

DEC 18 2015

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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: Slusher, David, Farm

Other names/site number: Moninger Farm, Lindley Farm, Green Springs Farm

Name of related multiple property listing:

Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania ca.1700-1960

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

2. Location

Street & number: 546 Lone Pine Road

City or town: Amwell Township State: Pennsylvania County: Washington

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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 C D

	Division Chief	December 8, 2015
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>PA Historical and Museum Commission</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> 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:)

Love Eason H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2-2-16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural field
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / processing
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / animal facility
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
 - DOMESTIC/secondary structure
 - AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural field
 - AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / agricultural outbuilding
 - AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / storage
-

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19th CENTURY / Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD/weatherboard,
METAL

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Introduction

The Slusher Farm is a historic agricultural property of 224.1 acres in Amwell Township, Washington County. While the tract as a whole is roughly rectangular with widely varied topography, about half of the acreage, mostly in the property's northeastern quadrant, is a part of a larger bowl-shaped land form with a wide, nearly flat bottom. Thus, in at least the northern half of the tract, the layout maximizes the advantages of having both level and sloped farm land. The land slopes up abruptly, beginning 200-500 feet west of the farmstead buildings, so that a large amount of it is in view of the buildings (photos #1, 10-11, 17-18). All of the extant built resources are clustered together as part of the farmstead. As seen upon entering the farm (from the Village of Lone Pine) and approaching the house (photos #1-2), the farmstead is set in about 50 acres of relatively level land, the bottom of the bowl-shaped area. The nearly level acreage remains in its historic use as hay fields, while west of the farmstead, where the terrain rises in slopes, the other former crop fields and sheep pastures are now mostly wooded. The sloped area also contains a "sugar bush," a grove of sugar maple trees planted a century ago and once used for producing maple sugar and syrup (figure #1). The house and barn appear to have been located in relation to a small valley that interrupts the otherwise linear hillside west of the level acreage (figure #1 and photo #11). This places the house conveniently next to the converging streams from several of the springs, and maximizes the visibility of the sloped acreage from the house's rear windows and from the exterior area

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behind the house (photos #11, 18). The barn and adjoining parts of the farmstead are also near the streams and in view of the fields.

Counted Resources

The property contains 12 resources: 7 contributing buildings, and 1 contributing structure (corn crib), as well as 1 non-contributing site (pond), 2 non-contributing buildings (workshop and tractor shed), and 1 non-contributing structure (pavilion) (figure #11). The house and barn, which anchor the farmstead in views from its surroundings, are similar in size and form; they are aligned to appear as a balanced pair from Lone Pine Road, a distance of about 500 feet (photo #1). The driveway enters the property on axis with the house, passing through several acres of hay fields, and then turns in a slight "S" curve to pass between the house and barn. The buildings are arranged with the domestic and food processing facilities surrounding the house while most of the facilities for animals, machinery, repair work, and crop-storage are within the barn or directly behind it (figure #11); a farm lane that extends the driveway serves as the line between the two groupings (figures #6 and #7).

Domestic Cluster

The contributing house is a large Greek Revival style brick building built in 1849 (photos #1-2, 15-16, 18, 31-35). It has a five-bay façade and a two-room deep plan, plus a frame kitchen addition across the rear (photos #15-16). The addition was built in two or three stages in the early twentieth century. Near the house's southeast corner is a contributing ca.1920 wood frame garage with a hipped roof (photo #17). Behind the house, two long and narrow one-story contributing outbuildings, each about eight feet wide and about 25 feet long with a gable roof, flank a room-like exterior tree-shaded space between the house and the garden (photos #14-16; figures #6, 7, and 11). One of the two buildings contains a summer kitchen/wash house and smokehouse (photos #13-14, 18). This building was built ca.1849 for this combination of functions. It is constructed of brick matching that of the house. Across its front is a shed-roofed porch on ca.1900 lathe-turned Queen Anne style posts. Next to it is a separate ca.1900 contributing privy (photos #13-14) constructed of light wood frame with cove lap siding. The other long gable-roofed building defining the north side of the exterior space, built ca.1880-1890, has three rooms with separate entrances, built to store firewood, coal, garden tools, and similar items used in the house and garden. It has a rooftop belfry with a bell used to call the workers (photo #12). Referred to as the Bell Tower Utility Building, it is of timber-frame construction (though constructed of sawn timbers) and is clad in vertical boxcar-style siding.

Barn Cluster

The barn (photos #3-4, 9, 20-28), a ca.1849 contributing building, is a Pennsylvania Standard barn in design, with a center threshing floor (photos #20-21, 23) flanked by hay mows and a stable below (photos #25-28). The superstructure, clad in vertical wood siding, is a post-to-purlin timber frame with cathead joints (photo #22). The stable (constructed of stone with dressed stone exterior blocks on the corners and in the outer with on the side toward the house, to match the house's basement wall) (photos #3, 9, 18), has early tie stalls for horses on the side closest to the house (photo #25) (the south one-third of the stable). It also has a large animal pen (photo #27), consistent with sheep pens in other barns in the area, which comprises the portion of the stable (also one-third) lying under the north hay mow. In the area under the threshing floor are some late twentieth century partitions forming box stalls for horses. The forebay was closed in, ca.1900, to expand the lower level working space. Behind the barn is a contributing ca.1880 wagon shed (photos #4-5, 29) with similar framing and siding. Behind the wagon shed are two modern non-contributing frame farm buildings (photos #5-7) that are similar in form and general appearance to the barn and wagon shed. The building closest to the wagon shed is a large workshop (photo #5), built ca.1995, and the building behind it (photos #6-7) is a newer three-sided tractor shed, built in 2013 using pole barn construction with vertical metal siding painted to match the barn

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siding of the other nearby agricultural buildings. Between the house and barn is a modest-sized ca.1900 corn crib, a contributing structure (photo #8). Southwest of the house is a non-contributing ca.1995 pond (counted as a site) (photo #10, far right), and next to it is a non-contributing structure, a picnic pavilion built ca. 2007 (photo #19) on the foundation of a former sheep barn. The sheep barn, dating from the 1880s, was converted to a hog shed about 1900, then later converted, at least in part, to a chicken coop by the 1920s, and then torn down in 2002; however, a portion of the original foundation remains, supporting the newer pavilion.

These built resources are all rectangular in plan and related to one another in scale, all set in a hierarchical arrangement. Apart from the garage, they all have gable roofs, with standing seam metal roofing painted red, and all are in good condition (except the garage, which has an asphalt single roof that is in poor condition). The complex retains integrity. It is still apparent how the facilities functioned together and how the built resources were designed to relate to the surrounding landscape/acreage. The non-contributing resources were all constructed in the last 30 years.

Narrative Description

Setting and Grounds

A Functional Landscape with Functionally Related Built Resources and Connecting Elements

Taken together with the acreage, the arrangement and detailing of the buildings at the David Slusher Farm reflect functional relationships. Although the boundaries of the tract are roughly rectangular, and a large area surrounding the farmstead is nearly level, more than half of the land topographically forms one large bowl shape focused on the farmstead. A large portion of the sloped land can be viewed from the farmstead, an important consideration in sheep farming when pasturing sheep on slopes in rotation with crops also made it possible to use the sloped land to raise the crops, doing so repeatedly in fields that were too difficult to reach and fertilize with carted barn manure. The outbuildings and house contain many smaller functional features, such as a hoop mounted in the barn framing for bagging wool (photo #24), a windlass in the wagon shed for adjusting wagon beds (photo #29), and facilities in the basement of the house for grinding sausage, sharpening scythes and knives (photos #34-35), storing milk, and rendering lard that appear to be rare survivors though perhaps once commonly seen on local farms. The farm also has an unusually well-developed water system that makes use of the many springs located in various parts of the acreage in addition to a cistern and a well. The farmstead uses water from seven springs in all, five of which are channeled to the house and two of which supply the main barn. There are other springs on the farm; these seven are only those flowing toward the farmstead.

Overall Land Tract Reflects Typical Local Farm Layouts from Earliest Days of Settlement

Except for a ragged edge caused by the way the most recent lots were sold off along Lone Pine Road, the logic of the earlier farm boundary is still apparent reflecting the considerations on the mind of settlers in the frontier process for selecting land.¹ The farmstead is nestled, like an amphitheater, in a natural land

¹ Joseph Doddridge *Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars* (Pittsburgh: John S. Ritenour and William T. Lindsey), 1824, reprinted 1876 and 1912, pages 80-86 (page numbers from the 1912 edition). A passage on pages 84-85, describes the topographic characteristics and farm design intent. Pages 80-81 describe the delineation of land tracts by marking trees, and several passages in pages 80-86 contrast the settlement process and the layout of farms in the southwestern quadrant of Pennsylvania and in what is now West Virginia with those factors in land claims and farm layout in Ohio, the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, and other areas. In Doddridge's words:

The division lines between those whose lands adjoined were generally made in an amicable manner, before any survey of them was made, by the parties concerned. In doing this they were guided mainly by the tops of ridges and water courses, but particularly the former. Hence the greater number of farms in the western

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form that provided water to the house and barn, also making the fields visible from the farmstead as the acreage was gradually cleared in the nineteenth century. The Slusher farm's ragged eastern boundary is the result of lots being sold as the adjoining village of Lone Pine grew. Although outside the boundaries of the nominated property, the village was first established by one of the tract's first owners and the owners of an adjoining farm. The Lone Pine Christian Church and the Lone Pine Fire Department both occupy small tracts of land that were once part of the land holdings of this farm.

Topography, Woodlots, Watershed Features, Viewsheds, and Related Factors

The Slusher Farm has characteristics extending into the wooded areas and the outermost boundaries that relate to the significance of the farm as a whole. An area southwest of the farm buildings (beyond the ridge near the tract's center), for instance, has always been a woodlot, and it now contains some ancient mature trees. The land is watered by springs, some of which are found in the outlying wooded areas. At least one of these has been, since the earliest farm occupancy, channeled to provide domestic water. The springs that flow toward the house formed the valley west of the house, and several can be identified in the rippled contour lines of that small valley as shown on topographic maps, while some others are apparent on the southwest side of the central ridge flowing away from the farmstead (see figure #1). In the late nineteenth century, after the decline in wool prices and sheep-as-livestock began affecting the locality, when the farm began relying more on dairy and pork products, a trough was added in the basement of the house rather than building a springhouse elsewhere in the farmstead. (Water was already being channeled to the farmstead from distant springs at the time of the construction of the dwelling). Beneath the basement of the house there is also a dug well that is 40 feet deep. Other mechanical equipment was also added in the house's basement at that time, for sharpening tools, processing pork into sausage, rendering lard, and churning butter.

Temporary Well Pad

To the northwest of the farmstead, near the ridge and near the property's northern boundary, a large temporary well pad was placed a couple of years ago on a level area of about an acre. Apart from a couple of above-ground tanks and assorted signs and fences, most of the equipment is on wheels. The pad itself is gravel. It is accessed by a rugged gravel road, in part an old farm lane. The location is surrounded by woodlots and not visible from the farmstead.

David Slusher House

Exterior

The central element of the Slusher farmstead is the five bay, two-room deep, brick farm house (photos #1-2, 15-16, 18, 31-35), built in 1849 as indicated by a date carved into the stone lintel above the center second-story window in the façade (photo #2). The house rests on a sandstone foundation of finely-worked ashlar with face and margin tooling on each exposed block. It has a symmetrical façade focused on a central front door with sidelights and transom (photo #2). To each side of the door (in the window bays of the flanking rooms) are two tall 1/1 windows that extend down to just above the surface of the floor. The doorway has unusual paneled reveals with panels that are convex along their long axis, thus nearly half-round in profile (see photo #8, 9). This detailing is in keeping with woodwork throughout the house (see photos #31-33). The entire width of the first floor facade is sheltered by a single-story porch with rock-faced patent stone columns added ca.1910 (photo #2). The second floor façade has a central

parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia bear a striking resemblance to an amphitheatre. The buildings occupy a low situation and the tops of the surrounding hills are the boundaries of the tract to which the family mansion belongs.

Our forefathers were fond of farms of this description, because, as they said, they are attended with this convenience 'that everything comes to the house down hill.'

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tripartite window above the doorway, with similar 1/1 windows flanking it. All windows have stone lintels and sills. The center bay lintels also have bullseyes carved into the lug ends, with a center bullseye as well in the lintel over the main entrance doorway. At the center of the lintel of the tripartite window ensemble of the second story center bay is the inscription with the date "1849," along with the builder's initials, "D.S." (above the date, signifying David Slusher) (photo #2). Four corbelled chimneys with gable curtains rise above the standing seam metal at either end of the roof.

The brick side elevations of the house have two 1/1 windows in each story, clustered at the center of the wall and flanking the central axis of the gable. The gable ends have attic-level windows that consist of two side-by-side pairs of 1/1 sashes in each gable end. A small two-story wood frame addition, constructed around 1920, extends from the rear at the southwest corner of the house (photos #15-16). It was built to serve as a furnace house. Another rear addition, one story in height, next to the two-story section, consists of an enclosed porch and a 1925-1927 kitchen.

Interior

The house's interior has a center hall plan with a fine three-story staircase as the centerpiece (photos #31-32). To each side of the stairs in each story are two rooms; these rooms feature plaster walls and ceilings and hardwood floors. To the north of the stairway on the first floor are a parlor at the front of the house and the original kitchen behind it and to the south of the stairway are another parlor at the front of the house and an office behind it. On the second floor are four bedrooms and a small bathroom at the front of the hallway. The southwest bedroom features a closet in the two-story section of the addition. Throughout the house, the woodwork varies slightly from room to room, but is generally in a consistent though somewhat "naïve" rendition of the Greek Revival style. In the four original rooms of each of the two stories are found seven of the original eight fireplaces. One, in the northeast parlor, was altered by the 1960s by the removal of the mantelpiece and closing in of the firebox; the firebox was reopened and a raised hearth was installed about 2000. The original kitchen (which now serves as the dining room) has a large walk-in cooking fireplace with a stone surround and a high mantelshelf with mitered casing below a paneled frieze that supports the mantelshelf (photo #33). The doors of the house are all based on a design of having two vertical panels around a center stile. The panels are nearly full length, held in place in most cases by mitered ogival panel molding. Most of the doorways have corresponding full-length panels in the reveals with a convex style of panel that is nearly half-round in profile. Three of the four original first story rooms have chimney cupboards. In the southwest room of the first story (the office), the chimney cupboard has a casing incorporating a peaked lintel.

The continuous center hall stairway rises three stories from the entrance to the attic (photos #31-32). The handrail is nearly round in profile and follows as an unbroken line on the inner side of the treads. It is supported on tapered round balusters. The total stairway space is deeper than that of many other farmhouses in the region, resulting in the rise of the stairs appearing a little less steep than usual and the handrail seeming more horizontal.

The original kitchen apparently had a doorway and a window at the back wall in the original design, but the two openings now open directly (without door leaves or glazing) into a more modern kitchen. The modern kitchen is in a linear space, added in 1925-1927 across the back of the house. The kitchen was recently refurbished with new cabinets.

The house's attic was previously finished as two plastered rooms with five-foot-tall knee-walls running parallel to the front and back walls. The rooms were used at one time as lodging for men who worked on the farm. However, some of the plaster had fallen off of the stud walls since the 1950s and the remaining plaster and lath were removed in 1999, leaving the studs in place. Door casings remain in the un-

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plastered framing for doors that allowed access to the attic space beyond the knee-walls when they were fully plastered. In most areas where the plaster has been removed, ghosting remains on the studs, rafters, and ceiling joists as evidence of the wood lath. The rafters were raised in place as mitered pairs with no ridge board and were held vertical by the nailing of the roof lath, a detail typically found in houses in this region that date to before about 1835.

The cellar, or basement, is an important space because it contains equipment used on the farm. It consists of rooms with stone walls as partitions corresponding largely to the first story rooms above. The center hall and south rooms correspond exactly to the first story rooms. The north half of the basement is one space, under the combined area of the original kitchen and dining room/parlor. The center space contains a large bull-wheel designed to turn equipment (photos #34-35). It is connected by a belt to an electric motor installed to replace an earlier internal combustion engine powered by natural gas. The axle (driveshaft) of the bull-wheel passes through the wall to another wood framework in the basement's southeast room where belt-driven equipment such as a grinding wheel, a meat grinder, and a dashing churn were mounted. Remnants of the equipment for churning butter, grinding sausage, and other farm processing activities are still in place. The southwest room of the original basement served as the farmstead's springhouse. It contains a stone-walled trough for storing milk formerly fed by the water piped to the farmstead from a distant spring. When the two-story frame addition was built at the southwest corner of the house, the trough location may have been a factor in keeping the basement of the addition completely separate from the basement of the house. (i.e., there is no connecting doorway from the original basement of the house). As a result, there are two stairways leading down to the tiny basement of the addition, which serves as the house's furnace room, one from the exterior and the other via a trap door in the floor of an enclosed porch now used as a mud-room. Below the addition, there is also a well. Near the addition, a few feet to the south, a cistern was placed below grade where roof water could be collected for hot water use (i.e., laundry).

Outbuildings for Domestic Use and Food-Related Farm Production

Summer Kitchen/Wash House/Smokehouse and the Privy

The outbuildings immediately behind the house form a rectangular enclosure around a level backyard that served as the domestic and garden area. At the southwest corner of the house, a small linear brick building with a gable roof defines the south side of the rectangular enclosure (photos #13-14). It is located at the top of a steep embankment overlooking an area that may have once been a wet meadow. Two-thirds of this building served as a summer kitchen and wash house, while the other third was a smokehouse. Like the house, the brick building is constructed of common bond handmade brick from around 1849-1860. Unlike the house, which has painted brick, the summer kitchen/wash house/smokehouse brick is unpainted. It has a gable roof and a shed-roofed porch on Queen Anne style lathe-turned wood posts along its north side, sheltering the two separate entrances (one to the summer kitchen/wash house and one to the smoke house). Although the building is only about eight feet wide, it has a large stone walk-in fireplace just inside the east gable end to accommodate cooking. The summer kitchen/wash house part of the building has 6/6 wood sash windows. The smokehouse portion has no windows. The original hooks are still in place in the framing for hanging hams and bacon. The interior wall surfaces are marked by layers of soot from the smoking process. Immediately adjacent to this building, to the west, is a gable-roofed wooden privy.

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Bell Tower Utility Building

Another small multi-purpose building, also linear in design, was built as a storage shed for coal, firewood, garden tools, and similar items.² Only about eight feet wide and gabled, it defines the north side of the rectangular backyard area (photo #12). It is of frame construction and is referred to as the “bell tower utility building” because it has a small belfry with a large dinner bell at its east end. It is framed using sawn members that appear to date from the 1880s or 1890s, but the members are mortise-and-tenoned and pegged together with occasional pegged scarf joints, corner braces, and similar details that are more typical of heavy timber construction with hewn members as found on larger and/or older agricultural outbuildings. The building has some original vertical plank siding, although at least half of the siding was replaced about 2000 with newer vertical boxcar siding. The newer vertical siding is tongue-and-groove and effectively seals the building. In some interior areas, the older plank siding was removed and replaced before the current exterior siding was installed. The roof consists of common rafters, lap-jointed at the top in pairs, all held in place by roof lath, apparently evidence of an earlier wood shingle roof, though the roof surface is now metal.

