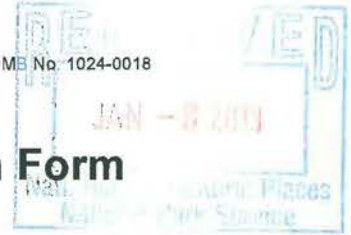


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: George-Caldwell-Grum Farm

Other names/site number: Pine Lo Farm

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: 68895 Lloydsville-Bannock Road

City or town: Belmont State: Ohio County: Belmont

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

DSHPO Inventory & Registration	
<i>Barbara Power</i>	<i>12/27/2017</i>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection _____	
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:) _____

Patrick Anderson
Signature of the Keeper

2/14/2018
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

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The George-Caldwell-Grum Farm is located on County Road 80 (Lloydsville-Bannock Rd.) approximately one mile north of U. S. Rt. 40 (National Road) in Richland Township, Belmont County, Ohio. The farm is divided by Lloydsville-Bannock Road with the domestic and agricultural buildings on the east side of the road and fenced-in livestock pasture on the west side. The property consists of 11 contributing resources and two noncontributing ones on 230 acres; just over 76 acres historically associated with the George Farm are included within the boundary of this nomination. Located in an un-glaciated part of rural Ohio, the setting is picturesque, rural and hilly.

A gravel driveway curves up the hill past the house and barn to the rear of the property from the two lane county road. The house, summer kitchen, springhouse and privy sit to the north of the driveway and the barn and milk house to the south. The resources are sited on a slope that is well shaded by mature trees. Two historic pine trees planted on the property were still intact in the front yard of the house until summer 2017 when one of them blew down in a storm. The other still stands as do several others planted by the original Mr. Grum early in the 20th century.

Narrative Description

The George-Caldwell-Grum Farm, now known as Pine Lo Farm, is a working beef cattle farm. The fenced hillside on the west side of the road (Photo #47) rises steadily and is used to pasture cattle. At the time of this nomination, a natural gas transmission line is being installed to the southwest of the farmstead and through the pasture across the street. The rolling hills that rise to the east, (Photo #45) behind the house and outbuildings are used for livestock grazing purposes as well. (Photo #44) Fence lines surround the pasturage with board fencing around the area where the buildings are located. (Photo # 46)

The nominated property consists of eight contributing buildings: the two story brick farmhouse (ca. 1860s), springhouse (ca. 1860s), summer kitchen (ca. 1860s), milk house (1948), privy (ca. 1930s), timber frame barn (ca. 1860s), drive through granary (ca. 1860s), machine shed (1937), two contributing structures; hog shed (1937) and 1950s silo, one contributing site; the mill ruins and two noncontributing contemporary machine storage buildings constructed in 2005 and 2006.

List of Resources

Resource #1 on site plan: MAIN HOUSE, Ca. 1860s

Contributing Building

The farmhouse (Photo #1) is a two story brick Federal style dwelling built ca. 1860s. The house is a pre-classical four-bay I-house with a two-story rear wing giving it a T-shaped plan, all laid in common bond brick. The bricks used to build the house were said to have been kilned on site and physical examination of the brick shows the rounded corner, inconsistency in shape and size

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and softer brick characteristics of hand formed brick. When the parlor chimney was dismantled during the 1970s renovation, one of the bricks was found to have the number 67,200.

The asymmetrical four-bay façade features the original off-center front door with two windows to the left and one window to the right. Four windows are evenly spaced on the second-story level. The simple door features two wood panels on the lower half and glass in the upper half with a single pane transom above. The columns that support the entrance portico were added in ca. 1985 since the original wood columns deteriorated many years ago. The historic deck of the portico is a single slab of sandstone supported by 5 sandstone piers. (Photos 7 & 8)

The gabled roof has flared eaves (Photo #2) and is historic standing seam tin. Decorative Italianate inspired cornices and brackets were added below the roofline at a historic, but post original construction date. (Photo #10) The foundation is sandstone blocks (Photo #9) with small windows designed with bars to keep the chickens and other animals out. Interior end-chimneys project from the roof ridge at all three gable ends.

The windows are original 6/6 wood sash, have original wood shutters and glass with wavy opalescent tinge. The windows are framed by simple stone lintels and sills. (Photo #11) There are two small windows in the attic which face south toward State Route 40 (National Road). (Photos 6 & 11)

The south elevation gable end features single windows at each story in the rear bay. A full-width shed roof porch supported by Ionic columns shelters a single door and window on the south elevation of the wing. The columns replaced the deteriorated wood columns in 1985. (Photos 5 & 6)

The east elevation of the wing shows the ca. 1976 two-story addition of two bathrooms. The addition was accomplished by enclosing a porch and reserving the original windows, cornice and brackets and re-installing them on the addition. On the ground level, a small window replaces an original door that led out of the kitchen to the outside. The chimney from the kitchen fireplace projects from the roof. (Photos 3 & 4)

The interior of the house retains its two over two room configuration, consisting of a centralized staircase at the front entry (west elevation), (Photo #21) flanked by the living room with fireplace and dining room on the first floor and two bedrooms upstairs. The kitchen is under the third bedroom in the back wing. All of the exterior walls are 1-1/2 bricks thick with 11-1/2 inch window sills.

The living room is to the left when entering the front of the home. It features a fireplace (Photo #14) which was re-constructed ca. 1976 for safety reasons due to the deterioration of the bricks and mortar. A pane in the north window is distinguished by the initials of J. P. George etched into the glass. (Photo # 13) The dining room is to the right of the central staircase. A deteriorated fireplace was removed ca 1976. One window faces west (Photo #12) and the other window faces south.

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To the rear (east elevation) of the house, the kitchen retains the original brick walls, fireplace with a sandstone block above (Photo #17) and two sandstone blocks on each side. An oven now sits in the fireplace. The original built-in, paneled door, walnut corner cupboard (Photo #19) remains in excellent condition. The original three walnut door frames leading into the living room, dining room and basement have a single hand hewn oak beam above (Photo #18). A door formerly leading out to a side porch facing east was closed in and replaced by a window ca. 1976. On the north side of the kitchen, a porch was enclosed in order to add the downstairs bathroom. (Photo #20) The original floors in the house are six inch oak and are presently covered with carpeting. All of doors are original wood four panel doors.

The upstairs consists of three bedrooms and a bathroom. Two of the bedrooms facing east (Photos #22, #23, #24 are the main part of the house while a bedroom facing south (Photo #25) is in the wing. The east facing bedroom and the bedroom in the wing, facing south both included a covered crawl space above the closet in each room which was large enough for a person to hide in. These spaces may support documentation by Wilbur Siebert in his book, *Underground Railroad: From Slavery to Freedom* that Traverse (Travis) George and his family was heavily involved in the Underground Railroad. These spaces still exist but have been covered. The closet doors were positioned so that one could easily look out the windows without completely exposing themselves to anyone on the outside.

The basement has walls of rubble stone topped by cut stone with an exterior entryway and fireplace on the north wall. It is divided into two rooms, with a centered stairway. (Photo # 27)

Despite the alterations to the interior, which include the replacement of historic deteriorated plaster in 1976, the opening of the staircase and addition of the bathrooms, the house retains its historic room arrangement, massing, setting, feeling, location and the majority of historic materials.

#2 SPRINGHOUSE 1860s

Contributing Building

The springhouse (14x14x18) is a diminutive structure distinguished by a raised sandstone foundation, original vertical wood-plank siding and standing seam tin roof. (Photo #28). It sits several yards to the east and south of the house. Water from a spring was pumped into an existing sandstone cooling trough to preserve food. There are three four-light single windows and a six inch oak board floor. The windows are on the south side, west side (front) and north side. A small room on the north side was used to clean utensils and store supplies. Walls on the small room were removed on the north and west side in 1985, resulting in a lean-to open porch area that showcases farm antiques. It is believed that the springhouse was built at the same time as the main house due to its construction and the necessary function of the structure.

#3 SUMMER KITCHEN ca. 1860s

Contributing Building

The summer kitchen is south of the side porch of the main house and next to the springhouse. (Photo #29) It is a two story structure on the original sandstone foundation, with original interior chimney, tongue and grooved vertical wood siding with two six-light windows on the first floor.

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One window on the lower level faces west and the other faces east. The upper level has a twelve-light window facing south and a six-light window facing west. An original wood door is on the lower level facing north, next to the springhouse, and the other entrance, a wood door and wood steps faces east. The interior walls and ceiling are vertical wood boards. The second story could be used for living quarters or storage. It has wood flooring and historic standing seam tin gabled roof (Photo #30) and it appears to have been built at the same time as the main house.

#4 MILK HOUSE 1948

Contributing Building

The 10' X 14' X 8' milk house faces north to the house. (Photo #31) It is a masonry building which housed a bulk tank filled with cold water to store milk. The floor is concrete for easy cleanup. The original roof was replaced with a shingle roof in 2007 at the same time the building was clad with metal siding to match the machine storage building and shop building.

