

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Newmyer, Peter and Jonathan, Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3165 Richey Road (Pennsville Village) N/A Not for publication

city or town Bullskin Township N/A vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Fayette code 051 zip code 15425

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Brent D. Jones 6/18/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Erson H. Beall 7-23-98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Newmyer Farm
Name of Property

Fayette County, Pennsylvania
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8	4	buildings
		sites
1	1 (silo)	structures
		objects
9	5	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

DOMESTIC

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

DOMESTIC

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone

walls brick

roof asphalt

other stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet

Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

Section number 7 Page 1

The Newmyer Farm consists of approximately 54 acres along the east side of Richey Road (just east of and parallel to Route 119) in Bullskin Township, Fayette County, between Pennsville Church and the village of Pennsville. Set into a sloping hillside, the property includes the brick Federal style main house and Pennsylvania stone main barn, both oriented toward the road, as well as seven other historic resources clustered around them: a large wood frame straw/hay shed behind the main barn, a small wood frame corn crib (contributing structure) between the main house and the main barn, a stone spring house cut into the hillside directly behind the main house, a small wood frame coal shanty and adjacent wheat shed set close by the south side of the main house, and a brick tenant house to the southwest of the main house. Four newly constructed outbuildings and a silo are located among the historic buildings (see site plan).

The buildings and structures are interconnected by minimal dirt roads, which extend to the corners of the core property. Trees are clustered on the west (front) side of the main house, with a few additional to the eastern edge of the property. A wooden fence defines the barnyard. No other notable landscape features appear on the property. The integrity of the individual resources and the collection in its landscape context is quite good. To the extent that minor alterations have been made to the buildings, those are not datable given the available records.

1. The **main barn** (c.1794-1798) is a German bank barn of stone with a seamed metal roof whose ridge pole runs along a north-south axis. It measures 60'7" by 35'3" plus appendages. The stone is uncoursed and uncut, except on the corners, which are defined by a quoin-like pattern of cut and coursed stone. The barn is banked into the hillside to the east. The gable ends are pierced by vertical slits. Along the west side, a wood frame overhang rests on cantilevered beams; it has horizontal siding on the long (west) side, pierced by a single door, and vertical siding on the ends. At the northern end, a portion of the space under the overhang has been filled in, probably sometime in the late twentieth century, with a frame shed addition. On the first story, the stone is whitewashed. On the northeast corner, the granary continues the stone wall construction and

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roofline of the northern gable end of the barn; it measures approximately 20' wide and 10'3" deep. At the southeast corner, a shed-roofed, wood frame extension serves as storage for hay above and cattle below. On the south end of the main building, at the lower level, stands the cement block milk house, a later addition (date unknown, but suspected to be mid-twentieth century) measuring 15'6" by 29'9" and joined to the main building by a 4'5" infill section.

On the interior, heavy timber construction frames the loft areas. The ground floor is fitted with milking equipment.

2. The **main house**, (c.1812-1822), is a two story, five bay, gable roofed, brick structure, set on a raised stone basement and measuring 42'7" by 31'6" overall, with its ridge pole running north-south and an interior brick chimney at either end. The roof is asphalt shingle, a fairly recent modification. The front (west) facade features double hung wood sash (6/6) windows and a central doorway. The doorway features a fanlight above and fine detailing, including fluted pilasters, beading, and a fretwork pattern; the pediment over the door is cut off by the shed roofed one story porch that runs the entire width of the facade. The porch is reached by a central set of steep stone steps. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the front (west) and Common bond on the sides.

On the east (rear) facade, the house has just three bays, with the same double hung (6/6) windows. Single doors pierce the south and central bays; the central door also apparently once had a fanlight which has been bricked in. A hip roofed porch on turned wood supports runs the entire width of the facade, and bisects the central stair landing window.

Historic photos of the house and extant physical evidence suggest minimal alterations to the exterior of the structure. The gable ends once had shutters, two of which are now in use in the second floor bathroom. In addition, the porch once had elliptical arched bays supported on what appear to have been turned posts.

The interior consists of a center hall plan with two rooms on either side on the first floor. Each room features a corner

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fireplace. In the dining room, the surrounding mantel and full-height overmantel are intricately detailed with dentils, fluted pilasters, and a running Greek key design. In the front parlor, the mantel features paneled and fluted pilasters, dentils, and elliptical medallions. The rear parlor mantel is of simpler design with raised panels. The stairway has turned balusters, an understated turned newel post, scroll-pattern ornament, and recessed paneling below. A door set in the paneling leads to the basement stair set underneath the main run.

On the second floor, a bedroom across the west (front) side terminates the central hall, which is surrounded by two other bedrooms and a bath. The northeast bedroom has a corner exposed brick chimney which no longer has its original mantel or fireplace opening; a chair rail runs the perimeter of the room. The northwest bedroom has a full-height, built-in corner cupboard with paneled doors. The larger, southwest bedroom runs across the west front and may have originally been two separate rooms; it has a corner fireplace with a wooden surround that features unusual concave pilasters supporting the mantel shelf. In the southeast bath, original louvered shutters from the house have been installed as cabinet doors.

The third floor attic is an open space with exposed brick and wooden framing.

Notable in the basement is the stone spring basin.

3. The **straw/hay shed** (c.1900) is a wood frame building, measuring 30'3" by 61'4" and consisting of a gable roofed main section with a shed roofed addition across the west gable end. It has vertical wood siding.

4. Located between the main house and main barn, but slightly to the east, the **corn crib** (c.1875-1900) is also a wood frame, gable roofed structure. The roof extends to a shed over a lean-to on the west side. It appears to be present in the c.1880-1900 photo of the farm.

5. The **smoke house** (date undetermined, but possibly early nineteenth century), sited directly behind (to the east) of

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the main house, consists of a square stone section, measuring 12'3" by 12'2", with a wood frame appendage, 7'3-1/2" by 12'3" across the south gable end. The stone is set similarly to that of the barn, suggesting that it might be of roughly the same era.

6. The stone **spring house** (date undetermined, nineteenth century) is cut down into the hillside directly behind (to the east) the house. The face of it and the walls flanking the stairs are of long, flat stones, topped by a stone which measures 6'9-1/2" by 2'10". The door is framed in wood. Two treads and three risers, all of stone, lead down into the spring.

7. The **coal shanty** (c.1875-1900) is a gable roofed wood frame building, 25'6" by 18'4", with cove lap wood siding, set on a stone foundation. It appears, with some modifications to the window and door openings, on the c.1880-1900 photo of the farm.

8. Set close to the coal shanty is the **wheat shed** (c.1900-1940), a smaller, gable roofed, wood frame building, 18'4" by 14'4-3/4", with board and batten siding, also set on a stone foundation. It has double hung sash (6/6) wood windows on the west side. This building does not appear in the c.1880-1900 photo of the farm.

9. The closest building to Richey Road is the **tenant house** (pre-1840), a gable roofed, brick structure on a stone foundation, measuring 32'4" by 19'2" with a 19'5" by 9'2" wood frame lean-to addition. It has an interior brick chimney at either end. The tenant house appears in the c.1880-1900 photo of the farm.

The four non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure include four late twentieth century metal sheds and a galvanized steel silo adjacent to the main barn granary. The sheds include one large shed to the east of the corn crib, two mid-sized sheds east of the main barn, and a small shed at the southeast corner of the main house. (see Site Plan.)

Newmyer Farm
Name of Property

Fayette County, Pennsylvania
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1794-1947

Significant Dates

1794-1798

1812-1822

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

**United States Department of the Interior
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Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

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The Newmyer Farm meets criterion "C" as a strong and well-preserved example of late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century rural architecture associated with farming traditions and practices introduced into southwestern Pennsylvania, in part, by immigrant German farmers such as Peter Newmyer. The farm buildings and the associated agricultural property reflect the evolution of a family-owned agricultural and dairy farm that remained in continuous operation for the 154 years of the period of significance from 1794 to 1947.¹

Viewed collectively as a domestic and agricultural district, these resources demonstrate a high level of integrity that compares favorably with other regional farmsteads that have been listed on the National Register, such as the James Thome Farm and the and the Martin Farmstead, both in Washington County. The Newmyer Farm stands out by virtue of its stone Pennsylvania barn, which is perhaps unique in Fayette County and certainly rare in southwestern Pennsylvania

Background

The great majority of all southwestern Pennsylvanians in the 1790s, perhaps 95 percent of them, lived and worked on farms. Most Pennsylvania farms in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were dedicated to subsistence farming, supplemented in some cases by the sales of small surpluses, mainly to local markets. A farmer might own two or three hundred acres of land, but the expense in time and labor to clear it meant that perhaps only forty or so acres would be available for planting at first, with the remainder left as meadow for grazing animals or as wood lots.² There was a limit to the amount of cleared land that one man or even one man and his sons could successfully cultivate, so careful decisions had to be made about such things as how to expend labor and whether scarce cash should be used to acquire more land or was better spent on consumables. Principal crops raised on southwestern Pennsylvania farms included maize, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, and perhaps flax and hemp. With an expanding frontier and the availability of an ever increasing amount of new, relatively cheap western land, farm labor was difficult to find and expensive to hire; thus, most southwestern Pennsylvania farm

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families provided their own labor in the form of large numbers of children. Other farmers might acquire an indentured man or two to help out, and a relatively small number used slaves. Children learned the time-honored traditions and lore of farming at the knees of their fathers and mothers by milking, tending to horses and other livestock, helping out in the fields at the critical times of planting and the harvest, and through other labors that farms required to remain solvent and self-sufficient. Farming technology had improved little over the centuries. Sound horticultural techniques, such as crop rotation or fertilization, were just beginning to be practiced, and little attention was paid to the improvement of crop yield.