Pavilion on Foundation of Former Sheep Barn

Nearby, partially defining the west side of the rectangular area is the foundation of a sheep barn (demolished in 2002) on which a new wood frame picnic shelter has recently (2007) been erected (photo #19). Southwest of the picnic shelter is a pond (added ca.1995) with a more recent fishing pier at one side. The pond holds back most of the water from a spring and run, keeping the land generally dry down the embankment from the house and summer kitchen/wash house/smokehouse (the same area where there may have once been a wet meadow along the south edge of the domestic area).

Agricultural Outbuildings North of the Driveway

North of the bell tower utility building is the main barn flanked by rickyard and barnyard areas. The barn itself is directly north of the house, so that the ridges of the two gable roofs are nearly aligned. The area above the barn, probably originally used only as a large rickyard, is defined by a ca.1880 wagon shed and a longer gabled building west of it that was built ca.1980 (non-contributing) as the farm’s workshop space (photo #5). Both the wagon shed and the workshop building have gable roofs and vertical siding.

Main Barn Framing

The farm retains its historic 40’x60’ ca.1849 bank barn (photos #3-4, 9, 20-28). The barn is a Pennsylvania Standard barn in style. The barn’s framing is post-to-purlin, a style of barn construction that has the outward form of a Standard Pennsylvania barn but also reveals its relationship to earlier, asymmetrical Sweitzer barn forms. The name of this type of barn framing comes from the use of tall, vertical posts, each at approximately the one-fourth point, coming in along the gable end from each corner. These posts support continuous roof purlins (beams running parallel to the roof ridge), providing mid-span support for the rafters. This type of construction provides a line (at the purlins and posts) between the forebay area and the hay mows, and the same line appears symmetrically at the opposite side of the gabled form, dividing the hay mows to create the equivalent division on the uphill side, a construction configuration that can be seen as derived from barns where outsheds have been added on this side (in incrementally expanded barns). While the characteristic asymmetrical Sweitzer silhouette is sometimes disguised by the presence of original integral outsheds located to balance the design and by a ramp shed on the uphill side, this barn takes that transformation one step further with a flush west wall on

² This building is nearly identical in construction materials, shape, scale, compartmentalization, proximity to the house, and function to the woodshed built ca.1900 at Plantation Plenty, also known as the Manchester Farm [Independence Township, Washington County, Pa., NR1975]. At Plantation Plenty, the combined functions included serving as a gardener’s shed.

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the uphill side, making it a Standard Pennsylvania barn. However, behind the symmetrical silhouette the post-to-purlin construction has the proportions of the narrower and taller bents found in Sweitzer barns. The exterior siding reflects this aspect of the framing in the way it steps up to the tie beam in the end walls below each gable.

Main Barn Exterior

The barn sits on a stone foundation with unusually fine finish work on the outer withie across the side wall facing the house and in the east-facing finish work at the corners of the forebay. The tooling on the exposed ashlar blocks of cut stone matches the tooling and block size of those in the exposed areas of the foundation of the house, indicating that the barn and house were built at about the same time, probably on foundations laid by the same mason.

The exterior is clad mostly in vertical wood boards, or barn siding. The upper portions of the gable-ends have horizontal lap siding. The line between the two kinds of siding steps up at the center of each gable-end to allow the vertical siding to be nailed to the interior tie beam. This separates the horizontal siding of the gable above the tie beam from a small section of vertical siding to the right and left below this line (because the tie beam is higher than the building's outer eaves as a result of the post-to-purlin interior framing). The smaller triangle of horizontal siding is in the remaining area of the gable on each side of the purlin posts (from the purlin posts and tie beam joint down to the eaves). One of the smaller triangles of horizontal boards fills the half-gable shape at the top of the forebay area, and the other fills the corresponding equal sized half-gable area opposite the forebay on the uphill side of the barn's gable end walls; photos #3-4). There is a louver above the tie beam in each gable end, and the south elevation has three more louvers below the tie beam.

The eaves-side elevation on the uphill side (bank-side) of the barn has the threshing floor door at its center, sliding on a track. Correspondingly, the forebay also has a large door (the straw door) sliding on a track. Both doors are about as wide as the threshing floor. There are also two or three smaller man-doors with wrought iron strap hinges on pintels. One of the man-doors is next to the threshing floor door, to allow entrance to the barn from the upper side. Another of the man-doors, facing toward the house, leads into a workshop space in the barn's southwest corner; located several feet above grade, this door may have been cut into the siding to provide ventilation in the workshop area.

The windows at the stable level are 6-pane single sash in wood frames on the side toward the house (south side). The curtain wall under the forebay has similar but newer barn sashes. The north elevation has two large window openings (larger than those on the south elevation) which have been altered: one is completely closed in, and the other has a large multi-pane steel sash window in a somewhat reduced opening facing into the animal pen in the stable (northern third of the stable area). The lower-level window openings on each end wall also reflect the spaces between the summer beams that support the main floor. There are also two or three recently added windows in the siding of the superstructure. They help to light the hay mows.

The area under the forebay was originally open, used as a run-in shelter, as is typically found on Pennsylvania banked barns. It had closed ends, as the stone wall extends to the depth of the superstructure at each end. A curtain wall was added ca.1900 enclosing this area with vertical siding. The curtain wall has three sets of side-hinged doors plus a track door. It also has barn sash (6-pane single sash) windows between the door openings. The side-hinged doors used here have strap hinges on pintels, but of a simpler design from those found elsewhere on the exterior.

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Main Barn Interior

The interior design of the barn's lower level (photos #25-28) reflects the typical range of functional considerations and design variations. The stable area appears to have been originally arranged with stalls oriented to aisles that ran perpendicular to the roof ridge (as is typical in older barns in other parts of Pennsylvania), but this may have been partially changed in a series of campaigns that led to having a large animal pen (presumed to be ca.1880)³ in the northern one-third of the space and ultimately to a blended design with some modern-era box stalls (ca.1980) in the center bay. A row of tie stalls for horses appears to have been part of the stable's original housing plan, as the line of stalls is oriented perpendicular to the ridge. The cantilevered joists of the floor of the threshing bay and hay mows are very closely-spaced, hewn on the top and bottom only in the area within the main barn; however, under the forebay they are hewn on four sides and mortised into the outer wall sill of the forebay, further indicating that the barn was originally built without the presence of an exterior curtain wall.

Outside the lower doors to the barn (the current stable doors, in the curtain wall enclosing the forebay) is a level barnyard area enclosed by fences. Like most barns in Washington County, the barnyard area is defined only by a fence and there is no evidence of a composting facility for barn manure. There was a one-story shed-roofed building opposite the barn in this area, as seen in historic photographs (figure #12). The building has the location and shape often associated with hog-sheds; however, the owners report that it was a run-in shed for the horses and cows, possibly added when the forebay was enclosed. No evidence of it remains today.

In the superstructure framing, the bents flanking the threshing floor were constructed with two parallel tie beams, possibly to support sliding overmow joists at either height. The post-to-purlin style of framing placed the upper tie beam closer to the ridge than it would be in any other kind of barn. However, installation of a hay fork and track around 1900 prompted the removal of the center section of the upper tie beam on each side, making it easier for hay to be passed over the bents (photos #21, 23). Of further interest is the method of joining the wood members at the top of each bent. Instead of being mortised into the upright post, each end of each tie beam is about a foot longer than the remaining width of the bent in order to form a head (sometimes called a "cathead") at each end beyond the post (photo #22). In assembling the bents, the narrow neck next to the head was dropped into a slit in the top post, creating a joint that is simpler and stronger. This all relates, as well, to the post-to-purlin framing design, as the center part of each bent rises higher than usual to meet the purlins, thus calling for the added rigidity this joint provides. The cathead details appear in visible but sheltered locations at these main posts, below and in line with the purlins, while the outer parts of the framework have a second set of members extending to the forebay wall and outshed walls as the roofline continues to drop down the rest of the way to the eaves.

The upper level of the barn is used today mainly to store hay. Although the center area may have originally functioned as a threshing floor for work by hand, there is not much remaining evidence of hand

³ This pen is consistent with sheep pens found in Washington County threshing barns in the second half of the nineteenth century. The main barn on most farms was where threshing occurred, but it also usually contained some portion of the sheep in addition to cows and horses. In that era, most Washington County farms used two to three barns to house their sheep, in order to keep breeding rams apart from ewes and for other reasons. For instance, wethers (castrated males) were sometimes pastured in fields further out from the farmstead, while ewes were kept closer in because of their value in producing more livestock. Some farms separated sheep by breed or family (to prevent inbreeding). Ewes were often brought into the main barn in lambing season because it was warmer, notably as a comfort consideration for people who may have had to help when there was difficulty during labor. The current owners have no recollection of this pen being used for sheep, but the farm moved away from sheep raising about a century ago.

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threshing. The threshing floor is not confined by mowstead walls, and hay is thus moved easily in and out of the mows today. The two parallel tie beams over the threshing floor (as discussed above), were probably intended in the original design to support movable joists for an overmow (space for sheaves to be stored and dried until they could be threshed), but the slot was modified around 1900 to make it easier to move hay into the mows, as mentioned above. (By this time, any hand threshing tasks would have been replaced by machinery). The southwest corner of the superstructure contains an enclosed workshop with a bench and tools. There is a very old interior board door leading to the workshop. It has strap hinges on pintels. In the forebay, there are some remnants of partitions, apparently evidence of one or two small granary spaces. Near the southeast corner of the barn, there are stairs from the forebay down to the more recently enclosed space below.

Wagon Shed

The wagon shed (photos #4-5) has a heavy timber frame using cathead joints, as found in the framing of the main barn. At the wagon shed eaves, the three cathead joints at each side of the frame are partially exposed but sheltered by the overhang. The wagon shed has two entrance bays in the north gable end. It doubled as a scale house. One bay is equipped with a roller beam used as a windlass for lifting wagon bodies. The other bay contained a beam scale for weighing livestock. (The scale is presently disassembled but all of its parts remain). Animals were led into the 12x15 foot open pen while the scale was read from the outside. Only a few animal scales of this vintage are known to have survived in the county, although scale houses have been identified on several farms.

Workshop

West of the wagon shed is a large, non-contributing workshop, built ca.1995. It is constructed of columns on grade, as a pole barn. It has a gable roof and vertical wood "barn siding" on three sides, with vertically oriented metal siding (most of which is corrugated sheet steel) on the west side only. The roof is standing seam metal painted red, matching the roofs of the house, barn, wagon shed, and most other buildings on the property. It has a side-hinged garage-sized door facing the main barn (opposite the barn's threshing floor). The door is in the north half of the workshop building, as the path to the south half would be blocked by the wagon shed. There are single-sash barn windows in the gable ends and next to the door, but no windows in the building's west wall.

Tractor Shed

Behind (west of) the workshop building (photos #5-6) is a newer non-contributing three-sided tractor shed, built ca.2013 using sawn heavy-timber wood-frame construction with vertical metal siding painted to match the barn siding of the other nearby agricultural buildings. The ridge of its gable roof is turned perpendicular to that of the barn, wagon shed, and workshop. It has an insignia letter "M" in the upper part of each gable end, apparently indicating the manufacturer.

Corn Crib

Between the house and barn is a long but narrow contributing ca.1900 corn crib (photo #8) of traditional design with a gable roof. Unlike the popular image of corn cribs with angled sides, the eaves-side walls are barely sloped if at all in this case. The corn crib is supported on large terra cotta pipes (the kind designed for use in underground sewer or drainage lines, but set upright here and serving as corner piers, each about 2-3 feet in height). The vertical wood slats of the side walls are assembled with square nails.

Functional and Aesthetic Considerations of the Built Environment and Landscape

A Functional Landscape

With the exception of the main barn, which was built to accommodate the usual broad range of crop and animal activities, most of the buildings reflect one or two distinct functions. The buildings serve the

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surrounding open land as one large system. Adjoining each building are functionally-related exterior areas which in turn are surrounded by larger fields, logically arranged, where the majority of the agriculture occurred. There is a clear distinction on this farm between the expansive, nearly level acreage surrounding the barn, which made it initially suitable to large animals, and the sloped land which related to sheep raising as well as grain crops.

Smaller-Scale Facilities for Specific Agricultural Activities at the Farmstead's Core

The central facilities reflect many functions at different scales at once. The corn crib reflects the importance of dried corn as animal feed on the farm, as well as the other uses of dried maize. The wagon shed has equipment for changing wagon beds. It has two large bays and may have also served as a garage for the motor trucks kept by the family by ca.1900 when the family began to deliver farm products to nearby homes. Based on the farm's record of hog-raising and production of hog-related products (evidenced, in part, by other pork-related equipment in the house), the smoke house and summer kitchen/wash house appear to have supported farm production as much as, or more than, domestic needs. The bell-tower utility building provided a place to store fuel for the various fireplaces. The family says that coal was kept here. Coal not only was one of the farm's products, but also was critical as fuel for some of the farmstead's processing equipment, as well as for domestic heating ; most of the fireplaces in the house are fitted out with coal baskets, though the cooking fireplaces were designed for burning wood. It was apparently also the farm's woodshed (for keeping firewood dry and close to the larger fireplaces, including where processing of farm goods was done in the kitchen, summer kitchen/wash house, and smoke house). It most likely also served as a shed for gardening tools. It also provided a central belfry near the kitchen for calling workers in at meal times. The garage reflects the farm's success by the 1920s, when the Slusher family reported having two automobiles.

Even the house reflects functional design in the way equipment was added into the basement and in the furnace house/kitchen addition at the rear. Although the equipment itself is small and could have been placed in a completely different kind of building, installing it here made use of the building's center bearing walls and the access from the basement entrance near the summer kitchen. The orientation toward exterior facilities (opening toward the water sources and toward the summer kitchen/wash house) also made it practical to use part of the basement as a springhouse. On the same corner, the furnace house addition was built to add space for a heating system, as well as some additional water functions. Water from three sources was used at once on this farm: spring water for drinking, soft rain water from a cistern used in the hot water part of the system for washing clothing and other cleaning tasks, and well water for other uses).

Visual Effect upon Approaching the Farmstead from Lone Pine Village

The visual and formal effect of aligning the house and barn to create one large, east-facing wall is most apparent as one sees the farmstead from the village. The main stem of the driveway, directly on-axis with the center bay of the house, makes the house, formally, the face of the farm. This effect was later reinforced (after the Period of Significance) by planting trees along one side of the driveway, effectively half an allée. A visitor approaching the farmstead drives west toward the house, through acres of crop fields, along the long, straight segment of the lane. The path forks when it has nearly reached the house, forming a "T" at the bottom of a set of steps in line with the house's center bay. The steps cross the contour lines of a terrace on which the house is raised, allowing visitors on-foot to walk straight up to the front door. From the bottom of the steps, one branch of the driveway goes south to the garage and the other goes north and then curves west around the house, passing between the barn and the kitchen corner of the house. As it continues west, smaller agricultural buildings are lined up on both sides, and the lane becomes the center line between the work areas around the barn and the domestic sphere (i.e., the buildings and outdoors spaces that make up the kitchen-related work areas and the family areas).

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The Two Halves of the Farmstead and their Orderly Appearance

As the public face of these two balanced, almost symmetrical halves of the farmstead, the façades of the two main buildings dominate the view from the village, two nearly equal building masses with gable roofs whose ridges approximately align. However, the symmetry is meaningful in other ways in the functional relationships behind this line. The arrangement gives equivalent weight to the domestic and barn-related functions. It reinforces the orderliness of the smaller buildings placed as they are in other lines of symmetry, to either side of the lane, creating outdoor spaces to serve various farm functions. It also keeps the cluster of human food processing facilities (around the house) separate from the two sides of the barn, one where hay is stacked as animal food (upper side of the barn), and the other where manure is brought out of the stable (barn's lower level) and processed to be taken back to the fields where it is critical in maintaining fertility.

The Farm's Balanced Appearance Gives Way to Functional Logic upon Arrival

While the property is entered on axis with the house, and the house and barn are visually balanced and serve as the focal point, the layout of farmstead buildings and adjoining fields is actually driven as much by function as anything else. Upon arrival at the center of the farmstead, the aesthetic effect and visual orderliness give way to an organizational framework based on the agricultural activities. The functional aspects are not simply the use of each individual building, but the way the buildings and spaces relate to one another. Below and above the barn are spacious areas for managing hay, animals, and manure. The lower barnyard has the space needed for the larger animals that were kept here in the era when the buildings were first constructed. The farm initially had an emphasis on cows and horses, with the large flock of sheep coming only in the final decades of the nineteenth century, possibly only after the first generation of the Slusher family relinquished the property and a later generation bought the land back and then further developed it, clearing the sloped fields west of the sheep barn. The area above the barn is well-drained but nearly level, an excellent place for hay stacks (i.e., a stackyard or rickyard). The same contour lines seen in the terrace in front of the house made it possible to bank the barn as was common in most nineteenth century barns in Pennsylvania. This design aspect kept animal waste at a lower level, away from hay and other food materials in the hay stack area where contamination would have been a concern. The advantage of the large level area around the barn also drove the farm's emphasis on cows, horses, and feed crops in the first generation of operation here.

The smaller buildings and structures follow the same kind of logic. Between the barn and the house, a corn crib was eventually erected, perched partly on the same natural terrace. In this location, Indian corn could be dried and stored within easy access of both the barn and the kitchen. The wagon shed, where the vehicles for carrying hay and other crops were kept, was placed just past the barn and along the lane. The building's design revolves around a windlass placed in the ceiling framing to allow the wagon beds to be easily switched to maximize functionality and efficiency. Across the lane from this, the bell tower building (north) and summer kitchen/wash house/smokehouse (south) flanked a large open space with the kitchen on its east and the garden on its west. The orchard (of which no evidence remains today) was apparently also nearby, and the maple sugar grove was only a short distance uphill. This layout helped to define a domestic family area and garden area, so that all the processing facilities for the food the family might consume or sell were within easy access of the kitchen, as well as close to the water in the well, cistern, and basement spring house. The bell tower utility building places a communication system for workers near the kitchen and farm office but also at the very center of the farmstead and at the heart of the farm, between the barn-related and domestic areas. It is close to the kitchen, and, most importantly, it is surrounded on all sides by open fields where people might be working.

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The Orderly Layout of the Farmstead Reflects the Surrounding Topography

The cluster of buildings and the confined exterior areas around them relate to the natural topographic and water features of the surrounding landscape in three or four different ways. The farmstead ensemble is centrally located in the midst of large, relatively level fields, on a slightly higher elevation from the road, not only an attractive setting for the buildings, but with just enough rise in grade to accommodate the two levels of related spaces needed for a banked barn to function well. The largest inner fields (i.e., the large fields adjoining the barn and extending in front of the house) served both as crop fields (including hay) and as pasture for the cows and horses that the main barn was built to house and feed when the farm was first established. The same fields have remained valuable acreage for raising crops (mainly hay) down to the present. Beyond the relatively level area, the contour changes abruptly a couple hundred feet behind the house to become sloped acreage (an area now wooded). The sloped terrain in view of the house was formerly rotated as crop fields and sheep pastures, as seen in historic photographs.

