



Ross County Solar

Exhibit T

Phase 1 History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey

Case No. 20-1380-EL-BGN



October 14, 2020

In reply, please refer to:
2020-ROS-49465

Ryan J. Peterson
Cardno, Inc.
3901 Industrial Boulevard
Indianapolis, Indiana 46254

RE: Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey for the Ross County Solar, LLC Project,
Ross County, Ohio

Dear Mr. Peterson:

This letter is in response to correspondence received on September 9, 2020. The comments of the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are made pursuant to Section 149.53 of the Ohio Revised Code and the Ohio Power Siting Board rules for siting this project (OAC 4906-04). The comments of the Ohio SHPO are also submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 [36 CFR 800]).

The proposed undertaking involves the construction of a 120 megawatt (MW) solar energy facility and its related infrastructure (fence line, photovoltaic [PV] panel arrays, below-ground/hybrid electrical collection lines, inverters, access roads, substation, operations/maintenance building, weather stations, and laydown yards) within a proposed 1,384-acre parcel, which is defined as the direct Area of Potential Effects (APE). The following review and comments pertain only to the *Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey for the Ross County Solar, LLC Project, Ross County, Ohio* by Cardno, Inc. (2020). The archaeological component has been submitted in a stand-alone report, and therefore will be reviewed under a separate cover.

A total of 83 resources were recorded during the field survey. Seven (7) of these resources are recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Out of those seven (7) properties, four (4) were recommended as having an adverse effect from the proposed project. The SHPO agrees with these recommendations.

At this time, a final layout of the solar panels is not available. If no alternative locations can be found, the applicant and the SHPO need to agree on appropriate mitigation for the construction of the solar farm. The process used to reach this decision and the mitigation will be memorialized in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). We recommend that you identify and contact interested consulting parties (i.e., Ross County Historical Society, etc.) so that they may provide comments on options to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

Ryan J. Peterson
October 14, 2020
Page 2

We look forward to further coordination regarding this project. If you have any questions, please contact Joy Williams at jwilliams@ohiohistory.org. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D. Welling".

Diana Welling, Department Head & Deputy SHPO
Resource Protection and Review

"Please be advised that this is a Section 106 decision. This review decision may not extend to other SHPO programs."

RPR Serial No: 1085494

Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey

for the Ross County Solar, LLC
Project, Ross County, Ohio

September 2020

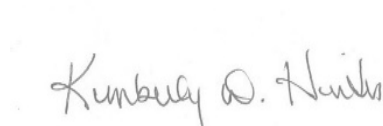


Document Information

Prepared for Ross County Solar, LLC
Project Name Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey for the
Ross County Solar, LLC Project
Project Location Ross County, Ohio
Cardno Project Number E320201300
Cardno Project Manager Ryan Peterson
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Prepared and Submitted By Kimberly Hinder, Kaye Grob, and Christopher Harris

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Abstract

Ross County Solar, LLC contracted Cardno, Inc. (Cardno) to conduct a Phase I history architecture reconnaissance survey prior to the proposed Ross County Solar project in Buckskin and Paint Townships in Ross County, Ohio. The project is located on the South Salem, Ohio United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle map in Ross County, Ohio (Figure 1).

A cultural resources records check was conducted utilizing data available through the Ohio History Connection/Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) web-based database focused on a 2-mile buffer (study area) around the proposed project footprint. Research identified 34 previously surveyed resources, and four resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One of the NRHP-listed properties is an archaeological resource so the specific location is restricted and is addressed in the accompanying archaeological report for this project. Within the 2-mile buffer (study area), seven previously surveyed resources were listed as National Register Determination of Eligibility properties (DOE). Nineteen resources were recommended as eligible by the prior surveyor. Cardno additionally reviewed records regarding the historic context of the region, as well as environmental information to assess the potential for unidentified cultural resources.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this project is a ½-mile radius around the project area as well as a buffer resulting from the solar project PV (photovoltaic) panel and substation viewshed analysis prepared by Environmental Design & Research (EDR 2020; Figure 47 and Figure 48). The APE includes the vertical and horizontal space (the area within and immediately adjacent to planned construction) that will be impacted by project activities. The viewshed buffer extends the ½ mile radius approximately 2.5 miles north of the project area and up to 2 miles east of the project area (Figure 2). No previously surveyed architectural resources are located within the APE. Two previously recorded cemeteries are located within the APE.

Field survey of the APE took place in July and August of 2020. A total of 83 resources approximately 50 years old or older were documented during this investigation. Of these resources, seven may be eligible for the NRHP [J.W. Baird Farm [ROS0098111], Fair View Farm / Thomas Murray House [ROS0097806], E. Irwin House [ROS0097906], Fruitdale School [ROS0098211], D.S. Coyner Residence [ROS0098006], the House at 8860 Rapid Forge Road [ROS0097706], and the Detroit, Toledo, and Ironton (DT&I) Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road [ROS0097606]]. Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) forms have been prepared for these resources and for properties that exhibited integrity or are representative architectural types within the APE. The remaining 76 resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The proposed project could result in a visual effect that may diminish the integrity of setting, feeling, and association of each of the potentially eligible properties. Therefore, the project may result in an adverse effect to the rural agricultural landscape of the historic properties. Mitigation of the adverse effects would be determined through consultation with the project proponent and the OHPO following submittal and review of this report to OHPO. Following concurrence of the results of this report from the OHPO, the project proponent will further engage with the OHPO to identify appropriate mitigation for these visual effects. It is not anticipated that further engagement with the OHPO will affect the placement of facility components such as the substation, solar panels, access roads, or collection lines.

Table of Contents

Abstract	ii
1 Introduction	1
2 Research Design	4
2.1 Applicable Regulations and Guidelines.....	4
2.2 Research Methods	5
2.3 Field Methods.....	5
2.4 Expected Results.....	6
3 Setting and Historic Context.....	7
3.1 Environmental Setting	7
3.2 Historic Context	7
3.2.1 Native Americans	7
3.2.2 Early European Settlement (18 th century).....	7
3.2.3 Land Development (Late 18 th to Late 19 th centuries).....	8
3.2.4 Transportation, Townships, and School Development	9
3.2.5 Present-Day	13
3.3 Literature Review / Previous Historic Resource Surveys.....	14
3.3.1 National Historic Landmarks List	14
3.3.2 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).....	14
3.3.3 Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI).....	14
3.3.4 OGS Cemetery Registry Survey	16
3.3.5 Historic Maps and Atlases	17
4 Results of Field Investigation	18
4.1 Results.....	18
4.2 Analysis	30
4.2.1 Rural Agricultural Context	30
4.2.2 Architectural Context.....	30
4.2.3 Thrifton	37
4.2.4 Potentially Eligible Properties	41
4.2.5 Selected Potentially Ineligible Properties.....	52
4.3 Project Effects	60
5 Summary and Recommendations	68
6 References Cited.....	70

Appendices

Appendix A	Historic Maps
Appendix B	Results Table

Tables

Table 1.	Resources Previously Identified in the 2-mile Study Area	15
Table 2.	Cemeteries Previously Identified in the 2-mile Study Area.....	16
Table 3.	Historic Resources Surveyed Within the APE.	20
Table 4.	Historic Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.	68

Figures

Figure 1.	Project Location	2
Figure 2.	Area of Potential Effects	3
Figure 3.	Historic Results Overview.	19
Figure 4.	Resource 80, facing north.....	31
Figure 6.	Resource 15, facing west-northwest.....	32
Figure 7.	Resource 25, facing east.	33
Figure 8.	Resource 66, facing southwest.....	33
Figure 9.	Resource 32, facing south-southeast	34
Figure 10.	Resource 69, facing northeast.	35
Figure 11.	Resource 81, facing west-northwest.....	35
Figure 12.	Resource 83, facing south.	36
Figure 13.	Resource 1, facing northeast.	37
Figure 14.	Resource 21, facing north.....	37
Figure 15.	Resource 7, facing northeast.....	38
Figure 16.	Resource 30, facing south.	39
Figure 17.	Resource 28, looking east.	39
Figure 18.	Resource 26, looking east.	40
Figure 19.	Resource 37, looking southwest.	40
Figure 20.	Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road (7130244), facing north.....	41
Figure 21.	J.W. Baird Farm, facing west.	42
Figure 22.	J.W. Baird Farm barn, facing west.....	43
Figure 23.	House at 8860 Rapid Forge Road, facing east.....	44
Figure 24.	The Fair View Farm / Thomas Murray House, facing north.....	45

Figure 25.	Image of Fair View Farm, the residence of Thomas Murray from H.T. Gould Atlas Map of 1875.	46
Figure 26.	Fruitdale School, facing northwest.	47
Figure 27.	Fruitdale School in 1979 (Chillicothe Gazette, July 13, 1979).	48
Figure 28.	Drawing of Fruitdale School by Chris Lewis, Paint Valley High School Student, in 1991, in "From the Photo Archives," by Lisa Hess in Recorder, The Ross County Historical Society, Winter 2008, pg 6.	48
Figure 29.	Irwin House, facing west.	49
Figure 30.	Irwin House, facing west.	50
Figure 31.	Irwin House, facing northwest.	50
Figure 32.	David S. Coyner House, facing northeast.	51
Figure 33.	Resource 27, facing northeast.	53
Figure 34.	Resource 26, facing northeast.	54
Figure 35.	Resource 31, facing southwest.	54
Figure 36.	Maple Lane Farm, facing west.	55
Figure 37.	Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery, facing west.	56
Figure 38.	Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery, facing northwest.	57
Figure 39.	Isaac James Residence, facing north.	58
Figure 40.	Henry C. Parrett Residence, facing northwest.	59
Figure 41.	Moon Residence, facing east.	60
Figure 42.	Looking southwest from the former Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad right-of-way from south of Resource 56 (Fairview Farm / Thomas Murray House) and Resource 73 (David S. Coyner House) toward the project area.	61
Figure 43.	Looking south-southeast from the 1/2 mile radius from just north of Resource 5 (DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road) toward the project area.	62
Figure 44.	Looking northeast from the 1/2 mile radius toward the project area.	62
Figure 45.	Looking west from the 1/2 mile radius from northwest of Resource 67 (Irwin House) toward the project area.	63
Figure 46.	Overview of new metal tower poles and the substation associated with the project area looking north-northeast.	64
Figure 47.	Viewshed Analysis – PV Panel (5-mile radius) (EDR 2020).	65
Figure 48.	Viewshed Analysis – Substation Viewshed Analysis (5-mile radius) (EDR 2020).	66

1 Introduction

In response to a request from Ross County Solar, LLC, Cardno, Inc. (Cardno) conducted a Phase I history architecture reconnaissance survey prior to the proposed Ross County Solar project in Ross County, Ohio. The project is located in Buckskin and Paint Townships, on the South Salem, Ohio United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps in Ross County, Ohio (Figure 1).

The project consists of an up to 120 megawatt (MW) solar energy project that will use arrays of ground-mounted photovoltaic (PV) modules, commonly known as solar panels. Solar panels will be affixed to a metal racking system mounted on piles that will be driven or screwed into the ground in rows or arrays. Arrays will be grouped in separate, contiguous clusters, each of which will be fenced and gated for equipment security and public safety. Based on information provided by Ross County Solar, LLC, the project area is approximately 1,400 acres. Although project plans have not been finalized, the parcels associated with any area subject to ground disturbance were considered the project area. Facility construction will be initiated by clearing (as necessary) all solar unit sites, access roads, and underground collection lines. The actual cleared area will vary on a case-by-case basis, within the area surveyed, depending on factors such as topography and vegetation. The majority of the project area is located within active agricultural fields and fallow grassland, resulting in minimal tree removal. The project area consists of agricultural fields, fallow grasslands, and remnant woodlots.

The historic architecture reconnaissance survey identified historic properties in the project area and the Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for this project is defined by a ½-mile radius around the project area, as well as areas based upon the panel and substation viewshed analysis prepared by Environmental Design & Research in consultation with Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) (EDR 2020; Figure 47 and Figure 48). The APE includes areas within approximately 2.5 miles north of the project area and up to 2 miles east of the project area based upon the EDR viewshed analysis. The APE includes the vertical and horizontal space (the area within and immediately adjacent to planned construction) that will be impacted by project activities (Figure 2).

A cultural resources literature review conducted prior to the field investigation focused on a 2-mile buffer (study area) around the proposed project footprint. Background research conducted in July and August 2020 focused on the APE and study area. Cardno gathered information about documented cultural resources as well as the environmental and cultural contexts of the region to assess the potential for additional, undocumented cultural resources in the APE. Cardno conducted a review of the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) data prior to field survey. Following field survey, Cardno prepared OHI forms for properties that are recommended eligible and for properties that exhibited integrity or are representative architectural types within the APE.

This report presents the research design, including the research and field methods, in Section 2. Section 3 outlines the environmental setting and historic context for the Project APE. Section 4 presents the results of the field investigation and analysis while the summary and recommendations appear in Section 5. References cited in this report are included in Section 6. Appendix A contains the historic maps. Appendix B lists all resources surveyed within the APE, as well as all resources that are potentially eligible for the NRHP, and Appendix C includes OHI forms.

Key personnel committed to the Project include Ms. Kimberly Hinder, M.H.P., Principal Investigator, and Ms. Kaye Grob who assisted with the fieldwork. Mr. Christopher Harris assisted with research and development of the context. Mr. Stephen LaFon created the report graphics.

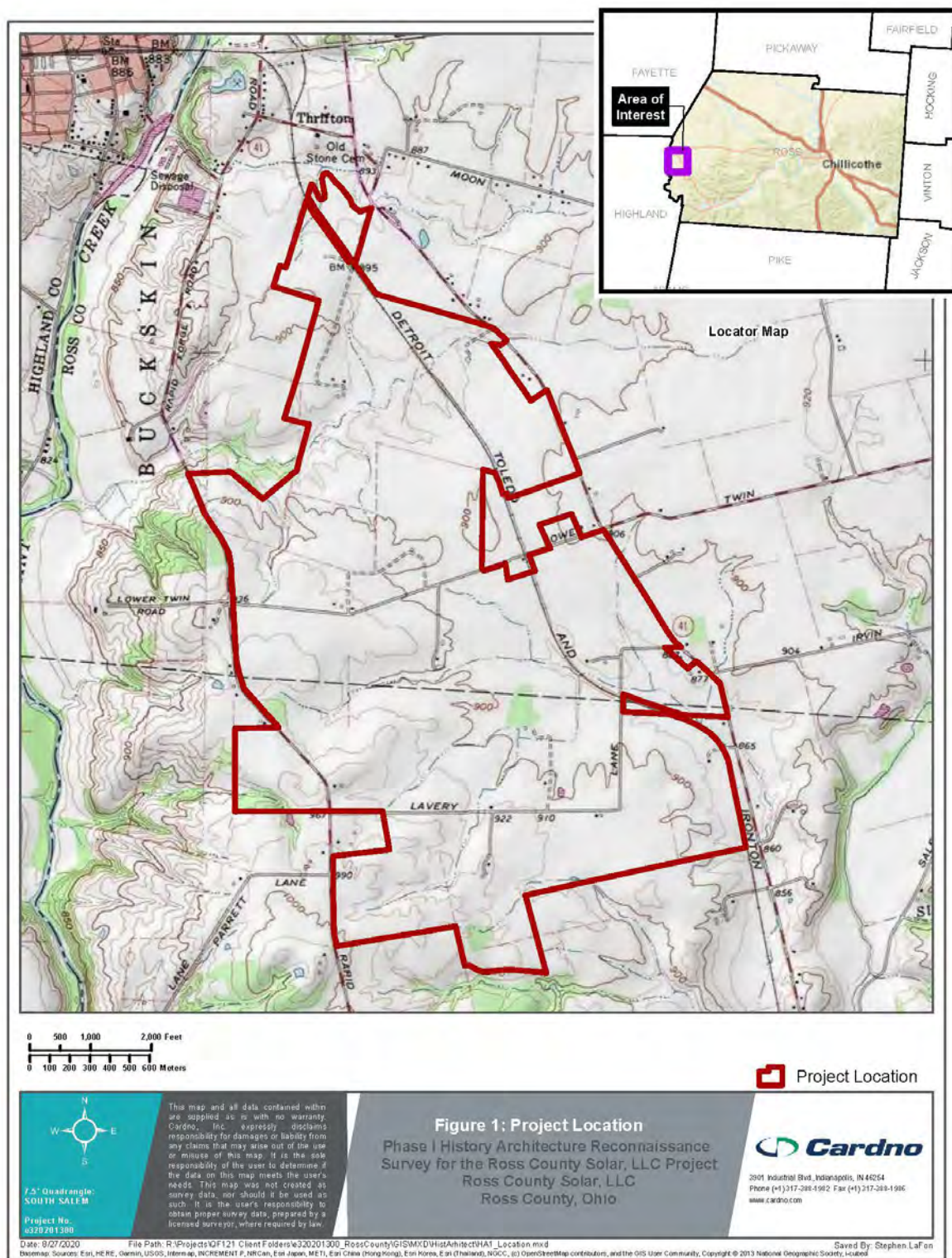


Figure 1. Project Location

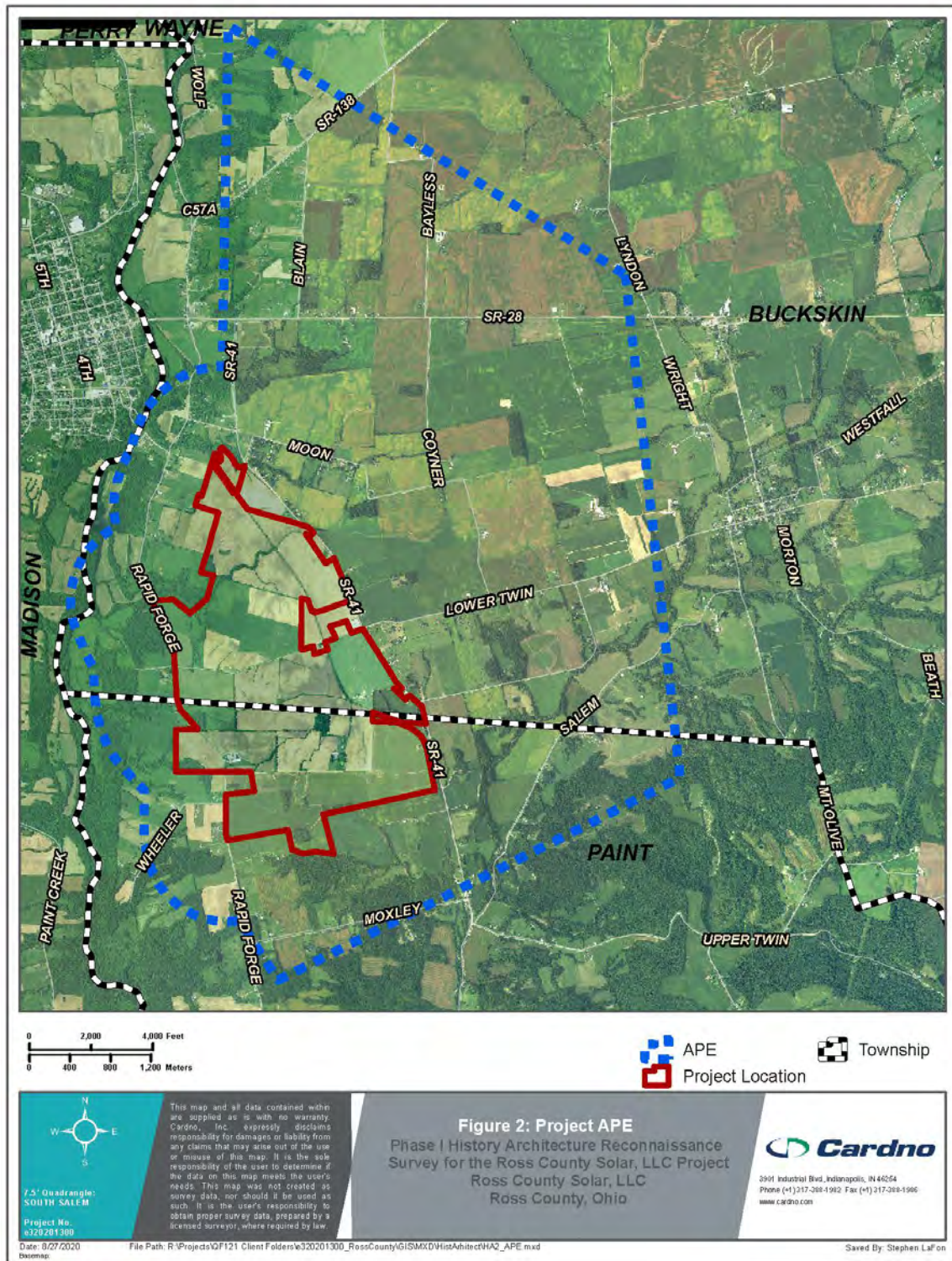


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects

2 Research Design

The Project, which consists of the proposed development of up to 120 MW solar energy project, is located in Ross County, Ohio. The setting, which is in south-central Ohio, is primarily rural and agricultural. The objective of the historic resources reconnaissance investigation was to identify significant architectural resources within the APE in compliance with the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 4906-4-08 (D) for the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) and including those resources eligible for or listed in the NRHP.

