

ZOAR

CATALOGUE OF BUILDINGS, SITES, & DATES

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY &
OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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The original intent of this project was to create the best possible record of the physical conditions of Zoar, Ohio circa 1850, a target date for restoration at Zoar, chosen by the Ohio Historical Society. Invariably when searching for information on 1850, I uncovered references to buildings and sites that existed before and after 1850. Since this material was valuable, the scope of the project was expanded to cover the years 1817, through 1898, and include as much information about Zoar and its buildings, as time permitted.

The format established for the written part of this project is designed for easy location of buildings, both by date and reference to the large maps. Generally items are listed chronologically, with the reference number appearing in the left margin. The names of buildings and sites are capitalized and located in the center, with the dates of construction in the right margin. References within the text are cited by author's last name, date, and page number. The complete listing of the author and his or her work is included in the bibliography. A number appears in front of the reference in the text which corresponds to the number of the bibliographical listing.

The validity of the dates presented in this report have been a concern for the author because they are drawn primarily from other people's conclusions. During the research process some inaccuracies and inconsistencies between sources were discovered. Whenever this occurs, it has been noted as such, in the text. As a result, two types of entries appear in this report: (1) Those for which reliable, dependable documentation is available, and (2) Entries for which an exact location or date is unknown at this time. The accompanying maps will actually show three types of entries: (1) Those that have dates and locations confirmed, as in part one of the text; (2) Those that have a location confirmed but a date uncertain, and (3) Those that have neither a date or exact, location known.

Finally, appendix A lists sources of graphic information which may be useful in understanding this report. Appendix B includes photographic references that may also be useful to the reader.

PART I: Items with a location and date confirmed
following buildings were known to have existed by 1829.

1 HOUSE No. 16, LOG HOUSE & PRINT SHOP..... c.1817

Located on the south side of West Fourth Street, at about the middle of the 200 block, this building still exists today as a residence and office. According to McArtor the building served as a residence until 1855, when it was converted to a print shop for the reproduction of Joseph Bimeler's essays. About 1867 it was converted back to a residence. The press was eventually sold in 1880.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 110
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 67
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29

2 HOUSE No. 30, THE HERMITAGE..... c.1817

Located at the southeast corner of Fourth and East Streets, it is considered to be one of the oldest log homes. Subsequently it became the home of Alexander Gunn, a later Society member. This building is often referred to as "The Hermitage". More information can be obtained on this building from Alexander Gunn's own writings.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 69
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14

3 BIMELER'S 1st HOME & ORIGINAL MEETING HOUSE..... c.1817

Located on the north side of West Fourth Street, at the middle of the 100 block, it is also referred to as House No. 10. Considered to also be one of the original log structures, it served as Joseph Bimeler's home until No. 1 House was built in the 1830's. It also served as the meeting house in the early years of the Society. This building presently exists as a part of the museum at Zoar, in a restored condition.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 5. Hortsman, 1977, pg 29
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14

4 HOUSE NO. 4, 1st SEWING HOUSE..... c.1817

Located at the southwest corner of Third and Park Streets, this building served as the sewing house until the newer one was built directly across the street. Originally of log construction, this building has not existed for many years.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14
- 27. Maurer, map

5 LOG HOME & 1st ZOAR SCHOOL..... c.1817

Located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Park Streets, it was originally used as a school house. Also referred to as House No. 9, it was later converted to a residence for the Zeeb family. In the late 1820's a second floor was added when it was changed to a residence. It later became known as "Zeeb's Cabin" and has been restored to a later condition.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124
- 27. Maurer, map

6 1st ZOAR CHURCH..... c.1817

Located at the southeast corner of Third and Flotz Streets, this structure served as the Zoar Church until the larger one was built on the hill in 1853. Log construction would date the structure as early, and judging from the importance of religion in Zoar society, it may have also been one of the first structures built. This building was later used as the girl's dormitory.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 60
- 27. Maurer, map

7 ZOAR TILE FACTORY..... c.1820

According to McArtor, there was a tile factory located south of the blacksmith shop along the road to the mill. He also claims that the site is presently covered by the levee, but gives no other description of location. Photographs at the OHS show the existence of a series of structures

immediately south of the blacksmith shop, on the west side of the until of the road, and no buildings on the west side of the until the woolen mill. This would place the Tile Factory about one hundred feet south of the blacksmith shop on the east side of the road, and not far off the road either. McArtor also dates the existence of this factory as early as 1820, as tiles appear with that date on them. Production of Zoar tile stopped about 1845.

Sources:

- 14. Mitchner, 1876, pg 576
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 94
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14
- 27. Maurer, map

8 ZOAR QUARRY..... c.1820

The Zoarites operated more than one quarry, at different times. One of the earliest was in operation by 1820. This date has been confirmed by Burkhart, McArtor, and Nixon. Nixon describes the first quarry as being "southeast of town, east of what is now the home of Peter Bimeler". He also places a later one across the river on the Wolfberg. Burkhart, a less reliable source, claims the first quarry was located northwest of town in Wolf Run Woods. However, business letters from the 1880's discuss the eventual digging of the "north quarry" which I think is the Wolfberg, or Wolf Run Woods. Morhart claims the south quarry stopped production by 1830. This seems to make sense because apple and pear orchards were operated in this same area after 1830. The Zoarites also operated strip mines in conjunction with the stone quarries. A complete description of the mines is available from Mitchner.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 93
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 93
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 60
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 62
- 27. Maurer, map

9 DAM & MILL RACE..... 1821

The Zoarites constructed a dam across the Tuscarawas River, and a water race to provide power to their new mill. The dam still exists today and remnants of the race which led from the river just above the dam, to the southeast, towards the mill complex, can be seen today. McArtor dates construction of the dam and race as 1821, and notes that it was built to furnish power for the Grist Mill. Photographs

at the OHS show a lock at the head of the race, which was used to control water flow. Maps also show the configuration of the entire race system.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 40
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31
- 27. OHS Properties File, box 14

10 HOUSE No. 14, RESIDENCE..... c.1820's

Located on the northwest corner of Third and Foltz Streets, this house was built as a residence. Horstman lists this building as "original log-white frame". If this means that it is built with two different framing methods or a frame addition was put on, I don't know. However, the Zoarites used log construction methods into the mid 1820's, when their frame method was developed. It is possible that the use of log as a construction method may date this building earlier.

Source:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124
- 27. Maurer, map

11 HOUSE No. 15, RESIDENCE & SILK FACTORY..... c.1820's

Located on the west side of Foltz Street, about the middle of the 300 block, this wood frame building was originally constructed as a residence. Later it was used as a silk factory, and Nixon dates the conversion at about 1850. But this experiment was not considered a success, and the silk industry stopped production in the 1860's. This building was then converted back to a residence.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 70
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 134

12 HOUSE No. 21, RESIDENCE..... c.1820's

Located on the west side of the 200 block of Foltz Street, this building was constructed as a residence. It was the home of trustee Joseph Breymaier and his family for many years. Wood frame construction type may date the

building in the mid to late 1820's to the early 20's.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124
- 27. Maurer, map

13 1st CABINET SHOP..... 1821

According to McArtor the first cabinet shop was located about 100 feet southwest of the present one. It was powered by a horse turning a wheel. The building housed the Cabinet Shop until the newer one was built about 1836. This building that housed the 1st shop has not existed for some time.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 110

14 THRESHING BARN..... 1821

The building was situated on the 200 block of East Third Street, south side, according to both Burkhart and Morhart. Burkhart relates a story of the process and the festival of bringing the wheat in from the fields. The Threshing Barn was used to store the wheat before it was run through the Grannery. Morhart gives the approximate size of the structure as 70' x 40', and about 40' high. She goes on to positively date the building by a plaque above the door as 1821. This structure has also not existed for some time.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 38
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 46
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31, 32
- 27. Maurer, map
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14

15 GRIST MILL..... 1821

According to McArtor, who takes his information from E.O. Randal the 1st mill built by the Zoarites was a grist mill, and located immediately north of the Machine Shop. A water race which led from the Tuscarawas River was built to furnish power for the Grist Mill. However, he also states that the 1st Saw Mill was attached to the Grist Mill and that it was located fifty feet north of the Planning Mill,

describes the internal working of the Grist Mill.

Source:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 37-42, 62
- 11. Landis, 1898, pg 176
- 17. Penny Magazine, 1837, vol. 6, pg 411

16 1st SAW MILL..... c.1821

McArtor states that the first saw mill was attached to the Grist Mill. He places it about fifty feet north of the Planning Mill. Not much else is known about this mill except that it was a vertical type saw and possibly powered by the race.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 97
- 17. Penny Magazine, 1837, vol. 6, pg 411

17 1st COBBLER'S SHOP & LATER TIN SHOP..... 1825

Located in the middle of the 300 block of Main Street, on the east side, this structure has been restored by the OHS to the 1850's period, as a tin shop. This building served as the Cobbler's Shop probably until House 22 was built to house the cobbler's family and a larger Cobbler's Shop.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 82
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 27. Haurer, map

18 TANNERY BUILDING..... c.1825

The need for leather goods prompted the early development of the tannery complex. McArtor claims to have found business records of the Tannery for 1825. The shoe shop was erected in 1825 also, and the need of leather for the shoe stop would support this date. A tanyard is mentioned in operation by 1837 in The Ohio Gazetteer and Traveler's Guide. The Tannery building itself was located approximately across from House No. 21, east of Foltz and west of Goose Run. This building had two pits used to soak the hides. It is also possible that this building was

abandoned by the 1890's, as Burkhardt tells a story --
the children used to play in the buildings. This complex
has not existed for some time.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhardt, 1951, pg 39
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 104-105
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS

19 DRYING SHED..... c.1825

The Drying Shed was used to dry and store the hides
after they went through the tanning process. Sources
indicate that it stood next to the Grannery, across the road
from the Tannery Building, on the north side of the
Grannery.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31
- 12. McArtor, 1939, pg 106
- 27. Maurer, map

20 BARK SHED..... c.1825

McArtor states that the Bark Shed was located east of
the Tannery but two maps place it immediately north of the
Tannery between it and the Threshing Barn. The Bark Shed
was used to store the bark that was used in the tanning
process. Nixon and Burkhardt also say that the used bark was
later thrown on the sidewalks to create a hard surface.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhardt, 1951, pg 39
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 105
- 27. Maurer, map
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS

21 HOUSE No. 13, & 2nd ZOAR SCHOOL..... c.1820's

Located on the south side of the 100 block of Third
Street, this building was constructed to serve as the
school, and did so until 1868 when the brick school was
constructed on the top of the hill. However, Horstman lists
two buildings as the first school, House No. 9 which is log
construction, and this building, House No. 13 which is wood
frame construction. Wood frame construction was developed

... the mid 1820's, which would indicate that House No. 9 was the first school, and when House No. 13 was built shortly after, the school was moved. The map by Delmar Maurer also lists House No. 13 as the first school.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 27. Maurer, map
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124

22 MAGAZINE..... c.1820's

A magazine for the storage and distribution of food stuffs was built behind No. 1 House, and next to the kitchen/laundry building for No. 1 House. It was located on the south side of Third Street. In 1981 Jay Gaynor completed an extensive report on the history of the kitchen and magazine. Lonnie Hovey and Rex Hagerling completed a similar research report on the reconstruction of these buildings in the summer of 1985. According to these sources, the magazine can be dated as far back as 1837. However, the original building was of log construction and smaller than the one presently there. This construction type would probably indicate that it was built in the 1820's, before the switch to frame. The present structure is an 1850's building that used the framing members from other buildings. When the magazine was rebuilt in the 1850's, it was also connected to the kitchen/laundry building by a covered walk. The privy was also enclosed at this time. Presently owned by the OHS they plan to reconstruct the complex shortly.

Sources:

- 3. Gaynor, 1981, pg 140
- 6. Hovey & Hagerling, 1985, pg 39

23 OHIO CANAL..... 1828

Construction of the Ohio Canal took from 1825 to 1833. The Zoarites contracted to build the section that crossed their lands for \$21,000. They finished their portion in 1828, and navigation was opened in the same year.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 36
- 8. Huntington, 1905, pg 85

4 HOUSE No. 24, HENNIE BERG.....

Located south of the village along Rt. 212, it was the home of Peter Bimeler, and his family. Maps also place the building south of town, and on the east side of the road, approximately across from the Grist Mill. Morhart says the first occupants were the Levi Bimeler family, parents of Peter Bimeler. Delmar Maurer places the third flour mill across from the Hennie Berg.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124
- 27. Maurer, map
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14, map

1828

25 HOUSE No. 18; BAUER HAUS.....

Located on the northwest corner of Third and East Streets, this building is also referred to as the Bauer Haus. It was the home of Mathis Dishinger, the keeper of the horse barns. It was also used as a dormitory for the hired farm hands. Morhart claims that the Bauer Haus was rebuilt and enlarged in the late 1850's, though no other sources say this.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29-31
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 47, 125
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 48

26 KITCHEN/WASH HOUSE for BAUER HAUS..... c.1828

A kitchen/wash house was located about ten feet behind the Bauer Haus, according to Morhart. It had a brick oven about six feet by three feet in the center, which was used to bake "wasser-wacka" a yeast bun covered with seeds. This building was also used as the spare bakery; the noon meal for the workers in the fields was often baked in this building.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 43

buildings built between 1830 and 1839:

This period could be considered their most productive and prosperous. Successful financial ventures like the Ohio Canal and the milling & iron industries allowed the Zoarites to pay off their land debts and construct many new buildings.

27 WOOLEN MILL..... 1830

It was a large four story building located along the race leading from the Tuscarawas River, between the Machine Shop and the Grist Mill. McArtor and Nixon both positively date the construction as 1830. Photographs and maps also place the Woolen Mill between the race and Rt. 212, north of the Machine Shop. This mill and accompanying Dye House were under the charge of Gottfried Kappel. It was also powered by water wheel which would seem to indicate it was connected to the race.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 64-65
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 131-132
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14, photo & map

28 DYE HOUSE..... 1830

According to McArtor, the Dye House was located immediately north of the Woolen Mill with a drive about ten feet wide separating them. It also had a steam boiler in it to dye and wash the wool. This would also indicate that there was some type of direct connection to the race.

Source:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 63-64
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 131-132
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14

29 CANAL HOTEL..... c.1830

It was located on a bluff over the canal, just north of the bridge over the canal and next to the Canal Mill. It was built right after the canal was finished in 1828, to capitalize on the canal traffic. It was operated as a hotel until 1845 when it was converted into the Gantenbien Residence.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29-31
- 16. Nixon, 1933 pg 145

30 HOTEL BARN & BLACKSMITH SHOP.....

The Canal Hotel had a barn that was used to rest the horses used on the canal. It was a large structure and located south of the Hotel, according to Nixon. It also included a Blacksmith Shop and a Repair Shop for the canal boats. A slip was next to the Repair Shop so the boats could be worked on. A small store was operated in this building also.

- Sources:
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 145

31 CANAL BOATS..... c.1830's

The Zoarties owned and operated three canal boats at various times; the first of which was launched in the early 1830's was called the "Industry". The second boat launched about 1838 was called the "Friendship" and the third boat, launched in 1849 was called the "Economy", according to Burkhart. Nixon seems to think the last boat built by the Zoarties was originally built earlier but modified and enlarged in 1849. He also gives a brief account of life on the canal boats. These boats operated into the 1880's, according to business receipts.

- Sources:
- 2. Burkhart, pg 43
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 85, 143
- 21. Zoar Museum, business receipts

32 GREENHOUSE & GARDNER'S HOUSE..... c.1830

This building is located on the west 100 block of Fourth Street, on the south side and inside the garden block. An exact date of construction is not yet known but it is estimated by various sources as about 1830. This building had a heating system to warm the plants in winter, which is described in detail by McArtor. He also claims there was a fish pool in front of the green house, but no photographs show one. If this is true it may have existed before photographs. However, photos do show an attached one-half story building on the east end of the Greenhouse. No descriptions are given of it but it may be a later nursery addition. The Greenhouse was also the home of the Chief Gardener, the first being Jacob Harr.

