



January 11, 2013

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# Baseline Planning Assessments for Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam, Dam Safety Modification Study, Historic Property Baseline Study Volume 1 of 5-Project Overview and Historic Context Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio

### SUBMITTED BY

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ARCHITECTURE  
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
PLANNING

### SUBMITTED TO

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Huntington District  
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HDC 0813.03

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Report Preparation and Authorship	This report was prepared and authored by Andrew R. Sewell, Christine Trebellas, Anne B. Lee, and Rory Krupp. Chapter 1 was prepared by staff at USACE Huntington. Terry L. Glaze took all modern photographs of the study area that appear in this report, unless otherwise noted. The report was edited by Susan Olson.
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Cover Photograph	Garden House, view looking northeast. Photograph by Christine Trebellas, Hardlines Design Company, 2012.

## INTRODUCTION

Hardlines Design Company (HDC), under contract to Tetra Tech, Inc. was tasked by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Huntington District (Huntington), to perform Task I of the Baseline Planning Assessment for the Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam, Dam Safety Modification Study (DSMS) (see Appendix B: Scope of Work). The Dam Safety Modification Study is being conducted by Huntington to identify a long-term risk management plan to address seepage and stability issues associated with Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam.

This report presents the findings of the Historic Property Baseline Study for a baseline study area defined by Huntington for the DSMS. The study area was defined to encompass the incorporated boundary of Zoar Village, the current National Register of Historic Places boundary for the Zoar Historic District, the limits of elevation 916 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) behind Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam (which corresponds to the flowage easement maintained for Dover Dam), plus some extra areas. The purpose of the study area is to allow Huntington to gather baseline data on a number of lines of inquiry, including but not limited to community impacts, historic properties, terrestrial and aquatic habitats, economics, and hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste (HTRW) over a large area to allow for consideration of potential effects to a wide range of significant resources during the formulation, evaluation, and comparison of alternatives. The area labeled as a “Real Estate Exclusion Area” was those portions of Zoar Village where rights of entry were not sought by the federal Government for this study, as it was determined that historic property baseline data could be achieved from publically accessible rights-of-way (e.g. public roads).

The study area consists of 708 acres centered on Zoar Village. The Tuscarawas River flows along the southwestern border of the study area, with Zoar Lake covering a portion of the northwestern study area. A small tributary of the Tuscarawas River, Goose Run, flows through the eastern portion of the study area and drains into the former Zoar mill race ditch. The study area crosses the Tuscarawas River to include historic resources with known associations with the Society of Separatists of Zoar, such as the Canal Hotel, the Zoar Iron Bridge, parts of the Ohio & Erie Canal, and the Zoar Dam on the river. Zoar Village is laid out on a grid pattern, with the east-west streets named in numerical order starting with First Street in the south of the village and ending with Seventh Street in the north. North-south streets have no ordered names, and include (from west to east) Park Street, Main Street, and Foltz Street. Major roads that cross through the study area include State Route (SR) 212, which becomes Main Street in Zoar Village; Dover-Zoar Road; Mineral City-Zoar Road, which is Second Street within the village limits; Towpath Road along the western side of the Tuscarawas River; and Hess Mill Road along the northwestern edge of the study area. Within the village, major landmarks include the Public Garden in the northwest quarter of the village; House No. 1, the Zoar Store, the Zoar Hotel, and the Zoar Town Hall (housing the Zoar museum) along Main Street, and the Zoar Episcopalian Church (formerly a Separatist meetinghouse) and a former public school building in the northern part of the village.

The Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam project includes several major landmarks inside the study area, including the main levee to the west and south of the village, the diversion dam, Goose Run impoundment area, and the diversion channel east of the village, and a series of relief wells along the interior of the levee. The Cherry Hill subdivision is located along Michael Lane in the southeastern portion of the study area. The Zoar cemetery is located north of Zoar Lake. Agricultural fields are present in the river floodplain and in the northeastern portion of the study area. Small woodlots are also present within the study area, and wooded wetlands are present in the low-lying areas along the river around Zoar Lake and the Ohio & Erie Canal.

The Historic Property Baseline Study included producing a detailed background context for the study area (Task I.B); performing an Above-ground Resources survey that would examine and document all standing structures and ruins in the study area in terms of significance to historical contexts developed for this study (Task I.C); and creating an Archeological Probability Assessment to help the USACE in making informed decisions regarding archeological resources when developing and comparing the different alternatives for the DSMS (Task I.D). The reporting of findings is presented in five volumes: Volume 1, which presents the background context for the study area and appendices containing the annotated bibliography, biographical sketches of artists associated with Zoar, the project scope of work, and key personnel resumes; Volume 2, which presents the results of the Above-ground Resources survey and the Archeological Probability Model; Volume 3, which contains the figures referenced to in the text of Volumes 1 and 2; Volume 4, which contains all report tables referenced in Volumes 1 and 2; and Volume 5, an appendices volume containing the photographs documenting each resource evaluated in the Above-ground Survey and the streetscape photographs, along with photographs comparing modern conditions with historical photographs.

## Task I.B Summary: Background Research

HDC researchers accessed information held at numerous repositories, including the Ohio Historical Society (OHS) Library & Archives, the State Library of Ohio, the Tuscarawas County Historical Society, the Ohio & Erie Canalways holdings, The Ohio State University Library, the Zoar Museum, the Massillon Museum, the Cleveland Public Library Special Collections, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and the Cleveland Arts Foundation. In addition, the private collection of Zoar resident and historian Chuck Knaack was examined, along with sources at HDC's office library and the personal libraries of report authors. Huntington supplied a large amount of material regarding the project, including historical documents; 1930s and 1950s Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam construction plans, memoranda, and photographs; cultural resources reports; and more. Online resources consulted included the holdings of the Library of Congress and the Google Scholar search engine for PDFs of articles and publications pertinent to the study, websites associated with local historical societies and avocational historians, and various other electronic resources. Over 250 information resources were consulted for Task I.B, which were used to construct detailed contexts for understanding the cultural history of the study area. A diverse set of documents, ranging from historical maps to newspaper accounts, were compared against previous research on the study area to develop a comprehensive, in-depth analysis of historical

development. The results of the research helped identify a multitude of Separatist-era resources, both those still standing and those absent from the current landscape. Locations of these resources are displayed on the oversized figures included in the back of Volume 1.