The history architecture reconnaissance survey identified historic properties in the project area and the APE. While the project is not subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106 guidelines were utilized for development of the APE. According to implementing regulations of Section 106, the APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800.16 [d]). The APE for this project is generally defined by a ½-mile radius around the project area including the vertical and horizontal space (the area within and immediately adjacent to planned construction) that will be impacted by project activities. In the northeast corner of the project, the APE was expanded to 1.5 to 2.5-mile radius based upon the viewshed analysis prepared by Environmental Design & Research in consultation with OHPO (EDR 2020). The APE was used for a preliminary desktop review and for field survey. Cardno conducted a field survey that consisted of driving all county roads within the APE to identify potentially eligible properties. The APE covers parts of Buckskin and Paint Townships.

Cardno developed a historic context for the APE to identify the defining characteristics of the historic landscape and determine the associated property types that contribute to that landscape. Field survey was conducted within the APE to identify a representative sampling of the types of properties within the APE and resources that are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Following fieldwork, Cardno prepared OHI forms for properties that may be potentially eligible for the NRHP and for properties that exhibited integrity or are representative architectural types within the APE.

2.1 Applicable Regulations and Guidelines

Based on Cardno’s understanding, the proposed project is not a federal undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA. However, the Phase I history architecture reconnaissance survey was conducted in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA.

OPSB OAC 4906-4-08 requires the provision of information on cultural resources. Specifically, registered landmarks and significant cultural resources within 2 miles of the Project area must be indicated on a map and described. Significant cultural resources include, “those districts, buildings, structures, and objects that are recognized by, registered with, or identified as eligible for registration by the... Ohio historical society [sic]” [OAC 4906-4-08 (D)]. It is further required that the impact of the proposed facility on the preservation and continued meaningfulness of these landmarks be evaluated and plans described to avoid or mitigate any adverse impact [OAC 4906-4-08 (D)].

To guide the determination of eligibility of properties for inclusion in the NRHP, the National Park Service (NPS) has developed the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4). The criteria are standards by which every property is evaluated for listing in the NRHP. These standards were used in determining whether resources in the APE may be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

2.2 Research Methods

Cardno conducted research to establish a historic context for south-central Ohio and to determine the presence of historic resources in the APE that have already been surveyed or listed in the NRHP. The records used for research include the National Historic Landmarks list, NRHP list, OHI records, Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemetery Registry Survey files, and County Histories and Atlas Maps.

2.3 Field Methods

Cardno conducted the reconnaissance architectural history survey using methods consistent with both the NPS guidelines and the Ohio History Connection/Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHC/OHPO) guidelines (Derry et al. 1977; OHPO 2014). Field survey consisted of driving all county roads within the APE to identify potentially eligible properties. The focus of field survey was potential eligibility, and, thus the field survey did not include all properties 50 years old or older. However, the survey photo-documented examples of properties that are not considered potentially eligible to provide a representative sampling of the types of properties within the APE. Eligibility was assessed based on the historic context and following the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (NPS 1983). Survey of properties included documentation by survey personnel through field notes and photographs. These properties were then documented in a Results Table, which is presented in Appendix B.

The objective of the architectural history survey is to determine the presence of resources that are listed in or potentially eligible for the NRHP. During the course of the investigation, Cardno evaluated the documented properties for potential eligibility or to warrant further investigation based on the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR Part 60.4), which states “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is possible in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association” and meet at least one of the following four criteria defined by the NPS:

Criterion A: Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological sites are primarily assessed under Criterion D. Criterion D is addressed in the corresponding archaeology report prepared for this project (Hipskind et al. 2020).

Certain types of cultural resources (cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years) are not considered to be eligible for the NRHP unless they contribute to a NRHP-eligible district, or if they meet additional considerations. There are seven such criteria considerations that may be met (NPS 1998):

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

2.4 Expected Results

Due to the relative size of the APE and the early nineteenth century European settlement of the area, Cardno expected to find a few resources potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The landscape was historically agricultural and for the most part remains that way today. Although there were four NRHP-listed properties within the larger 2-mile study area, research determined there are no NRHP-listed architectural resources within the APE.

3 Setting and Historic Context

3.1 Environmental Setting

Located in the southwest corner of Ross County, the APE is situated in Buckskin and Paint Townships. This predominately agricultural area with narrow valleys and wide hilly ranges is bordered by Highland County to the west. Three main valleys are located within this region: Paint Creek, which forms the western boundary, and Buckskin Creek and Twin Creek, which transverse the central section of the townships. These valleys create fertile lands which are very ideal for agricultural development, commerce, and industry. The former Detroit, Toledo, & Ironton Railroad traverses through the landscape running north to south, while the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad extends east to west along the northern half of the APE. The main routes through the APE include State Route 28 (SR 28), State Route 41 (SR41), and Rapid Forge Road. There are several small country roads located in the APE as well. Today, due to the area's varied topography, it remains mostly agricultural with very little village development. Since the area is actively involved in agriculture to this day, several non-historic residences and agricultural buildings have been constructed and impact the historic character of the area (Ohio History Central 2020a).

3.2 Historic Context

The purpose of this section is to provide a context through which to evaluate the results of our investigations. This section will briefly outline the environmental and cultural background of the region in and around Ross County, Ohio.

3.2.1 Native Americans

From 100 BC to AD 500, a large Hopewell culture developed along the Scioto River in Ross County, referred to as the Mound City Group. The Hopewell culture does not refer to a specific tribe, but to an observed cultural period that developed throughout the Midwest, with the epicenter located in the Ohio Valley, Scioto Valley, and Miami Valley. The Mound City Group functioned as a ceremonial center consisting of 24 square-shaped, earthen burial mounds with rounded edges (Ohio History Central 2020b, 2020c). One prehistoric mound is located within the study area within the APE; however, the specific location is restricted. The Hopewell culture dwindled around AD 500 and other Native American groups such as the Shawnee moved into the area (Ohio History Central 2020d).

3.2.2 Early European Settlement (18th century)

The establishment of Detroit in 1701 as a major center for fur trade and as the seat of European political and military power in the region led to an increase of non-Native people and a resurgence of Native Americans in the Ohio area throughout the eighteenth century (Nester 2000). By the mid-eighteenth century, British and French traders began to rival each other in the Ohio region. Following the French and Indian War (1756–1763), the French relinquished control of all Ohio lands to the British (Nester 2000). In the years following the treaty that ended the war, British colonists were often engaged in skirmishes and battles with the Native Americans, who were disgruntled with the postwar policies of the British. In an attempt to maintain peaceful relations with the tribes that participated as allies to the French during the war, Great Britain passed the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which restricted settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains (Ohio History Central 2020b). The proclamation only served to anger the colonists, who continued to move west and settle. The British victory in the French and Indian War and the events that followed shortly thereafter sparked the upheaval that would lead to the American Revolution against Great Britain (Ohio History Central 2020b). After the Revolutionary War (1775–1783),

most of the Native American territory was ceded to the United States through a series of treaties, including the Treaty of Fort McIntosh (Pennsylvania) in 1785 and the Treaty of Greeneville (Ohio) in 1795 (Ohio History Central 2020e).

3.2.3 Land Development (Late 18th to Late 19th centuries)

Multiple states laid claim to the territory that is now Ohio, including New York, Connecticut, and Virginia; the latter laid claim to all territory northwest of the Ohio River (Bennett 1902). The Virginia Military District wanted these lands reserved for the purpose of rewarding honorably discharged Revolutionary soldiers, in case the territory reserved by the state south of the Ohio River was insufficient for the number of soldiers who fought for the state. Virginia was found to require the land, which was distributed to the veterans. These lands lay between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, from which were organized the following counties: Adams, Brown, Clinton, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Madison, and Union counties. In addition, portions of multiple counties, including Ross, were formed from this territory (Bennett 1902).

Settlers received acreage based on their military rank and years with the regimen and made up a large portion of the early settlers in this territory. Around the time the land was divided into parcels, these lands were not surveyed according to the range and township system; however, were parceled out according to the demands of the occupants, which is referred to the “irregular system of metes and bounds” (Bennett 1902:49). All lands within Ross County that lie west of the Scioto River, being a part of the Virginia Military Tract, were surveyed in the metes and bounds system, while the lands east of the Scioto River were surveyed according to the rectangular system of township and range. This disparity in survey methods is still apparent today (Bennett 1902).

General Nathaniel Massie, who established the first settlement in the Virginia Military District, today known as Manchester in Adams County, led a survey expedition along the Scioto River in 1793. Due to weather hardships and opposition from local Native Americans, General Massie was unable to start a settlement in the Scioto River Valley until three years later in 1796. Chillicothe, surveyed and platted by General Massie, was one of the first permanent settlements in the county and serves as the county seat (Bennett 1902). The name Chillicothe is derived from a Shawnee word meaning “principal town” (USDA/NRCS 2003).

Ross County was created by a proclamation of Governor St. Clair on August 20, 1798, and it was the sixth county to be established within the territory of Ohio (Bennett 1902). Ross County was named after prominent politician James Ross of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The County was initially much larger, as in 1801 Ohio was made up of only 10 counties. Ross County was slowly made smaller as land was taken from its boundaries to form the surrounding counties (Bennett 1902; USDA/NRCS 2003). Today, the total land area of the county is 443,488 acres, or approximately 687 square miles (USDA/NRCS 2003). The adjacent Highland County was formed from parts of Ross County in 1805. Included in its boundaries was the fledgling community of Greenfield, which was founded by Revolutionary War General Duncan McArthur in 1799. With stone quarries in the area, many of the earliest and most important buildings in the community were constructed of stone, including Travellers’ Rest Inn (1812) and the Samuel Smith Tannery (1821). Greenfield, which became a major stop on the Underground Railroad during the early nineteenth century, is immediately northwest of the APE.

Ohio became the seventeenth state within the United States in 1803, the first state created from the Northwest Territory. Chillicothe served as the major trading center for the surrounding region during the nineteenth century. The town served as the state capital until 1816, when it was moved to Zanesville. It stayed in this town until 1846, when it was moved to its present location in the city of Columbus, to be more centrally located within the state (USDA/NRCS 2003).

3.2.4 Transportation, Townships, and School Development

3.2.4.1 *Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad and the Detroit, Toledo, & Ironton Railroad (DT&I)*

Ohio farmers and businesses needed a transportation route that connected them with eastern markets. Initial efforts focused on the construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal, which was completed in 1832. (Ohio History Central 2020f). Although the canal remained in operation until the late 1800s, competition from the railroads began in the 1850s with the construction of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad (Ohio History Central 2020f; USDA/NRCS 2003). Railroads could ship people and goods significantly faster, even though the cost was higher, and were not limited by a water source like a canal. Railroads transported goods manufactured in Ross County at that time, such as paper, furniture, buggies, ratchet jacks, razor blades, knives, shears, and shoes (USDA/NRCS 2003).

Although the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad arrived in Greenfield in 1854, it went bankrupt by 1857 after completing only 157 miles of track. Construction resumed in the 1860s, reaching Cincinnati in 1866. It prospered in the 1870s as the primary means to ship iron ore to Cincinnati. In 1880, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern (B&O) Railroad Company purchased the Marietta and Cincinnati line (Ohio History Central 2020g). Traveling east to west, this line extends across the northern portion of the APE.

Extending from north to south through the project area is the old Detroit Toledo and Ironton (DT&I) Railroad mainline. The right of way was originally laid as narrow gauge track around 1878 under the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy Railroad, running from Jackson, Ohio to Springfield, Ohio (Roy 1884). In 1880, the railroad converted the line to standard gage and was renamed the Ohio Southern Railroad the next year in 1881.

The Ohio Southern Railway merged with the Detroit and Lima Northern Railway and formed the Detroit Southern Railroad in 1901. In 1905, Harry B. Hollins & Company of New York purchased the company, and renamed the line the DT&I Railway which ran until 1908 when it went bankrupt. Through bankruptcy, the railroad continued to operate under prior management until 1920 when Henry Ford purchased the railroad to bring raw materials from Ironton to automobile manufacturing facilities in Detroit, Ohio (Trostel 1988). Under Ford, the railroad thrived with new technology including becoming an electric line, until Ford became disgruntled with regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission (Crowther 2003). In 1929, the line was sold to the Pennsylvania railroad, and the line was de-electrified a year later in 1930.

Grand Trunk Western Railroad (GTW) acquired the DT&I in 1980. While the old DT&I locomotives were repainted in GTW colors, the DT&I logo was kept until 1983. South of the Ross County Solar project area, a tunnel collapse in 1982 forced the permanent closure of tracks between Jackson and Ironton Ohio. Concurrently, GTW bypassed rail traffic from Washington Court House to Waverly, Ohio on Chessie System tracks. By 1984, GTW suspended all rail traffic south of Washington Court House, with only a small portion of the tracks east of Greenfield, and north of the project area still being used by local industry.

3.2.4.2 *Road Development*

Extending between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, present-day State Route 28 has long served as a major transportation route through the region. It was labeled as "State Road" on the 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas Map for Buckskin Township (Gould 1875). When the state highway system formed in 1912, it was designated as State Highway 8. Locally, it was referred to as Chillicothe Road on the 1917 USGS quadrangle and as the Greenfield and Chillicothe Pike by the 1920s. The statewide renumbering of roads around 1923 led to it becoming State Route 27. However, the creation of the U.S. highway system in 1926 and the subsequent naming of U.S. 27 in southwest Ohio led to renumbering of the route between Cincinnati and Chillicothe as SR 28. This road extends east-west through the northern half of the APE intersecting with the B&O Railroad east of the APE (USGS 1917; Ancestry.com 2010d). As a north-south route bordering

the eastern edge of the project area, State Route 41 extends between Covington and Aberdeen in Ohio. The route was officially established to pass through Greenfield in 1924, and rerouted to its current configuration bordering the project area in 1931 passing through the community of Fruitdale. Rapid Forge Road, extending along the western edge of the APE, was the primary north-south route during the early settlement of the region and served as the original route of SR 41. It was the route between Greenfield and Rapid Forge, a dam and race which was built along Paint Creek in 1815. The community of Thrifton developed along this route as a railroad camp when the DT&I Railroad was under construction (Federal Writers' Project 1938, 80, 85; *Chillicothe Gazette* 12 October 1979).

3.2.4.3 *Buckskin Township*

3.2.4.3.1 Early Settlement of Buckskin Township

Buckskin Township was founded on August 10, 1807 of territory from Paxton and Concord Townships. Centrally located on the western boundary of Ross County, Buckskin Township is irregularly shaped and is predominately agricultural with a majority of its land being moderate hills and valleys with long slopes and rich bottom lands (William Bros. 1880, 333). The name of the township originated when settlers of the region found the local Native Americans, after a raid on Frankfort, drying their buckskins on a fire (William Bros. 1880, 332). The township's boundaries are defined by Highland and Fayette Counties to the East, Concord Township to the north and east, Twin Township to the east, and Paint Township to the south. There are four major waterways within the township; Paint Creek forms its western boundary, Buckskin Creek runs from the center of the township to the west and Hop Run and Twin Creek are both tributaries of Buckskin Creek. There are two towns within Buckskin Township. South Salem, Buckskin's largest town is located in the south central region of the township, and Lyndon is located at the center of the township. Both are east of the APE.

The early pioneers and settlers of Buckskin Township faced the same difficulties which were common throughout Ross County, which was heavily wooded and home to a variety of wild animals. Due to the terrain of the township, supplies had to be brought in long distances over rough terrain. Native indigenous tribes were also present in the region. As early as 1779 pioneers came to the region, but failed to make a permanent settlement and twenty years passed before another settlement was attempted (William Bros. 1880, 333). The first successful settlement of the township was made by James Wilson in 1799 who constructed a cabin along Buckskin Creek, near present day South Salem. Wilson was followed by a number of other settlers, most who served in the War of 1812, and built cabins along the waterways throughout the first decade of the 1800s (William Bros. 1880, 333).

Saw mills and grist mills were founded as a necessity to settle the land due to the heavily wooded nature of the township. Many of these mills were abandoned once the settlers around the mills no longer needed them for the production of building materials (Bennett 1902, 318). Stills were also present among the settlers of the township, but the owners faced opposition. This opposition to alcohol led to the early organization of temperance societies within the area. Several tanneries were also established, but their existence was short-lived. (Bennett 1902, 318).

3.2.4.3.2 Communities and Villages in Buckskin Township

Founded in 1846, the Village of South Salem developed around the location of the Salem Academy which opened in 1842 (Bennett 1902, 319). John Sample, the proprietor of the school, selected the area, as a "clean, pure home for the students, remote from the corroding influences which usually prevail in large towns" (Bennett 1902, 319). As South Salem grew, several commercial businesses were established, including merchant stores, a hotel, livery and mechanical shops, making the village a "desirable trading point and is sustained by an excellent farming community" (Bennett 1902, 319). The first religious organization in Buckskin Township was the Salem Presbyterian Church, which was founded in 1802 by

Rev. Dr. Ralston. Originally known as Buckskin Presbyterian, the church was renamed the Salem Presbyterian Church after the founding of Salem and was a parent institution of the Salem Academy. The membership consisted of residents from Buckskin and the surrounding townships. Services were held in the “first temple,” a leafy canopy under an elm tree or within the member’s cabins (Bennett 1902, 319). In 1804 a log meeting house was erected, but later relocated to a more central site near South Salem, and a new brick building was constructed in 1828 (Bennett 1902, 320). In 1858, the congregation split due to “anti-slavery agitation,” but the members later reunited after the abolition of slavery (Bennett 1902, 319-20).

Founded in 1853 along the B&O Railroad, Lyndon is a small village located in the center of a rich agricultural district. First named Zora, its name was changed to Lyndon after a town in Massachusetts, the native town of the second owner, the Langdon family (Bennett 1902, 319).

Situated within the APE, Thrifton is an unincorporated settlement north of the project area at the intersection of Thrifton Road and Rapid Forge Road. It was initially a settlement of worker housing for the construction of the DT&I Railroad, but the community remained following the completion of the line (Federal Writers’ Project 1938, 80, 85). Samuel DeVoss laid out 12 one-half acre lots of varying shapes. By 1897, a railroad station served both the B&O Railroad and the DT&I. The community also supported a blacksmith shop, a grocery store, and a one-room school by the early twentieth century. Little more than a scattering of residences now, the community never developed into a commercial center (*Chillicothe Gazette* 12 October 1979; Federal Writers’ Project 1938, 80, 85).

3.2.4.4 *Paint Township*

3.2.4.4.1 *Early Settlement of Paint Township*

Paint Township was founded on March 9, 1808, from the territory of Buckskin and Paxton Townships. Besides the fertile agricultural lands of Paint Township, the abundant waterways throughout the region played a large role in its development. Like many of the settlements within the Northwest Territory, water and its availability determined where the first settlements occurred, and Paint Township was no exception. One of the early settlements was Rapid Valley Forge, located upstream from the falls at the southern point of the township. Prior to the founding of Valley Forge, this area was originally owned by John Woodbridge, and has caves which were “several places of resort” (Bennett 1902, 324). Another early settler of Paint Township was Jacob Hare, who settled in the northern part of the Township on land he purchased from Thomas Massie. Hare was one of the first settlers north of Amsterdam (Williams Bros. 1880, 304).

Other early settlers of Paint Township include Jacob and Enos Smith. Having no predetermined destination when the brothers arrived at the falls of Paint Creek in 1796, they decided to remain due to their admiration for the “beauty of the place” and the water power the falls represented (William Bros. 1880, 304). Being millwrights by trade, the brother’s primary intention was to build a mill when they came upon a suitable location. Though the land they chose was the property of General Massie, he acknowledged the necessity for a mill in the region and agreed to sell the land to the brothers with the condition the brothers clear 20 acres of Massie’s land on the south side of the creek for every 100 acres they purchased on the northern side. Massie also included an offer for the brothers to grow two successive crops from Massie’s cleared land (William Bros. 1880, 304). The next year Massie and the Smith brothers collaborated their resources to construct a dam across Paint Creek at their settlement, which would become known as Amsterdam. Massie also constructed a mill on the south side of the creek, but soon abandoned it due to his desire to not compete with the Smith brothers and their larger, more powerful mill (William Bros. 1880, 304). The Smith brother’s mill played an integral role in the settlement of Paint Township by providing a location where the surrounding settlers within Ross and Highland Counties were able to bring corn and wheat crops to the mill for grinding. In 1800, the Smiths,

seeing the advantages the falls and the surrounding agricultural district offered them, hired a surveyor and “defined the limits of a town” in hopes that it would “rise to a permanent position as a center of trade” (William Bros. 1880, 304).

