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2013-0444

**Cultural Resources Literature Review for the North Appalachian
Experimental Watershed Research Facility, located in White Eyes
Township, Coshocton County, Ohio**

May 17, 2013

Engineers

Surveyors

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Scientists

**Cultural Resources Literature Review for the North
Appalachian Experimental Watershed Research
Facility, located in White Eyes Township,
Coshocton County, Ohio**

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17 May 2013

EMH&T Cultural Resources Management Literature Review

Name: North Appalachian Experimental Watershed (NAEW) Research Facility

County: Coschocton

Township: White Eyes

This literature review is being conducted for the proposed transfer of the NAEW property from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to the Ohio State University (OSU). The entirety of the NAEW Research Facility encompasses 1,047 ac. Of this, the USDA-Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS) owns 632 ac. and OSU owns 10 ac., while Coschocton County owns the remainder. The county-owned property is under a one-year lease to OSU and will not be included in this literature review, as it will not be included in the property transfer between the USDA and OSU, defined wherein as the study area.

An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio (William C. Mills 1914)

In the early part of the past century the director of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, William C. Mills, produced a generalized map of mound and site locations at the county level through personal inspection and correspondence. Examination of William C. Mills' *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (1914; Figure 2) failed to identify any such resources near the study area, although an enclosure is located south of the nearby town of Chili.

Historic Atlases

The White Eyes Township portion of the *Atlas of Coschocton County, Ohio* (Lake 1872; Figure 3) map indicates that the study area lies within land previously owned by M. Funk (42.4 ac. and 84 ac.), Jac. Funk (167 ac.), Sam. Hamilton (163 ac.), Thomas Hamilton (84 ac.), A. Sauerbry (85 ac.), Dav. Horn (99 ac.), and Wm. McCaskey (80 ac.). There were no buildings located within the study area at this time.

The White Eyes Township portion of the *Atlas of Coschocton County, Ohio* (Bock 1910; Figure 4) map indicates that the study area lies within land previously owned by Jonathon Boser (83 ac. and 83 ac.), Caroline Sauerbry (21.5 ac. and 84 ac.), Ellen P. Sauerbry (21 ac. and 85 ac.), F. I. Lower (29.5 ac.), Jacob Weaver (163 ac.), Wm. Sheetz 54.5 ac.), Leah Sheetz (42.5 ac.), and G. T. Sheetz (42.5 ac.). This atlas did not show the location of buildings.

USGS 15 Minute Topographic map

The 1915 (Reprinted 1939) *Coschocton, Ohio Quadrangle 15 Minute Series (Topographic)* map (Figure 5) indicates six buildings within the study area.

USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic map

The USGS 1994 *Coschocton, Ohio 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)* map (Figure 6) indicates thirty-five buildings located within the project area. In addition, the study area contains

portions of three tributaries of the West Fork of White Eyes Creek and one tributary of Spoon Creek.

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

The literature review at the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) encompassed the 632 ac. located within the study area. The historic features identified in this radius are detailed below.

National Register of Historic Places Files

A search of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files was conducted for historic properties in the vicinity of the project area. There were no NRHP properties located within the study radius.

Ohio Archaeological Inventory Files

A search was conducted of the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) files to determine whether any previously documented archaeological sites were located within the study radius. There were no previously documented archaeological sites located within the study radius.

Ohio Historic Inventory Files

A search was conducted of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) files to determine if any previously documented historic buildings or structures were located within the study radius. There were seventeen previously recorded OHI properties (COS-[195-205, 208, 211-214, & 216]-10) located within the study radius of the project area. All of these buildings are associated with the USDA's North Appalachian Experimental Watershed Research Facility, located at 28850 State Route 621. These buildings were recorded in 1998 by Hardlines: Design and Delineation.

The following buildings were constructed between 1935 and 1938. The Administration Building (COS-195-10) is Colonial Revival in style. The Engineering Building (COS-196-10) is a Colonial Revival building. The Laboratory Building (COS-197-10) is Colonial Revival in style. These three buildings form the Administration and Laboratory Complex. The Library and Conference Building (COS-198-10) is a Colonial Revival-style building and was originally used as a dormitory for the facility. The Electronics Lab (COS-199-10) is a Colonial Revival-style building. The Vehicle Storage Building (COS-200-10) is a Colonial Revival, one-story garage. The East Vehicle Shed (COS-201-10) is a Tudor Revival, single-story garage. The Stock Room (COS-202-10) is a Colonial Revival storage building. The Repair Garage (COS-203-10) is a Colonial Revival building with a side gable. The Carpenter Shop (COS-204-10) is a Colonial Revival service building. The West Vehicle Shed (COS-205-10) is a Tudor Revival, single-story garage. Lysimeter No. 2 (COS-208-10) is a hydrological testing device located west of the Administration and Laboratory Complex. When recorded, these buildings and structures were considered eligible for potential inclusion onto the NRHP as a historic district.