#5 PRIVY ca. 1930 ca. 1930s

Contributing Building

The privy is a one-story, one bay, 4' X 6", shed roof structure that dates to ca. 1930, on a concrete block foundation located to the north of the house. (Photo #41) It faces south and is in good condition in its original location. This privy replaced the original which was completely deteriorated. The wood cladding was covered with metal siding in 2007 to match the newly built machine storage buildings.

#6 BARN ca. 1860s

Contributing Building

The Three Bay Bank barn (36x36x34), is located to the south of the house, across the driveway. (Photos #33 & 34) Rectangular in shape, the main block of the barn contains a lean-to, shed roofed section that extends from the west elevation at the eave-line and rests on a stone/stone pier foundation. The primary large sliding door and earthen approach face east and the north elevation (facing the house) has an exposed foundation due to the slope of the site. The barn sits on the original sandstone foundation and features pinned construction with braced hewn beams, vertical oak board cladding, and gabled standing-seam tin roof topped by three lightning rods. (Photos 35 & 36) It is believed that the barn is contemporary to the house. Sheep were kept below and horses were kept on the ground level. Access to the upper level facing east and lower level facing north is through two large wood sliding doors on barn tracks.

A hay conveyance system moved loose hay from the wagons to the hay loft. The conventional canted purlin braces, posts and girts indicates traditional mid-nineteenth century barn construction techniques. An additional one-story low pitched, shed roof attachment projects to the south and a ca. 1950s silo sits to the west side. Fenced rolling pasture land is on the east and south sides of the barn. The barn is #5 on the site plan.

#7 GRANARY ca. 1860s & 1928 addition

Contributing Structure

The drive-through 1-1/2 story granary (21x32x10) is still intact, but slightly deteriorated. (Photos #37 & 38) It has vertical oak board siding, hewn timber, pinned construction, wood

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stairs and standing seam tin gable roof. The upper half story, which was used for grain drying has a small door facing south on the exterior to allow grain to be loaded from a farm wagon directly into the facility. The upper level has a four light window facing north. The downstairs could also be used as a carriage house. A shed roofed addition with sliding barn door was built on the east side ca. 1928 for equipment storage.

#8 MACHINERY SHED/SHOP 1937

Contributing Building

The 20'x30'x8' machinery shed is east of the house and is a wood post and beam building with a shed roof, which was built ca. 1937 (Photo #39) for the storage of farm equipment and a small shop. It is an open four bay structure facing east with six light window on the north end (Photo #36) with an entrance door on the south end. The east side of the structure is open and contains some antique farm equipment. The building was covered with metal siding in 2007 to conform to the other buildings. The machinery shed/shop is #7 on the site plan.

#9 HOG HOUSE 1937

Contributing Structure

This 10' x 15' wood structure was built ca. 1937 to house hogs on the lower level and store feed on the upper level. The front faces the south toward the machinery shed/shop and is one bay wide and the east (Photo #40) side is two bay. Board fencing encloses the area around the hog house. The metal roof is original. The structure was covered with metal siding in 2007 for the purpose of conforming to the other buildings.

#10 SILO 1950

Contributing Structure

The silo is located just to the west of the barn. Added ca. 1950, the silo is constructed of rusted curved metal panels and served as winter storage for animal fodder. (Photo # 34)

#11 MILL SITE

Contributing Site ca. 1860s

William George constructed the saw mill during the same general time frame as the nominated house and farm buildings. The saw mill and mill pond were located across the street from the farm. The earliest found reference to a mill on this land appears is the 1868 tax map for Belmont County. The mill site contains scant above ground evidence of its location and has not been professionally excavated or documented through archeological investigation, but has the potential to yield additional information about early, small-scale, individually owned saw mills.

There are two non-contributing buildings on the property. Although both of the buildings were constructed outside the period of significance, they relate to the agricultural function of the farmstead, are low scale and of moderate size. They illustrate the continuation of use for the farm and do not visually intrude.

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#12 SHOP/STORAGE BUILDING 2006

Non-contributing Building

This 40' x 80' non-contributing building was constructed in 2006 for a shop and equipment storage. It is metal construction with double sliding doors on the south (Photo #42) and north ends. The building faces south, in front of the machinery storage building, with a man door on the west side. It functions as a shop and houses antique tractors. Pasture for livestock grazing is on the north and east sides of the building. This is #10 on the site plan.

#13 MACHINERY STORAGE BUILDING 2005

Non-contributing Building

This 40' x 120' metal building was constructed to house farm equipment and antique tractors. The front faces north (Photo #43) in front of the shop/storage building, with double sliding doors and the back faces south with double sliding doors for entrance. A man door is on the east side. The structure was built in 2005. Rolling pasture for cattle is on the east side (Photo #46) and south side of the building. The west side faces the barn (Photo #44). It is #11 on the site plan.

While no archeological investigation has taken place on the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm, there is potential for locating historic archeological resources. Additional historic research, combined with archaeological survey and testing, may locate historic sites that have yet to be identified. Below ground structural evidence may survive from early 19th century farming and domestic activity.

SUMMARY

The farm retains its original appearance and configuration of domestic and agricultural buildings which reflect the form and function of small family-run agriculture which dominated mid-19th to mid-20th century Ohio. The integrity of the overall setting, feeling and location of the complement of resources has been maintained and the house exhibits its historic stylistic influences. The buildings retain their massing, the majority of original materials and orientation to each other. Although the privy, milk house and hog shed have been clad in metal, they all retain their original location, massing and sufficient interior layout and materials to read as 19th century farm buildings and contribute to the overall significance of the farmstead. Few substantial modifications have been made to the original buildings except where updating was necessary to their continued function as described above.

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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

Period of Significance

1860-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The George-Caldwell-Grum Farm is significant under Criterion A for its association with more than one hundred and fifty years of agricultural history in rural Richland Township, Belmont County, Ohio. The farm has been owned and operated by only three families in its long agricultural history and it still supports a beef cattle operation. The current owner is the third generation of Grum ownership.

The farm is also significant under Criterion C as an intact group of buildings and structures that illustrates the operation of a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century rural Ohio family run farm. The majority of domestic and agricultural resources date to the period of significance (1860-1963) and their siting and relationship to each other illustrates the everyday function of the farm. The earliest buildings reflect the historic period of agriculture when labor was completed by manpower and livestock, before the advent of large mechanized agricultural machinery made larger scale farm buildings necessary. Later construction represents the evolution of farming practices and how the family farm adjusted to changing technology. The construction of the non-contributing structures reflect the continued growth of the farm and its use up to the present.

The period of significance, 1860 to 1963, reflects span as the farmstead was developed and extant buildings and structures constructed while in the ownership of three families during the historic period of the property. The period of significance ends with the death of Frank Grum and the beginning of a temporary period of vacancy of the house.

Narrative Description

LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY

Located in the east central part of Ohio and bordered on the east by the Ohio River, Belmont County contains 537 square miles and is part of Ohio's Appalachian Region. Named after the French term for "beautiful mountain", the county is heavily rural and picturesque. St. Clairsville, the county seat, was named for Arthur St. Clair.

Belmont County was formed on September 1, 1801 and is one of Ohio's earliest counties. It was part of the Seven Ranges land tract that was the first to be surveyed in what became known as the Public Land Survey System, first utilized in the settlement of the Northwest Territory. The Seven Ranges tract was surveyed by the Geographer of the United States, Thomas Hutchins, in 1785-1786.¹

Public sales of the land began in 1787, and settlement was slow, with the area mostly settled by Pennsylvanians and Virginians. By 1810, the National Road bisected Belmont County, connecting Ohio to the East Coast. As a result, thousands of settlers moved through or settled in Ohio. Among the early residents were Quakers, like the property's early owner Traverse

¹ Knepper, George. W. Ohio and Its People.62.

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George, who came from Loudoun County Virginia, along with those from Fredrick County Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland.

Agriculture was by far the main economic engine that developed Belmont County and Ohio as a state during the settlement period and through the nineteenth century. Ohio benefitted from a diverse influx of settlers from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the upper South-all of whom brought with them specialized farming expertise. Bordered by Lake Erie and the Ohio River and benefiting from the National Road, Ohio was also accessible from and to Eastern markets. By 1849, Ohio produced the most corn in the nation and was second in wheat production. In addition to corn and wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, rye and tobacco fueled Ohio's agricultural production. Much of Ohio's crop production went to feeding livestock, including cattle, sheep and pigs.²

Between 1800 and 1830 a surge of settlement occurred in Belmont County. Within that thirty year period, the population grew from about 11,000 in 1810 to almost 30,000 in 1830. In 1840, Richland Township was the largest township in Belmont County with a population of 3,735; its economy was dependent almost exclusively on farming. The township was also among the wealthiest farming districts in the county. The earliest farmers grew primarily corn, wheat and flax in Belmont County before it was discovered that tobacco also thrived, although no historic evidence links the George Farm to tobacco cultivation. By 1870 wheat had become a dominant crop-Belmont County overall produced just over 19,000 bushels.

