



The Old BARN POST

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Carroll County Farm is Early 1800s Gem

An 1820s Sweitzer barn and an 1839 stone house sit on 89 acres in Carroll County. During the first years on the homestead settlers would have constructed a crude log cabin for the family while the fields were cleared for planting and the Sweitzer style barn was built. When the time was right they built a proper big-house.

Wayne (a charter member of Friends of Ohio Barns) and Beverly Spies purchased the property in 1984 and developed a vision for the historic property. First, they renovated the house; installing a septic system and bathroom, rebuilding the compromised chimneys, installing a new furnace, and insulation, etc.

Next, they turned their attention to the barn. They realized they had never seen one quite like theirs. Built with scribe rule construction, using Roman-numeral marriage marks, and a principle rafter system, this is a sparkling gem of a barn. Research told them the barn was a Sweitzer barn, probably constructed in the 1820s.

The barn was situated close to the road, much of the barn's foundation was collapsing, many missing floor boards, and a fair amount of the siding was missing or loose. Nevertheless, sheep were still kept in the basement. The Spies knew the barn's foundation would need to be extensively repaired or rebuilt in order to save and preserve the historic structure.

They consulted closely with Ohio History Connection and National Trust for Historic Preservation, as they made their plans. They wanted to be sure the barn and house could be officially listed as national



Images by Pam Gray

Carroll County Sweitzer barn relocated and preserved for the next century.



Roman numeral marriage marks on bracing indicate an early scribe rule framed barn.

Please See **CARROLL COUNTY**, Page 2

Well, here we go!

What do ya know... We are finally going to get (fingers crossed) a Friends of Ohio Barns Conference and Barn tour off the ground this year! All the planning is being done and reservations are being made in order to put on another great conference in Preble County. Of course we had done a lot of planning back in 2019 for the 2020 conference so some of it was already locked and loaded. But there have been a lot of changes over the last two years (ya think?) and what was set in stone back then has changed on several fronts.

But one thing is for sure (as sure as we can be at this point in time) is that Friday, April 29th is the date of the highly anticipated barn tour and Saturday, April 30th, is the Ohio Barn Conference. The Barnstormers have found several deserving barns to be on the tour. Some were carried over from 2020 and a few new ones have been added. Our host Hotel is the Hueston Woods Lodge and Conference Center located in College Corner. It is where we will depart for the Barn Tour but it is not where the conference will be held. The conference site will be the Eagle's Point and Star Theatre in Eaton. We have a great group of barns, a fantastic slate of speakers and the Barn Detectives will be there in all their glory!

Important Information

As a side note the FOB Board of Directors has decided that this will be the last year that we accept paper registrations. In this day and age of technology we receive most of the registrations immediately after the initial conference email goes out to our members. Then our mass newsletter mailing goes out to not only our current members but also past members. By this time the Thursday event and Friday Barn Tour have been sold out so the need for paper registrations is waning. It is a hard decision to make but like I said...in this day and age...

CARROLL COUNTY, Continued from Page 1

and state historical properties, and also to insure they were performing historically-accurate restoration work. They found moving the structure, re-roofing and re-siding were acceptable, as long as historically appropriate materials were used.

Many local craftsmen were sought out to complete the various tasks. Beginning with the moving of the barn to its present location in 2000. The original stones were used to rebuild the foundation, poplar and oak timbers were milled to replace the siding, missing oak flooring, and terne metal standing-seam was chosen for re-roofing.

Today the inside of the barn looks much as it did when it was first constructed, with a place for livestock on the ground level, a threshing floor in the center bay of the upper level, mows for hay storage in the end bays, and granaries in the forebay. The original main doors swung on wooden hinges.

Pamela Whitney Gray

CALEB'S CORNER

It started with a phone call from someone looking for a railroad water tower. I knew very little about those relics of the past, but never being one too shy away from a challenge I accepted the mission of trying to find one. My search was heading nowhere when my great uncle told me that when he was a boy (in the 1930's & 40's) his father had bought multiple in the area and converted them into sheep pens. Convinced there were none to be had, I went back to the potential client and asked if I could find a similar time period wooden-stave tank, would he accept a replica that we built around the tank — and he said yes.

Around the same time this was happening, a story reached me regarding an abandoned cider press and tank that a logger stumbled upon while scouting a tract of timber for harvesting. Upon hearing this I grabbed our crew foreman, Steve, and we took off hiking and trespassing until we stumbled upon what we were looking for. No more than three miles from our shop on the north slope of a ridge commonly referred to as Buffalo Hill, we found the remnants of a 19th century cider press operation, containing a 100 ton hydraulic press with a still working pump and gears, and a 4700 gallon wooden-stave tank. Now that we found what we needed, the work could begin. We had to find the property owners, agree to a purchase price, then most difficult of all — figure out how to safely pull the tank from its earthen resting place of the last 60 years, and then get it off the mountain along with the cider press.

To be continued.....

Caleb Miller, President – Friends of Ohio Barns

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Preble County *from* Henry Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio - 1887

Preble County Area about 440 square miles.