Barn No. 3 (COS-211-10) is a Germanic bank barn that was built between 1890 and 1900 and used as a storage facility and cattle barn. Barn No. 4 (COS-212-10) is a

Germanic bank barn that was built in 1899 by Jacob Weaver and used as a cattle barn. The Farm Shop (COS-213-10) is a vernacular, one-story, front-gabled storage building that was built between 1890 and 1900. Barn No. 6 (COS-214-10) is a two-story bank barn with a concrete foundation that was constructed between 1920 and 1940 and used as a cattle barn. The Mizer-Gonder Residence (COS-216-10) is an I-House built between 1880 and 1910. It is currently used for storage. The Farm Shop (COS-213-10), Barn No. 6 (COS-214-10), and the Mizer-Gonder Residence (COS-216-10) were originally recorded as ineligible for potential inclusion onto the NRHP, while Barn No. 3 (COS-211-10) and Barn No. 4 (COS-212) were considered eligible for potential inclusion onto the NRHP on an individual basis.

Consensus Determination of Eligibility Files

A review of the archived Consensus Determination of Eligibility (DOE) files stored at the OHPO was conducted. There were no properties identified in the study radius.

National Historic Landmark Files

A review of the archived National Historic Landmarks files stored at the OHPO was conducted. There were no historic properties identified in the study radius.

Ohio Genealogical Society Cemeteries

A review of the archived Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemeteries files stored at the OHPO was conducted. There were no OGS cemeteries located within the study area.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

There was one Cultural Resources Management (CRM) reports identified within the study area.

Hardlines: Design and Delineation

1998 Inventory and Evaluations of Historic Buildings and Structures at the North Appalachian Experimental Watershed.

Conclusion

This project calls for the potential transfer of the NEAW Research Facility, consisting of 632 ac, from the USDA to OSU. The information gathered from the literature review indicates that an archaeological survey has never been conducted within the study area; furthermore, there are no known archaeological sites recorded within the study area. Due to the presence of three tributaries of the West Fork of White Eyes Creek and one tributary of Spoon Creek within the study area, there is a possibility for prehistoric archaeological sites within the area, particularly in the vicinity of these streams.

A review of historic files at OHPO revealed nineteen OHIs located within the study area (Figure 7). These buildings and structures were recorded in 1998 during the completion of an inventory of buildings associated with the North Appalachian Experiment Watershed in Coshocton County, Ohio (Hampton et al. 1998). Two buildings (COS-[211-212]-10) were

considered individually eligible for potential inclusion onto the NRHP under Criterion C, as they are examples of the Germanic bank barn. Three of these buildings (COS-[213, 214, & 216]-10) were recorded as ineligible for potential inclusion onto the NRHP, as they lacked historical significance and a specific architectural style. Per a recent land boundary survey conducted by OSU (Figure 8), two of these historic buildings, the Farm Shop (COS-213-10) and the Mizer-Gonder Residence (COS-216-10) have been demolished; however, none of these properties had been considered eligible for potential inclusion onto the NRHP.

The remaining twelve buildings (COS-[195-205 & 208]-10) were considered eligible for potential inclusion to the NRHP. While not considered eligible on an individual basis, these buildings and structures, along with a storage building (COS-206-10) and two additional hydrological devices (COS-[207 & 209]-10), were considered a potential historic district. This group of fifteen buildings and structures were considered eligible under Criterion A, as the complex is associated with the land and water conservation movement of the early twentieth century, as well as the civil works and unemployment relief projects enacted under the New Deal in the 1930s. It is also eligible under Criterion C, as the buildings are excellent examples of the use of the Colonial Revival style on federal buildings during the 1930s. The eligibility of the aforementioned historic buildings and structures (COS-[195-205, 208, & 211-212]-10) relies on their relatively unchanged rural setting and continued use for their original purposes associated with the research conducted at the NAEW Research Facility. The aforementioned Storage Building (COS-206-10), along with Lysimeters No. 1 and No. 3 (COS-[207 & 209]-10), are located within the county-owned land and outside the study area.