- Sources:
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 30
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 30-31
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 85
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 15

The Gardener's Wash House was located immediately west of the Greenhouse. It was a one and a half story wood frame building. This building has not existed for some time as it does not appear in more recent photographs.

Sources:

- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS
- 22. OHS Properties File, box 14, photographs

34 HOUSE No. 7, SCHOOL TEACHER'S RESIDENCE..... c.1830

Located on the 200 block of West Fourth Street, north side; this house was built as the residence of the school teacher. McArtor claims this to be the home of the old school teacher, Levi Bimeler. The caption of a photograph in the Zoar Museum, claims this to be the home of Mike Miller, Barbara Fetters, and Rosa Roth. When these people lived there is not yet known.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 69
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 30
- 25. Zoar Museum, photographs

35 WINERY..... c.1830

This building has not existed for a very long time and few, if any, records from it exist. McArtor states in 1939 that "it stood at the rear of the Agent General's home,.... but only foundations remain"; however he gives no other detailed description of the building nor its exact location. The Dissolution Map of 1898 shows a small structure (besides from the kitchen/magazine) behind No. 1 House, but gives no description. The 1931 "Ohio Gazetteer" lists two large vineyards and numerous small ones in existence, which might suggest some type of specialized building to accommodate the volume of wine produced from their extensive vineyards. However, this description does not appear in earlier "Ohio Gazetteers". After the wine was made it was stored in the basements of the Brewery and the No. 1 House. Business records show that this industry operated past the 1850's, and probably until the disbanding.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 54
- 9. Jenkins, 1929, 1931
- 25. Zoar Museum, business records

36 MACHINE SHOP.....

Existence of the Machine Shop by 1830 is claimed by Burkhart. Its location was in the building that also housed the Planing Mill. This location is also confirmed by McArtor. The Machine Shop operated until the disbanding of the Society in the late 1890's. The steam turbine that powered other Zoar industries in the later years, was invented in the Machine Shop in 1870.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 73
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 81

37 PLANING MILL..... c.1830

In 1830 the Zoarites built a Planing Mill to rough cut and plane lumber. It was used to cut the boards used in the construction of their buildings. Its location was south of town along the road to Zoarville, immediately south of the Woolen Mill. This building also housed the Machine Shop, and operated past the disbanding of the Society, under private ownership.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 73
- 27. Maurer, map
- 25. Zoar Collection, photos & map

38 LUMBER DRY HOUSE..... c.1830

The Dry House for lumber was located immediately behind the Planing Mill. It had a large oven in it, that heated the whole building and dried the lumber in large quantities, Burkhart claims that this building burned down just before the Society disbanded.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 73
- 25. Zoar Collection, OHS, photos

39 HOUSE No. 29, WATCH SHOP..... 1830

Located at the southeast corner of Third and Main Streets, this building was constructed to house the Watch Shop, the watchmaker, and his family.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 27. Maurer, map

References to a bridge that spanned the Tuscarawas River and the Ohio Canal appear as early as the 1831 "Ohio Gazetteer", but not earlier. It was described as a large but plain structure, made of wood and covered. The opening of the Ohio Canal and construction of the Canal Hotel would probably not place this bridge before 1830. Morhart states that this bridge was replaced in the 1880's by an open steel one.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 109
- 9. Jenkins, 1829, 1831

41 HOUSE No. 6, RESIDENCE..... c.1830

Located at the southwest corner of Third and Park Streets, this house was originally built as a residence and continued as such throughout the Society's years. Morhart claims it was the home of Jacob Buehler and family. This building still stands today as a residence but in an extremely modified state.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 5. Horstman, 1977 pg 29
- 27. Maurer, map

42 MULBERRY GROVES..... c.1830's

The Zoarites planted a Mulberry Grove behind the building that was the first Shoe Shop (and later Tin Shop) on the east side of Main Street, across from the garden. Another grove was planted on what is referred to as the "water lot" just north of the Silk Mill. The silk industry ran from the 1830's through the 1860's. The silk worms were fed by the leaves off these Mulberry trees.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 70
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 61

43 CURRANT GROVES..... c.1830's

The Zoarites cultivated several currant groves. Currants are a tye of grape that could be used to make wine, jams, or jellies. Nixon states that there was one currant grove on the hill immediately north of the Zoar Brewery.

Another existed on the
Second and Third Streets.

- Sources:
- 27. Maurer, map
 - 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 72

44 VINEYARDS..... c.1830's

As early as 1831 "Ohio Gazetteers" reference two large vineyards, but no location for them is given. It is believed that an early one was located on the west half of the 100 block of Main-Street, bounded by Second, Park, and Third Streets. Another may have been on the southeast corner of that same block. Sources also mention that almost every backyard had a small vineyard, along with a vegetable garden.

- Sources:
- 9. Jenkins, 1831, 1833, 1837
 - 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 70

45 FRUIT ORCHARDS..... c.1830's

The Zoarites maintained a number of orchards at various locations. The fact that business records for the purchase of dried fruits in the 1850's would indicate that the orchards were in operation for a considerable time, if they had surplus to sell. Howe notes in 1846 of the barns towering over apple and cherry orchards. At various times the Zoarites maintained the following orchards:

- Sweet Cherry Orchard
- Sour Cherry Orchard
- Plum Orchard
- Peach Orchard
- Pear Orchard
- Apple Orchard

It is also believed that the Zoarites planted all types of apples, and that almost all of the streets in town were lined with apple trees. The exact location of the orchards is given on the large maps.

- Sources:
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 22, 24, 66
 - 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 127
 - 27. Maurer, map
 - 7. Howe, 1896, pg 700-703

The Picnic Ground was located west of Park Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. It was surrounded on the north, east, and south sides by apple trees, and on the west by a row of pine trees that ran from the dam to the Brewery, along the lake. It also had a stand at which people assembled and received their work assignments each morning, before the assembly house across from No. 1 House, on Main Street was built. Later the stand was used for band performances. The Picnic Ground also served as an outdoor nursery for children, and had benches and swings. When the tourist industry flourished in the latter years, a refreshment stand was built along the south side of Fourth side, on the Picnic Ground.

Sources:

- 9. Jenkins, 1837
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 56

47 HOUSE No. 17, RESIDENCE & BOYS DORMITORY..... 1831

Located at the north east corner of Third and Foltz Streets, this building was originally constructed as a boy's dormitory. It was later turned into a residence. Burkhart claims it was the residence of John Riekter, a cabinet maker and carpenter.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 71
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124

48 HOUSE No. 3, RESIDENCE OF COW BARN KEEPER..... 1831

Located at the southeast corner of Second and Park Streets, this building was the home of the cow barn keeper. Photographs show three outbuildings between this house and the Dairy to the east. The actual function of these outbuildings is as yet unknown, however, people hired to maintain some of the barns were believed to have been housed at this residence, and these outbuildings may have been their dormitories, along with servicing House No. 3.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 30
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs
- 27. Maurer, map

This was called the Fairfield Furnace because it was located in Fairfield Township, about three miles south of Zoar, along the road to Zoarville. It was not originally built or owned by the Zoarites. In the 1820's they sold iron ore to this furnace, and in 1831 they purchased it from Christmas, Hazlett & Hogg. It was fired by charcoal until 1833, and mainly coal until 1864, when it stopped production.

Sources:

- 1. Bognar, 1933, pg 508
- 11. Landis, 1898, pg 177
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 73
- 14. Mitchner, 1876, pg 575
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 139

50 HOUSE No. 2, RESIDENCE OF COVERLET WEAVER..... 1831

Located at the northeast corner of Second and Park Streets, this building was the home of Gottfried Kappel, the weaver of the coverlets and blankets. A later home was built for him on the southeast corner of Main and Third Streets. House No. 2 then became the home of the Kuemerle family and the Levi Beiter family.

Sources:

- 5. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 27. Maurer, map
- 15. Horstman, 1977, pg 30

51 HOUSE No 23, DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE..... 1831

Located at the northwest corner of Main and First Streets, this building was used as the doctor's residence and general storage building. It was the home of Dr. Clemens Breil and family, Obed Burkhart and family, and Christian Ruof and family. Presently it is the "Zoar Tavern" and exists in an extremely modified state.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 34
- 15. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs
- 27. Maurer, map

The Doctor's Office stood immediately north of his home on the west side of Main Street, between First and Second Streets. The Doctor's Office was on the first floor and the Tailor's Shop on the second. Dr. Clemens Breil also served as the tailor. The construction of this building is assumed to be commensurate with the doctor's residence.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 67
- 27. Maurer, map
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29

53 ZOAR POTTERY FACTORY..... c.1831

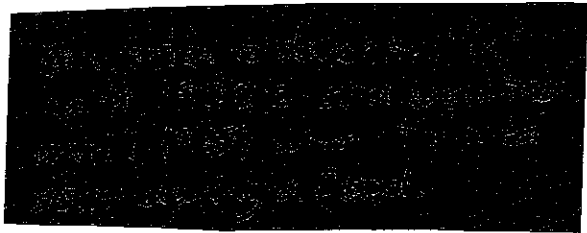
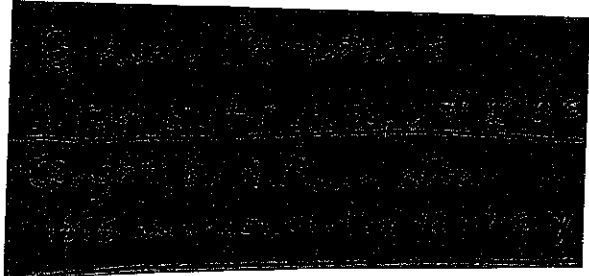
References to the Zoar pottery industry are not extremely clear, however, it is quite likely that they operated more than one pottery factory, depending upon their supply of raw materials. Burkhart claims there were "two brickyards, one east of town just beyond the fish pond, built in 1831, and the other in Wolf Run Woods, built in 1834". However, the validity of Burkhart as an accurate reference source is sometimes questionable. McArtor dates the existence of a Pottery Factory as early as 1837, and gives a description of it. He also places its last operating date between 1850 and 1855, but gives no location. There is a reference to a quarry in the "Wolfberg" which may be Wolf Run Woods. This has been identified as being about a mile northwest of Zoar (around Wolf Run Creek) on the west side of the Tuscarawas River. It is possible that a quarry and pottery complex may have been located here. A furnace has also been claimed to have been located at the Wolf Run complex. My opinion is that there was an earlier Pottery Factory east of town, built about 1831, and the one McArtor references was in Wolf Run, built about 1834.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 30
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 90

54 ZOAR BREWERY..... 1832

The Zoar Brewery was located northwest of town along the path that borders the lake, just past where Fifth Street intersects the lake path. The Brewery ran continuously until the 1930's. The ice house of the Brewery was converted to a dance hall in the late 1930's when Alexander Gunn bought it. It mysteriously burned down in the 1950's. McArtor gives a complete description of the brewing process.



It is also known that the zoarites grew hops, and other ingredients needed to produce the beer. A house is believed to now sit on the old foundations.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 50-53
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

55 HEALTH SPRINGS..... 1833

It is believed that a sulfur spring was located about one and a half miles east of town along the road to Mineral Springs. The spring itself was discovered earlier, but in 1833 a house was built with four rooms where people with rhumatism, arthritis, etc. went to bathe in the spring's waters.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 37

56 ZOAR HOTEL..... 1833

Located at the southeast corner of Second and Main Streets, this was the second of the two hotels. This three story wood frame structure still stands today. A victorian addition was constructed in 1891, but has since been removed. A series of support buildings for the hotel were also constructed. It would seem logical that they were built about the same time as they were necessary for the hotel's operation.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 48
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29-32
- 27. Maurer, map
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 207

57 HOTEL LIVERY STABLE..... c.1833

Located immediately east of the Hotel, it was used to keep the horses for the Hotel buggies. It was a large rectangular barn that ran north-south. It has not existed for some time.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29-32
- 27. Maurer, map

The Hotel Buggy Shed was located on the south end of the Livery Stable. It was used to store the buggies used by the Hotel. This building has not existed for many years.

Sources:

- 2. Horstman, 1977, pg 31
- 27. Maurer, map

59 HOTEL LAUNDRY..... c.1833

The Hotel Laundry was located on the north side of Second Street approximately across from the east end of the Hotel. Burkhart states that it was a large building and also used to store coal for the Hotel. This building does not stand today but is shown quite clearly in OHS photographs.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31
- 27. Maurer, map
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

60 HOTEL ICE HOUSE..... c.1833

The Ice House was a small building attached to the eastern end of the Hotel along Second Street, on the south side. It was used to store ice for the community. The Zoarites sawed the ice out of the river just above the dam, and later from the pond to the east of town.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31
- 27. Maurer, map

61 ZOAR GENERAL STORE..... 1833

Located at the southwest corner of Second and Main Streets, it was built as a store for sales to persons outside the community. Horstman dates the building as about 1840, but records from the Zoar Museum show that the Post Office was moved to the General Store in 1833, when it was built. The Post Office operated out of the old Bimeler cabin on West Third Street from 1827 to 1833, and the General Store until 1951, when it was moved to the Town

Hall, where it remains today. ...
exists today as part of the OHS museum.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 25. Zoar Museum, business records
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

62 1st ZOAR BUILT FURNACE..... 1834

Bognar claims the Zoarites operated three different furnaces. This particular one was the first built by the Zoarites. He locates it "along the road that joins Bolivar and Zoar, which passes along the Imperial Fire Brick Co., and the fish hatcheries. It was located about one and a half miles northwest of Zoar and essentially on the banks of the Ohio Canal. A short short spur runs from the canal up to the furnace. This would place it in the Wolf run complex. This furnace stopped production in 1852.

Sources:

- 1. Bognar, 1930, pg 508-511
- 11. Landis, 1898, pg 177
- 14. Mitchner, 1876, pg 575
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 139

63 ZOAR BRICK FACTORY..... 1834

This factory was located south of town, just south of where Goose Run intersects the mill race, on the east side of Rt. 212. McArtor shows the existence of the factory by 1835. It operated until the Society disbanded and even after that under the name of the Imperial Fire Brick Co., until after 1940.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 92-93
- 27. Maurer, map

64 No. 1 HOUSE..... 1835

Located at the southwest corner of Second and Main Streets, it was originally built as an old folks home. This proved unsuccessful, and it was converted to Joseph Bimeler's residence. An addition was made on the north in 1845, which apparently was intended from the start. This building is also referred to as "the King's Palace" as it is the most pretentious structure in town. It was one of the

first buildings to be built of brick, and designed by an outside architect. It still stands today as a part of the OHS museum.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 123
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 58
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

65 HECKLE HOUSE..... c.1830's

Located at the southwest corner of where Goose Run passes under Mineral Street (East Second), just east of Foltz Street; it was the building where the Zoarites heckled the flax to make linen. The existence of the linen industry by the 1830's would date this building at least by that time also.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 68
- 5. Horstman, 1977 pg 31-32
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 133
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 45
- 27. Maurer, map

66 WASH HOUSE & CANDLE HOUSE..... c.1830's

The Wash House was located immediately west of the Heckle House, on the south side of East Second Street. This is the building where the Zoarites wash the flax. Its connection with the linen industry would also place its existence by the 1830's. In later years this building was used to make wax candles. At one point it was used as the community laundry.