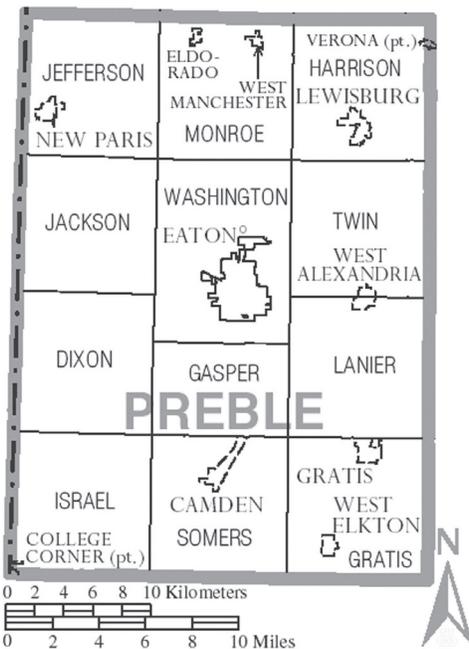
Agricultural output in 1887

In 1887 the acres cultivated were 186,275; in pasture, 35,426; woodland, 33,294; lying waste, 5,873; produced in wheat, 529,637 bushels; rye, 1,136; buckwheat, 85; oats, 464,627; barley, 13,563; corn, 1,522,636; broom-corn, 17,100 pounds; brush meadow hay, 8,814 tons; clover hay, 4,096; flax, 81,500 pounds fibre; potatoes, 30,830 bushels; tobacco, 1,044,210 pounds; butter, 611,300; cheese, 300; sorghum, 6,668 gallons; maple syrup, 9,169; honey, 11,137 pounds; eggs, 549,135 dozen; grapes, 30,870 pounds; wine, 149 gallons; sweet potatoes, 3,242 bushels; apples, 1,643; peaches, 61; pears, 749; wool, 28,183 pounds; milch cows owned, 5,959.

Ohio Mining Statistics, 1888: Limestone, 64,500 tons burned for lime; 3,000 tons burned for fluxing; 23,750 cubic feet of dimension stone; 10,397 cubic yards building stone; 30,000 square feet of flagging; 12,460 square feet of paving; 8,571 lineal feet of curbing; 3,492 cubic yards of ballast or macadam. School census, 1888, 7,139; teachers, 183; miles of railroad track, 75.

Manufactures and Employees.—F. P. Filbert, cigars, 35 hands; Coovert & Cooper, cigars, 29; G. A. & J. F. Lugar, builders' wood-work, 11; Frank Rhinehart, builders' wood-work, 4; H. Sanders, flour, etc., 3; W. F. Jones, cigars, 13; Straw Bros., cigar boxes, 5.—State Report, 1887.

Manufactures Note: With over a million pounds of tobacco raised in Preble County in 1887 it is not surprising to see manufacturers



of cigars and cigar boxes in the above list.

LIMESTONE QUARRIES.

The quarrying of limestone is an important industry in this county. The limestones principally quarried belong to the Niagara group; these in Ohio are very often called cliff limestones, because they stand in the bluffs along the river valleys. The quarries in the vicinity of Eaton turn out a number of grades of stone; suitable for flaggings* and copings* as well as for fine and rough constructions. It is stated in Edward Orton's Geological Report, that a stone 10 x 12 feet in superficial dimensions has been taken out and that very much larger stones can be obtained. The Clinton limestone has not been so extensively quarried, but is very much in demand

for chimney backs and has been found especially desirable for those constructions which are exposed to fire or heat.

*Flaggings — flagstone — flat stone slabs used for paving walkways or paths

*Copings — The top layer of a masonry wall, often having a slanting upper surface to shed water.

Population of Preble in 1820 was 10,237; 1830, 16,296; 1840, 19,481; 1860, 21,820; 1880, 24,533; of whom 19,293 were born in Ohio; 1,042, Indiana; 768, Virginia; 722, Pennsylvania; 322, Kentucky; 87, New York; 478, German Empire; 425, Ireland; 51, British America; 44, England and Wales; 10, France, and 6, Scotland. Census, 1890, 23,421.

Population Note: Other than the thousand folks who moved eastward from Indiana, of which we have no idea regarding their nationality, the largest number of people in Preble County were from Pennsylvania and Germany. The German immigrants would tend to settle in areas where they have an affinity with others — such as relatives, language, customs, and farming practices. While not all settlers from Pennsylvania were of German descent, it was the largest German settlement area in America. A large number of Preble Countians were from Virginia. Not so many from New England states. Therefore, participants of the 2022 Ohio Barn tour coursing through Preble County may well see a preponderance of Pennsylvania German barns with the overhanging forebay or Southern barns with the gable end entry and some semblance of a hayhood. It would not be unexpected to spot a three bay New England barn, but it seems unlikely they would be in abundance.

THANK YOU, DONORS!

Here we are starting another new year and feeling pretty confident that we will all get to Gather at our annual barn tour and conference for the first time in 2 years! As we wrap up our year-end business and plan for our future it is time to recognize all the generous folks that made donations to Friends:

Dave & Donna Anderson, Charles Bauer, Craig Brenner, Thomas Carter, Sharon Cole, Lynn & Tim Cook, Columbus Foundation, Edward Den-Haan, Paul Farley, Suzanne Fisher, Jim & Sue Howard, Joyce Jantzi, Diane Jones, Rich Kolemmainen,

Dick Landis, OH Cattlewomen, Laura Saeger, Michael Schmidt, Jim Shoaf, Keith Sommer, David Spahr, Joe Steiger, Jerry Vogelhuber and Connie Wyatt.

This list of donations reflects amounts received between Jan 2020 – Jan 2022 that totaled \$5,060.43. Whether it is thru membership dues, conference attendance, or additional contributions, it all really helps Friends of Ohio Barns to continue to thrive. Thanks to one and all for your continued support!

Laura Saeger, Treasurer

Ohio Barn Conference 2022 in Preble County

A full lineup of engaging speakers awaits attendees of the 21st Ohio Barn Conference in Preble County! Conference-goers will gather at Eagle's Point and Star Theatre in downtown Eaton on Saturday, April 30th. The Eagles Point complex is an excellent example of the adaptive reuse of a historic building — the former Eaton High School. The complex opened in 2017 after an \$11M renovation that created 40 low-income apartments, a community theater, and a “pay-it-forward” restaurant. The project was funded in part by Ohio Historic Preservation tax credits, and was led by the H.I.T. Foundation and its President, Preble County native, Mary Bullen. Mary will welcome conference guests to the facility on Saturday morning, and share a bit more about this uniquely successful preservation project.