Locating the farmstead near the center of the nearly level fields gave the design several advantages at once. It made the barn central to substantial areas of good land to be rotated as hay land and cattle (and/or horse) pasture. Orienting the house along the valley of a small run and facing it toward the larger fields in three directions, with the garden and the sheep barn on the fourth side, gave the house important views toward crops and grazing animals in all directions. It also placed the steeply sloped, but arable, land (the natural land for sheep) in view of the house. This land, which consists of several acres of hillside, is the upper acreage of the small valley carved by the converging streams. The relationship of the house to the slopes made it possible to divert spring water to the house from an early date. The house is also situated to maximize the visibility of the sloped acreage. Once cleared, these slopes became important as both crop fields and sheep pasture in rotation. The land that was too steep for plowing was planted in maple trees as a sugar crop, also helping to stabilize it. Maintaining the sightlines made it possible to watch the sheep from the surrounding farmstead areas as well as the house.

Woodlots and Other Land beyond the Viewshed of the House

Beyond the areas in view of the house, the farm includes many acres of land filling out the original rectangular shape of the tract. Less likely to be used for valuable livestock, these areas provided alternate sources of water, stands of woods, and other resources needed on the farm, as well as timber that could be sold. Some areas in this acreage also provided hay and may have been used as occasional pasturage in rotation with the hay to keep it fertile. The outer fields are connected in less direct ways, but are incorporated into the larger design of the farm. The hilltop area also once contained a sheep shed, an indication that sheep were kept here at times⁴ in addition to the areas around the main sheep barn, which was closer to the house (but this upper sheep shelter is long gone).

Relationship of the Sheep and Sheep Barn to the Sloped Acreage in View of the House

The main sheep barn was placed at the southwest edge of the farmstead ensemble, near where the level area gives way to the part of the steep slopes on which the sheep would most likely graze,⁵ since the most valuable sheep needed to be within view, but still needed to be kept outside the domestic area. While the larger animals (cows, horses) related more to the functions of the main barn, the sheep related more to the open and sloped fields. Sheep barns in this area were built less to house the animals and more for hay

⁴ Farmers in this region often divided their huge flocks of sheep by gender. Wethers (castrated males) were sometimes kept further away from the house. They were slightly more consistent wool producers than the ewes, but the ewes were more valued because they could bear young and their careful management could lead to dramatic increases in the size and value of the flock in a relatively short period of time.

⁵ Sheep could also graze at the lower portion of the sloped area, below the sheep barn, but they needed access to higher land because they naturally move uphill while grazing, and because the wet soils at the lower elevation can be injurious to their health if the fence lines keep them confined at the bottom of the slope.

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storage, with racks for winter feeding; although some farmers believed more than others in keeping the sheep under roof in general, the barns were largely designed to serve, when needed, as places to bring the flock inside for winter feeding and when there was a threat of predation. Among the farm's smaller animals, sheep produced manure that composted quickly in the fields, and their grazing patterns distributed it appropriately. They were more valuable as manure producers if most of them stayed out-of-doors most of the time and if they were given access to areas, as much as possible, uphill from the farmstead. By nature they migrated to these uphill areas unless otherwise confined.

The Arrangement of Farmstead Buildings and Inner Areas Reflects the Outer Acreage as Well

The functional considerations also extend beyond the relationships between the farmstead buildings. They are critical to the way the farmstead relates to several outer rings of acreage (see figure #1), the hills and valleys that surround the house and outbuildings. Logically and efficiently, the layout accommodates the agricultural functions the entire property served. The farmstead is connected by paths, fencelines, and sight lines to fields within view of the house as well as the working areas. These patterned relationships continue beyond the central acreage in the domestic viewshed, although they become less rigidly ordered or directly connected in the outer areas. Functional considerations and the balance of interconnected activities at the center eventually extend to areas that are difficult to see or difficult to reach by vehicle from the house and barn but are still part of the concentric design, areas at the far edges of the property's nearly rectangular boundaries.

Importantly, the buildings and the more confined and central exterior spaces in the farmstead area are more highly patterned and more intensely developed than the larger "inner" areas that surround them or the "outer" fields. The farmstead area provides a well-designed place for the core activities, areas where the systemic flow of agricultural activities needs to be most intense and most focused. The arrangement is more than just aesthetics, but it is elegant and well-ordered in appearance. Most importantly, it functions at several different scales at once. It gives all the acreage contained within the boundaries a focal point and a functional epicenter for movement.

The Layout is Both Typical and a Little Atypical for this County and the Sheep Raising Region

The landscape, especially in the areas within view of the farmstead, retains farm layout patterns that characterized Washington County farms from the earliest period of settlement. At the same time, this is a late example: this property was developed into a complete and independent farm at the end of the county's and the region's initial period of agricultural development (i.e., as late as the late 1840s, after almost all other farmland in the county was already in some kind of production). These characteristics included selection of a natural bowl-shaped land formation (within the larger rectangular boundary),⁶ placing the main buildings convenient to a water source and near the center of the bowl-shaped, amphitheater-like area, with a ring of steeply sloped fields on which sheep could be rotated with crops within view of the farmstead. The distinctions between level and sloped acreage are more sharply differentiated here than on other farms in the county, and this apparently drove the initial emphasis on large animals, followed by the adding a large flock of sheep and a maple sugar grove later. These were followed in time by an emphasis on swine, dairy, and chickens, intensifying the core activities after the land had been cleared.

⁶ The bowl-shaped or "amphitheater"-like land form was probably the basis for the boundaries of the eighteenth century land patent, even though the rectangular tract, in this case, was larger than the bowl-shaped formation. See Joseph Doddridge, *Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars* (1824), for explanation of how characteristic this land form was from the initial settlement of this region. The key passage is quoted in footnote #1, above.

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This Farm's Concentric Arrangement of Zones and How They Relate to the Different Kinds of Farming Carried out Here

In this farm's case, the steepest slopes represent only one band, at mid-range, within the concentric patterns of about four zones of natural contours surrounding the house (see figure #1) . By placing the house and farmstead (the most central zone) at the core of the large level fields (the second concentric zone), the slopes were beyond the farmstead (in the third zone) but remained in view of the house. The classically sloped areas fell between the large level fields that surround the barn and house and the additional acreage at the western edge of the tract and in the southern one-third of the acreage. This last area (the fourth concentric zone) consisted of hills and valleys of the farm's outermost reaches. Although the farm was not initially sheep-intensive, when nearly half of it was still wooded, the slopes became most valuable later when the Slusher family had cleared this part of the land and added a large flock of sheep. However, from the beginning, the design followed the regionally important pattern that typically accommodated sheep, selecting a bowl-shaped land form (in this case, about 2/3 of the land) and placing the house and barn with respect to the views of the slopes even before the trees had been cleared. This helped to keep the property productive as land was gradually cleared and as the agricultural activities evolved toward and then away from sheep. The farm made the transition smoothly from the era of "mixed farming"⁷ (essentially "wheat-and-sheep farming,"⁸ though the focus here was initially on larger livestock, followed by a second wave of development, focused on sheep), to an emphasis on fine-wooled sheep, and through the transition to more modern diversified farming. By the early twentieth century, the farm remained productive as many new agricultural products were explored together here, including pork products, milk, and eggs, as well as mining on the property, teamster work, and home delivery. The property as a whole remained intact because it accommodated the changes with only minor adjustments; though many adjustments were made, they left the general layout characteristics intact.

⁷ "Mixed Farming" was the term used for "general farming," or "diversified" (i.e., "diverse") farming, in Pennsylvania before the era of modern specialization. In the author's opinion, the word "diversified" would have been a less appropriate term, since farms had always incorporated a mix of several symbiotically interdependent and complementary activities, such as sheep husbandry in tandem with grain (wheat) farming on sloped fields.

⁸ Pennsylvania's wheat-and-sheep farming was the American equivalent of a very old agricultural tradition of alternating between pasturing sheep and planting grain that the English call "sheep and corn farming."

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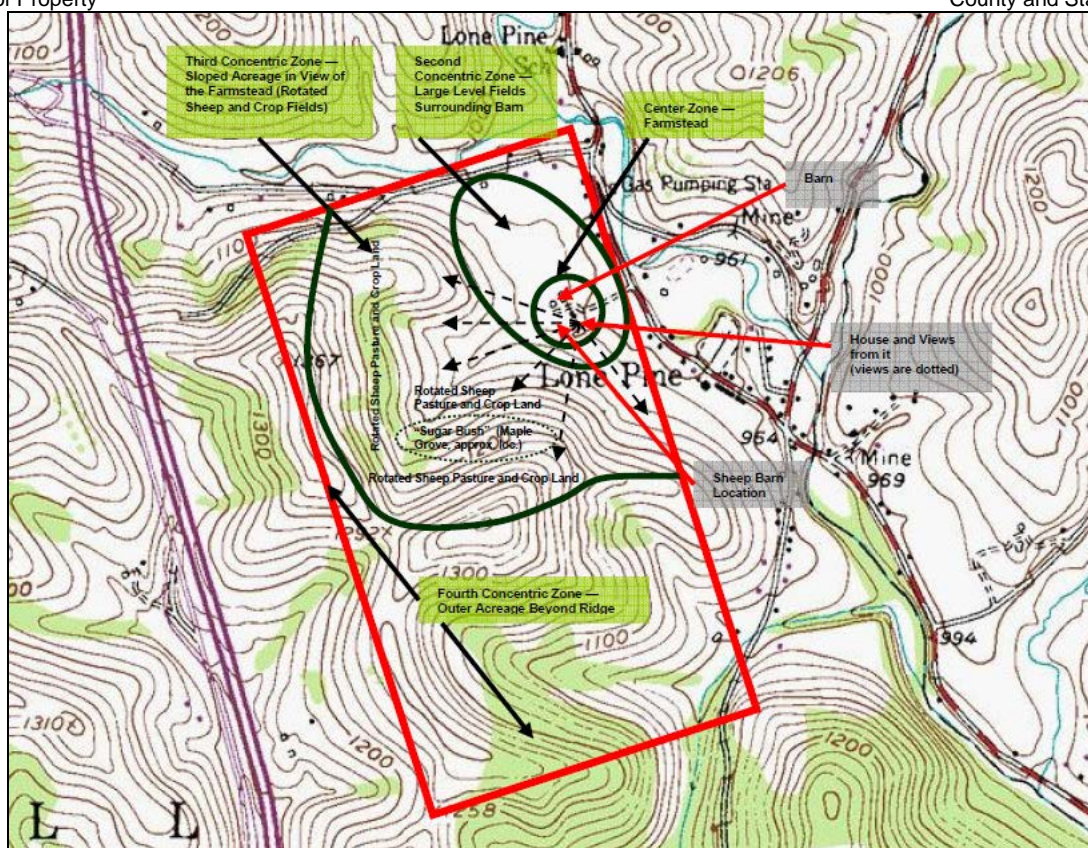


Figure #1: The topographic features the layout appears to be based on, conceptualized as “zones,” as drawn on a USGS topographic map (excerpt of the Amity Quadrangle)

Integrity

Twentieth Century Aerial Views

Pennsylvania State University has aerial photographs that include this farm. Penn State’s “Penn Pilot” web site has aerials from three years: 1939, 1958, and 1967. In general, they show that the land was clear and in hay or other crops in these years. They also show the gradual emergence of trees filling the current woodlot areas on the steeper hillsides. The gradual appearance of several of the treelines that are currently in place between the fields is also evident. The images do not depict the buildings clearly enough to add any new information, although they do show that the configuration and count of buildings have remained almost unchanged from the late 1930s to the present. Along with little change to the buildings, they also indicate that, at a macro-level, the present farm and field use reflects integrity dating back more than eight decades with very little evidence of changes in crop patterns or any serious encroachment of non-farm land uses. For instance, they suggest that contour crop strips may never have been introduced on this farm. The fields appear to be all in one crop (i.e., apparently, hay and/or grass for pasture) beginning in the view from 1958;⁹ they may have been more than half in hay by 1939. There appears to be almost no difference between the 1958 and 1967 views.

⁹ The current owner, William I Lindley, points out that his grandfather, J. Wildon Moninger, was mostly retired from intensive grain farming by the late 1950s, and from that time forward, the fields were used mainly as pasture, except for steeper and more remote areas that reverted to woods.

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The 1939 view shows very few trees. A few scattered clusters of trees that appear on the rectangle of relatively flat land west of the wagon shed may be a remnant of an orchard or a similar use. The large nearly rectangular fields north and east of the barn in the farm's northeast quadrant show up as slightly different colors, either different crops or crops in different stages of growth or mowing (the image is not likely to represent crops affected by the hottest part of summer or by harvesting, as the date on the photograph appears to be early June). The steeply sloped land southwest of the sheep barn has crops of two different colors arranged in elongated triangles to meet the challenges of the slope in plowing. The large rectangular area north of the steep triangular fields, in the farm's northwest quadrant (generally the western half of the acreage west of the farmstead and extending north to Weaver Run Road) all appears to be in pasture or hay. This area contains the gas well pad today, and much of the hillside rising to the well pad area is now wooded. Considering the height and steepness of the rise, this is a much larger and more varied piece of terrain than what the photograph reveals. At the top of the rise (in what is now the well pad area), there is a large rectangle that appears white, either a specific crop or possibly a reservoir (of which there are no remains today¹⁰). The pattern continues in contrasting colors, some rectangular fields and some more triangular ones, suggesting irregularities in the slope, through the rugged terrain that extends to the farm's western and southern corners. Not as many parcels had been carved away for residences and community buildings at the edges of the farm along Lone Pine Road by 1939 (by comparison to more recent aeriels), but the pattern and ragged edge along the farm's boundary are strikingly similar to what is there today, as most of the current houses and other village buildings are at least as old as 1939. Along Weaver's Run Road, the parcel that is now the Lone Pine Fire Department complex remains open farm land.

Closer-up, review of the farmstead buildings is difficult at the resolution of the 1939 photograph. It does appear that all the current buildings are in place (except, of course, the 1980s workshop building and any buildings built even more recently). The garage had already been built, and although the garage itself is in the shade of trees, the driveway forks in front of the house, giving it equal vehicular access to the kitchen, barn, and other farmstead facilities. (The driveway approached the house on axis as it still does now, forking with a left turn to the garage or a right turn toward the north side of the house giving access from there to the outbuildings and fields, as it still does.) The smaller buildings behind the house, such as the bell tower utility building, appear to be there but not clearly visible because they are in the shadows of much larger shade trees. The sheep barn is clearly visible as the farmstead's southwestern-most building and the building located closest to the steeper sloped fields in view of the house. In the space between the bell tower building, the sheep barn, and the wagon shed, there is a large square area that appears to be a garden, in approximately the same area that serves as the farm's garden today.

¹⁰ The current owner, William I Lindley, has no knowledge of a reservoir or other special use other than crops in this area at that time.

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Figure #2: 1939 Aerial image from Penn Pilot web site

The 1958 and 1967 aerial views are similar enough to one another to merit viewing and commenting on them together. While the evenness of color suggests that almost all the acreage was in hay, both images were also taken between mid August and early October, so one might expect to see more contrast in colors from mowing, harvesting, maturity of certain crops, or the effect of dry conditions. While the 1939 photograph shows the land almost completely denuded of trees, tree lines are cropping up along the lines between fields in a distinctive pattern that generally remains today, represented now by much larger trees and some gaps from lost trees. However, the areas where woodlot was taking over are generally in the places that still are hardest to reach from the barn. These are areas of rugged sloped terrain, especially beyond the crest of the hill in the western half of the farm. For instance, one of the places where trees have taken over is at the southwest corner of the farm where there is a deep valley accessed now from a hard-surfaced public road by driving all the way around the farm to the furthest point from the barn and

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house and then driving off the road onto a rugged access road. The woodlots in these areas are slightly larger in size in the 1967 map, in comparison to the 1958 image. Otherwise, the most striking difference between the two maps is that, by 1967, Interstate 79, a major north-south highway, had been built just west of the farm, paralleling its western boundary.¹¹ The rectangle that resembled a reservoir in 1939 on the crest of the hill in the farm's northwest quadrant is no longer there (not even apparent as a shadow) in either the 1958 or 1967 views. The sheep barn is still clearly visible in both views, and there are no other noteworthy changes in the farmstead land patterns or buildings. Even the large shade trees clustered around the house are roughly the same in both views and similar to what is seen in 1939 (and today). Both aerial views show the narrow course of the stream that passes by the south side of the house. A large triangular area of the streambed, immediately south of the sheep barn, probably once a valuable wet meadow for raising hay, is now the pond (developed about 1995¹²) at the west end of the domestic area.

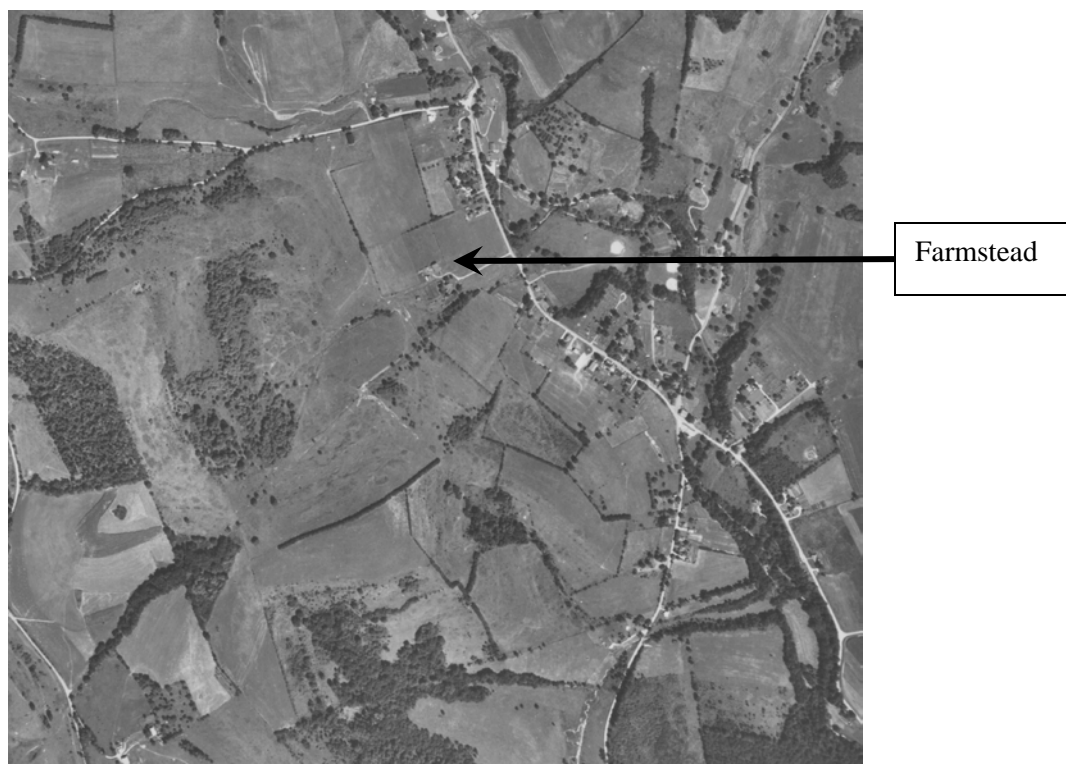


Figure #3: 1958 aerial image from Penn Pilot (above)

¹¹ The highway made the farmstead of the older Slusher Farm inaccessible. (This would have been the home of Christopher Slusher, Sr., David Slusher's father, and it would also have been the seat of the larger tract of land from which this farm was broken off when David and Christopher Slusher, Jr., split their family's real estate by a joint deed in 1858). Subsequent to the development of the highway, the Christopher Slusher house was abandoned and the farm land became completely overgrown. Today, the abandoned stone house is no longer accessible or visible in the trees from the public right-of-way.

