Numerous hand-hewn beech timbers ('staging' timbers and joist beams) in the barn retain their original bark. The granary is one of the more intact examples existing in an early bank barn, with three grain bins and original bin boards. Adaptations were made to the barn with the addition of a hay track in the late 19th century and the replacement of the vertical wood siding and addition of ventilators and windows in 1927. These modifications reflect the progression of agricultural practices and technological advances during the mid-19th and early 20th centuries. The Tawney Musser barn continues to be used by descendants of John Tawney for agricultural storage and stabling of livestock. The barn retains the characteristic features that identify and define its property type and significant history.

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In Pennsylvania, the period for German Traditional architecture is defined as 1700-1870.³⁷ Abraham Tawney built a farmhouse more typical of the earliest settlement log cabins, representing a late example of the Continental Plan house type in Ohio. The Continental Plan floor plan typically consists of three rooms (front parlor, small rear bedroom, large kitchen), with a central hearth and corner kitchen stairs to an open loft, as presented by the nominated property. Defined as a one-and-a-half-story log house usually attributed to German immigrants in colonial America, the ‘Continental Cabin’ consisted of a large great room at the front, a bedroom behind, and a long narrow kitchen with corner stairs where a large stove was used for cooking and heating.³⁸ Common characteristics included a central chimney, symmetrical façade, steep end-gabled roof, and porch at the gable end or front. German Colonial dwellings were often referred to as ‘bank houses,’ being built on the bank of a hill with a room dug into the hillside.³⁹ Variations on the name of this house type, as referred to by architectural historians, include Continental Central Chimney or Germanic Folk (3-room) house.⁴⁰

The Tawney farmhouse built in 1870 represents a German vernacular Continental Plan house type with minimal stylistic Greek Revival influences. The modest house features a sandstone foundation with timber frame construction, weatherboarding, simple woodwork, and minimal ornamentation. The Continental Plan house type has distinctive characteristics that are exhibited by the nominated property. The house that Abraham Tawney built is a story-and-a-half, two room deep, two room wide, side-gabled residence with central chimney. The walkout basement cellar fits the definition of a ‘bank house.’ The Tawney Musser house follows a more vernacular tradition and was built for working practicality with several variations suited to the builder, who was a farmer and carpenter. The farmhouse remains remarkably intact, retaining the historical integrity and features that define its property type and significant history.

Previously, the Tawney Musser Farm was honored in 1976 with a Century Farm Citation from the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The farmhouse was designated a Century House in 1976 by the Wayne County Historical Society. The farmstead was listed with the Ohio Department of Agriculture as an Ohio Century Farm in 2008 and an Ohio Sesquicentennial Farm in 2016. Historic Registry listings include *Picturesque Wayne*, *History of Wayne County, Ohio*, and *Historic Heritage of Wayne County, Ohio: Being a Directory of 256 Historical Houses and Buildings*.

As of October 2, 2019, there are 14 listings of Ohio Historic Family Farms in Wayne County. Wayne County has 72 Historical Markers including the Barnhart Rice House, one of the best surviving examples of 1820s German vernacular architecture existing in the county. Eighteen listings in the National Register of Historic Places include four farms: the James Akey Farm

³⁷ “Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide.” Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission. Bureau For Historic Preservation 26 August 2015,

www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/pa-german.html

³⁸ Harris Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. 74.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 152.

⁴⁰ Glassie, Henry. *Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building*. 407.

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(NR #78002212), the Ault-Weygandt Farm (NR #01001481), the Deerlick Farm (NR #86001365), and the Gist Farmhouses (NR #13000897). The Akey Farm is an example of Irish immigrant John Akey operating a prosperous farm in Wayne County and building a stone house reflecting his native building traditions. The Ault-Weygandt Farm reflects farming practices and farm buildings spanning from 1827 to 1957 including a significant example of a Sweitzer Barn type and a 20th century mail order farm house. The Deerlick Farm includes late 29th century barn and farmhouse and reflects the predominant dairy and wheat agricultural practices associated with Wayne County. The Gish Farmhouses are nominated as significant examples of farmhouse architecture. The Twaney-Musser Farm adds to documentation of historic farms and significant farming practices during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The farm site and buildings reflect 19th century barn and house types associated with Wayne County agricultural history.

The Ezekiel B. Zimmerman Octagon House (NR #75001553) is the only listing in the National Register of Historic Places in Chippewa Township, also with a Historical Marker. There are no other farms in the township listed in the National Register. Other properties with intact historic homes and barns exist in Chippewa Township and Wayne County, but may not have been identified as such. The Baer farmstead located just south in Baughman Township includes a similar bank barn property type built about the same time.

Criterion D

The Tawney-Musser Farm is significant under Criterion D in having been owned and farmed by the same family since 1835. The history and ownership history of the property is well documented in this nomination, as are the extant contributing buildings and the historic property boundary lines. In addition, other structures no longer standing, such as the original 1835 log cabin, are well documented in photographs and in the farm history. While no archaeological investigation has taken place within the 157.36 acre Tawney-Musser Farm, there is high probability and potential for locating associated intact archaeological resources throughout the nomination boundary area. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may also locate historic sites and features yet to be identified and documented on the farm.

Below-ground archaeological features may survive from 19th and early 20th century farming and domestic activities including cisterns, wells, privies, and foundations or imprint remains of other structures, along with evidence of fence lines and paddocks, all of which would enhance the understanding of agricultural and domestic practices throughout the period of significance for this property. As such, archaeological deposits could contain information that would enhance the understanding and interpretation of the daily lives of those that lived here, augmenting our understanding and the significance of the property. In addition, there is always potential to encounter unrelated historic and prehistoric archaeological resources on a property such as this. This is a unique and rare property for its well documented history, continual linear family property ownership, and apparent archaeological integrity throughout the 157.36 acre nomination area. As a result, the archaeological research potential here is greatly enhanced, allowing for a fuller interpretation and understanding of the decision making in farmstead transition and

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growth. It is recommended that a historic preservation plan be developed to include a directive that archaeological survey be performed, including use of geophysical survey tools, prior to any major, non-farming related land alteration activities on the property.