3.2.4.4.2 Communities and Villages in Paint Township

As the agricultural needs of the surrounding region grew, the Smith brothers enlarged the size and productivity of their mill, which attracted settlers, mostly from Virginia and Kentucky, to migrate to the region. This, along with the establishment of two cross streets, led to cabins being erected and the settlement, which became known as New Amsterdam, was poised for success. Soon houses, stores, and “places of resort” were established giving the sense of a “bustling thriving little village in the backwoods” (Bennett 1902, 325). Much of the services needed by the residents were provided by the nearby towns of Greenfield, Bainbridge, South Salem and Bourneville in the surrounding townships. Due to the frontier nature of the community, unfavorable sanitary conditions and continual damming of Paint Creek, New Amsterdam quickly became a “malarial district” and led to the demise of the town and its eventual decay and abandonment (Bennett 1902, 325).

In 1815, Thomas James, like the Smith brothers, came to Paint Township to take advantage of the natural water Paint Creek had to offer. After coming upon the Paint Creek rapids and determining this place as being a desirable location for a mill site, James purchased the land located on both sides of the creek. Within James’s land purchase was a saw and grist mill built by the previous landowner, Richard Hulitt, ten years earlier. Once James established his mill, he built a dam and a race, which were soon followed by the construction of a forge. James’s forge was the most technologically advanced for the time, but due to its remote location, it was difficult for James to gain the manpower and product to efficiently operate. Financial difficulties eventually set in due to the lack of revenue on hand to pay for the machinery and compensate the employees. Between the years of 1817 and 1830, James, along with John and James Woodbridge of Chillicothe, organized the Rapid Forge Company and took ownership of the forge. This organization enabled the forge to grow and become more profitable. With the addition of a saw and grist mill, the forge and mill was able to further expand production. Unfortunately, in 1852 Paint Creek rose unusually high, destroying parts of the forge “inflicting a great pecuniary injury on the company” (William Bros. 1880, 306). Seven years later, the grist mill caught fire and was never rebuilt. After this disaster, the owners of the mill never rebuilt and forge ceased to operate (William Bros. 1880, 307).

Fruitdale, situated southeast of the project area, developed along the banks of Buckskin Creek and Bear Run after the settlement of loyalist Jacob Hare in the early 1800s. Other early settlers included John Walley and Robert Halliday, whose property was later acquired by William Middleton. The community was originally called Bethesda after the church built in 1845. As that name was already chosen when the DT&I built their rails through town in 1878, Fruitdale was selected due to the abundant fruit orchards in the area. Jacob Iseman, who migrated to the area from Pennsylvania in the early nineteenth century, built a large house adjacent to the tracks to serve as the station, a post office, and a general store, which his sons continued after his death. Established in 1878, this was the first post office founded in the township. A log structure on the farm of John Walley, later owned by C.E. Iseman, served as the first school. It was replaced by a wood frame structure ca. 1890. A mill operated on Buckskin Creek, and a sawmill and a blacksmith shop served the small community. Theron O. Middleton was influential within the church at Fruitdale and the surrounding region. His father James Middleton came to Ross County in 1832 and settled in Paint Township. His brothers, John and Homer were ministers of the Methodist Church. Theron himself was connected with the Methodist church for over forty-eight years and “has long been one of the most enthusiastic and efficient in church work, and “influential in a movements to advance the good cause and improve the public morals” (Bennett 1902, 603-604). The Fruitdale Methodist Church, built in 1898, replaced the original religious structure, and the church acquired the one-room schoolhouse after it closed in 1937. By 1979, the community had a population of about 35 residents

and consisted of the Fruitdale Methodist Church, the former one-room school, about 15 houses, and a closed general store (Moore 1900, 35; Bennett 1902, 533; *Chillicothe Gazette* 5 December 1935; 13 July 1979; Federal Writers' Project 1938, 80, 85). Although historic buildings remain in Fruitdale, most of them have been extensively altered and with nonhistoric infill, a cohesive collection of historic resources does not remain.

3.2.4.5 Schools

Early congressional legislation set aside one thirty-sixth part of the lands within the Northwest Territory for schools, but due to mismanagement and in some cases corruption, these lands were rarely used for educational purposes (William Bros. 1880, 55). Consequently, most settlers within the territory provided educational services themselves within private homes or churches. In fact, most early schooling amongst settlers in Ohio was conducted in subscription schools that were held in private houses. Subscription schools were replaced by one-room schoolhouses in the early nineteenth century (Bennet 1902). The first one-room schools were constructed of wood, but by the 1870s and 1880s, many one- and two-room schools were built of brick. The schools had a common form and similar details. They were generally rectangular in shape with a stove in the middle or at the back of the room. Many schools had a few associated buildings, including a shed for the teacher's horse and buggy and outhouses (*Ashland Times-Gazette* 2010).

One of the earliest educational institutions in Paint Township included a school established by John Grey, who migrated to the region from Pennsylvania in 1799 to settle on 100 acres. During the winter, when land preparation and cultivation was not possible, Grey operated a school for several years (Bennet 1902). Schoolhouses were eventually built as education became more of a priority for the townships and its residents. By 1880, six school districts were present within the Paint Township boundaries (William Bros. 1880, 309). Another early educational leader, John A. Moomaw, whose father was born near Fruitdale, was a trustee of Paint Township, became "interested in the cause of education" at an early age. He advocated for its improvement and advancement within the township and Ross County and attended Salem Academy. He was later elected to serve on the Academy's Board of Education (Bennett 1902, 612-613).

In 1900, J. Ford Laning initiated a law that established centralized township schools. This law was applicable to all township schools in Ohio and led to central buildings where each grade of pupils had a separate room (Duff 1931). Along with this legal initiative, improved roads and the advent of school buses made it possible for students to travel to centralized schools (Zeiter 2001). Three former one-room schools remain in the APE: the ca. 1890 wood frame Fruitdale School, the ca. 1905 brick Thrifton School, and another small brick ca. 1915 school which may have served the New Salem area (*Chillicothe Gazette* 12 October 1979).

3.2.5 Present-Day

Farming continued in Ross County throughout the late nineteenth century to the present day. The area remains primarily rural, with predominant land uses consisting of rural residential / agriculture. In 1992, approximately 57 percent of the land of Ross County was used for farming and the main crops were corn and soybeans. Other grain crops and livestock are also raised in the area. While the amount of farmland throughout the area has slowly decreased over time due to urbanization, the APE is still mostly rural (USDA/NRCS 2003). Today, both Buckskin and Paint townships retain their historic agrarian identity with an agriculturally driven economy. Buckskin Township has the lowest population of all townships within Ross County, while Paint Township has the second lowest (US Census Bureau 2003, 23).

3.3 Literature Review / Previous Historic Resource Surveys

Cardno completed a literature review in order to identify previously recorded history/architecture resources and other cultural resources in the APE. Research was conducted using online data provided by the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) in July 2020 (OHC 2020). Cardno reviewed previously recorded resources within the 2-mile study area for the project, as well as the project APE. For the literature review, the following resources were consulted:

- National Historic Landmarks list;
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) list;
- Ohio Historic Inventory files (OHI);
- Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemetery Registry Survey files;
- Historic Maps and Atlases;
- Ross County Tax Auditor website.

Records reviewed at the OHPO revealed a total of 34 previously recorded historic resources, three of which are listed on the NRHP, as well as ten cemeteries within the 2-mile study area. Of these, only two cemeteries are located within the APE.

3.3.1 National Historic Landmarks List

There are no National Historic Landmarks located in the 2-mile study area or within the APE.

3.3.2 National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

There are three historic resources and one archeological resource listed in the NRHP within the 2-mile study area. Two of the historic resources are located in the Village of Greenfield and include the Travellers' Rest Inn (NPS Ref. 79001864; HIG0002502) and the Samuel Smith House and Tannery (NPS Ref. 78002086; HIG0002402). The South Salem Covered Bridge (NPS Ref. 75001530; ROS0000106) is located in the 2-mile study radius, east and outside of the APE. None of these historic resources are located within the APE. A NRHP listed prehistoric mound is located within the APE; however, the location is restricted, and this resource is discussed in the archaeology report (Hipskind et al. 2020).

Seven resources are listed as National Register Determinations of Eligibility resources in OH-SHPO records. These resources are all within the town of Greenfield and are located at the following addresses: 158, 244, 247, 248, 250, 251, and 355 Jefferson Street, Greenfield. None of these resources have associated OHI numbers, nor are they within the APE of the project.

3.3.3 Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI)

None of the previously recorded OHI resources are located within the APE. The majority of the resources are located in Greenfield and consist of residential homes and commercial buildings (Table 1). Many of the resources within Greenfield have been recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP or recommended as eligible for historic district potential. Only two of the structures recorded within Greenfield are listed in the NRHP (Traveller's Rest Inn and Sam Smith House and Tannery). Other types of historic resources within the 2-mile study area consist of schools, cemeteries, a post office, a railroad bridge, a covered bridge (NRHP-listed South Salem Covered Bridge), a church, and a funeral home (Table 1).

Table 1. Resources Previously Identified in the 2-mile Study Area

OHI Number	Name	Address	NRHP Status	Notes
HIG0003102	Thomas Major House	434 Mirabeau St	No Recommendation, Not Listed	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003202	Waddell House/ Rucker House	669-671 S Washington St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0002302	Town Hall	300 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0002402	Sam Smith House & Tannery	103 Jefferson St	Listed	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0002502	Traveller's Rest Inn	SEC Jefferson St & McArthur Way	Listed	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0002702	Judge John Fickman House	545 South St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0002802	S J & P RR	E of McArthur Way	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0002902	George Gregg House/ Dr. Milton Dunlap House	333 S Washington St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003002	Judge Alfred Dickey House	647 South St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003302	David Bonner House	427 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003402	Dickey House	618 Short Dickey Ave	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003602	Rotary Forms Warehouse/ Greenfield Seminary	420 W Washington St	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003702	Ed Lee McClain High School	Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003802	Paul Cameron Home/ GA Love Home	657 S Washington St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0003902	James Douglass House	SR 753 3 mi S of Greenfield	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0023802	Gossett's	305-307 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0023902	Dr. GB Doan Office	309 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
ROS0000106	South Salem Covered Bridge	Lower Twin Rd	Listed	Within 2-mile radius
ROS0000606	Caldwell Farm	Lower Twin Rd	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
ROS0072011	DT&I Bridge/ Fruitdale Railroad Bridge	DT&I RR over Buckskin Creek	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024002	Dennis Jewelers/ A & P Food Store	311-315 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024102	United Department Store	317-319 Jefferson St	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024202	Model Cleaners	321 Jefferson St	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024302	Peace/ Chatterbox Restaurant	323 Jefferson St	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024402	1st Presbyterian Church	457 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024502	Greenfield Elem School	505 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024602	Anderson Funeral Home	456 Jefferson St	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius

OHI Number	Name	Address	NRHP Status	Notes
HIG0024702	Mausoleum	Greenfield Cemetery SR 41	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024802	Welfare Finance Corp	303 Jefferson St	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0024902	Wise Jeweler Store/ Greenfield Sundry Store	325 Jefferson St	District Eligibility Potential	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0025902	US Post Office	233 Jefferson St	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0029302	James Gustin House/ Rannels House	13725 McWilliams Rd	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0029402	Patton House/ Fout House	12926 SR 41 N	Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
HIG0031402/ OGS ID 5264	Pioneer Cemetery, Greenfield Old Burying Ground	Front St	No Recommendations, Not Listed	Within 2-mile radius

3.3.4 OGS Cemetery Registry Survey

Ten cemeteries were identified within the 2-mile study area, two of which are located within the APE (OGS ID 10346 and 10351) (Table 2).

Table 2. Cemeteries Previously Identified in the 2-mile Study Area

OGS ID Number	Name	Location	NRHP Status	Notes
5259	Saint Joseph	In city of Greenfield. A short distance south of Greenfield	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
5261	Greenfield	In city of Greenfield. South side of SR 753	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
5263	Lunbeck	East side of CR 25B. On farm. A few hundred yards off road	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
5264/ HIG0031402	Old Burying Ground	On east side Greenfield. On Front and Jefferson Streets. On west bank of Paint Creek. North of Travelers Rest	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
10346	Milligan-Hop Run-Old Stone	From SR 41 0.9 mile south of SR 28. Turn north on Moon Road. On west side of Moon Road. Visible from road	Not Eligible	Within APE
10351	Murray Farm	Two miles west of Lyndon. From SR 28, take Bayless Road north about 0.3 mile. About 0.2 mile east of Bayless Road. In grove of trees	Not Eligible	Within APE
10357	Waggoner	Was on TR 307. West of Rapid Forge Road. About 1 mile south of Greenfield	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
10524	Nixon	0.8 mile south of SR 41. On west side of Cliff Run Road	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius

OGS ID Number	Name	Location	NRHP Status	Notes
10525	Nuckols	Go 6 miles northwest of Bainbridge on SR 41. About 0.2 northeast of road at junction of Chambliss/Cliff Run Roads with SR 41	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius
15016	Ziegler	From SR 41, take Upper Twin Road east about 1.8 miles to junction with Pricer Ridge Road. Southwest of that intersection	Not Eligible	Within 2-mile radius

3.3.5 Historic Maps and Atlases

The Illustrated Atlas of Ross County, Ohio from 1875 depicts the Paint and Buckskin Townships and the Village of Greenfield, northwest of the Project Area. The map illustrates numerous houses within the APE (Gould 1875; Appendix A). Within the Project Area in Buckskin Township structures are depicted on two parcels owned by N. Grove. One of which is labelled the N. Grove residence. Structures are also mapped on properties owned by R. M. Lavery, R.D. Patterson, and T. J. Taylor. The map shows the division of land into large lots and other landowners include A.L. Wilson and Jones Heirs. Several roads traverse the APE. The Paint Township map from 1875, also from the *Illustrated Atlas of Ross County, Ohio*, shows the southern side of the APE. Two structures mapped on parcels owned by J.S. Evans and James Taylor are located within the Project Area. Multiple structures are also mapped within the APE (Gould 1875; Appendix A).

The 1917 Greenfield, Ohio USGS 15' topographic map depicts individual structures and features. The communities of Thriffton and Fruitdale are now mapped in the vicinity of the Project Area. Nine structures are shown within the Project Area and multiple structures are mapped within the APE (USGS 1917; Appendix A). Several roads and the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton and the B&O railroads traverse the APE. A school is mapped along the east edge of the Project Area, while several other schools are shown within the APE.

The 1944 Greenfield, Ohio USGS 15' topographic map depicts individual structures and features. At least 23 structures are shown within the Project Area (USGS 1944; Appendix A). The number of structures within the APE has increased significantly since 1937, particularly along SR 41 along the eastern boundary of the Project Area. A school is depicted within the APE on the east side of the Project Area.

The 1961 7.5' South Salem topographic map depicts individual structures and features. Approximately 19 structures are present within the Project Area, representing both houses and outbuildings / barns (USGS 1961, Appendix A).

4 Results of Field Investigation

Cardno conducted the history architecture fieldwork on July 9, 10, and August 17, 2020. The historic resources were scattered throughout the APE, which consisted primarily of agricultural fields and scattered residences; the study area included the town of Greenfield. Photographs were limited to the public right-of-way; in some cases, it was challenging to capture the entire property since several of the buildings were set back from the road or hidden behind vegetation. During the course of the investigation, Cardno documented 83 properties in the APE that were more than 50 years old and evaluated these properties to determine potential eligibility. The buildings surveyed are briefly listed in Table 3. Further detailed information, including photographs, is presented in the Results Table found in Appendix B. In the following discussion, resource numbers were given to the buildings, which correspond with Table 3 and the Results Table in Appendix B. These tables include those resources identified as not eligible, as well as those recommended eligible; there were no previously surveyed properties within the APE. Figure 3 depicts the surveyed resources and their recommended eligibility status. Based on further research and the historic context that was developed, seven resources are recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and further investigation may be warranted.

The terms “eligibility” and “integrity” were applied according to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and the recommendations of the NPS. “Integrity” refers to the ability of a property to convey its significance. A property is significant if it meets one of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation as noted in Section 2.3 and possesses most, if not all, of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. “Eligibility” refers to Cardno’s recommendation of whether a resource may be eligible for the NRHP (either alone or as part of a district) based on its integrity and one or more of four NRHP criteria.

4.1 Results

The surveyed resources are primarily buildings and building complexes (i.e., farmsteads) but also include sites and structures such as the remains of a historic cemetery and bridges. The buildings are predominantly houses, agricultural outbuildings, and former schoolhouses.

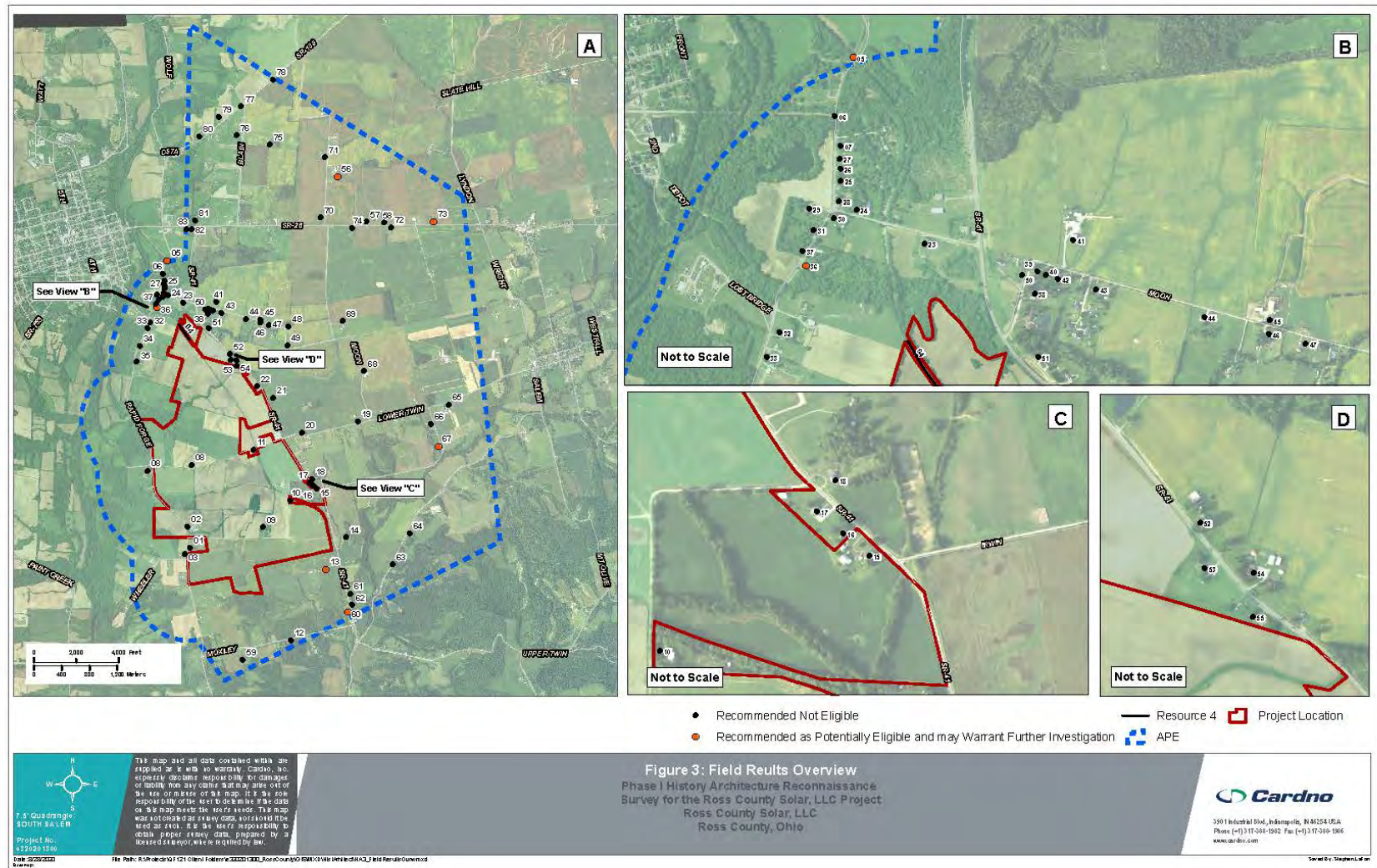


Figure 3. Historic Results Overview.

Table 3. Historic Resources Surveyed Within the APE.