¹² The pond was added by the current owner about 1995. Although built after the end of the Period of Significance, it is a typical feature added to many farms in the area in the mid-twentieth century. It was built primarily for recreation (according to William I Lindley, who had it built), but it is also a factor in the farm's ongoing management of water resources, and it reflects and captures natural properties of the topography and the watershed that have been considerations in farm design here from the beginning.

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Farmstead

Figure #4: 1967 aerial image from Penn Pilot (above)

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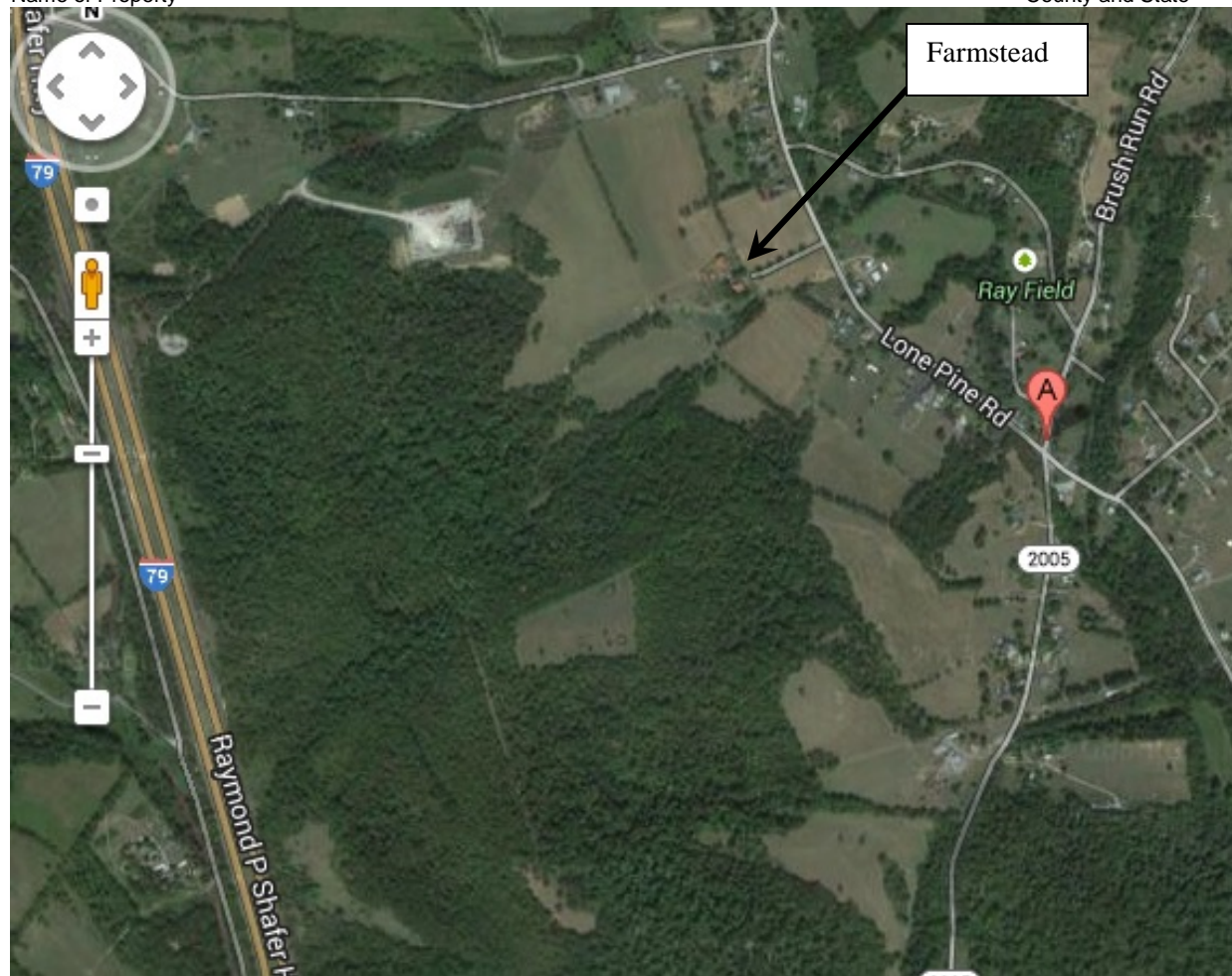


Figure #5: Recent (2013) view from Google Maps

Current Aerial Views and General Integrity of the Historic Landscape

The farm is large enough that an aerial view showing its outer acreage is not at an appropriate scale to depict the farmstead. The aerial view above, accessed at the Google Maps web site in July 2013, shows that a little more than half of the acreage is now wooded. A linear clearing in the woods in the western half of the view, paralleling Interstate 79, approximates the farm's western boundary. The areas that remain open show field patterns and tree lines which were generally in place by 1958. Most of the fields that have remained clear of trees and in use at that time show lines that are remarkably similar to the lines and shapes that remain there now; however, in most of the open fields, the actual area has been reduced in size by the encroaching trees.

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Figure #6: Google maps aerial view, accessed July 2013

The closer-up views, above and below, show that the buildings conform to what is shown in the site plan (although after this image was made, one more building, a tractor shed, was added to the west of the ca.1995 workshop building). While the summer view (from Google Maps, accessed July 2013) shows that the shade trees are still blocking views of the smaller buildings around the farm house, the winter view (from Mapquest, accessed July 2013) makes it easier to see the buildings and their formal arrangement. It is difficult to see the sheep barn foundation in these views. It is the diagonal northwest-to-southeast line found north of the western corner of the pond (i.e., just west of the small cluster of three trees seen north of the center of the pond); however, subsequent to when the views were shot, the foundation was rebuilt as a picnic pavilion. Only the garage and the former sheep barn (current pavilion) deviate from the orthogonal arrangement of the buildings on a slight diagonal to north.

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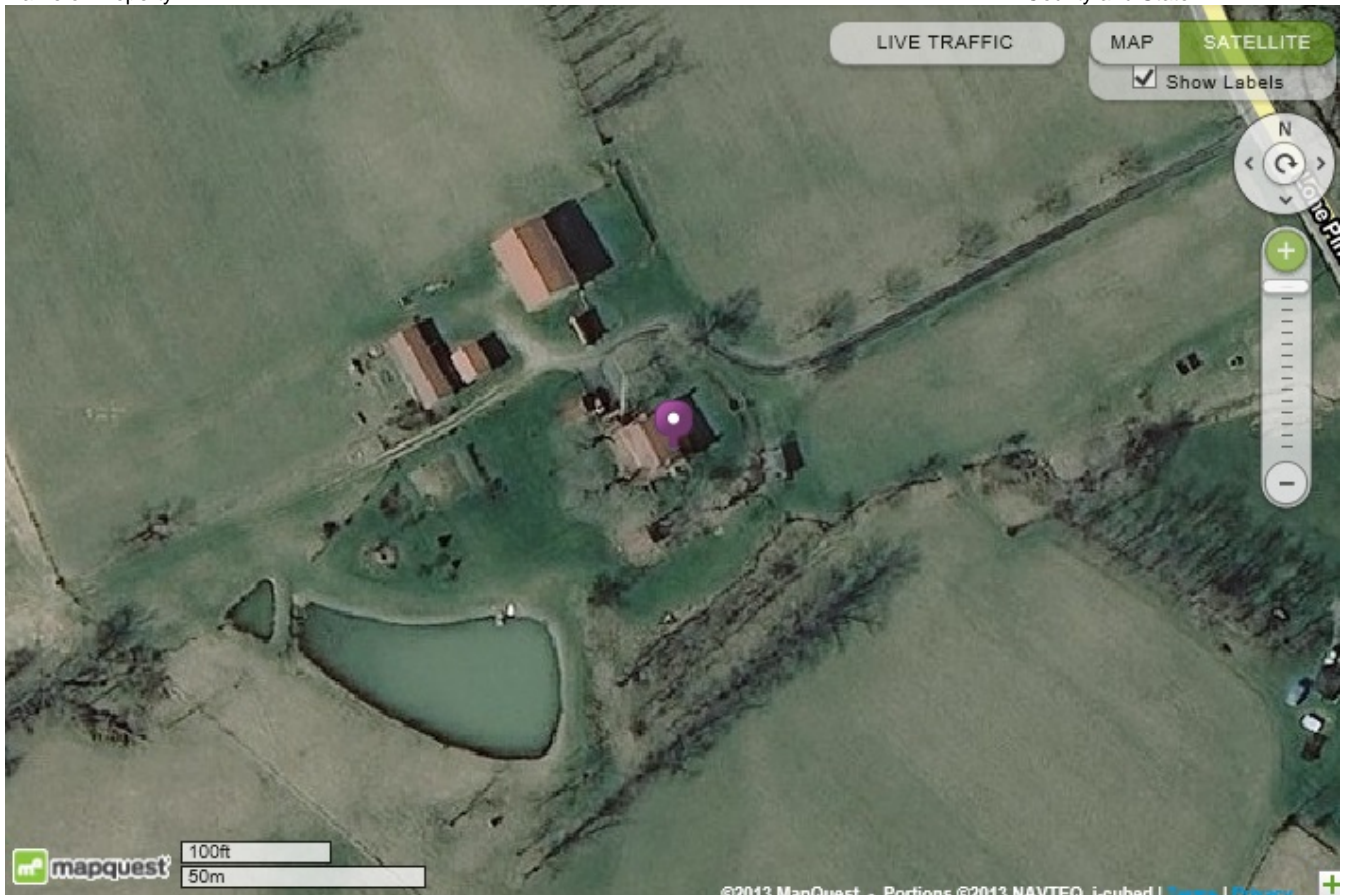


Figure #7: Mapquest aerial view, accessed July 2013 (note that it is a winter view)

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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

Period of Significance

1849-1965

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

The David Slusher Farm meets the Criterion A registration requirements for the property type “Farm” as defined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, ca.1700-1960*. Specifically, the farm’s agricultural production and product mix, landscape, and built environment clearly demonstrate the significant agricultural trends over time in the “Southwestern Pennsylvania Diversified Agriculture and Sheep Raising, ca.1840-1960,” historic agricultural region. Over time, the farm was an average to above average agricultural producer in the township and reflected the prevalent trends in the social organization of agriculture in the region. The period of significance begins with construction of the house and barn in 1849 and ends in 1965, following the 50-year rule. Even though the period covered in the MPDF ends in 1960, this farm continued to reflect the agricultural trends in the region into the period less than 50 years ago.

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

Property History

The original piece of land where the David Slusher Farm is located was warranted and patented as a nearly rectangular tract of 400 acres to Thomas Hill in 1786-87. It was about twice as large as the nominated property, but was clearly selected to include the bowl-shaped land form of the current farmstead area. It adjoined a tract (west of the Hill tract) patented in 1793 to David Slusher’s father, Christopher Slusher, Sr.¹³ Christopher Slusher was one of the township’s pioneer settlers. He came here after living for a period in Loudoun County, Virginia. Christopher Slusher (Sr.) apparently purchased the tract that Hill had patented as an investment to augment his land holdings, perhaps intending to have enough land that two or three of his sons could have neighboring farms in the next generation. Before Slusher bought it, the Hill tract had passed through the hands of several other owners in the late eighteenth century, including David Frazee, who laid out the village of Lone Pine on the strip of the farm along its eastern edge. At some point around 1800, the Hill tract became part of a total area of 700 acres then owned by Christopher Slusher (Sr.).

The fields appear to have been cleared gradually in this era before the farmstead was constructed, as the farm consisted of 125 acres of “improved” land by 1850 (as per the United States census), a year after the house was built. Before 1850, the typical farm family in this region could clear about one or two acres of land per year, and, by 1850, the larger, wealthier families usually had no more than two acres of cleared land for each year that had passed since the land was patented. Based on this analysis, much of this farm’s acreage appears to have been cleared at an aggressive rate over the 63 years from the date of patent to the construction of the house and barn; however, there is also no documentation to support an exact date for what area was cleared when or how much was cleared when. This provides a likely basis for the way the design and layout were determined with the farmstead placed in the center of large, open fields that were unusually level for farmland in this county; in this county, barns are almost never located so close to the center of this much level land. The central acreage (level area) is assumed to have been in production long before the David Slusher House was built, including when it was part of the larger Christopher Slusher holdings and a few acres of it even before that time. Christopher Slusher (Sr.) died in

¹³ Spelled Slucher on the patent, the name was apparently derived from the German name Schlosser.

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1819 at the age of fifty-two, and most of the Hill tract eventually passed to his son David, who was six years old at the time. David Slusher apparently built the larger farmstead buildings and established this tract as a separate farm in 1849 (as per the datestone on the house) when the land was still part of his father's estate. In 1858, David and his brother, Christopher Slusher (Jr.), recorded a deed dividing their father's farm acreage between them.

In David Slusher's time, the farm appears to have been focused on large animals (horses and cows), and was thus a little different from its neighbors, perhaps because of the large amount of nearly level acreage (suitable to large animals) surrounding the site of the barn. This is the way the farm is depicted in the 1850 census, and it is reflected in the transverse aisle of early tie stalls (believed to date from ca.1849) that remains in one side of the stable. In addition to the house and barn, the combined summer kitchen/wash house/smoke house, a brick outbuilding whose brick matches that of the house, is believed to date from David Slusher's time.

The operation of the farm apparently passed out of David Slusher's ownership by the mid-1870s. It is shown as the property of J.F. Ferrel, a Slusher relative, in the Amwell Township map in *Caldwell's Centennial Atlas of Washington County* (1876). By 1880, however, the census lists the farm under Henry C. Slusher. Henry C. Slusher purchased the property from Ferrel according to the chain-of-title, although the date and deed reference are missing in the recital clauses of several later deeds.

Henry C. Slusher operated the farm beginning about 1880. A nephew of David Slusher, the builder of the Slusher House, Henry C. Slusher received the Congressional Metal of Honor in the Civil War for attempting to rescue a fallen comrade. He was captured and spent time in Libby Prison. In his later life, he was a patent attorney in Washington, Pa., until he went blind. A monument bearing his name stands in the village of Lone Pine near the Lone Pine Christian Church. Henry C. Slusher was a successful farmer. He increased the amount of cleared acreage, apparently cleared some of the sloped land west of the farmstead, and introduced a sizable flock of sheep. The sheep barns (current pavilion location, and a second sheep barn that then stood in what is now a wooded hilltop), bagging hoop, and wagon shed are all believed to date from Henry Slusher's time. He may have taken some of the original animal stalls out of the barn to create the large animal pen in the northern third of the stable. Henry C. Slusher also bought and sold many pieces of land around the current farm at various times, as evidenced in an extensive series of deeds in the court records of Washington County.

In 1905, the property was deeded to Henry C. Slusher's daughter, Della, and her husband, J. Wildon Moninger. By their time, the farm had moved away from sheep raising and had developed other agricultural pursuits, including keeping hogs; processing pork, lard, and other products derived from swine; keeping teams of work horses on the farm for hire; and providing delivery of farm products. The farm also had a sizable egg and poultry business while the Moningers were here, and the Moningers also operated a coal mine. The bell tower utility building, the windlass in the wagon shed, the forebay enclosure, the corn crib, and the garage are all believed to date from the era when the Moningers operated the farm. Poultry and hogs were housed in what had been a sheep barn (where the pavilion is now) in the Moningers' time, and the Moningers added equipment in the basement of the house to render lard, stuff sausage, and make other farm products, which they also delivered to homes in the area.

The property passed from the Moningers to their children upon their death. J. Wildon Moninger died in 1954, and Della F. Moninger died in 1962. At some point, the farm was partitioned (on paper) into three large "ell-shaped" parcels by drawing circuitous but roughly concentric, almost curved lines at various distances from the farmstead. This was presumably in anticipation of dividing it into three working farms, with equal access to water, roads, etc., possibly for three family members. The tract containing the

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brick house and outbuildings consisted of 114 acres. The next tract beyond that contained 140.5654 acres. The third tract contained 35 acres and 7.5 perches. The property was never actually developed into three separate farms. Instead, the three tracts were reunited by the late 1960s when Margaret M. Lindley, a daughter of Della F. Moninger, acquired the interest of her siblings. She conveyed the property to her three children in 1967. In 1976, William I. Lindley, the current owner (a son of Margaret M. Lindley and a grandson of Della F. Moninger and of J. Wildon Moninger), purchased all three pieces of land from the other family members. By that time, however, many small parcels had been cut from the eastern, northern, and southern edges of the farm. Thus, as the village of Lone Pine grew, the tract was reduced in size to the current acreage. A few additional reductions have occurred more recently: one of the most recent was a parcel at the north edge of the property conveyed to the Lone Pine Fire Department for the current fire hall and parking lot. As a result of these sales, the property was reduced to the current size of 224.1 acres.

Criterion A Significance in the Area of Agriculture

The Slusher Farm is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Agriculture. The farm was created around the David Slusher House, a distinguished though still vernacular rendition of a five-bay residence with a Georgian floor plan and Greek Revival-style detailing. The farmstead has a logical layout incorporating several building types of importance on farms in the region in the mid-nineteenth century through the 1920s. The larger landscape around the farmstead represents Significance under Criterion A through a variety of agricultural buildings and facilities as well as through farm layout characteristics and landscape features that have been important to farming in this region throughout its history. Within the systemic framework that the larger farm arrangement provided, several of the smaller components of the property evolved almost continually during the Period of Significance to adjust to different trends in raising livestock including, initially, cows and horses, followed by an emphasis on sheep, and later swine and poultry, plus raising crops, producing maple sugar, operating a dairy, processing pork and other meats, delivering farm goods, selling minerals, and serving as a part-time vocation for owners who had other jobs. This is a well-preserved example of a typical, though slightly larger than average, mid-nineteenth century Washington County farm, with substantial and well-preserved buildings from that time, that continued to be productive after new innovations were introduced around 1900-1930.

The Slusher Farm meets the Registration Requirements for the property type "farm" under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with agricultural developments discussed under the Multiple Property Documentation Form "Historic Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, ca.1700-1960." It is covered under the context for "Southwestern Pennsylvania Diversified Agriculture and Sheep Raising." It has several of the building components identified in the MPDF. These include a vernacular farmhouse of one of the regionally popular types, a standard Pennsylvania bank barn with some features related to raising sheep, other evidence of sheep farming (features related to wool processing, as well as fields that were rotated between sheep pastures and crop fields), a corn crib, a smoke house, a summer kitchen/wash house, a wagon shed, and woodlots that included a maple sugar grove. Functional relationships between field types and between landscape components and adjoining buildings are relatively clear at this property to illustrate the specialized uses of certain areas and the movement of animals, equipment, water, manure, crops, and farm products as agricultural processes were carried on here. This farm also exemplifies developments at the end of the sheep-raising era, with resources that reflect key trends explained in the MPDF, such as the transition from keeping large flocks of fine-wooled sheep to developing dairy after the mid-1880s. Other trends mentioned in the MPDF that are evident here include the shift to operating mines on farms and also to selling coal rights and mineral rights in general to supplement farm income, as well as changes in agricultural activities in response to the growth of the population of the surrounding area. More than its neighbors, this farm developed a strong hog-raising culture, including producing

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sausage, lard, and soap. It took on these and other agricultural pursuits as a way to capitalize on the growth then occurring in industrial areas around the farm. The farm's owners understood the need to serve the growing local population which was increasingly made up of people with little personal access to land (e.g., coal miners) or access to facilities to raise their own food or to produce other farm goods. Furthermore, they kept teams of draft horses and became teamsters for hire in the early oil fields as well as delivering milk and eggs and other farm products to nearby industrial villages, urbanized neighborhoods, and other homes.