The history of the Society of Separatists of Zoar dominates the analysis, as their village and community were the first and most influential occupation of the study area. However, the results of research indicated that Zoar Village holds relevance for understanding other historical themes, such as twentieth century rural commercial and industrial development, historic preservation movements related to Zoar, and the relationship of Ohio artists to international art movements through their work at Zoar Village in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Structures associated with other nationally important events and movements are present within the study area and are examined in the report, including the Ohio & Erie Canal, State Fish Hatchery No. 12, and the Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam (as part of the Muskingum River Basin Flood Control System multiple property nomination, and also for its role in historic preservation at Zoar Village).

Intensive background research was also conducted for completing tasks I.C (Above-ground Resources Survey) and I.D (Archeological Probability Assessment); the results of research for those tasks are presented in Volume 2 of this report.

## Task I.C Summary: Above-ground Resources Survey

HDC completed the field work for the above-ground resources survey from June 18 to June 22, and from June 25 to June 28, 2012. The field team closely examined each of the above-ground resources, took at least two (2) high-quality digital photos of each structure, and completed a survey form recording the physical features and condition of each structure. Overall streetscape photos of the village of Zoar were taken as well to provide context. Overall, HDC surveyed a total of 348 properties.

Thirteen structures out of the 348 structures surveyed are currently listed on the National Register as contributing to the Zoar Historic District. One listed structure, the Zoar Foundry, does not actually represent either an above-ground resource or a documented archeological resource, and HDC recommends that the Zoar Foundry be removed from the list of contributing resources to the Zoar Historic District until such time as an archeological investigation can determine if there are significant archeological remains of this resource existing within the historic district. HDC recommends that 13 of these listed resources retain their current status. Current research has determined that one (1) resource, the Lime Kiln, is actually an early twentieth century facility. HDC recommends the Lime Kiln be reclassified as contributing to the Zoar Historic District from the Separatist context to the Twentieth Century Commerce and Industry context. In addition to the 12 listed Separatist resources, HDC identified 61 resources within the current historic district that are associated with the Society of Separatists of Zoar; all but one are recommended eligible for the National Register as contributing resources to the Zoar Historic District (Table 1). The resources are largely Separatist-related residential structures, but there are some remaining structures associated with Separatist-era commerce, agriculture, industry, transportation, community, education, religion, and flood control efforts. HDC also identified eight (8) Separatist-related resources located in the USACE study area, but outside the current Zoar Historic District boundary,

and three (3) Separatist-era resources outside the study area. The current boundary of the historic district should be expanded to include these resources associated with the Society of Separatists of Zoar that would be considered contributing resources, with one resource (a Separatist-era barn on Towpath Road) included as within a discontinuous boundary for the proposed district (Figure 1).

Per the scope of work, HDC defined the extent of the Zoar land holdings before the dissolution of the society in 1898 based on historical maps and identified 20 potential Separatist-era building and site locations through documentary research. In addition, the study team identified two Separatist-related resources located outside of the USCAE study area along the three-mile section of the Ohio & Erie Canal that was excavated by the Separatists: Lock 10 of the Ohio & Erie Canal and the feeder canal guard lock, both built by Separatists. HDC was able to locate 13 of these properties and confirmed that one standing building, a barn, was associated with the Society of Separatists of Zoar based on visual inspection, a date on the building foundation cornerstone, and local lore. HDC recommends that both of these resources be included in an expanded Zoar Historic District and the boundary of the district be adjusted accordingly (Figure 1). Since the Separatist-era barn is some distance from the core village and the other recommended contributing resources, HDC recommends that this portion of the district have a discontinuous boundary.

HDC recommends six resources within the USACE study area as eligible for the National Register for their association with non-Separatist historic contexts, including the State Fish Hatchery No. 12 (early twentieth century commerce and industry), and a group of historic flood control structures: the Zoar Pump Station, the Zoar Levee, the Zoar Diversion Dam, the Zoar Diversion Channel, and the Zoar Diversion Channel Box Culverts (

Table 2). These five flood control structures are recommended eligible for the National Register as contributing resources to the Muskingum River Basin Flood Control System multiple property listing, as well as for a twentieth century historic preservation context of Zoar Village. In addition to these six resources, the Lime Kiln would also be counted as a Non-Separatist resource under the early twentieth century industry and commerce theme, as recommended above.

There are 72 structures in the USACE study area that are associated with residential and community development from 1898 to 1962. There is no identifiable historic context for twentieth century residential and community development and these properties are not recommended eligible for the National Register, either together as a district or individually. In addition, there are 191 structures in the study area that are less than 50 years of age and do not meet the exceptional significance criteria; these resources are recommended as not eligible to the National Register.

Table 1. Separatist-related Resources in the proposed expansion of the Zoar Historic District

Building number Resource	Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
5837	Wagon Shop	Separatist- Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1835	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing as a reconstruction

BASELINE PLANNING ASSESSMENTS FOR ZOAR LEVEE & DIVERSION DAM, DAM SAFETY  
MODIFICATION STUDY, HISTORIC PROPERTY BASELINE STUDY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building number Resource	Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
5838	Blacksmith Shop	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1866	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing as a reconstruction
5841	Zoar Hotel	Separatist – Commerce	1833	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
5842a	House No. 23	Separatist – Residential	1831	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5842c	Tailor's Shop and Doctor's Office	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1831	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5843	Zoar General Store/ Dairy and Cheese House	Separatist – Commerce / Separatist - Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1833	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5848	House No. 3	Separatist – Residential	1831	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5849	House No. 2	Separatist – Residential	1831	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5850	House No. 31	Separatist – Residential	1877	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5850c	Kettle House Foundation	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1880s	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5852	House No. 5	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1830-1840	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
5853	House No. 27	Separatist – Residential	1868	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5854	Zoar Train Station	Separatist – Transportation	ca. 1882	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Non-Contributing
5856	Magazine	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1845	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5856a	House No. 1 Kitchen, Washroom, and Laundry	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1845	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5857	House No. 1	Separatist – Residential	1835	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
5858	House No. 29	Separatist – Residential	1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5859	House No. 26	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1870	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing

BASELINE PLANNING ASSESSMENTS FOR ZOAR LEVEE & DIVERSION DAM, DAM SAFETY  
MODIFICATION STUDY, HISTORIC PROPERTY BASELINE STUDY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building number Resource	Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
5860	Zoar Town Hall	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	1887	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5861	Treasurer's House	Separatist – Residential	1877	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5861a	Treasurer's House Wash House	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5862	House No. 22	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1830- 1850	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5863	House No. 22 Wash House	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1830- 1850	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5865	Second Cider Mill and Cabinet Shop	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	1863	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5870	Sheep Herder's House	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1830	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
5870a	Sheep Herder's Outbuilding	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
5870c	Sheep Barn	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1850	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
5872	House No. 21	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1820s	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5874	House No. 19	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1820	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5875	House No. 17	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1828- 1830	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
5876	House No. 14	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1820	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5877	House No. 35	Separatist – Residential	1870	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5878	House No. 13	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1870	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5879	House No. 18	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1828	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5881	House No. 30 (The Hermitage)	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1817	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5882	House No. 16	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1817	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5883	Third Zoar School	Separatist – Education	1868	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5884	House No. 20	Separatist – Residential	1881	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing

BASELINE PLANNING ASSESSMENTS FOR ZOAR LEVEE & DIVERSION DAM, DAM SAFETY  
MODIFICATION STUDY, HISTORIC PROPERTY BASELINE STUDY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building number Resource	Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
5884a	House No. 20 Outbuilding A	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5884b	House No. 20 Outbuilding B	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5885	House No. 15	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1820	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5885b	House No. 15 Outbuilding Foundation	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5886	House No. 12	Separatist – Residential	1858	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5886a	House No. 12 Outbuilding A	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5886b	House No. 12 Outbuilding B	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5887	House No. 34	Separatist – Residential	1874	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5887b	House No. 34 Outbuilding Foundation	Separatist – Residential	pre 1898	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5888	Tin Shop	Separatist – Community	ca. 1825	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing as a reconstruction
5889	Bakery	Separatist – Community	1837	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5891	House No. 11 (Garden House)	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1834	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
5891a	Garden Spring House	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1834	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5892	House No. 10	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1817	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5893	House No. 9	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1817	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5894	House No. 6	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5895	House No. 8	Separatist – Residential	1884	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5896	House No. 7	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1830s	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
5901	Third Meetinghouse	Separatist –Religion	1853	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
5903	House No. 36	Separatist – Residential	ca. 1825	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing

BASELINE PLANNING ASSESSMENTS FOR ZOAR LEVEE & DIVERSION DAM, DAM SAFETY  
MODIFICATION STUDY, HISTORIC PROPERTY BASELINE STUDY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building number Resource	Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
5906	Storage Barn	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1890	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Not Eligible to the National Register for lack of integrity under Criteria A, B, and C; further research needed for Criterion D
5929c	Alexander Gunn Grave	Separatist– Community, Education and Religion / Landscape	ca.1901	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
TH32	House No. 25	Separatist – Residential	1828	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
TH35	Canal Hotel	Separatist –Tourism	1830	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; lies outside of district boundary as mapped; expand district boundary to include resource
HDC1	Zoar Brewery	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion	1832	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status; additional research needed for final determination under Criterion D
HDC2	Wheat Storage Barn	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1840s	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status; additional research needed for final determination under Criterion D
HDC3	Woolen Mill	Separatist –Industry	1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC4	Zoar Custom Mill	Separatist –Industry	1847	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status; additional research needed for final determination under Criterion D
HDC5	Zoar Garden	Separatist – Community, Education and Religion/ Landscape	ca. 1834	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; maintain current status
HDC6	Second Cow Barn Foundation	Separatist – Agriculture	1875	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC7	Second Slaughter House Foundation	Separatist – Agriculture	after 1840	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC8	Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Bridge and grade	Separatist – Transportation	ca. 1882	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing

BASELINE PLANNING ASSESSMENTS FOR ZOAR LEVEE & DIVERSION DAM, DAM SAFETY  
MODIFICATION STUDY, HISTORIC PROPERTY BASELINE STUDY: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building number Resource	Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
HDC9	Zoar Sawmill and Powerhouse	Separatist –Industry	ca. 1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC10	Zoar Mill Race Guard Lock	Separatist –Industry	ca. 1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC11	Zoar Mill Race	Separatist –Industry	ca. 1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Non-Contributing
HDC12	Zoar Dike Remains	Separatist –Flood Control	ca. 1830	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC13	Zoar Iron Bridge	Separatist – Transportation	1883	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC14	Canal Mill Foundation	Separatist –Industry	1837	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC15	Zoar Dam	Separatist –Industry	1821	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC 16	Ohio & Erie Canal Lock 10	Separatist – Transportation	ca. 1828	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District, outside study area; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC17	Ohio & Erie Canal Feeder Canal Lock	Separatist – Transportation	ca. 1826	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District, outside study area; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC 18	Ohio & Erie Canal Bed	Separatist – Transportation	ca. 1826	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC 19	Zoar Cemetery	Separatist- Community, Education and Religion	ca. 1820	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District; Contributing to proposed expansion
HDC 53	Horse Hospital Foundation	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1840	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC 54	Storage Shed Foundation (western)	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1840	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC 55	Storage Shed Foundation (western)	Separatist – Agriculture	ca. 1840	In 1975 Zoar Historic District; recommend Contributing
HDC 58	Separatist-era Barn at 9872 Towpath Rd	Separatist – Agriculture	1891	Not in 1975 Zoar Historic District, outside study area; Contributing to proposed expansion within a discontiguous boundary