Livestock on a typical western Pennsylvania farm about 1790 might include two horses and three or four head of cattle. Several of these cattle might be oxen. More powerful than horses, oxen were widely used for plowing. Horses provided the chief means of transportation. In addition to horses and cattle, perhaps two out of three farmers might own a few head of sheep. Initially, these animals were more prized for their wool than as food. Like other livestock, pigs and chickens often were allowed to roam freely over the meadows and in the forests at the margins of cleared agricultural fields. Chickens and other fowl provided eggs and meat for the farmer's table and feathers for bedding. Pigs were a good source of both meat and leather. Few farms of the late eighteenth century provided more than rudimentary shelter for either animals or people, and the application of raw human and animal labor remained the principal ingredients in securing a marginal existence. The Peter Newmyer farm provides some interesting comparisons and contrasts with this general picture of western Pennsylvania agriculture at the end of the eighteenth century.

Peter Newmyer

The Newmyer farm is principally associated with the family of Peter Newmeyer, and subsequently with that of his son, Jonathan Newmyer, both of whom became respected and well-to-do yeoman farmers in Fayette County. Little is known of Peter Newmyer's early life other than that he was born in what today is Germany, perhaps as early as 1750 but more

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probably about 1760 or 1761.³ The date of his emigration to the United States is also unknown as is the exact date of his arrival in Fayette County.⁴ It is possible that the Newmyers came to present-day Fayette County (which was not erected out of Westmoreland County until 1783) during the American Revolution. In 1780 or 1783, Peter Newmyer married Susanna Rhodes (1761-1838), who had been born in Ireland but later lived in Kentucky.⁵ Between 1784 and 1808, Peter and Susanna had 14 children -- seven sons and seven daughters. Jonathan Newmyer (1798-1879), who later owned the family farm in Bullskin Township, was their sixth son and ninth child.⁶

The residence of the Newmyers during the earliest years of their marriage is not known with certainty, but on January 11, 1794 Peter began to acquire the property that encompasses today's Newmyer farm.⁷ Tax, deed, and agricultural census information chart the subsequent growth of the farm under Peter and Jonathan Newmyer's ownership. For "one hundred and seventy pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania.," he purchased 170 acres of land from the prominent Fayette County ironmaster Isaac Meason. This tract had been part of two larger pieces property that Meason owned in Bullskin Township. The deed records that Peter Newmyer's property line for this tract ran adjacent to land owned by David Shallenberger, Francis Stump, Jacob Weinland, John Stamis, and Francis Beaver (sp.).⁸ It therefore appears that most of the Newmyer's immediate neighbors were, like themselves, of German extraction.

Although a farm of 170 acres would have more than sufficed for his family's own needs, Peter Newmyer soon made a decision to enlarge the size of his farm still further. Just two months to the day after his initial purchase, he purchased an additional 200.75 acres from Joseph and Elizabeth Rhodes for 400 pounds Pennsylvania currency. This was property that Rhodes had purchased from Isaac Meason, and it was bounded by other property belonging to Meason, John Rice, and John Kithcart. Thus, by the spring of 1794 Newmyer's Bullskin Township farm amounted to 370.75 acres, all of which originally had been part of Isaac Meason's large and widespread land holdings in Fayette County.⁹

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Fayette County, PASection number 8 Page 4

In May 1802, Peter Newmyer added again to his Bullskin Township farm by purchasing two smaller tracts amounting to 50.5 acres and 12 perches. From the descriptions of adjoining lands given in the deeds for these tracts, it is evident that both of these new tracts were contiguous to Newmyer's existing property. By 1802, then, Peter's farmstead had reached the largest size it attained under his ownership, extending over 421.25 acres and 12 perches.¹⁰ In addition to this sizable farm, Peter Newmyer also added to his wealth by purchasing a town lot in Connellsville, not far from his own farm, as well as five land parcels in Tyrone Township and one parcel in Upper Tyrone Township, Fayette County.¹¹ Newmyers' acquisition of far more land than he and his family could personally farm may reflect this ethnically German farmer's approach to the concept of "land as family trust." During their own working lives, such farmers often strove to accumulate enough farm land that they could afford, eventually, to set up their children on nearby independent farms. Like Newmyer, other ethnically German farmers often bought up the nearby property of other ethnic groups thus creating a core community of German farmers.¹²

The earliest county tax assessments located for Peter Newmyer date to 1801 and record that he then owned 340 acres in Bullskin Township valued at \$640.00.¹³ In addition, he also owned two horses, valued at \$16.00 each, and three cattle, valued at \$8.00 each, a total valuation on land and animals of \$824.00 on which he paid a tax of \$1.945. The valuation of \$824.00 is one of the largest recorded in Bullskin Township in 1801, a suggestion that Peter Newmyer was then among the most well-to-do of the township's early nineteenth-century farmers.¹⁴

By 1805, the tax rolls record that Peter owned 400 acres of township land.¹⁵ He also owned four horses and 10 head of cattle (the largest number of cattle recorded for Newmyer in any one year for which tax records are available) that were valued collectively at \$1,760. This figure put Newmyer well up in the socio-economic ranks of individual farmers in the area; however, he was far from being the richest man in the county. By comparison, iron master Isaac Meason's property in Bullskin Township in 1805 was valued at \$9,685, or about 5.5 times the value of Newmyer's holdings.

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Newmyer Farm
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In 1807 and 1808, Peter Newmyer became one of the tax assessors for Bullskin Township but continued to list his occupation as "farmer" on the tax rolls. In 1813, a Peter "Nymier" (believed to be a misspelling of Newmyer) is recorded as an innkeeper in Bullskin Township. Thus, Peter may have tried his hand at innkeeping for a brief time to supplement his farm income during the economically turbulent times surrounding the War of 1812. He continued to farm, however, as shown by his ownership of seven horses and five cattle.¹⁶

Jonathan Newmyer

All yeoman farmers eventually face important questions about the division of their farm land among children, and the ways in which farmers provide for the orderly transition from one generation to the next says a great deal about their commitment to the ideal of the family farm, an optimistic outlook ultimately based on future promise, that has continued in diminished form into the twentieth century. In Peter Newmyer's case, his landholdings in Fayette County were sufficient to provide amply for his sons' property needs. As far as his home farm was concerned, Peter took pains to make sure that it would remain intact and would stay within the family. In the process, he also addressed equitably the divergent needs of Jonathan Newmyer as he embarked on adult married life, the needs of an unmarried daughter, and care for his wife and himself as they entered old age.

Jonathan Newmyer (1798-1879) and Mary Strickler (1799-1863) were married on September 10, 1820. On April 19, 1821, they purchased 95.75 acres in Bullskin Township from Peter and Susanna Newmyer for \$1,330.¹⁷ The deed states that this property was made up in part of the land that Peter had obtained from Samuel Crabbe in 1802 and part of the Newmyer farm's original 170 acres that Peter had purchased from Isaac Meason in January 1794. This purchase occurred just a few months before the birth of the first of Jonathan and Mary's 11 children, Joseph S. Newmyer, in June 1821.

Jonathan Newmyer's name first appears on the Bullskin Township tax rolls in 1821.¹⁸ Although he was not taxed for

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Newmyer Farm
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land that year,¹⁹ the 1821 records list his occupation as "farmer." In addition, he was taxed for two horses and two cows,²⁰ so he appears to have been assisting his father in the operation of the family farm while at the same time accumulating the means to provide for his own household.

Although Jonathan purchased a small portion of his father's property in 1821, Peter Newmyer continued to own most of the farm. In 1822, for example, the tax records show that Peter owned 106 acres in Bullskin Township, three horses, six cattle, and one dog. Jonathan Newmyer is recorded as owning 91 acres (an error in the tax records that should be 95.75 acres), two horses, two cattle, and one dog that year. Prior to the 1821 sale of property to Jonathan, Peter Newmyer also had sold 188 acres of his Bullskin Township property to David and Samuel Newmyer, believed to be two of his other sons.²¹ These transactions took place between 1816 and 1818, according to the county tax rolls. Thus, in the Newmyers one sees in operation a familiar historical pattern in the accumulation and subsequent distribution of farm property between fathers and sons. Fathers spent much of their early life accumulating agricultural property which they subsequently gave or sold to their sons in sufficient size to enable each son to perpetuate an economically viable farm.