The farm, which was an above average producer at the township level illustrates the way various agricultural activities moved in and out of the mix as the owners embraced agricultural trends of importance and adjusted to changing demographics and local economies in the area. As the county's sheep-intensive agricultural network responded to the region's industrial development and consequent population growth by moving from mixed husbandry with an increasing emphasis on sheep (to support grain production, and then capitalizing on wool and livestock sales), and then to dairy, meat production, and other kinds of farming, the property was well-suited to adaptation, and it evolved in modest ways. At the core of the farmstead, however, innovative equipment was added (especially within the house and barn) to address the new trends. More than most others, this property reflects the impact of technological advances in the ways farm goods were produced on typical, medium-sized to large Washington County farms.

While the house and overall orderliness of the farmstead reflect the refinement of architecture and lifestyle that accompanied the economic growth of local sheep farming between the 1820s and 1880s, a number of the property's specific agricultural activities and specific agricultural facilities built to accommodate the activities show the transitions that occurred as the farm moved forward from the initial focus on animal husbandry. The overall property is a good example of the advanced organization of a prosperous mid-nineteenth century sheep farm, as hundreds of farms once were across Washington County. This particular example shows abundant evidence of how smaller scale technological advances were introduced, steps that made some Washington County farms much more productive and scientifically advanced than others by the early 1900s. These features were added into a well-developed and aesthetically balanced farmstead, as a series of minor additions but reflecting major steps in evolution of this property to meet changing economies.

The farm clearly illustrates the evolution of agriculture in the region over time. The documentary record indicates that it was above average in production and was a well-developed farm throughout the Period of Significance. The farmstead buildings were built and the property appears to have been first developed as a separate farm at a relatively late date for this county, but this also appears to have occurred after more than six decades of clearing and developing fields at the property's core. The Period of Significance begins with the construction of the house in 1849 (using the date given in the datestone at the center of the façade), but the development of the farmstead appears to have been founded on more than a half century of earlier work in removing trees and rocks and developing the central fields through season after season of crops. The barn is assumed to be roughly contemporary with the house and to have been built in tandem with the house as part of the farmstead development. The actual separation of the real estate occurred nine years after the house was built, in January 1858, when David Slusher and his brother Christopher Slusher (Jr.) recorded a deed to indicate that they were dividing their inheritance into two farms. David Slusher's part of this tract (i.e., this farm) was subsequently reduced in size (later but generally within the Period of Significance) by the sale of numerous small perimeter tracts to create the current boundary. While the acreage became much smaller over time, it remained a large farm for Washington County, still roughly rectangular in shape as it had always been, and it continued to be

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focused on the farmstead buildings and the core field areas in a bowl-shaped landform (with an unusually large and nearly level bottom) that the buildings were initially built to serve.

The 1850 agricultural census offers several clues that this was then a new farm in the making. The tract contained 212 acres, of which 125 acres had been improved. Slusher had five milk cows (a slightly large herd for this township at the time), nine horses, and nine swine. The farm was producing butter, as was the case on almost every farm in the township at the time, but Slusher's production, despite the larger than average herd, was not yet up to the township average (Slusher's 200 lbs. was only 2/3 the township average). Slusher's production numbers for maize were average for the township at the time, but he was producing an above average crop of wheat and nearly three times the township average for oats (likely as animal feed). He showed no production of garden produce for market. The census shows no sheep on hand in 1850, but he had produced 18 lbs. of wool in the prior year. Even though this is a modest amount of wool, it suggests that he may have sold a small flock of sheep at the same time that he was building the house.¹⁴ At that point, the farm also had 97 unimproved acres. This includes some arable land that was steep enough (based on what is apparent today) to be suitable only for fields rotated between sheep and wheat. It also includes some acreage that would have been suitable only to remain in woodlot or similar uses (such as the maple sugar grove). His production of maple sugar and molasses were about three times the township average. His maple sugar production appears to be an indication of how he was using existing characteristics of the land as he was developing this newly created farm into a viable enterprise.

Washington County - 1850 Ag Census Data Summary

	Number of farms	Improved Acres per farm	Unimproved Acres per farm	Average acres per farm	% of farm acres improved	Average farm value	Average implement value
David Slusher	1	125	97	(222)	56	6660	150
Amwell	172	103	55	158	65	3101	121

	Horses per farm	Milch cows per farm	Other cattle per farm	Sheep per farm	Swine per farm	Livestock value per farm	Wool (lbs.) per farm
David Slusher	9	5	4	0	9	592	18
Amwell	3	4	4	64	13	435	150

	Value per farm animals Slaughtered	Bushels of wheat per farm	Bushels of corn per farm	Bushels of oats per farm	Bushels of barley per farm	Bushels of potatoes per farm	Bushels of buckwheat per farm
David Slusher	36	200	400	700	5	8	6
Amwell	54	134	405	242	2	25	6

	Butter per farm (lbs.)	Hay Average (tons per farm)	Maple sugar (lbs.)	Molasses (gallons)	Value per farm produce of Market Gardens	Value of home-made manufactures
David Slusher	200	3	16	4	0	9
Amwell	429	14	6	1.5	20	13

Figure #8: The 1850 Census for Amwell Township, Washington County, Comparing the David Slusher Farm to Township Averages.

¹⁴ This was at the beginning of the era when drovers passing through the region were buying flocks of ewes to take to Indiana, Texas, Colorado, and other places; in doing this, they created a new source of cash for many of the county's established wheat-and-sheep farms, often reflected in new or upgraded buildings.

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The central acreage around the farmstead, meanwhile, included large fields with the nearly level kind of terrain that was suitable for larger animals like cows and horses. Even if much of the acreage around the current barn was still wooded at the time, this still provided the possibility of a larger-scale and more level core area than most farm tracts in the county had available. Having 125 improved acres one year after the farmstead was established is almost a certain indication that over 120 acres had been cleared before the plans for the farmstead buildings were developed. Having such a generous amount of suitable pasture and hay land available for larger animals would support the idea of investing in more cows and horses than usual and building a barn that would be most appropriate to them, setting the pace for a livestock-oriented farm rather than the kind of mixed farming sheep-and-grain oriented farm that had typified the county up to that time. (It would also provide a basis for selling any sheep David Slusher might have kept the year before, as he might have previously been living in a hillier area where sheep would have been a more logical livestock investment.) Therefore, the investment in larger animals appears to have been a conscious and logical choice, and the size and type of barn appears to reflect that logic as well.

The number of larger animals he was keeping probably indicates he was focused on selling livestock or other animal products rather than raising grain for market; by the standards of that era, this goes hand-in-hand with the farm giving a greater emphasis to oats rather than wheat, and also the fact that maize was being raised in addition to oats and wheat. Near the barn were generous areas that were drained well enough for exterior storage of large ricks (stacks) of hay and straw. This design characteristic, coupled with good land for raising larger animals, supported the establishment of a new livestock farm here concentrating at first on cows and horses, with the possibility of expanding later, as other land is cleared, to include sheep, other animals, and other crops. The extensive wooded areas would have also been considered part of the farm's value at the time, as the process of clearing fields had denuded large parts of the county by this decade, diminishing the supply of local timber¹⁵ and lowering the county's internal water table. In addition to all of these factors, this farm not only had an innovative water system but was one of only a handful of farms in the county with enough maple trees to be producing maple sugar in 1850.

The situation on the farm had evolved by the 1870s with the introduction of large numbers of sheep. By 1876, when the farm belonged to J.F. Ferrel, it consisted of 221 acres and had a flock of 200 sheep (as per *Caldwell's Centennial Atlas of Washington County*, 1876). At the time, many if not most farms in Washington County had an average of about one sheep per total farm acre, as indicated in the directory at the back of the 1876 atlas.¹⁶ When managed carefully, sheep multiply quickly at these numbers, with the

¹⁵ Timber was sometimes sold by farms at the time to support development of railroads, mines, and other industrial facilities in the locality.

¹⁶ The ratio of one-sheep-per-acre is apparent in several sources. A ratio of 1.5 to 2 sheep per acre had been discussed in William Miller, Esq.'s essay on Merino sheep in *Hints for American Husbandmen*, in 1827. In the "Business Directory" (which includes each farm as a business) in the back matter of *Caldwell's Centennial Atlas of Washington County*, 1876, the effect of this idea is clearly apparent. The directory gives six columns of information on each farm, including name of owner, address, place of birth, etc. Interestingly, the first column is the number of sheep, followed by the owner's name, followed by the number of acres. In many of the county's farms, the number of sheep and that of acres are nearly identical. The close correlation is also apparent in the 1880 census. Amwell Township had a total of 22,814 sheep in 1880 on a total of 28,408 acres. The correlation was even closer if the farms with no sheep are subtracted out—the township had 78 farms with no sheep, although only a handful of these were tracts of over 40 acres; the 22,000 sheep, therefore, were on the remaining 166 farms with a total of 24,730 acres. The sheep-per-acres ratio was on the minds of local farmers at the time. John McDowell, a Washington County farmer and then president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, prepared an address for a booklet published on various topics for the county's centennial in 1881 ("Address on Agriculture," *Centennial Celebration*

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flocks sometimes doubling in size in a given year. By 1880, the census shows that the farm had 300 sheep, one of the 18 largest flocks in the township.

Washington County - 1880 Census Data

	Number of Farms	Owner	Total Acres per farm	Tilled Acres per farm	Permanent pasture, orchard etc per farm	Wood land	Value of Land and Buildings per farm	Value of Machinery per farm	Value of Livestock per farm	Paid Labor	Value all production per farm & (per acre)
Slusher Farm		yes	180	100	50	25	\$10,000	\$300	\$1500	\$200	\$1,200
Amwell	244	219	116	35	54	20	\$6,775	\$170	\$703	\$37	\$711

	Mown Grass Acres per farm	Grass Acres Not Mown per farm	Tons of Hay Per Farm	Horses Per Farm	Milch Cows Per Farm	Other Cattle Per Farm	Butter Per Farm (lbs.)	Sheep Per Farm	Lambs dropped	Wool lbs per farm	Swine Per Farm	Poultry Per Farm	Eggs Dozen Per Farm
Slusher Farm	-	-	-	6	6	17	650	300	70	960	30	80	500
Amwell	14	34	16	3	3	6	307	94	24	466	8	39	271

	Bushels of Corn Per Farm	Bushels of Oats Per Farm	Bushels of Wheat Per Farm	Bushels of Potatoes Per Farm	Number of Apple Trees Per Farm	Number of Peach Trees
Slusher Farm	-	-	-	20	20	500
Amwell	259	176	154	29	18	4

Figure #9: The 1880 Census for Amwell Township, Washington County, Comparing the Slusher Farm (by then, the farm of Henry C. Slusher) to Township Averages. (For some reason, the census taker left the data spaces blank for cereal grains, hay, and grass mown / not-mown, etc., for this farm).

The farm had 180 acres at the time, of which only 25 acres were in woodlot. This suggests that the steeply sloped areas west of the farmstead were cleared and in rotation as wheat fields and sheep pastures. (At the time, it was well understood that crops could be raised on steeply sloped land,¹⁷ but only if it was rotated as sheep pasture to keep the soil fertile between grain crops; it was too difficult to distribute composted barn manure from larger animals to the steeper land found at the upper edges of most farms throughout the county¹⁸). While this was one of only 18 farms in the township to have 300 or more

of the Organization of Washington County, Pennsylvania, Proceedings and Addresses, 1881, page 67). In it, McDowell quotes a calculation by Arthur R. Jenner Fust of Montreal, editor of Canada's *The Journal of Agriculture*, in which Fust discusses the benefits of having a certain number of sheep per acre on grazing land to be planted later in wheat. Fust argues that the droppings will provide an ideal fertilizer for the wheat and thus greatly increase the crop productivity of the land in general. McDowell noted that Washington County was estimated to have more than one sheep per improved acre at the time (the total county flock was then about 1.5 as large as the total improved acreage), and he discusses how this large number of sheep has greatly improved the fertility of the county's crop and pasture lands across half a century; however, within a short time after this date, the wool market collapsed due to competition from Australia and New Zealand. With the arrival of many new industrial complexes in the area and a rising local population, a large percentage of the local farmers switched to dairy (ca.1885-ca.1910).

¹⁷ Grain and hay were grown on steep land until the emergence of machinery. Because sheep went further uphill by nature than cows did and because sheep droppings put the nutrients back that wheat took out, the upper fields may have been better for grain growing than the inner pastures (i.e., the cattle grazing areas) until machinery appeared. Sheep also cleaned up from last year's crops, and they were far gentler on the surface of the fields than cattle were. Sheep can be injurious to permanent pastures, because they tend to pull the turf out by the roots, but this is not a problem with fields that are about to be rotated. It may have been a greater problem that the pounding of the cattle's hooves from a season or two of pasture usage had packed the soil too tightly in the fields where cattle had grazed. For information on sheep droppings and wheat raising, see Richard Beach, *Two Hundred Years of Sheep Raising in the Upper Ohio Area, 1981.*

¹⁸ For the general basis of the conclusion that the farmers were aware of the benefits of the sheep grazing in upland fields that were too steep for carted manure, and that they planned their field layouts with respect to this, see Terry

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sheep, only seven farms in the township had more than 310 sheep, but six Amwell Township farms had exactly 300 sheep on hand, with five others having flocks just over 300. About half of the township's farms at the time had approximately one sheep per acre, based on total farm acreage, and 54 of the farms had more than one sheep per total farm acre. Where the sheep were proportional to total farm acreage (1 to 1), the numbers suggest that the farm was focused as much on producing grain as it was on wool or livestock. Across the county at this time, on farms where numbers higher than one sheep per acre are found, the ratio suggests that the farm was shifting its focus to producing livestock for sale. Selling livestock in this era tended to create enough of a cash economy to facilitate improvements to the farm house, barn, and other farm buildings. A couple of important routes for drovers passed through the center of the county, not far from this property. Many sheep were sent west in this era.

While the farm was very strong in sheep (and in sheep per total farm acre), even for this township, at the core of the county's wool raising area,¹⁹ it would have had a diverse mix of agricultural activities. This may be a testimony to the power of sheep on sloped land, where the animals kept fields clear by eating weeds and counteracted erosion by adding evenly distributed manure that does not need to be actively composted. Washington County had between 600,000 and a million sheep by this time, 6-10 times the human population despite being a county that had many small towns and several emerging urbanized areas. On such a farm in this era of the county's history, the fertility of the soil was constantly on the rise, supporting hay, wheat, and other kinds of plant production and allowing for a strong mix of larger animals, plus poultry and swine.

A. Necciai, RA, "Chapter 5: How Animals Shaped the Land," *The Pennsylvania Farm Landscape as a Historic Resource*, unpublished manuscript at the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Charles E. Peterson Fellowship, 2011. Many different kinds of sources support this conclusion. Pennsylvania literature, from the 1680s to the 1880s mentioned the use of sheep to clean up from last year's crops and as producers of manure, saying that sheep were especially suited to replacing what wheat takes out of the soil, and to maintaining the fertility of grain fields in general. In the same era, the British commented on this as Parliament attempted to restrict the American production of woolens (in the colonial era), and then wheat (after the War of 1812). The benefits brought to a farm by keeping sheep as manure producers in upland fields, were given in several American journals and books on agriculture from the 1820s, such as *Hints for American Husbandmen* (Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, Printed by Clark and Raser, 1827, see essay by William Miller, Esq., of Philadelphia County). As the land was gradually cleared, the steep terrain ringing most Western Pennsylvania farms came into use as sheep pastures, hay fields, and grain fields. This is clear in atlas illustrations from the 1870s, where these three uses are depicted, and where the larger animals are always shown in the more level land around the main barn. By the 1880s, many sources written for the benefit of northern American sheep farmers refer to an obscure proverb, believed to be Italian, that "the sheep is the best dung-cart," the implication being that "folding" sheep in outer fields takes the manure to the fields with less effort on the part of the farmer. Sheep droppings also do not need to be composted, while droppings from cattle are too unevenly distributed; farmers had to send someone out to break them up. Field dropping from cattle were also chemically "hot," and remained so for a period of 6-12 months, meaning that they could damage crops if not given enough time to decompose (leaving the land fallow). Another passage that was quoted in several agriculture journals in the 1850s is as follows: "To confine the sheep, as is sometimes done, over putrefying masses of fold, shed, or farm-yard dung, in an atmosphere saturated with fumes of ammonia ... produces a greater evil than cold. The sheep, in a state of nature, carefully avoids all these things; it leaves to the ox the deep rank-growing grasses of the damp lowland pastures. It carefully seeks its food and its habitation on the highest elevations, amid dry rocks and heath-producing soils, far away from all great masses of decomposing organic matter. The domestic sheep of our enclosed lands, by always occupying the most elevated portions of the field, clearly indicates that its natural instinct in this respect is still unchanged by all the efforts of the breeder." (*The Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, Lancaster, Pa.: A.M. Spangler, Vol. 1, No. 6, September 1851, page 169). See also: "Folding Sheep" (encyclopedia-style entry), *The Complete Farmer: Or, a General Dictionary of Husbandry ...*, London: Rider and Weed, 1807.

¹⁹ Amwell Township is a large township located at the very heart of the Washington-Greene County sheep-raising area. This area was a large and central producer of sheep as livestock as well as wool in this era.

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In total acreage, the farm was 1.5 times the average size for this township. The cash value of the land, buildings, and machinery was more than 1.5 times the average, while the value of its livestock was more than twice the township average. With six milk cows and 17 other cattle, the farm may have been producing more livestock-for-sale or beef or veal than usual. However, the farm's butter production was also more than twice that of the township average (and the farm's milch cows, therefore, appear to have been producing more butter per cow than those on the neighboring farms). In fact, this farm was around twice the average number for this township for most of its livestock and animal product numbers, including cows, butter, horses, wool, poultry, and eggs, and three times the average for four categories: other cattle, sheep, "lambs dropped," and swine. The high numbers in other cattle, the high number of sheep per acre, and the fact that its "lambs dropped" number was further above average than the corresponding wool figure suggests that the farm was selling livestock. It may have also been selling pork products by then. Most farms in the township had swine by 1880. Yet, this one was ahead of most with 30 swine (nearly 4 times the average number for this township). Pork products were not tracked in the 1880 census, but the farm may have been producing sausage, lard, and soap by this time. Only five farms in the township had this many or more swine in 1880.