Similar to the Tawney Musser Farm, four historic farmsteads in Wayne County's East Union Township are recorded in the Ohio Archaeological Inventory also with associated buildings. The four sites, 33WE510, 33WE511, 33WE512, and 33WE513, all had Phase II investigations conducted in 1996 with shovel testing across the site and at 5 meter intervals concentrating around the farmhouses and farm yard areas. The shovel testing revealed cultural material broadly dated and not assigned to any physical occupation or specific temporal period. Similar historic artifacts of nails, metal objects, coins, ceramics, glass, etc. were recovered at all of the sites. The farmsteads are similar to the Tawney-Musser Farm in that the extant farm properties reflected various periods of farming and property types, several with long occupational farming histories, but not necessarily multi-generational as is the case with the Tawney-Musser Farm. The Rutt-Swinehart Farm (WAY0005614/33WE510) included a log constructed, c. 1830s Federal style house with early 20th century alterations, English Barn, and several 19th-20th century outbuildings. The Christian Schahm Farm (WAY0023714/33WE511) included a log structure (moved to site), 1850s farmhouse, Three-bay Bank Barn (also described as moved to site), and 1920s tourist cabins associated with the Lincoln Highway (US 30). The L. A. Mast Farm (WAY0025514/33WE512) had a 1900 farm house with later alterations and two historic barns. The L. Weaver Farm (WAY0027914/33WE513) included a 1840s farm house with later 19th century alterations and an 1840-1880 bank barn with later alterations.

Interval shovel-testing on the Tawney-Musser Farm will likely discover artifacts as with previously recorded farm sites, and may reveal artifact patterning as well as wells, cisterns, and privies reflective of past farmstead use-area activities. In mowed and other areas of open landscape, geophysical survey will significantly enhance feature identification, adding to a detailed understanding of the farm life and farming practices represented in the Tawney-Musser farm. Additionally the presence of farm-industrial remnants of the sawmill site provides another location for additional above-ground and below-ground information about late 19th and early 20th farming practices.

The visible presence of former structure locations and the intact depositional nature of the wider property indicates high archaeological potential. Testing or excavation of known locations can both confirm and reveal activities likely associated with their use and history. Additional activity-associated deposits unique and otherwise undocumented may help to understand specific details to the Tawney-Musser farm practices and farm history. Additional survey through pedestrian, shovel-testing, and geophysical techniques will help to identify and then interpret broader details to decisions in farm practices through its long and constant operational history.

Potential Research Questions:

- 1.) Does testing and excavation to the presently identified domestic compound (outbuilding) features confirm their primary functions, or possibly enhance understanding of their

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history in use? Do recovered artifacts, midden deposits, or other associated features indicate a broader range of use activities with possible associative dating? How do these tie in or enhance the known documented farm history?

- 2.) What could archaeological survey and further research of the areas away from the immediate domestic compound at the Tawney Musser Farm reveal about the evolution of the farm's agricultural systems? Such systems would include but not be limited to the consisting of buildings, fences, walls, roads, drainage and irrigation systems, water storage facilities, storage, and processing of crops that is not revealed through the existing historical oral and documentary sources. This investigative work could be a combination of pedestrian survey, non-invasive remote sensing (including use of LiDAR, aerial images, photogrammetry used with more traditional archeological survey), shovel testing or more intensive subsurface testing, or any combination of the above.

Because there is well documented oral and documentary history of the farm and non-extant buildings and features, such survey approaches could add to the knowledge of the farm for the log cabin, smokehouse, summer kitchen, chicken house, two corn cribs, two brooder houses, privy and garage. There is high probability for additional discovery, including sources for significant archaeological discovery including wells and possibly cisterns that may be revealed from such work. Such investigative work should also be done on the sawmill site that is northwest of the homestead.

Such archaeological data from the Tawney-Musser Farm could contribute to the understanding and interpretation between documentary, oral historical, and subsurface information of the farm. The combination of all could help document and interpret continuity and change in landscape use and farming processes during the period of significance. Such study would be particularly noteworthy when looking at landscape features such as current and former fence lines, how use of Chippewa Creek may have driven decisions about landscape use, the former orchard site (where there still are original apple trees), and the farmstead garden which has integrity of location, setting and association in its continual use by the family over the years of the farm's existence.

These integrative studies could very well track this farm across a continuum of traditional, transitional, and modern farm practices for this region, as this family farm has endured for 185 years. Such studies and approaches would illuminate how this family adapted and changed practices in response to local, national, and possibly international markets. Further, it could show how that adaptation was reflected in the development of the farm, its buildings (both construction and removal), and the introduction and discontinuance of farming practices over a very long period of time.

Conclusion

The nominated property continues to reflect the agricultural history of Chippewa Township and Wayne County, the majority of which is considered farmland and ranks high in nationally

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significant agricultural lands. The property is significant under Criteria A, C and D. In the 21st century, more historic barns in Chippewa Township, Wayne County, and the state of Ohio are dismantled every year. Fewer early Germanic Pennsylvania bank barns exist today. Many acres of farmland are being sold for development. Historical farmhouses are being torn down or renovated and no longer retain their historical integrity. There are abandoned or deteriorated farms, farms with newer homes and historic outbuildings, and farms with historic homes and newer farm buildings, but none that are known to be of the age and intact condition of the nominated Tawney Musser Farm. The cumulative building foundations, sawmill site, and other farm-related fragments remaining on the farmstead also place the property under Criterion D for its likely potential to yield important information related to 19th and early 20th century agricultural practices.