Bibliography

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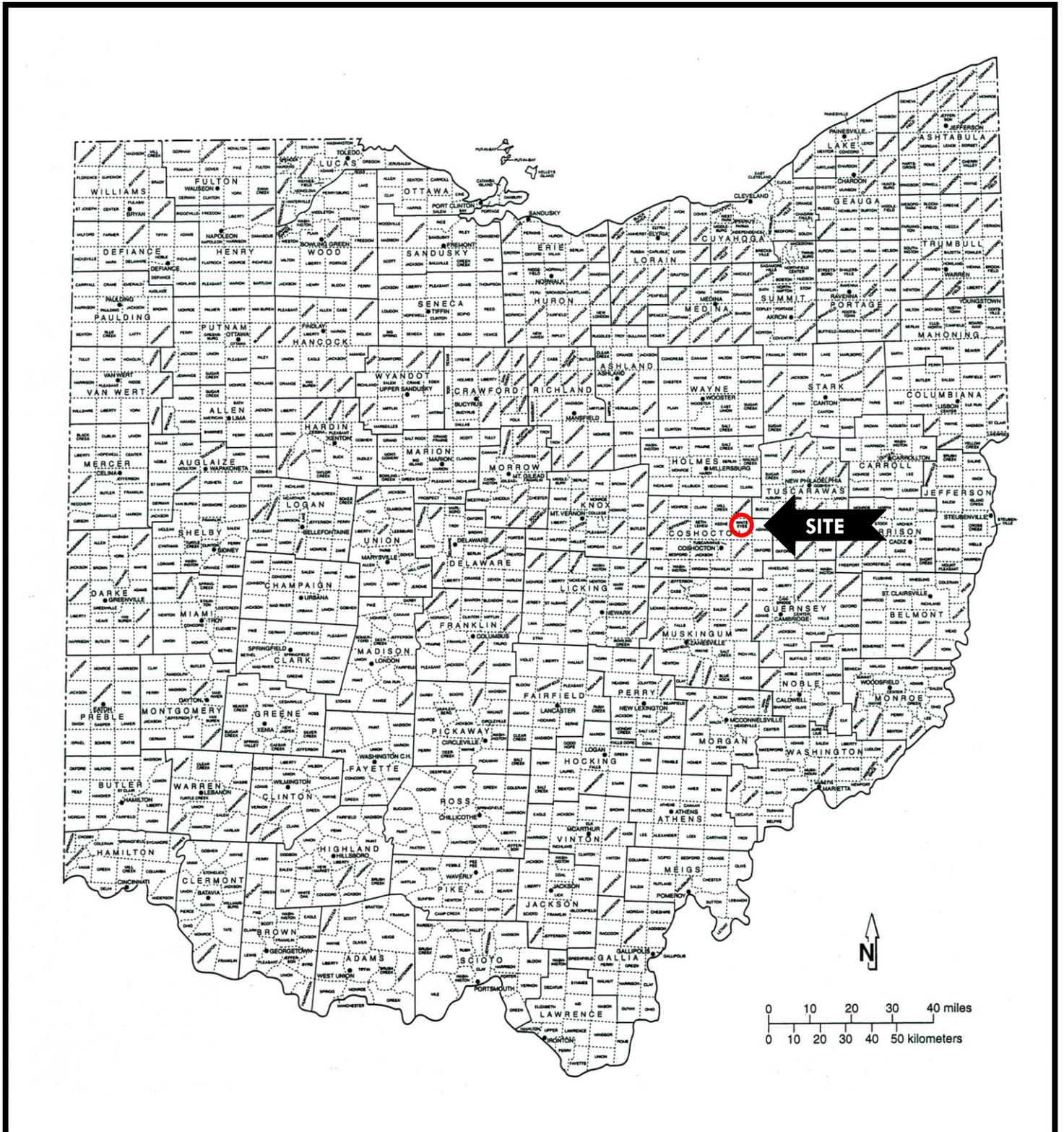


Figure 1. Political map of Ohio showing the approximate location of the study area.