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
1		6496 Rapid Forge Rd	Farmstead: one-and-one-half-story Bungalow with front shed dormer, enclosed porch, vinyl siding, and replacement windows; gambrel roofed dairy barn; ruinous poultry house	Recommended not eligible
2		6672 Rapid Forge Road	Farmstead: Two-story, gabled ell house with asbestos shingle siding, stone foundation, and original two-over-two wood windows, rear addition	Recommended not eligible
3		6459 Rapid Forge Road	Outbuildings: Historic house demolished; County auditor lists seven outbuildings including 1969 shed, shed, hog house, shed, 1940 garage, 1945 granary	Recommended not eligible
4		N/A	Intact rail and bed of abandoned portion of Detroit Toledo and Ironton Railroad	Recommended not eligible
5	ROS00 97606	DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road	Bridge: Steel through plate girder	Recommended potentially eligible
6		Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad overpass above Thrifton Road	Overpass: Concrete slab	Recommended not eligible
7		122 Thrifton Road	House: Folk Victorian one-story gabled ell surfaced with shaped wood shingles and novelty board siding with decorative sawnwork and spindlework on front porch	Recommended not eligible
8		7357 Rapid Forge Road	Farmstead: Folk Victorian two-story gabled ell clad with vinyl siding, replacement windows, decorative sawnwork and spindlework on front porch, County auditor lists a 2010 dwelling on the property as well as a 1961 barn and a 2014 shed	Recommended not eligible
9		669 Rolfe Road	Farmstead: American Foursquare two-story clad with vinyl siding, replacement windows, topped by pyramidal roof with hipped dormer, large addition; Outbuildings: Gambrel roof barn, metal pole barn, two metal silos	Recommended not eligible
10		1234 Rolfe Road	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half-story central chimney with corbelled brick chimney, clapboard siding, original six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, and a ca. 2005 rear addition; Modern two-car garage to rear	Recommended not eligible
11		1392 Lower Twin Road	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half story house with vinyl siding, original wood double-hung sash windows, replacement porches, and an addition on the side elevation; ca. 2000 detached garage	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
12		798 Moxley Road	House/Garage: Vernacular one-story house with gable roof and wood siding converted to garage with 1989 modular house on property	Recommended not eligible
13	ROS00 98111	11765 SR 41	Farmstead: Folk Victorian two-story side-gabled roof with a prominent central cross gable. House has Gothic Revival accents with wood siding, one-over-one wood double-hung sash windows, a decorative vergeboard, and sawnwork and spindlework on porch; County auditor lists seven outbuildings including a large traverse frame barn and granary	Recommended potentially eligible
14		11904 SR 41 S	Farmstead: two-story vernacular form with a side gable roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, a partially enclosed entrance, and addition to rear; five outbuildings including 1935 shed, shed, 1978 shed, tile silo, and 1978 shed	Recommended not eligible
15		12489 SR 41	House: Bungalow one-and-one-half story with shed dormer on front, aluminum siding, three-over-one double-hung sash windows; 1950 gambrel roof barn, garage and shed	Recommended not eligible
16		12517 SR 41	House: Minimal Traditional style house with vinyl siding, intersecting gable roof, one-over-one windows, altered porch, and a deck addition; 1979 garage	Recommended not eligible
17		12551 SR 41	House: Vernacular masonry one-story house with stucco and simulated stone siding, a gable on hip roof, and one-over-one windows; 1974 garage	Recommended not eligible
18		12576 SR 41	House: Vernacular two-story house with intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, and replacement windows; garage and shed	Recommended not eligible
19		2617 Lower Twin Road	House: Vernacular masonry house constructed of brick, gable roof, sliding and one-over-one windows, incorporated concrete block walk-out basement garage; modern barn, poultry house, shed	Recommended not eligible
20		2109 Lower Twin Road	House: Ranch style house with intersecting gable roof, aluminum siding, picture window, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows; two-car garage attached by breezeway, deck addition on front	Recommended not eligible
21		13258 SR 41	Barns: County auditor lists seven outbuildings which include a large gambrel roof barn, a transverse frame gable roof barn, a milk house, shed, corn crib, and silo	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
22		13553 SR 41 S	House: Former brick school according to 1917 and 1944 USGS quadrangles, altered with replacement windows, partially enclosed openings, conversion of portion of building to garage; outbuildings from 1990s including pole barn, barn, metal silo, sheds	Recommended not eligible
23		9182 Rapid Forge	House: Bungalow, one-and-one-half-story with side-gable roof, front gabled dormer, vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and carport addition; outbuildings include privy, barn	Recommended not eligible
24		No address, North side of Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular, wood frame house with gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows, largely obscured by vegetation; 2010 pole barn	Recommended not eligible
25		50 Thrifton Road	House: Vernacular one-story gabled ell house with vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, rear addition; Outbuildings: detached 1994 garage and shed	Recommended not eligible
26		78 Thrifton Road	House: Vernacular New England One-and-a-Half form extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed openings, an altered porch, and an addition to the rear; 1998 garage	Recommended not eligible
27		108 Thrifton Road	House: Vernacular wood frame house with vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, rebuilt and expanded porch; Outbuildings: detached carport	Recommended not eligible
28		24 Thrifton Road	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half-story house with replacement windows, enclosed front porch, enclosed openings, and vinyl siding; Outbuildings: detached wood frame garage and detached concrete block garage and commercial building	Recommended not eligible
29		8985 Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half-story wood frame house with a side gable roof with a shed dormer, vinyl siding, a full width front porch, and replacement windows; 1999 garage	Recommended not eligible
30		9002 Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular wood frame, one-and-one-half-story house exhibiting the saddlebag form (side view in photo as front is obscured with plastic currently) with an intersecting gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, some replacement windows, and a one-story porch with decorative sawnwork; ca. 1970 barn	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
31		8947 Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular wood frame one-and-one-half-story gabled ell with vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, sawnwork on the porch, and an addition on the south; Outbuildings: 1987 garage, 1985 mobile home	Recommended not eligible
32		8708 Rapid Forge Road	House: Former brick school according to 1917 and 1944 USGS quadrangles, set on continuous stone foundation, window openings partially enclosed and replaced with smaller vinyl sash windows, partially enclosed entrance with vinyl siding, front entry porch rebuilt, and carport addition; outbuildings include a shed	Recommended not eligible
33		8652 Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular wood frame two-story house with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a concrete block foundation; outbuildings include 1995 garage and 2001 pole barn.	Recommended not eligible
34		8474 Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular one-story wood frame residence with ca. 2000 two-story addition. Vinyl siding and windows, side gable roof surfaced with composition shingles, front porch across width of original front façade; Outbuildings include 1990 shed and two ca. 1999 barns.	Recommended not eligible
35		8310-16 Rapid Forge Road	House: Ranch style residence with a brick exterior, vinyl clad replacement windows, and perma stone around the corner inset entry porch. Decorative elements include the gable on hip roof, a brick chimney, and a picture window; Outbuildings include a 1957 gambrel roofed Erie Shore barn and an implement shed	Recommended not eligible
36	ROS00 97706	8860 Rapid Forge Road	House: New England One-and-a-Half with a side-gabled roof with small, rectangular frieze windows, replacement vinyl windows; outbuildings include a garage	Recommended potentially eligible
37		8895 Rapid Forge Road	House: Vernacular wood frame one-story house with wood siding, replacement metal windows, and several shed roofed additions ; Outbuildings include a 1969 garage	Recommended not eligible
38		90 Moon Road	House: Ranch style with hipped roof, a walk-out basement two-car garage, stone veneer siding, and a picture window	Recommended not eligible
39		144 Moon Road	House: Ranch style house with hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, and garage wing to rear	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
40		200 Moon Road	House: Ranch style house with vinyl siding, brick veneer, replacement vinyl windows, and an incorporated garage; outbuildings include a shed	Recommended not eligible
41		231 Moon Road	Farmstead: Vernacular two-story gabled ell form with vinyl siding, replacement windows, an intersecting gable roof and one-story rear addition; outbuildings include a silo, 1977 garage, 1999 barn, 1968 shed	Recommended not eligible
42		230 Moon Road	House: Split Level form with vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, a classically inspired entrance portico, and enclosed garage bays; Outbuildings include a 1986 garage	Recommended not eligible
43		272 Moon Road	House: Mid-century Split Level house with aluminum siding, replacement sliding vinyl windows, a bay window, a gable roof, and brick chimney; detached garage	Recommended not eligible
44		536 Moon Road	House: Ranch style house with a hipped roof, incorporated two-car garage, inset entry porch, and vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible
45		647 Moon Road	House: Vernacular one-and-a-half story wood frame house with a side-gable metal roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement entry portico, and a rear room and porch addition; Associated outbuildings on separate parcel including barn, shed, modern equipment barn	Recommended not eligible
46		662 Moon Road	House: Vernacular wood frame one-and-one-half story house with a front-gable metal roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, a one-story rear addition and attached deck; outbuildings include 1958 garage, 1967 church, and several modern sheds	Recommended not eligible
47		730 Moon Road	House: Vernacular one-story wood frame residence with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, a metal side-gable roof, two fieldstone chimneys, and an altered front porch; Outbuildings include 1949 barn and a garage	Recommended not eligible
48		875 Moon Road	House: Vernacular two-story I-house with a side-gabled roof, one end chimney on the east, aluminum siding, replacement windows, and an enclosed front porch; Outbuildings include a 1960 concrete block garage, a 1998 barn, a poultry house, a silo , and shed	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
49		1113 Moon Road	House: Vernacular two-story, wood frame residence with a metal-clad hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and two interior brick chimneys; Outbuildings include a modern equipment shed, two metal silos, and a deteriorated poultry house	Recommended not eligible
50		Milligan Cemetery by 144 Moon Road	Cemetery: 33 marked graves with death dates ranging from 1821 to 1877. Most markers of local "blue rock" granite. Some unmarked graves. A few marked graves are now illegible. Family names include Bail, Beam, Blain, Caldwell, Cunningham, Greenlee, Johnson, Long, Matthews, McMurry, Milligan, Morrow, Nevin, Robinson, and Scroggs (Find-a-grave.com).	Recommended not eligible
51		14244 SR 41	House: Bungalow dwelling with side-gabled roof and large shed dormer, Altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, a rebuilt porch, and a side addition; Outbuildings include a 1992 garage	Recommended not eligible
52		13952 SR 41	House: Two-story I-house with a side-gabled roof, rounded one-story entrance portico, and altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and an addition on the side elevation; Outbuildings include a metal shed	Recommended not eligible
53		13877 SR 41	House: Ranch style brick residence with a hipped roof surfaced with composition shingles, replacement windows, and an inset entrance; detached brick, three-car garage	Recommended not eligible
54		13840 SR 41	House: Vernacular wood frame, one-story gabled ell residence with a metal intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a large addition to the rear; Outbuildings include sheds	Recommended not eligible
55		13807 SR 41	House: Bungalow one-and-one-half story residence with shed and gabled dormers, brick chimneys, a rebuilt front porch, replacement windows, and vinyl siding; detached 1950 garage	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
56	ROS00 97806	404 Bayless Road	Farmstead: Georgian style symmetrical brick residence with a side-gabled roof, interior brick chimneys, a three-bay front façade with a slightly projecting center gabled pavilion, classically inspired entrance and windows, and a rear addition; Associated outbuildings on separate parcel include barns, silos, sheds; the Murray Farm Cemetery (OGS 10351) is on this property but the exact location was not found	Recommended potentially eligible
57		2111 SR 28 E	House: Side Hallway House, two-story, brick construction with a side-gable roof, a curved one-story wrap-around porch added ca.1910, and a classically inspired entrance, rear wing and garage addition; outbuildings include two sheds	Recommended not eligible
58		2271 SR 28	House: Gothic Revival style one-and-one-half-story brick residence with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof and front central gable with a blind Gothic arch above the double-hung sash window, a Craftsman inspired front porch with battered columns set on a rusticated concrete block rail was added ca. 1910. Wood frame rear addition; Outbuildings include a brick smokehouse, wood frame garage	Recommended not eligible
59		374 Moxley Road	Farmstead: Vernacular two-and-a-half-story residence with a front-facing gable, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Craftsman elements include the front porch supported by massive piers and knee braces; Outbuildings include several modern sheds, and a 1996 garage and barn	Recommended not eligible
60	ROS98 211	Fruitdale School / 11319-23 W SR 41	School: Vernacular, wood frame one-room school largely obscured by vegetation but apparent novelty board siding with corner boards, a brick chimney, wood windows, and a gable roof surfaced with composition shingles topped by a lantern	Recommended potentially eligible
61		11474 SR 41 S	Farmstead: Bungalow, one-and-one-half-story, with a front-facing gable, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Addition along north elevation and wrap-around porch around west and south elevations; Outbuildings include a 1981 equipment shed, 2010 poultry house, and 2011 shed	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
62		11382 SR 41 S	Farmstead: Vernacular two-story house with Gothic Revival inspired steeply pitched side-gable roof with two front-facing paired gables. Original windows appear to be behind storm windows. Vinyl siding and rebuilt front porch are alterations. Outbuildings include a 1980 garage.	Recommended not eligible
63		752 Salem Road	House: Ranch style residence with a hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, and a replacement front porch; Outbuildings include a 1981 shed and garage	Recommended not eligible
64		1088 Salem Road	Farmstead: Vernacular Upright and Wing form with a two-story hipped roof section placed perpendicular to a one-and-one-half-story wing with a gable roof. Altered with vinyl siding, a rear addition, and replacement windows, Outbuildings include a 1935 garage and several sheds	Recommended not eligible
65		3438 Lower Twin Road	Farmstead: Four-over-Four plan vernacular two-story, wood frame house with end chimneys and a one story front porch. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, and rear additions; Outbuildings include a garage, a 1950 milk house, a 1958 barn, metal silos, and sheds	Recommended not eligible
66		1471 Irwin Lane	Farmstead: Vernacular residence appears to have been a Hall and Parlor but the entry location changed, altered fenestration with replacement windows, and aluminum siding. One-story wood frame house has a stone chimney; Outbuildings include a 1970 garage, a 1992 barn, and a 1999 garage	Recommended not eligible
67	ROS97 906	1285 Irwin Lane	Farmstead: I-House constructed of stone, slate side-gable roof, two-and-one-half-story, symmetrical, undergoing restoration with removal of applied vinyl siding. Side-gabled roof, some one-over-one double-hung sash windows, early rear wing addition; Outbuildings: detached 2007 three-car garage, hog house	Recommended potentially eligible
68		2021 Moon Road	Farmstead: Gabled ell residence with an intersecting gable roof, corbeled brick chimneys, vinyl siding, replacement windows, rear addition, and a partially enclosed porch; Outbuildings include a 1970 barn, metal silo, workshop, and shed	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
69		144 Coyner Road	Farmstead: Gabled ell residence with intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, and rebuilt porches. Outbuildings include a large barn, a 1943 poultry house, smokehouse, equipment shed, silo, corn crib, and several sheds.	Recommended not eligible
70		77 Bayless Lane	Farmstead: Vernacular central chimney with Colonial Revival accents including entrance stoop with paired squared columns. Rear Bungalow addition in 1920s. More recently altered with vinyl siding and a larger addition on the west elevation; Outbuildings include a 1940 garage, a concrete block milk house, a wood transverse frame barns, and sheds	Recommended not eligible
71		597 Bayless Lane	House: Bungalow with front-facing gable roof, side shed dormers, and front hipped roof porch with wood posts on brick piers. Building altered with vinyl siding, some replacement sliding windows; Outbuildings include a shed and an accessibility ramp in front	Recommended not eligible
72		2308 SR 28	House: Minimal Traditional with an intersecting gable roof with minimal overhanging eaves, clad with vinyl siding, the front-facing gable has a lunette in the gable end and houses an inset entrance. Windows are six-over-six with exterior storms applied. Outbuildings include a 1939 transverse frame barn, poultry house, and sheds	Recommended not eligible
73	ROS00 98006	2687 SR 28	House: I-house form with a rear wing constructed of brick set in a common bond pattern, symmetrical five-bay wide façade with a one-story full width front porch. Italianate accents include narrow, two-over-two windows with stone lintels and elaborate inset entrances centrally located on the first and second floor set in segmental arches with crowns and doors with multiple lights; garage, brick summer kitchen, and barn ruins are on the property	Recommended potentially eligible
74		1956 SR 28	House: Ranch, horizontal form with a metal clad hipped roof and projecting gable at the central entrance supported by wrought iron columns, stone veneer, and vinyl siding; Outbuildings include a 1976 two-car garage and several sheds	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
75		734 Blain Lane	House: American Foursquare, two-story house with hipped roof and interior corbelled chimney, wood siding, altered fenestration with replacement windows, and an enclosed porch; ruins of a barn and tile silo, ca. 2005 equipment shed, difficult to view due to vegetation and distance from right-of-way	Recommended not eligible
76		801 Blain Lane	House: Vernacular gabled ell wood frame residence with intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, some replacement windows, altered fenestration, and an enclosed front porch; ca. 2005 workshop behind house	Recommended not eligible
77		1694 SR 138	House/Garage: Historic building on this property was a house converted to a garage ca. 2018, constructed of rusticated concrete block, hipped roof, corbelled brick chimney, and one-over-one windows below stone lintels; garage doors installed on one elevation; main house on property constructed in 2018	Recommended not eligible
78		2084 SR 138 NE	House: Vernacular wood frame, one-story residence with vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed front porch, and a relocated entrance; Outbuildings: 1999 garage, 2000 carport	Recommended not eligible
79		1499 SR 138 NE	House: I-House, two-story brick with side-gabled roof, front porch addition (later enclosed), enclosed windows, replacement windows, modern brick side addition, wood frame rear addition; Outbuildings: 1980 garage; partially obscured due to heavy vegetation and distance from right-of-way	Recommended not eligible
80		1255 SR 138 NE	Farmstead: Federal two-story, brick house with replacement windows and entrance, stone lintels and sills, smaller window openings on second floor than on first floor, large brick one- and two-story additions to rear; Outbuildings: barn, silo, equipment shed, garage, and shed	Recommended not eligible
81		573-575 SR 28	House: American Foursquare, two-story, wood frame, pyramidal roof; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows, aluminum siding, replacement porch, Outbuildings: implement shed, 1968 garage	Recommended not eligible

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility Recommendation
82		542 SR 28	House: Ranch style, one-story, side-gabled roof, brick and stone veneer exterior, slab chimney of stone on façade, replacement windows, incorporated two-car garage; 1968 garage	Recommended not eligible
83		474-502 SR 28	House: Ranch, brick, complex hipped roof, front porch supported by wrought iron posts, replacement windows, walk-out rear basement, incorporated two-car garage with carport addition; 1983 shed	Recommended not eligible

4.2 Analysis

As was stated in the previous section, the reconnaissance survey recorded 83 architectural resources within the APE. Of the 83 surveyed resources, Cardno recommends seven resources as potentially individually eligible for the NRHP and may warrant further investigation (Resources 5, 13, 36, 56, 60, 67, and 73). Descriptions and analyses of these seven resources are presented in Section 4.2.4.

As discussed in Section 4.2.5 and detailed in Appendix B, the majority of the properties are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. These properties are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history as is needed to be eligible under Criterion A. No information was found that identifies any of the documented properties are directly associated with persons important to our past per Criterion B. Furthermore, the properties fail to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction as is necessary under Criterion C. Archaeological sites are primarily assessed under Criterion D. Criterion D is addressed in the corresponding archaeology report prepared for this project (Hipskind et al. 2020).

4.2.1 Rural Agricultural Context

The APE is rural, with predominant land uses consisting of rural residential / agriculture. In 1992, approximately 57 percent of the land of Ross County was used for farming and the main crops were corn and soybeans. Other grain crops and livestock are also raised in the area (USDA/NRCS 2003). While the amount of farmland throughout the area has slowly decreased over time due to urbanization, the APE is still mostly rural.

The properties recorded for the reconnaissance survey are representative of the rural agricultural nature of the APE. Of the 83 resources recorded during the survey, 19 of these are farmsteads. This survey defined a farmstead as comprising a minimum of two of the following three components: an extant historic farmhouse or barn, one or more historic period agricultural outbuildings, and an identifiable agricultural landscape, including cropland, pasture, and/or woodlands.

4.2.2 Architectural Context

The resources identified in the APE were constructed from the early nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Although the APE included one cemetery and two bridges, nearly all the surveyed resources represent vernacular building traditions. Several vernacular buildings featured elements of popular nineteenth-century architectural styles, including Federal, Italianate, Folk Victorian, and Gothic Revival, as well as a few mid-twentieth-century modern styles. Various building forms included within the

APE are the I-house, barns, and one-story and two-story residences. In particular, the predominant dwelling type documented in the APE is a two-story vernacular dwelling, often in the form of an I-house.