Table 2. Non-Separatist Historic Resources in the Study Area Recommended Contributing to the National Register

Building number	Building number Resource	Context	Construction date	Status / Recommendation
HDC23	State Fish Hatchery No. 12	20th Century Industry & Commerce	1921	Eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for early 20th Century Industry & Commerce context
HDC24	Lime Kiln	20th Century Industry & Commerce	ca. 1920	Listed as Contributing to Zoar Historic District; Remove from district and evaluate under 20 <sup>th</sup> century industry & commerce context; additional research needed for final determination under Criterion D
HDC25	Zoar Pump Station	MWCD and USACE Flood Control Efforts/ Preservation Efforts	ca. 1951	In the Zoar Historic District; Non-Contributing to the Zoar Historic District but Contributing to a district under the USACE Flood Control Efforts
HDC26	Zoar Levee	MWCD and USACE Flood Control Efforts/ Preservation Efforts	ca. 1935-1938, ca. 1951	In the Zoar Historic District; Non-Contributing to the Zoar Historic District but Contributing to a district under the USACE Flood Control Efforts
HDC27	Zoar Diversion Channel	MWCD and USACE Flood Control Efforts/ Preservation Efforts	ca. 1935-1938	Contributing to a district under the USACE Flood Control Efforts
HDC28	Zoar Diversion Channel Box Culverts	MWCD and USACE Flood Control Efforts/ Preservation Efforts	ca. 1935-1938	Contributing to a district under the USACE Flood Control Efforts
HDC29	Zoar Diversion Dam	MWCD and USACE Flood Control Efforts/ Preservation Efforts	ca. 1935-1938	Contributing to a district under the USACE Flood Control Efforts

### *Statement of Significance*

The Zoar Historic District has outstanding value in terms of its significance to understanding several historic contexts important in American history, including the development of communal societies in the nineteenth century; the spread of German-American architectural styles across the mid-continent; the development of transportation networks through the construction and use of the Ohio & Erie Canal; the development of tourism as an American pastime in the nineteenth century; and an association with the development of early twentieth century historic preservation efforts.

The Zoar Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on June 23, 1969, for its significance in the areas of agriculture, art, commerce, industry, religion, landscape architecture, and architecture. The district nomination noted that the nucleus of the village, including the bakery, garden and greenhouse, and many residences were remarkably intact due to the area's isolation (Pratt 1969). Additional documentation entered on August 11, 1975, expanded the historic district to include significant buildings and remains associated with Zoar and threatened by new construction and development, such as the proposed relocation of S.R. 212 (Darbee and Pratt 1975). No modifications to the Zoar Historic District have been made since 1975. As a result of documentary research and fieldwork performed in the study area and within the former Separatist landholdings, HDC is proposing a boundary modification and the addition of several new historic sub-contexts and contributing resources to the Zoar Historic District, along with an extension to the overall period of significance.

Separatist resources within the study area were examined according to their primary association with one of eight contexts that contribute to the significance of the historic district. These eight contexts are: residential; commercial, agriculture, industry and manufacturing; transportation; community, tourism and recreation; and flood control. The Separatist Historic Context has a period of significance of 1817 to 1898, covering the time between the founding of Zoar Village and the dissolution of the society. A total of 83 Separatist-era resources were identified that are recommended as contributing to the proposed expanded Zoar Historic district (Table 1). Several of the Separatist resources are significant under multiple historical contexts.

In addition to the Separatist period, HDC has determined that there are significant events and developments within the study area that either are not directly related to the Separatists or post-date the dissolution of the Society of Separatists of Zoar, but are nevertheless very important in understanding the history of Zoar Village and the study area. These historical events and developments can be classified into the following themes: Commerce and Industry, 1898-1962; Transportation, 1898-1962; Flood Control Efforts, 1935-1962; Preservation Efforts, 1898-1962; Tourism and Recreation, 1898-1962, and the relationship of Zoar Village to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century international arts movements. While there are no surviving resources within the study area that are related to the theme of the influence of Zoar on arts movements, the other themes all have at least one significant resource within the study area that speaks to the importance of the theme in understanding the history of Zoar Village.

After the dissolution of the Society of Separatists of Zoar in 1898, the community had to cope with the sudden transition from operating as a communal society to existing within a capitalist economy. These attempts to convert Zoar Village into a capitalist community from a communal society speak to a common struggle of former communal societies in America to adapt to twentieth century economic conditions and opportunities, and surviving resources related to the Commerce and Industry, 1898-1962 theme help to illustrate this development at Zoar Village, such as the Lime Kiln, the State Fish Hatchery, and the Powerhouse ruins.

The early twentieth century marks the end of the canal period in Ohio, and repairs made to the canal in 1908 represent a last attempt to salvage the canal as an economically viable transportation corridor. As part of repairs, the State constructed a concrete addition to the

Zoar Dam, called the Second State Dam (the First State Dam was a low berm constructed of dirt and brush in the nineteenth century and no longer exists). The dam remained intact through 1969, after which a local farmer dynamited it in the belief that it was causing his fields to flood, but still possesses sufficient integrity to demonstrate significance under the Transportation, 1898-1962 theme.

This context is related to the larger flood control context within the Muskingum River Basin. USACE, Huntington District (Huntington), in consultation with the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (OHPO), has determined that the Muskingum River Basin flood control projects are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for their association with federal involvement in flood control efforts in the Muskingum Basin. HDC recommends that the five (5) identified Flood Control Efforts, 1935-1962 resources are eligible for the National Register because they retain historical integrity and have the ability to convey information about the federal involvement in flood control efforts in the Muskingum Basin.

HDC recommends that the context of Preservation Efforts, 1898 -1962, be added as a significant context to the Zoar Historic District. Preservation efforts have played a central role in the continued existence of Zoar Village as a whole and of individual Separatist resources during the 1900s and beyond. Historic preservation efforts in Zoar Village have allowed the community to retool its economy to focus on the growing field of heritage tourism, which has become a vital component of the modern village's economy. Physical resources within the study area that date to the period of significance and are related to this theme include the Zoar Levee & Diversion dam structures that are also considered significant for their role in flood control efforts. The levee and associated structures are considered significant under the Preservation Efforts theme because they represent the only flood control structures built specifically to preserve a historical resource. While there are other above-ground resources within the study area that relate to Preservation Efforts, all are younger than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional qualities that would allow them to count as contributing resources to the historic district.