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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: Family records and histories

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 157.36

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.931353 Longitude: -81.685556
2. Latitude: 40.931095 Longitude: -81.676413

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3. Latitude: 40.924124 Longitude: -81.676263

4. Latitude: 40.924057 Longitude: -81.685552

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17 Easting: 442284 Northing: 4531362

2. Zone: 17 Easting: 443054 Northing: 4531327

3. Zone: 17 Easting: 443060 Northing: 4530553

4. Zone: 17 Easting: 442278 Northing: 4530552

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

The Tawney Musser Farm is located five miles northeast of the Village of Marshallville in Wayne County. It consists of one parcel that is shown on the accompanying Wayne County GIS map. Parcel 12-02469.000 consists of 157.36 acres. The Wayne County Auditor's website was accessed on October 18, 2020.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Tawney Musser Farm includes the farmhouse, barn, fields, pastures, woodland, and bottomland along the original Chippewa Creek channel that have historically been a part of the Tawney Musser Farm and that maintain historic integrity. The nomination boundary is identical to the original property purchased by John Tawney in 1835.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather Lynn Evert

organization: N/A

street & number: 10495 Black Diamond Road

city or town: Marshallville state: Ohio zip code: 44645

e-mail: heatherevert@ohio.net

telephone: (330) 631-7378

date: April 13, 2020

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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.)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tawney Musser Farm
City or Vicinity: Marshallville
County: Wayne State: Ohio
Photographer: Heather Lynn Evert
Date Photographed: December 7, 12-13, 22-25, 2019

- 1 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmstead, lower field, camera facing southeast
- 2 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse, west elevation (left) and south elevation (right), camera facing northeast
- 3 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse, south elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest
- 4 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse, east elevation (left) and north elevation (right), camera facing southwest
- 5 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmstead, upper fields, camera facing northeast
- 6 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmstead, upper fields, camera facing southeast
- 7 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, basement cellar, camera facing south
- 8 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, parlor, camera facing west
- 9 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, downstairs bedroom, camera facing northeast
- 10 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, kitchen and pantry, camera facing southeast

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- 11 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, loft, camera facing west
- 12 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, loft, camera facing northeast
- 13 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, loft railing detail, camera facing south
- 14 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, upstairs west bedroom, camera facing northwest
- 15 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, upstairs bedroom east, camera facing northeast
- 16 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmhouse interior, bathroom, camera facing east
- 17 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn, north elevation (left) and west elevation (right), camera facing southeast
- 18 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn, south elevation (left) and east elevation (right), camera facing northwest
- 19 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn, east elevation, cantilevered forebay, camera facing south
- 20 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmstead, pasture/bottoms/old Chippewa Creek, camera facing north
- 21 of 30: Tawney Musser Farmstead, pasture, camera facing northwest
- 22 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn, interior, north bay (left) with granary (right) and threshing floor (front), camera facing northwest
- 23 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn interior, basement center pens (left) and horse stalls (right), camera facing northwest
- 24 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn interior, basement cow stalls, camera facing southwest
- 25 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn interior, threshing floor, camera facing southeast
- 26 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn interior, drive bay (front) and south bay (rear), camera facing southeast
- 27 of 30: Tawney Musser Barn interior, granary detail, camera facing north
- 28 of 30: Tawney Musser Tool Shed, camera facing north
- 29 of 30: Tawney Musser Springhouse, camera facing southwest
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1 of 19: Photograph of Abraham and Margaret Tawney Golden Wedding on farmstead in 1898, view looking east, barnyard on right

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3 of 19: Photograph of log cabin and rope bed ca. early 1900's

4 of 19: Photograph of log cabin and smokehouse (right), Inez, Philip, Abraham Tawney ca. 1905

5 of 19: Photograph of hogs, Philip Tawney (far right) ca. 1905

6 of 19: Photograph of horses, Philip Tawney, barn (far right) ca. 1905

7 of 19: Photograph of Tawney Musser Farmstead: log cabin, smokehouse, farmhouse, summer kitchen, barn ca. 1910-1915, view looking east

8 of 19: Photograph of Philip, Inez, Abraham Tawney on farm ca. 1912-1914

9 of 19: Photograph of barn, corn crib ca. 1915-1920

10 of 19: Photograph of picnic at rocks in woods, ca. 1915-1920

11 of 19: Photograph of farmhouse, log cabin, Shep, Philip Tawney, Inez and Elmer Musser ca. 1930

12 of 19: Photograph of Elmer Musser's Merino sheep in pasture ca. 1930

13 of 19: Photograph of brooder house (left), Elmer Musser ca. 1930

14 of 19: Photograph of Mr. Helmick, threshing machine, barn on November 1956, taken by Karen Musser

15 of 19: Photograph of Inez Musser, horse, bank barn, haystack in December 1959

16 of 19: Photograph of Elmer Musser, garage in September 1963

17 of 19: Photograph of chicken house, taken in 2008 by Heather Evert

18 of 19: Photograph of motor at sawmill site in woods, taken in 2020 by Heather Evert

19 of 19: Image of John Tawney's plat of land of Chippewa Township recorded page 162 surveyed April 26 & 27, 1842

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6/22/2020

Wayne County Ohio - GIS Search



Wayne County GIS - Jarra L. Underwood,
Auditor
(330) 287-5411 - waycogis@co.wayne.oh.us



Tawney Musser Farm
Chippewa Township
Wayne County, Ohio
Map showing extent of nomination boundary



600ft

2020-06-15

<https://wayne.oh.bhamaps.com/?lowparcelid=12-02469.000>

[Click here for Legal Disclaimer](#)