As time passed, Peter made an additional *inter vivos* provision allowing Jonathan to purchase the remainder of his farm. Jacob Newmyer (b. 1784 - d. 1864), Peter's eldest son and the executor of his estate, filed a document in the Fayette County Orphan's Court in 1837. This document states that Jonathan and his father had entered into a contract on December 18, 1826 permitting Jonathan to purchase "...a farm supposed to contain one hundred and thirty acres...and then in the tenure of the said Jonathan" in Bullskin Township for a total of \$2,200, an amount that Jonathan was to pay to his father in annual installments extending through April 1837. In addition, Jonathan was to provide his father, mother, and sister Hester (who was then living with her father and mother) annually with 25 bushels of wheat; 30 bushels of corn; 50 bushels of oats; provide hay, pasture, and a stable room for two cows and a horse; and as much coal and wood as his parents and sister needed. Peter also reserved for himself and wife "...the use of so much of the house as the

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said Peter then occupied...." If Hester subsequently left the home, the contract stipulated that Jonathan would continue to provide for the upkeep of his parents in their old age.²²

Thus, as Peter Newmyer aged, Jonathan, his youngest married son, gradually assumed the day-to-day duties of running his father's farm, beginning about 1821.²³ As Jonathan's family continued to grow in size, father and son concluded a contract that allowed Jonathan to purchase the farm over a period of 11 years but which also obligated him to provide a home and upkeep for his parents and one sister. This arrangement accomplished several important goals: it kept the family farm intact and allowed an orderly transition in ownership from one generation to the next; it provided a livelihood for Jonathan and his growing family; and it also made provisions for the care of Jonathan's aging parents and an unmarried sister.

When Peter Newmyer died in 1836 he left no written instructions for the completion of Jonathan's contract, which was to run until April 1, 1837,²⁴ but it is clear from Orphan's Court documents that Jonathan had made all earlier payments and had fulfilled his other duties under the contract. Only the final payment was left outstanding at Peter's death. Jonathan therefore appeared in court, made the last payment to his father's estate, and thereby came into legal ownership of his father's farm and home. The deed conveying 136 acres and 22.5 perches into Jonathan Newmyer's ownership is dated April 12, 1837 but was not recorded until April 13, 1839.²⁵ Almost immediately thereafter, Jonathan continued his father's practice of adding to the farm by purchasing an additional 79.75 acres of adjoining land from Abraham Shallenberger for \$1,800.²⁶ In later years, Jonathan Newmyer continued to be listed in the Fayette County tax records as a farmer, but in April 1840 he also was elected a Justice of the Peace for Bullskin Township and served for a term of five years.²⁷

Horses and cattle are the only farm animals recorded for the Newmyer farm on the local tax records; however, the 1850 U.S. agricultural census shows that in addition to two horses, seven milk cows (from which 400 pounds of butter was

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produced), and seven beef cattle, Jonathan Newmyer also raised 10 sheep and five pigs. Sheep were raised for wool as the census shows that the farm produced 30 pounds of wool that year. Newmyer also grew wheat (420 bushels), Indian corn (550 bushels), and oats (500 bushels) as well as Irish potatoes (30 bushels). One thousand pounds of "cane sugar" are also recorded in the census in addition to three gallons of molasses. The presence of so much cane sugar, if indeed it was correctly identified in the census, is puzzling, as sugar cane is not native to Pennsylvania. Early sweeteners used by Pennsylvania's rural households included honey and maple sugar as well as some molasses, but cane sugar was rare and expensive. After about 1820, the cane sugar industry of Louisiana assumed commercial importance and provided farm families in Pennsylvania with "cheap grades of brown sugar and molasses....Granulated sugar was not used commonly on farms until after 1840."²⁸

Their Bullsken Township farm was the center of the Newmyer's property holdings in Fayette County, but it also became important in the community and religious life of nearby Pennsville. The Newmyers were Baptists, and they were associated at an early date with the Pennsville Baptist Church.²⁹ This church is still active and is located on Richey Road a short distance north of the Newmyer farm.³⁰ Through the family's early affiliation with the church, first known as the "White Meeting House," their home was often called the "Baptist Hotel," not because it was used as an actual hotel but because so many visiting Baptist ministers and travelers stopped there while visiting or ministering at the Pennsville church. The Newmyer home was also said to have been the "center of the social and religious life of all that community."³¹ Jonathan Newmyer was a member of the building committee for the congregation's new brick church erected in 1852, and he continued to serve as a church deacon in 1868.³² On several occasions, once in 1857 and again in 1876, he also sold small parcels of his adjacent farm property to the church and offered to provide its congregation with free coal from coal beds located on his farm.³³ By the time of the 1860 census, Jonathan Newmyer had succeeded to his father's earlier financial standing in the community. The value of his real (\$9,000) and personal

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(\$1,200) estates that year were among the highest recorded for Bullskin Township.

The Newmyers identified themselves as farmers and identified with the farmer's world outlook throughout their lives, but this did not prevent them from developing other economic resources, particularly the ample coal reserves on their farm. As on many other Fayette County farms, small-scale coal mining was a supplemental commercial activity on the Newmyer farm throughout most of its history. Jonathan Newmyer's offer to provide coal to the Pennsville church is documented in a handwritten excerpt from a 1928 history of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church that was entered into the Pennsville Baptist Church *Minute Book for 1944-1956*:

Minutes from one meeting of Jacob's Creek (Pennsville) church stated: "coal bed had been discovered on farm of Brother Newmyer & he offered it free for use in heating of church." The women opposed it, stating "it was too dirty & made too much smoke."³⁴

Peter Newmyer was the first to mine small quantities of coal on his farm, though this was probably only for home heating. In 1832 and 1833, he was taxed for a "Lot at Reid's" valued at \$100. In 1834, a Newmyer lot valued at \$100 is called the "lot at coal bank." In 1838, two years after his father's death, Jonathan Newmyer was taxed for a 3-acre plot called the "Newmyer heirs coal bank lots."³⁵ Extensive coal beds were also found on the nearby David Shallenberger farm at an early date. David Shallenberger was the husband of Ann Newmyer (born 1800), one of Peter Newmyer's daughters. They, too, seem to have used the beds only for "home coal" or perhaps for some small-scale commercial mining.³⁶

Between 1922 and 1976, the Mucha family, the current owners of the Newmyer farm, continued to mine all of the coal for their home use from a mine located on the farm. The mine was sealed in 1976.³⁷

In 1869, the Newmyer farm passed out of this family's ownership and was sold to Jacob J. Slonecker.³⁸ It is under Slonecker's ownership (spelled "Slonaker" on the map) that the farmstead is shown in the 1872 Fayette County atlas.³⁹ Slonecker, in turn, sold the property to John F. Stoner in

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1872.⁴⁰ Like the Newmyers before them, Slonecker and Stoner were farmers and were respected men in the Pennsville community, and their home continued to be a prominent location in the tiny farming community. In addition to farming, both men had backgrounds in education. Stoner had been one of two directors of the Bullskin Township schools in 1857. Slonecker held the same post in 1864 and again in 1867. He was also the township auditor in 1872, the year he sold the Newmyer farm to Stoner.⁴¹ Stoner continued to own the property until April 28, 1886, when he and his wife, Anna, sold 64 acres and 80 perches of it to Frank Younkin for \$7,740.⁴² By the terms of Frank Younkin's 1913 will, title to the property subsequently passed to his wife, Harriet Younkin, in 1918.⁴³

In November 1922, Harriet Younkin and her married daughters sold the 64 acres and 80 perches that the farm then contained to Antoni and Anna Mucha, the grandparents of the current owners and operators of the farm, Anthony W. and Rosemary Mucha.⁴⁴ Anthony W. Mucha received 64 acres and 80 perches at the division of his grandfather's estate in 1967 minus a 10-acre tract bequeathed to his uncle.⁴⁵ In addition, he also received two other tracts of property from his grandfather's holdings in Bullskin and Upper Tyrone Townships and a 25-acre tract in Bullskin Township that his grandfather purchased from the H.C. Frick company in 1928. All of the farm's property remained contiguous until State Route 119 was built across it in 1965. Only a few minor distributions of property have occurred subsequently; the current owners hold title to 204.5 acres and 80 perches. Of this, the 64 acres and 80 perches acquired by Antoni and Anna Mucha from Harriet Younkin in 1922 constitutes the core of the original Peter and Jonathan Newmyer farm and are the site of the dwelling, the ca. 1794 stone barn, stone springhouse and the other farm outbuildings.⁴⁶ Thus, throughout its 204-year history, the farm has remained in continuous use for its original purpose and has been owned by only five different families during that time. Ten acres along the western edge of this 64 acre parcel, that lying between Richey Road and US Route 119, were excluded from the nominated property.

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Criterion "C"

Area of Significance: Architecture

The Newmyer farm preserves a large number of buildings and structures that represent the entire period of significance, 1794 to 1947. Impermanent frame outbuildings have been added or replaced over the years as the farm continued in operation, but a compact core of early stone, brick, and wood frame buildings dating from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is preserved. Most architecturally significant among the farm's buildings is the ca. 1794-1798 stone Pennsylvania barn, a very rare surviving example of this architectural type in southwestern Pennsylvania. Although frame-construction Pennsylvania barns are often found here, stone ones are not, and the Newmyer barn is believed to be the only such surviving example in Bullskin Township and, perhaps, in Fayette County. The barn's significance was first formally acknowledged by its inclusion in the Western Pennsylvania Architectural Survey conducted by Charles Morse Stotz in 1932-1936, and six photos of it are included in the archives of that project at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The spacious Federal-style brick house (ca. 1821) and a small brick outbuilding, of probably similar age, represent subsequent but early architectural additions to the farm that reflect the needs of a growing and prosperous German farm family, and they have remained little changed in either interior or exterior appearance down to the present day.