There are eight two-story brick or stone residences within the APE from the nineteenth century with stylistic elements from the Federal, Italianate, and Gothic Revival styles (Resources 36, 56, 57, 58, 67, 73, 79 and 80). Resource 80 is circa 1850, two-story vernacular I-house with elements of the Federal style, shown by the symmetrical alignment of windows and doors with smaller windows on the second story and the flat, stone lintels above the one-over-one windows (Figure 4). The original building measures five bays wide by one bay deep, but features a rear ell wing as well as more modern additions.



Figure 4. Resource 80, facing north.

There is one additional small, one-story masonry vernacular resource in the APE. This rusticated concrete block structure (Resource 77) appears to have served as a residence but was converted to a garage ca. 2018 (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Resource 77, facing northwest.

There are six, one-and-one-half-story Bungalows within the APE built during the early twentieth century (Resources 1, 15, 23, 51, 55, and 61). Resource 15 is a side-gabled Bungalow with a front shed dormer and inset porch (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Resource 15, facing west-northwest.

There are 16 small one- and one-and-one-half-story wood frame vernacular dwellings within the APE (Resources 1, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 25, 27, 37, 45, 47, 54, 66, 70, and 78) built from the late nineteenth

to the mid-twentieth century. These structures represent traditional building forms such as the gabled ell, hall and parlor, New England one-and-a-half, saddlebag, and Minimal Traditional forms. Minimal stylistic influences include Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival style elements. Resource 25 is a one-story gabled ell style dwelling with an intersecting gable roof clad with composition shingles, vinyl siding, and replacement vinyl windows (Figure 7). Resource 66 appears to have originally featured a hall and parlor form but the entry was relocated and the building was surfaced with aluminum siding (Figure 8).



Figure 7. **Resource 25, facing east.**



Figure 8. **Resource 66, facing southwest.**

Three former schools are situated within the APE (Resources 22, 32, and 60). Resources 22 and 32 are of brick construction which have been converted to residences, while Resource 60 is a wood frame building which is vacant. Resource 60 appears individually eligible and is addressed in Section 4.2.4.5 of this report. Resource 32, the former Thrifton School, rests on a continuous stone foundation and has window openings which have been partially enclosed and partially filled with replacement windows (Figure 9). The front entrance has also been partially enclosed with vinyl siding and the entry porch has been rebuilt.



Figure 9. Resource 32, facing south-southeast

Dating from the late-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, the majority of buildings in the APE (26) are two-story, wood frame vernacular residences representing traditional forms such as the I-house, gabled ell, and American Foursquare (Resources 2, 8, 9, 18, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 41, 46, 48, 49, 52, 59, 62, 64, 65, 68, 69, 71, 75, 76, and 81). The limited decoration evidenced on these buildings include elements of the Folk Victorian and Craftsman styles. Most are clad in vinyl siding, while some have aluminum or asbestos siding. A large majority of them have had window change-outs. The rest of the buildings have had numerous additions obscuring the original building's form or are without distinguishing features. The traditional gabled ell form can be found in Resource 69 (Figure 10). It features an intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, and rebuilt porches. Resource 81 is an American Foursquare with the characteristic pyramidal roof, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and aluminum siding (Figure 11).



Figure 10. Resource 69, facing northeast.



Figure 11. Resource 81, facing west-northwest.

Thirteen mid-twentieth century residences exhibiting the Ranch and Split-Level forms were identified within the APE (Resources 20, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 53, 63, 74, 82, and 83). Built during the 1950s and 1960s, these properties are scattered throughout the APE and were not part of a concentrated development. Like Resource 83 (Figure 12), they are one- or one-and-a-half stories with a horizontal emphasis and are clad with brick and / or vinyl siding.



Figure 12. Resource 83, facing south.

There are numerous farmsteads throughout the APE with historic outbuildings constructed during the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, including dairy barns, equipment sheds, and silos. Since many of these are working farms, there are various modern barn buildings within the APE as well. Wood-clad dairy barns with metal gambrel roofs from the early twentieth century are found at Resources 1, 9, and 15 (Figure 13). Two of the farmsteads have lost their historic house (Resources 3 and 21), leaving only outbuildings behind (Figure 14).



Figure 13. Resource 1, facing northeast.



Figure 14. Resource 21, facing north

4.2.3 Thrifton

There are 12 resources in the settlement of Thrifton within the APE (Resources 7, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, and 37). The former DT&I Railroad line runs along the northern edge of the community and prompted its original settlement in the late 1800s. The community is centered at the intersection of Thrifton Road and Rapid Forge Road, but there are no defined boundaries.

According to the 1875 H.T. Gould & Co. Atlas Map, the property where Thrifton would later develop was owned by farmer J.W. DeVoss with residences for himself and Mrs. L. DeVoss. After J.W. DeVoss died in 1878, his son, Samuel, laid out twelve one-half acre lots when the DT&I Railroad decided to cross his land and intersect with the B&O Railroad. Initially used as a work camp while the railroad was under construction, it is unknown if any of those original buildings are still standing. Once the railroad was completed, residents settled at the railroad crossroads as Thrifton served as the station for both the DT&I and the B&O Railroad. By the early twentieth century, the hamlet had a railroad station, a small school, a grocery, and a blacksmith shop (*Chillicothe Gazette* 12 October 1979).

The historic properties in Thrifton largely consist of small, one-story wood frame buildings exhibiting traditional vernacular forms such as the gabled ell, saddlebag, and New England one-and-a-half. The lone exception is Resource 36, a New England One-and-a-Half constructed of stone, which appears individually eligible and is discussed in Section 4.2.4.3. Resources 7 and 30 were likely built during the early development of Thrifton in the late nineteenth century and retain good architectural integrity, but have no known historical significance (Figure 15 and Figure 16).



Figure 15. Resource 7, facing northeast.



Figure 16. Resource 30, facing south.

The remaining residences were constructed in the early twentieth century. They are one- and one-and-a-half story dwellings with gable roofs and are clad in vinyl or asbestos siding. Resources 26, 28 and 37 are representative of the remaining structures in Thrifton which typically have replacement windows, enclosed porches, and additions. Resource 28 is a one-and-one-half-story with replacement windows, an enclosed front porch, enclosed openings, and vinyl siding (Figure 17).



Figure 17. Resource 28, looking east.

Resource 26, a New England One-and-a-Half, has been extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed openings, an altered porch, and an addition to the rear (Figure 18). Resource 37 is a one-story vernacular house with wood siding, replacement metal windows, and several additions (Figure 19).



Figure 18. Resource 26, looking east.



Figure 19. Resource 37, looking southwest.

4.2.4 Potentially Eligible Properties

A total of 83 resources were recorded during field survey. Based on the results of the field survey and research, seven of these resources are recommended as potentially eligible and have been documented on OHI Forms. Based on the historic context of the area, the historic resources that may be eligible for the NRHP fall under one of five areas of potential significance: Transportation, Engineering, Agriculture, Education, and Architecture. The analysis of the rural agricultural landscape of the APE (Section 4.2.1) provided the context within which to identify potentially significant agricultural properties. Agricultural properties recommended as potentially eligible as a result of this survey were identified as being representative of all or many of the qualities described in Section 4.2.1 and retain integrity to convey their significance.

All the properties recommended as potentially eligible are listed in the Results Table in Appendix B. Appendix C has the corresponding OHI forms for these resources, with complete descriptions and photographs.

Below are the potentially individually eligible properties that were surveyed: Resources 5, 13, 36, 56, 60, 67, and 73.

4.2.4.1 *DT&I Railroad Bridge Over Thrifton Road 7130244 (ROS0097606)*



Figure 20. Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road (7130244), facing north.

Resource Number: 5

Location: Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road, approximately 0.31 miles north of Rapid Forge Road

Construction Date: ca. 1925

Bridge 7130244, the DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road, is a through plate girder bridge situated 0.31 miles north of Rapid Forge Road (Figure 20; Baughn 2020; ODOT 2020). Constructed of steel, the bridge is 88.9 feet long and set on stone abutments. Intended for heavier loads, this bridge is designed so that the deck on which the rails are located is carried along the bottom chord with higher solid panels

along the sides and cross-bracing at the top. This design allows water and debris to flow through the bridge so that it does not collect and accelerate deterioration. Originally constructed as the Springfield, Jackson, and Pomeroy Railroad, the DT&I Railroad line dates back to 1878. This bridge, constructed ca. 1925, appears significant for the through plate girder design and association with the DT&I Railroad, a major transportation route in the region. It is considered eligible under NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Transportation and Engineering. In fair condition, the bridge is still in use and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.2.4.2 J.W. Baird Farm (ROS0098111)



Figure 21. J.W. Baird Farm, facing west.

Resource Number: 13

Location: 11765 SR 41

Construction Date: ca. 1853

Located on a 250 acre parcel at 11765 SR 41, the J.W. Baird Farm consists of a residence (Figure 21) and seven outbuildings including a large transverse frame barn (Figure 22), silos, and a granary. Visibility was limited from the right-of-way at the time of the site visit due to vegetation and distance from the road. The house is a two-story Folk Victorian I-House with Gothic Revival accents such as the steeply pitched side-gable roof with a prominent central gable decorated by a vergeboard. Clad with wood siding, the house has one-over-one wood double-hung sash windows, a brick chimney, and sawnwork and spindlework on the one-story full façade porch. Additions are evident to the rear from aeriels, but were not visible from the right-of-way.

The 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas Map indicates that this house and property were owned by J.W. Baird (Gould 1875). Born in Perry County, Ohio, John Weldon Baird moved to Ross County following the death of his father, initially working as a teacher in Chillicothe. In 1851, he married Mary Stinson, and they settled on Paint Creek in Ross County; two years later the couple moved to this residence. In 1860, his farm was valued at \$2,950, and his personal wealth was worth \$925. Three years later he registered for the draft

during the Civil War as a resident of Paint Township in Ross County. In 1870, he lived on his farm with real estate valued at \$6,380 and a personal estate worth \$2,659. The 1880 federal census recorded that 60-year-old John Baird was a farmer living with his wife, Mary, and next door to his son, William, and his family. His son took over the farm after his father's death in 1906. William Baird served as County Commissioner starting in 1893 and subsequently died in 1915 (*Chillicothe Gazette* 17 August 1906; Find-a-grave.com, Greenfield Cemetery; Ancestry.com 2004, 2009b, 2009c, 2010a, 2010c, 2016; Lewis Publishing Company 1894).



Figure 22. J.W. Baird Farm barn, facing west.

This property is an example of a common vernacular form found throughout the region with notable Folk Victorian accents inspired by the Gothic Revival. As a Classic I-House, it features a side gable roof and a three-bay symmetrical facade. Since the house is located a great distance from SR 41, it is difficult to discern the building's detailed architectural features and condition; however, the house appears to retain a high level of integrity with minimal alterations. Individually, the house remains a fine example of a Folk Victorian I-House from the period. As a whole, this property may be eligible as an intact farming landscape with numerous outbuildings including a large barn, silos, and a granary. The house appears potentially eligible under NRHP Criterion C in the area of Architecture. In fair condition, the house appears vacant, but retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

4.2.4.3 *House at 8860 Rapid Forge Road (ROS0097706)*



Figure 23. House at 8860 Rapid Forge Road, facing east.

Resource Number: 36

Location: 8860 Rapid Forge Road

Construction Date: 1880

This New England One-and-a-Half, located at 8860 Rapid Forge Road, represents a vernacular building tradition of construction with native stone (Figure 23). The main building is three bays wide, by one bay deep, but a one-story wing, also built of native stone, extending north and east provides additional space. The one-and-one-half-story single-family residence features a side-gabled roof with small, rectangular frieze windows set under the roofline. The walls and foundation are constructed of coursed stone. Paired one-over-one and four-over-four windows set under stone lintels are on the first floor, while replacement one-over-one windows are on the upper half story. The primary entrance has a replacement fiberglass door set behind a storm door with the entrance surrounds replaced ca. 1990. A concrete block and tile chimney was added to the façade, but is now partially demolished. A garage built between 1960 and 1994 is north of the house.

The exact date this building was erected remains unknown. The Ross County Auditor lists a build date of 1930, but the materials and design appear to indicate an earlier construction. The residence appears on the 1917 USGS quadrangle, but was not shown on the 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas Map. However, the Atlas Map indicates that the property was owned by G.I. Rucker in 1875. George Rucker lived in the area as early as 1860, and, when he registered for the draft for the Civil War in 1863, he was listed as a "lime dealer" living in Greenfield (Ancestry.com 2009b, 2010a). In the 1870 census, he was listed as a resident of Greenfield, and a "quarryman, flour mill, and sawmill" with real estate valued at \$87,000 and a personal estate of \$20,000. According to Williams' Ohio State Directory for 1875-76, he owned a lime, cement and plaster business in Cincinnati and stone quarries in Greenfield where he lived. He was one of the incorporators of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad Company in 1875, which opened in 1878 and was later reorganized as the DT&I. His business, the Rucker Stone Company, was taken over by his

son, George W. Rucker, after his death in 1883; the company remained in operation until 1924, when his son retired (Klise and Hough 1902, 228; Williams & Company 1875; Find-a-grave, Greenfield Cemetery; Ancestry.com 2009c; *News-Herald* 2 February 1893; *Chillicothe Gazette* 12 March 1932). Although it does not appear that the Ruckers lived on this property, it is likely that the native stone construction was associated with their business. This house was built on the route between Greenfield and Rapid Forge, a dam and race which was built along Paint Creek in 1815. It was built just south of the community of Thrifton, which started as a railroad camp when the Detroit, Toledo, and Ironton Railroad was under construction (Federal Writers' Project 1938, 80, 85).

This residence remains a good example of vernacular building traditions exhibiting the New England One-and-a Half form using native stone. In spite of some alterations, it retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling and appears NRHP eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

4.2.4.4 Fair View Farm / Thomas Murray House (ROS0097806)



Figure 24. The Fair View Farm / Thomas Murray House, facing north.

Resource Number: 56

Location: 404 Bayless Road

Construction Date: ca. 1849

Located at 404 Bayless Road, this single-family residence was originally constructed as a two-story I-House three bays wide by one bay deep with a central rear wing (Figure 24). The Federal style house exhibits its stylistic influence with a symmetrical design of brick construction, interior brick chimneys, six-over-six windows with stone lintels, and a slightly projecting center gable with classically inspired entrances of transoms and sidelights on the first and second stories. A one-story addition extends to the rear. Associated outbuildings are on a separate parcel and include three large barns, silos, and sheds;

the Murray Farm Cemetery (OGS 10351) is also on one of the parcels associated with this property, but the exact location was not found.

The 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas Map indicates that this house and the surrounding property was owned by Thomas Murray, who was listed as a farmer and a stock feeder in the document. An engraving of his residence, Fair View Farm, was included in the Atlas as one of the showplaces of the county (Figure 25; Gould 1875). It indicates that very little change has occurred to the façade of this house. Born 1819, Thomas Murray married Margarite Parrett, the daughter of Henry C. Parrett, in 1854. Henry C. Parrett lived immediately southeast of Murray at present-day 1171 SR 28 (Resource 58). In both 1850 and 1860, the Population Schedules of the Federal Census indicated that Murray owned 127 acres valued at \$2,500 on which he raised horses, cows, sheep, and swine, and grew or manufactured wheat, Irish potatoes, wool, butter, corn, and hay & clover. It is likely that Murray built this house ca. 1849, as he was listed as a neighbor of Henry C. Parrett and Isaac James, who lived along present-day SR 28 immediately south of this property. In addition to his agricultural interests, Murray was also involved in politics serving several terms on the township board of trustees before his death in 1896. His son, T. Arthur Murray, followed in his father's footsteps and gained success in the livestock industry as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle (Ancestry.com 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010b, 2016; Bennett 1902).



Figure 25. Image of Fair View Farm, the residence of Thomas Murray from H.T. Gould Atlas Map of 1875.

This property appears potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a Federal style brick I-house in rural Ohio. Further research may also indicate that it is eligible under Criterion A or B for its association with Thomas Murray and the growth of the cattle industry in the area of Agriculture. Details concerning the architectural design of the house were difficult to discern due to vegetation and the distance from the right-of-way, but the property appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

4.2.4.5 *Fruitdale School (ROS0098211)*



Figure 26. Fruitdale School, facing northwest.

Resource Number: 60

Location: 11319-23 W. SR 41

Construction Date: 1890

Located at 11319-23 W. SR 41, the Fruitdale School is a former one-room school measuring one bay wide by three bays long (Figure 26). The school building is on an individual parcel, but the surrounding parcels have the same owners with a house, garage, and shed on those properties. The one-story, wood frame former school was largely obscured by vegetation at the time of the site visit. However, the exterior appears to be surfaced with novelty board siding detailed with corner boards. The front-facing gable roof is surfaced with composition shingles, and topped by a lantern with a bell. A brick chimney anchors the north wall. Wood windows remain but are broken, while the front entrance was obscured. In fair to poor condition, the original design appears to remain intact with no additions.

Named for the numerous orchards in the area, Fruitdale was first settled in 1850 forming around the Bethesda Church. In 1878 the Detroit, Toledo, and Ironton Railroad established a stop in the community leading to the establishment of several small stores (Federal Writers' Project 1938, 77). After initially meeting in a log cabin, the wood frame one-room school was built in the late nineteenth century where it served the community until its closure in 1937 (*Chillicothe Gazette* 5 December 1935, 9 September 1937). The former school was owned by the Methodist Church during which it served as a community center by 1979 (Figure 27). In 1991, Paint Valley High School Student Chris Lewis drew the school indicating that the appearance had changed little (Figure 28).



Figure 27. Fruitdale School in 1979 (*Chillicothe Gazette*, July 13, 1979).



Figure 28. Drawing of Fruitdale School by Chris Lewis, Paint Valley High School Student, in 1991, in "From the Photo Archives," by Lisa Hess in Recorder, The Ross County Historical Society, Winter 2008, pg 6.

The Fruitdale School is one of the few remaining non-residential landmarks in the rural community. It retains the classic wood frame schoolhouse form exhibiting vernacular building traditions. Although largely obscured by vegetation, the school appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is recommended as potentially NRHP eligible under Criterion A as locally significant for Education and under Criterion C under Architecture as it is one of the few intact one-room schoolhouses in the township.

4.2.4.6 *Irwin House (ROS0097906)*



Figure 29. Irwin House, facing west.

Resource Number: 67

Location: 1285 Irwin Lane

Construction Date: 1855

Heavily obscured by vegetation limiting visibility from the right-of-way, the two-and-one-half-story Irwin House displays early stone construction indicative of the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 29 and Figure 30). The form is a three-bay long by one-bay wide I-House with a two-story rear wing. Constructed of coursed stone, stucco was applied over some of the stone. Indicative of the Federal style, the building has a symmetrical façade with one-over-one double-hung sash windows flanked by shutters and a classically inspired entrance (Figure 31). The side-gable roof is clad in slate. It appears that the entire building is undergoing restoration with the removal of applied vinyl siding; at present, the siding remains on the rear wing which appears to be an original wing or early addition. The Ross County Auditor indicates that outbuildings include a detached 2007 three-car garage and a hog house.



Figure 30. Irwin House, facing west.



Figure 31. Irwin House, facing northwest.

Located on the northern banks of Buckskin Creek, this residence was included on the 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas Map indicating that the property was owned by E. Irwin. In 1844, Joseph Irwin traveled from Pennsylvania to Ohio to purchase a farm for his sons on the banks of Sugar Run two miles west of Greenfield. After buying the farm, he returned to his family in Pennsylvania and sent his son, Henry, to Ohio to manage it. In 1851, Henry wrote his brother, Edward, encouraging him to come to Ohio. After

their father's death, their mother and remaining siblings moved to Greenfield (Harris 1954, 102-103). In 1853, Edward (also shown as Edwin) Christopher Irwin married Priscilla Bonner. It appears that he built this house on the banks of Buckskin Creek ca. 1855. By 1860, Edward owned a 100 acre farm in Buckskin Township valued at \$4,000 where he raised horses, cattle, swine, wheat, corn, potatoes, and fruit. By 1870, farmer Edward Irwin owned \$6,000 worth of real estate and had a personal estate valued at \$1,400. His neighbors, which were also shown on the 1875 Atlas, included John Caldwell, John Evans, Augustus Parrett, and William Lavery. He lived in the house until his death in 1901 (Gould 1875; Ancestry.com 2004, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010b, 2010c, 2016; Tyler and Carriglen 1888, 80; Find-a-grave, Greenfield Cemetery).

This property appears potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a rural Ohio stone vernacular I-house with Federal-style elements. In good condition, the building appears to largely retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

4.2.4.1 *David S. Coyner House (ROS0098006)*



Figure 32. David S. Coyner House, facing northeast.