1/1

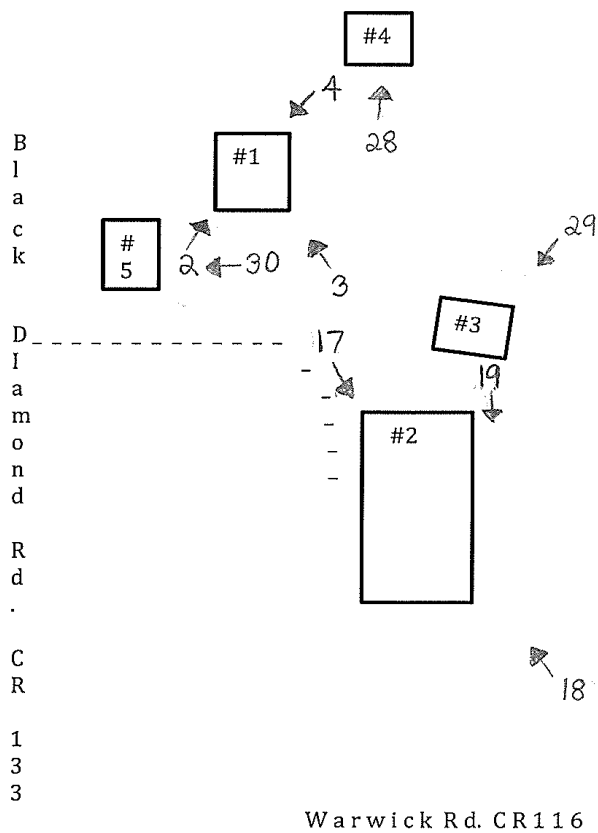
The nominated parcel (ID #12-02469.000) consists of 157.36 acres. The Wayne County Auditor's website was accessed on October 18, 2020.

Tawney Musser Farm
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio
County and State

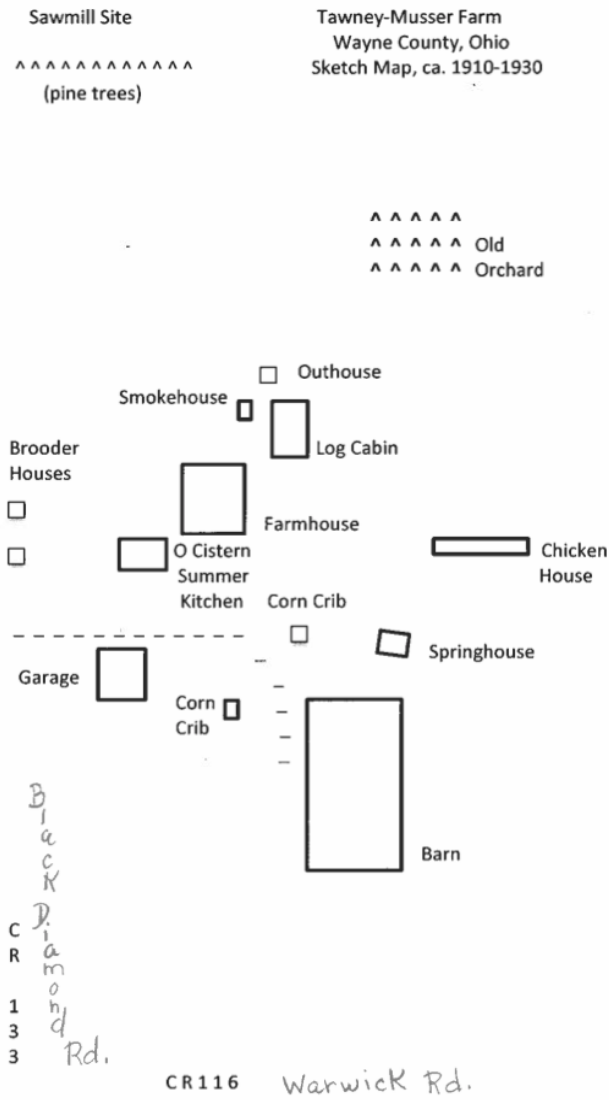
Tawney-Musser Farm
Wayne County, Ohio
Site Plan

- #1 Farmhouse (C)
- #2 Barn (C)
- #3 Springhouse (C)
- #4 Tool Shed (C)
- #5 Metal Shed (NC)



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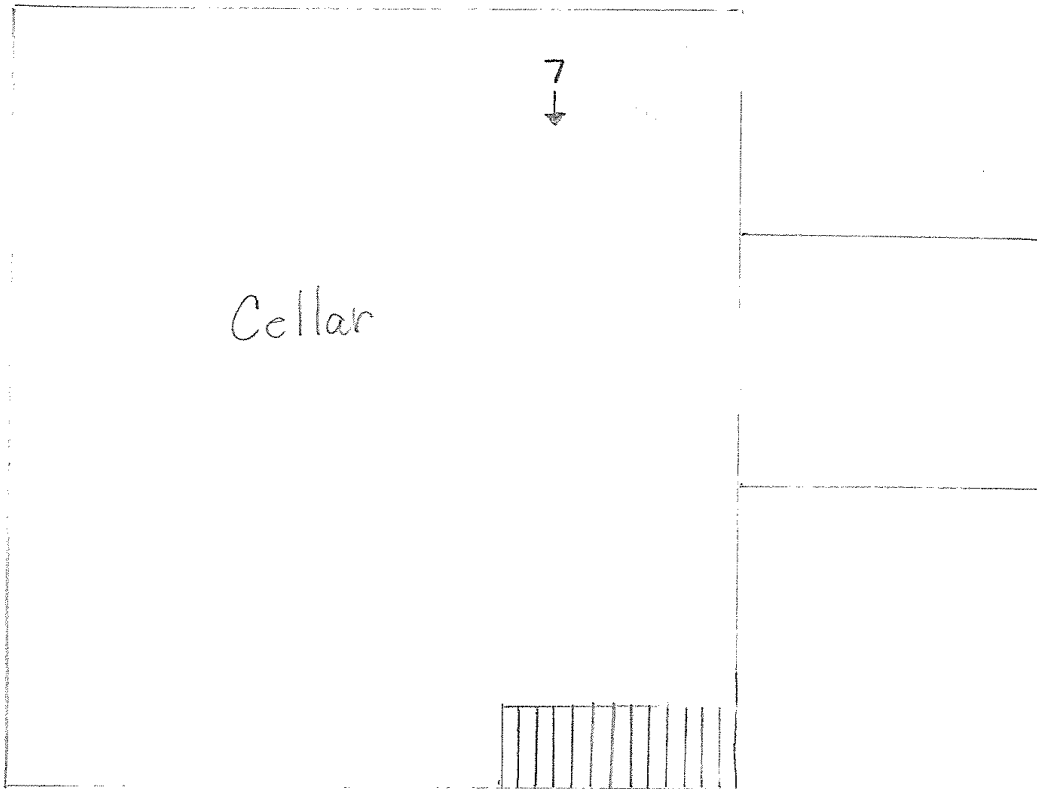