The theme of Tourism and Recreation, 1898-1962, is definitely significant to the twentieth century history of the study area. The nineteenth century links to the importance of tourism to the economy of Zoar Village can be seen in the founding of the Zoar Lake Resort Company, which included former Separatist Levi Bimeler on its board. The company intended to convert Zoar Village into a prime summer tourist destination, with a newly-impounded lake for swimming and stocked for sport fishing, a large dance pavilion, and scores of small summer cottages. However, only a handful of cottages were built, although the dance pavilion and a bath house were constructed, and Zoar Lake was impounded in 1923. The resort concept was abandoned due to the economic downturn of the Great Depression and the subsequent location of most of the resort area within the flooding easement for Dover Dam after 1935. The focus of tourism at Zoar Village turned from outdoor recreation to heritage tourism in the second half of the twentieth century, and much of the efforts to restore historical buildings at Zoar could be linked to a desire to develop the tourist trade. However, in terms of physical resources that demonstrate a significant link to the Tourism and Recreation, 1898-1962, theme, only four resources could be identified, and none are recommended as contributing to the historic district under this theme (Zoar Lake Dam, Zoar Lake Dike, Zoar Wetland Arboretum Electrical Meter Shed, and the 1950s era miniature golf course remnants at the north end of Zoar Levee).

The Zoar Historic District was compared to four communal societies listed in the National Register of Historic Places that are judged to be similar in organization and religious outlook: The Harmony Society, a religious communal society formed by a fellow German Separatist group in the late eighteenth century near Pittsburgh; the Amana Society, a group of German inspirationalists who immigrated to America in 1842; the Aurora/Bethel societies, composed of ethnic Germans that included former Harmony Society members; and the Bishop Hill Colony, composed of Swedish Separatists. In comparison with these four societies, the Zoar Historic District is notable for its high density of historic buildings dating to the period of significance originally defined in 1975 when the district was first listed in the National Register.

Because so much of the original town plan is preserved, Zoar Village offers prime opportunities for research into the development of nineteenth century communal societies, both through analysis of standing structures and associated archeological deposits. The integrity of the Zoar Historic District in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association is all very high. Perhaps what makes the Zoar Historic District stand out among its peers is the level of retention of historic buildings associated with the period of significance. The integrity of the historic district is almost unparalleled in comparison to similar historic communal societies listed in the National Register.

### *Boundary Assessment*

The recommended expanded Zoar Historic District includes the nineteenth century limits of Zoar Village (which is within the current boundary); the Zoar Cemetery and Gunn grave to the north; the Sheep Herder's residence to the east; Zoar Dam and the Zoar-related Ohio & Erie Canal resources to the west, including the extent of the Separatist-built canal bed which extends to the northwest and southeast; the Canal Hotel to the south; House No. 25 and the mill ruins to the southeast (portions of which are outside the current National Register boundary); and the discontinuous site associated with the Separatist barn off of Towpath Road to the northwest of Zoar Village. When possible, the expanded boundary was developed to correlate with modern property lines for ease of management.

## **Task I.D Summary: Archeological Probability Assessment**

HDC was tasked with assessing the study area in terms of probability for the presence of significant archeological resources in relation to specific themes developed for pre-contact sites, Separatist sites, and non-Separatist historical sites. In addition to assessing probability of archeological resources in specific locations, HDC also identified areas where previous disturbance has or is likely to have had significant impacts to the integrity of archeological resources.

### *Disturbance Assessment*

The study area was assessed to identify sources of landform disturbance that would affect the integrity of archeological resources in any given location. Sources of disturbance within the

study include the construction of the Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam and its various components; historical construction and demolition activities associated with the growth and development of Zoar Village in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the construction of transportation assets such as modern roadways, railroads, and the Ohio & Erie Canal. Some of these sources of disturbance represent archeologically important resources in themselves, such as the canal and features related to Separatists and the development of Zoar Village. The construction of the Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam was the major landform alteration within the study area, and no archeological resources are predicted to remain within its construction footprint.

### *Pre-contact Archeological Resources*

The pre-contact archeological probability assessment focused on compiling the pre-contact culture history for the study area, the use and creation of predictive models in archeology, and the extent and character of existing pre-contact resources within a four-mile radius of Zoar Village. The existing resources discussion is organized first by pre-contact time period, and then by location within the study area or within the four-mile radius Zoar Village. Summary tables of key information for existing pre-contact sites in the data set, as well as pertinent information on previous investigations associated with the data set, supplement the discussion. Seven previously documented pre-contact sites were identified within the study area. Table 3 presents a summary of recommendations for these previously identified pre-contact sites for purposes of evaluating and comparing risk management alternatives. Figure 2 shows an overview of high- and low-probability areas within the study area as developed through combining the results of the probability assessment for individual site types within each pre-contact cultural period.