Although it is known from deeds that Peter Newmyer established his farm in 1794, the earliest historical information on the composition of the farm's buildings comes from the U.S. Direct Tax of 1798. These records show that Peter then owned two dwellings and one outbuilding situated on 40 perches of ground; however, this is possibly a recording error as a later entry lists only two buildings in all, a dwelling and one outbuilding, identified as a barn. The latter is almost certainly the stone "Pennsylvania barn," still in use for its original purpose, that stands just to the north of the current brick house. Furthermore, only one dwelling was evaluated for tax purposes in 1798. This was a two-story "hewed log" building that measured 30 feet by 26

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feet. It had eight windows with a total of 71 "lights," or individual panes of glass. The combined valuation of the house, outbuilding, and lot for tax purposes was calculated as \$160.00.

From the 1798 tax records, it is clear that the Newmyers were not residing in the brick house that is now the principal building on the farm but in a two-story log house. The location of this original log house is unknown. It may have been on the same site as the current brick one or these successive Newmyer family dwellings may have been built on different parts of the farm property.⁴⁷

The "B" schedule for the 1798 U.S. Direct Tax records the dimensions of the Newmyer barn as 65 feet by 30 feet, but does not specify the material of construction. The current (1998) dimensions of the stone portion of the barn measure 60 feet 7 inches by 35 feet 3 inches, excluding the width of the two frame outsheds on the bank (east) side of the barn. Although these dimensions differ somewhat from the early tax records, they are within the range of those given in the 1798 tax if the frame outsheds are not included. The outsheds may have been a later addition or perhaps the barn dimensions as recorded for tax purposes were based only on the stone portion of the barn. We also do not know how the barn was measured by the tax assessors. It may have been paced-off or simply estimated, or there may have been a recording error that placed an additional 5 feet with the length rather than with the width of the building. The similarity in the dimensions of the barn as recorded in the 1798 tax and the current measurements of the stone portion suggest that the current barn is probably the same one recorded in 1798. Since it is known that Peter Newmyer owned this property in Bullskin Township as early as 1794, the construction date of the barn may be as early as that year. This seems especially likely as Newmyer had purchased a large amount of property by the spring of 1794 and had immediate need for a barn to stable his livestock and to store his harvest. The 1798 tax also records only one barn on the property at that time, which further enhances the likelihood that the barn in these tax lists is the one that stands on the property today.⁴⁸

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The stone "Pennsylvania barn" with frame outsheds therefore may date as early as 1794 and almost certainly was standing by 1798. This makes it one of the oldest extant barns (and among the oldest extant structures of any sort) in Fayette County, and it is an excellent example of a particular style of the widespread "Pennsylvania barn" type known as a "Sweitzer barn" or "Swiss" barn. This barn style occurs widely in North America; it is especially common throughout Pennsylvania and the Midwest, where it is often associated with the westward migration of ethnic German farmers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The "Pennsylvania barn", which is well-documented by extant examples in southeastern Pennsylvania, dates there as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is characterized by its double-level appearance and by having one side either built into a hillside (as in the case of the Newmyer barn) or constructed with an earthen ramp, or "bridge," built up to the front barn doors, which facilitates access to the threshing floor. Its most distinguishing physical feature, however, is the forebay, an overhang of the upper floor over the lower floor at the rear of the barn that provides both protection for animals when they are out-of-doors and a way to throw down feed to cattle from the threshing floor. Granary bins are therefore a common feature in the forebay sections of the "Pennsylvania barn" threshing floor, and, as in the Newmyer barn, dairy cattle are often quartered in its lower level.⁴⁹

The local tax records do not identify the Newmyer family's house in the early nineteenth century. It may have been the same two-story log home recorded in the 1798 U.S. Direct Tax or, perhaps, the current brick house. Most of the evidence suggests that either Jonathan or Peter Newmyer built the brick residence about 1821 or 1822 (see below), but there is an outside chance, based on one local tax entry, that Peter Newmyer built it about 1812 and may have operated for a short time as an inn. Whatever the exact date of the brick house may be, it appears that like many other early German farmers, Peter Newmyer placed greater emphasis on the permanence of his barn than his house. His barn was constructed of stone while the first house was of logs. A more substantial brick residence was not erected until some 20-30 years after the Newmyers purchased their farm. A similar observation has

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been made for the ca. 1800 James Thome farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania.⁵⁰

The nineteenth-century historian of Fayette County, John W. Jordan, was familiar with the Newmyer farm and with the buildings on it. He described the Newmyer dwelling that he knew as an "old brick mansion" and believed that it had been built by Peter Newmyer's son, Jonathan Newmyer, who, Jordan elsewhere says, continued to live on the family's "home farm."⁵¹ This is the only known historical source that attributes the construction of the brick house to Jonathan Newmyer specifically, but the source of Jordan's information is unstipulated.⁵² In the absence of information to the contrary, one is left to accept Jordan's statement that it was Jonathan who built the brick house, but it is more plausible that Peter paid for the construction of the house in 1820 or 1821 in anticipation of the growth of Jonathan's family following Jonathan's marriage. Judging from the tax records, Peter was the only one of the two who could have afforded the construction of the new house at that time. Jonathan's role in building the house, if any, is unknown, but if John Jordan is correct in stating that Jonathan Newmyer erected the "brick mansion," 1821 is probably the earliest that this event occurred as it marks the first time that Jonathan owned property in Bullskin Township.

As mentioned earlier, there is a remote possibility (based on the tax valuations) that Peter Newmyer built the brick house on the farm as early as 1812 and operated it briefly as an inn, but it is more likely that after Jonathan married in 1820 and as Peter and his wife aged, a new and bigger house became necessary. This conclusion is justified given the provisions of the 1826 contract that allowed Peter, Susanna, and Hester Newmyer to continue living with Jonathan and his family indefinitely. Once complete, the brick house then was shared by Peter, Susanna, and Hester, as well as Jonathan, his wife, and -- by the time of Peter's death in 1836 -- eight of the eleven children born to them between 1821 and 1843. It is not known at present how long Hester continued to live with her family, but even assuming that she left before Peter's death, the house was being shared by a large number of adults and children, all of whom were the ultimate financial responsibility of Jonathan Newmyer. Susanna

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Newmyer, Jonathan's mother, lived until 1863 and presumably continued to reside with Jonathan during those additional 27 years.

Among the other outbuildings on the Newmyer farm are a small brick building and a stone springhouse. Historian John Jordan recorded that Jonathan Newmyer had "an office near the house" that was located on the opposite side of the property from the stone barn.⁵³ This statement probably refers to the small brick building that still stands alongside old Mt. Pleasant Road, now known as Richey Road. With the exception of the house, this is the only other brick building on the property. The date of its construction is undetermined, but Jordan's comment and the known date of Jonathan's election as Justice of the Peace suggest a *terminus ante quem* of 1840.

Newmyer is not recorded as holding the Justice's office after 1845,⁵⁴ and the small brick building seems to have been converted to other purposes after that time. Jonathan's son, George, sold property lots in nearby Pennsville from this building about 1848, and it is possible that a company he later formed may have made and sold "fanning mills" from it between 1850 and 1853.⁵⁵ The small but solid and well-built stone springhouse and cool house stands just to the east of the brick dwelling and is a windowless semi-subterranean structure with a single wooden door built into the hillside behind the house that rises to the agricultural fields above. In addition to providing water for home use, this structure was used as a cool house to store milk and other perishables.⁵⁶

Although the Newmyer farm outbuildings have continued to evolve in number, appearance, and function with the continued operation of the family farm over 204 years, collectively they are strong and unusually well-preserved representatives of the building and construction types once found on yeoman farms throughout Fayette County and southwestern Pennsylvania. Due to the extensive mining, industrial, and residential development of the Connellsville area from the late nineteenth century through the twentieth century, however, only a few such farms now preserve so much of their original rural architecture.

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NOTES

¹Indeed the current owners of the farm continue to grow crops and raise cattle to the present day (1997).

²Forty acres is often taken to be the minimum size of a family subsistence farm, but Jeremy Atack and Fred Bateman's study of midwestern farms has shown that 75 percent of farms 40-60 acres in size produced dairy surpluses, more than half produced meat surpluses, and two-thirds yielded grain surpluses. About 90 percent of these farms could have produced positive cash flows from market sales of crops even after subtracting the needs of family consumption and seed for the following year's planting. See Jeremy Atack and Fred Bateman, "Yeoman Farming: Antebellum America's Other 'Peculiar Institution', " in *Agriculture and National Development; Views on the Nineteenth Century*, ed. Lou Ferleger. The Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural History and Rural Studies (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1990), p. 38.

³Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Company, 1882), p. 420 suggests that Peter Newmyer "...came to America from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century...", but elsewhere (p. 489) states that Newmyer "...died in 1836, aged seventy-five years...", which implies that he was born in 1760 or perhaps 1761. Probably basing their information on Ellis' earlier writing, John W. Jordan and James Hadden, eds., *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912), I: 255 also state that Newmyer came from Germany about 1750 but then illogically relate a few lines later that he died "...in 1836, aged seventy-five years." John W. Jordan, ed., *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913), II: 582 states that Peter Newmyer was born in 1760. The earliest record found to date for anyone named Newmyer in Pennsylvania comes from the immigration records of the ship *Snow Ketty*, Theophilus Barnes, Commander, which arrived at Philadelphia from Rotterdam via Portsmouth on Monday October 16, 1752. Among the signatures of the immigrant passengers is that of Johann Jacob Neumeyer. His relationship, if any, to Peter Newmyer is not known at present, but given that Peter's eldest son's name was Jacob, this might have been Peter's father. See Ralph Beaver Strassberger, *Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1707 to 1808*, edited by William John Hinke. Reprint ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1964), 1: 496; 3: 592. After 1752, German immigrants were required to enter only at the port of Philadelphia and to swear a loyalty oath.