Tawney Musser Farm
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio
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Tawney Musser Farmhouse
Basement Cellar

▲
N
Scale
1cm = 2ft

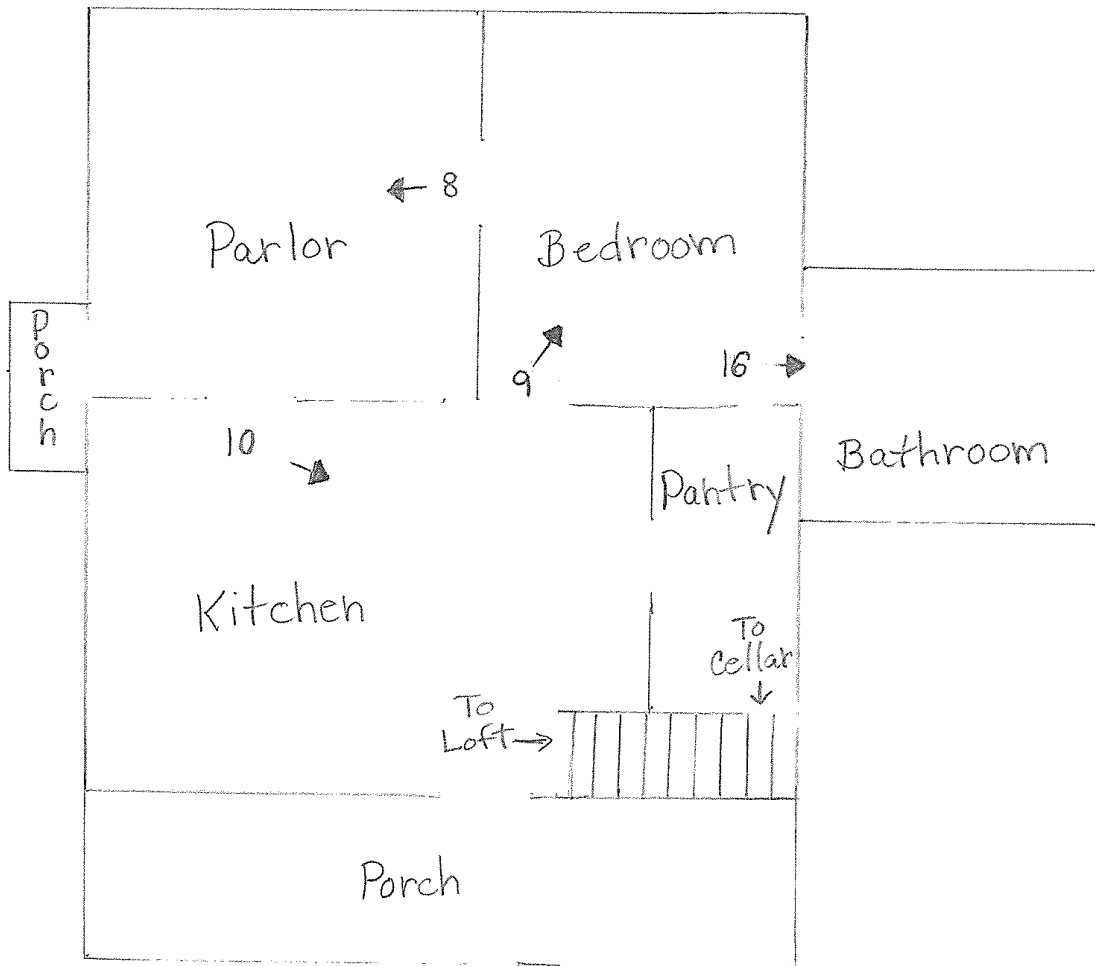


Tawney Musser Farm
Name of Property

Wayne County, Ohio
County and State

Tawney Musser Farmhouse
First Floor

▲
N
Scale
1 cm = 2 ft



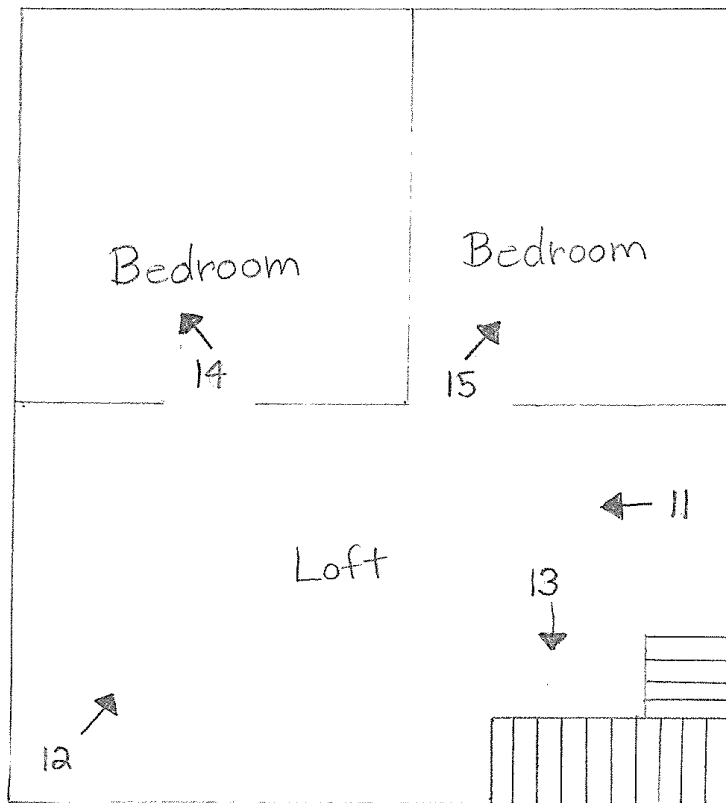
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Tawney Musser Farmhouse
Loft