In addition, underlying the surface of Belmont County was a valuable vein of coal running from three to six feet in thickness, which led to a thriving mining industry by the 1830s. While the existence of coal was a boon to some farmers who benefited by harvesting coal for their own personal use and by selling mineral rights to their land, it also resulted in the loss of many acres of farmland to the mines. Nearby Lloydsville, which was laid out in 1832 by Joshua Lloyd, was the nearest town to the George farmstead, and at one time, William George, who was responsible for building much of the nominated property, was a postmaster of the town, which had a population of around 125.³

The land associated with the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm appears to have been settled by Traverse (also referred to as *Travis* in some historic documents) and Esther (Sinclair) George who were part of this surge of settlement early in the nineteenth century. The George's were Quakers who were married in Virginia in 1804. Following the death of Esther's father, James Sinclair, George and Esther inherited 160 acres in Section 34, Township 7, Range 4, in Richland Township, Belmont County, per his will, which was probated on December 22, 1813. On this land, Traverse George carved out a farm and built a two-story log house that was later enlarged for his growing family. The log house, in a deteriorated state, was demolished sometime after 1999; the site is not within the boundary of this nomination. Like most of the farmers of that period in Belmont County, George labored as a subsistence farmer, who raised sheep and cattle and grew wheat, corn, rye and oats to support his household.

² Jones, Robert Leslie. Ohio Agriculture in History. Ohio History Journal.1-2.

³ McKelvey, A. T., Centennial History of Belmont County, Ohio. 238-242.

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As a Quaker, Traverse George was sympathetic to an active local abolition movement and served as an agent on the Underground Railroad in Ohio, assisting slaves to escape to Canada or elsewhere where they would be safe. According to The Mysteries of Ohio's Underground Railroads, by Wilbur Siebert, Eli Nichols, the operator in Lloydsville moved in 1844, leaving Traverse (Travis) George and others to conduct the operation. Belmont County was a strategic place for slaves escaping from the south due to its proximity to the Ohio River. There were many abolitionists living in Belmont County who would provide a safe haven for the slaves. Due to the approximate date of construction, family affiliation with the abolition movement and distinctive closet placement and overhead voids, it has been speculated that the house associated with the nominated farm may have also played a role in the Underground Railroad.

Traverse and Esther George had several children, including two sons, William Simpson George (1818-1901) and Selden George, (1819-1896). As was very common for second generation settlers, the George sons followed in their father's footsteps to become farmers on their own. According to the 1850 Federal census, the George family was divided into three separate households in the US Census, one for Traverse, one for William, and one for Seldon. However, Traverse is the only one of three with real estate, suggesting the sons continued to live and farm on their father's land but in separate dwellings.

Also based on census and agricultural records, Seldon George was most likely the manager of the family's farm as his father aged, which included 100 acres of improved land and 61 acres of unimproved, with the cash value of the farm at \$7000. The farm appears to have been about average to slightly above average in size and production in Richland Township. Livestock include what would have been typical of a small family farm: horses, milk cows, oxen, other cattle, sheep, and swine. Primary crop production in 1850 included 200 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, and 200 bushels of oats. Other products included 100 pounds of wool, 40 bushels of Irish potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, and 25 tons of hay, which as indicated was about average or slightly above average production.

In 1857, William S. George purchased 33 acres for \$250 from his father on the west side of Lloydsville-Bannock Road that included water rights for a saw mill, with the deed referencing a mill pond. The earliest found reference to an actual mill on this land appears is the 1868 tax map for Belmont County in which W George is referenced. In Ohio, the vast supply of virgin timber was a curse and a blessing. The heavily wooded acres needed to be cleared to provide valuable farmland. Countless small saw mills were erected near water sources to both process cut logs for personal use and as supplemental income to process neighboring timber. By 1840, Ohio had over 2,500 water powered sawmills in operation. In 1850, Ohio provided a third of the entire nation's lumber market. Within a century, Ohio's marketable virgin timber was gone.⁴ It is unknown exactly how William's sawmill operated-but it likely served both his personal use and that of neighboring farmers. William's household included his wife Jane (Clark), who he married in 1841, and their children Harriet, Bentley, Jehu P. and Esther.

⁴ Garber, D. W. *Waterwheels and Millstones: A History of Ohio Gristmills and Milling*. 32-33.

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Traverse George died in December 1859, and his will was probated on the 12th of that month. Selden George purchased the property from his father's remaining heirs for \$5,400.00 on July 8, 1860. He remained on the farm and raised cattle, sheep, hogs spring wheat, winter wheat, rye and Indian corn.

William George ca. 1860-1901

William George added to his landholding in 1860, when he purchased 20 acres adjoining his property to the west from Solomon and Ellen Bentley. According to the US Census for that year (1860), William farmed land valued at \$4000, with his personal estate valued at \$700. The next household listed in the census is his brother, Seldon George with his real estate also valued at \$4000 with personal estate valued at \$600. Their sister Harriet is listed as the head of household at the next dwelling. On September 12, 1861, Seldon George sold 28 additional acres to his brother, William who now owned about 61 acres of the original family property upon which he built his farm, the nominated property.

The topography of this section of Richland Township in Belmont County influenced the production of the farm. Due to the hilly land formation, tillable acreage was limited and used primarily for silage for both market livestock and draft animals kept to work the farm. Dairy cattle were important to the economy of the farm through much of its history. Historic tax maps and agricultural records for Richland Township provide information about the land, buildings and crops owned by William George.

The 1868 tax map for Belmont County indicates the farmhouse at its current location, along with the saw mill across the street. Agricultural records from 1870 provide information about production of William's farm and that of the other farmers in Richland Township. It provides a list of forty farmers in the township and enumerates acreage, livestock and crop production and cash values for each farm. Of the forty farms, one (Richard Thompson) was listed as over 200 acres of improved land (either tilled or pastured), eleven had more than 100 acres, fourteen were between 50-100 acres and fourteen less than 50 acres. William George's farm contained 35 acres of improved land. However, he also had the fourth highest acreage of wooded property-45 acres, valuable for the timber it supplied.

The value of William George's farm was proportionally higher-\$5,000 than some of the larger farms and the value of his farm implements was among the most impressive as well. The same agricultural record illustrates the diversity and production of William's farm and also indicates the evolution from earlier pioneer farms to the more established second generation cleared farm. Naturally, the built environment reflected the evolution of the farm. William's substantial brick house, spacious, multi-use barn and timber framed granary all reflect mid-nineteenth century developments on the farm.

Again, using historic agricultural records, when compared with similar sized farm operations (in improved acreage), William's livestock holdings (horses, milk cows, oxen, cattle sheep and swine) were generally larger, as was his production of winter wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, Irish potatoes and orchard products. The cash value of his livestock (\$1,300) rivaled that of the

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much larger farmers in the over 100 acres category. Rounding out his farming production was fruit valued at \$20 and 150 pounds of butter.

William S. George and his wife Jane worked on the family farm for about forty years and raised their four children there. William S. George died on December 23, 1900. His real estate was bequeathed to his daughter, Harriet Ann Wilson, who lived in Bannock, Ohio. He made no bequest to any other children because each had already received by advancement their full share of the estate.

The farm was sold at auction on September 28, 1901, to Patrick B. and Nancy J. Caldwell, who were neighboring farmers, for \$5,635.00. This included the 61 acres of the original homestead plus the additional 20 acres that William had purchased from the Bentleys. William B. George, grandson of William S. George, took a Photo of the main house with him when he left Lloydsville (see Figure 1). He always carried the Photo and told his family that was the house of his grandfather where he often visited in Belmont County, Ohio. The signature of J. P. George, son of William S. George, can still be seen, etched on a window pane in the living room of the house.

Caldwell Family 1901-1927

The second of the three owners of the farm was Patrick Caldwell, who was born in Belmont County in 1848, the son of an Irish immigrant, William Caldwell, and his wife, Mary. The 1880 census has Patrick Caldwell living in his father's house, along with his younger sister, and two younger brothers. Both Patrick and his father are categorized as farmers. The 1888 Belmont County tax map indicates that the Caldwell's were neighbors to William George, with property adjoining on the northeast. There is no reason to believe that farming was not continued on the land under the ownership of the Caldwell's after they acquired it in 1901, although none of the extant resources located at the property appear to date to this ownership. The 1910 census documents Patrick as head of his own household along with his wife, Nancy (Armstrong), who he married in 1883, daughters, Lizzie, Emma and Lula and two sons; 22 year old Frank and eighteen year old St. Clair.

Information on the Caldwell's 26 year ownership of the property is scant, however deed records indicate that the 81 acres of the former William George farm was conveyed to Loraine Caldwell, Patrick's son, Frank's wife for \$1.00 in 1914. The 1920 census lists Frank Caldwell as a farm hand renting a farm in Richland, Belmont County. By 1930, census records indicate that Frank Caldwell and his wife had relocated to Wheeling, bought a house and was he was managing a lumber yard. In 1927, the property upon which the farmstead stands was sold to the third family owners-the Grum family.