The farm also had other strengths. It had a large peach orchard with 500 bearing age trees, one of only eight farms in the township with a peach orchard, and by far the largest (5 times as large as average for all the other farms that had peach trees). Interestingly, with this huge orchard of bearing-age peach trees, it showed no number for bushels of peaches. This was possibly an indication that the orchard had been recently planted (or that something else was being produced from the fruit, such as brandy). Among other high figures, this was one of only 10 farms in the township to be paying \$200 or more per year for labor. In this context, it is puzzling that the farm showed no numbers for hay or grain crops; it likely was an error on the part of the census taker, as a farm this large, with this many animals, and three barns (counting two sheep barns at the time), would have to be at least cutting and storing some of its own hay for winter fodder and producing some of its own straw for bedding and composting (if not actually raising grain crops for any number of other reasons). It reported having a substantial amount of tilled acreage at the time, 100 acres, nearly three times the average for the township (while it was average in permanent pasture and only slightly above average in wooded acres), so something must have been planted that year and growing there by the time of the census. What was being produced would have likely been average or above in comparison to the rest of the township.

By 1927, the farm was still well above average in most categories for Amwell Township. The farm tract was about 50% larger than average for the township at the time (at 150 acres, as opposed to an average of 99). The census for that year shows five horses (three more than average), seven milk cows (five more than average), and 55 sheep (almost twice the average). The farm had five times as many acres in wheat as the average for this township, twice as many in oats and corn compared to the average, but had an average amount of hay, an average acreage in potatoes, and a little smaller than average apple orchard with 25 bearing trees. It had a few more chickens than average, with 100 hens and pullets, and it was the eighth highest farm in the township for swine with a total of 27, almost five times the township average.

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Washington County - 1927 Census Data

Municipality	Number of Farms	Owners	Percent of Farms Operated by Owner	Number of Managers	No Return	Male <10 years	Female <10 years	Male >10 years	Female >10 years
Slusher Farm	1	1	100	-	-	-	-	2	2
Amwell	249	161	65	49	4	119	102	442	427

Municipality	Total Acres	Acres Per Farm	Crop Acres Per Farm	Corn Acres Grain Per Farm	Corn Acres Silage Per Farm	Wheat Acres Per Farm	Oats Acres Per Farm	Rye Acres Per Farm	Potato Acres Per Farm	Alfalfa Hay Acres per Farm	Other Hay Acres per Farm
Slusher Farm	150	150	61	10	-	15	10	-	1	-	25
Amwell	24550	99	35	5	0	3	5	0	1	0	21

Municipality	Bearing Apple Trees Per Farm	Non-bearing Apple Trees Per Farm	Peach Trees Per Farm	Pear Trees Per Farm	Horses Per Farm	Mules Per Farm	Milk Cows Per Farm	Other Cattle Per Farm	Total Swine Per Farm	Sheep Per Farm	Total Chickens Per Farm	Hives of Bees Per Farm
Slusher Farm	25	-	-	6	5	-	7	2	27	55	100	1
Amwell	41	20	59	4	2	0	5	2	6	31	95	1

Municipality	Run-ning Water	Cent. Heat	Milk Mach	Auto	Truck	Trac-tor	Gas Engi-nes	Phone	Radio	Silos	Electric Plant	Electric Station
Slusher Farm	1			2			1	1	1			
Amwell	52	53	2	253	32	23	83	151	76	17	15	

Figure #10: The 1927 Pennsylvania Triennial Farm Census for Amwell Township, Washington County, Comparing the Slusher Farm (by then, the farm of J. Wildon Moninger and his wife Della Slusher Moninger) to Township Averages.

The strength in numbers of swine at that time continues to be apparent in the retention of the equipment for rendering and sausage making (most of which was and is mounted to the walls in the basement of the house), although the hogs themselves had been kept in the former sheep barn of which only the foundation now remains. By this point, according to family data, the Moninger family who then had the farm had been breeding purebred Chester pigs for 15 years.

The farm had running water by the 1927 census. The current versions of the farm’s complex water system and the other mechanical systems were probably added partly in the late nineteenth century, but the water system was upgraded again around 1930. It operated on gravity flow for a period prior to the 1930s. At that time, an electric pump was added to the system to raise the water from a rainwater cistern through the hot water pipes thus providing “soft” rainwater for the hot water and cold, gravity-fed spring water for the cold water taps.

The mechanical systems and various plumbing systems passing through the property all relate to larger patterns. Even the use of natural gas as a fuel is a significant indication of much larger patterns because by the 1880s, both oil and natural gas extraction industries were having a huge impact on Washington County, from gaslights in towns, to gas and oil leases signed between a very large number of farmers and the appropriate companies, to a complete redistribution of the industrial plants regionally to conform to the geographic patterns of natural gas wells.²⁰ The mechanical systems added to this farm in the late

²⁰ Regionally, the glass industry switched about 1870-1880, from using coal as its main fuel to using gas. This led to the development of dozens of new towns and also new glass factories in established towns where gas had been discovered. Each area could only support a few large factories because the amount of gas available was limited at

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nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included a complex system for carrying water from one of the springs to the various buildings. Part of this system was a bull wheel installed in the basement of the house that also operated a churn, a sausage grinder, and a large sandstone sharpening wheel.

Other mechanical systems included a scale house bay in the wagon shed and a windlass for lifting wagon bodies in the other bay of the same building. The water system was designed so that water from roof run-off was collected in a cistern and then conveyed to the hot water part of the system. The cistern was south of the farm house's addition, while there was also a well under the porch, under what is now the laundry/mud room, on the north side of the two-story "furnace house" addition. Water from the well was accessed by way of a pump located on what was initially a small porch, an area now enclosed (just south of the 1925-1927 kitchen, as the porch is situated between the furnace house addition and the kitchen, at the house's southwest corner). The furnace house addition was central to the farm's three different water systems, with the trough on its east side, the cistern on its south side, and the pump and kitchen on the north side. Of the several springs on the farm, a line from one spring feeds the cold water supply in the house and fed the dairy troughs in the cellar of the house where milk was kept when the farm had a dairy herd. A second overflow line takes water to troughs in the barns. The water from five springs serves the house while two other springs were channeled to the barn to fill watering troughs. The bull wheel in the cellar of the house, with its shaft and multiple belt take-offs to power the mechanical piston churn, sausage grinder, and sharpening stone, provide further evidence of important agricultural activities on this farm.

Though most farms in the county produced and sold butter consistently through the nineteenth century, this is one of few farms known to have, and perhaps more importantly, to retain a mechanical churn. This system is nearly complete, though electrified probably around 1930 or 1940. Sausage grinding equipment evidences the period when hogs were raised here. (At some point around 1900, the now-demolished sheep barn was converted to a hog pen; the building contained both hogs and chickens for a period, through the 1920s). Washington County was never an especially strong county for hog raising, but small numbers of hogs were raised on most farms in the county by the 1880s.

Pork sold for little enough in the county that the soap from a hog brought a higher price than meat. Hog raising, though, was an important trend through most decades of the county's history, largely because hogs were raised at the county's larger distilleries and the distilling operations passed in and out of vogue from the era of the Whiskey Insurrection through Prohibition and its repeal. It was revived as a component of mixed farming after the advent of refrigeration. The introduction of hog raising on this farm may have been an outcome of the swelling immigrant populations in nearby mining towns. The owners of the farm kept teams of horses to serve the natural gas and oil industries nearby as well as to carry farm produce to area mining towns. By this time, the owners of the farm had established themselves as teamsters. They were also responding to the local mining population producing and delivering farm goods including milk, pork-related products, fruit, and other goods. The farm also participated in mining by operating its own shallow mine to produce coal for sale and for domestic use in the house.

The early water system is a rarity, especially on an agricultural property, though not without precedent in the area. One of the region's earliest residential water systems was at Nemaquin Castle (the Nelson Bowman residence) at Brownsville [NR1975], which may have been in place as early as the 1850s. The

any one site. Washington, Pennsylvania, became home to the largest cluster of glass factories in the Greater Pittsburgh Region because natural gas was available from all directions and there were no competing nearby town developments or glass factories close enough to threaten the supply.

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system incorporated a holding tank in the attic and a cistern at the basement level. The Maurer House in Washington [NR1993] and the Porter-Montgomery House in Claysville [NR1974] both had similar systems, with tanks in the attic, by the late 1880s. The one at Nemaocolin Castle had a hand pump in the kitchen that pumped water to the attic, as well as an early toilet in the second story, both conforming to patterns published in mid-nineteenth century pattern books. The one in the ca.1880 Porter-Montgomery House had one of the earliest bath tubs and toilets in the county, both of which were still in place 100 years after they were installed. The system at the Maurer House was created by adding two stories of rooms (plus basement) to the front of the house (similarly to the way two-stories of rooms, plus basement, were added in a column at the rear of the David Slusher House in the process of updating the water system), making the symmetrical façade of the five-bay Greek Revival Maurer house into an asymmetrical Queen Anne style villa. The rear addition at the David Slusher Farm is similar in size and form to the front addition at the Maurer House, although the footprint of the Maurer House was larger, with the first story room intended to serve as the main examining room of a doctor's office. Not all of the same elements have been identified at the David Slusher Farm, but there is evidence that the changes made to the house were made to accommodate portions of a similar system. One apparent difference, however, is that the system is tied to distant watershed features on the same property, and it is more complex and more mechanical in nature than the other three systems cited above. Furthermore, it may have been one of the first such systems in the county to provide water to agricultural outbuildings as well as the house.

With the well-preserved agricultural outbuildings, the intact nature of the farm's landscape and the unique mechanical systems, the entire farmstead remains a significant example of local agricultural history.

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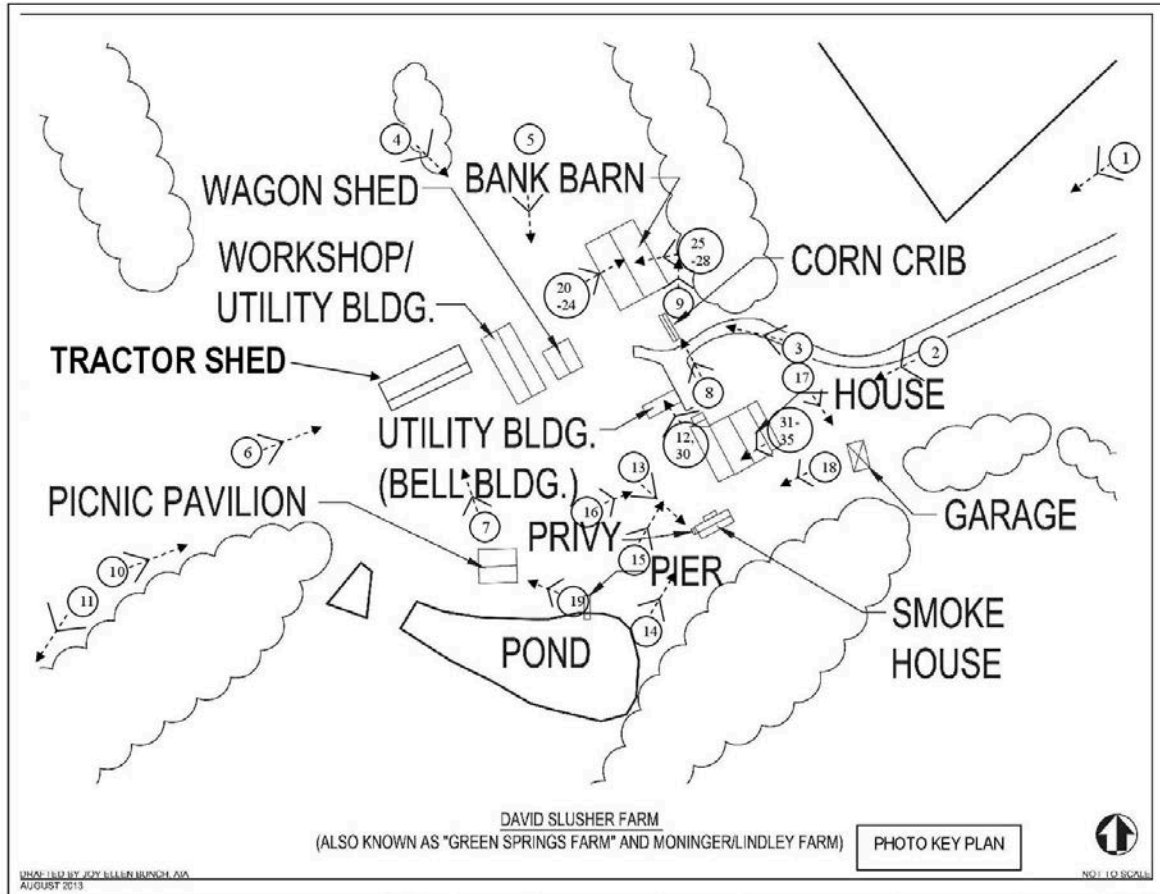


Figure #11: David Slusher Farm Photo Key Plan

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Figure #12: David Slusher Farm ca.1900

DAVID SLUSHER RESOURCE SPREADSHEET						RESOURCE COUNT					
						CON-TRIBUTING			NON-CONTR.		
Resource Name	Area of Farm	Resource Type	Construction		building	structure	site	building	structure		
			Date	Status							
1 David Slusher House	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Building	1849	Contributing	1						
2 Slusher Barn	Barn Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1849	Contributing	1						
3 Wash House / Smoke House	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1849-1860	Contributing	1						
4 Privy	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1900	Contributing	1						
5 Bell Tower Utility Building	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1880-1890	Contributing	1						
6 Garage	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1920	Contributing	1						
7 Pavilion on Foundation of Sheep Barn	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 2007	non-contributing					1		
8 Pond	Domestic Half of Farmstead	Site	1995	non-contributing			1				
9 Corn Crib	Barn Half of Farmstead	Structure	ca. 1900	Contributing		1					
10 Wagon Shed	Barn Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1880	Contributing	1						
11 Workshop	Barn Half of Farmstead	Building	ca. 1992	non-contributing				1			
12 Tractor Shed	Barn Half of Farmstead	Building	2012	non-contributing				1			
TOTALS					7	1	1	2	1		
12 TOTAL											

Figure #13: David Slusher Farm Resource Spreadsheet

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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): N/A

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 224.1

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: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 570070 | Northing: 4436800 |
| 2. Zone: 17 | Easting: 570510 | Northing: 4435519 |
| 3. Zone: 17 | Easting: 569607 | Northing: 4435301 |
| 4. Zone: 17 | Easting : 569139 | Northing: 4436685 |

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

The boundaries are shown on the attached map, drawn to scale, labeled with a scale in which 1" equals 200', and printed at the size required for this scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is based on the current property lines as recorded in the current deed and illustrated in tax parcel maps and similar documents. The boundary contains all the buildings and major field areas associated with the property during the period of significance. The property area was reduced both within and after the Period of Significance when small parcels were transferred to other owners to build new facilities for unrelated purposes at the eastern and northern edges of the real estate as the village of Lone Pine grew.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Terry A. Necciai, RA
organization: Terry A. Necciai, RA, Historic Preservation Consulting
street & number: 400 Meade Street
city or town: Monongahela City state: Pennsylvania zip code: 15063
e-mail: josghello@aol.com
telephone: (703) 731-6266
date: May 2015

Slusher, David, Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Pa.
County and State

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.)

Slusher, David, Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Pa.
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Slusher, David, Farm

City or Vicinity: Amwell Township

County: Washington

State: Pennsylvania

Photographer: Wickliffe W. Walker and Terry A. Necciai, RA

Date Photographed: 24 July 2013, 12 October 2013, and 22 May 2015

(Images 1-6, 8, 12-16, 19, and 23-24 were taken by Wickliffe W. Walker on 24 July 2013; Images 17-18, 22, 29, and 35 were taken by Terry A. Necciai, RA, on 24 July 2013; 7, 11, and 30 were taken by Terry A. Necciai, RA, on 12 October 2013; and 9-10, images 20-21, 25-28, and 31-34 were taken by Wickliffe W. Walker on 22 May 2015)

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

Photo #1 of 35

Slusher Farm, initial view of fields, house, and barn upon entering the property from Lone Pine Road at the village of Lone Pine.

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #2 of 35

Façade of 1849 David Slusher House, from driveway.

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #3 of 35

South gable-end wall and forebay wall of the Slusher Barn.

Camera direction: looking NE

Photo #4 of 35

North gable-end and uphill / eave-side elevation of Slusher Barn, with wagon shed and a portion of the workshop on the right, as well as the corn crib and David Slusher House in the distance next to the barn.

Camera direction: looking SE

Slusher, David, Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Pa.
County and State

Photo #5 of 35

North gable-end of wagon shed and angled view of the workshop on the right.

Camera direction: looking SW

Photo #6 of 35

North gable-end view of 2012 tractor shed (the farm's newest building) with the main barn (threshing door open) at a distance.

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #7 of 35

View of south side of 2012 tractor shed (the farm's newest building).

Camera direction: looking N

Photo #8 of 35

View of corn crib with barn in background.

Camera direction: looking N

Photo #9 of 35

Oblique view of southeast corner of the main barn looking at the cut stone foundation and beyond toward the partially paved area and fenced area of the barnyard.

Camera direction: looking NE

Photo #10 of 35

View from far western side of the level fields looking back toward the farmstead buildings. The pond is on the far right. The house and pavilion are to the right of the lane. The barn cluster is to the left of the lane.

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #11 of 35

View from far western side of the level fields looking southwest into the sloped fields. The small valley that extends westward from this point is on the right (the valley is partially in view but its axis is a diagonal from the center of the image toward the upper right).

Camera direction: looking SW

Photo #12 of 35

Bell tower utility building, looking northwest from a point near the northwest corner of the house.

Camera direction: looking NW

Photo #13 of 35

Wash house/smokehouse (combined in the brick building on the left) and frame privy, as they facing into and define the tree-shaded exterior space behind the house.

Camera direction: looking SE

Photo #14 of 35

Rear walls of the privy and wash house/smokehouse, also showing the tree-shaded exterior space behind the house and the bell tower utility building. This view shows how these buildings flank and shape the open space.

Camera direction: looking NE

Slusher, David, Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Pa.
County and State

Photo #15 of 35

Angled view of the rear of the David Slusher House, showing the two-story frame addition built to house the furnace (right) and the one-story kitchen addition (left).

Camera direction: looking NE

Photo #16 of 35

Straight-on view of the rear of the David Slusher House, showing the two-story frame addition built to house the furnace (right) and the one-story kitchen addition (left).

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #17 of 35

Front steps in the terrace of the lawn in front of the David Slusher House and the relationship to the garage (on right).

Camera direction: looking SE

Photo #18 of 35

View past side wall of David Slusher House (right) toward wash house/smokehouse (left) and toward the sloped fields, sloping up at a distance.

Camera direction: looking W

Photo #19 of 35

View of pavilion erected on the foundation of the former sheep barn, with sloped fields in view behind it.

Camera direction: looking W

Photo #20 of 35

View into the threshing floor of the barn, from the threshold of the bank-side doors toward the straw door.

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #21 of 35

Diagonal view across the threshing floor of the barn toward the barn's southeast corner, showing post-to-purlin framing, the cut tie upper beam, and the door to the workshop space. In the center bay, the lower tie beam (below the cut one) is higher than the eaves. The posts supporting it continue to the purlins. The bank-side framing and forebay side framing uses a lower tie beam at the height of the eaves (e.g., above the workshop door).