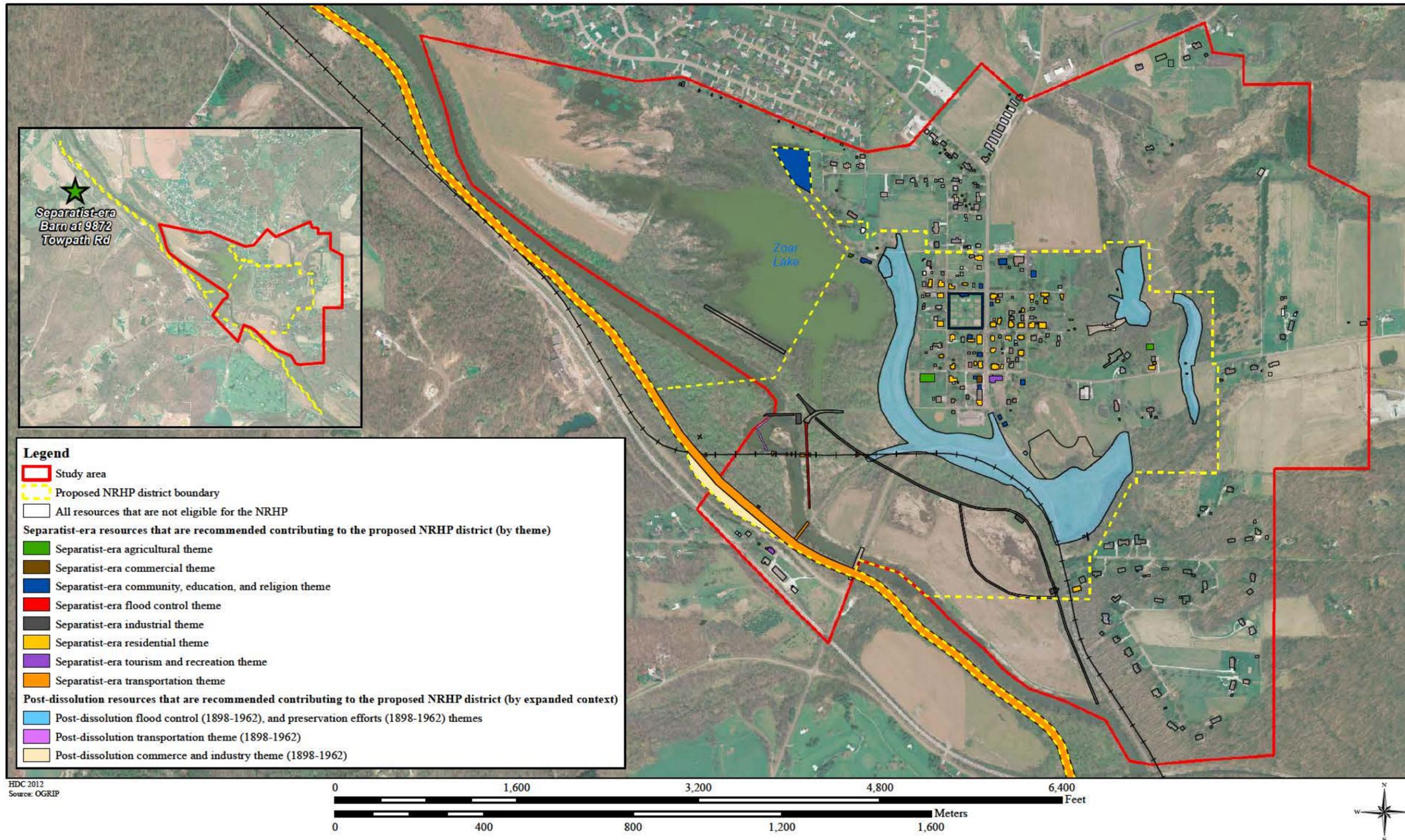


Figure 1. Summary map of Zoar Levee & Diversion Dam DSMS study area, showing all above-ground structures



**Table 3. Summary of recommendations for previously identified pre-contact archeology resources within the study area**

Site identifier	Temporal affiliation	Expected archeological resource types	Recommendations
House No. 25 site	Archaic Period	Unknown	Recommend that site be considered eligible for the National Register for the purpose of the evaluation and comparison of risk management alternatives, until and unless further testing proves otherwise
33-TU-11	Temporally unaffiliated	Undetermined, but likely low density of chipped stone debitage	Recommended not eligible for the National Register No further testing is warranted
33-TU-22	Temporally unaffiliated	Undetermined, but likely low density of chipped stone debitage	Recommended not eligible for the National Register No further testing is warranted
33-TU-48	Temporally unaffiliated	Undetermined, but likely low density of chipped stone debitage	Recommended not eligible for the National Register No further testing is warranted
33-TU-229	Temporally unaffiliated	Debitage in disturbed context	Recommended not eligible for the National Register No further testing is warranted
33-TU-453	Temporally unaffiliated	Low density of chipped stone debitage	Recommended not eligible for the National Register No further testing is warranted
33-TU-454	Temporally unaffiliated	Debitage in disturbed context	Recommended not eligible for the National Register No further testing is warranted

**Table 4. Pre-contact site location probability assessment by time period and site type based on model overlap**

Temporal Period	Sub Period	Possible site types derived from deductive model	Location on landscape derived from deductive model	Locational refinements derived from inductive model	Data Needs for Determining Significance
Paleoindian	N/A	Workshop/occupation sites	Floodplains and terraces	Within 656 ft (200 m) of water (average for entire period)	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Comparatively robust sample size Intact features

Temporal Period	Sub Period	Possible site types derived from deductive model	Location on landscape derived from deductive model	Locational refinements derived from inductive model	Data Needs for Determining Significance
		Chert processing sites	Floodplains and uplands	Within 656 ft (200 m) of water (average for entire period) Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Comparatively robust sample size Intact features
		Food procurement (resource extraction) sites	No predicting factors	Within 656 ft (200 m) of water (average for entire period) Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Comparatively robust sample size Intact features
Archaic	Early Archaic	Small seasonal resource extraction camps	Highest probability location is terraces	Within 522 ft (159 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Comparatively robust sample size Intact features
	Middle Archaic	Small seasonal resource extraction camps	Highest probability location is terraces	NONE	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Comparatively robust sample size Intact features
	Late Archaic	Large summer base camps	Floodplains and terraces	Within 541 ft (165m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact or feature patterning Diverse artifact classes Intact features, esp. structural
		Small winter resource extraction camps	Uplands	Within 541 ft (165m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Intact features
Woodland	Early Woodland	Large summer base camps	Floodplains and terraces	Within 672.5 ft (205 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact or feature patterning Diverse artifact classes Intact features, esp. structural
		Small winter resource extraction camps	Uplands	Within 672.5 ft (205 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Intact features