Grum Family 1927-1963

Frank Grum Sr. was born in Yugoslavia in 1884, and immigrated to the United States with his wife Anne Grum around 1910. Like many European immigrants, Grum initially found work in southeast Ohio's coal mines, living in Colerain Township in Belmont County. (US Census: 1920

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm

Name of Property

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Population Schedule) However, unlike many families who remained in the coal industry for generations, Grum left the mines, bought the nominated property and established a dairy farm. The success of the Grum farm is implied by the construction of a milk house, hog house, machine shed, addition to the granary and silo to the farmstead, which reflect not only the sustainability of the farm but also developing farm technology through the time period.

The annual report for 1916 issued by the *Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; County Experiment Farms in Ohio* notes agricultural trends in Belmont County from 1870 to the early twentieth century. It records an adjustment downward in the size of farms, but an increase in the number of small farms and also a reduction in grain crop production, attributed to the growth of nearby towns and increase in hay production in response to a greater number of city horses. It also documented that although livestock numbers in general had decreased, the number of dairy cows had steadily increased, caused in part by the increase in urban population living in or near Belmont County which caused a greater demand for milk. The report projected that the demand for commercial dairy products would continue to grow.

While it is unknown if Frank Grum read the report, his approach to the farm aligned with it. The Frank Grum period of occupation shows the continued function and profitability of the farm as a family run operation focused on dairy and poultry, evidenced by the addition of the milk house in the mid-1930s. The milk house gave Grum a place to store and cool his expanded production of milk until it could be transported to Cloverland Dairy in Martins Ferry, Ohio.

As early as 1931, the United States Department of Agriculture provided plans for the construction of farm buildings, including the ubiquitous milk house. The plans provided by the USDA were for structures as small as 10 X 13 feet up to about 12 X 20 feet. Grum's milk house was on the smaller range of the scale at 10 X 14 feet and contained the basic spaces necessary to cool and store product with a sloping floor with drain and provision for ventilation and light. Changes in farming technology is also represented through the machine shed added during the 1930s to house larger scale farm implements.

The viability of the farm was a result of obviously effective management and the enterprising efforts of the family. To supplement the household income, Mrs. Grum raised fowl, selling eggs and poultry at the local level. (Figure 2) In the 1950s, the silo was added to the barn, illustrating a commitment to continued farm production. A print ad from 1950 touts the production benefits of the Martin Steel-Bilt Silo for 'profit minded dairymen.' While the silo on the nominated farm may not be a specific Martin example, it is of the same type and presumably offered the same advantages of the curved metal silo type.

Production on the farm continued until 1963, when Frank Grum Sr. died and the house was vacated. It remained empty for thirteen years until his grandson, David Grum and his wife, Betty returned to the family farm, renovated the house and moved in. Replacing dairy cattle with beef cattle, David Grum still uses the historic barns and outbuildings and pasturage for his day to day operation.

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

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Architecture

The George-Caldwell-Grum Farm is significant as an increasingly rare example of a nineteenth century farmstead plan that provides insight into both domestic and agricultural practices. It is also significant for the architecture and building technology that reflects the period of significance.

Agriculture has always been an economic driver in Ohio's development and by 1850, the state was a leader in both livestock and crop production in the nation. The period of significance for this property includes a dynamic time of change in agricultural practices throughout Ohio through the advent of scientific farming methods, revolution in transportation by the railroad and use of modern machinery wrought by industrial advances.

The property includes two groupings of buildings—one placed around the dwelling related to domestic activities and one grouping that represents the agricultural buildings. Together they present a farmstead representative of a nineteenth and early twentieth century integrated working farm. The farmhouse and complement of domestic outbuildings—the summer kitchen, springhouse and privy all represent technology later replaced by conveniences installed such as electricity and indoor plumbing during the early twentieth century.

Dating to ca. 1860, the George Caldwell, Grum farmhouse represents a four-bay I-house property type, featuring masonry construction, stone lintels and sills and minimal ornamentation. The I-house property type has distinctive characteristics which are exhibited by the nominated property. The house William George built is a two-story, one room deep, two-rooms wide, side-gabled residence. The first floor plan for the I-house typically consists of a hall room and parlor typically separated by a central hall or stairway with a rear, often shed-roofed ell as presented by the George farmhouse. Chimneys on either end of the house provided heat and light. The I-house became a symbol of agricultural prosperity throughout Ohio during much of the nineteenth century. The linear form and straight lines of the I-house were easily adapted to either heavy timber framing or brick construction and this form was relied upon both by New Englanders who made their way to Ohio and also by Virginians and other coastal southern settlers. Despite some modifications to the house during the 1970s renovation, it retains the character defining features that identify its property type and significant history.

The two story frame summer kitchen also reflects the Virginia origin and customs brought to Ohio by the George family. The detached two story kitchen reflects a tradition of separating the heat of the cooking space from the general living area of the home. The summer kitchen housed the facilities for the processing of home grown produce; pickling, canning, salting drying or making into jellies or jams for the winter months, for cooking meals and was sometimes used for washing the family laundry. Characteristics of the summer kitchen property type are typically a two story rectangular frame building with chimney or stovepipe behind or attached to the rear of the farmhouse. This summer kitchen retains most of its historic material, the interior chimney with stovepipe access and windows that would have supplied light and ventilation. In Ohio, the

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm

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use of the summer kitchen declined after the introduction of electricity and modern cooking and cooling technology.

Located right next to the summer kitchen is the small frame spring house, which functioned to provide and protect the household's water source, keep food and milk from spoiling in the cooling trough and be near enough to the summer kitchen to facilitate the production of food and processing of crops and produce. This spring house is typical of the small, utilitarian gable roofed property type and retains most of its historic materials along with the sandstone cooling trough.

Also associated with the domestic function of the farm is the privy which is placed a bit further north of the house. The once ubiquitous fixture was a necessary component of any rural farm or home. This small, narrow, basic structure was functional and usually topped with a gable roof, a single door and typically a window for ventilation. The privy was rendered obsolete on the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm with the addition of two indoor bathrooms in the 1970s.

South of the complement of domestic buildings, but close enough to be convenient, are agricultural resources that represent nineteenth and early 20th century building construction and agricultural technology through their building materials, orientation to each other and size/scaling. Anchoring the nineteenth century resources is the braced timber frame ca. 1860s bank barn (36' X 36' X 34') of a typical size and configuration for a family operated mixed-use 19th century farm. Designed and oriented to fit the topography, the main space is accessed by a modest on-grade bank. The versatile layout of the barn reflects its use to house livestock, store small scale implements and store hay.

Just to the north of the barn sits the granary, historically used to store threshed wheat, oats, barley or rye on a typical mixed use farm like this one. These were important crops both for cash and for animal feed. Typical characteristics of granaries of this era include one- and- a- half or two stories, wood construction and cladding, limited windows and gable end pass through doorways. The single story shed roof lean too was added in 1928, possibly as shelter for the automobile. Although in disrepair, the granary still illustrates its original function. The other nineteenth century structure is the hog barn, located to the north and east of the house, likely out of consideration for the smell and the prevailing westerly wind.

Each building or structure served an individual and critical function for the operation of the farm and their physical relationship to each other illustrates the thought and planning of the farmers who built them. Domestic resources are clustered near the house and the barn and other animal shelters are close enough to the house to be convenient, but far enough away to mitigate odor and insects. The George-Caldwell-Grum Farm is a significant and intact representation of Ohio's important farming heritage.

Agriculture provided a strong economic footing for the state's subsequent commercial and industrial development. In 1860, at roughly the same time that the nominated property was developed, 83 percent of Ohio residents lived in rural areas and presumably earned their living through some type of farming. Most of these were mixed use, general and family run small scale

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operations, like the George-Caldwell-Grum farm. By 1880, the number of rural Ohioans had dropped to 68 percent.

A search of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) database for properties recorded as ‘farms’ or ‘farmsteads’ reveal just over one hundred properties within Belmont County that have been identified as farms and recorded to Ohio Historic Inventory forms from the early 1970s to fairly recently. Five of these are in Richland Township. Of these five, three of the farm’s houses are in ruins and two have been significantly altered. One log cabin is documented as associated with Samuel Thompson (possibly related to Robert Thompson with the 200 acre farm in 1870). The log cabin was documented in 1996 as severely deteriorated with no farm buildings associated with its period of construction.

A broader review of the Belmont County farm related OHIs indicates a mix of completely abandoned and deteriorated farms, farms with newer homes and some historic outbuildings, and relatively intact historic homes with non-historic farm buildings, but none that appear to be of the age and intact condition of the nominated property. Obviously, this reflects known farmsteads; other properties may exist that have not been identified.

There are no other farms in Richland Township listed in the National Register of Historic Places and only one other in Belmont County; the James Kinney Farmstead in Smith Township, south of the city of Belmont. Activities of the coal and gas industries have resulted in the loss of many farms, the mineral rights proving more profitable and less labor intensive than farming for property owners. Unfortunately, farmsteads that illustrate nineteenth century agricultural practices are becoming increasingly scarce.

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

Belmont County, Ohio
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Belmont County Deed Records & Probate Records

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Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

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Jones, Robert Leslie. *Ohio Agriculture in History*. Ohio History Journal. Volume 65 July 1945 Number 3. 229-258.