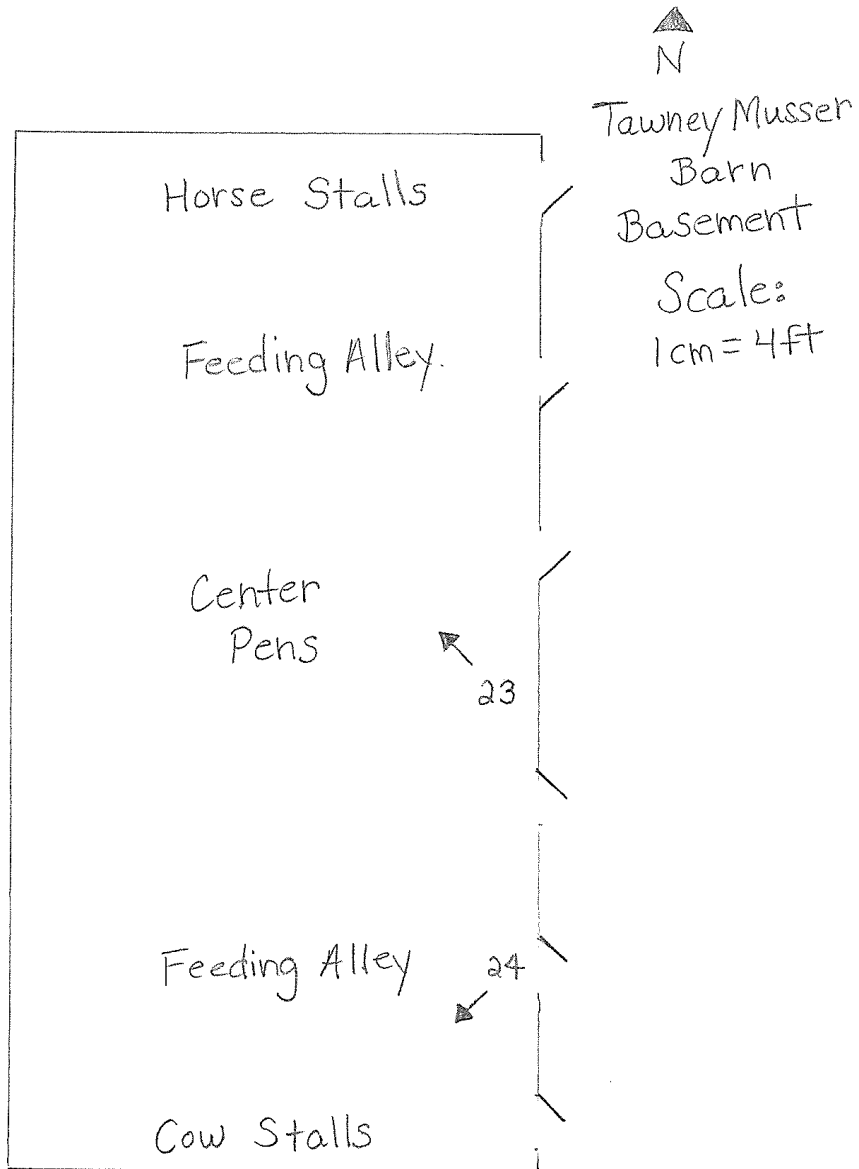


Scale
1cm=2ft



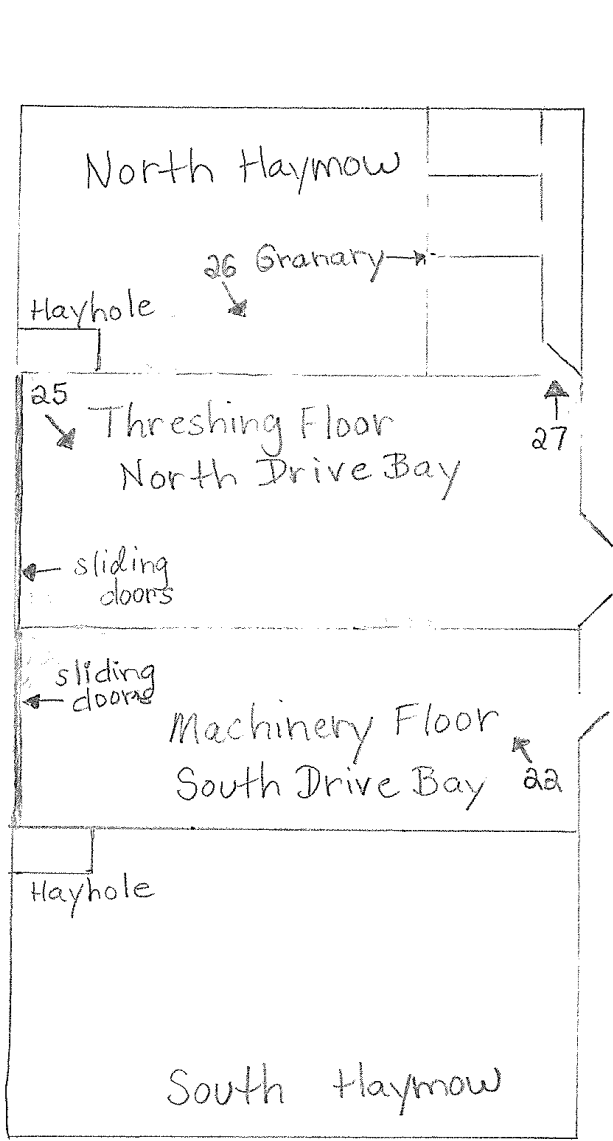
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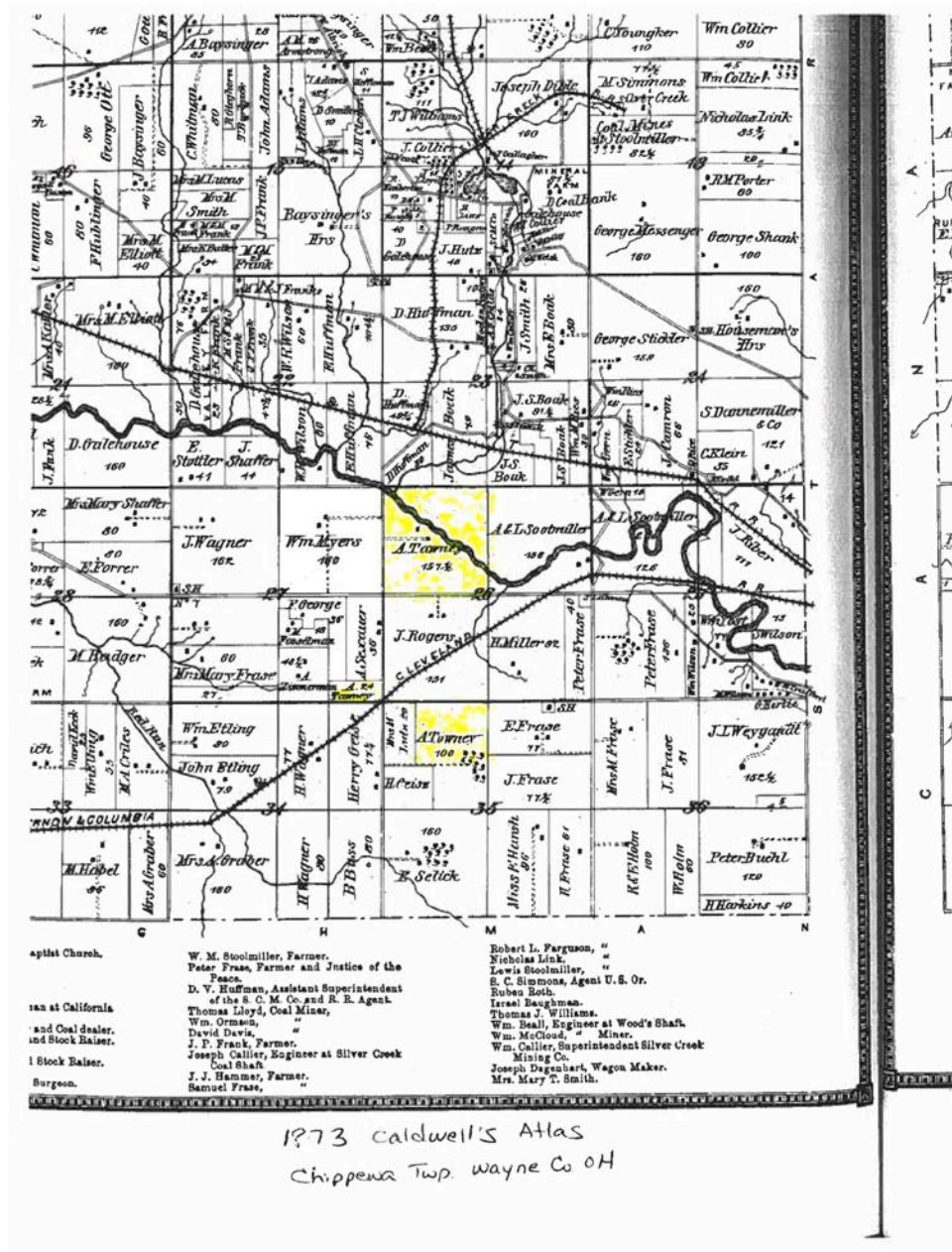
Wayne County, Ohio
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▲
N
Tawney Musser
Barn
Main Floor
Scale:
1cm = 4ft

Tawney Musser Farm
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1873 Caldwell's Atlas, Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio

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Figure 1: Abraham and Margaret Tawney Golden Wedding on farmstead in 1898, view looking east, barnyard on right