Camera direction: looking SE

Photo #22 of 35

Detail view of cathead joint (horizontal extension of the tie beam to the left at the top of the post and below the purlin).

Camera direction: looking SE

Photo #23 of 35

View of post-to-purlin bent, looking directly south and up, with the cut section of the upper tie beam at the center of the view. Notice that wide diagonal boards have been nailed on behind the timber frame members to reinforce the frame.

Camera direction: looking SE

Slusher, David, Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Pa.
County and State

Photo #24 of 35

View of bagging hoop for loading sacks of wool (10 feet up above the threshing floor surface; barn historian Laura Walker is demonstrating).

Camera direction: looking N

Photo #25 of 35

View into aisle of horse stalls, through stable-wall door from forebay, with aisle running perpendicular to the roof ridge. Though difficult to make out, the mid-nineteenth century wood construction of the side of a tie stall is at the center of the view (with a porch swing resting on top). Beyond is the full height and width wall wood wall of a box stall.

Camera direction: looking W

Photo #26 of 35

Box stall at the back of the aisle of horse stalls in the stable. The entrance to the stall is a slat door opening toward the center bay of the stable.

Camera direction: looking SW

Photo #27 of 35

View toward the bank-side wall looking into the large animal pen making up the northern third of the stable.

Camera direction: looking W

Photo #28 of 35

View of floor joists looking up and through the wall plate at the top of the stable wall. On the stable side of the wall plate, the joists are hewn on the top and bottom (with bark remaining on the sides). On the far side of the wall, they are hewn on all four sides (to be more finished in appearance and because they would hold up better without the bark).

Camera direction: looking E

Photo #29 of 35

Framing in the wagon shed, showing the windlass that was used to lift and change wagon beds.

Camera direction: looking SW and up

Photo #30 of 35

Framing in the eaves and roof of the bell tower utility building. The wall plate member is sawn lumber with a lapped scarf joint held together by four pegs. The back of the vertical siding and the small rafters and roof lath are also seen in this view.

Camera direction: looking N

Photo #31 of 35

Center stairway in the David Slusher House.

Camera direction: looking NW

Photo #32 of 35

Center stairway in the David Slusher House, looking up from first floor to attic level.

Slusher, David, Farm
Name of Property

Washington County, Pa.
County and State

Camera direction: looking up

Photo #33 of 35

View from front dining room/parlor (northeast corner room) through wide first floor doorway toward walk-in cooking fireplace and chimney cupboard in the original kitchen. The interior of the one-story kitchen addition is in view beyond through the window and door openings.

Camera direction: NW

Photo #34 of 35

View of the bull-wheel installed to operate the butter churn, grinding equipment, sharpening wheel, and other equipment used to process farm products.

Camera direction: SE

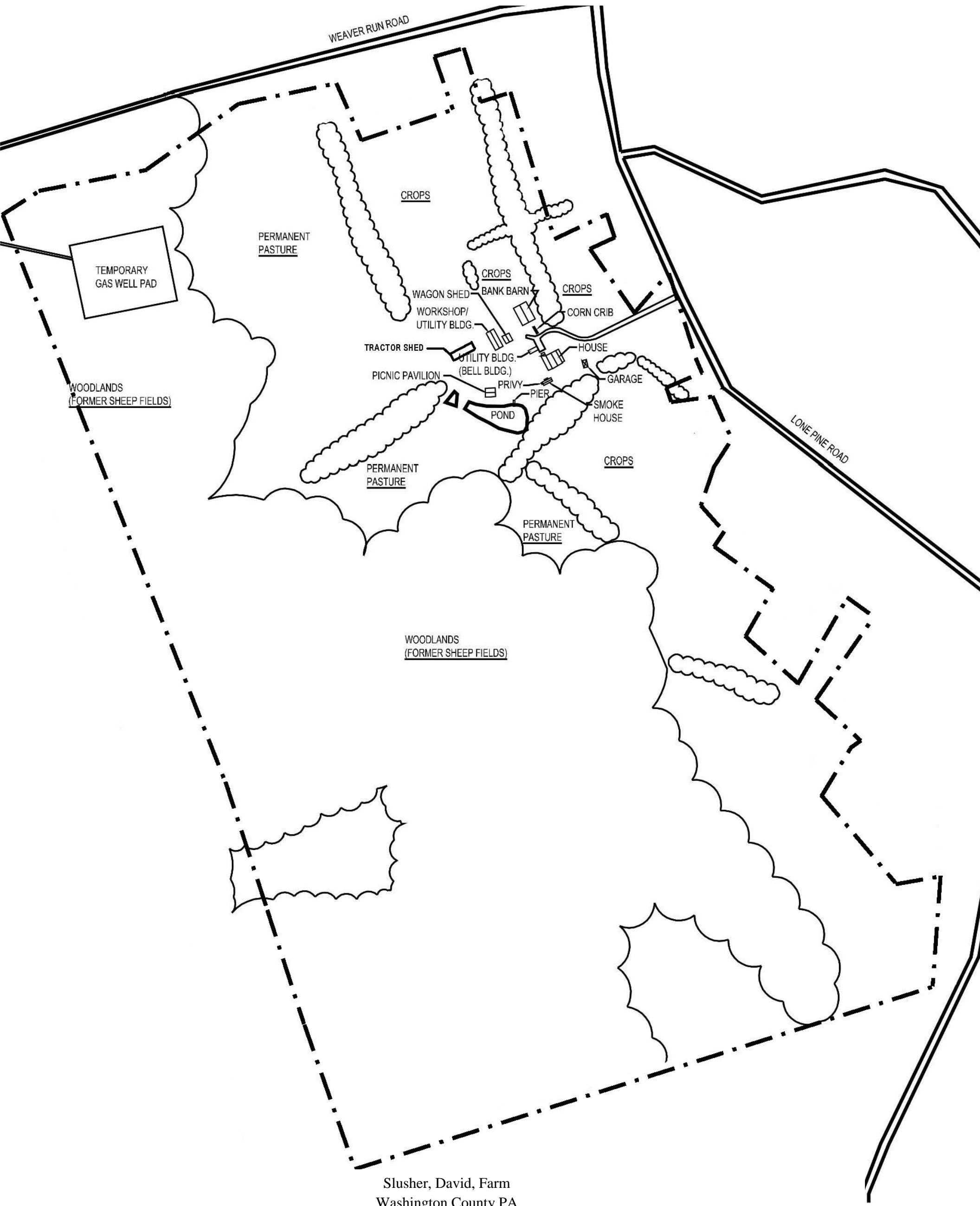
Photo #35 of 35

View of the axle (driveshaft) coming through the wall from the bull-wheel to the butter churn, grinding equipment, sharpening wheel, and other equipment used to process farm products. The equipment was operated in this space and some of it is visible in this view.

Camera direction: looking up

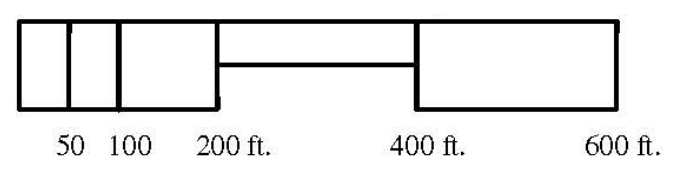
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

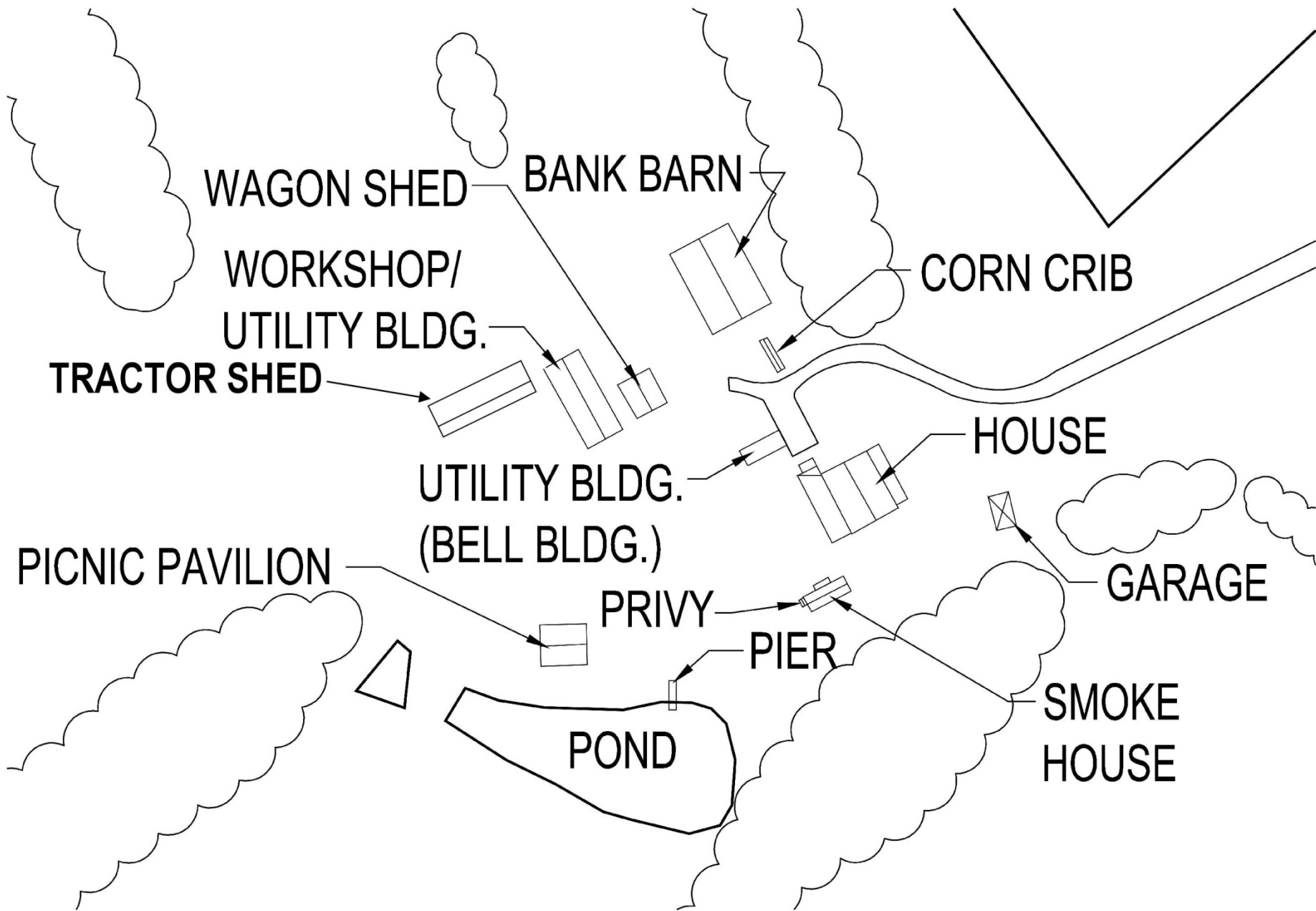
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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