Knepper, George. W. *Ohio and It's People*. Kent State University Press. Kent, Ohio. 1989.

Kocker, Richard L., *A Listing of Entrymen on lands in Belmont County, Ohio*. Woolkoch Publishing. 1996.

McKelvey, A. T., *Centennial History of Belmont County, Ohio, and Representative Citizens*. Chicago, Biographical Publishing Company, Chicago.1903.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; County Experiment Farms in Ohio, Annual Report 1916, 1917. Wooster, Ohio May 1918. Bulletin 323.

Siebert, Wilbur H. *The Underground Railroad From Slavery to Freedom*. The Macmillan Company. London. 1898.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. *Plans of Farm Buildings for Northeastern States*. Miscellaneous Publication No. 278. 1937.

VanHorne-Lane, Janice, *Safe Houses and the Underground Railroad in East Central Ohio*. The History Press, Charleston, South Carolina. 2010.

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

Belmont County, Ohio
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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 76.19

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: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

Belmont County, Ohio
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 500698 | Northing: 4437541 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 501705 | Northing: 4437503 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 501690 | Northing: 4437056 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting: 500690 | Northing: 4437281 |

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

The George-Caldwell-Grum Farm is located 3/4 of a mile south of the Village of Bannock in Belmont County. It consists of two parcels, which are shown on the accompanying Belmont County GIS maps. Parcel 32-01402.000-6 consists of 56.19 acres and Parcel 32-01402.000-1 consists of 20 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm includes the farm house, barn, related outbuildings, pastures, and features that have historically been a part of the George Family Farm and that maintain historic integrity. The nomination boundary generally includes property owned by William George as indicated on the 1888 Atlas map. The notches cut around contemporary non-contributing resources that were excluded from the nomination boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sarah Grum with assistance from SHPO staff
organization: _____
street & number: 68895 Lloydsville-Bannock Road
City or town: Belmont state: Ohio
zip code: 43718
e-mail: grumpinelo@wildblue.net
telephone: 740-695-2003
date: November 14, 2017

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

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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: George-Caldwell-Grum Farm

City or Vicinity: Belmont

County: Belmont

State: Ohio

Photographer: Carrie Simmons, unless noted

Date Photographed: August 22, 2017, unless noted

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

1 of 47: Main house (#1), front (west) façade, view facing east

Photographer: Sarah Grum, May 2015

2 of 47: Main house, west façade and north side, view facing southeast

3 of 47: Main house, north and east sides, view facing southwest

4 of 47: Main house, east side, view facing west

5 of 47: Main house, south side, view facing north

6 of 47: Main house, south and west (main) sides, view facing northeast

7 of 47: Main house, porch detail, view facing east

8 of 47: Main house, porch detail, view facing east

9 of 47: Main house, basement window detail, view facing southeast

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
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10 of 47: Main house, attic window detail, view facing northwest
Photographer: Sarah Grum, May 2015

11 of 47: Main house, window shutter hardware detail, view facing northwest

12 of 47: Main house interior, showing window depth, view facing northwest

13 of 47: Main house interior, window with initials, view facing north

14 of 47: Main house interior, front parlor fireplace, view facing northwest

15 of 47: Main house interior, 1930's chandelier, view facing southwest

16 of 47: Main house interior, front dining room, view facing west
Photographer: Sarah Grum, August 23 2017

17 of 47: Main house interior, kitchen chimney, view facing northeast

18 of 47: Main house interior, kitchen showing center stair and flanking rooms, view facing west

19 of 47: Main house interior, kitchen corner cupboard, view facing north

20 of 47: Main house interior, original exterior wall within addition, view facing southwest

21 of 47: Main house interior, main staircase, view facing east

22 of 47: Main house interior, 2nd floor front bedroom #1, view facing southwest

23 of 47: Main house interior, 2nd floor front bedroom #2, view facing northwest

24 of 47: Main house interior, 2nd floor 4-panel door, view facing east

25 of 47: Main house interior, 2nd floor rear bedroom, view facing east

26 of 47: Main house interior, 2nd floor bathroom addition, view facing northeast

27 of 47: Main house interior, basement, view facing northwest

28 of 47: Spring house (#2) and summer kitchen (#3), view facing northeast

29 of 47: Summer kitchen, view facing northwest

30 of 47: Summer kitchen interior, view facing east

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
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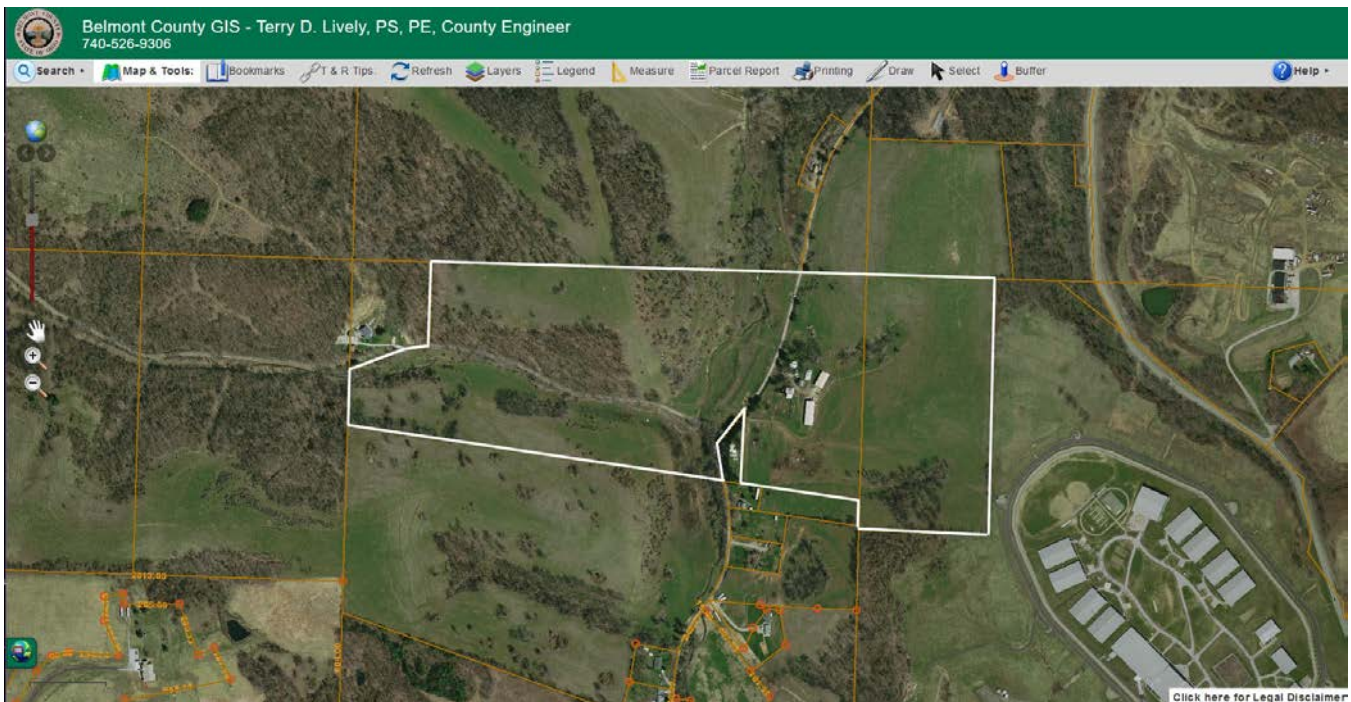
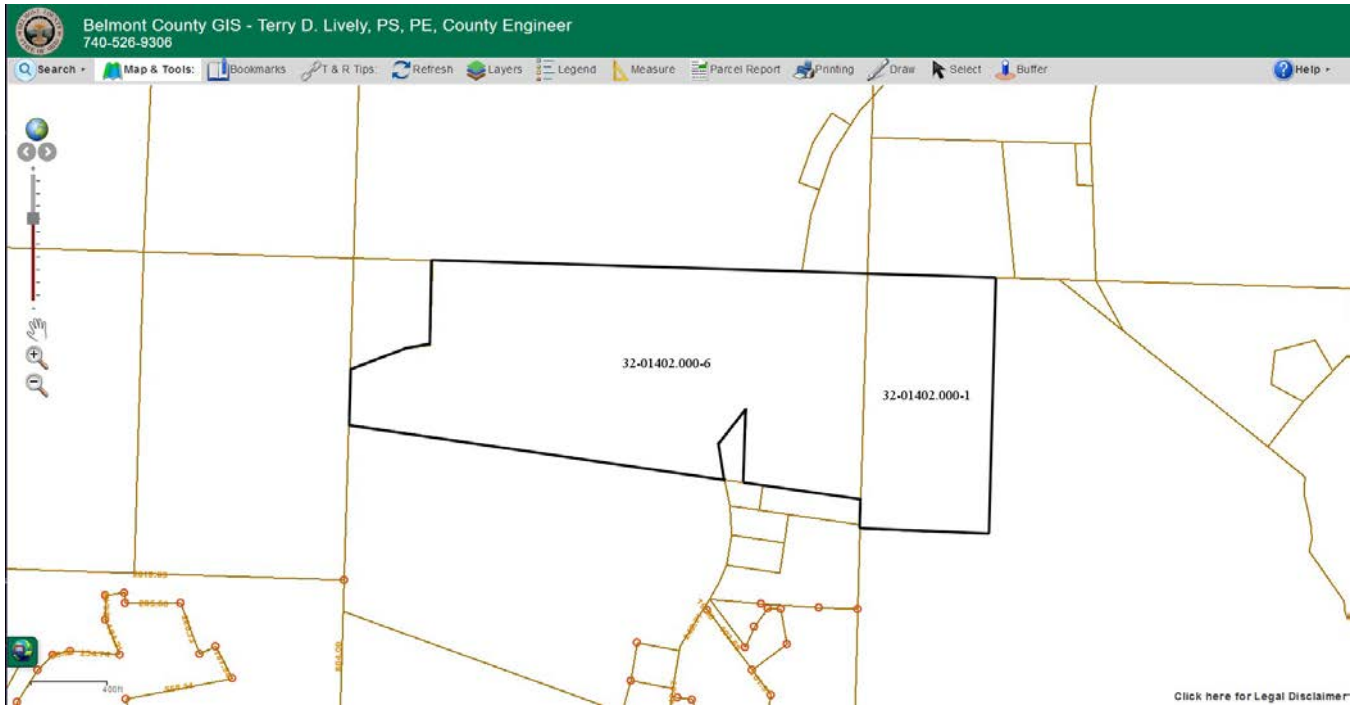
- 31 of 47: Milk house (#4), view facing southeast
- 32 of 47: Milk house interior, view facing southeast
- 33 of 47: Barn (#5), view facing southwest
- 34 of 47: Barn and silo, view facing northwest
- 35 of 47: Barn interior, view facing northwest
- 36 of 47: Barn interior, view facing northwest
- 37 of 47: Granary (#6), view facing southeast
- 38 of 47: Granary, view facing northwest
- 39 of 47: Machine shed/shop (#7), view facing northwest
- 40 of 47: Hog house (#8), view facing northeast
- 41 of 47: Privy (#9), view facing northwest
- 42 of 47: Shop/storage building (#10), view facing northeast
- 43 of 47: Machinery storage building (#11), view facing southeast
- 44 of 47: Surrounding pasture, view to the northeast
- 45 of 47: Surrounding pasture, view to the east
- 46 of 47: Surrounding pasture, view to the south
- 47 of 47: Surrounding pasture and creek, view to the northwest