Temporal Period	Sub Period	Possible site types derived from deductive model	Location on landscape derived from deductive model	Locational refinements derived from inductive model	Data Needs for Determining Significance
	Middle Woodland	Year-round hamlets	Floodplains and low terraces	NONE	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact or feature patterning Diverse artifact classes Intact features
	Late Woodland	Year-round hamlets	Floodplains and low terraces	Within 777.5 ft (237 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact or feature patterning Diverse artifact classes Intact features, esp. structural
		Small seasonal resource extraction camps	Floodplains and uplands	Within 777.5 feet (237 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Large, diverse artifact sample Intact features
		Fortified habitation sites	Bluff edges	No bluff edges in study area	N/A
Late Prehistoric	N/A	Large villages	Floodplains and terraces	Within 599 feet (182.5 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Large, diverse artifact classes Diverse feature types exhibiting spatial patterning Evidence of internal structure of village
		Small seasonal resource extraction camps	Uplands	Within 599 feet (182.5 m) of water Well drained soils	Temporally diagnostic artifacts Discernible artifact patterning Large, diverse artifact sample Intact features

## *Historical Archeological Resources*

The historical archeological probability assessment focused on two resource themes: Separatist and Non-Separatist. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the probability assessment found that many areas within the study area have high probability for the presence of Separatist archeological resources, especially those related to residential occupation. Separatist archeological resources related to agriculture, commercial, community, industrial, transportation, and tourism and recreation are also probable within the study area. For non-Separatist archeological resources, significant resources are predicted for the industrial and tourism and recreation themes. No pre-Separatist historical archeological resources were identified within the study area during research conducted for this report, and the probability that any pre-Separatist historical archeological resources are present is projected to be low. Discussions of the significance requirements for archeological resources of sites associated with each theme are included in each section, supplemented by maps showing the areas identified as having probable archeological resources associated with each theme. Table 5 presents a summary of recommendations related to historical archeological resources, and Figure 3 is an overview of the study area showing the probability areas for each theme in Table 5.

Table 5. Summary of historical archeology resource probability

Resource context	Probability assessment for significant resources	Resource Types
Separatist Residential	High probability within village	Foundations, stratified sheet middens refuse pits, outhouse shafts
Separatist Agriculture	High probability in areas with former agricultural buildings and minimal disturbance; low probability in areas with greater disturbance	Foundations, refuse deposits
Separatist Commercial	Probable at store locations only	Foundations at Canal Hotel area, stratified refuse deposits
Separatist Industry/ Manufacturing	High probability in industrial core area and former shop locations in village; lower probability at Canal Mill due to subsequent developments	Foundations, equipment mounts, refuse deposits,
Separatist Transportation	Low probability due to nature of resources and disturbances	Original Zoar Depot building location disturbed by levee construction, other resources are above-ground ruins
Separatist Community/ Religion/ Education	High probability within village	Foundations, stratified sheet middens refuse pits, outhouse shafts
Separatist Tourism and Recreation	Probable at hotel locations only	Outbuilding foundations and associated features, refuse pits, outhouse shafts
Separatist Flood Control	One above-ground ruin	No below-ground resources

BASELINE PLANNING ASSESSMENTS FOR ZOAR LEVEE & DIVERSION DAM, DAM SAFETY  
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Resource context	Probability assessment for significant resources	Resource Types
Non-Separatist Residential	Low probability for significant resources	Foundations, stratified sheet middens refuse pits, outhouse shafts
Non-Separatist Agriculture	Low probability for significant resources	No specific investigation of this resource type
Non-Separatist Commercial	Low probability due to nature of resources and disturbances	No archeological resources expected
Non-Separatist Industry/ Manufacturing	Probable at Lime Kiln; uncertain to non-extant elsewhere in study area	Foundations, waste material deposits, sheet midden
Non-Separatist Transportation	Low probability due to nature of resources and disturbances	No archeological resources expected
Non-Separatist Community/ Religion/ Education	Low probability for significant resources	No specific investigation of this resource type
Non-Separatist Tourism and Recreation	Undetermined-areas associated with this context may be massively disturbed	Foundations, sheet midden refuse
Non-Separatist Flood Control	No probability	No below-ground resources

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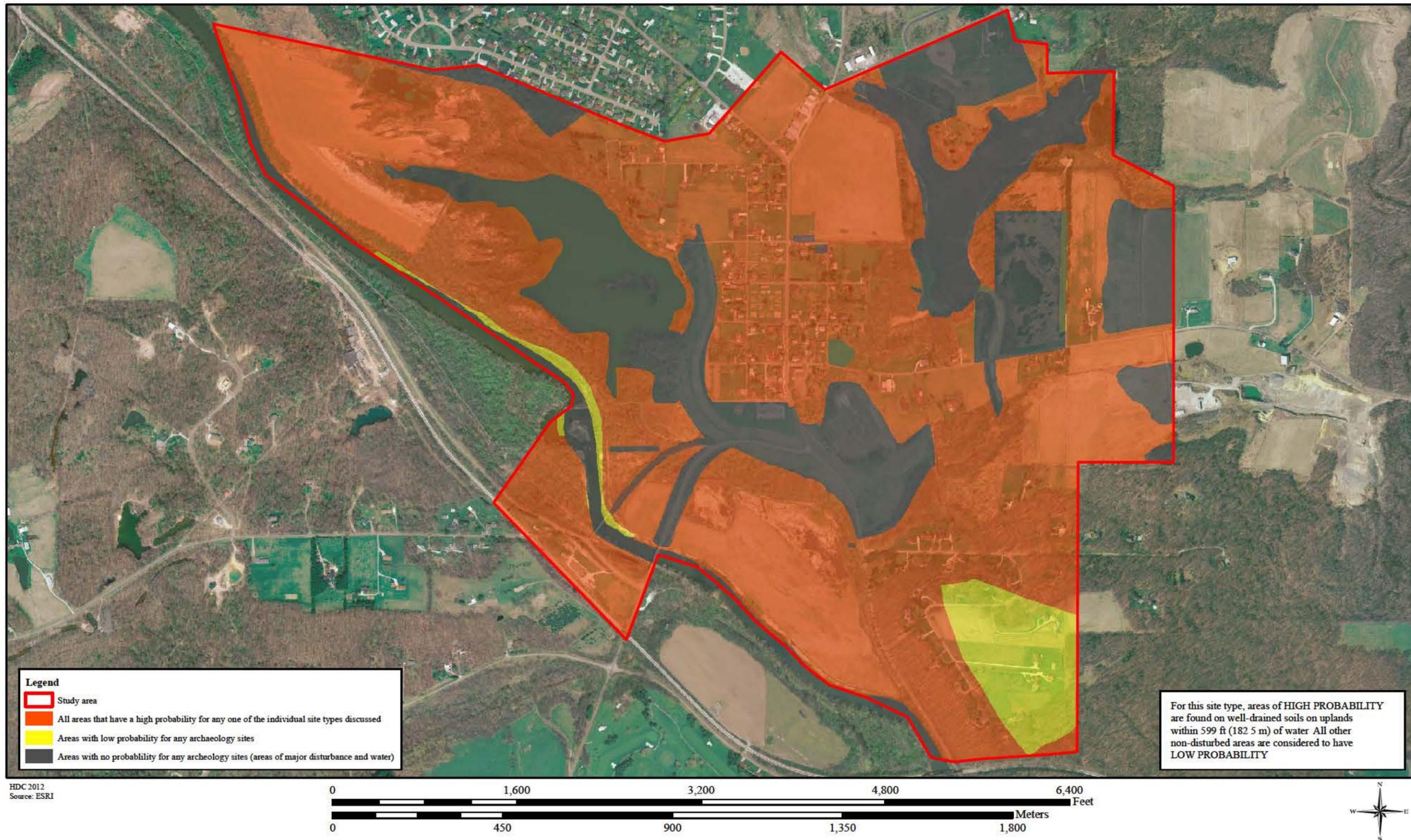