Slusher, David, Farm
Washington County PA

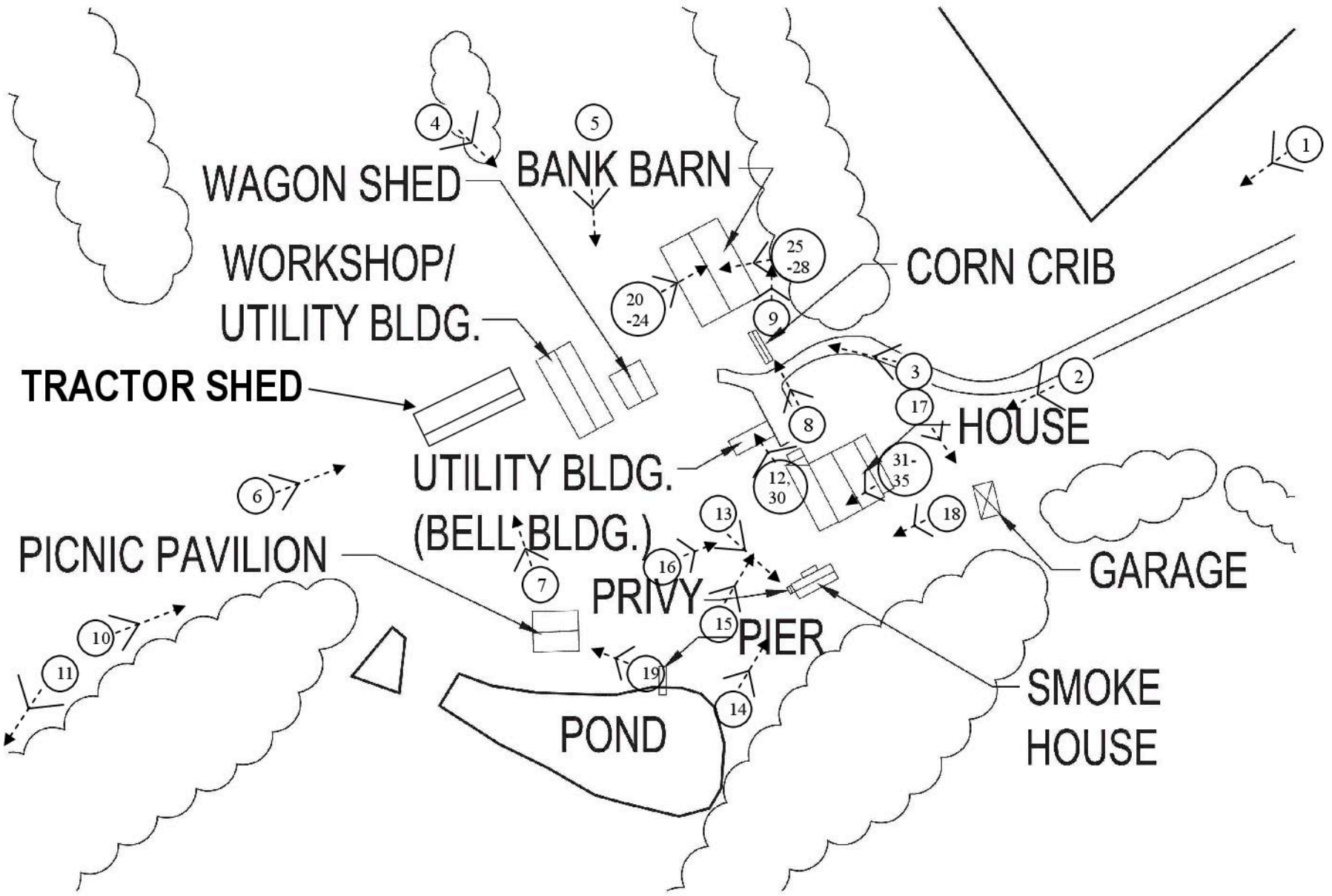
Site Plan





Slusher, David, Farm
 Washington County, PA
 Close-up Site Plan



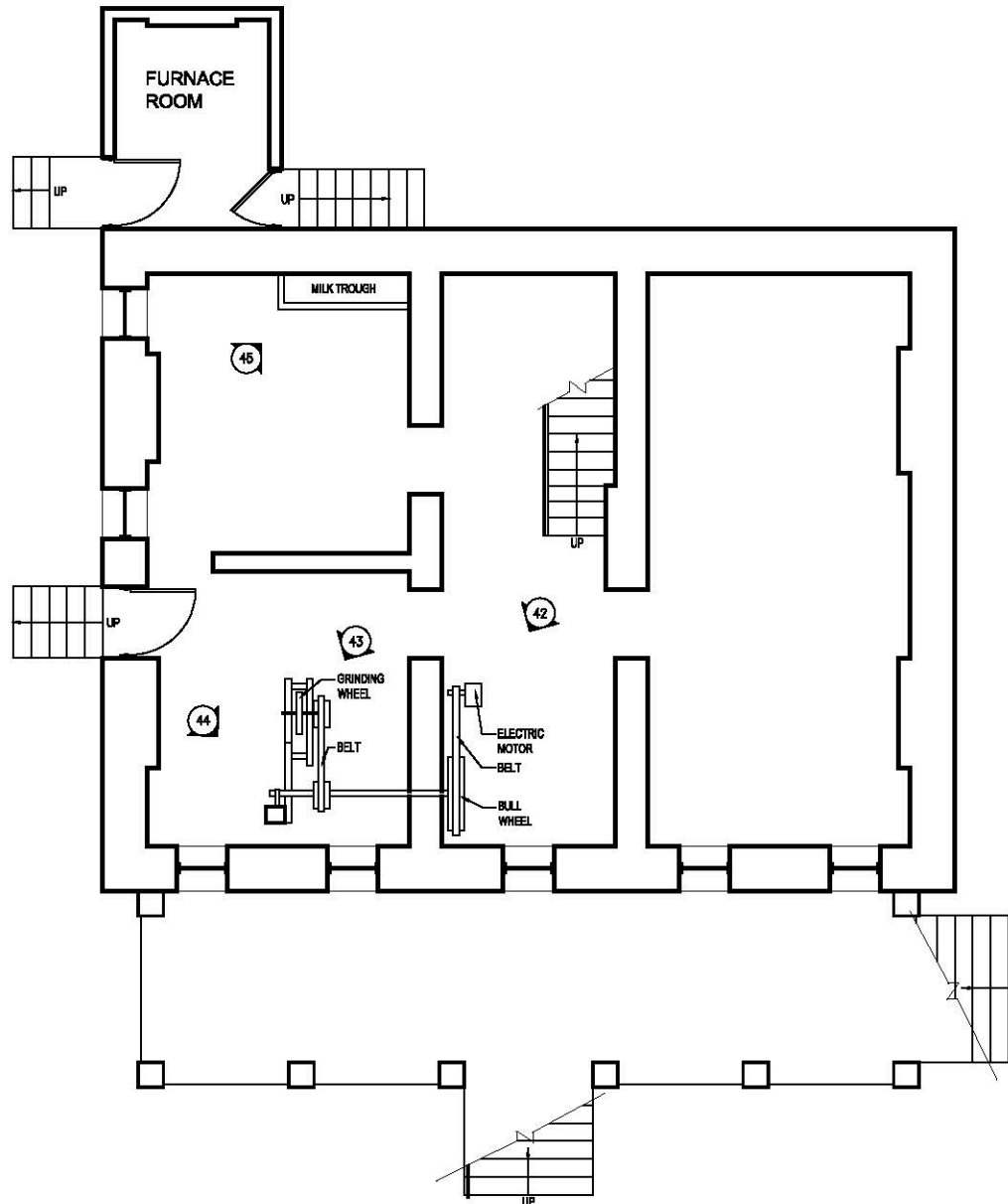


Slusher, David, Farm
Washington County, PA

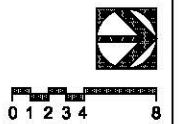
PHOTO KEY PLAN



NOT TO SCALE



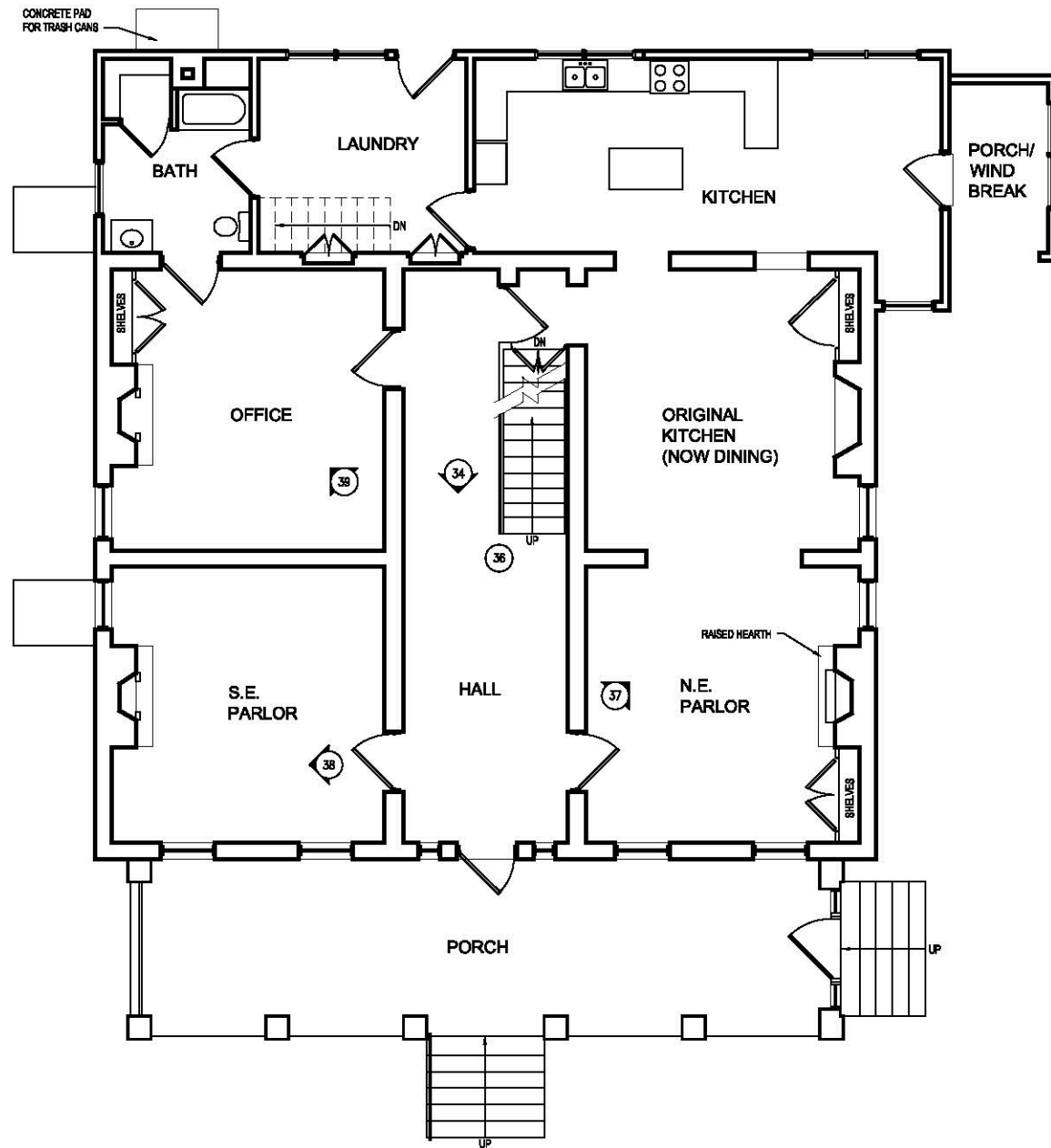
Slusher, David, Farm
 Washington County, PA
 Farmhouse Floor Plan



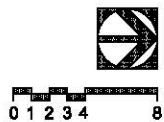
A1.0
BASEMENT

TERRY A. NECCIAI, RA
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTING
 790 SOUTH FRONT STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19147

DATE: October 30, 2013
 DRAWN BY: Joy Ellen Bunch, AIA



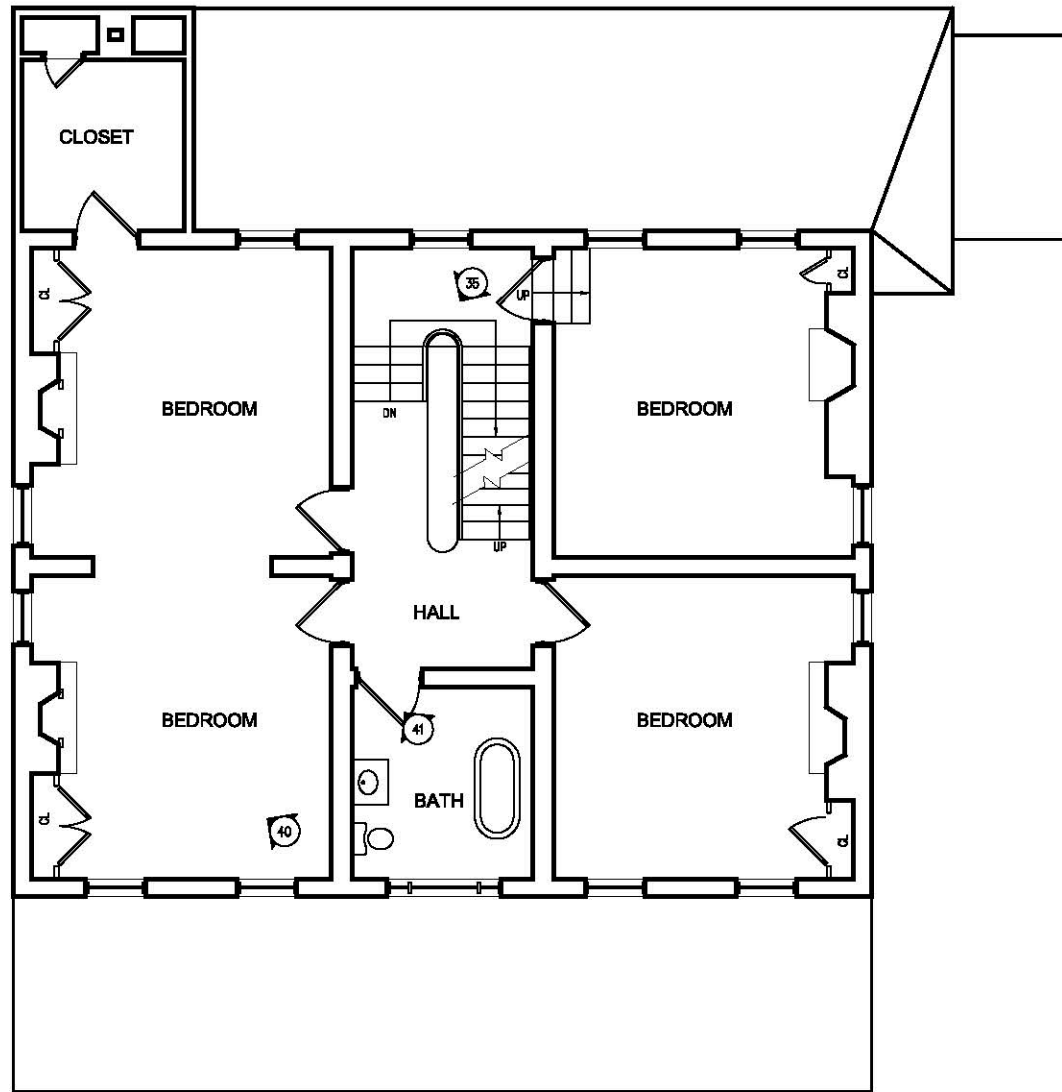
Slusher, David, Farm
 Washington County, PA
 Farmhouse Floor Plan



A1.1
FIRST FLOOR

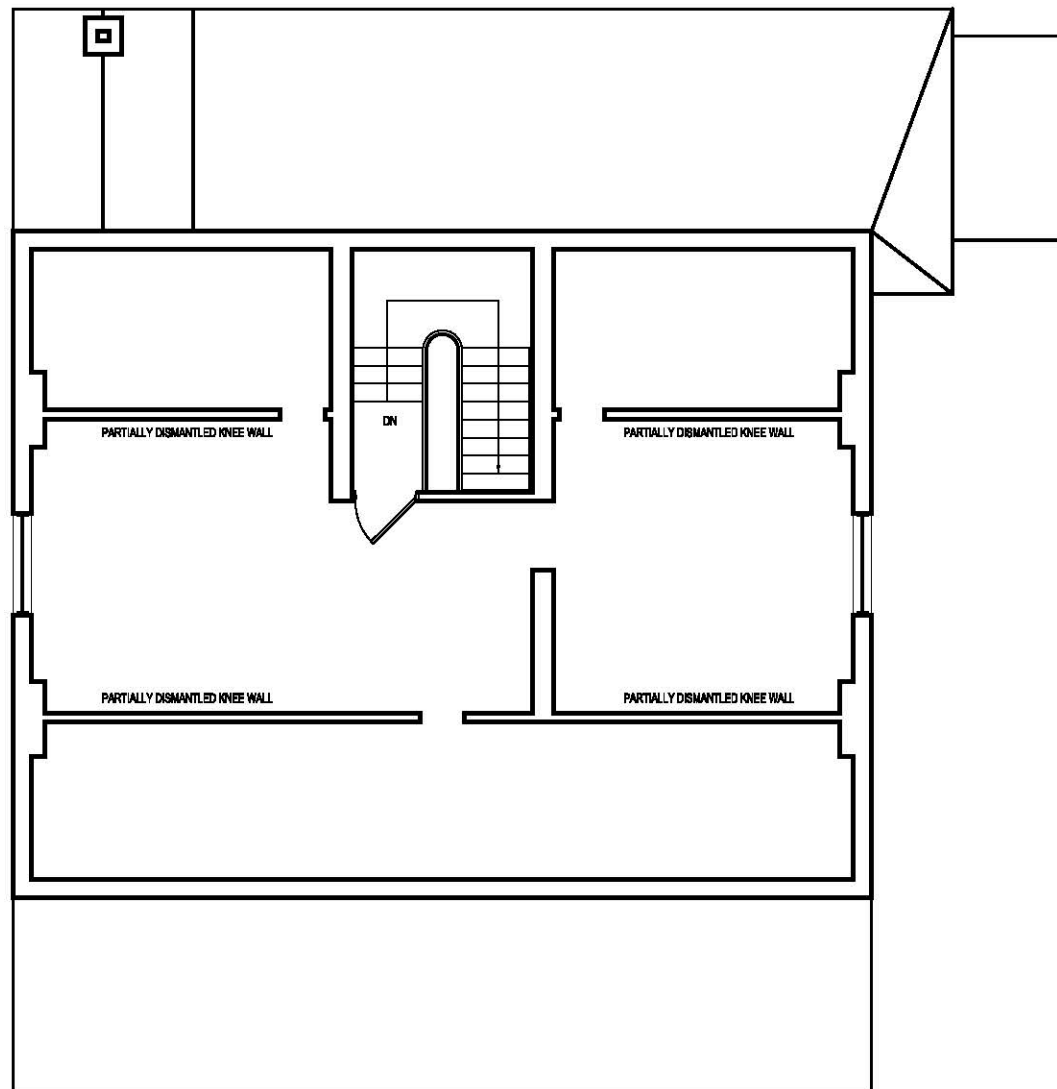
TERRY A. NECCIAI, RA
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTING
 790 SOUTH FRONT STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19147

DATE: October 30, 2013
 DRAWN BY: Joy Ellen Bunch, AIA



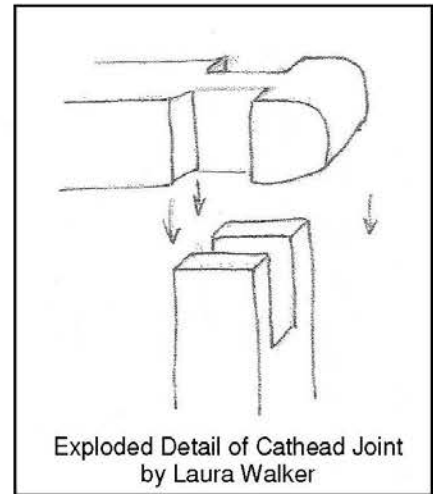
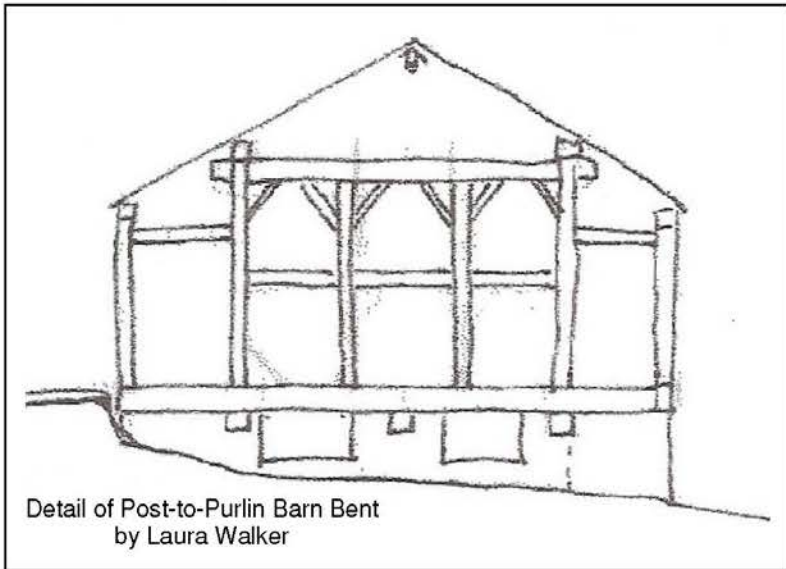
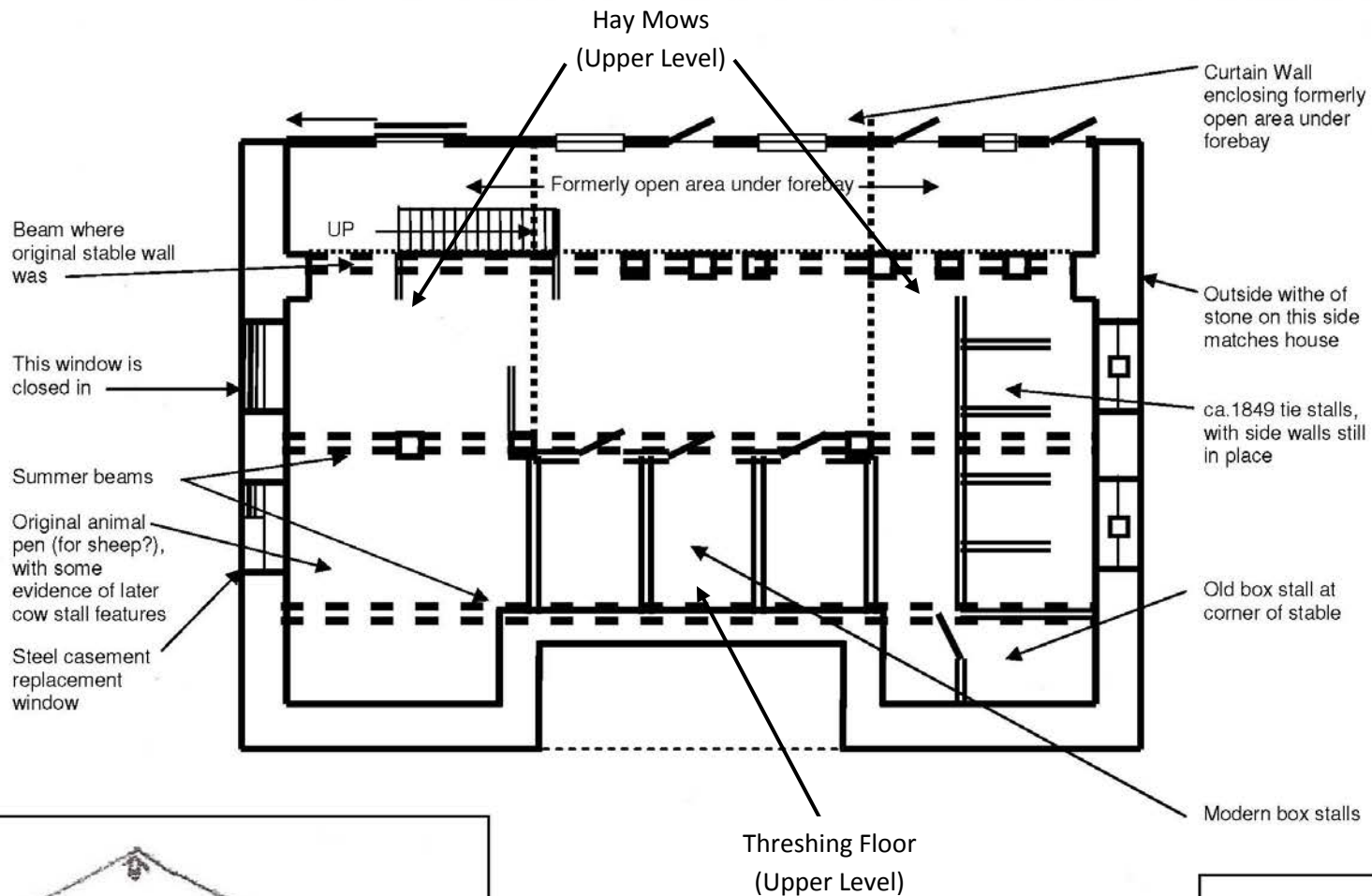
Slusher, David, Farm
 Washington County, PA
 Farmhouse Floor Plan





Slusher, David, Farm
 Washington County, PA
 Farmhouse Floor Plan






Slusher, David, Farm
Washington County, PA
Barn Floor Plan and Details

Slusher, David, Farm
Washington County, PA
NAD 1983

1. Zone 17 Easting 570070 Northing 4436800
2. Zone 17 Easting 570510 Northing 4435519
3. Zone 17 Easting 569607 Northing 4435301
4. Zone 17 Easting 569139 Northing 4436685



Legend

 Slusher Farm Boundary







































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Slusher, David, Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania c1700-1960 MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 12/18/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/02/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001035

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2.2.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Pennsylvania
Historical & Museum
Commission

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 18 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

December 11, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Program
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th floor
Washington D.C. 20005

Re: NR nomination discs

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following nomination forms are being submitted electronically per the "Guidance on How to Submit a Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on Disk Summary (5/06/2013)":

Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275, Westmoreland County
Nesbit-Walker Farm, Washington County
Pittsburgh Brass Manufacturing Company Building, Allegheny County
Plantation Plenty (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation), Washington County
The Salvation Army Building, Allegheny County
Slusher, David, Farm, Washington County
Temple Ohave Israel, Fayette County

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for Loyalhanna Lodge No. 275; Nesbit-Walker Farm; Pittsburgh Brass Manufacturing Company Building; Plantation Plenty (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation); The Salvation Army Building; Slusher, David, Farm; and Temple Ohave Israel. The proposed action is listing in the National Register.

If you have any questions regarding the nominations please contact Keith Heinrich at 717-783-9919.

Sincerely,

Keith T. Heinrich
National Register and Survey

Historic Preservation Services
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093
www.phmc.state.pa.us
The Commonwealth's Official History Agency