List of Figures

- 1 of 3: Photograph of house ca. 1901
- 2 of 3: Photograph of Anna Grum and poultry ca. 1930s
- 3 of 3: Photograph of Frank Grum Jr. cultivating corn ca. 1930s
- 4 of 4: Ca. 1950 print ad touting the advantages of the Martin Steel Bilt Silo

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

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Maps showing extent of nomination boundary

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

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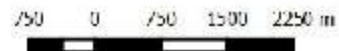
George Family Farm
Bannock, Belmont County, Ohio

NAD 27

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2. Z 17 N 501705 E 4437503
3. Z 17 N 501690 E 4437056
4. Z 17 N 500690 E 4437281



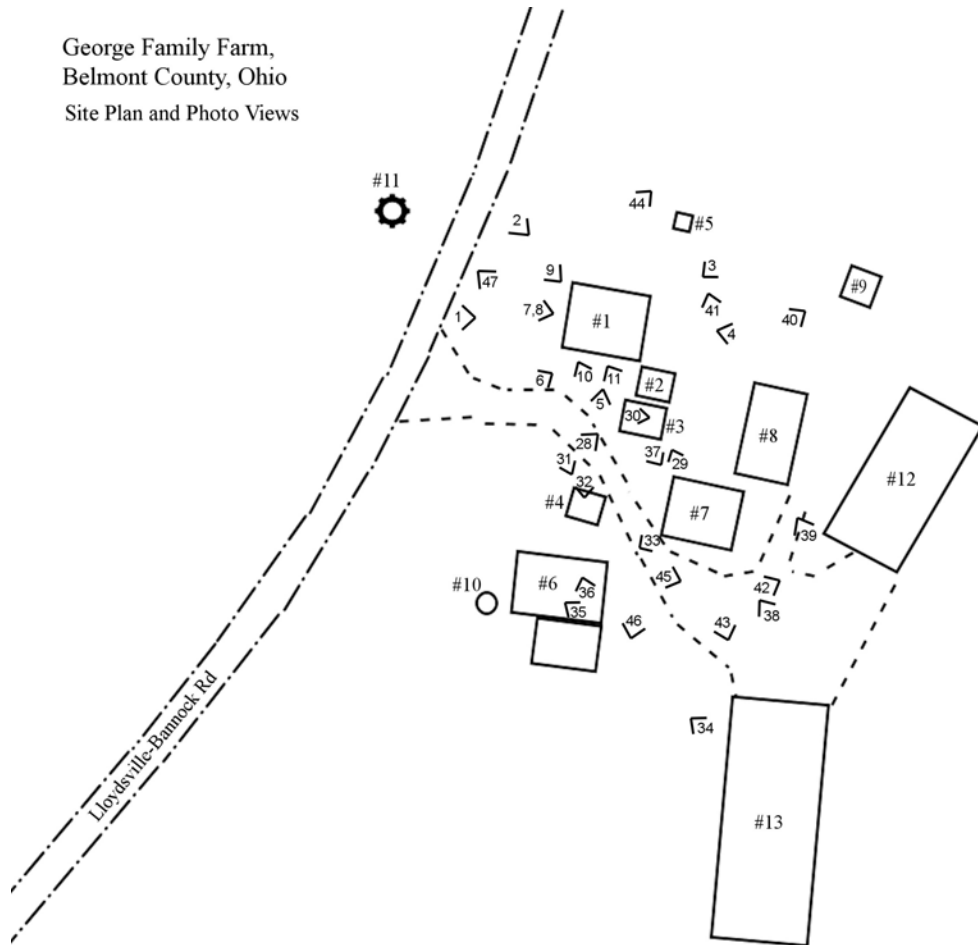
Map 2



George, Caldwell, Grum Farm
Name of Property

Belmont County, Ohio
County and State

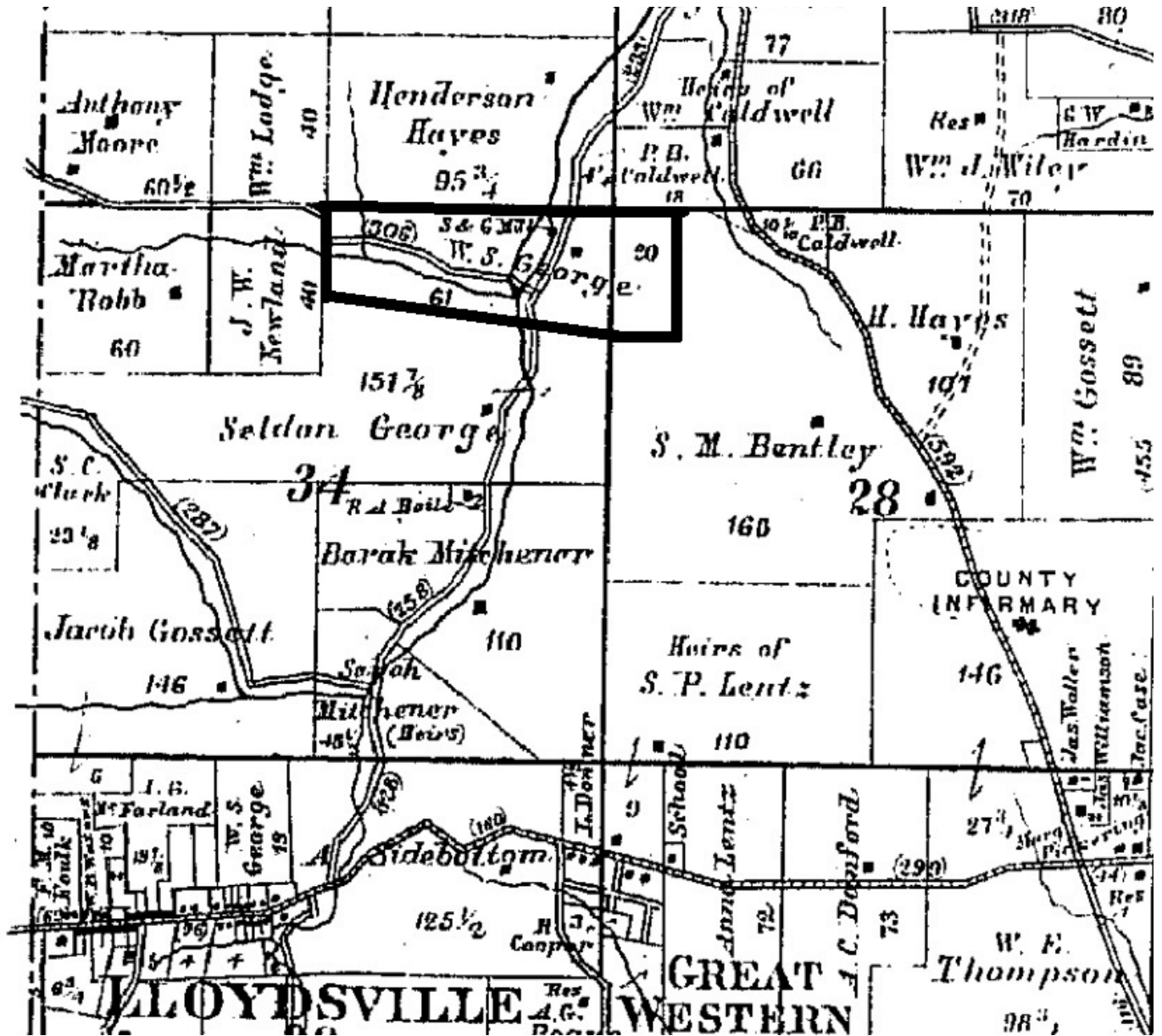
George Family Farm,
Belmont County, Ohio
Site Plan and Photo Views