Sources:

- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29

67 BAKERY..... c.1830's

The community Bakery was located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Main Streets. Until about 1840, two women served as the bakers, after 1840, the bakers were all men. Horstman dates the building as 1840's but Nixon seems to think it was earlier. Women as bakers before 1840 would confirm this. Its construction would place it no earlier than mid 1820's. Morhart says that a second oven was built

in back of the Bakery to handle the construction of the railroad. She says it was built off the annex connecting the main house to the flour house. The OHS has restored the Bakery to the 1850's period.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 70
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 45
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS

68 DAIRY & CHEESE HOUSE..... c.1837

The community Dairy was located immediately behind the General Store, along Second Street, south side. Here they made all the dairy products the Society needed. Before the General Store was built, they also sold their extra produce to outsiders from this building. The actual construction date is still a little suspect, as Horstman places the date at 1840, the date of the General Store. However, business records uncovered by McArtor reveal that they were selling dairy products by 1837, possibly out of this building. The use of wood frame construction type would at least place it after the late 1820's.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman 1977, pg 29
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 47-49
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 38

69 SPRING HOUSE & WELL..... c.1837

A well was located immediately north of the Dairy, between itself and Second Street. A building referred to as the Spring House enclosed it. The well was dug by the Zoarites, and had a Tred Mill which pumped the cool water into the basement of the Dairy, to cool the milk and cheeses. It is suspected that they constructed some type of trough or race which carried the water from the Dairy basement, through the stalls of the Cow Barn to also wash them, and out to the fields to deposit the manure. The Tred Mill was powered by a horse turning a wheel.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 47
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 38

The Zoarites built a second flour mill, which straddled the Ohio Canal, approximately one hundred feet up stream from the covered bridge. The grinding took place on the east side of the canal, and the storage on the west side. It was not successful, primarily because of its massive size and inefficient machinery. It stopped production in the late 1860's and was used as a storage facility after that.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 128
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 41
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS

71 1st CIDER MILL..... c.1837

The original Cider Mill may have been on the site of the building that is referred to as the Old Cider Mill. It is not yet known where the first Cider Mill stood or its start of production but it would probably coincide with the maturation of the orchards. Business records show the sale of cider as early 1837. It is quite possible that the first Cider Mill stood on the same site as the later one, as letters indicate this.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 54
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 130

72 HOUSE No. 36, RESIDENCE..... c.1837

Located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Main Streets, this building was constructed to be the residence of the head weaver, and a weaving factory. Nixon goes on to explain the weaving industry about 1837, from traveler's reports in the Penny Magazine. This building also referred to as the "Weberhaus" was the second home of Gottfried Kappel, and family.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 133-134
- 17. Penny Magazine, 1837, vol. 6, pg 411
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29

73 SILK WORM SHED..... c.1837

An old log cabin stood at the rear of the School Teacher's residence (House No. 7) and was used to cultivate silk worms. McArtor dates the silk industry as early as 1837 by business records and as late as 1865 through

conversations with Levi Bimeler an old school teacher.
goes on the identify a mulberry grove behind the first Shoe
Shop/Tin Shop, which fed the worms.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 69-71
- 25. Zoar Museum, photographs

74 KITCHEN/LAUNDRY FOR HOUSE NO. 1..... 1837

A kitchen and wash house for the occupants of House No. 1 was built directly behind it and next to the magazine. It was a one story wood structure with the wash house in the west half of the building. These buildings are presently in a bad state of repair and the OHS plans to restore them soon.

Sources:

- 3. Gaynor, 1972, pg 140
- 6. Hovey & Hagerling, 1985, pg

75 APPLE HOUSE..... c.1837

The Zoarites operated what was called the Apple House, a long shed located directly west of the Magazine and House No. 1. It had a series of bins in which the apples were brought in from the fields, sorted and stored. No sources positively date the building, however, its construction would probably coincide with the maturation of the orchards. Operation of the Cider Mill abby 1837 would substantiate the existence of the Apple House by then also, as it was necessary to sort the apples for cider, or any other purpose. A smaller structure presently sits on the foundations that I believe may have been the Apple House.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 24
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 127

76 FRUIT DRYERS..... c.1837

The Zoarites had many of these dryers. They were small sheds with a stove in the center, and used to dry fruits. Burkhart says there was one to a neighborhood, although exactly what she meant by a neighborhood is uncertain. My estimation is that she meant a city block. The Zoarites were selling dried fruit by 1850, however, the Dryers development would probably be concurrent with the development of the other fruit industries, as early as 1837.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 24
- 27. Maurer, map

Construction during this decade consisted chiefly of industrial buildings. The population of Zoar did not change significantly, yet agricultural and industrial output increased dramatically.

77 2nd SEWING HOUSE..... c.1840

Located at the northwest corner of Third and Park Streets, this building was constructed as a Sewing Factory and residence. Here they made practically all the clothing that didn't have to be tailored. Burkhart claims that there was also a summer kitchen behind the Sewing House. This seems quite possible as most residences had summer kitchens and wash houses behind. The Sewing House still stands today, restored by the OHS and used as offices.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 43
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 63
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 43
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

78 BRASS BAND & CHORUS..... c.1840

Nixon claims the Zoarites maintained a brass band and chorus as early as 1840. The band's membership ranged from twenty to thirty men. They gave concerts in the picnic grounds in the summer. They also maintained a full orchestra and a fifteen member chorus. Their musical organizations were an important part of their culture and continued well past the formal disbanding of the Society.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 86-90

79 CUSTOM MILL..... 1847

The Zoarites operated a third mill on the old race near the Woolen Mill. Maps place this mill south of the Planing Mill approximately across from the Hennie Berg. Sources indicate that this mill was actually built on the foundations of the first mill and was expanded in 1847. Photographs show water flowing under the building, so it may have actually been built over the race. There was also a large water wheel on one side which powered the mill until the Zoarites developed their turbine in 1870. In 1877 they

put in an improved roller system. It operated until about 1917 as a private enterprise. This mill was called the Custom Mill because it was apparently built for the custom trade. It has not existed for some time.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 43
- 27. Maurer, map
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 77
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

80 2nd ZOAR BUILT FURNACE..... 1850

The second of the Zoar built furnaces was in operation by 1850, and located about one mile southeast of Zoar, according to Bogner. It also had a large fourteen-room community dwelling to house the men who worked at the furnace. Whether this was one of the residence in the area is yet unknown. McArtor claims the Zoarites built a foundry directly across the road from the Planing Mill about 1850, and this may be what he was referring to.

Sources:

- 2. Bogner, 1930, pg 46
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 78

This period did not see much building activity. The death of Joseph Bimeler in 1853 is generally considered to have triggered the decline of the Society. Construction quality began to become inconsistent, and much of the milling industry became inefficient and outdated, or shut down altogether. Some new shops were erected and modernizations made, but it did little to slow the decline.

81 2nd ZOAR CHURCH..... 1853

Located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Main Streets, this building served as the church and meeting house from 1853 until after the Society's dissolution in 1898. Like No. 1 House its design is of Georgian influence. It is constructed of brick and also thought to have been designed by the same architect as No. 1 House.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 60-61
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

82 HOUSE No. 12, ASSEMBLY HOUSE..... 1858

Located at the northeast corner of Third and Main Streets, it was the home of one of the Society's trustees and an assembly house. After the construction of this building, the Zoarites assembled here every morning to receive their work assignments, as they did previously at the picnic ground.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 27. Maurer, map
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

83 BLACKSMITH SHOP..... c.1860

This building was located southeast of town, immediately south of the Wagon Shop. This shop did not begin operations until late in the Society so it is possible it is not the first one. This building has been restored by the Ohio Historical Society.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 82
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 28

This period probably saw the most outside exposure by the Zoarties. Tourism became the mainstay of the Zoar economy, prompted by the construction of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. Many of the Zoar industries were geared for the tourist trade, and this began to cause dissention among the Zoarites.

84 CIDER MILL & CABINET SHOP..... 1863

Located at the southwest corner of Second and Foltz Streets, this building was actually built in 1863 to replace a smaller structure, possibly on the same site. The success of the Hotel and expansion of the cider industry prompted the Society to build a larger building. It was intended that the second floor of this structure was to house the new Cabinet Shop. In 1870 the steam turbine was installed in the Cabinet Shop to provide power for the tools. McArtor dates the Cider Mill to 1836, but I believe he is referring to the original one. He does give the impression that the original one was also on this site. However, Nixon definitely establishes this building as 1863.

- Sources:
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 130
 - 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 101
 - 2. Burkhardt, 1951, pg 31
 - 27. Maurer, map

cc 119 85 3rd ZOAR SCHOOL..... 1868

Located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Foltz Streets, it was originally built as a school and served as such until the 1960's. A red brick building, it also has the same Georgian influence of No. 1 House and Church.

- Sources:
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
 - 27. Maurer, map
 - 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

86 HOUSE No. 35, RESIDENCE..... 1870

Located on the north side of East Third Street, about the middle of the 100 block, this building was originally constructed as a residence. The Kaucherer family lived there. Also a rather large red brick structure it does not

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 27. Maurer, map

87 ENGINE HOUSE..... 1870

This building stool directly west of the Tannery, on the east side of Foltz Street, about mid block. It was built to house a steam turbine developed at Zoar in 1870. It provided power for the Granery, Tannery, and Cabinet Shop. The turbine was developed by Benjamin Rouf. A race or underground water supply line was built to provide water for the turbine. It cut off of Goose Run up stream of town, and ran between the Tannery and Threshing Barn, between the Granery and Engine House, and back to Goose Run just above Mineral Springs Road (East 1st Street). Photographs don't show any open race, so it is possible that it was underground.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 81
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32
- 27. Maurer, map
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

88 HOUSE No. 34, RESIDENCE..... 1874

Located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Main Streets, this structure was built as the Tinner's home. The small building directly south, along Main Street was converted to the Tin Shop by this time.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 126
- 27. Maurer, map

89 COW BARN..... 1874

Located at the southwest corner of Second and Park Streets, this barn was constructed to house the cows. When the levee was built in the 1930's, they cut off part of the building; and recently the rest of it was destroyed by a windstorm, and only the foundations remain. Burkhart relates a story of how they used to milk the cows, and

describes the barn's relationship...
claims there was a pit on the west end of the Cow Barn, and
Burkhart identifies it as the oxen roasting pit.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 56
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 38
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

90 HOUSE NO. 31, RESIDENCE..... 1877

Located at the northwest corner of Second and Park Streets, this building was constructed as a residence. At one time the treasurer of the Society lived there. It was also the residence of the Notter family.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 126

91 HOUSE: TRUSTEE ZIMMERMAN..... 1877

Located at the northwest corner of Second and Main Streets, this building was constructed as a residence for the Zimmerman family. No number is listed for this building, and no sources indicate that it was originally given one.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29

92 2nd SAW MILL..... 1878

A second saw mill was built on the east side of the Tuscarawas River, at the dam, and was powered by a water wheel. The original saw was a vertical type, as in the first mill. A circular saw was installed later. In 1906 the mill was purchased and converted to a power house for electricity. The new owners also built a boat launch and party house immediately north of the power house. A corner power house operated until 1935, when it was sold to City Service, and later the Ohio Power Co.

Sources:

- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 59
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

The Zoarites operated a later stone quarry in the Wolfberg, of Wolf Run Woods, about a mile and a half north west of Zoar, along the west side of the Tuscarawas River. Business transcripts relate the opening of a new stone quarry in the Wolfberg, north of town about 1880. Nixon confirms that there was a quarry northwest of town, and considers it to be a later one. It is most likely located in the Wolfberg industrial complex built by the Zoarites. Also see "Stone Quarry...1820".

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 62
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 93
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 93

94 HOUSE No. 20, RESIDENCE..... 1881

Located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Foltz Streets, it was originally built as the residence of David Breymaier, an old school master. It later became the home of John and Elizabeth Bieter.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 30
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 125

95 FISH POND..... c.1880's

The lake northeast of Zoar was not a natural feature. In the early 1880's a meadow east of town was enclosed by dikes and a small lake formed, according the Burkhart. It was divided into two sections by a dam across the middle. The ponds were intended for the production of a German Carp to supplement the Zoar food supply. However, the experiment proved to be a failure, as the Zoarites did not like the taste of these fish. In the winter the lake was also used for the production of ice.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 71
- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 40

The Zoarites had a jail, or calaboose. It sat in the southeast corner of town, at the northeast corner of First and Foltz Streets. Nixon states that the Jail was built when the village was incorporated in 1884.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 202
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

97 WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD..... 1884

The Ohio Canal was the major transportation system until the W & L E Railroad connected Zoar to Massillon in 1884. An Ohio Archeological and Historical Society (OHS) publication lists the date as August 25. The land for the railroad right of way was donated by the Zoar community in exchange for free travel for the Zoarites, on the line. This railroad operated through the 1950's.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 142
- 11. Landis, 1898, vol. 8, pg
- 15. Morhart, 1951, pg 27

98 W & L E RAILROAD BRIDGE..... 1884

A bridge across the Ohio Canal and the Tuscarawas River had to be constructed for the line. It crossed the river about half way between the Dam and Covered Bridge. The old abutments are the only things that remain.

Sources:

- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

99 RAILROAD DEPOT..... 1884

The Railroad Depot was constructed when the W & L E Railroad came through. It was located at the southern end of Park Street as it intersected the rail line. It was a small one story frame structure. It operated until the 1950's when the line was closed. The first station master was Frank Sylvan, and the last one was Jacob J. Stern.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 27
- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 146
- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs

Located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Park Streets, this house was originally built as the residence of August and Saloma Bimeler.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 124

101 ZOAR TOWN HALL..... 1887

Located on the west side of Main Street, about the middle of the 200 block, this building was constructed as the Town Hall when Zoar became incorporated. In 1951 the Post Office was moved into it, and remains there today. The second floor is presently a private museum.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
- 2. BURkhart, 1951, pg 64
- 25. Zoar Museum, photographs

102 PIG FARM..... c.1890

In the later years of the Society a Pig Farm was operated across the Tuscarawas River by the Wolf Run industrial complex. It supplied pork for the hotel guests as the Zoarites did not eat pork. Burkhart relates a story of how the man in charge of the pigs drove a wagon through the streets each morning to pick up the garbage to feed the pigs.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1967, pg 55

The following structures were built by the Zoarites between 1817 and 1898. Their location are known, but their actual construction dates are as yet unconfirmed. Some sources have indicated that certain buildings may have existed by a date, but noted that it was speculation. By connection with industries with known dates this author has attempted to give the reader some type of idea of when these buildings existed. However, it must be remembered that this is also speculation. For easier reference these buildings have been listed alphabetically.

103 BATH HOUSE

The Zoarties built a pair of Bath Houses along the Mill Race south of town, about where Park Street intersects the race. They built them about 400' apart, and had steps that led down to the race. After a long day in the fields, the Zoarites would come down to the Bath Houses to wade in the race waters, according to Burkhart. No indication of a date is given but it is likely that they did not exist after about 1884 as the W & L E Railroad ran through approximately where they stood.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 66
- 27. Maurer, map

104 CALF BARN

The Calf Barn existed immediately southeast of the big Cow Barn, on the west side of Park Street. It was a long building that ran north-south, and housed the calfs. Photographs indicate that it may have been an older building, whereas by the 1880's it was in a rather poor condition, and by the 1900's it did not exist at all.

Sources:

- 24. Zoar Collection, OHS, photographs
- 27. Maurer, map

The Zoarites constructed a barn to house the colts. It was located on the south side of West Fifth Street, just west of West Street. No date is listed but, the Zoarites had a large horse population by the 1840's, and it is likely that it was built then.

Sources:

- 27. Maurer, map
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32

106 COOPER'S SHOP

The Cooper's Shop was located immediately west of the Sewing House on the north side of West Third Street. It was about 20' x 30' in size, and wood frame construction. Here the Zoarites made all the tubs and barrels. The building had a porch on the west side with a set of double doors. One of the first coopers was Gotfried Roth, who apparently learned his trade in Germany. Later coopers were Jacob Breymaier, John Strum, Charles Rieker, and Orthaford Kappel. The fact that this structure was of frame construction type would place it not earlier than the mid 1820's, as the construction type before that was log. However, one of the first coopers being trained in Germany, and the necessity of this trade may indicate that this is an early building.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg
- 27. Maurer, map

107 CORN CRIBS

The Zoarites built two large Corn Cribs immediately south of the old church on the southeast corner of Foltz and Third Streets. There was also a large corn crib built onto the south side of the Threshing Barn that measured 60' x 10'. No date is listed for them, however, the height of the Zoar agricultural industry was in the 1840's and it is probable they were built then. By the 1860's agricultural production had decreased and there would have been no need for them.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 53
- 22. OHS Properties File, photographs

08 CORN FIELD/LATER ZOAR LAKE

Sometime during the Society the Zoarites drained the swamp presently known as Zoar Lake, and planted corn. Photographs taken during the 1800's show corn fields where the lake is now. As with the Corn Cribs this may have happened during the expansion of the agriculture industry in the 1840's. The lake is a man made element that was formed when the boat launch was built in 1906. The area above the dam was then flooded and the lake formed.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 53
22. OHS Properties File, photographs

109 1st COW BARN

Photographs show the existence of a large barn at the northwest corner of Park and First Streets. It appears to be about the same size and state of repair of the Calf Barn. Photographs also show the barn to have been torn down before the Calf Barn. No sources reference this barn but it is this author's opinion that it was an older cow barn. Its location within the cow pen and the fact that the other cow barn was not built until 1874, indicates that this barn served to house the cows before 1874. It is quite likely then, that this barn was built before 1850.