⁴John W. Jordan, *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914), II: 483 states that Peter Newmyer "...migrated during the Revolutionary war from the eastern part of the State, and settled in Bullskin township..." John W. Jordan and James Hadden, eds., *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania*, I: 255 state that Peter and Susanna Newmyer's first child, Jacob, was born in *Bullsken Township in 1784* (emphasis added). However, Peter Newmyer's name does not appear in a list of the township's

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original property owners, nor in a subsequent list of land owners in 1788 published by Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 486-487. No Newmyers are listed in Bullskin Township or Fayette County in the first U.S. decennial census taken in 1790. The index to the published census for Pennsylvania does not include the Newmyer name under several possible spellings; see, U.S. Government Printing Office, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790; Pennsylvania*. Reprint edition. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1971). If the Newmyers did arrive in Fayette County before late 1793 or early 1794, as some of the secondary histories imply, they may have first rented land. That could explain why Peter's name does not appear in township records prior to 1794, but it would not explain their absence from the 1790 census unless they were simply missed by the census takers, a not infrequent occurrence. As it stands, the earliest known primary historical evidence that places Peter Newmyer and his family in Bullskin Township is the deed by which Newmyer first purchased land, now part of the Newmyer farm, from Isaac Meason in 1794. It is certainly possible, however, that the family may have been living in Fayette County for perhaps as much as a decade or so before that date, as was true of many of their neighbors.

⁵John W. Jordan and James Hadden, eds., *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania*, III: 677.

⁶see John W. Jordan, *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania*, II: 582.

⁷see note 2 above.

⁸Isaac and Catherine Meason to Peter and Susanna Newmyer, January 11, 1794 Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book B*, p. 308. Newmyer's property was taken partially from Meason's 282-acre "Measonburgh" tract and from another tract, of 310 acres, known as "Fredericksburg." Before moving to his Fayette County estate in Dunbar Township called "Mt. Braddock," (a National Historic Landmark), Meason had lived "near the chain-bridge in Tyrone Township." Meason was responsible for starting the Mt. Vernon iron furnace in Bullskin Township about 1807 or 1808. For a time, this furnace was operated by Isaac Meason, Jr. and employed some 60 men. Last operated by David B. Long, it went out of blast about 1830; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 488 and 495. In addition to acquiring property, Peter Newmyer also quickly integrated himself into the network of property owners who provided various services to the growing township. Joseph Gerron and he were the "supervisors of highways" for Bullskin Township in 1795; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 492.

⁹Joseph and Elizabeth Rhodes to Peter and Susanna Newmyer, March 11, 1794 Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book C*, pp. 304-305.

¹⁰This property is described in two successive deeds, both dated May 13, 1802 from Samuel and Hannah Crabbe to Peter and Susanna Newmyer, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book D*: 355.

¹¹see Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Books F*: 143, K: 164, 38: 447, 62: 391-393, and 90: 401. Peter's eldest son and executor of his estate, Jacob Newmyer, lived in what became Lower Tyrone Township, Fayette County, on property that he obtained from his father, whose practice, it has been said, was to "give" each of his sons a farm when he married. Jacob's home in Lower Tyrone Township

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was called "Cedar Hill." Like the current home on the Newmyer farm in Bullskin Township, this was a brick home and is said to have been built in 1820; it partially burned later, and was rebuilt in 1851, see John W. Jordan and James Hadden, eds., *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania*, I: 677. There are, therefore, some apparent similarities between Peter's dealings with his eldest son, Jacob, and with Jonathan, who, as discussed in the main text, eventually acquired title to his father's own farm in Bullskin Township. There was nothing of a gift here, however. Jonathan purchased his father's farm over a period of years, and about 1820 or 1821, we hypothesize, either Jonathan or Peter was responsible for building the current brick home on the property, apparently a further parallel with Jacob's situation in Lower Tyrone Township. Because he also owned a lot in Connellsville, Peter Newmyer's name is included on a list of taxables for Connellsville Township, which included Connellsville Borough in 1823, the year that this township was set up out of Bullskin Township; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 401.

¹²Hal S. Barron, "Listening to the Silent Majority: Change and Continuity in the Nineteenth-Century Rural North" in *Agriculture and National Development; Views on the Nineteenth Century*, ed. Lou Ferleger. The Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural History and Rural Studies (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1990), p. 10. Barron bases his statement on the results of Kathleen N. Conzen's research among ethnic German farmers in nineteenth-century St. Martin Township, Minnesota.

¹³He actually owned 370.75 acres in 1801. Many of the tax records consistently under-report the amount of land Newmyer owned. Fayette County Board of Commissioners *Tax Records, Bullskin Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, microfilm P-84, positive roll 170.3.

¹⁴Although Peter's occupation is always listed in the tax rolls as a farmer, he by no means confined himself to that occupation. In 1816, for example, both Peter and his eldest son, Jacob, are listed among the 97 shareholders of the Connellsville Navigation Company. Peter owned 10 shares of stock in the company at \$100.00 per share. Jacob owned half that amount. Isaac Meason, Jr. was one of the directors of the company, the ostensible purpose of which was to make navigation improvements to the Youghiogheny River and to build a bridge over it in Connellsville. In reality, however, the company was a banking concern. As noted earlier, Peter also provided service to the township by serving as a road supervisor or viewer as early as 1795, and in 1804 he was one of six road viewers enlisted to inspect the prospects of building a road from Jacob Thorpe's to the road from Lobengier's Mill and to Connellsville; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, pp. 379-381, 492, 493.

¹⁵Again, this is a low number, which was actually 421.25 acres and 12 perches.

¹⁶Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 497 notes that "In the period of the great Western immigration, from 1785 to 1812, many taverns were kept in Bullskin, but ... these were more of the nature of traveler's inns, and the doors of nearly every house on the principal thoroughfares were open to accommodate the homeseekers...." Another entry from Ellis, *ibid.* p. 495 suggests that a tanyard may also have stood either on or near the Newmyer farm at this time: "At Pennsville, Benjamin Shallenberger had a tannery about 1812, the yard being just above the barn of

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Jacob J. Stonecker (sic; emphasis added). Samuel Newmyer carried on the business next." The Newmyer and Shallenberger (or Shallenbarger) families were related by marriage. The Samuel Newmyer referred to in this passage was probably another of Peter and Susanna Newmyer's sons, who was born in 1796. At the time that Ellis was writing in the late nineteenth century, the Newmyer farm had passed out of the family.

¹⁹ For tax purposes, the 95.75 acres he purchased from his father still appeared under Peter's name in 1821 and is shown under Jonathan's name in 1822.

²⁰ Valued, respectively, at \$40.00 and \$12.00 each.

²¹ Among Peter Newmyer's other sons, one was named David; he was born in 1795 and died in 1867. As noted previously, Samuel, was born in 1796.

²² Fayette County, Pennsylvania, *Orphan's Court Records*, vol. 3, pp. 164-165. Hester Newmyer was born in 1806, and although she eventually married, she was possibly still single at the time of the 1826 contract and was therefore living at home.

²³ Peter Newmyer's youngest son and youngest child, Peter Newmyer, Jr., was born in 1808 but remained unmarried.

²⁴ Peter Newmyer also apparently died intestate as no will is recorded for him in Robert M. Closson, *Index to Fayette County, Pennsylvania Wills, 1783-1900* (Apollo, Pennsylvania: Closson Press, 1980).

²⁵ Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book X*, pp. 61-62.

²⁶ Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book X*, pp. 133-134.

²⁷ The election is referenced in the Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book Y*, p. 133.

²⁸ Stevenson Whitcomb Fletcher, *Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1640-1840* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1971), p. 406. For the census information, see *Seventh Census of the United States, Original Returns of the Assistant Marshals, Fourth Series, Agricultural Productions, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*.

²⁹ Paul Winifred, compiler, *Along the Banks of Jacobs Creek; A Genealogy of the Mennonite Families Who Settled in Southern Westmoreland County and Northern Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1790-1810* (Scottsdale, Pennsylvania: Mennonite Publishing House, 1990 (?), p. 134 lists the Newmyers among the German families who he believes were probably not of Mennonite background.

³⁰ Both Peter and Jonathan Newmyer are buried in the Pennsville church cemetery.

³¹ John W. Jordan, *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania*, p. 582.

³² Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 499. A brief accounting of the history of the Pennsville Baptist Church and its relationship to the First Baptist Church of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, is provided by Joan Sowansky in Jill B. Cook, ed., *A Town That Grew at the Crossroad*. (Scottsdale, Pennsylvania: Laurel Group Press, 1978), p. 52.