- #1. Main house (C)
- #2. Spring house (C)
- #3. Summer kitchen (C)
- #4. Milk house (C)
- #5. Privy (C)
- #6. Barn (C)
- #7. Granary (C)
- #8. Machine shed/shop (C)
- #9. Hog house (C)
- #10. Silo (C)
- #11. Mill site (C)
- #12. Shop/storage building (NC)
- #13. Machinery storage building (NC)

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

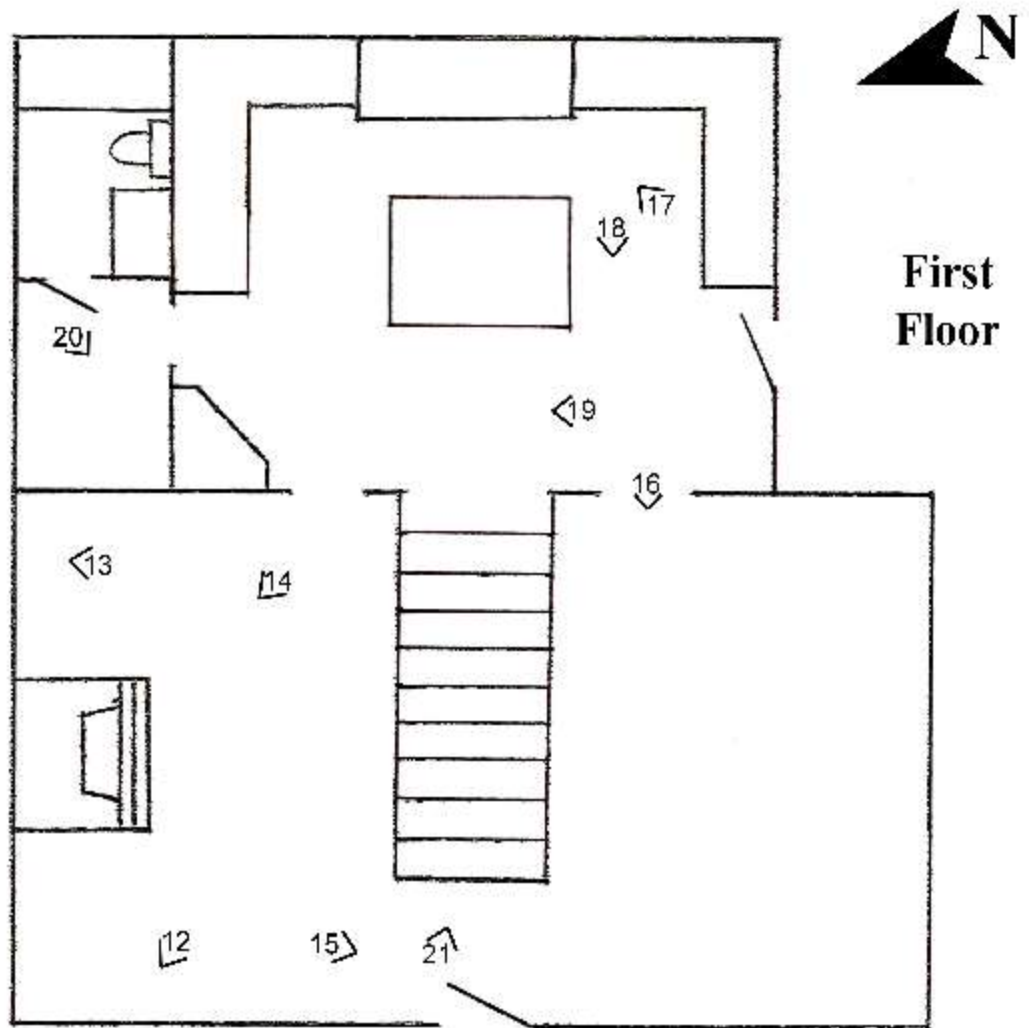
Belmont County, Ohio
County and State



1888 Atlas of Belmont County showing William S. George's farm in heavy black line. The notches cut out of the National Register boundary correspond with non-contributing modern construction.

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
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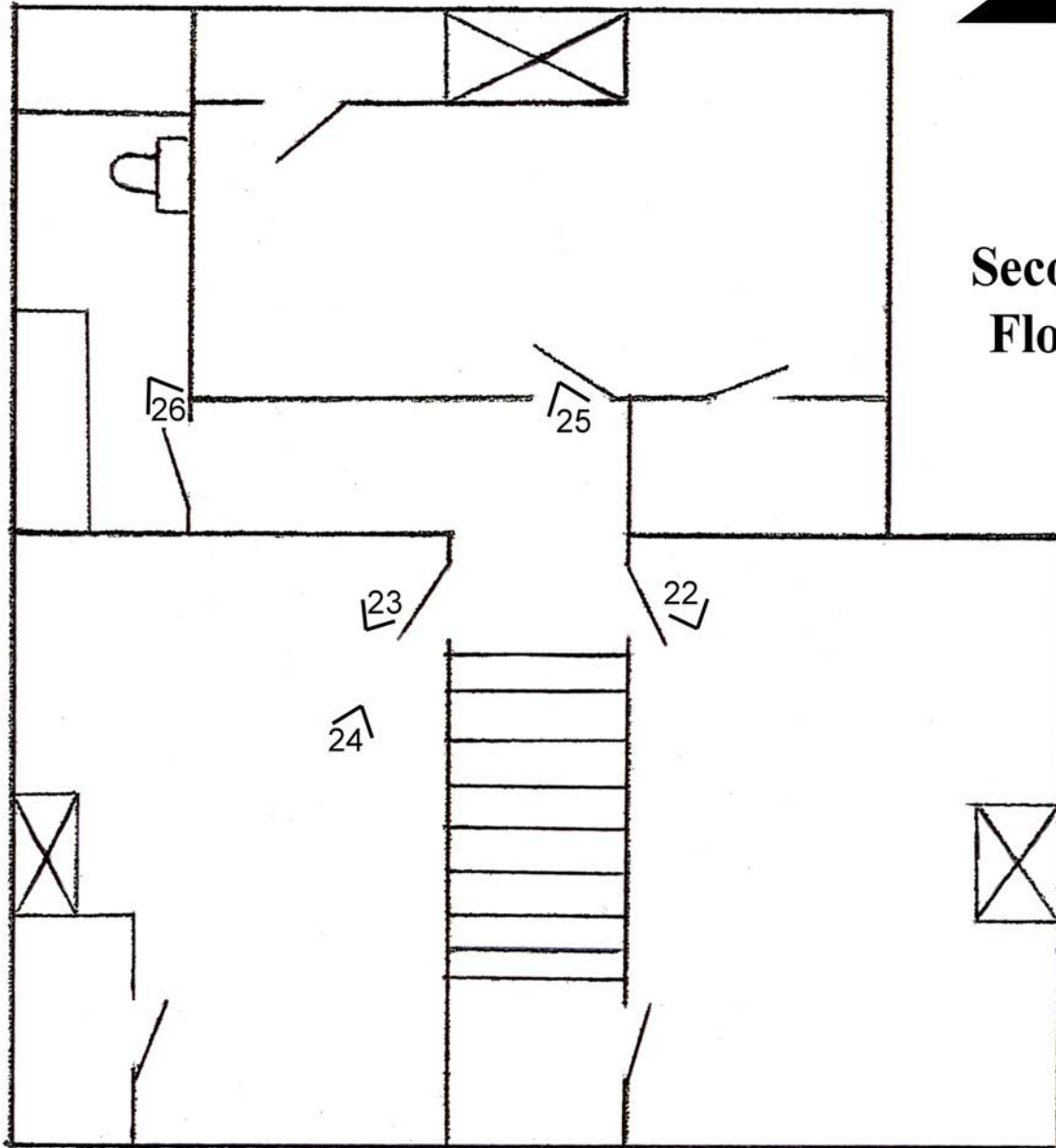