Sources:

22. OHS Properties File, photographs

110 FILLIES BARN

There was a barn for the fillies located just east of the Horse Barn, according to Morhart. This would place it along East Street immediately north of the Horse Hospital. The size is not given in any of the descriptions, nor is its construction type. Along with the rest of the horse barn complex it is this author's opinion that the Fillies Barn dates before 1850, and probably resulted from the Zoarites need for horses during the expansion of the agriculture industry.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 45
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 47

111 GOOSE SHED

A Goose Shed was built along Goose Run, just east of town. It was located about half way between Mineral Road (East First Street) and Main Street, on the east side of the run. A small shallow pond was next to the shed, built for the geese. Their pasture was the large field east of the Goose Shed, bounded on the north by Mineral Road.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhardt, 1951, pg 42
- 27. Maurer, map

112 GRAINERY

The Zoarites operated a Grainery for the milling of flour and other grains. It was located east of the 200 block of Flotz Street, on the west side of Goose Run. There is no date listed but the necessity of a grainery for the milling purposes would date the building very early. Both the Bakery and Brewery were in operation by the 1830's, so it is likely the Grainery was built then.

Sources:

- 27. Maurer, map
- 5. Horstman, 1977 pg 31-32

113 HONEY BEE HOUSE

The Zoarites built a house to breed honey bees. Morhart locates it immediately south of the Apple House, between Park and Main Street, one story and about 20' x 30' in size. No date is listed but it is quite possible it existed by the 1850's.

Sources:

- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 74

114 HORSE BARN

The location of the Horse Barn has been confirmed by a number of sources, through maps and photographs. It was located at the north west corner of Third and East Streets, behind the Baurer Haus. It was a large building, approximately 40' x 80' that ran east-west, and housed about 100 horses. As with the Fillies Barn, the need for horses

for agricultural work probably dates this building as early as 1850.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 44
5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 46

115 HORSE HOSPITAL

The Zoarites operated a Horse Hospital. It was a little red structure directly across the street from the Horse Barn. Its size was about 20' x 25' and has been identified on several maps. Construction date would also coincide with the rest of the horse complex, c.1840's.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 45
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 47

116 HOUSE No. 22, SHOE SHOP & RESIDENCE

This house still stands today, however, not date is listed for it. It was built as the second Shoe Shop and shoemaker's residence. The first Shoe Shop on Main Street was then converted to a Tin Shop. The conversion of the Tin shop was prior to 1850, so this building was probably built before then also. The use of frame construction would also place its construction after the 1820's.

Sources:

5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
15. Morhart, 1967, pg 125
27. Maurer, map

117 HOUSE No. 26, RESIDENCE

Located on the east side of the 200 block of Main Street, this house was built as a residence. Evidence seems to suggest that it was constructed in the last half of the Society. Morhart states that the original House No. 26 was the building that housed the first mill. It was razed and the number moved to this building. It is this author's opinion that it was built in the 1870's as other buildings with identical facade proportions (1-1-1), are listed by Horstman as 1870's and 1880's.

Sources:

5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29
15. Morhart, 1967, pg 125
27. Maurer, map

118 HOUSE No. 19, RESIDENCE

Located at the southwest corner of Third and Foltz Streets, this building served as a residence. In the later years it was the home of Helen Burkhart and her family. She also claims her family lived there for at least two generations before, which would date the building before 1850.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg
- 27. Maurer, map

119 HOUSE No. 27, RESIDENCE of OBED ROUF (*Bimeter Museum*) (c.1868)

This building located at the southeast corner of Third and Park Streets was the the home of Obed Rouf and his family. No date is listed but the fact that it was constructed of brick would date it no earlier than the 1830's. Presently it is a part of the OHS museum at Zoar.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29

120 NOTTER RESIDENCE

The Notter family was in charge of the Sheep Barns. Their home was located on top of the hill next to the Sheep Barns, about a mile east of town along Mineral Road. It is not known whether a number was assigned to this residence.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 84
- 13. McArtor, 1939, pg 34
- 2. Burkhart, 1951. pg 66

121 OXEN BARN

A barn of considerable size existed by 1850 as tax records for the year list a large population of oxen, owned by the Zoarites. It is als possible that the Oxen Barn was built as early as 1840 as oxen were used in the fields in the 40's. Its location was at the western end of Fourth Street where it intersected the path that ran along the lake and up to the Brewery; and on the north side of Fourth. The 2nd Slaughter House was located behind the Brewery, so it

could be close the Oxen Barn which
some of the oxen for food.

Sources:

27. Maurer, map
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 55
5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32
25. Zoar Museum, photographs

122 SADDLER'S SHOP

The Saddler's Shop wa located on East Second Street, between the Tramp House and Hotel Laundry. This is where the Zoarites made many of their leather goods. No date is also listed for this building.

Sources:

27. Maurer, map

123 SAP BOILING SHED

The Zoarites made maple sugar from trees which they planted at various locations. After the sap was drained from the trees, it was taken to the Sap Boiling Shed, which was located on the south east end of town next to the Wagon and Blacksmith Shops. It had a series of vats positioned on an incline so the sap would boil off and drain through each vat to the bottom and be collected there. There are records of the Zoarites selling maple sugar candies in the 1840's, so this building may have existed by then.

Sources:

5. Morhart, 1967, pg 23
25. Zoar Museum, business records

124 SHEEP BARNS

The Sheep Barns were located about a mile east of town, on top of the hill, on the north side of Mineral Road. The Notter residence was next to them. They were two large barns, one running east-west and the other running north-south. Sheep appeared in the 1850 tax record, so it is likely they existed by then. also the Woolen Mill was built in 1830, which would require large quantities of wool, from sheep. The Zoarites may have initially purchased wool

for the mill but at what date they used their own sheep is yet uncertain.

Sources:

16. Nixon, 1933, pg 84
5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 66

125 SHINGLE HOUSE

The Zoarites built what was called the Shingle House. It was located immediately south of the Engine House, on the east side of Foltz Street. Its function and date are as yet uncertain.

Sources:

27. Maurer, map

126 2nd SLAUGHTER HOUSE

The second Slaughter House was located about 100' northwest of the Brewery along the road that bordered the lake. This, however, was not the first one, which according to Nixon was located in the southwest part of town. Nixon does not give any dates but the fact that it was built in that area to be near the Oxen Barn, would probably place it after the 1840's.

Sources:

16. Nixon, 1933, pg 71
5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32

127 STEEL TRUSS BRIDGE

The Covered Bridge over the Tuscarawas River was replaced by an open steel truss bridge. It is believed that it was built in the later half of the Society. This bridge was then replaced in the early 1900's by another steel truss bridge that still stands today. It is closed due to its poor condition.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 109
24. Zoar Collection, photographs

128 STRAW BARN

This building was used to store straw for the horses. It was located behind the Horse Barn, and according to Morhart, was situated on top of a knoll, and running

parallel to the Horse Barn. She also describes
100' x 40', and two stories high. The second floor was
sometimes used for grain storage.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 45
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 65

129 STORAGE BARN

A large barn was built on the hill north of town, at the northwest corner of Fifth and Park Streets. It is quite likely that the Zoarites built a number of these for general storage. No dates are listed for these barns but they were probably built as needed throughout the Society's years.

Sources:

25. Zoar Museum, photographs

130 SUGAR BUSHES

The Sugar Bushes were the maple groves from which the Zoarites got their maple sugar. This author has identified two of them. The one northwest of town along the river was called Mosquito Grove. It was maintained by Dr. Clemens Briel and Mrs. Elizabeth Kuecherer and had several dozen large maple trees. There was also a second one south of town along One Leg Creek near Zoarville.

Sources:

15. Morhart, 1967, pg 23

131 TRAMP HOUSE

The Zoarites maintained an overnight house for homeless wanderers. It was called the Tramp House, and located at the northwest corner of Second and Foltz Streets. It was a small one story frame structure. No date is listed for this building but the stories of tramps date back to before 1850.

Sources:

16. Nixon, 1933, pg 202
27. Maurer, map
5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31-32

132 WAGON SHOP

The Wagon Shop was located immediately east of the Blacksmith Shop at the southeast corner of Main and First Streets. No sources list a date for the building but the

necessity of wagons would probably date the building very early. Presently this building exists as a museum, restored to 1850's date by the OHS.

Sources:

- 27. Maurer, map
- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 29-31

133 WAGON STORAGE SHED

Attached to the east end of the Threshing Barn was the Wagon Storage Shed. It housed the wagons and other equipment that was used in the fields. The Zoarites did not let any of their equipment sit outside over night. It is probable that this building existed by the 1840's whereas the agriculture industry was flourishing by then.

Sources:

- 2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 47
- 15. Morhart, 1967, pg 46

134 WAYNESBURG GENERAL STORE

The Society operated a general store in a village called Waynesburg, about twelve miles east of Zoar. It was probably an early establishment as Nixon states that it was "...operated for a number of years" and that it was sold in 1854. It was apparently an outlet for Zoar surplus goods of all kinds.

Sources:

- 16. Nixon, 1933, pg 147

135 WHEAT STORAGE BARN

The Wheat Storage Barn was located at the south east corner of Third and East Streets. It was a large two story building. No date is listed but the height of the agricultrue industry was in the 1840's, so this building may have existed by then.

Sources:

- 5. Horstman, 1977, pg 30-31
- 27. Maurer, map

Buildings which a date and location are as yet unconfirmed:

The following buildings were also built between 1817 and 1898, however, both the dates and locations cannot be confirmed. The author has also attempted to give the reader some type of idea when or where these buildings existed through connections with other known events and industries.

136 CANE MILL

The Zoarites operated a Cane Mill for the processing of sugar cane. It was apparently located in the cane fields, however, there were no references as to where the cane fields were. There also are no references to construction dates, but it is believed to have been powered by a horse turning a wheel. This would indicate that it either did not have access to water for power or that they were using this technology when it was constructed, which would date this building early.

Sources:

2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 29

137 FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Zoarites maintained a fire department as early as 1850, according to Nixon. The company had one engine which was made by the Zoarites. They also developed their own water pump to fight fires. Where it was housed is yet uncertain.

Sources:

16. Nixon, 1933, pg 201

138 ICE HOUSES

The Zoarites constructed numerous buildings referred to as Ice Houses for the storage of ice which they sawed out of the Tuscarawas River and Fish Pond. The ice was cut into large blocks, pulled on sleds to the Ice Houses and packed with wood shavings to preserve the ice through the summer. The buildings had hoists on the front where they could load wagons and stack the ice to the roof. The Zoarites had an early one located south of town, along Goose Run Creek about where it passes under Rt. 212. A later one was built onto the east end of the Threshing Barn where they stored ice

from the Fish Pond. Another one was attached to the Hotel in town. Though it is quite possible that there were more Ice Houses, sources have not indicated their locations.

Sources:

27. Maurer, map
2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 40
5. Horstman, 1977, pg 31

139 KETTLE HOUSE

After the process of milking the cows and hauling the milk to the Dairy in pails was complete, the pails had to be washed. Burkhart claims that there was a small building next to the Cow Barn, which was used to heat the water to clean the pails. Where "behind" was, she does not specify. She gives no dates but the fact that she participated in the milking when she was young certainly places the building there by the 1880's.

Sources:

2. Burkhart, 1951, pg 38

140 OIL MILL

The Zoarites operated an Oil Mill. What it did or where it was located is not known. The only mention of the Oil Mill was in the 1829 Ohio Gazetteer, but with no further description.

Sources:

9. Jenkins, 1929

141 ROPE HOUSE

The Zoarites made rope for a number of years. McArtor states that it was made in a building on the east side of town, and shows a photograph of it. He goes on to say that the building was later used for grain storage, however, he gives no indication of when it existed.

Sources:

13. McArtor, 1939, pg 72

42 1st SLAUGHTER HOUSE

The Zoarites operated their first Slaughter House in the southwestern part of town, according to Nixon. He gives no references to its date or specific location. The second Slaughter House was presumed to be in operation before 1850, so it is possible to assume that this one is very early.

Sources:

16. Nixon, 1933, pg 71

- 1 Bognar, E.J. "Blast Furnaces Operated by the Separatist Society of Zoar", Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly, vol. 39, 1930.
- 2 Burkhart, Helen. Zoar Recollection, 1951.
- 3 Gaynor, J.M. The Complex of Dependencies West of Number One, Zoar Ohio. Ohio State University. 1972.
- 4 Gunn, Alexander. The Hermitage: Zoar Notebook & Travel Journal, 2 volumes, New York: The DeVine Press, 1902.
- 5 Horstman, Neil W. Zoar Community Development and Conservation Plan, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington D.C., 1977.
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- 7 Howe, Henry. "Historical Collections of Ohio", volume 2. Norwalk, Ohio: Landing Printing Co., Public Printers, 1896. pgs 700-703.
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- 10 Kilbourn, John. "Zoar", The Ohio Gazetteer and Traveler's Guide. Columbus, Ohio Historical Society, 1821, 1826, 1829.
- 11 Landis, George B. "The Separatist Society of Zoar" in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association, Columbus: Ohio Historical Society, 1898.
- 12 Mansfield, John B. The History of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Chicago: Warner Beers and Co., 1884.
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- 14 Mitchner, C.H. Ohio Annals, Dayton, Ohio. Society, 1876.
- 15 Morhart, Hilda Dischinger. The Zoar Story. Dover, Ohio: Seibert Printing Co., 1967.
- 16 Nixon, Edgar B. The Society of Separatists of Zoar, Ohio, Ph.D. Dissertation. The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1933.
- 17 Penny Magazine, The (London) "The Colony of Zoar", volume VI, (1837), pgs 411-412.
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BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

- 20 Deed Records, Properties Division File, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.
- 21 Receipts & Letters 1830's through 1890's, Zoar Museum: Zoar, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS

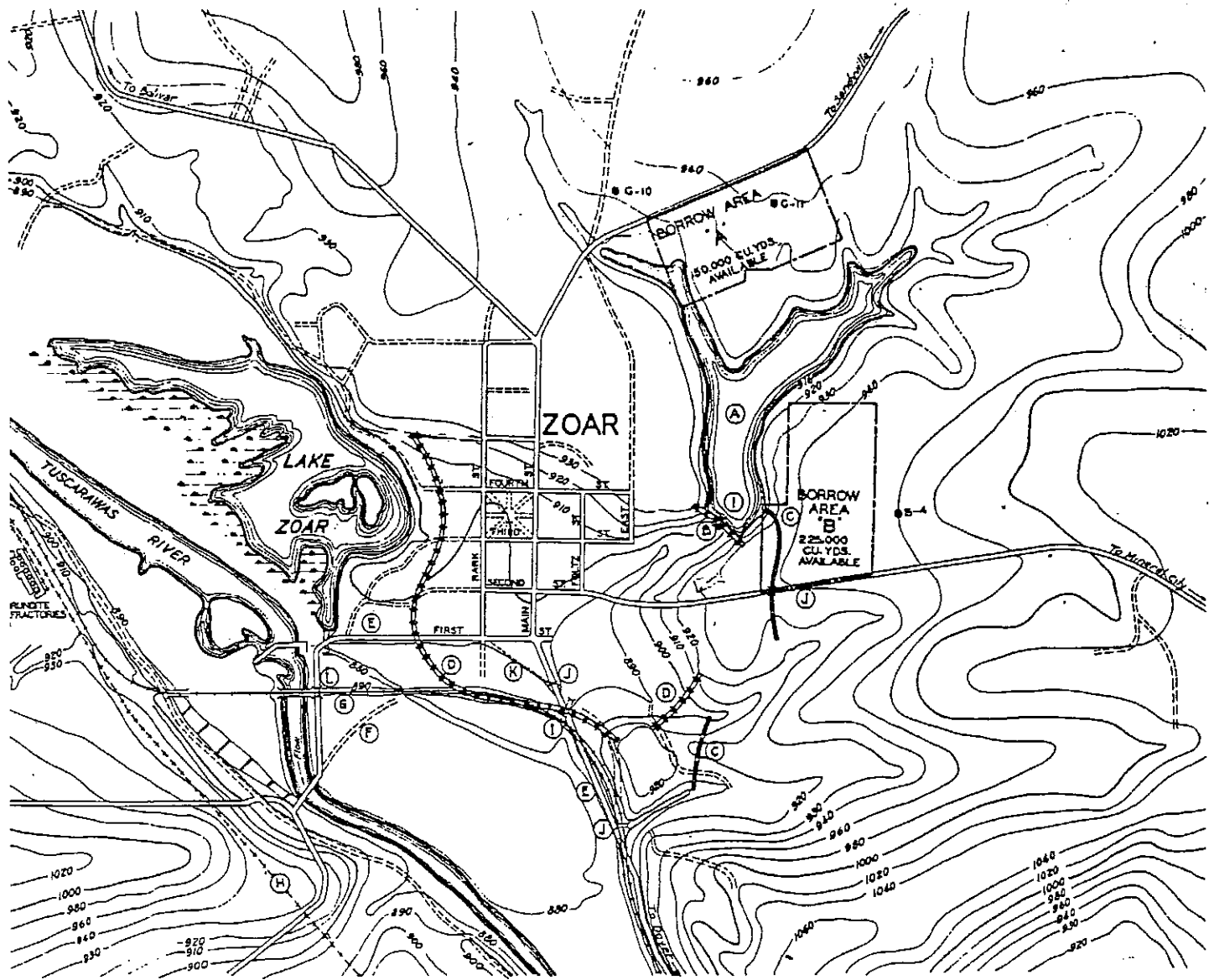
- 22 Properties File Photography Collection, "Zoar-box 14, 15" Ohio Historical Society, Columbus.
- 23 Whitamier, Don. Zoar, Ohio. Zoar Photo Collection, private collection.
- 24 Zoar Collection, Ohio Historical Society., Columbus, Ohio.
- 25 Zoar Exhibits. Zoar Museum, Zoar, Ohio.