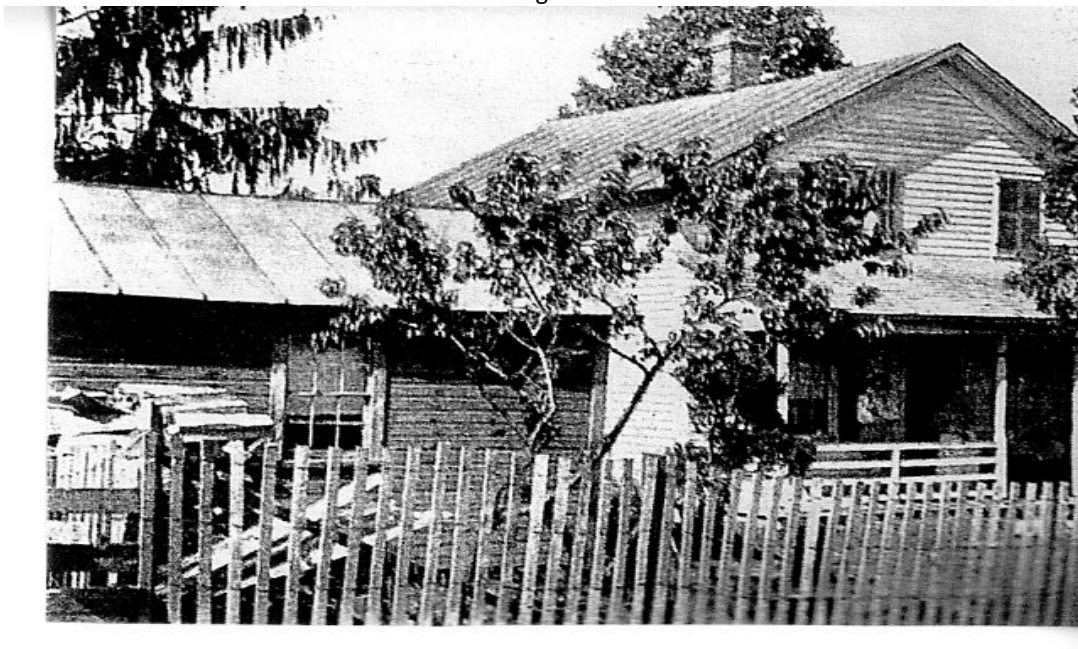


Figure 2: Summer Kitchen (left) and Farmhouse (right) ca. 1900-1905

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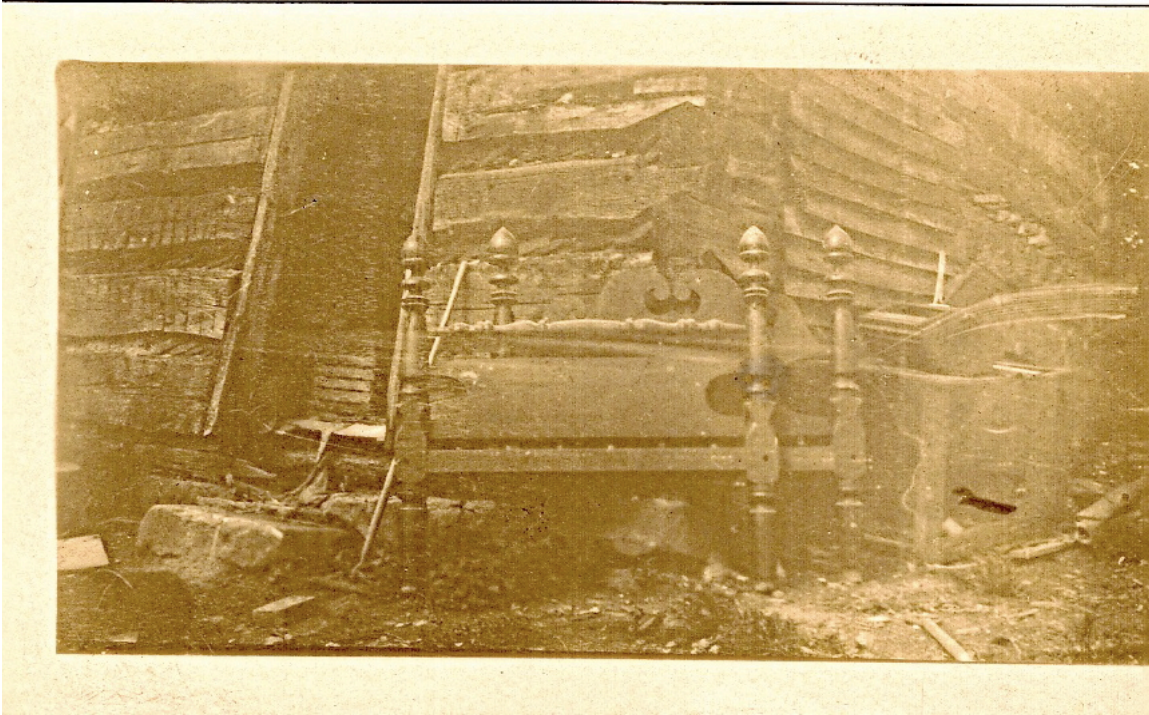


Figure 3: Log Cabin and Rope Bed ca. early 1900's



Figure 4: Log Cabin and Smokehouse (right), Inez, Philip, Abraham Tawney ca. 1905

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Figure 5: Hogs, Philip Tawney (far right) ca. 1905



Figure 6: Horses, Philip Tawney and Barn (far right) ca. 1905

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Figure 7: Tawney Musser Farmstead: Log Cabin, Smokehouse, Farmhouse, Summer Kitchen, Barn ca. 1910-1915, view looking East



Figure 8: Philip, Inez, Abraham Tawney on farm ca. 1912-1914

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Figure 9: Barn and Corn Crib ca. 1915-1920



Figure 10: Picnic at rocks in woods, ca. 1915-1920

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Figure 11: Farmhouse and Log Cabin, Shep, Philip Tawney, Inez and Elmer Musser ca. 1930



Figure 12: Elmer Musser's Merino sheep in pasture ca. 1930

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Figure 13: Brooder House (left), Elmer Musser ca. 1930



Figure 14: Mr. Helmick, Threshing Machine, Barn on November 1956, taken by Karen Musser

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Figure 15: Inez Musser, Horse, Bank Barn, Haystack in December 1959



Figure 16: Elmer Musser, Garage in September 1963

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Figure 17: Chicken House, taken in 2008 by Heather Evert



Figure 18: Motor at Sawmill Site in woods, taken in 2020 by Heather Evert