Keynote speaker, Steve Gordon, will kick things off on Saturday with his presentation “Beech Woods and Barns of the Boulder Belt: Reading the Rural Landscape of Preble County.” Gordon holds history degrees from Miami University, and has worked for such organizations as the Miami Purchase Association for Historic Preservation, the Kentucky Heritage Council, and the State Historic Preservation Office of the Ohio Historical Society, where he oversaw the Ohio Historic Inventory and National Register of Historic Places programs. Most recently, Steve has been serving as the Museum Administrator for the McGuffey House and Museum at Miami University.

Preble County resident, Ben Anspaugh, will follow with a living history demonstration of the 18th century frontiersman. A 14-year member of the United States Air Force, Anspaugh grew up with a love for the wilderness, fostered by his father and grandfather. Over the years, his love of nature and an interest in genealogy led him to further explore various aspects of life as it was upon the Colonial American frontier during the 18th century. Over the last nine years, Anspaugh has studied many period trades, crafts, and survival techniques as he aspires to keep history alive as a modern day woodsman.

Finishing out the morning lineup,

Doug Reed will speak about the “Antecedents of the American Log House.” With a PhD from George Washington University, and having apprenticed under master craftsmen in 18th and 19th century log building techniques early in his career, Reed has nearly 50 years of experience as a vernacular architecture historian, craftsman, and consultant. In addition to running his own construction business specializing in the accurate restoration of log, stone, brick, and timber frame historic buildings, Reed has presented educational courses at the Chautauqua Institute and Cornell University, among others. He has conducted field studies all over the United States, and throughout Scandinavia and Eastern Europe.

After lunch on Saturday, everyone's favorite Barn Detectives, Rudy Christian and Dan Troth, will take a humorous look at the many highlights of the previous day's barn tour. William Reynolds will follow with his presentation, “Rufus Putnam, Builder of Ohio.” Reynolds has been working in Ohio local history since 1973, and is a Historian and Exhibit Specialist at the Campus Martius Museum and President of the Washington County Historical Society. Most recently, Reynolds has worked as a research assistant for Pulitzer Prize-winning author, David McCullough, for his #1 New York Times bestseller, “The Pioneers.”

Wrapping up the day, David Simmons will speak about Preble County's historic bridges. Simmons was named Editor Emeritus by the Ohio History Connection in 2019 after 30 years in their publications department. A Darke County native, he has received numerous writing awards and serves as an officer with the Ohio Historical Bridge Association. As a graduate of Miami University, Simmons' first job in the local history field was Executive Director of the Preble County Historical Society.

After a two-year delay, the 21st Ohio Barn Conference in Preble County promises to be one of the best yet! Don't miss your opportunity to register and join us in April before it sells out! Visit friendsofhiobarns.org/annual-conference for more information or to register online.

Sarah Sisser

Health and Safety Precautions for the 2022 Ohio Barn Conference

After a two-year delay, Friends of Ohio Barns looks forward to welcoming guests from throughout the state to Preble County in April. Our love for old barns certainly hasn't wavered, but plenty has changed when it comes to holding a large, in-person event since the last time we gathered! Here are some of the things we'll be doing to keep the health and safety of our attendees a top priority:

- 1) Because of the close proximity of participants, masks will be strongly encouraged during Thursday's covered bridge tour and Friday's bus tour. There is only so much we can spread out in these situations, so please, use your best judgement and think about your fellow attendees!
- 2) Hand-sanitizer will be widely available during the tours and Saturday's conference, particularly during meal times.
- 3) Plenty of disposable masks will be available for participants during Friday and Saturday's activities. If you want to mask up, we've got you covered.
- 4) Most importantly, as much as we want to see you, if you're sick, please stay home! We will be happy to work with you if a last minute illness or COVID diagnosis puts a wrench in your plans.

Let's have a great time, and do what we can to keep everyone healthy. See you in Preble County!



Barn Tour Teaser

Antique John Deere Tractor Sale or Barn Tour?

These are just two of the barns on this year's tour that you'd don't want to miss. Covid has kept us away for the last couple of years but the barns tell me they are very patient and look forward to our visit with the hope that we will appreciate their beauty and our shared history contained within. Oh, the stories they can tell if we are willing to listen. Furthermore, they have deservedly achieved an increasing level of attention now that they are recognized as Ohio's Official Historical Architectural Structure, right up there with the Cardinal, the Carnation, and the Buckeye tree.

See you there!

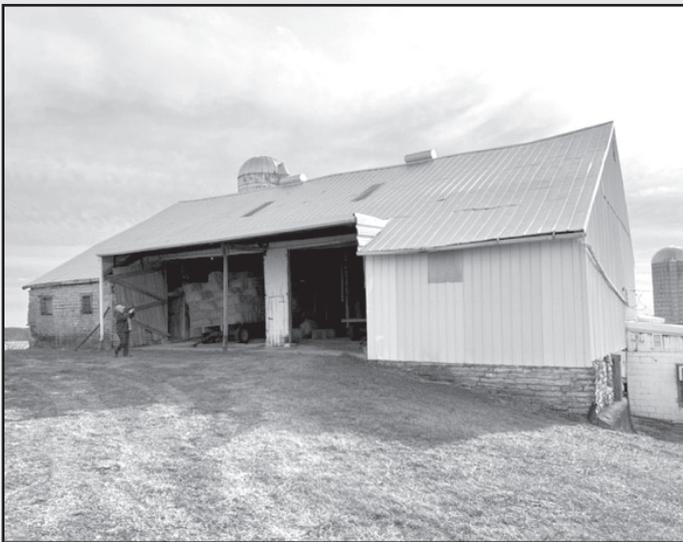
Dan



If you think these tractors are old, wait till you step inside this barn at the left with the cute Pentice roof. All things are relative. These tractors entered our landscape in the 1960's. The barn came to being around the 1840's and the trees that were felled and hewed into its timbers were saplings in the 1600's. Rudy and I are sprinkled somewhere in there.