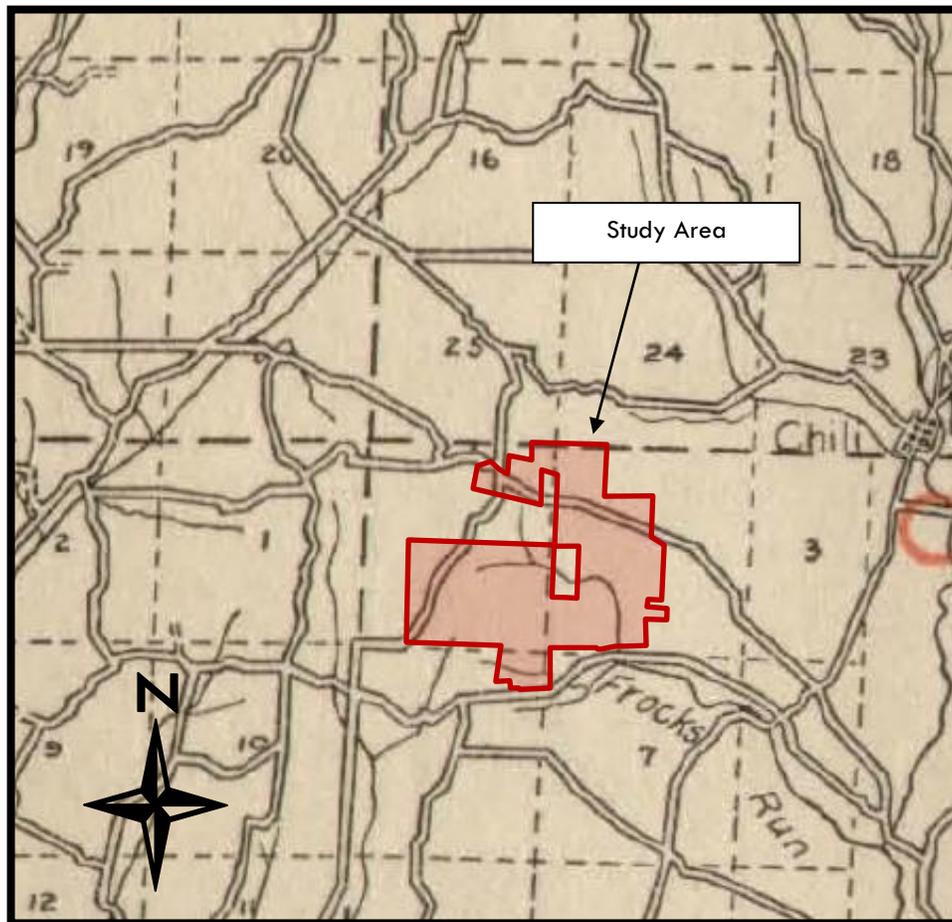


Figure 2. Coshocton County portion of *An Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914) showing the approximate location of the study area.