MAP COLLECTIONS

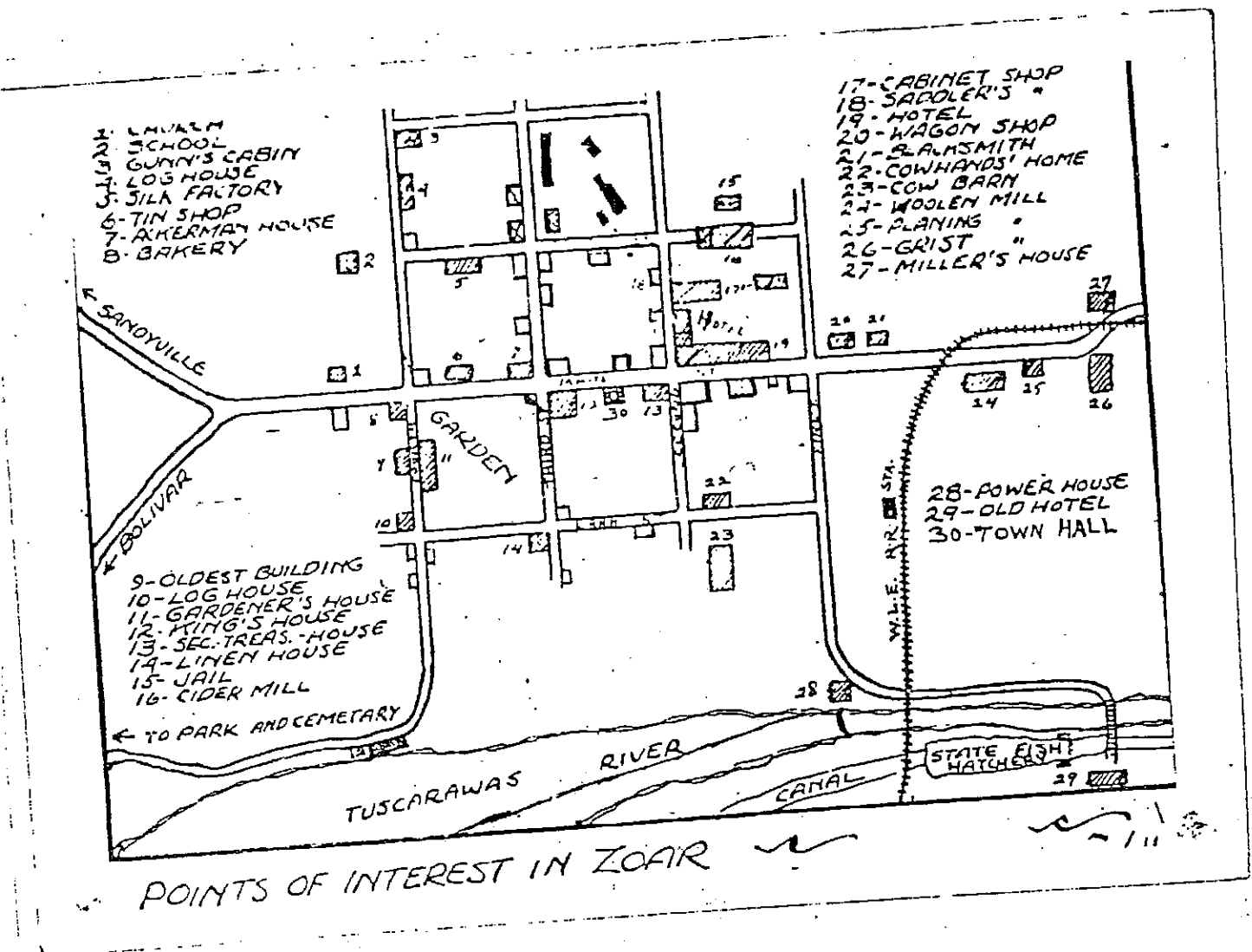
- 26 Horstman, Neil W. Zoar Community Development and Conservation Plan. National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C., pgs 29-32, 1977.
- 27 Maurer, Delmar. Map in front cover of The Zoar Story. Dover, Ohio: Seibert Printing Co., 1967. Date of map unknown.
- 28 Society of Separatists of Zoar, Dissolution Survey Map. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, 1898. Original full size map in possession of the Zoar Museum, Zoar.
- 29 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contour surveys for levee construction, 1935. Ohio Historical Society, Columbus. Regional offices in New Philadelphia, Ohio and Huntington, West Virginia.

APPENDIX A: Graphic Information

The following maps and charts are copies of such referenced in the text and Bibliography. Their reproduction here is intended as a guide in reading and understanding this report. Original material may be viewed as noted in the Bibliography.



Reprinted from the Army Corps of Engineers(29)

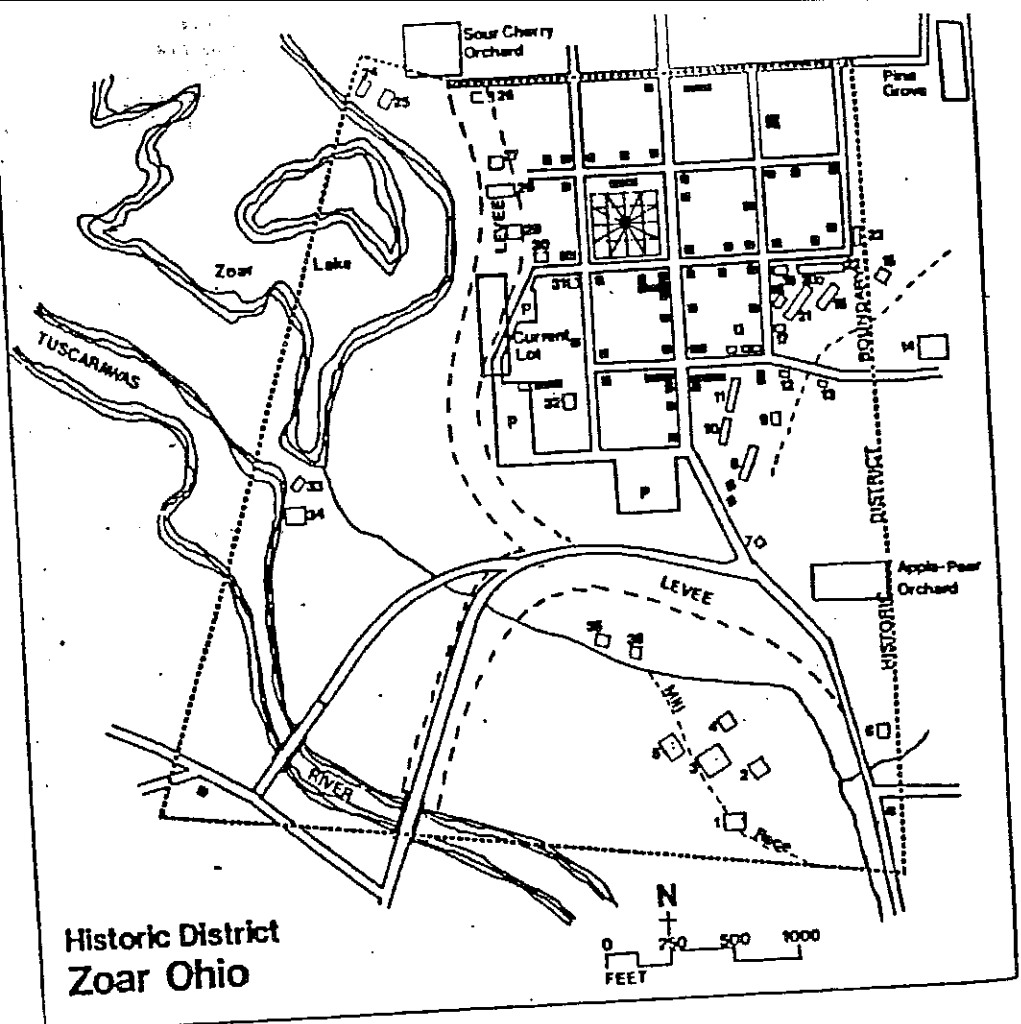


From the Zoar Photographic Collection, Ohio Historical Society(24)

TABLE 5
HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

NUMBER AND NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	DATE	LOCATION	ORIGINAL USES	DESIGN AND MATERIALS	CURRENT USE(S)	HISTORICAL CONDITION	COMMENTS	CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE	CLASSIFICATION	
1	Boat	-	?	On bluff over canal	Canal hotel	Loor style with long front porch, screen frame	Vacant	Partially restored--exterior good condition	Significant loor building	Agriculture	Restored	
2	Home Burg House	25	1828	South of village on Route 212	Home of Miller Peter Steiner	White frame addition	Private residence	Restored from derelict condition	Restored from derelict condition	Residential	Restored	
3	Watch shop	29	1830	S.E. corner Third - Main	Residence and watch shop	White frame facade --1-1-2	Private residence	EXCEPT RESTORANCE ROOF, AND FOOTING	Key location in village, Red garage behind	Residential	Restored	
4	Home	26	-	200 - Mid block Main west side	Residence	White frame facade --1-1-1	Seasonal antique shop	New windows	Double residence, pavement up to front porch	Residential	Modified	
5	Cobbler's Shop	21	-	N.E. corner-Second Main	Cobbler's shop-residence	Grey frame facade --2-2-1	Private residence	Minor maintenance, tile roof, new windows	Symbolic building of loor	Residential	Restored	
6	Home	1	1815	S.W. corner-Third Main	Jos. Baumeler home	2 1/2 stories, brick stone, cupola	Museum - OHB	Comprehensive restoration	Good exterior condition, important economic function	Residential	Modified	
7	Home/Assembly Home	12	1858	N.E. corner-Third Main	Trustee home. Also work assignment made here	Red brick, full front porch, facade--2-1-2	Private residence	Several newer out building, new windows	Only half-timber construction in loor	Residential	Restored	
8	Home	-	1825	300 mid block-Main east side	Cobbler shop then tin shop	Half timber & brick shakes 1 floor	Museum-OHB	Reconstruction to 1850 period in 1970	One floor addition--garages on back--still recognizable	Residential	Modified	
9	Home	34	1874	S.E. corner Fourth Main	Timmer's home	White frame facade --1-1-1	Private residence	Aluminum siding, no shutters, new roof, windows	exact date in question	Residential	Restored	
10	Bakery	-	1840's	N.W. corner-fourth Main	Baker and home	Stone & cream frame shakes	Museum-OHB	Comprehensive restoration	Location of printing Baumeler	Residential	Restored	
11	Log house/Print shop	16	CA 1817	East 200 Mid block on 4th south side	Home then print shop	Log house, tile, roof	Private residence	New windows, restored to earlier style, not original	Home of Alexander Gump, late Society visitor-resident	Residential	Restored	
12	Log house - The Hermitage	30	CA 1817	S.E. corner Fourth East	Original log house	Log house	Private residence	New windows, roof, new addition--restored to earlier state	Adapted in earlier, not original condition	Residential	Restored	
13	School house - Log house	9	CA 1817	N.E. corner Fourth Park	First school. Later house	Log house-tile roof Original one floor	Private residence	Second floor added when house, two additions, new windows	COMPETITIVE STRUCTURE GARAGE IN back	Residential	Restored	
14	Log house	16	CA 1817	West 100 mid block on 4th north side	Jos. Baumeler's first house	Log house-tile roof	Private residence	restored to earlier state	New front entrance, new windows, new shutters	New entrance detracts from original style	Residential	Conserv
15	Warner's house	34	CA 1817	SW corner-Third Main	Warping and house	White frame, tile roof 1 1/2 floors	CH/OHB	New front entrance area, good condition	Continual use as church, well maintained	Residential	Conserv	
16	Meeting House	-	1853	S.E. corner-Fifth Main	Church, meeting house	Red brick, cupola	Art gallery-displays	Maintained with few changes	Used as school until early 1960's	Residential	Restored	
17	School House	-	1848	N.E. corner-fourth Foltz	School	Red brick	Private residence	Few changes but in bad exterior repair	Requires exterior maintenance	Residential	Restored	
18	Home	18	1820	N.W. corner-Third East	Dorm for farmers	Unpainted frame-full front porch	Private residence	FRAME COMPROMISED WITH INTRUSIVE, NEW windows, no shutters	Currently being restored	Residential	Modified	
19	Home	17	CA 1820-31	N.E. corner-Third Foltz	Dorm for young boys	FRAME-EXTERIOR NOT WORK facade --3-1-2	Private residence	New windows, no shutters, about maintenance	Collapsed building behind house could be restored	Residential	Conserv	
20	Home & Mill Factory	15	CA 1820	300 mid block Foltz west side	House and silk factory	White frame-full front porch	Private residence	Well maintained--new roof	Shed with shakes behind	Residential	Modified	
21	Home	35	1870	East 100 mid block Third-north side	Residence-Kaucherer	Red brick facade--1-1-1	Private residence	New windows, unusual 1 1/2 floors facade--2-1-1-1-2	New garage added in loor style recent work	Residential	Modified	
22	Home	19	-	S.W. corner-Third Foltz	Residence and cider storage	Tile roof, 1 1/2 floors white frame	Private residence	Recently restored to original color new windows	New garage added in loor style recent work	Residential	Conserv	
23	Home-Trustee Librarian	21	CA 1820-30	200 block Foltz west side	Residence	Tan frame, tile roof facade--1-1-2	Private residence	Maintained as public building, fire escape added	Second floor village museum under construction	Residential	Conserv	
24	Village Hall	-	1847	200 block-Main west side	Village hall	White frame, tile roof	Post office, village hall	Well maintained, one floor original addition	Later garage in back	Residential	Modified	
25	Home-Trustee	-	1877	N.W. corner -Second Main	Residence	Red brick, tile roof facade--1-1-1	Private residence	New windows, porch	OHB owned--also employee residence	Residential	Modified	
26	Home	17	-	S.E. corner-Third Park	Obed Buof residence	Painted white brick facade--1-1-1	Visitor's Center - Residence	New windows		Residential	Modified	
27	Home	31	1877	N.W. corner-Second Park	Residence	Green frame, tile roof facade--1-1-1	Private residence	New windows		Residential	Modified	
28	Loor barn	31	CA 1874	West of Second-Park	Loor barn	Wood frame	Storage-OHB	Poor structural condition	Only a portion remains after levee construction	Residential	Modified	
29	Home	8	1863	N.W. corner-fourth Park	Residence	Green frame, tile roof facade--1-1-1	Private residence	New windows, cupola picket fence in front	Recently remodeled--good view of village	Residential	Modified	
30	Home	8	CA 1830	S.W. corner-fourth Park	Residence	Blue frame facade--2-1-2	Private residence	New roof, windows, porch--several newer additions	Major reconstruction--still identifiable	Residential	Modified	
31	Meeting House	CA 1850	-	N.W. corner-Third Park	Spring house and residence	White frame, wide facade--2-1-2-1	OHB office-residence	New roof, no shutters	Community in prime restorable condition--new garage behind	Residential	Conserv	
32	CONDIST Bldg	CA 1860	-	S.W. corner-Second Main	Store for "outside" sales	Also dairy--white frame/shakes	Vacant	Under restoration--dairy behind to be done later	To be open as part of Museum-OHB	Commercial	Conserv	
33	Doctor's office	-	-	100 mid block-Main west side	Doctor's office and tailor shop	White frame, tile roof facade--1-1-2	Restaurant	New additions put on front, back and south side	Major changes to original building	Commercial	Rest	
34	Doctor's home	23	1851	N.W. corner-first Main	Doctor's residence	Yellow frame, "H" shape 3 floors-cupola	Restaurant	New windows, side entrance added, some shutters	Portion only used--minor changes however	Commercial	Rest	
35	Loor Hall	-	1855	S.E. corner-Second Main	Hotel-restaurant	Frame-split level floor	Gift shop	Complete remodeling--all materials changed	Later garage behind	Residential	Rest	
36	Cider Mill, Cidered Shop	-	-	S.W. corner-Second Foltz	Cider mill, cabinet shop	White frame-original log	Private residence	New windows, roof	Originally one story	Residential	Rest	
37	Home	14	CA 1820's	N.W. corner-Third Foltz	Residence	White frame facade--1-1-1	Private residence			Residential	Rest	
38	Home-Trustee	13	CA 1820's	East 100 block Third-South side	First school and residence	White frame facade--1-1-1	Private residence			Residential	Rest	