³³ The records of the Pennsville Baptist Church were examined for additional information on the Newmyers and their farm, but the extant records are not extensive. On October 29, 1857, Jonathan sold the Pennsville Church 56 square perches of ground for \$1.00. The property was conveyed to church trustees Christian Overholt, George Newmyer, and Leonard Bowers; see Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book*

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12, p. 214. George Newmyer was probably Jonathan's son (see above). Christian Overholt was probably Christian S. Overholt (1824-1911), a prominent manufacturer, banker, and merchant of the area and one of Jonathan's sons-in-law, the husband of Catherine L. Newmyer (1831-1894). Two of Jonathan's daughters married Overholt brothers. Catherine married Christian, and Mary Ann (1824-1877) married Abraham S. Overholt. Both Overholt brothers were the sons of Abraham and Maria [Stauffer] Overholt. An entry in the *Pennsville Church Business Meeting Book* for May 27, 1871 states: "Bro. Williams and Bro. A.O. Linstman (sic; this was possibly A.O. Tinstman, see below) are appointed to see Bro. Jno. Newmyer and procure the lot adjoining the church for the purpose of building a parsonage." In July of the same year, the records state: "Br. Bowers is appointed to Buy the lot of Ground adjoining the Meeting house Lot from Br. Jonathan Newmyer, pay for it when the deed is made -- Cost \$200.00." This may be the 2 acres at the southeast corner of the church cemetery that Newmyer ultimately conveyed to the church on May 24, 1876; see Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book 32*, p. 326.

¹⁴*Pennsville Baptist Church Minute Book for 1944-1956*, p. 148.

¹⁵see Fayette County Board of Commissioners *Tax Records, Bullskin Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, microfilm P-84, positive roll 170.3.

¹⁶A later owner of the Shallenberger farm, A.H. Sherrick, developed these beds into the "Pennsville Mines", which eventually covered some 165 acres. After 1872, Sherrick began to produce coke and erected a battery of some 70 coke ovens that went into operation in the summer of 1873. He employed about 50 men in this operation. The mine and coke works were later owned and operated by A.O. Tinstman & Company; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 496. Other members of the Newmyer family became extensively involved in the early coal and coke business in Fayette County, and abandoned farm life for the more remunerative opportunity to fuel the industrial revolution. John Strickler Newmyer and his brother, James Newmyer, grandsons of Peter Newmyer's eldest son, Jacob, and their father (also named Jacob) began the mining firm of Newmyer & Sons in 1880. They opened the Cora Mines on what had been their family farm and built some 42 coke ovens, a number that eventually grew to 1,000. John Strickler Newmyer was later the general manager of the Washington Coal & Coke Company and came to hold title to some 60,000 acres of undeveloped coal land in West Virginia; see John W. Jordan, *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography*, pp. 482-483.

¹⁷Rosemary Mucha, personal communication, March 21, 1997.

¹⁸Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book 21*, pp. 241-242. The sold property consisted of 150 acres; the purchase price was \$15,000.

¹⁹G.M. Hopkins & Company, *Atlas of Fayette County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins & Company, 1872), p. 19.

²⁰Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book 25*, p. 166. Stoner purchased 141 of the farm's 150 acres for \$15,995.

²¹In 1855, Jonathan Newmyer's son, George Newmyer, was also a Bullskin Township school director; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 498. Slonecker's name again appears as "Stonecker" on Ellis's list of school directors and on the list of township office holders on p. 493.

²²Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book 71*, p. 518.

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Continuation Sheet

Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

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⁴³Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Wills Office, *Will Book 20*, p. 247.

⁴⁴Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book 424*, p. 388.

Antoni Mucha's name is spelled "Mocha" on this deed; however, subsequent deeds spell it "Mucha."

⁴⁵The will of Anthony (Antoni) Mucha is recorded in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Wills Office, *Will Book 63*, page 322. A copy of the will is in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Wills Office, *Will Book 62*, p. 349.

⁴⁶Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court, *Record Book 1056*, pp. 101-105; see also Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Book 1076*, pp. 156-160.

⁴⁷*U.S. Direct Tax for 1798: Tax Lists for the State of Pennsylvania, Ninth Direct Tax Division, Second Assession District (Fayette County)* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications), 697: frame 0009.

⁴⁸U.S. Direct Tax for 1798, 698: frame 0091 and 699: frame 0275. The 1798 U.S. Direct Tax schedule also records that Peter Newmyer owned 160 acres of land, valued for tax purposes at \$960.00. This record is at odds with the deeds, which show that by 1794 he had acquired title to no less than 370.75 acres of property in Bullskin Township.

⁴⁹Many architectural, historical, and folklife studies document the Pennsylvania barn's origins, distribution, variants, and uses; among other sources, see Alfred L. Shoemaker, ed., *The Pennsylvania Barn* (Lancaster: Pennsylvania Dutch Folklore Center, Franklin and Marshall College, 1955; reprint ed., Kutztown, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Folklife Center, 1959); Charles H. Dornbusch and John D. Heyl, "Pennsylvania German Barns," *The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society*, vol. 21 (Allentown, Pennsylvania: Schlechter's, 1956); Joseph W. Glass, "The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A Geographical Interpretation of Barns and Farmhouses" (Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University, 1971), and, most recently, Robert F. Ensminger, *The Pennsylvania Barn; Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America* (Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992). Ensminger, *ibid.*, p. 153, Figure 4.4 is a photograph of the Pennsylvania barn on the Newmyer-Mucha farmstead. He places the date of the barn at "circa 1796" although, as noted in the text above, there is good reason to think that it actually dates to 1794. In the caption to Figure 4.4, Ensminger states that the Newmyer barn "...is a rare and early western Pennsylvania example of a classic stone Sweitzer barn." It is of interest that Peter Newmyer, like many other German farmers, placed more emphasis on his barn than on his house. His barn was built of stone, while logs sufficed for his home. Ensminger, *ibid.*, p. xv, notes that this was a common trait frequently commented on by early Pennsylvania travelers.

⁵⁰Clinton E. Piper, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the James Thome Farm, North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania" (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation, 1996), p. 8-5.

⁵¹John W. Jordan, *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania*, p. 582, and John W. Jordan and James Hadden, *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania*, p. 255. Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 489 also states that Jonathan Newmyer continued to live "on the home place."

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Continuation Sheet

Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

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⁵²Presumably, the information came from family members, but in any event, Jordan was closer to the dates of the actual events to which he alludes and was well-acquainted with Fayette County history.

⁵³John W. Jordan, *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania*, p. 583.

⁵⁴Abraham Pershing and John Miner were the township's two Justices of the Peace in 1845; see Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 493.

⁵⁵The George Newmyer discussed in the text was probably the second son of Jonathan and Mary Newmyer, who was born in 1822 and died either in 1894 or 1898 (cf. John W. Jordan, *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania*, II, p. 581, who gives his date of death as 1894 with Abigail Strickler, Jacob S. Strickler, Alice N. Strickler, and Mame E. Strickler, *Stricklers of Pennsylvania*, [York, Pennsylvania (?): Strickler Reunion Association of Pennsylvania, 1942], p. 177, who give his date of death as 1898.) Franklin Ellis, *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, p. 496 states that the early lots in Pennsville were "...sold off from the Cochrane and Strickler farms by George Newmyer and W.P. Kelley, among the first purchasers being Henry Shallenbarger and Bushrod Washington, both putting up houses about 1848..." Subsequently, Ellis (p. 497) includes George Newmyer among the names of merchants in Pennsville, but at this point in his text does not identify the business in which he engaged. He does say that Newmyer's business was carried on "...in the small brick building on the present Stoner farm." Since Jacob J. Slonecker sold the farm he had purchased from Jonathan Newmyer (George's father) to John F. Stoner in 1872, this reference is probably to his father's former Justice of the Peace office, the small brick building on the east side of present Richey Road on the Newmyer farm. In the following paragraph on p. 497, Ellis says that "fanning mills were manufactured at Pennsville from 1850 to 1853"...by David Shallenbarger and George Newmyer & Co. From four to eight men were employed in the shops, and three or four men were kept engaged peddling the mills throughout the country." Unfortunately, Ellis is not specific about whether George Newmyer manufactured his "fanning mills" in the little brick building on his father's farm, but that is the inference we have drawn. Fanning mills were used in winnowing wheat.

⁵⁶See Amos Long, Jr., "Bank (Multi-Level) Structures in Rural Pennsylvania," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 20, No. 2 (1970-1971): 31-39.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

Primary and Unpublished Sources

Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Board of Commissioners. *Tax Records, Bullskin Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania*, microfilm P-84, positive roll 170.3. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Orphan's Court, *Record Book 3*.

Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Recorder of Wills Office, *Will Books 20: 247; 62: 349*.

Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Recorder of Deeds Office, *Deed Books B: 208; C: 304-305; D: 305; F: 143; K: 164; O: 146-147; X: 61-62, 133-134; Y: 133; 12: 214; 21: 241-242; 25: 166; 32: 326; 38: 447; 62: 391-393; 71: 518; 90: 401; 424: 388; 1056: 156-160*.

Pennsville Baptist Church. *Business Meeting Book and Minute Book for 1944-1956*.

Piper, Clinton E. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the James Thome Farm, North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania." Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation, 1996.

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U.S. Government Printing Office. *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790; Pennsylvania*. Reprint Edition. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1971.