Resource Number: 73

Location: 2687 SR 28

Construction Date: ca. 1850

Located at 2687 SR 28, this three acre property has a residence which exhibits the classic I-house form with a rear wing extending north along the west elevation (Figure 32). Constructed of brick set in a common bond pattern, the house has a symmetrical five-bay wide façade with a one-story full width front porch. The main roof of the structure is side-gabled surfaced in composition shingles, and the building rests on a stone foundation. Italianate accents include narrow, two-over-two windows with stone lintels and elaborate inset entrances centrally located on the first and second floor. These entrances are set in segmental arches with crowns and feature doors with two arched lights set above two panels. A fanlight

and sidelights complete the door surrounds. A garage, brick summer kitchen, and barn ruins are also on the property.

The H.T. Gould Atlas Map indicates that this house and the surrounding property was owned by David S. Coyner. It appears that this residence was built by either David S. Coyner or his father, Judge Robert Coyner. Robert Coyner purchased 250 acres in 1848. The 1850 census shows that Robert Coyner's farmstead was valued at \$10,000. His son, David Silas Coyner, who had married Matilda Heizer in 1848, lived next door. Their neighbors included Henry C. Parrett and Isaac James, who are later shown on the 1875 Atlas as residents along present-day SR 28. According to the 1860 census, Robert Coyner owned 300 acres valued at \$19,500. David Coyner lived at the same location and owned land valued at \$2,560 in 1860. In 1863, at age 38, David registered for the draft for the Civil War as a resident of Buckskin Township in Ross County. In 1870, his farm was valued at \$12,000, while his personal estate was worth \$3,500. His father appears to have lived elsewhere in the county by the 1870 federal census. However, his father's will, written in 1865 and filed upon his death in 1874, noted that all of his land, on which he and his son, David, lived would pass to his son. David Coyner owned the property which now amounted to 140 acres and farmed it until his wife died in 1890, when he invited his son, D.G. Coyner, and his family to move onto and manage the farm. According to an account by David S. Coyner in 1894, his son did not manage the property and treated him poorly forcing him to sell the farm to Greenfield banker E.H. Miller, who paid the agreed upon price to his son. In response, David Coyner filed suit against his son and the banker. He moved to Hillsboro in 1897 two years prior to his death in 1899 (Find-a-grave.com, Old Burying Ground; Ancestry.com 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c, 2015, 2016; *Chillicothe Gazette* 17 January 1894).

Although the building appears to be abandoned and in poor condition, the original design remains intact. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. As such, it appears eligible under NRHP Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of the I-House form exhibiting elements of the Italianate style in rural Ohio.

4.2.5 Selected Potentially Ineligible Properties

The majority of properties surveyed are recommended not eligible for the NRHP, as they do not meet the NRHP criteria for eligibility. Many of these properties are generally associated with historic events or trends, but the property's specific association is lacking or not considered important within the historic context. In other cases, properties may have significant architectural or historical associations, but do not have the integrity to convey the significance. The sections that follow present the evaluations of the community of Thrifton (Resources 7, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, and 37), Maple Lane Farm (Resource 8), the Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery (Resource 50), the Isaac James Residence (Resource 57), and the Henry C. Parrett (Resource 58), all of which required a more thorough analysis of their NRHP eligibility status due to their potential association with important events or individuals identified within the historic context. Additionally, one example representative property (Resource 68) that was recommended not eligible for the NRHP is presented below with a summarized analysis detailing why it is not eligible. The remaining properties can be found in the Results Table in Appendix B.

4.2.5.1 Thrifton



Figure 33. Resource 27, facing northeast.

Resource Numbers: 7, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, and 37

Location: Thrifton Road and Rapid Forge Road

Construction Date: ca. 1878-ca.1920

1890, 1915, 1920, 1910, 1955, 1920, 1920, 1890, 1900, 1905, 1880, 1910

There are twelve resources in the community of Thrifton within the APE (Resources 7, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, and 37) (Figure 33, Figure 34, and Figure 35). As a small late-nineteenth century community, Thrifton represents the development that occurred with the arrival of the railroad. The settlement developed due to its proximity to the transportation opportunities and construction jobs offered by the railroad; however, many such towns existed throughout the state of Ohio and it is not significant under Criterion A. The town is associated with Samuel DeVoss, a locally prominent farmer and lumberman; however, his farmstead has a more direct association with him. Therefore, the community is not significant under Criterion B. The architecture of Thrifton is vernacular and no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction are visible; therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion C. It is unlikely to yield new information important to prehistory or history, and it is not eligible under Criterion D. Although Thrifton represents a small railroad settlement developed by Samuel DeVoss, the hamlet lacks integrity in terms of materials, design, and workmanship since most of the dwellings have had significant alterations. It also does not retain the requisite integrity in terms of the feeling and association of a railroad village. The only aspect of integrity it retains is that it is in its original location. The village of Thrifton does not retain adequate integrity to convey its significance. As such, it is not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 34. Resource 26, facing northeast.



Figure 35. Resource 31, facing southwest.

4.2.5.2 *Maple Lane Farm*



Figure 36. Maple Lane Farm, facing west.

Resource Number: 8

Location: 7357 Rapid Forge Road

Construction Date: 1880

Maple Lane Farm was established on the banks of Paint Creek in 1804 by Robert Wilson. According to the 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas Map the property was owned by A.L. Wilson and continues to serve as Maple Lane Farm today (Gould 1875). The historic house is a two-story Folk Victorian gabled ell with a large garage addition to the north (rear) of the house (Figure 36). When the building was clad with vinyl siding, much of the decorative woodwork was likely removed. The only decorative woodwork which remains is the sawnwork and spindlework on the front corner entry porch. The intersecting gable roof is surfaced with sheet metal, and the windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl units. In addition to a new dwelling constructed in 2010, additional buildings on the property include a 1961 barn and a 2014 shed. Although in good condition, the residence has lost integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Even though it is of historical interest and retains its historical associations, the property lacks integrity and does not appear NRHP eligible.

4.2.5.1 **Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery**



Figure 37. Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery, facing west.

Resource Number: 50

Location: Moon Road

Construction Date: ca. 1821-1877

The Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery consists of 33 marked graves with death dates ranging from 1821 to 1877 (Figure 37). Incorporating approximately 0.30 acres, there are likely some unmarked graves. Most of the markers are of local “blue rock” granite, but there is little iconography evident on the tombstones. A number of the markers are broken, damaged, or lying flat on the ground with some now illegible (Figure 38). In 1979, local resident H.L. Keepers noted that the cemetery was a “neglected and largely forgotten relic of a much older community,” and that a meeting house once stood on the site as the center of a community called Hop Run (*Chillicothe Gazette* 12 October 1979). Family names found in the cemetery include Bail, Beam, Blain, Caldwell, Cunningham, Greenlee, Johnson, Long, Matthews, McMurry, Milligan, Morrow, Nevin, Robinson, and Scroggs (Find-a-grave.com: Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery).



Figure 38. Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery, facing northwest.

This cemetery retains integrity of location and feeling as it continues to be recognizable as an old graveyard in its original location. Although the overall rural agricultural setting remains intact, the immediate surroundings of this cemetery have been altered by residential development since the 1950s. With the loss of markers and many of those remaining either flat on the ground or leaning, the original layout is no longer identifiable. The further damage and illegibility of the markers impacts the integrity of workmanship and materials. The majority are modest gravestones with little or no iconography exhibiting a common design. Although the cemetery retains the feeling of a rural cemetery, its identity and feeling as a community or family cemetery was lost with the subdivision of land and new construction in the area.

Cemeteries are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under A, B, or C unless they meet the requirements specified in Criteria Consideration D (NPS 1998; Potter and Boland 1992). A cemetery does not need to meet Criteria Consideration D if it is nominated with an associated church and the church is the main resource nominated, if it is part of a district, or if it is nominated under Criterion D for information potential. No associated meeting house, homestead, or church remains. The limited number of intact historic resources in the area and the later construction date of those that remain prohibits the formation of a district. There is no indication that this cemetery would have significance for research purposes. A cemetery may be eligible under Criterion B if it contains the graves of persons of transcendent importance. To qualify, the persons "must have been of great eminence in their fields of endeavor or had a great impact upon the history of their community, State, or nation" (NPS 1998). However, the NRHP gives preference to properties associated with a significant person's life or productive work rather than their final resting place. None of the individuals buried in this cemetery appear to meet this level of significance. Although of historical interest, this cemetery has limited associations with historically significant events which would make it eligible under Criterion A. Cemeteries exhibiting aesthetic or technological achievement in planning, architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, mortuary art, or sculpture may be eligible under Criterion C. The Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run

Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery likely did not have an overall design when established, but evolved as a collection of family plots. It does not convey its historic appearance due to loss of graves, damage, and vegetation. As such, it does not demonstrate significant planning, architecture, engineering, or design. Furthermore, the markers display simple designs and forms typical of the period in which they were installed without exceptional artistic craftsmanship. Therefore it does not appear to meet Criteria Consideration D and does not appear NRHP eligible.

4.2.5.2 *Isaac James Residence*



Figure 39. Isaac James Residence, facing north.

Resource Number: 57

Location: 2111 SR 28 E

Construction Date: ca. 1848

The Isaac James Residence is a two-story side hallway vernacular design likely originally constructed in the Federal style (Figure 39). Of brick construction, the building has a side-gable roof surfaced with composition shingles. The façade is largely symmetrical with the windows and entrances lining up to create a three bay wide elevation. The original two-story block of the building is only one bay deep, but a large addition extends to the north along the west elevation. A curved one-story wrap-around porch inspired by the Queen Anne Free Classic design was added ca.1910. Original windows have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl windows which are topped with stone lintels. The classically inspired entrance has a three-light transom and one-light sidelights. Outbuildings include two sheds. The 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas indicated that this property was owned by farmer Isaac James, who lived at the same location as early as 1850 (Gould 1875; Ancestry.com 2009a). Although this residence is representative of early construction in the area, the replacement of the original windows and the addition of the wrap-around porch have diminished its integrity to the point that it no longer is a good representative of the Federal style. With the limited historical significance evidenced in the available information, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

4.2.5.3 *Henry C. Parrett Residence*



Figure 40. Henry C. Parrett Residence, facing northwest.

Resource Number: 58

Location: 2271 SR 28

Construction Date: ca. 1820

Originally constructed in the Gothic Revival style, this one-and-one-half-story brick residence is three bays wide by two bays deep (Figure 40). A large wood frame addition extends from the rear elevation. Notable Gothic elements include a steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a front central gable surfaced with sheet metal. The one-over-one double-hung sash window in the central gable is topped by a blind Gothic arch in the gable end. The remaining windows are independently placed one-over-one double-hung sash with stone lintels. The building rests on a stone foundation. A Craftsman inspired front porch constructed of rusticated concrete block with battered wood columns was added across almost the full width of the façade ca. 1910. Outbuildings include a brick smokehouse and a wood frame garage. The 1875 H.T. Gould Atlas indicated that this residence was occupied by farmer Henry C. Parrett, a long-time resident of the area (Gould 1875; Ancestry.com 2009a). The construction of the Craftsman inspired porch across the façade destroyed the design of the Gothic Revival brick cottage. Further, the wood frame rear addition is not compatible with the design of the house. Therefore, this house is no longer a good example of the Gothic Revival style and with limited historical significance, it does not appear NRHP eligible.

4.2.5.1 *Moon Residence*



Figure 41. Moon Residence, facing east.

Resource Number: 68

Location: 2021 Moon Road

Construction Date: ca. 1870

This gabled ell residence has an intersecting gable roof surfaced with composition shingles pierced by interior brick chimneys with corbeled tops (Figure 41). The building is clad with vinyl siding and has replacement vinyl windows. The front porch, which wrapped around the south elevation has been partially enclosed. The columns on the portion which remains open have been wrapped with vinyl siding. The front door was obscured behind a storm door. An addition to the rear extends to the east. Outbuildings include a 1970 barn, metal silo, workshop, and shed, most of which do not appear historic. The H.T. Gould Atlas indicated that this residence and property was owned by the Moon heirs in 1875 (Gould 1875). The limited research available did not indicate any significant historical associations with either events or persons. While the house is a typical gabled ell in rural Ohio, the house has suffered a loss of integrity due to numerous alterations, including vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and the partial enclosure of the front porch. These alterations denigrate the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, association, and materials. Although the house retains integrity of location and setting with an overall historic feeling, it has poor overall integrity. As such, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

4.3 Project Effects

As discussed in Section 4.2.1, the APE encompasses a rural agricultural landscape. The overall visual impression of the APE is of a landscape of open fields dotted with collections of farm buildings and individual residences (Figure 42, Figure 43, and Figure 44).



Figure 42. Looking southwest from the former Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad right-of-way from south of Resource 56 (Fairview Farm / Thomas Murray House) and Resource 73 (David S. Coyner House) toward the project area.



Figure 43. Looking south-southeast from the 1/2 mile radius from just north of Resource 5 (DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road) toward the project area.



Figure 44. Looking northeast from the 1/2 mile radius toward the project area.

The topography and vegetation associated with the Paint Creek and Buckskin Creek valleys play a significant role in reducing visibility of the potential PV array within the viewshed (EDR 2020) (Figure 47). The proposed project includes a maximum solar panel height of 15 feet sited in the project area. The viewshed analysis indicates the PV panels may have high visibility to the northeast at the 1/2 mile to 2.5-mile range. The adjacent and surrounding fields would continue to be cultivated. The proposed substation's tallest components consist of narrow lightning masts, with a maximum height of 65 feet. The masts would be visible northeast of the project area at a distance of 2.5 miles (Figure 48). Existing 100-foot transmission lines are visible in the area along Lower Twin Road (Figure 45). New metal poles have been installed at the substation associated with the project area (Figure 46).



Figure 45. Looking west from the 1/2 mile radius from northwest of Resource 67 (Irwin House) toward the project area.



Figure 46. Overview of new metal tower poles and the substation associated with the project area looking north-northeast.

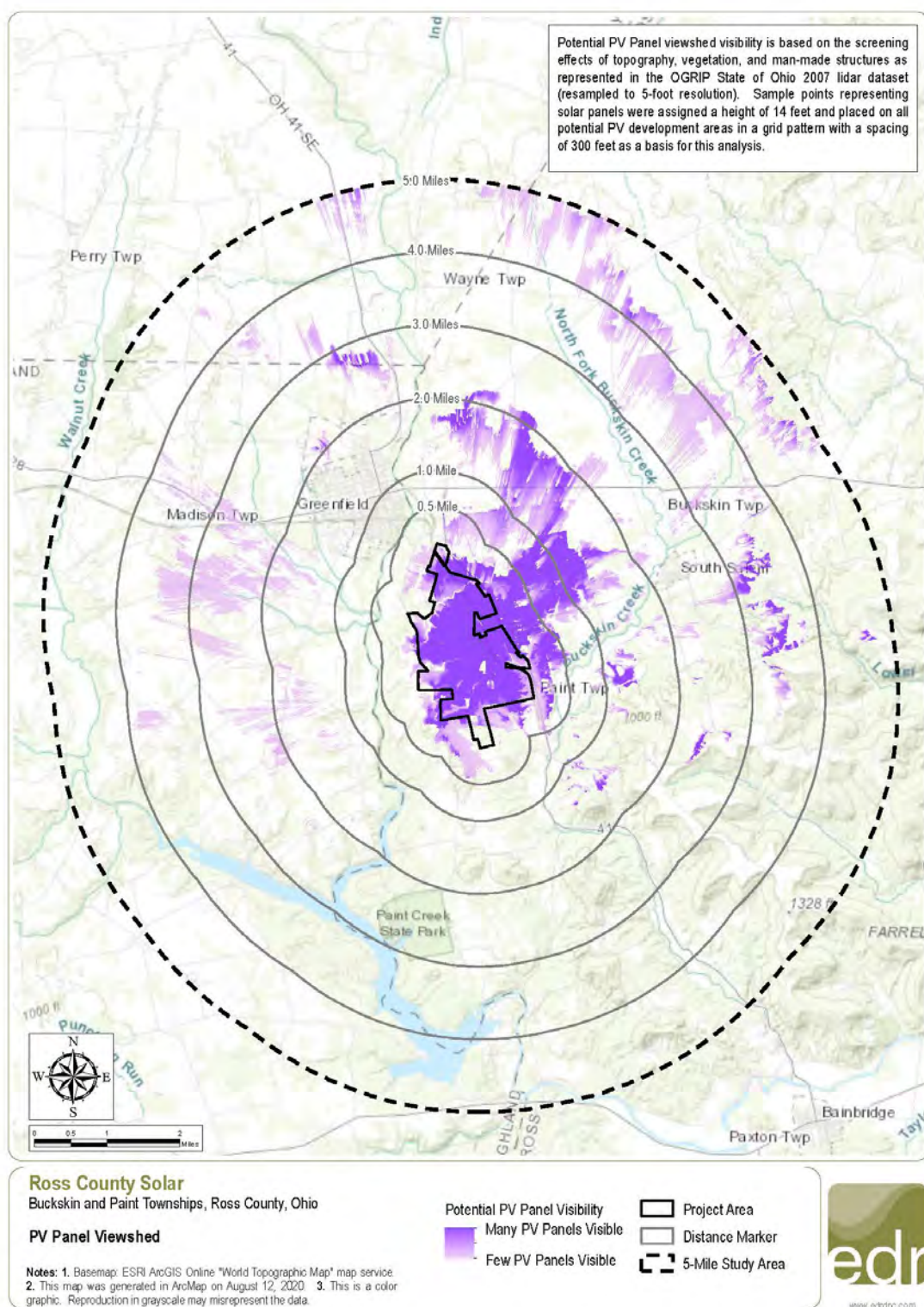


Figure 47. Viewshed Analysis – PV Panel (5-mile radius) (EDR 2020).

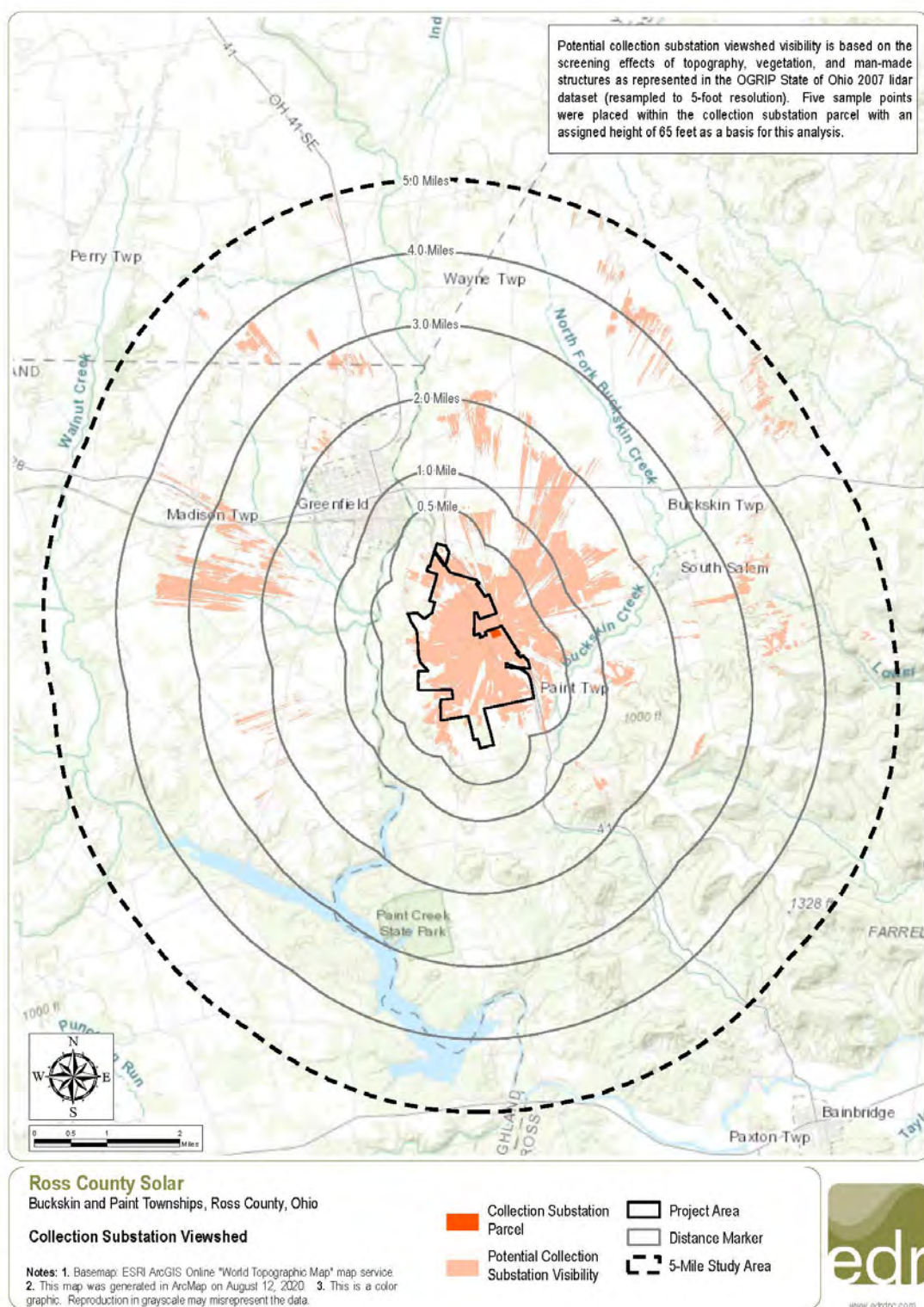


Figure 48. Viewshed Analysis – Substation Viewshed Analysis (5-mile radius) (EDR 2020).