Reprinted from Zoar CDGP, Horstman(5, 26)



□ Element

TABLE 6
STATUS OF ZOAR HISTORIC BUILDINGS BY TYPE AND STATUS

Building Type	Number Existing	Number Lost*	Percent Remaining
Residential	28	3	90.3%
Commercial	14**	8	63.6%
Public	3	6	33.3%
Industrial	0	11	0
Agricultural	2	12	14.3%
Total Buildings	47	40	54.0%

* Excluding undocumented original log cabins and barns
** Includes three reconstructions

TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF EXISTING STRUCTURES BY LOCATION

Building Type	Buildings by Area and Percent	
	Historical District - Percent	
Original	44	73.3%
Reconstructed	3	5.0%
Post Society	13	21.7%
	<u>60</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Building Type	Buildings by Area and Percent			
	Outside - Percent		Total - Percent	
Original	0	0	44	50.6%
Reconstructed	0	0	3	3.4%
Post Society	27	100%	40	46.0%
	27	100%	87	100%

Also reprinted from Zoar CDCP, Horstman (5, 26)

Street. Another street, not a full village block west of West Street was also platted and covered by the levee. Each of the numbered streets from First through Fourth Streets was platted west to the last street. Fifth Street is at the northern end of the levee and led to the brewery. It currently ends at the levee and becomes a private drive.

Both water races have been destroyed through changes in the land grading. One race led from the river south of the village to supply power to the major industrial complex. The other race supplied power to the engine house off Goose Run just east of Foltz Street and south of Third Street.

The parking lots built by the Ohio Historical Society were constructed on vacant land in the areas between the levee and the village are the other major structural change. They do not, however, cover any critical areas in the historic village.

Historic Areas No Longer In Existence.

Several areas have been lost from the original village. Unfortunately, the major loss is primarily all the industrial and agricultural buildings in Zoar. Figure 12 illustrates the location of lost structures. Each structure is numbered and referred to in the text.

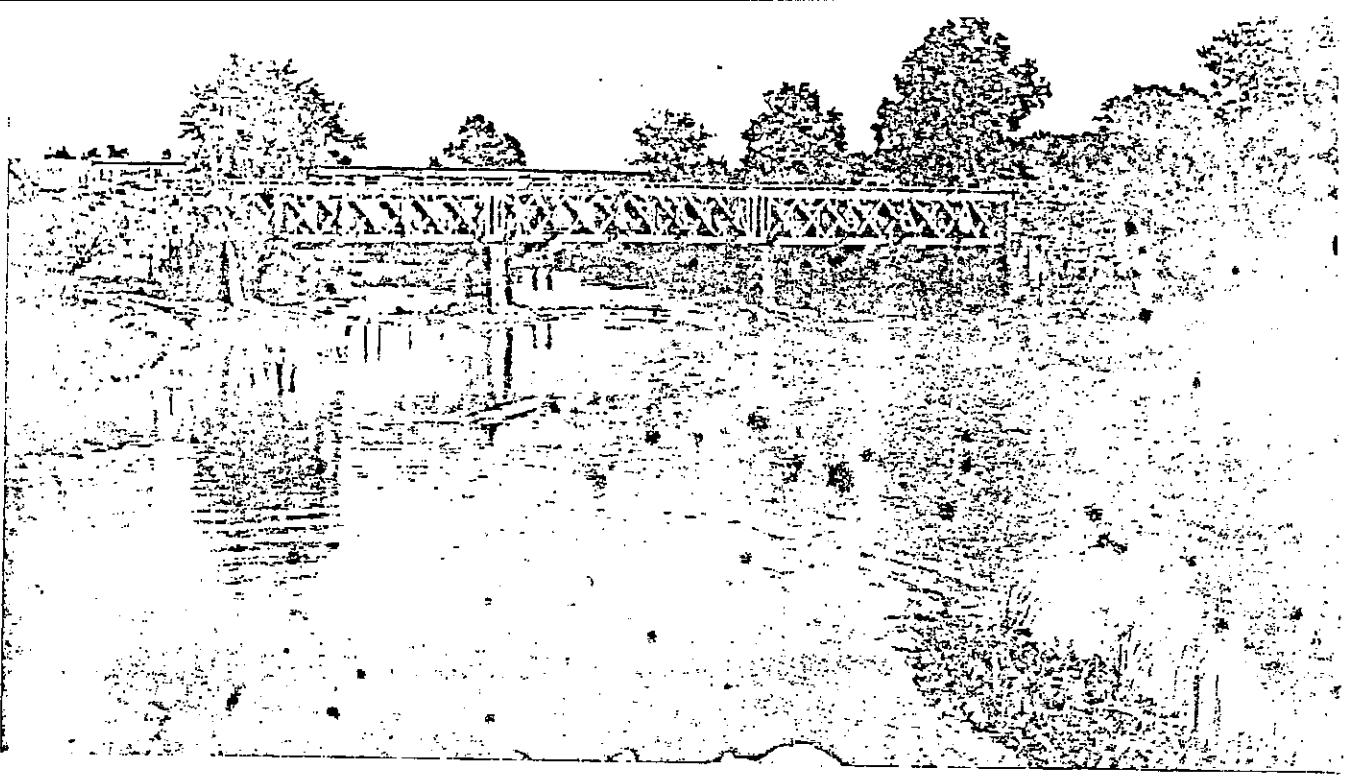
There are three primary concentrations of such areas. The first area is a building complex along the mill race. This area included the flour mills - (1, 4), woolen mill - (5), planing mill - (3), and millwright shop - (3). This area was developed about 1830. Buildings were frame with shed or gable roofs. The first flour mill - (4), however, was prior to 1821. A later mill was built in 1821 over the canal. After it was not economically practical, another mill was built at the mill race in 1848 - (1).

Another major concentration was in the east part of the village from behind the Zoar Hotel, north to Third Street. Behind the Hotel was the wagon shed (3), buggy shed - (10), livery stable - (11), serving as the transportation center for the village. The livery stable was a two-story frame structure. Also in this area was the mill - (9), Hackle House - (12) and goose shed - (13). The other area in this complex was an agricultural services center. This area included several granaries - (21, 22), bark shed - (20), tannery (16), wheat storage - (15), shingle house - (17), engine house - (18), and horse hospital - (23). Also adjacent west of Foltz and north of Second Street was the hotel laundry - (37), saddler shop - (38), tramp house - (39), and fruit dryer - (40).

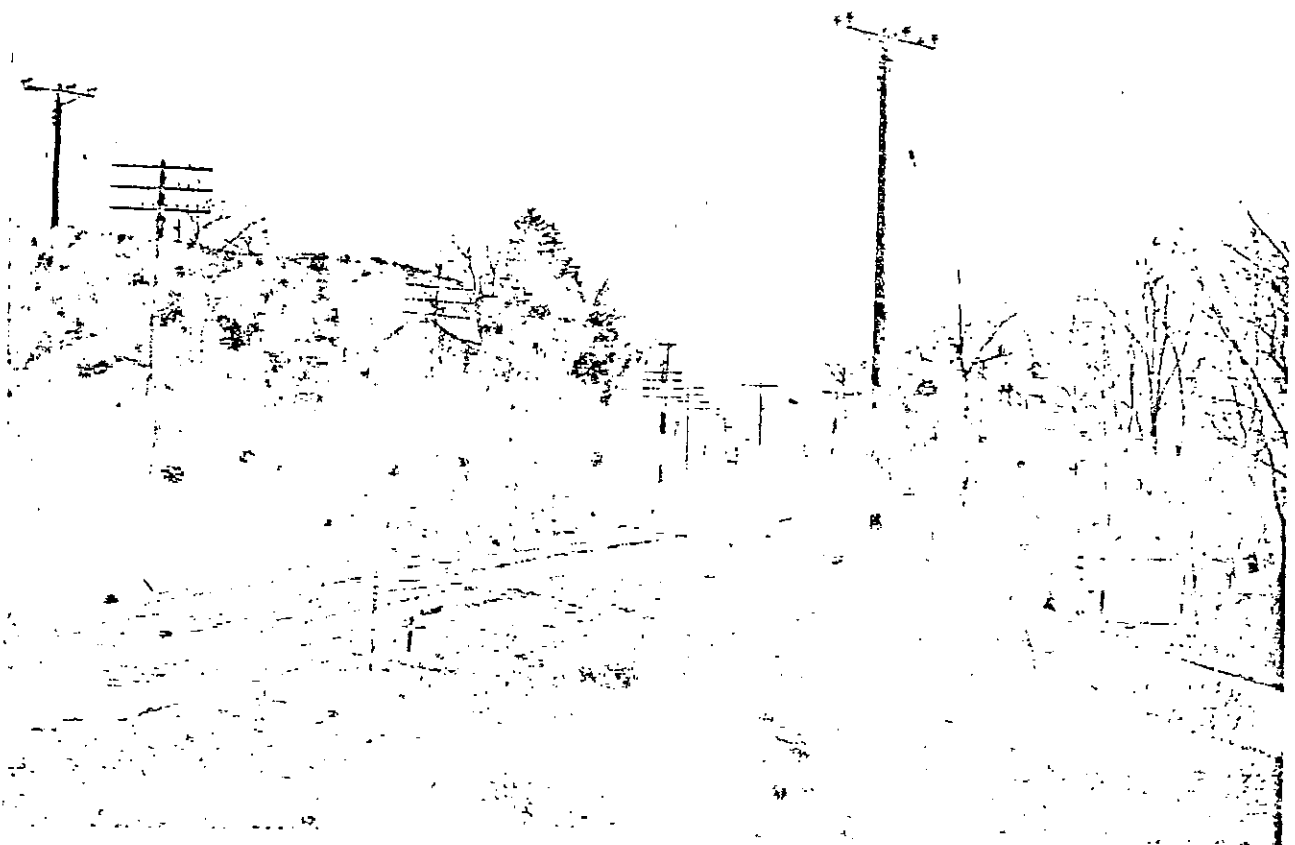
The third complex was along the existing west levee, north of Third Street. This area included the bandstand - (29), refreshment stand - (28), oxen barn - (27) and colt barn - (26). This area also included a village picnic ground.

Several other industrial areas have also been lost. These include the brewery - (25), and slaughter house - (24) on the north side of Zoar Lake at Fifth Street, and the boat house - (33) and saw mill - (34) at the end of First Street at the River. Several residential structures have also been lost but at scattered locations. These include House #24 - (7), House #4 - (31), and the Girls' Dorm and first church - (19). Other scattered lost structures are the ice house - (6), men's and women's bath houses - (35, 36), calf barn - (32) and cooper shop - (30). Also lost are the two blast furnaces which were not located in the village.

In summary, the major loss has been agricultural and industry buildings. Table 6 illustrates the buildings in Zoar by general type and current status. Residential structures have an unique amount of remaining buildings (90.3 percent) excluding undocumented original log cabins.



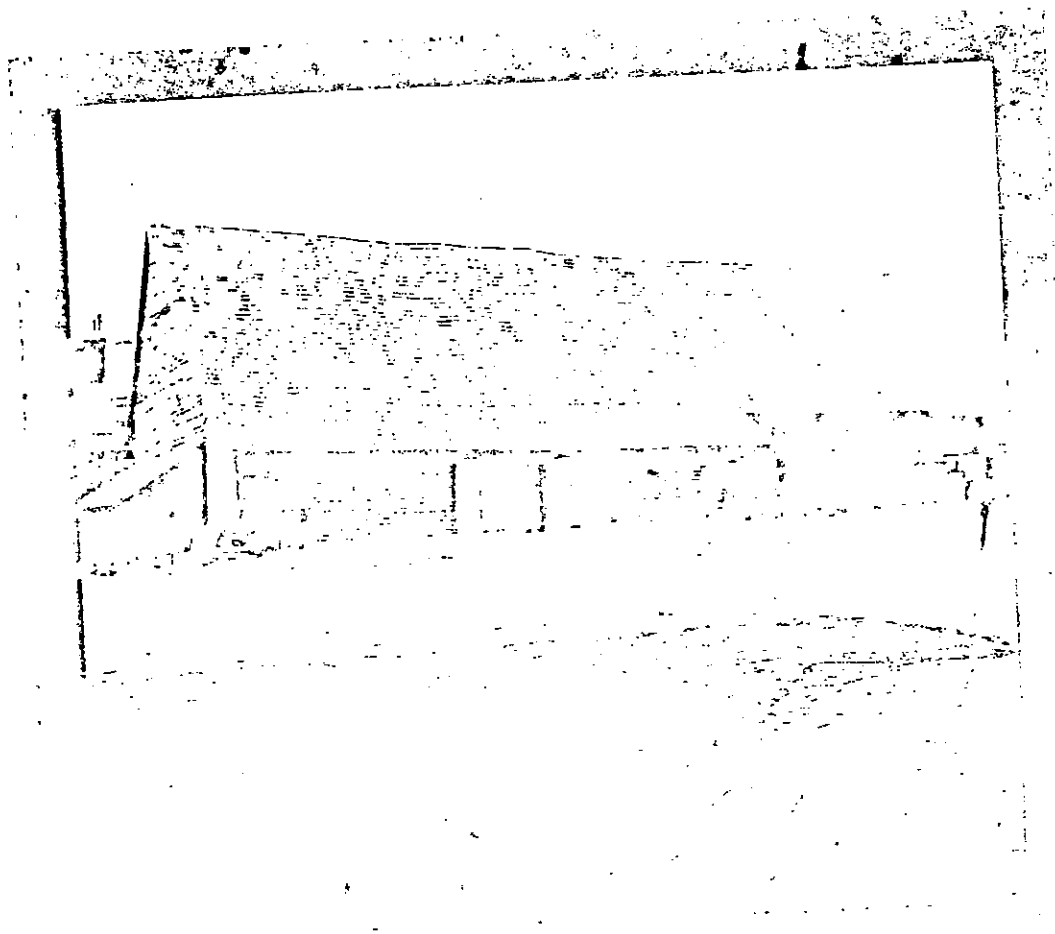
view of W & L E Railroad Bridge



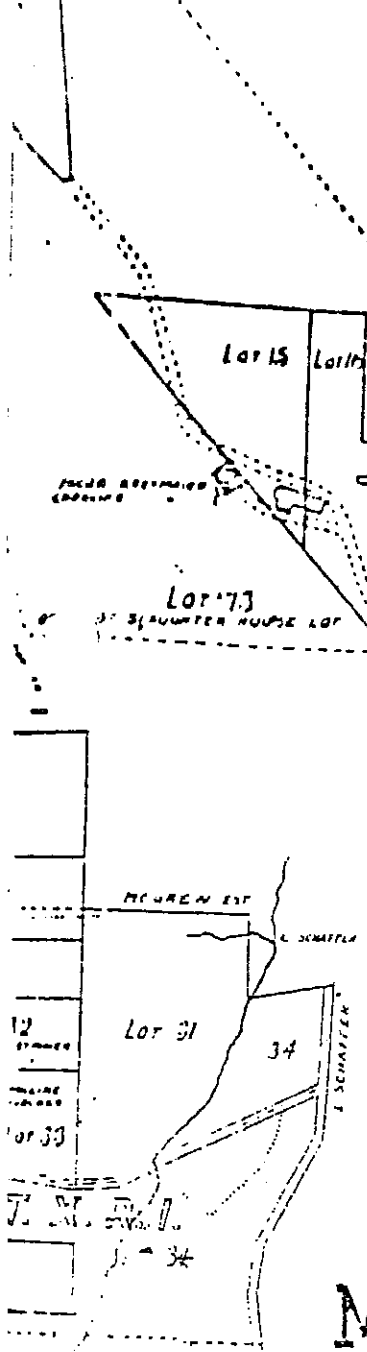
view of Canal Hotel & Canal Mill southwest of town