This rare "double swingbeam" is just one of the fabulous barns on our tour that we all now will have the opportunity to enter and learn.



What's this? A Pennsylvania Barn with a forebay on its front elevation (far side) and outshots on its bank side. And heavy major rafters at each bent to boot. Miami University, which admitted its first students in 1824 sits just a few miles away. Future president Benjamin Harrison graduated from Miami in the 1850's and it's possible that he spent a couple of summers working on this farm, maybe putting up hay in this barn. Please read his biography before taking this tour.

All images by Dan Troth



A Square Barn Twofer

Not long ago it was my pleasure to be the featured speaker for the Ohio Society in Cincinnati. It was a snowy, blustery, day for a drive. So, my trusty Barn Sister, Beryl Becket and I tightened our seatbelts and headed south. But as it turned out the gracious audience, unexpected sun, and two unique barns brightened our day.

After the presentation I was approached by Ron Shephard who enquired if I might be interested in seeing his 45 feet X 45 feet square, brick barn. Now, brick barns are rather rare in Ohio as are square barns. But put the two together and I was intrigued. We drove up to Glendale where we were treated to a tour of the small solid-brick barn and the grand old house. The original farm was 400 acres. The property has been reduced to the size of a city lot in the middle of town. The house was built in 1852 with the barn being of the same era. Both house and barn are solid brick structures, with a soldier course every eight rows. More than likely the bricks were made on the property as the house is documented to be the second oldest in town.

The front of the barn has been modified for two modern garage doors. The exterior wall to the left has windows and the back wall has two windows and a rear entrance. The wall to the right of the front garage doors has eight small openings that have been bricked up. The openings are not wide enough for cattle, horses, or even sheep. The bottoms of the openings are up off the floor 24 inches and the openings measure 12 inches wide by 27 inches tall. They are spaced evenly along the length of the wall. Inside above each portal is an opening in the floor above. Perhaps to drop feed down? Anyone know how these were meant to be used?

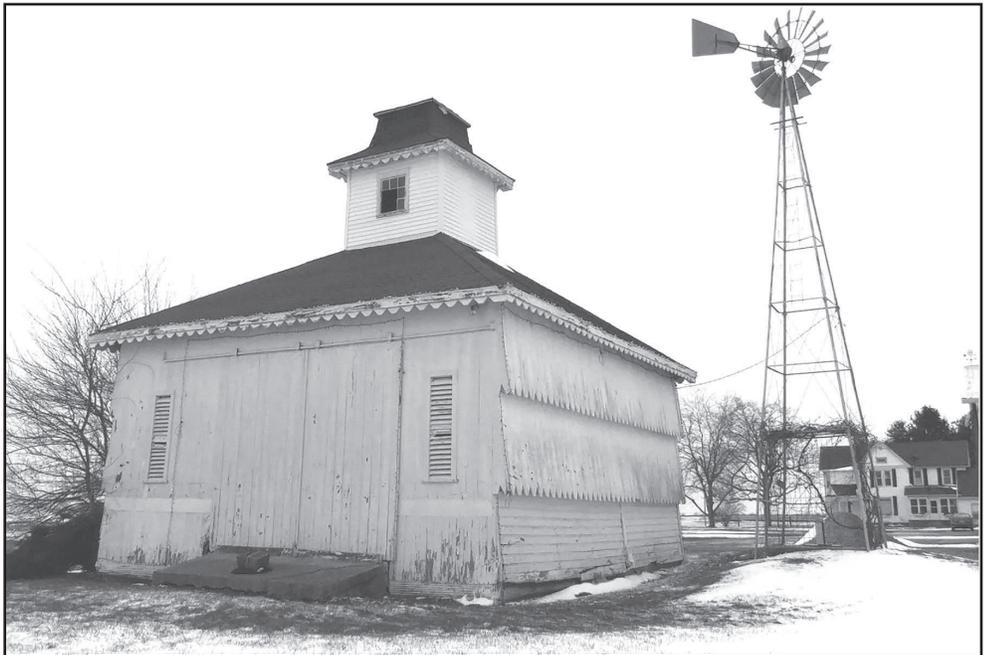
The brick barn is topped with a hip roof, recently re-shingled. All of the boards and timbers in the interior are true dimensional-lumber sawn with an up-and-down sash saw. The upstairs is free span with large crossed timbers for support under the top vent.

The second barn we spied from the interstate on the way home. Of course, we took the next exit and doubled back to find it just south of Jeffersonville. A cute little structure, approximately 35 feet square, with a hip roof, topped with a cu-



Images by Pam Gray

Ron Shephard's brick barn in Glendale in northern Hamilton County.



Small, square, drive-through corn crib south of Jeffersonville in Fayette County.

pola, large for the overall size of the structure. There are double driveway doors on opposing sides. The remaining sides are decorated with scalloped sections of siding that slant out away from the vertical wall, in the manner of awnings but stick out only about a foot. Very curious!