George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

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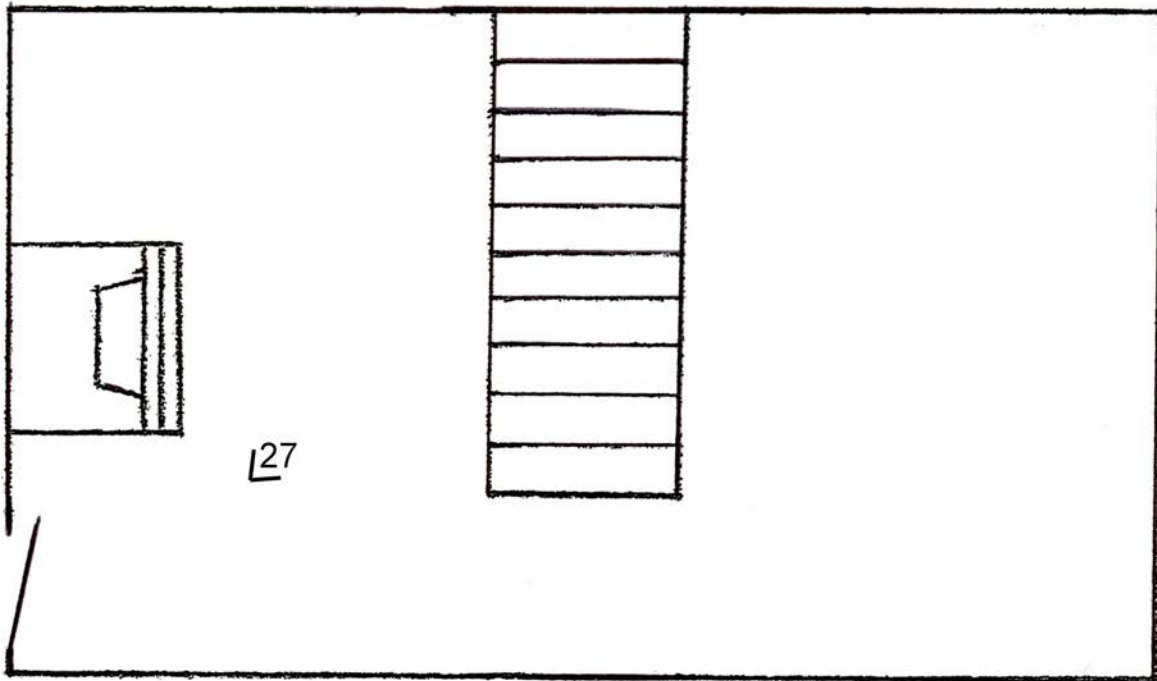
Second Floor



George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Name of Property

Belmont County, Ohio
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Basement



George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
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PHOTO TAKEN BY J. P. GEORGE (JEHU GEORGE) IN 1901.

George Family Farmstead
1901

Belmont Co., Ohio



Figure 1: The farmhouse ca. 1901 taken by William P. George

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Figure 2: Anna Grum (Frank), ca. 1937 with the poultry she raised to sell eggs locally.

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Figure 3: Frank Grum Jr. ca. 1937 cultivating corn on the nominated farm.













































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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: George--Caldwell--Grum Farm

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: OHIO, Belmont

Date Received: 1/8/2018 Date of Pending List: 1/29/2018 Date of 16th Day: 2/13/2018 Date of 45th Day: 2/22/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002118

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 2/14/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria Accept, National Register Criteria A and C. The State Historic Preservation Office has informed us that in Section 2 of the National Register form the box "Not for Publication" was mistakenly checked. The information in this nomination is not restricted.

Reviewer Patrick Andrus *PA* Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 2/14/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



2018

December 28, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find seven (7) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the nomination submissions.

NEW NOMINATION

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm
Myers Daily Market
Bruce-MacBeth Engine Company
620-622 Vine Street
Chesapeake High School
Medina Farmers Exchange
Newton Falls USO Center

COUNTY

Belmont County
Clark County
Cuyahoga County
Hamilton County
Lawrence County
Medina County
Trumbull County

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: George-Caldwell-Grum Farm, Belmont County; Bruce-MacBeth Engine Company, Cuyahoga County; Medina Farmers Exchange, Medina County; and Newton Falls USO Center, Trumbull County.

The Newton Falls USO Center nomination includes a letter from the City of Newton Falls objecting to the National Register nomination. Since this letter of objection is from a public owner and Newton Falls is not a Certified Local Government, the State Historic Preservation Office is not seeking a Determination of Eligibility for this property. The letter of objection does not prohibit the listing of the property in the National Register.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara Power".

for Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on Dec. 28, 2017
For nomination of the George-Caldwell - to the National Register of
Historic Places: Grim Farm, Belmont Co., OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____
Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____



Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>

George-Caldwell-Grum Farm

3 messages

Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>
To: Susan Tietz <stietz@ohiohistory.org>

Wed, Jan 31, 2018 at 10:26 AM

Hi Suzie: a quick question. The nomination for the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm (Belmont County) has "Not for Publication" checked in Section 2, but there does not seem to be an explanation of why this nomination should be restricted. Was the box checked in error?

Thanks,

Patrick

--
Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
(202) 354-2218
patrick_andrus@nps.gov

Susan Tietz <stietz@ohiohistory.org>
To: "Andrus, Patrick" <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>

Wed, Jan 31, 2018 at 10:46 AM

Yes I believe that it was checked in error. Is that something you can correct there on your end? I'm so sorry about that.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 31, 2018, at 10:27 AM, Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov> wrote:

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Patrick

--
Patrick Andrus, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
(202) 354-2218
patrick_andrus@nps.gov

Andrus, Patrick <patrick_andrus@nps.gov>
To: Susan Tietz <stietz@ohiohistory.org>

Thu, Feb 1, 2018 at 6:08 AM

Thanks for the quick response. We will handle it here.

Patrick

On Wed, Jan 31, 2018 at 10:46 AM, Susan Tietz <stietz@ohiohistory.org> wrote:

Yes I believe that it was checked in error. Is that something you can correct there on your end? I'm so sorry about that.

Sent from my iPhone

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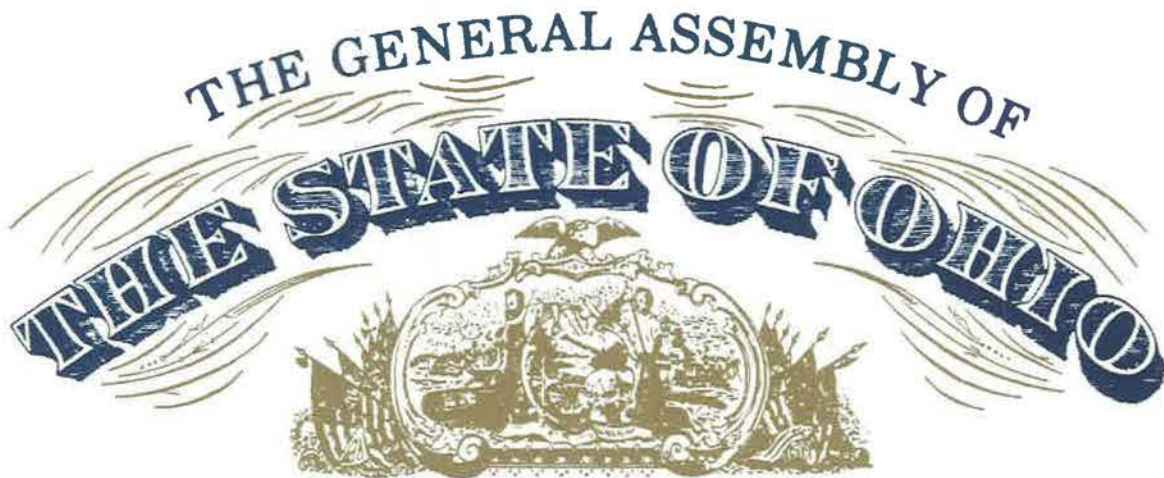
Patrick

--

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--

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OHIO SENATE



HONORING
THE GEORGE-CALDWELL-GRUM FARM
FOR PRESTIGIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

On behalf of the members of the Senate of the 132nd General Assembly of Ohio, we are pleased to commend the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm on its addition to the National Register of Historic Places, February 14, 2018.


The inclusion of the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm in the National Register of Historic Places is an auspicious event, for this site holds an important place in Ohio's history. By securing this distinction, all those affiliated with the property, including its current owners, David and Sarah Grum, have certainly distinguished themselves as conscientious and responsible citizens devoted to preserving our state's vibrant culture.

The memorializing of significant landmarks is vital to the preservation of America's exciting and colorful heritage. The many fine Ohioans who have worked diligently to support the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm are to be applauded for their tremendous efforts to ensure that the important details of our past are transmitted to succeeding generations for their reflection and appreciation.

Thus, with great pride, we congratulate the George-Caldwell-Grum Farm on receiving this national honor and extend best wishes for the future.




Senator Larry Obhof
President of the Ohio Senate


Senator Frank Hoagland
30th Senatorial District