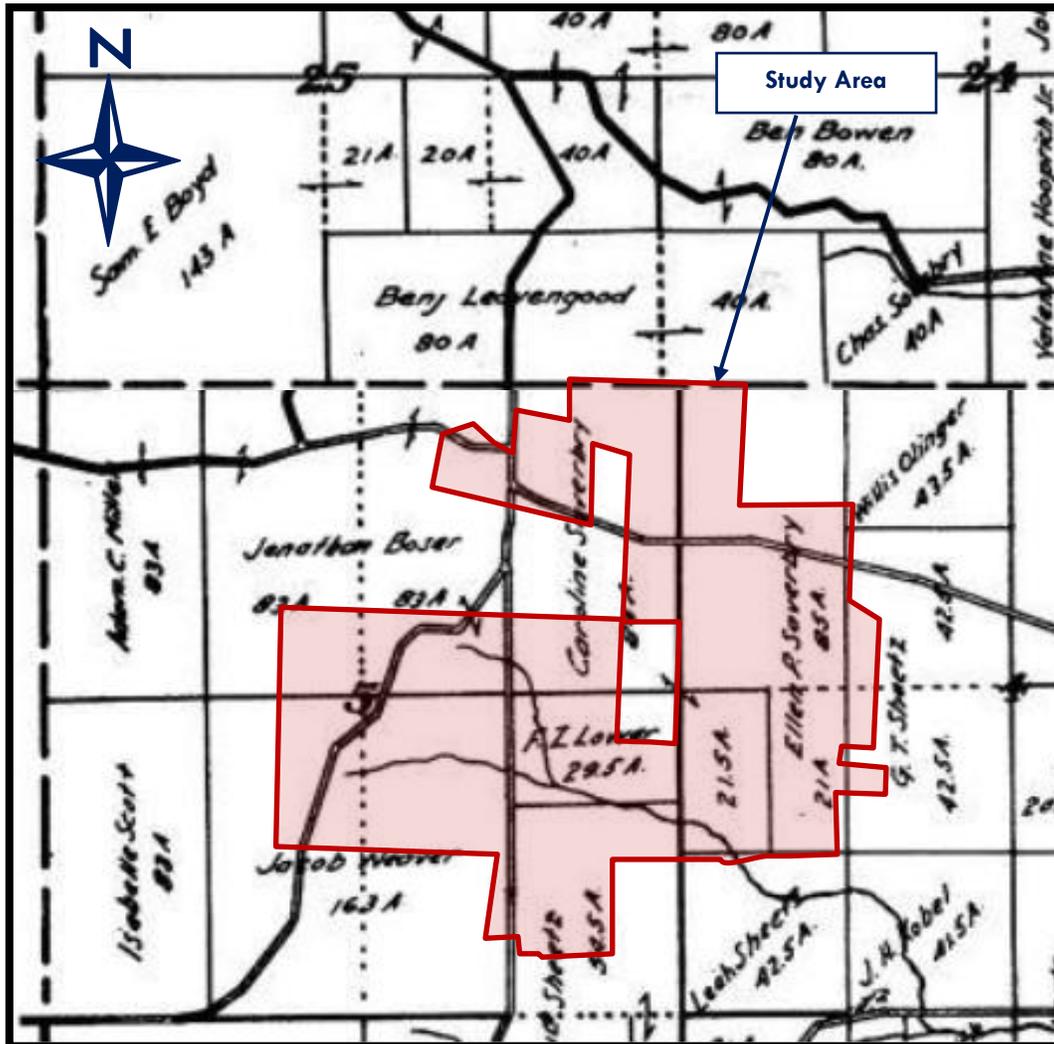


Figure 4. White Eyes Township portion of the *Atlas of Coshocton County, Ohio* (Bock 1910) map indicating the approximate location of the study area.