Went up to the house and met Kim Peelle. She was happy to let us in to explore the small timber frame which, when revealed, was a unique double corncrib. The framing was very hefty for such a small building. Have never seen a corn-

crib built quite like this one. The cribs were only attached to the structure by the four interior posts otherwise they were free standing within the timber frame and one could walk completely around the exterior of the corncrib within the interior of the small building. The only ventilation comes from the three narrow openings under the scalloped awning-style siding on two exterior walls. This little beauty was built circa 1902 and the house looked to be about the same vintage.

By Pamela Whitney Gray

Timber Framing Repairs in Ohio presented at County Line Historical Society in Wayne Co.

Caleb Miller of JCM Timberworks in Killbuck kicked off the County Line Historical Society's 2022 Speaker Series on January 15 at Shreve Presbyterian Church.

During his program titled "Restoration of Timber Framed Barns in Ohio", Miller said, from the early 1800's to around the end of WWI, the art of timber framing thrived until the first and second growth trees had mostly disappeared and any available land turned into agriculture. Then stick frame construction became the norm.

Timber framing and post and beam construction are traditional methods of building with heavy timbers creating structures using squared off and carefully fitted and joined timbers with joists secured by large wooden pegs. This ancient craft has been in existence for thousands of years but is not as widely practiced today. There are still tradesman who do this in heavily rural areas such as Holmes and Wayne counties. You can even purchase a tiny timber framed house kit home from Colonial Homestead near Millersburg.

Although built to last hundreds or even thousands of years, today those iconic barns are disappearing as methods of farming have evolved in favor of pole barns which can be built quickly to house large pieces of equipment.

During Miller's presentation he stressed the importance of maintenance for old barns. "In this area the majority of barns were constructed as gable roof structures. After the patenting of the hay track in 1889, many barns had their roofs raised or reconfigured into a gambrel roof in order to facilitate the track and increased hay storage capacity. It's not uncommon to find a gambrel roof barn that was built replacing a wood shake or slate roof. The dead load of a slate roof works against the longevity of the barn. A standing seam metal roof is the best roof for the barn because it is light and will last a lifetime. It is best to take off all the old layers before installing the new roof. However, I am not a fan of metal siding on a barn. Barns are built to have gaps where the air can flow through, otherwise the wood siding will rot," he said.

He went on to explain that old barns typically have three types of foundations, two course or rubble stone; single course; and stacked limestone. When foundations were laid, they were bedded with slaked lime mortar. This type of mortar had been used for thousands of years, but

by the early 20th century the manufacturing and rapid availability of portland cement made lime mortar dispensable. It's soft and allows moisture to pass through and can heal itself. Prior to WWI crushed lime mortar was used. Cement was used after that and is not the right material to use but it's what was available.

"Functional and fast repairs were often done by the farmer on barn foundations due to water issues, but the use of the available portland cement momentarily fixed the problem but ultimately caused greater damage to the foundation. The knowledge disappeared and the advent of Portland cement and concrete, and disappearance of lime combined with lack of skill and material leads to modern day problems.

"There are three destroyer elements of barns — water, water, and water. Water entering from the top, bottom, and outside. Concrete holds moisture and when in contact it causes wood to rot. Get water away from your barn. People rush to pull out the stone foundations and replace with concrete or poured foundations. It's cheaper to fix stone than replace it. Wood can sit on stone but not on concrete. Make sure you have gutters and downspouts to keep water away from the foundation," he said.

Miller cautioned that it isn't good to let your barn sit empty. "Use your barn. Vacant, empty structures are a death sentence. If you're not going to use it, you have a decision to make."

Pamela Whitney Gray, The Barn Consultant who wrote the "Ohio Barns Inside and Out" who wasn't at the presentation but has some additional advice for barn owners.

"Good stewardship is the key to a good barn. Keep the roof repaired. Even the smallest of holes can cause extensive damage over a period of time. Maintain the foundation. When you work in the barn every day it is so easy to miss the small things that could be a quick fix. So set aside a day every few months to walk through the barn looking for leaks in the roof, loose stones in the foundation, broken or loose siding, broken windows or doors that don't close properly. Take care of the little things and your barn will last another hundred years or more," she said.

The County Line Historical Society's next program will be Saturday, April 16 at 1:00 pm by Robert Haag on "Indian Trails of Wayne County". It is free and open to the public.

Barbara Lang

This Shining Moment in the Now

by David Budbill

When I work outdoors all day,
every day, as I do now, in
the fall,
getting ready for winter, tearing
up the garden, digging
potatoes,
gathering the squash, cutting
firewood, making kindling,
repairing
bridges over the brook, clearing
trails in the woods, doing
the last of
the fall mowing, pruning apple
trees, taking down the
screens,
putting up the storm windows,
banking the house—all these
things,
as preparation for the coming
cold...
when I am every day all day all
body and no mind, when
I am
physically, wholly and completely,
in this world with the birds,
the deer, the sky, the wind, the
trees...
when day after day I think of
nothing but what the next
chore is,
when I go from clearing woods
roads, to sharpening a chain
saw,
to changing the oil in a mower, to
stacking wood, when I am
all body and no mind...
when I am only here and now
and nowhere else—then, and
only then, do I see the
crippling power of mind, the
curse of thought,
and I pause and wonder why I so
seldom find
this shining moment in the now.

From David Budbill "This Shining Moment in the Now" from *While We've Still Got Feet*.

Submitted by Dan Troth, V.P., FOB

Two Southern barns



Two Southern barns with gable end entry and hayhood in Pickaway County, located on the border of the Virginia Military District — a region largely settled by Southerners from Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. The Virginia Military District, bounded by the Scioto and Little Miami and Ohio rivers, was set aside for veterans of the Revolutionary War from Virginia.