U.S. Office of the Census. *Seventh Census of the United States, Original Returns of the Assistant Marshals, Fourth Series, Agricultural Productions, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1850*.

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Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Orphan's Court, *Record Book 1056*: 101-105.

Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Recorder of Wills Office, *Will Book 63*: 322.

Secondary and Published Sources

Atack, Jeremy, and Bateman, Fred. "Yeoman Farming: Antebellum America's Other 'Peculiar Institution'." In *Agriculture and National Development; Views on the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 25-52. Edited by Lou Ferleger. The Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural History and Rural Studies. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1990)

Barron, Hal S. "Listening to the Silent Majority: Change and Continuity in the Nineteenth-Century Rural North." In *Agriculture and National Development; Views on the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 3-24. Edited by Lou Ferleger. The Henry A. Wallace Series on Agricultural History and Rural Studies. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1990.

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Closson, Robert M. *Index to Fayette County, Pennsylvania Wills, 1783-1900*. Apollo, Pennsylvania: Closson Press, 1980.

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Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

-
- Ellis, Franklin. *History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Company, 1882.
- Ensminger, Robert F. *The Pennsylvania Barn; Its Origin, Evolution, and Distribution in North America*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992.
- Fletcher, Stevenson Whitcomb. *Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, 1640-1840*. Second printing. Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1971.
- Glass, Joseph W. "The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A Geographical Interpretation of Barns and Farmhouses." Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Geography, The Pennsylvania State University, 1971
- Hopkins, G.M. & Company. *Atlas of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins & Company, 1872.
- Jordan, John W. *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography*. Volume II. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914.
- Jordan, John W., ed. *Genealogical and Personal History of Northern Pennsylvania*. Volume II. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913.
- Jordan, John W., and James Hadden, eds. *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette and Greene Counties, Pennsylvania*. Volumes I and III. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912.
- Long, Amos, Jr. "Bank (Multi-Level) Structures in Rural Pennsylvania." *Pennsylvania Folklife* 20, No. 2 (1970-1971): 31-39.
- Shoemaker, Alfred L. ed. *The Pennsylvania Barn*. Lancaster: Pennsylvania Dutch Folklore Center, Franklin and Marshall College, 1955; reprint ed., Kutztown, Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Folklife Center, 1959.

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Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

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Strickler, Abigail; Strickler, Jacob S.; Strickler, Alice N.; and Strickler, Mame E. *Stricklers of Pennsylvania*. York, Pennsylvania (?): Strickler Reunion Association of Pennsylvania, 1942.

Winifred, Paul, compiler. *Along the Banks of Jacobs Creek; A Genealogy of the Mennonite Families Who Settled in Southern Westmoreland County and Northern Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1790-1810*. Scottdale, Pennsylvania: Mennonite Publishing House, 1990 (?).

Newmyer Farm
Name of Property

Fayette County, Pennsylvania
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 54

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 17 | 62 27 50 | 4 43 7 48 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 17 | 62 32 50 | 4 43 7 22 0 |

3 | 17 | 62 30 00 | 4 43 6 64 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 17 | 62 25 10 | 4 43 6 70 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eliza Smith Brown & Ronald C. Carlisle, Ph.D.

organization Brown, Carlisle & Associates, Inc. date May 1998

street & number 175 Woodridge Drive telephone 412-279-5222
412-683-5822

city or town Carnegie state PA zip code 15106

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Anthony and Rosemary Mucha

street & number 3165 Richey Road telephone 412-628-2646

city or town Connellsville state PA zip code 15425

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

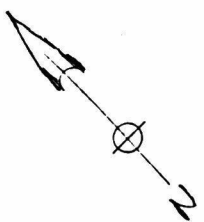
Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of approximately 54 acres along the east side of Richey Road as first described in part in a deed transfer from Anna and John Stoner to Frank Younkin. That deed is recorded May 16, 1887 in Fayette County Deed Book volume 71, page 518. The nominated parcel is shown on the tax parcel map included with this nomination.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries contain the Federal style main house and Pennsylvania stone barn, as well as the seven other historic buildings, four non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing structure. It contains 54 of the 64 acres that comprised the farm, with at least five or six of the extant buildings, as it was sold in 1886 and recorded in 1887. This acreage approximates the core size necessary for subsistence under the Newmyers' ownership and includes the immediate domestic and agricultural setting for the significant architectural elements of the Newmyer Farm. The western ten acres of the 1886/1887 description was excluded due to the development of modern U.S. Route 119.



N/F VINCENT P. & FLORENCE MUCHA
DB. 563 P. 404

VINCENT P. & FLORENCE MUCHA
DB. 1056 P. 101
10.154 ACRES

ANTHONY W. MUCHA DB. 1056 P. 101 (SECOND)

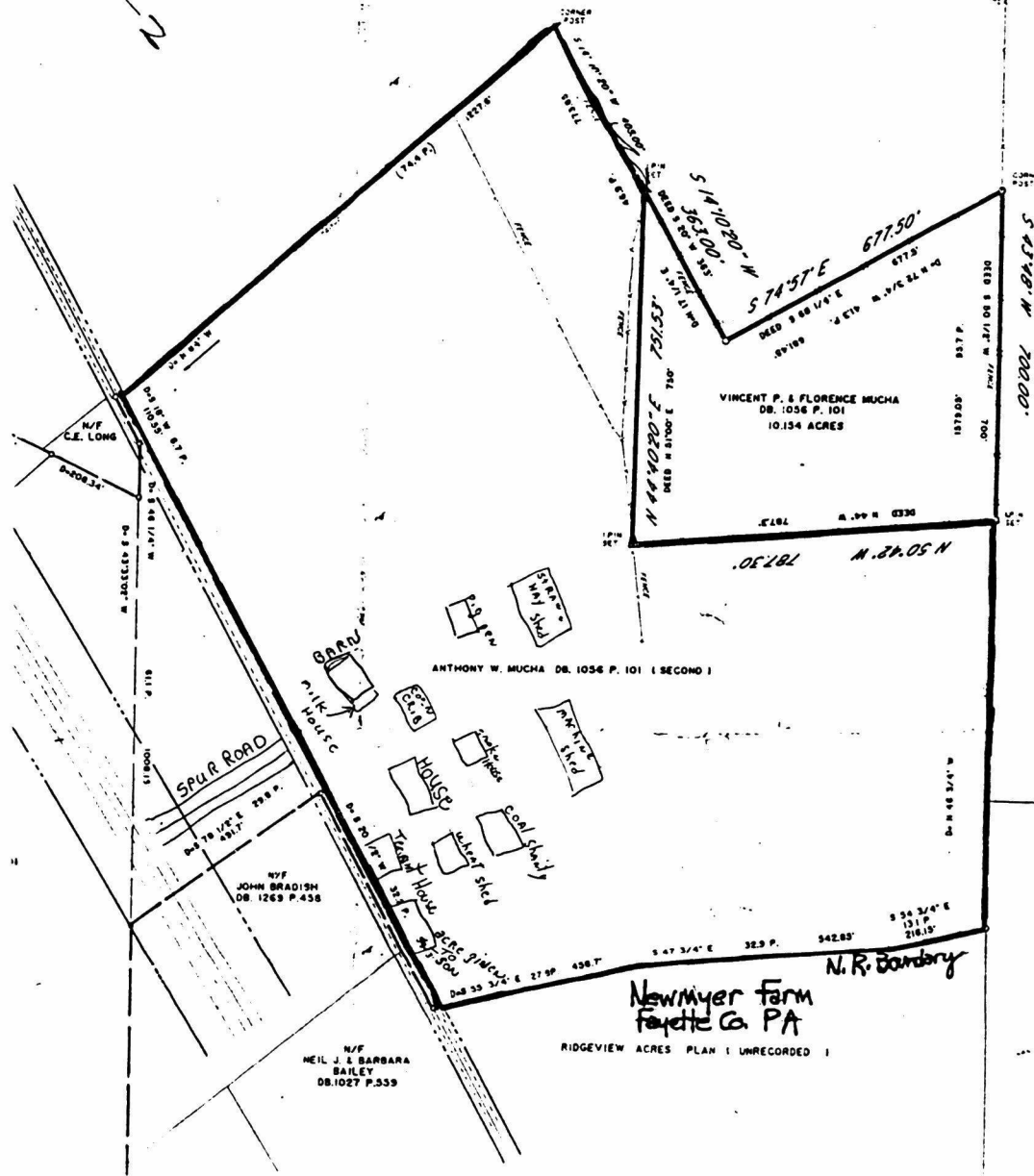
N/F JOHN BRADISH
DB. 1269 P. 458

N/F NEIL J. & BARBARA
SARLEY
DB. 1027 P. 539

Newmyer Farm
Fayette Co. PA

RIDGEVIEW ACRES PLAN (UNRECORDED)