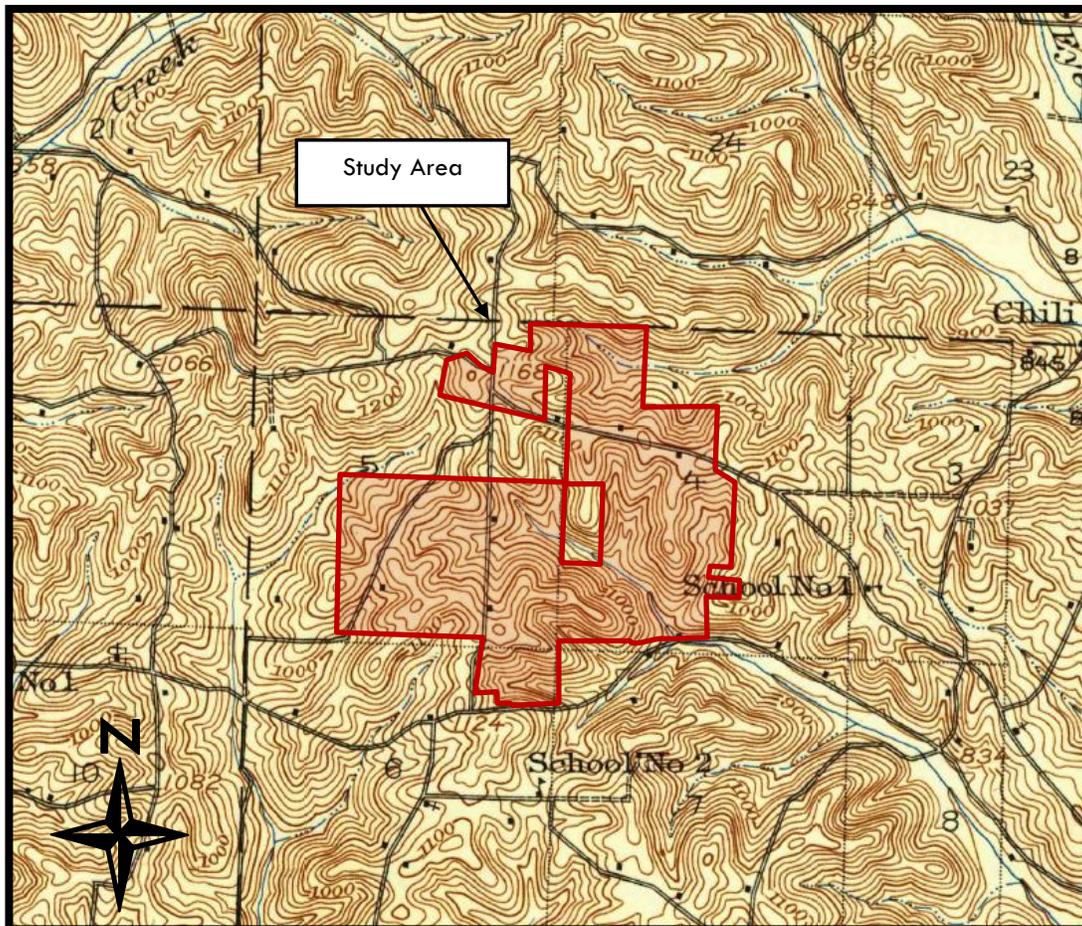


Figure 5. Portion of the USGS 1915 (Reprinted 1939) Coshocton, Ohio Quadrangle 15 Minute Series (Topographic) maps showing the approximate location of the study area.