Images by: Tom O'Grady



FOB Fall Picnic 2021

Approximately 30 members and guests attended the first Friends of Ohio Barns in-person event since the coronavirus pandemic began. The Saturday, October 2, 2021 fall picnic sack lunch was held in the restored Sonnenberg Church of Sonnenberg Village near Kidron, Ohio.

After eating, a short update meeting on FOB activities of the prior year and a half was held with president, Caleb Miller, presiding.

- Four Zoom video presentations were conducted

- The full 2022 member conference, originally scheduled for 2020 in Preble County, is presently a go

- Ric Beck reported three barn conservation grants were dispersed since our last membership meeting in 2019, and a strong candidate application for 2022 has been received

- Caleb put out a strong plea for board member volunteers, specifically someone to take on the treasurer duties in 2022 (terms are three years)

At 1:00 p.m. Caleb turned the rest of the day's proceedings to Ray Leisy, who gave the group a short history of the founding and growth of Sonnenberg Village. It was founded 12 years ago as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Kidron Community Historical Society when the Tschantz cabin and one acre of land was donated for preservation. Within three months, ten buildings, all from Wayne County and all from within a few miles of the site, had been donated. Each building is sponsored by a local family. They have been placed on concrete foundations, most with electricity and plumbing, and some with heating and air conditioning. Besides the five permanent buildings, there are four buildings

waiting to be installed on their respective sites. As the association volunteers have aged, they've realized that maintenance can become an all-consuming activity, so the newest structures to be erected and restored have included composite-material siding and shakes, which give the illusion of hand-crafted wood but are much longer lasting. The Gerber barn, which we were hoping to be completed so our picnic could be held inside, has not seen any progress from the tarp-covered stack of beams.

The attendees divided into two groups to tour the five buildings — the lunch location, Sonnenberg Church — Tschantz log cabin, Lehman House, Zuercher House, and Sauer blacksmith shop. The weather was spectacular and the group slowly dispersed over the course of the afternoon with the tour concluding at 3:30 p.m.

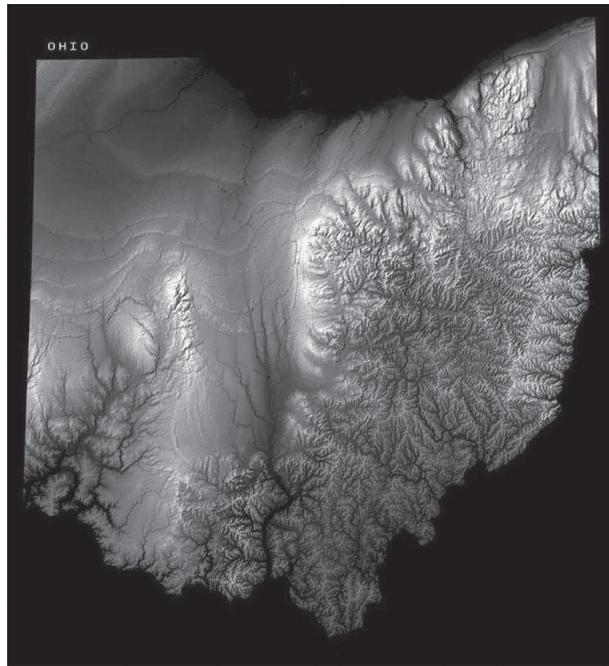
By: Alan Walter

Ohio Peeled Back Reveals the Bones

The effects of glaciation on large portions of the state is rather clear in the accompanying image of Ohio. The darkest part of northwestern Ohio is the extent of the pre-glacial lake that has retreated to the boundaries of today's Lake Erie. The undulating lines in northwestern Ohio are the terminal moraine deposits left behind by the retreating glacier. The two well-defined dendritic patterns in southwestern Ohio are the Great Miami and the Little Miami rivers. The headwaters of that river system start up near the white spot in the west central part of the image. That is Campbell Hill, the highest elevation in the state of Ohio. It lies roughly along the undulating line that runs from the northeastern corner of Ohio to the middle of the western boundary of Ohio. That meandering line is the backbone of Ohio — a continental divide that sends rainfall to the north of that line into Lake Erie and out the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic and precipitation south of that division into the Ohio-Mississippi river system and the Gulf of Mexico.