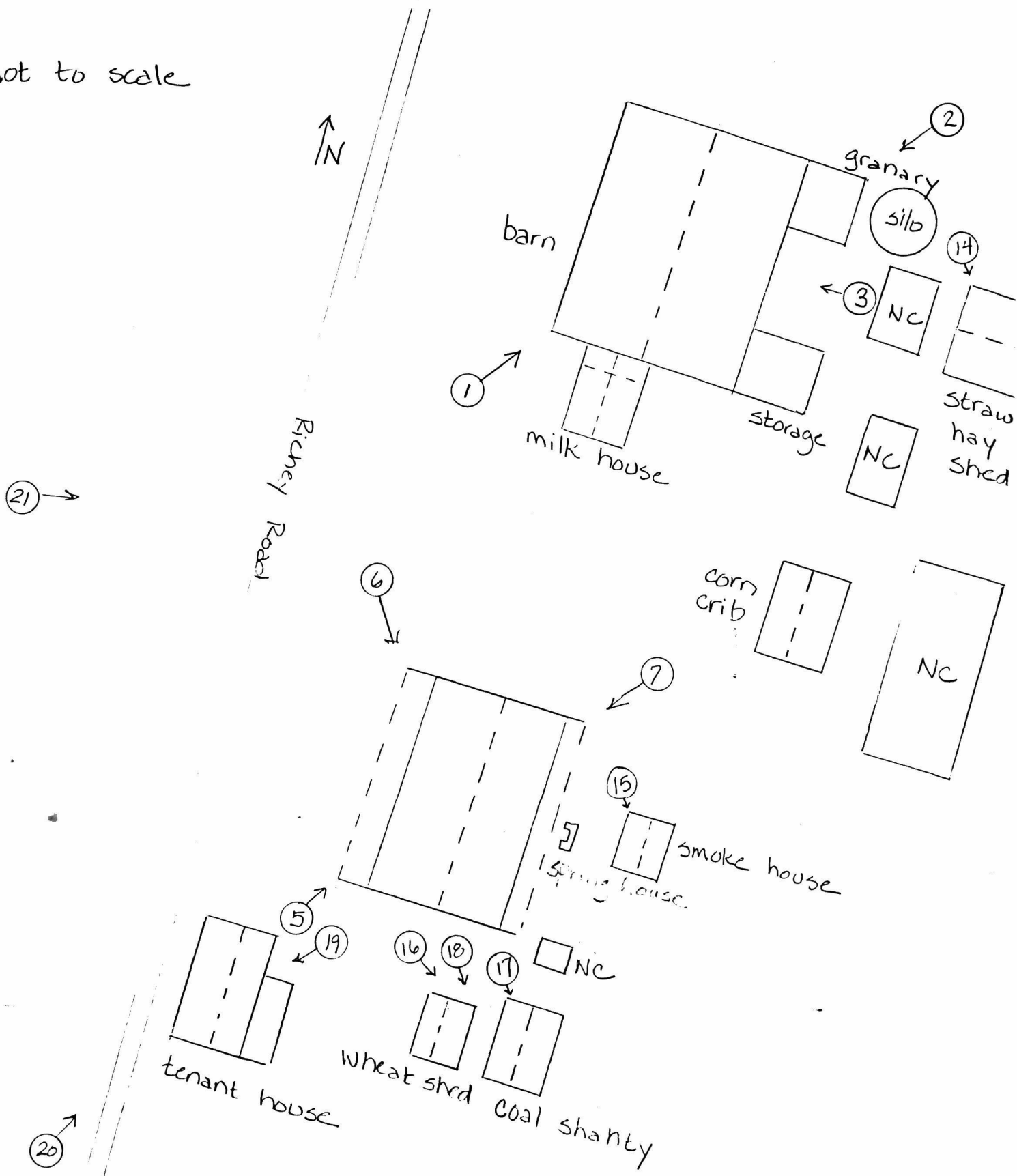
N.R. Bandy



Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, Pennsylvania

SITE PLAN AND PHOTO KEY

Not to scale



Drawn by:
Brown, Carlisle & Associates
Nov. 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Newmyer, Peter and Jonathan, Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: PENNSYLVANIA, Fayette

DATE RECEIVED: 6/26/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/07/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/23/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/10/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000901

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 7-23-98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



Newmyer Farm
Fayette Co PA
PC: Elizabeth Brown
PD: 9/96

Main House
looking East
#1



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main barn, looking SW

#2



Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, Pennsylvania
PC: Eliza Smith Brown
PD: September 1996

Main barn, looking W

#3



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PL: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main barn, interior (loft detail)

#4



Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

Pd: September 1996

Main house, looking NE

#5



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Pc: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main house, looking SE

#6



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Pc: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main house, looking SW

#7



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main house, detail of front (W) doorway

#8



Newmyer - Moore Farmstead
Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

FD: September 1996

Main house, interior, view of west entry door
9



Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, Pennsylvania
PC: Eliza Smith Brown
PD: September 1996

Main house, interior, stair detail
#10



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main house, dining room, view of corner fireplace,
looking SE

#11



Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main house, dining room, detail of corner
fireplace

#12



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Pc: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Main house, interior, detail of stone spring
basin in basement

#13



Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Straw/hay shed, looking SE

#14



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Smoke house, looking SE

#15



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Coal shanty and wheat shed, looking SE

#16



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PO: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Coal shanty, looking SE

#17



Newmyer Farm

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PC: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Wheat shed, looking SE

#18



Newmyer Farm

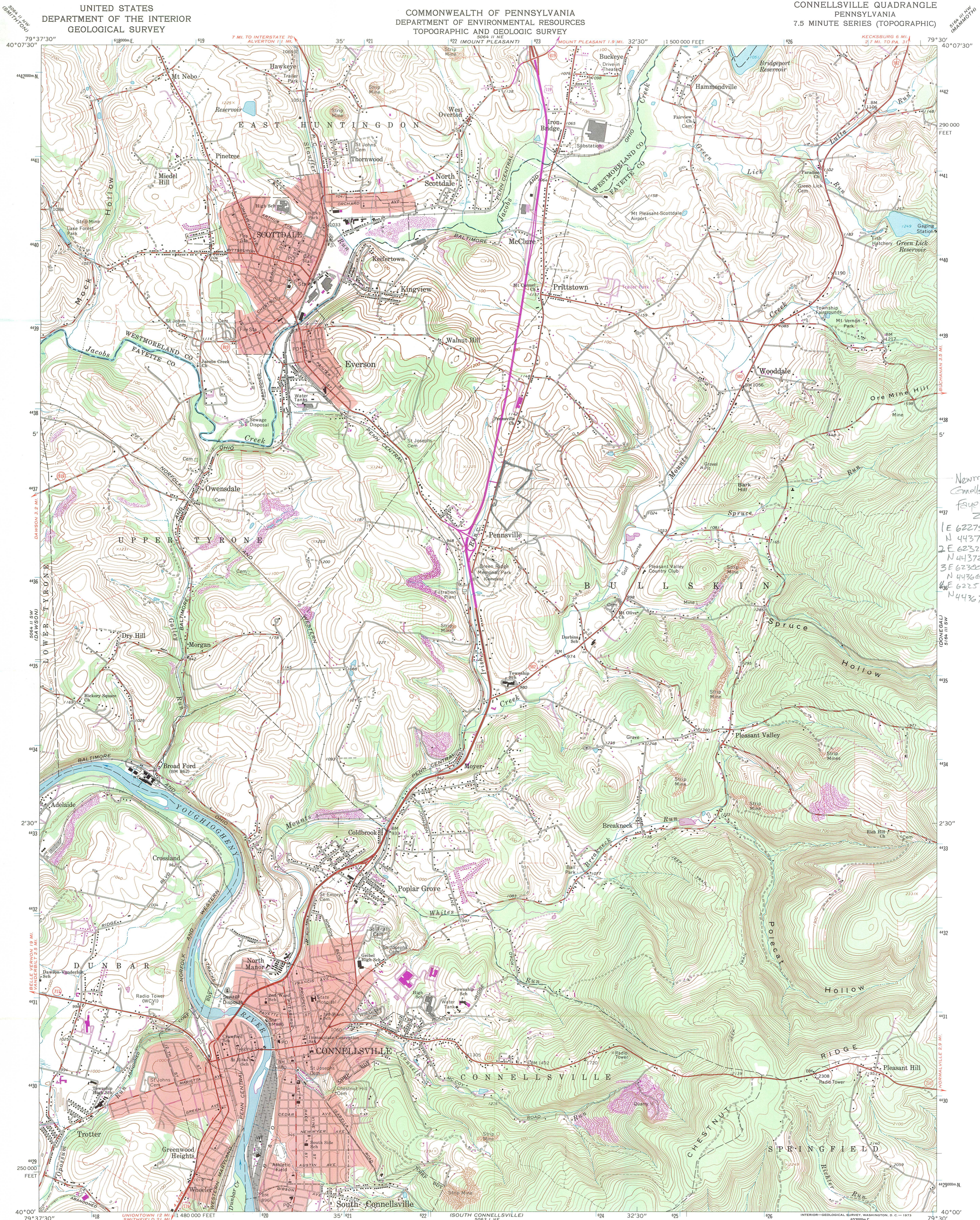
Fayette County, Pennsylvania

PO: Eliza Smith Brown

PD: September 1996

Tenant house, looking SW

19



Newmyer Farm
Connellsville Quad.
Fayette Co., PA
ZONE 17
1E 622750
1N 4437480
2E 623250
2N 4437220
3E 623200
3N 4436640
4E 622510
4N 4436700

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Pennsylvania coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is un-checked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Pennsylvania agencies from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

Map photospected 1977
No major culture or drainage changes observed

SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route State Route
Newmyer Farm
Fayette County, PA
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
N4000—W7930/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1977
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 5064 II SE—SERIES V831