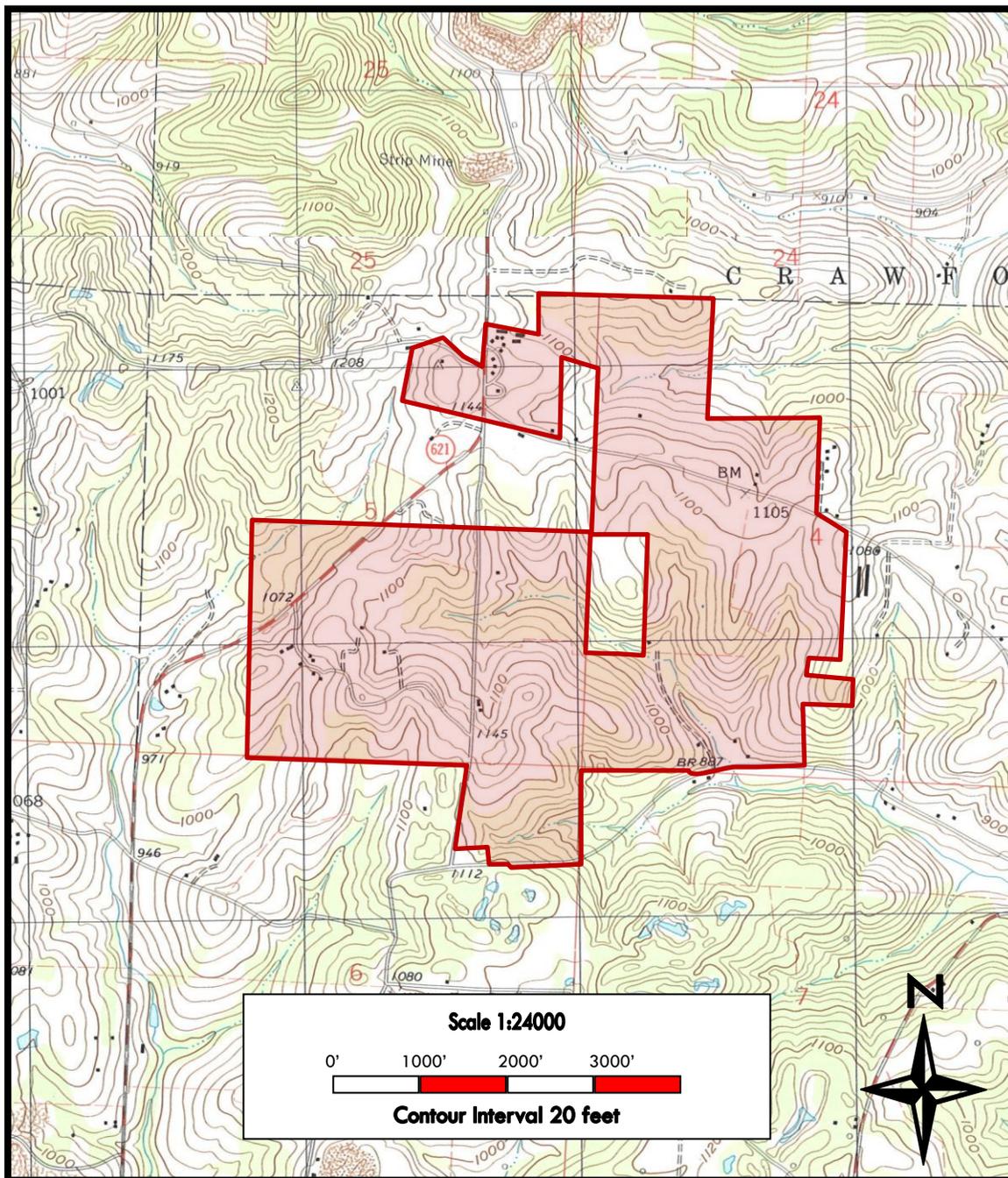


Figure 6. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1994 Coshocton, Ohio Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) map showing the location of the study area and the area of potential effects.

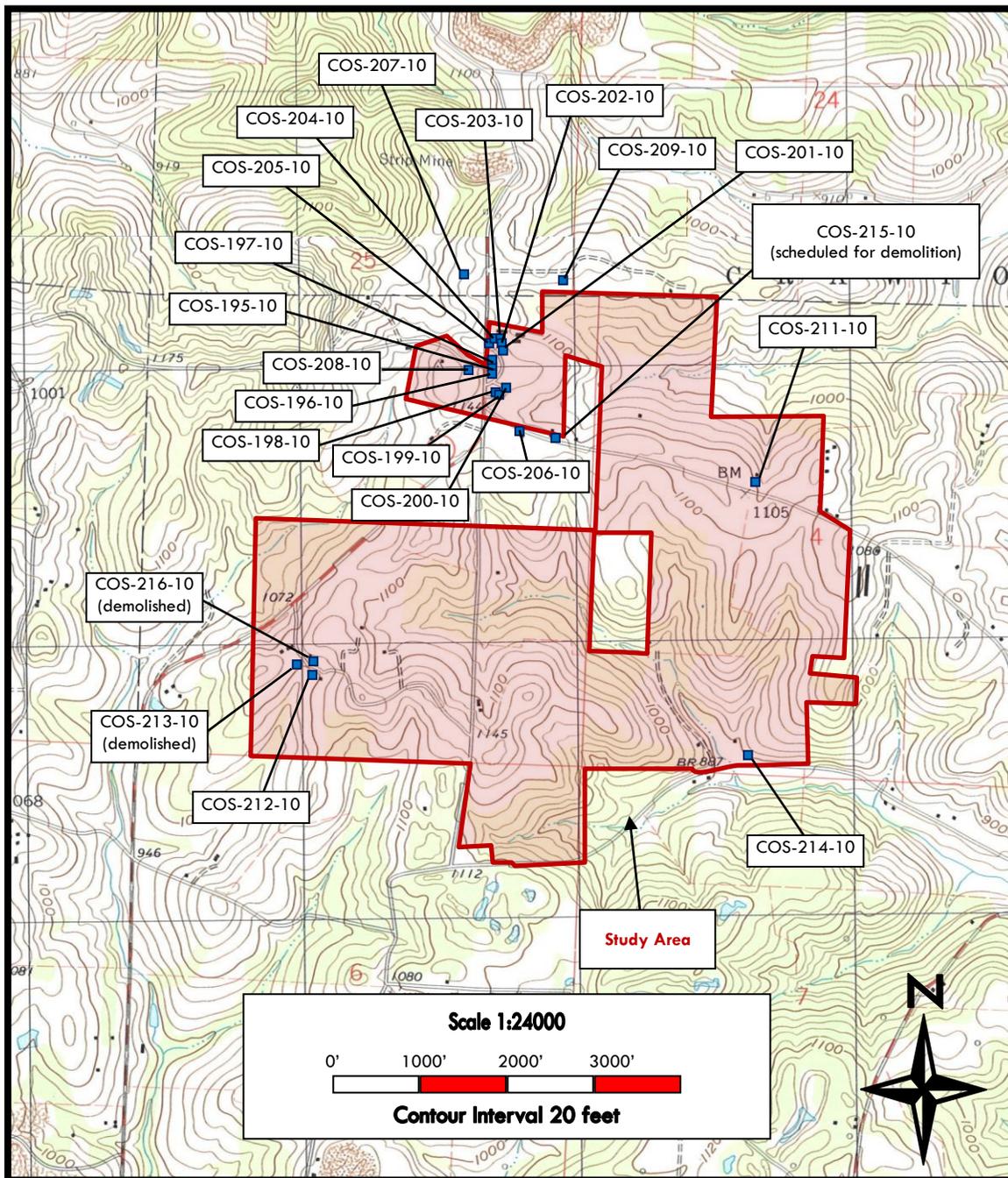


Figure 7. Portion of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1994 Coshocton, Ohio Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) map showing the location of the cultural resources within the area of potential effects.