views of Corn Cribs east side of town



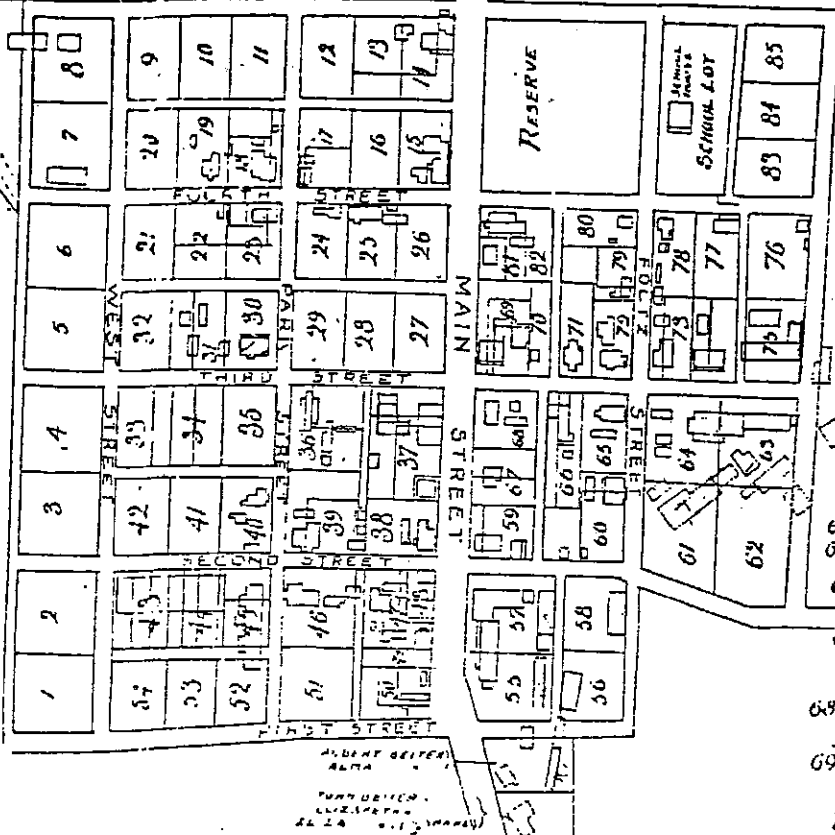
Threshing Barn



- 3-4 CAROLINE BREYHAUER.
- 5-6 EMILIA
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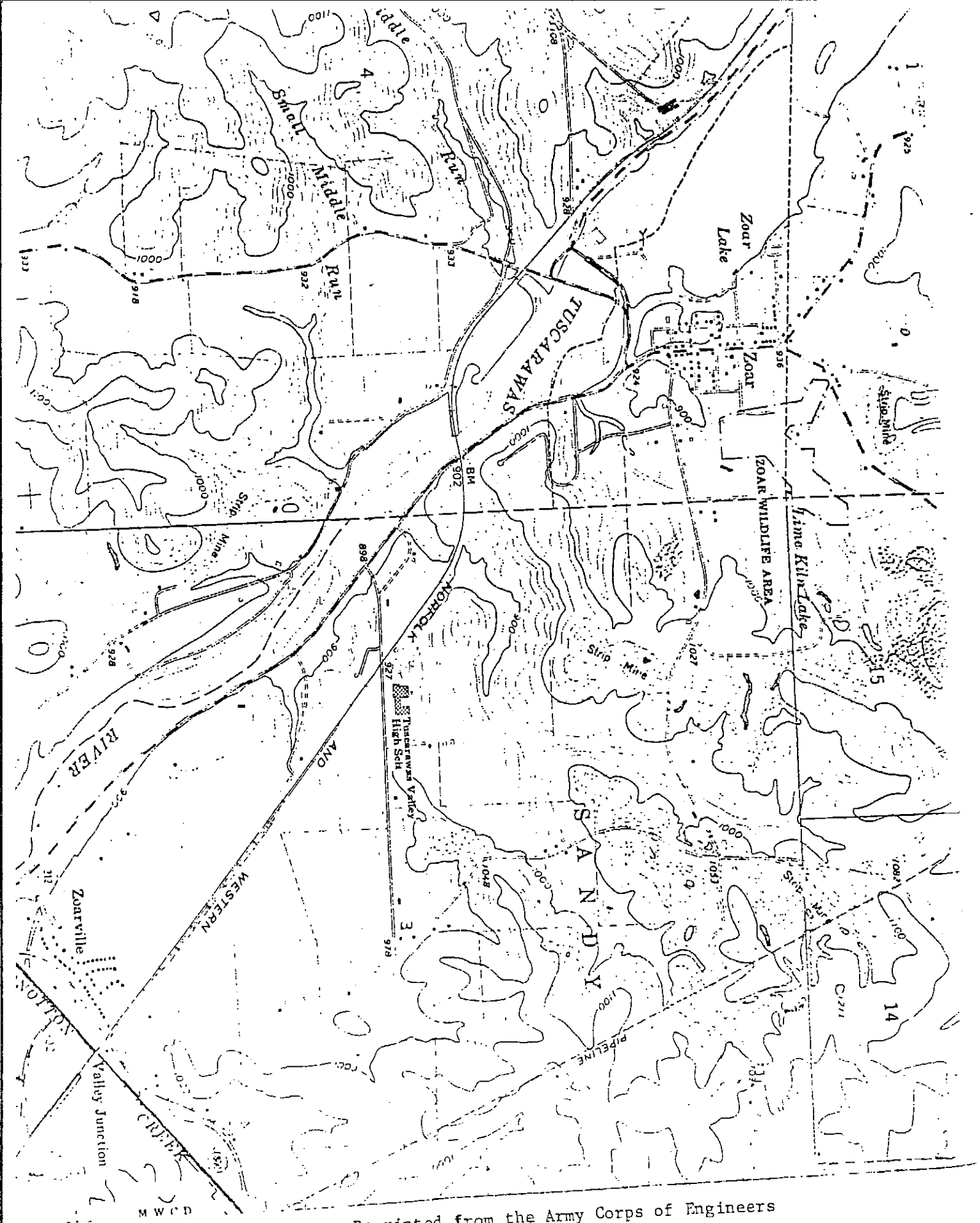
MAP SHOWING SUBDIVISION.
OF THE LANDS OWNED BY

THE SOCIETY OF SEPARATISTS OF ZOAR.
IN LAWRENCE, SANGY AND FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIPS, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO, U.S.A.
INTO LOTS OF UNUSUAL SIZE ACCORDING TO VALUATION.

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SURVEY AND PLAT

Copy of Dissolution Survey Map of Zoar, full size original in Zoar Museum, Zoar, Ohio



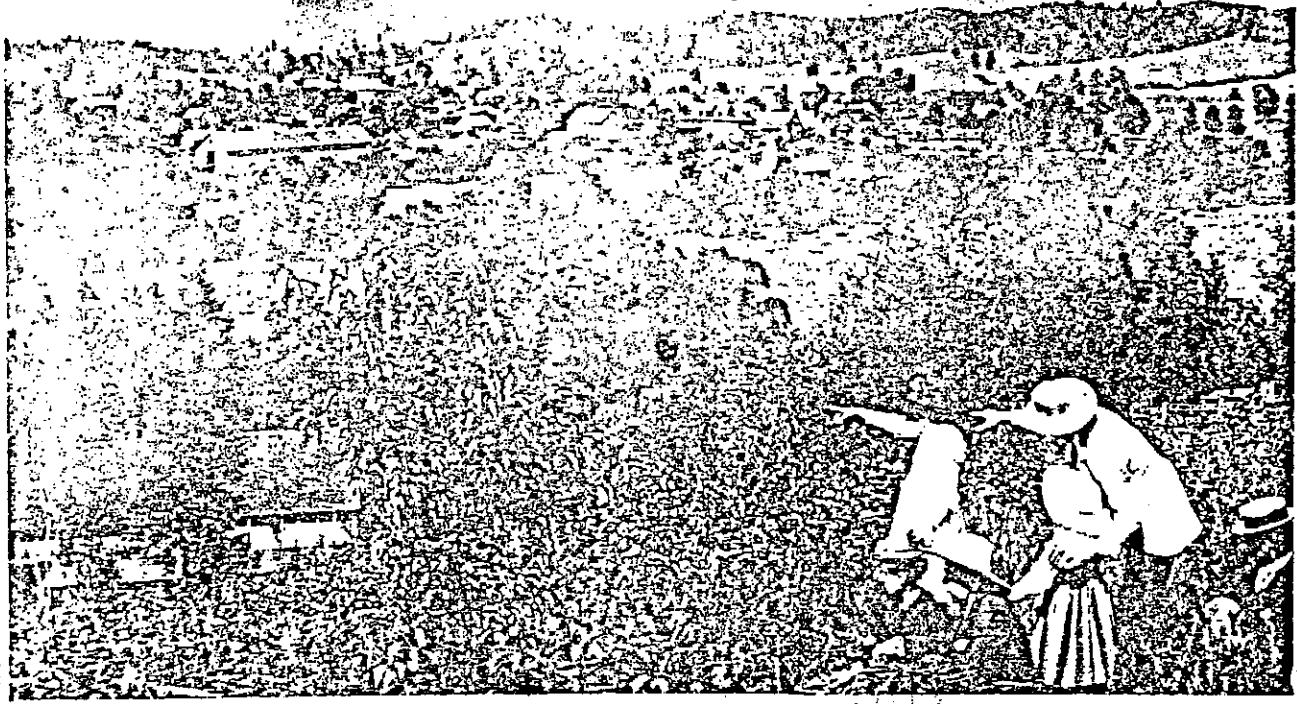
Reprinted from the Army Corps of Engineers

APPENDIX B: Photographic Information.

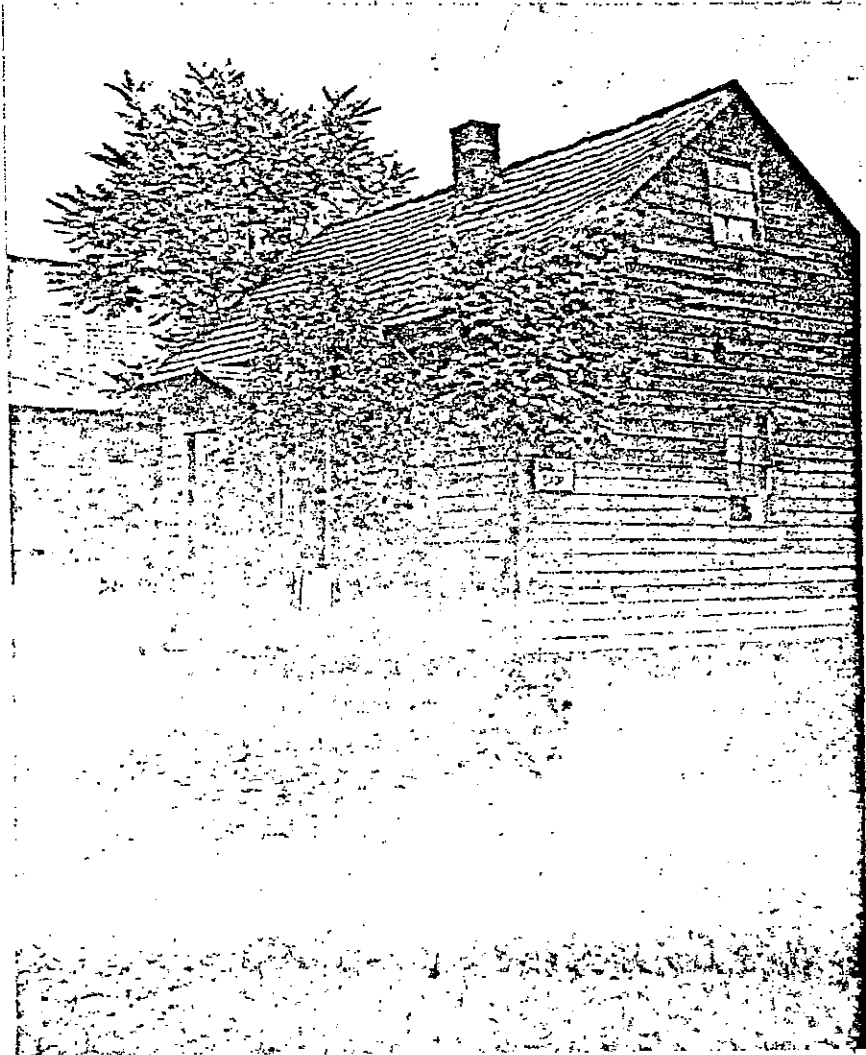
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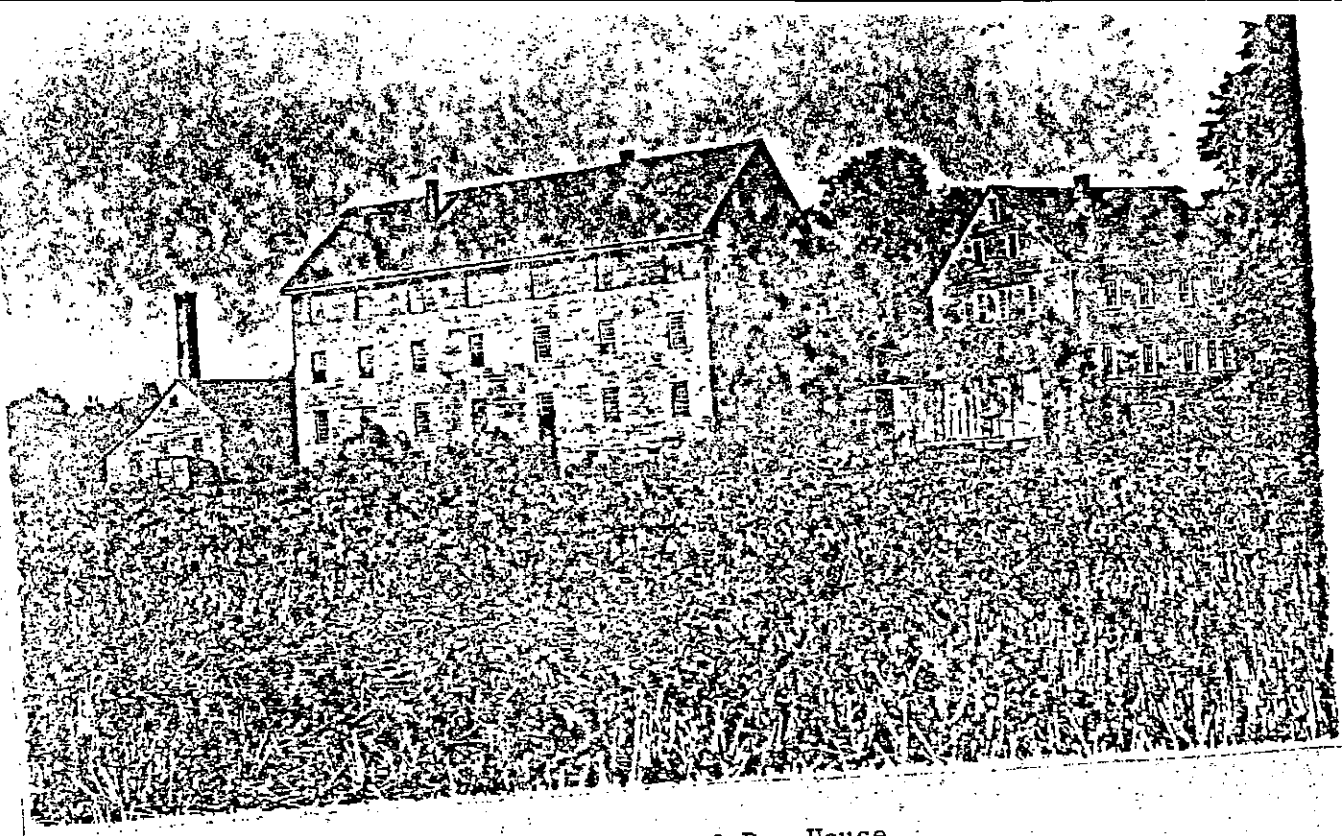
view of race lock southwest of town