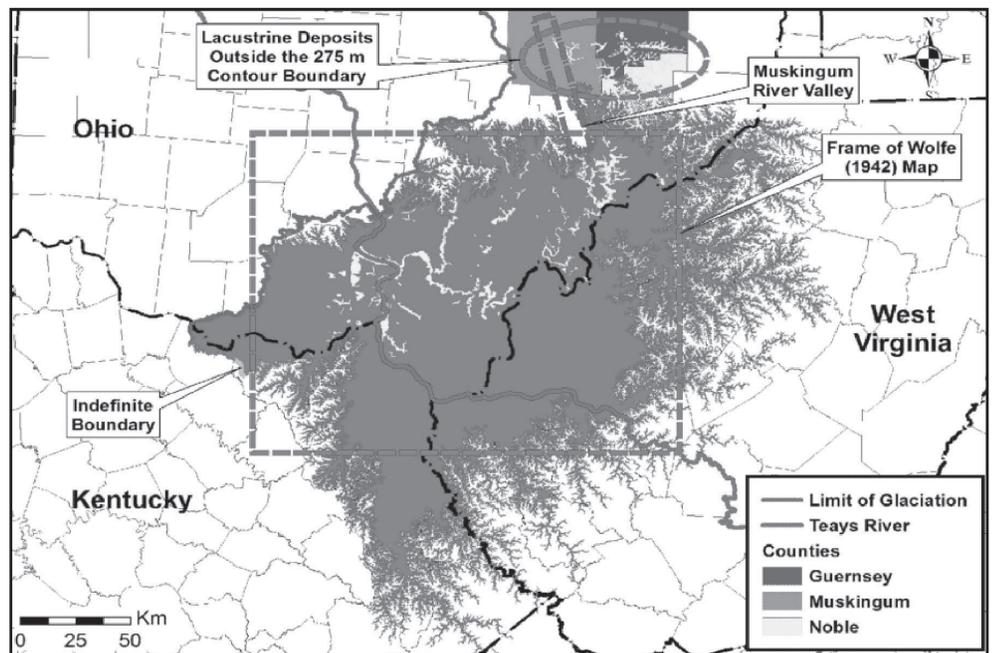
Most of western Ohio is covered with glacial deposits and is referred to as Ohio's till plain. The rugged eastern half of the state from Lake Erie to the Ohio River and part of southwest Ohio are well defined in this image as the Allegheny plateau. Most of northeastern Ohio and the margin of the plateau as it stretches southwestward to the Ohio River was also overrun by the glacier. It is most evident in the northeastern Ohio. This region, called Ohio's glaciated plateau, includes all of northeast Ohio as far south as Canton in Stark County and Lisbon and Salem in Columbiana County. The glacier scoured the western edge of the Allegheny Plateau in portions of Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Knox, Licking, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Hocking, Ross, Highland, Adams and Brown counties.

The counties of eastern and southeastern Ohio remain as the unglaciated Allegheny plateau. All of the streams in southeastern Ohio are said to be glacially reversed. The general runoff from the Allegheny plateau in this region, prior to glaciation, was north and westward all feeding into the giant Teays River system. Remnants of the Teays River Valley can be seen in this image to the east of the Scioto River in the bottom of the image. The



Left: This unique image of Ohio reveals a considerable amount of the underlying geological features and activity that helped create the state we know today.

Below: Lake Tight formed when glaciers blocked northward flowing Teays River and its tributaries. The lake extended into northwestern West Virginia, northeastern Kentucky and southern and southeastern Ohio. In the accompanying image the Teays River enters the central rectangle in the southeast from West Virginia and leaves at the upper left of the box headed northwesterly across Ohio. Times have changed but the influences of the epoch remain.



Teays River flowed northwesterly across Ohio and likely drained into a mid-continental stream such as the Mississippi or something similar. Some theorize that it flowed northward to where the Great Lakes are today. The research continues.

The southward heading ice sheet stopped the northward flow of these drainage systems backing up the runoff into a massive lake that filled all of the valleys of the southeastern Allegheny Plateau and into today's West Virginia and Kentucky. Called Lake Tight, the extent of that lake is measured today by

the mapping of the Minford Silts or the region's soils made from lake silt deposits. Lake Tight was extensive and when the lake overflowed it formed the Ohio River drainage.

These are some of the natural mechanics proceeding for eons that scoured and buried the underlying sedimentary rocks and contrived to turn the environment into the landscape that sustained Ohio's primeval forests and welcomed the moundbuilders, Native peoples, European settlers, and the barnbuilders.

Tom O'Grady

Diary Barn: Documents Local History

In the heart of Ohio, on a rise overlooking Dry Creek in Knox County, there is a unique barn that tells its own story. Charles O. Hawkins purchased the farm in the latter part of the 1890s. He built the barn in 1900 as indicated in the peak of the roof on the south end. He grew and threshed wheat and raised sheep.

Of course, all barns tell a story if you know how to read them — if you can tell the wood it is constructed from, read the clues in the frame, and identify the type of barn. However, this barn is different. Anyone can read the pages in this diary. Well, not the pages so much as the walls and joists. You see, Charles, having an artistic streak, made his barn his very own personal journal. He created a remarkable hand written history by recording local events and happenings on the farm. The things that impacted the farm and his life. For instance, he declared the flood of 1909 the worse since the flood at the time of Noah and then there was the flood of 1913. He watched the weather and noted early frosts, late snows, and the shearing of sheep. Here and there he interspersed his notations with little caricatures.

Soon after it was built it became a billboard barn for the advertisement of Mail Pouch Tobacco. Around the early 21st century the Mail Pouch ad was covered over with a political sign proclaiming “Elect Ron Paul President”.

The barn itself is unique in that it has three levels. The front of the barn has two outshot sheds at ground level connected by a center dormer. The mow floor is three feet higher than ground level. Therefore, in order to pull a loaded hay wagon into the barn it must ascend a wooden ramp. This required more height in the doorway. The solution to this problem came in the form of an unusual three-piece door. Two doors were hinged on the sides, short enough to clear the roof and open flat against the side of the barn. The third piece was a transom panel hinged on the top to swing up, out of the way, into the dormer. Once the wagon was on the mow floor it was unloaded by use of a hay-car and track suspended under the ridge of the roof. The entry way and ramp are still intact. However, the old door has been replaced with a modern garage door for convenience.