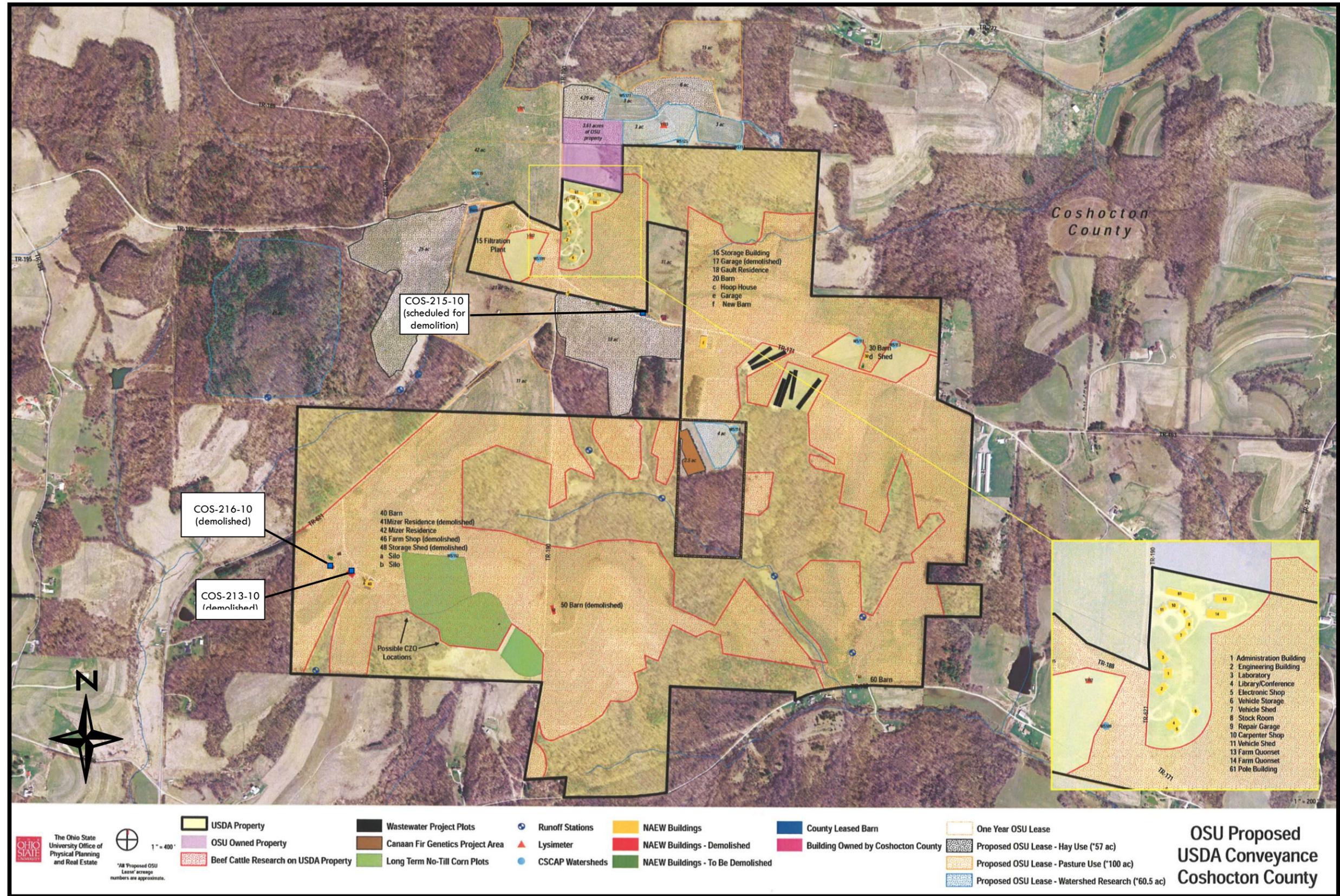


Figure 8. Results of a survey conducted by OSU with regard to current conditions and future use of the NAEW facility.