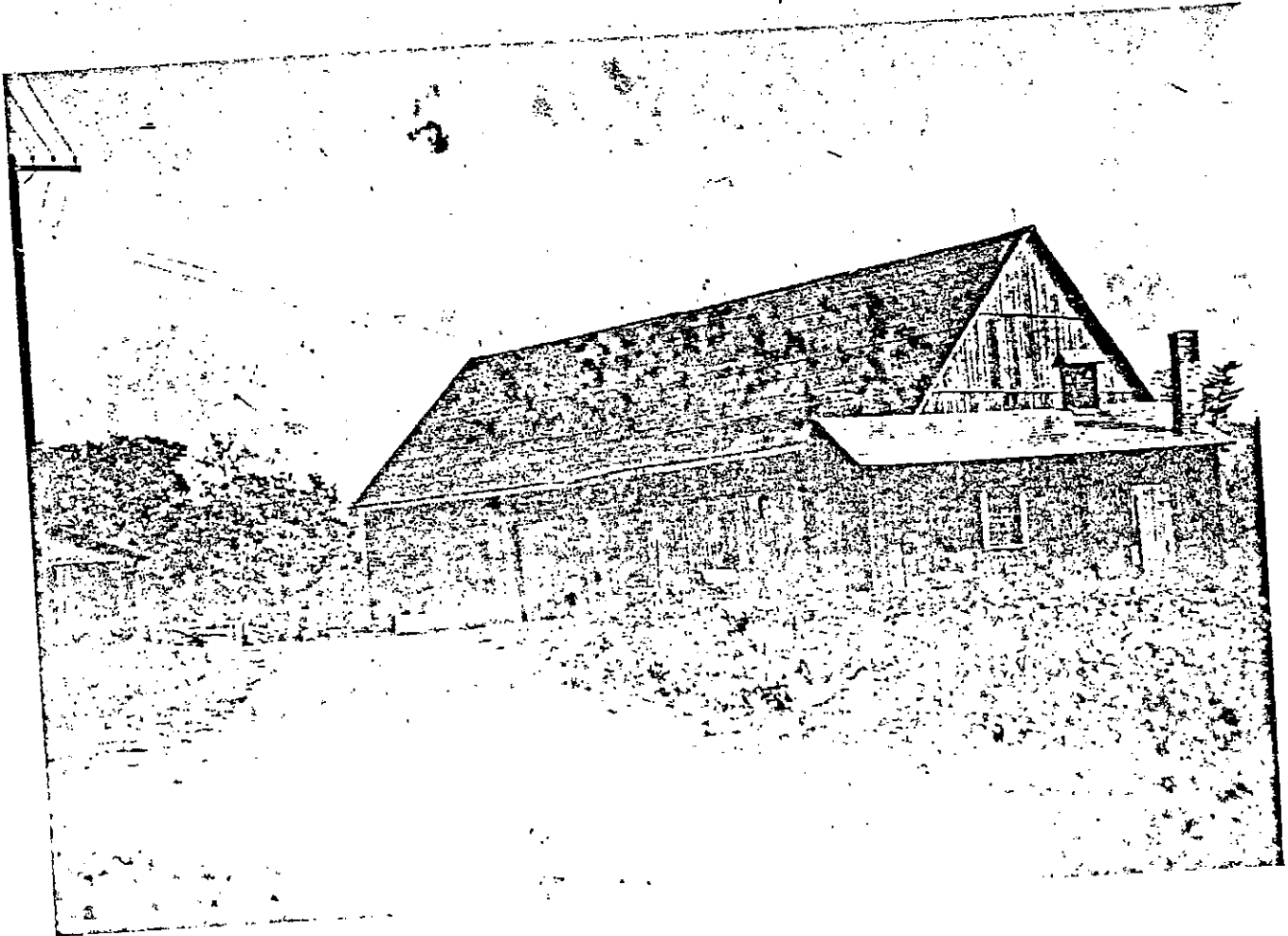
view of town from southwest
showing Canal Hotel



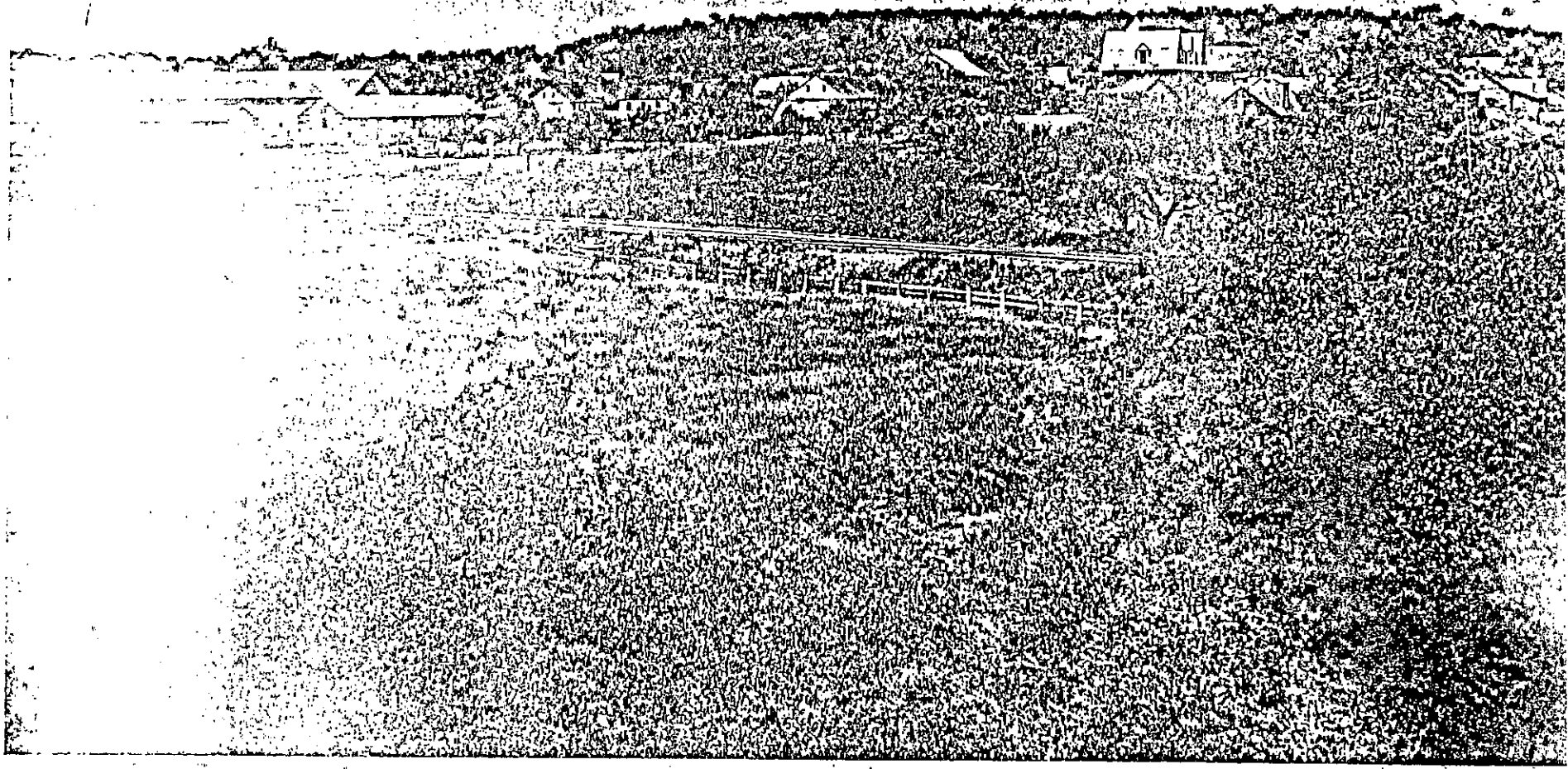
Saddler's Shop

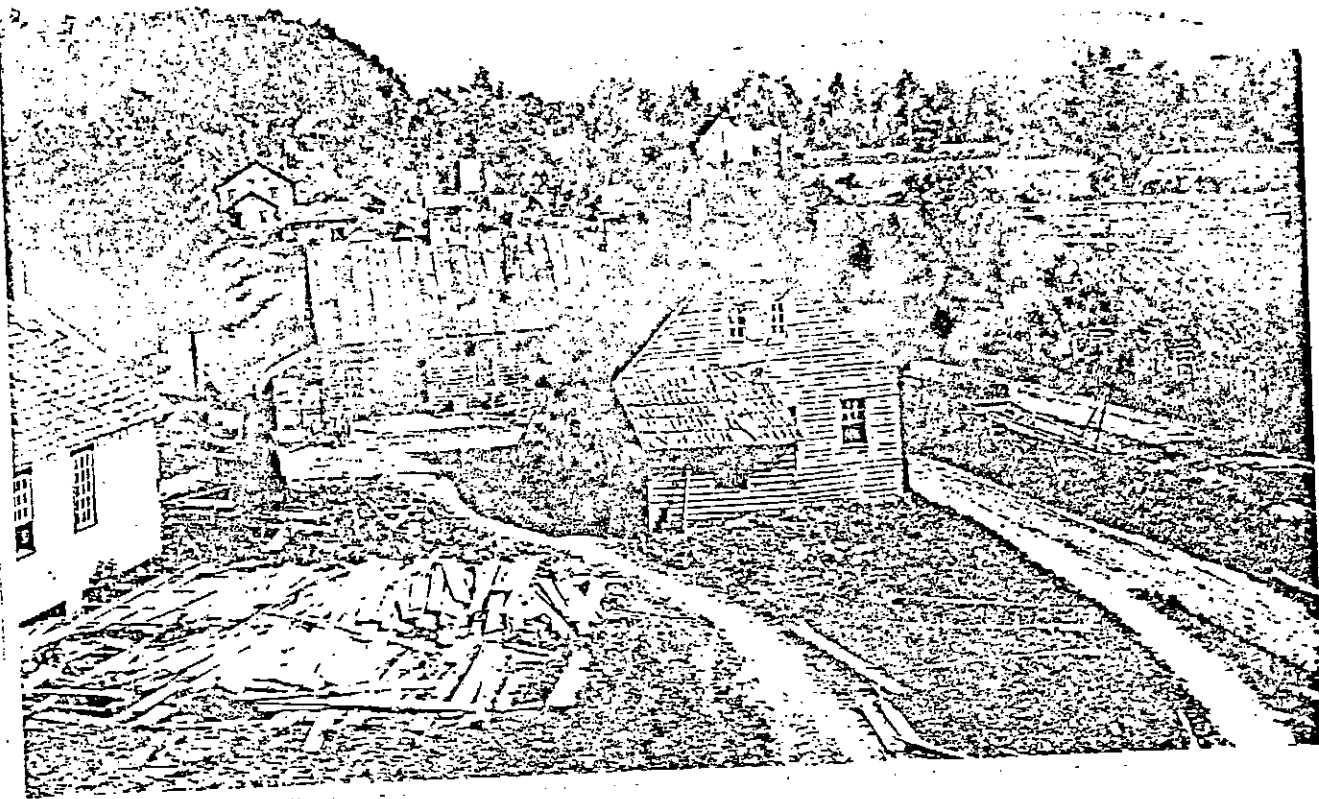


view of Woolen Factory & Dye House



View of Wheat Storage Barn east of town

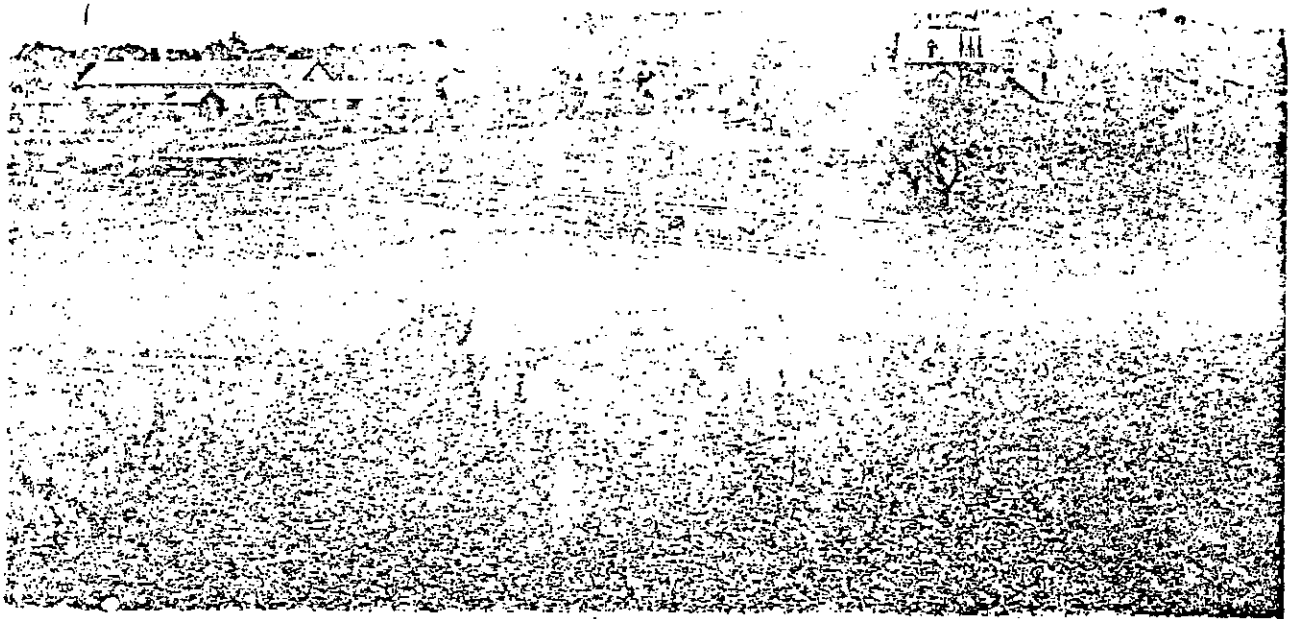




view looking south from town showing Wagon & Blacksmith Shop
in foreground



view of Millwright Shop



view from southeast of town showing Cow Barns



typical street scene