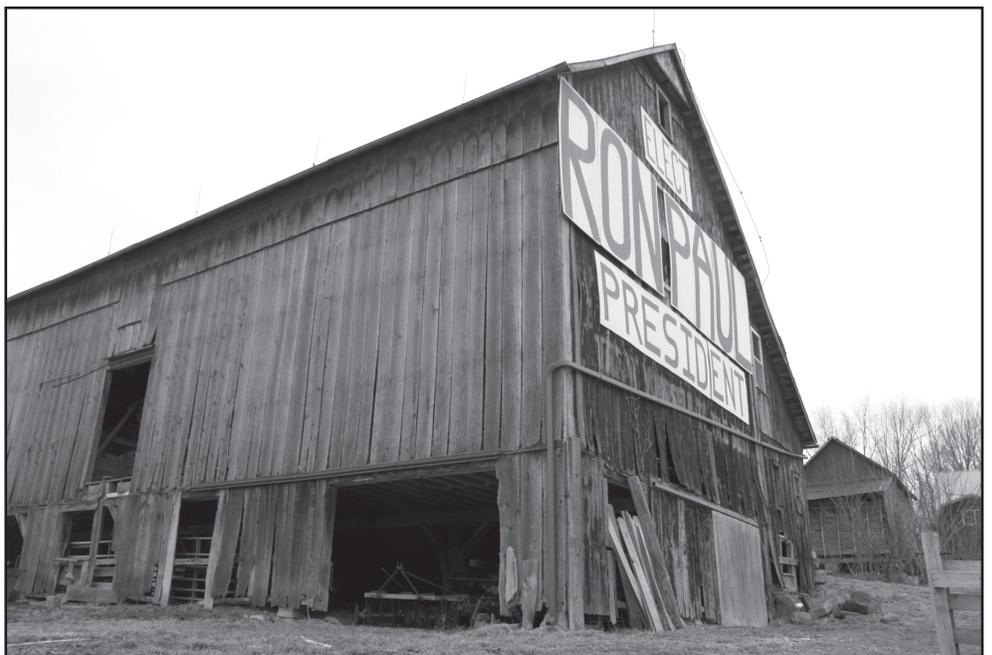
An early image of horse drawn farming equipment in front of the Hawkins/Marshall barn shortly after it was built.



Date on the end of the barn suggests the year it was built.



The Hawkins' Diary Barn was painted with a Mail Pouch Tobacco advertisement for many years.



Mail Pouch advertisement covered with political campaign promotion.

Please See DIARY BARN, Page 11

INTERCONNECTEDNESS

Dr. Hubert G.H. Wilhelm (1931-2015), longtime professor of Ohio and Cultural Geography at Ohio University, states that the southern limit of the Pennsylvania German Barn in Ohio runs along the line of St Rt 180 in northern Hocking County. Indeed, along that State Route one could observe the barns with the distinguishing overhanging forebay. They are not found south of that route in Hocking or anywhere in Athens, Vinton, Meigs, Jackson, Lawrence, Gallia, or any of the counties of southeast Ohio.

Hocking County does have many examples of the New England three bay barn and not a few specimens of the Southern barn with the gable end entry and hayhood. Most of the southeastern Ohio counties have examples of the latter two traditional barn types with the New England style predominating.

This image of a farm/barn complex in Hocking County, south of Logan, has an interesting combination of a New England three bay barn accompanied by a southern barn with the gable end



Photo by: Tyler McDaniel – Appalachian Ohio History Geographer

Southern barn with hayhood and gable end entry at left. New England three-bay barn at right with silos added at entry door and wind door. Additions tie the barns into a single complex.

entry and hayhood. Shed additions and the interesting placement of silos has altered the original traditional use of the

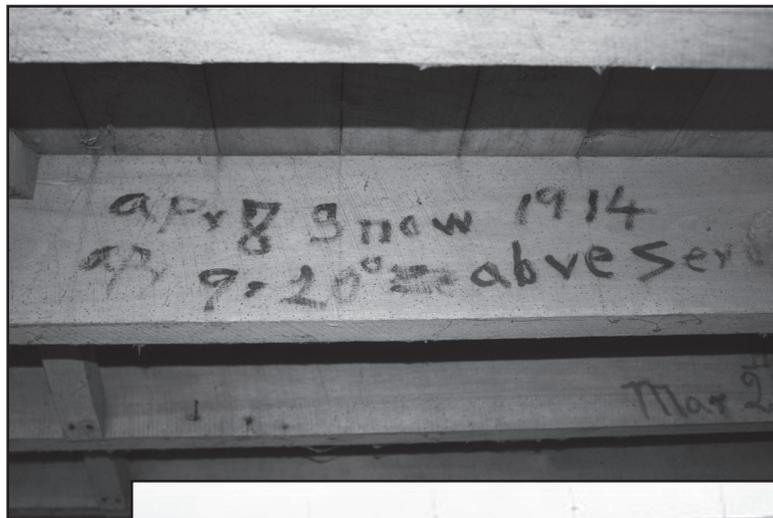
two larger barns and made them part of a single, sprawling and interconnected farm compound.

DIARY BARN, Continued from Page 10

The third level of the barn is the basement with a beautiful field stone foundation. Livestock no longer grace this stable area with their soft sounds and rustlings as it has been converted with a concrete floor for more activity space.

The Marshall family bought the farm in the 1970s. They grow strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries. They also grow wheat and grind it right on the farm with a hit-and-miss-motor to power the grinder. The grinding equipment is mounted on a wagon so it can be taken to various events for demonstrations. The wheat flour is then used in their concession business. They have a concession wagon and have a circuit of fairs and festivals through the summer and fall months. The process of planting, threshing, and grinding grain is a little different than in Charles' time but the outcome is still the same.

By: Pamela Whitney Gray



Example of historical events recorded in the barn by C. O. Hawkins.
Images by Pam Gray

Hawkins/ Marshall barn with gabled doorway flanked by outshot sheds.





Magnolia Flouring Mills is a five-story timber frame structure in the village of Magnolia on the border of Stark and Carroll counties. Built in 1834 by Richard Elson along the route of the Sandy & Beaver Canal, this iconic landmark remained in the Elson family for 171 years before being acquired by the Stark County Park District in 2005.

Photo by: Tom O'Grady

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FRIENDS OF OHIO BARNS
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