Figure 2. Overview of pre-contact probability areas within study area

This figure shows probability areas that represent the combination of information from assessing probability for distinct site types associated with pre-contact cultural periods in Ohio, presented in more detail in Chapter 5 of Volume 2.



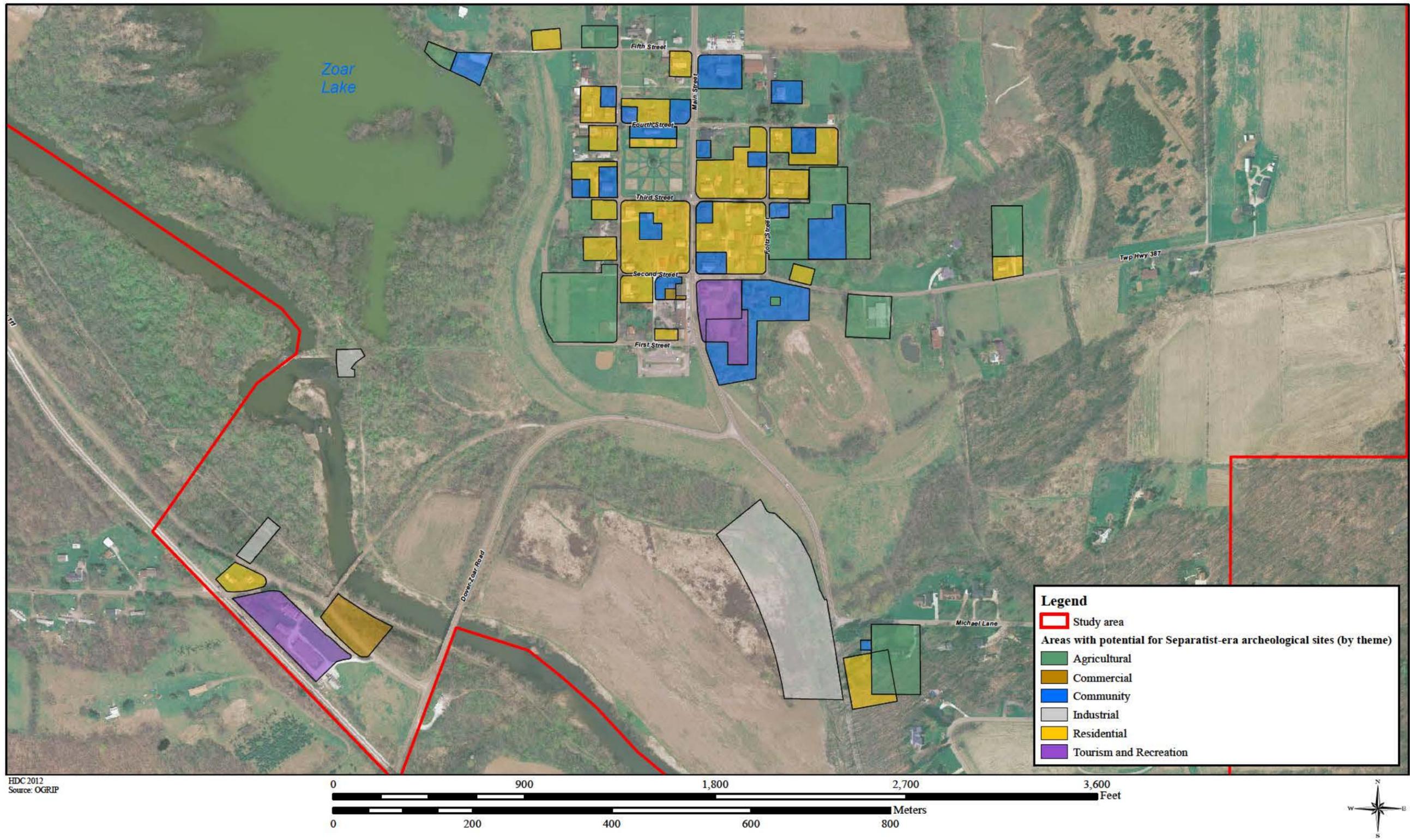


Figure 3. All Separatist-period archeological probability areas by theme