Nonetheless, the project will represent a new land use in this rural agrarian area and the visible solar panels will likely change the character of the rural agricultural setting. Therefore, the project could result in an adverse effect from the visual impacts of introducing a new, large-scale, modern technology, which has a widespread footprint, to the rural agricultural landscape.

Cardno identified seven resources that are recommended as potential eligible for the NRHP during this reconnaissance survey (Resources 5, 13, 36, 56, 60, 67, and 73). None of the properties are within the construction footprint of the project, and therefore, will not be demolished or physically altered by project construction.

Resource 5 (DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road) is approximately 2,500 feet from the project area. Heavy vegetation, roads, tree canopy, and numerous residences stand between the solar panels and this bridge. The substation would unlikely be visible from the property. No mitigation is anticipated due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings.

Resource 13 (J.W. Baird Farm) and Resource 60 (Fruitdale School) are approximately 740 feet and 2,970 feet from the project area, respectively. No existing buildings or forest stands between the solar panels and Resource 13 (J.W. Baird Farm). Due to the proximity of the panels, the panels would be clearly visible from Resource 13. The substation may be visible from this property as well. Although most of the land between the project area and Resource 60 (Fruitdale School) consists of open fields, a few stands of trees and the buildings behind the school appear to block the view of the panels. No mitigation is anticipated for Resource 60 due to existing vegetation and structures.

Resource 36 (8860 Rapid Forge Road) is approximately 1,241 feet from the project area. Some deciduous trees stand between the house forming a screen during the late spring, summer, and early fall months blocking the panels and substation. However, some of the panels and the substation could be visible from the property on a seasonal basis.

Resource 67 (Irwin House) is approximately 6,377 feet from the project area. To the west and northwest of the property is a dense grove of trees that blocks most of the views of the solar panels since they are low profile. The substation would unlikely be visible from the property. No mitigation is anticipated due to existing vegetation.

Resource 56 (Fairview Farm / Thomas Murray House) and Resource 73 (David S. Coyner House) are approximately 9,424 feet and 11,303 feet from the project area, respectively. Roads, including SR 28, separate the project area and these two properties. However, most of the land between these properties and the project area and substation consist of open fields and some of the new infrastructure may be visible. During the final two to three months of the growing season, seasonal crops may provide additional visual obstruction of the panels.

Consequently, the project may result in a visual effect that could diminish the integrity of setting, feeling, and association for some of the potentially eligible properties. Following concurrence of the results of this report from the OHPO, Ross County Solar, LLC will further engage with the OHPO to identify appropriate mitigation for these visual effects. It is anticipated that the use of mitigation modules (vegetative screening) via updates to Ross County Solar LLC's existing Visual Mitigation Plan will be implemented, and the plan will be updated or other arrangements made per additional engagement with the OHPO. Mitigation will be agreed upon with the OHPO prior to the submittal of the final facility layout to OPSB staff prior to construction of the project. It is not anticipated that further engagement with the OHPO will affect the placement of facility components such as the substation, solar panels, access roads, or collection lines.

5 Summary and Recommendations

In response to a request from Ross County Solar, LLC, Cardno, Inc. (Cardno) conducted a Phase I history architecture reconnaissance survey prior to the proposed Ross County Solar project in Ross County, Ohio. The APE consists of a 1/2-mile up to a two-mile radius around the rural project area. The APE contains agricultural and residential properties built between the early nineteenth and the mid-twentieth centuries; most of the documented buildings date from the period 1850–1950. A total of 83 resources were documented for this study, there are a total of seven resources within the APE that are recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP (Table 4) and which received additional documentation in the form of OHI-forms (Appendix C).

Table 4. Historic Resources Recommended Potentially Eligible for the NRHP.

Resource Number	OHI Number	Address	Description	NRHP Individual Eligibility	Effects Assessment
5	ROS00 97606	Thrifton Road, 0.31 miles north of Rapid Forge Road	DT&I Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road (7130244)	Recommended potentially eligible	No Mitigation Anticipated due to existing vegetation, roads, and buildings *
13	ROS00 98111	11765 SR 41	J.W. Baird Farm	Recommended potentially eligible	Mitigation Recommended to Minimize Effect *
36	ROS00 97706	8860 Rapid Forge Road	House at 8860 Rapid Forge Road	Recommended potentially eligible	Mitigation Recommended to Minimize Effect *
56	ROS00 97806	404 Bayless Road	Fair View Farm, Thomas Murray House	Recommended potentially eligible	Mitigation Recommended to Minimize Effect *
60	ROS00 98211	11319-23 W SR 41	Fruitdale School	Recommended potentially eligible	No Mitigation Anticipated due to existing vegetation and buildings *
67	ROS00 97906	1285 Irwin Lane	Irwin House	Recommended potentially eligible	No Mitigation Anticipated due to existing vegetation, *
73	ROS00 98006	2687 SR 28	David S. Coyner House	Recommended potentially eligible	Mitigation Recommended to Minimize Effect *

*Adverse effects are based solely on the potential visibility of the proposed project to each resource. Following concurrence of the results of this report from the OHPO, the project proponent will further

engage with the OHPO to identify appropriate mitigation for these visual effects. It is not anticipated that further engagement with the OHPO will affect the placement of facility components such as the substation, solar panels, access roads, or collection lines.

None of these properties are within the construction footprint of the project, and therefore, will not be demolished or physically altered by project construction; however, the project could result in a visual effect that could diminish the integrity of setting, feeling, and association of some of the potentially eligible properties. Therefore, the project could result in an adverse effect to the rural agricultural landscape of the historic properties. Following concurrence of the results of this report from the OHPO, the project proponent will further engage with the OHPO to identify appropriate mitigation for these visual effects. It is not anticipated that further engagement with the OHPO will affect the placement of facility components such as the substation, solar panels, access roads, or collection lines.

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Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey

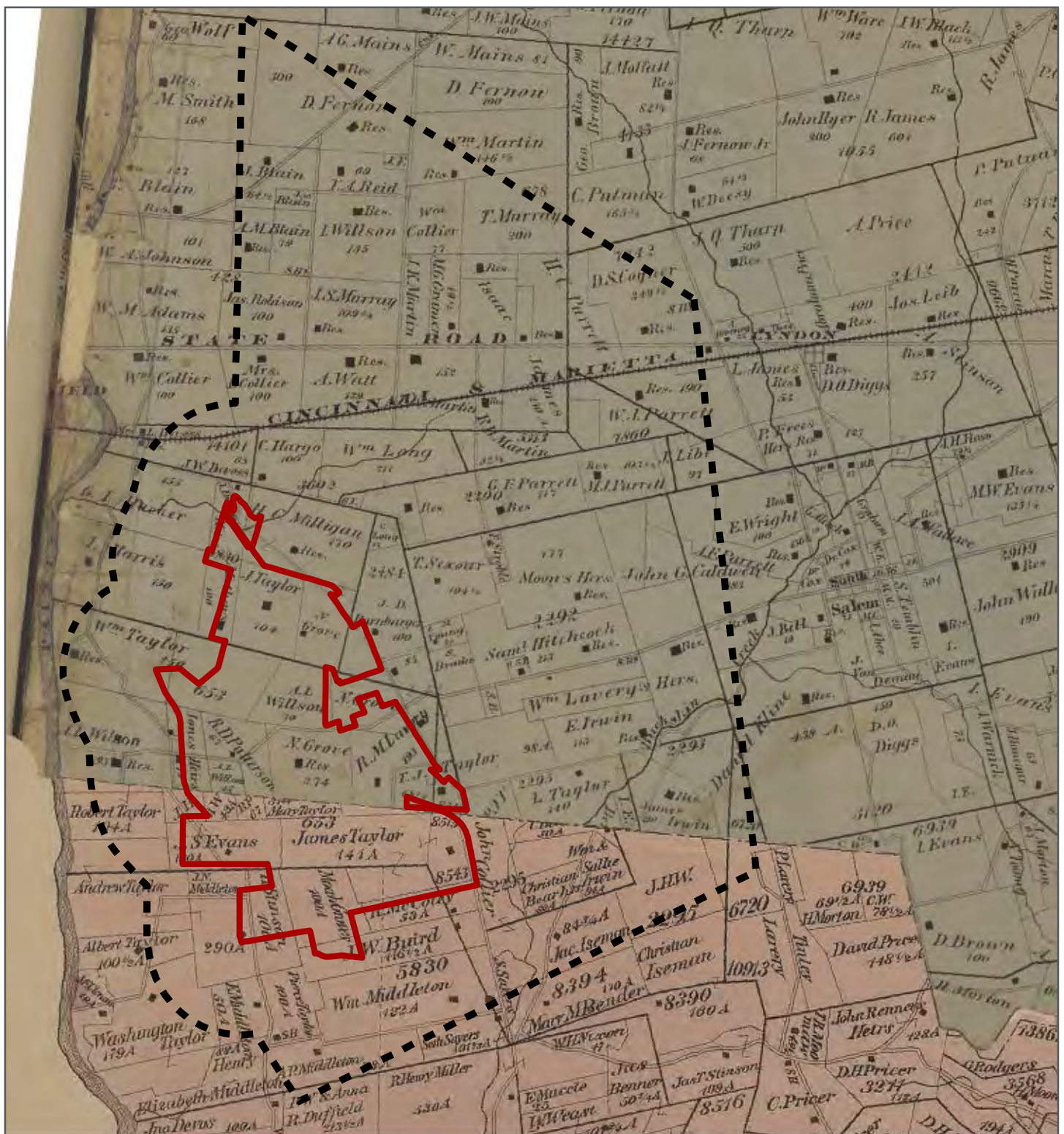
Ross County Solar, LLC Project

Ross County, Ohio

APPENDIX

A

MAPS



7.5' Quadrangle:
SOUTH SALEM

Project No.
e320201300

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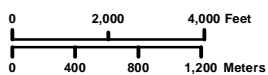
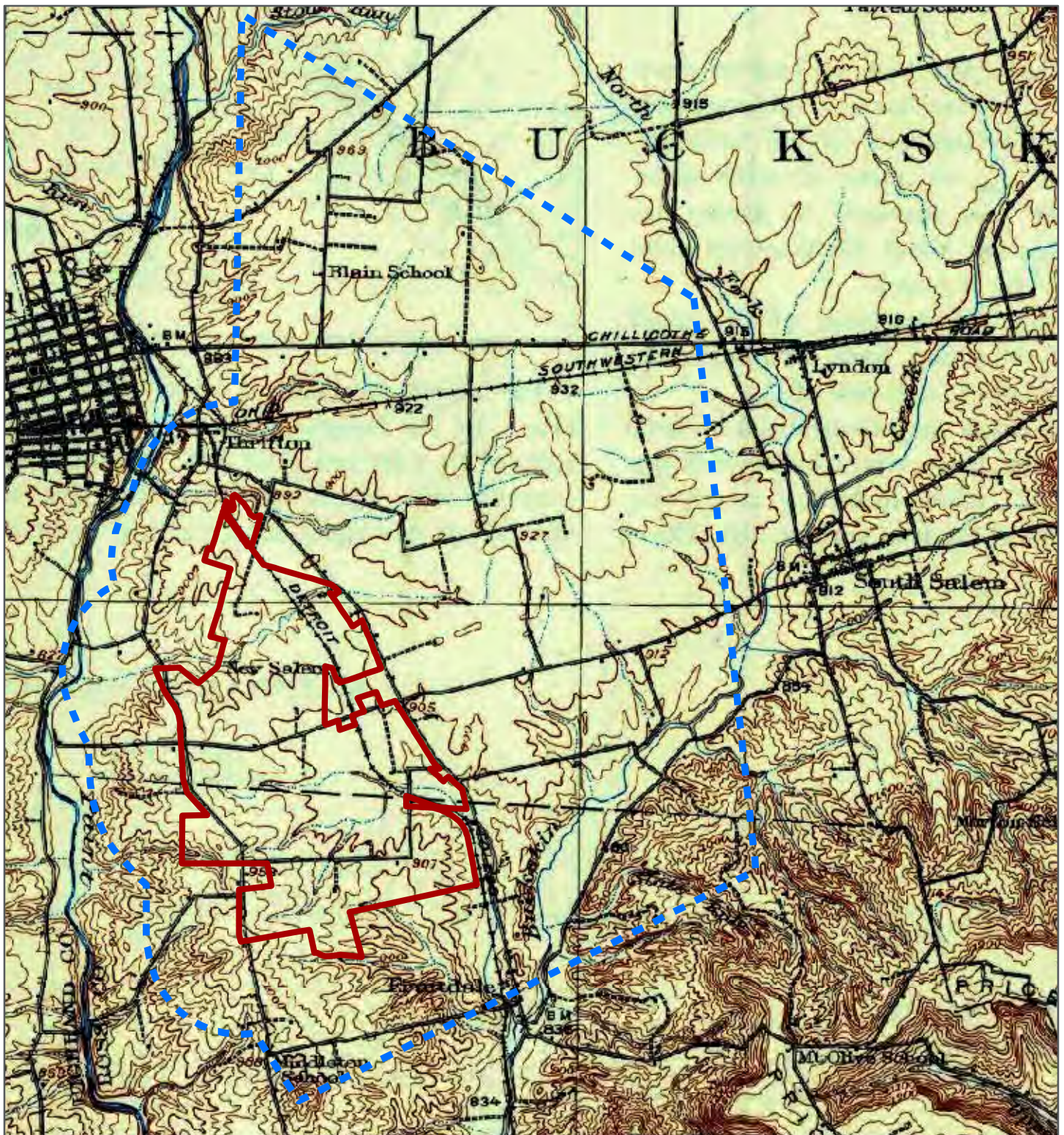
Appendix: 1875
Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance
Survey for the Ross County Solar, LLC Project
Ross County Solar, LLC
Ross County, Ohio



APE
Project Location



3901 Industrial Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46254
Phone (+1) 317-388-1982 Fax (+1) 317-388-1986
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Appendix: 1917 Greenfield Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey for the Ross County Solar, LLC Project Ross County Solar, LLC Ross County, Ohio

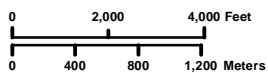
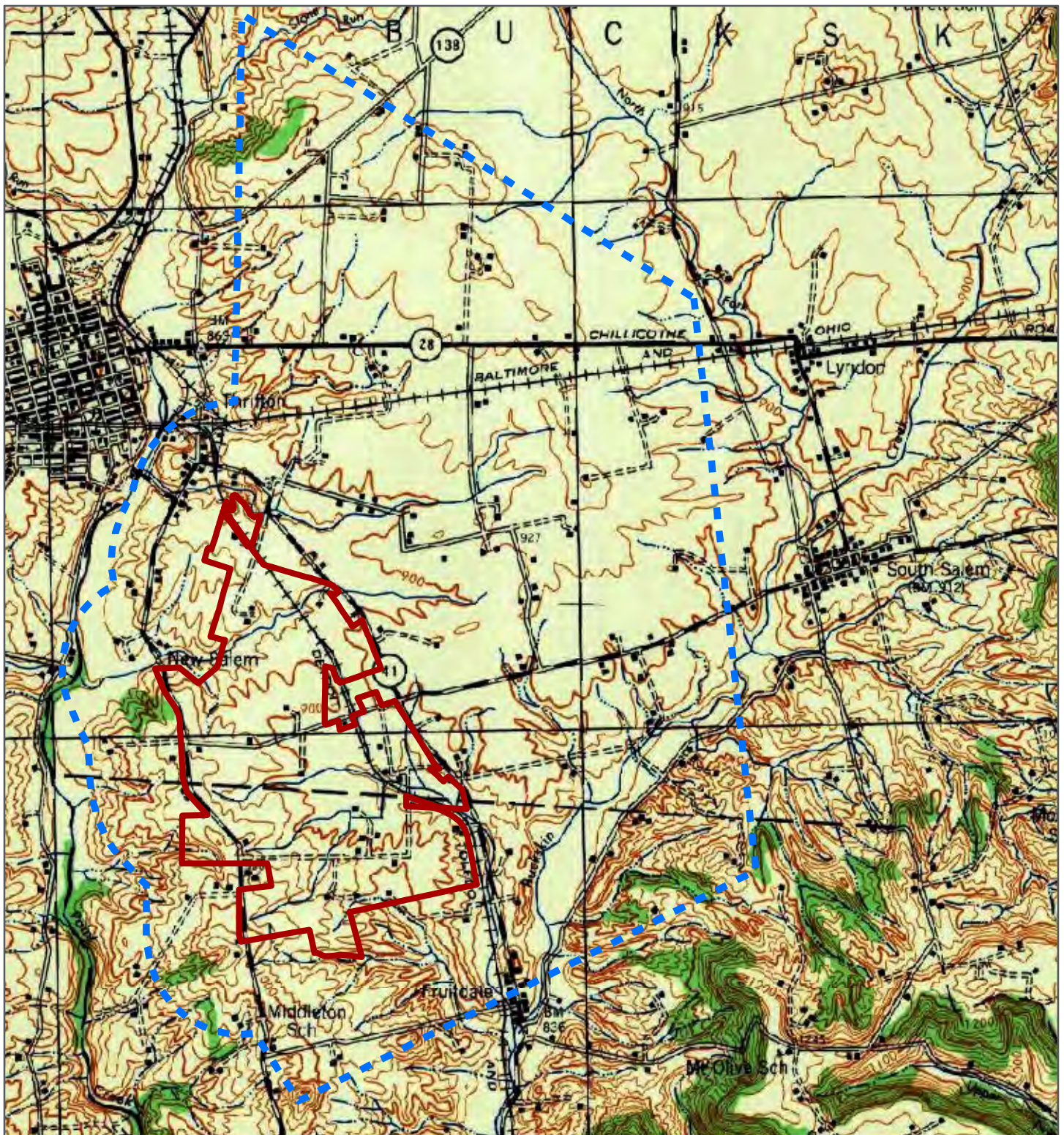


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Date: 8/27/2020
Basemap:

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7.5' Quadrangle:
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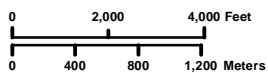
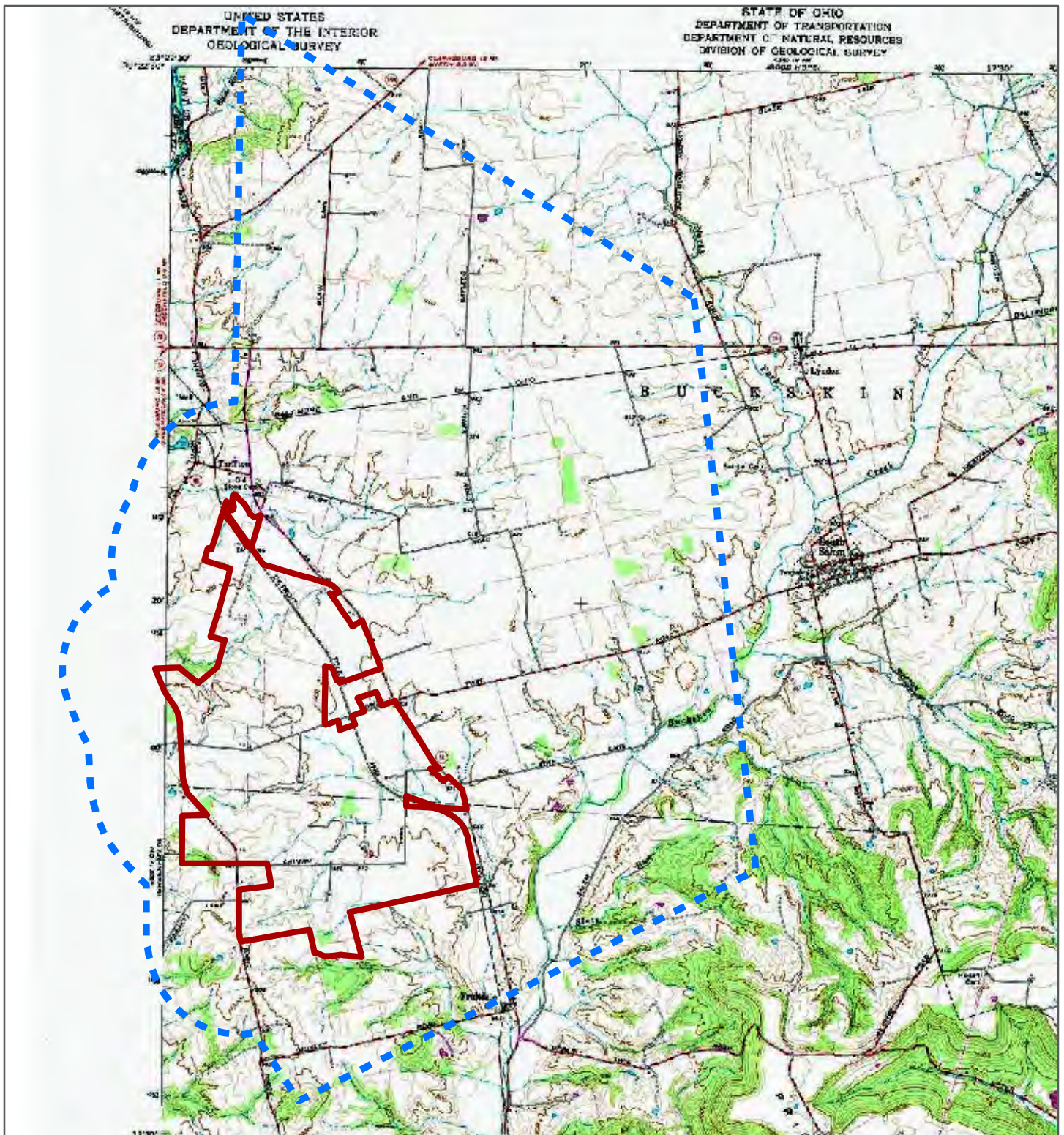
Appendix: 1944 Greenfield

Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey for the Ross County Solar, LLC Project

Ross County Solar, LLC
Ross County, Ohio



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Appendix: 1961 South Salem

Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey for the Ross County Solar, LLC Project

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Phase I History Architecture Reconnaissance Survey





Ross County Solar, LLC Project
Ross County, Ohio





APPENDIX





B





SURVEY RESULTS TABLE





Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation								
Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
1	NA		6496 Rapid Forge Road/ 201004009000	Farmstead: one-and-one-half-story Bungalow with front shed dormer, enclosed porch, vinyl siding, and replacement windows; gambrel roofed dairy barn; ruinous poultry house	ca. 1928	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and vinyl windows, parged concrete foundation, enclosed porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
	NA			Gambrel roofed Wisconsin dairy barn; deteriorated poultry house	ca. 1928	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Poultry house has caved-in roof	
2	NA		J.S. Evans House / 6672 Rapid Forge Road/ 201004013000	Farmstead: Two-story, gabled ell house with asbestos shingle siding, stone foundation, and original two-over-two wood windows, rear addition	ca. 1870	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Asbestos shingle siding, rear additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
	NA			Five outbuildings including 1940 shed, and 1969 milk house, three metal silos and one concrete stave silo	ca. 1940s-1980s		X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Several new large outbuildings intermixed with historic	




Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation								
Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
3	NA		6459 Rapid Forge Road/ 201004017000	Outbuildings: Historic house demolished; County auditor lists seven outbuildings including 1969 shed, shed, hog house, shed, 1940 garage, 1945 granary	ca. 1940s, 1960s	Deteriorated	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Historic house recently demolished	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
4	NA		Detroit Toledo and Ironton Railroad	Intact rail and bed of abandoned railroad line	ca. 1887	Deteriorated	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Abandoned, overgrown	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
5	ROS0097606		Detroit Toledo and Ironton Railroad Bridge over Thrifton Road (7130244); 0.31 miles north of Rapid Forge Road	Bridge: Steel through plate girder	1925	Fair	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting X Association X Materials	Recommended potentially eligible under Criteria A and C
6	NA		Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad overpass above Thrifton Road (7130228)	Overpass: Concrete slab	1906	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting X Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Portion rebuilt	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation								
Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
7	NA		122 Thrifton Road / 021211017000	House: Folk Victorian one-story gabled ell surfaced with shaped wood shingles and novelty board siding with decorative sawnwork and spindlework on front porch	ca. 1890	Poor	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Missing windows and doors, open to the elements	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity.
8	NA		Maple Lane Farm / 7357 Rapid Forge Road/ 021211004000 Maple Lane Farm was established on banks of Paint Creek in 1804 by Robert Wilson; Property owned by A.L. Wilson in 1875.	Farmstead: Folk. Victorian two-story gabled ell clad with vinyl siding, replacement windows, decorative sawnwork and spindlework on front porch, County auditor lists a 2010 dwelling on the property as well as a 1961 barn and a 2014 shed	ca. 1880	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting X Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement windows and siding, large garage addition to rear	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
	NA			County auditor lists a 2010 dwelling on the property as well as a 1961 barn and a 2014 shed, which are set at a distance from the historic house.	ca. 1960s-2010s	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials	
9	NA		669 Rolfe Road/ 201004010000	Farmstead: American Foursquare two-story clad with vinyl siding, replacement windows, topped by pyramidal roof with hipped dormer, large addition; Gambrel roof barn, metal pole barn, two metal silos	ca. 1920 to 1960s	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation								
Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
	NA			Wisconsin dairy barn with gambrel roof, metal pole barn, two metal silos; historic aerials indicate a number of outbuildings have been demolished	ca. 1920 to 2000s	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Gambrel-roofed barn appears to retain integrity, but most outbuildings in ruins or replaced with new construction	
10	NA		1234 Rolfe Road/201003042000	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half-story, central chimney with corbelled brick chimney, clapboard siding, original six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, and a ca. 2005 rear addition; Modern two-car garage to rear	ca. 1904	Good	X Location X Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Rear addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
11	NA		1392 Lower Twin Road/021212089000	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half story house with vinyl siding, original wood double-hung sash windows, replacement porches, and an addition on the side elevation; ca. 2000 detached garage	ca. 1940	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, attached side elevation addition, replacement porches	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
12	NA		798 Moxley Road/201003046000	House/Garage: Vernacular one-story house with gable roof and wood siding converted to garage with 1989 modular house on property	ca. 1955	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Multiple alterations to convert historic house to garage when modular home added to site	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation									
Resource Description							Resource Evaluation		
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity		NRHP Individual Eligibility
13	ROS0098111		J.W. Baird Farm / 11765 SR 41 / 201003043000	Farmstead: Folk Victorian two-story side-gabled roof with a prominent central cross gable. House has Gothic Revival accents with wood siding, one-over-one wood double-hung sash windows, a decorative vergeboard, and sawnwork and spindlework on porch; County auditor lists seven outbuildings including a large traverse frame barn and granary	ca. 1853	Fair	X Location	X Workmanship	Recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C
							X Design	X Feeling	
							X Setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Association	
							X Materials		
				County auditor lists seven outbuildings including a large traverse frame barn and granary; four barns and two silos are evident on aerials but not from the right-of-way	ca.1900	Deteriorated	X Location	X Workmanship	
							X Design	X Feeling	
							X Setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Association	
							X Materials	Barn is in deteriorated condition, remaining outbuildings not visible from right-of-way but listed on Ross County Auditor records or visible on aerials	
14	NA		11904 SR 41 S/ 2001003036000	Farmstead: two-story vernacular form with a side gable roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, a partially enclosed entrance, and addition to rear; five outbuildings including 1935 shed, shed, 1978 shed, tile silo, and 1978 shed	ca. 1915-1945	Good	X Location	<input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
							<input type="checkbox"/> Design	<input type="checkbox"/> Feeling	
							X Setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Association	
							<input type="checkbox"/> Materials	Large addition to rear, vinyl siding, replacement windows	
15	NA		12489 SR 41/021212025000	House: Bungalow one-and-one-half story with shed dormer on front, aluminum siding, three-over-one double-hung sash windows; 1950 gambrel roof barn, garage and shed	ca. 1924-1950s, 2000	Good	X Location	X Workmanship	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
							X Design	<input type="checkbox"/> Feeling	
							X Setting	<input type="checkbox"/> Association	
							<input type="checkbox"/> Materials	Aluminum siding, some replacement windows	





Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation								
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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
	NA			Gambrel roof barn, garage and shed	ca.1950, 2000	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Barn retains good integrity, but garage and shed are new	
16	NA		12517 SR 41 / 021212026000	House: Minimal Traditional style house with vinyl siding, intersecting gable roof, one-over-one windows, altered porch, and a deck addition; 1979 garage	ca. 1940, 1979	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, some replacement windows, altered porch, deck addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
17	NA		12551 SR 41 / 021212028000	House: Vernacular masonry one-story house with stucco and simulated stone siding, a gable on hip roof, and one-over-one windows; 1974 garage	ca. 1953, 1974	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Some replacement windows, siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
18	NA		12576 SR 41 / 021212029000	House: Vernacular two-story house with intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, and replacement windows; garage and shed	ca. 1953, 1956	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
19	NA		2617 Lower Twin Road/ 021212103000	House: Vernacular masonry house constructed of brick, gable roof, sliding and one-over-one windows, incorporated concrete block walk-out basement garage; modern barn, poultry house, shed	ca. 1945	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Some replacement windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
20	NA		2109 Lower Twin Road/ 021212032000	House: Ranch style house with intersecting gable roof, aluminum siding, picture window, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows; two-car garage attached by breezeway, deck addition on front	ca. 1954	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Aluminum siding, deck and garage additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
21	NA		13258 SR 41 / 021212036000	Barns: County auditor lists seven outbuildings which include a large gambrel roof barn, a transverse frame gable roof barn, a milk house, shed, corn crib, and silo	ca. 1950s-1960s	Deteriorated	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Associated historic residence demolished in 1990s	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
22	NA		13553 SR 41 S/ 021212093000	House: Former brick school according to 1917 and 1944 USGS quadrangles, altered with replacement windows, partially enclosed openings, conversion of portion of building to garage; outbuildings from 1990s including pole barn, barn, metal silo, sheds	ca. 1915, 1990s	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Extensive alterations to former school to convert to residence with incorporated two-car garage	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
23	NA		9182 Rapid Forge Road/ 021211011000	House: Bungalow, one-and-one-half-story with side-gable roof, front gabled dormer, vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and carport addition; outbuildings include privy, barn	ca. 1917	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, carport addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
24	NA		No address, North side of Rapid Forge Road/ 021211021000	House: Vernacular, wood frame house with gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows, largely obscured by vegetation; 2010 pole barn	ca. 1915, 2010	Ruinous	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Ruinous condition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
25	NA		50 Thrifton Road/021211020000	House: Vernacular one-story gabled ell house with vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, rear addition; detached 1994 garage and shed	ca.1920, 1994	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and windows, rear addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
26	NA		78 Thrifton Road/ 021211019000	House: Vernacular New England One-and-a-Half form extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed openings, an altered porch, and an addition to the rear; 1998 garage	ca. 1910, 1998	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, altered openings and porch, rear addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
27	NA		108 Thrifton Road/021211018000	House: Vernacular wood frame house with vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, rebuilt and expanded porch; detached carport	ca. 1955	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, rebuilt porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
28	NA		24 Thrifton Road/021211023000	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half-story house with replacement windows, enclosed front porch, enclosed openings, and vinyl siding; detached wood frame garage and detached concrete block garage and commercial building	ca. 1920	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Enclosed porch, vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed openings	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
29	NA		8985 Rapid Forge Road / 021211027000	House: Vernacular one-and-one-half-story wood frame house with a side gable roof with a shed dormer, vinyl siding, a full width front porch, and replacement windows; 1999 garage	ca. 1920	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and windows, enclosed rear porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
30	NA		9002 Rapid Forge Road/021211030000	House: Vernacular wood frame, one-and-one-half-story house exhibiting the saddlebag form (side view in photo as front is obscured with plastic currently) with an intersecting gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, some replacement windows, and a one-story porch with decorative sawnwork; ca. 1970 barn	ca. 1890	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Asbestos shingle siding, some replacement windows, rear one-story addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity




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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
31	NA		8947 Rapid Forge Road/ 021211028000	House: Vernacular wood frame one-and-one-half-story gabled ell with vinyl siding, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, sawnwork on the porch, and an addition on the south; 1987 garage, 1985 mobile home	ca. 1900	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, addition on the south	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
32	NA		Thrifton School / 8708 Rapid Forge Road/ 021211066000	House: Former brick school according to 1917 and 1944 USGS quadrangles, set on continuous stone foundation, window openings partially enclosed and replaced with smaller vinyl sash windows, partially enclosed entrance with vinyl siding, front entry porch rebuilt and carport addition; outbuildings include a shed	ca. 1905	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement windows, altered fenestration, front entry porch rebuilt, and carport additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
33	NA		8652 Rapid Forge Road/ 021211069000	House: Vernacular wood frame two-story house with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a concrete block foundation; outbuildings include 1995 garage and 2001 pole barn.	ca. 1955, 1995, 2001	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
34	NA		8474 Rapid Forge Road/ 021211008000	House: Vernacular one-story wood frame residence with ca. 2000 two-story addition. Vinyl siding and windows, side gable roof surfaced with composition shingles, front porch across width of original front façade; Outbuildings include 1990 shed and two ca. 1999 barns.	ca. 1965, 1990s	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and windows, large two-story addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





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35	NA		8310-16 Rapid Forge Road / 021211104000	House: Ranch style residence with a brick exterior, vinyl clad replacement windows, and permastone around the corner inset entry porch. Decorative elements include the gable on hip roof, a brick chimney, and a picture window; Outbuildings include a 1957 gambrel roofed Erie Shore barn and an implement shed	ca. 1957	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance
36	ROS0097706		8860 Rapid Forge Road / 021211031000	House: New England One-and-a-Half with a side-gabled roof with small, rectangular frieze windows, replacement vinyl windows; outbuildings include a garage	ca. 1880	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Vinyl replacement windows, partially enclosed replacement entrance, partially demolished non-historic concrete block chimney	Recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C
37	NA		8895 Rapid Forge Road / 021211029000	House: Vernacular wood frame one-story house with wood siding, replacement metal windows, and several shed roofed additions ; Outbuildings include a 1969 garage	ca. 1910	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement windows, multiple additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
38	NA		90 Moon Road / 021212133000	House: Ranch style with hipped roof, a walk-out basement two-car garage, stone veneer siding, and a picture window	ca. 1969	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Possible vinyl replacement windows; garage may have been enlarged	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance





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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
39	NA		144 Moon Road/ 021212046000	House: Ranch style house with hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, and garage wing to rear	ca. 1966	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and vinyl windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
40	NA		200 Moon Road/ 021212047000	House: Ranch style house with vinyl siding, brick veneer, replacement vinyl windows, and an incorporated garage; outbuildings include a shed	ca. 1966	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, brick veneer, vinyl windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
41	NA		C. Hargo Residence / Harpster Farm / 231 Moon Road / 021212044000	Farmstead: Vernacular two-story gabled ell form with vinyl siding, replacement windows, an intersecting gable roof and one-story rear addition; outbuildings include a silo, 1977 garage, 1999 barn, 1968 shed	ca. 1885	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, removed decorative detailing, rear addition, altered entrance	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
42	NA		230 Moon Road/ 021212048000	House: Split Level form with vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, a classically inspired entrance portico, and enclosed garage bays; Outbuildings include a 1986 garage	ca. 1955, 1986	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement siding and windows, enclosed garage bays	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
43	NA		272 Moon Road/ 021212059000	House: Mid-century Split Level house with aluminum siding, replacement sliding vinyl windows, a bay window, a gable roof, and brick chimney; detached garage	ca. 1965	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Aluminum siding, vinyl windows, bay window	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
44	NA		536 Moon Road/ 021212067000	House: Ranch style house with a hipped roof, incorporated two-car garage, inset entry porch, and vinyl siding	ca. 1971	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting X Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
45	NA		647 Moon Road/ 021212040000	House: Vernacular one-and-a-half story wood frame house with a side-gable metal roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement entry portico, and a rear room and porch addition; Associated outbuildings on separate parcel including barn, shed, modern equipment barn	ca. 1900	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and windows, replacement entry portico, rear additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
46	NA		662 Moon Road/ 021212069000	House: Vernacular wood frame one-and-one-half story house with a front-gable metal roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, a one-story rear addition and attached deck; outbuildings include 1958 garage, 1967 church, and several modern sheds	ca. 1920, 1958, 1960	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, windows, and rear additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
47	NA		730 Moon Road/ 021212070000	House: Vernacular one-story wood frame residence with vinyl siding, vinyl windows, a metal side-gable roof, two fieldstone chimneys, and an altered front porch; Outbuildings include 1949 barn and a garage	ca. 1945	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding and windows, altered porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
48	NA		William Long Residence / 875 Moon Road/ 021212038000	House: Vernacular two-story I-house with a side-gabled roof, one end chimney on the east, aluminum siding, replacement windows, and an enclosed front porch; Outbuildings include a 1960 concrete block garage, a 1998 barn, a poultry house, a silo , and shed	ca. 1870	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Aluminum siding, replacement windows, enclosed porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
49	NA		T. Seacour Residence / 1113 Moon Road/ 021212037000	House: Vernacular two-story, wood frame residence with a metal-clad hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and two interior brick chimneys; Outbuildings include a modern equipment shed, two metal silos, and a deteriorated poultry house	ca. 1875	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, replacement porch elements, loss of decorative features, rear addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
50	NA		Old Stone Cemetery / Hop Run Cemetery / Milligan Cemetery / Moon Road / 021212045000 (OGS #10346)	Cemetery: 33 marked graves with death dates ranging from 1821 to 1877. Most markers of local “blue rock” granite. Some unmarked graves. A few marked graves are now illegible. Family names include Bail, Beam, Blain, Caldwell, Cunningham, Greenlee, Johnson, Long, Matthews, McMurry, Milligan, Morrow, Nevin, Robinson, and Scroggs (Find-a-grave.com).	ca. 1821-1877	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Missing markers	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of integrity



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51	NA		14244 SR 41/021212063000	House: Bungalow dwelling with side-gabled roof and large shed dormer, Altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, a rebuilt porch, and a side addition; Outbuildings include a 1992 garage	ca.1920, 1992	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, a rebuilt porch, and a side addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of integrity
52	NA		13952 SR 41/ 021212066000	House: Two-story I-house with a side-gabled roof, rounded one-story entrance portico, and altered with vinyl siding, replacement windows, and an addition on the side elevation; Outbuildings include a metal shed	ca. 1875	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling <input type="checkbox"/> Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, addition to the side and rear	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
53	NA		13877 SR 41/021212074000	House: Ranch style brick residence with a hipped roof surfaced with composition shingles, replacement windows, and an inset entrance; detached brick, three-car garage	ca. 1956	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement vinyl windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
54	NA		13840 SR 41/021212072000	House: Vernacular wood frame, one-story gabled ell residence with a metal intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a large addition to the rear; Outbuildings include sheds	ca.1900	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Large rear addition, replacement windows, vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity





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55	NA		13807 SR 41/021212075000	House: Bungalow one-and-one-half story residence with shed and gabled dormers, brick chimneys, a rebuilt front porch, replacement windows, and vinyl siding; detached 1950 garage	ca.1925, 1980	Fair	<div> X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling </div> <div> X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Materials </div> Rebuilt front porch, replacement windows, vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
56	ROS0097806		Fair View Farm, Thomas Murray House / 404 Bayless Road/ 021208029000	Farmstead: Georgian style symmetrical brick residence with a side-gabled roof, interior brick chimneys, a three-bay front façade with a slightly projecting center gabled pavilion, classically inspired entrance and windows, and a rear addition; Associated outbuildings on separate parcel include barns, silos, sheds; the Murray Farm Cemetery (OGS 10351) is on this property but the exact location was not found	ca. 1849	Good	<div> X Location X Workmanship </div> <div> X Design X Feeling </div> <div> X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association </div> <div> X Materials </div> Large one-story addition	Recommended potentially eligible under Criteria A, B, and C
57	NA		Isaac James Residence / 2111 SR 28 E/ 021208044000	House: Side Hallway House, two-story, brick construction with a side-gable roof, a curved one-story wrap-around porch added ca.1910, and a classically inspired entrance, rear wing and garage addition; outbuildings include two sheds	ca. 1848	Good	<div> X Location X Workmanship </div> <div> X Design X Feeling </div> <div> X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association </div> <div> X Materials </div> Rear addition, replacement windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance
58	NA		H.C. Parrett Residence / 2271 SR 28/021208059000	House: Gothic Revival style one-and-one-half-story brick residence with a steeply pitched side-gabled roof and front central gable with a blind Gothic arch above the double-hung sash window, a Craftsman inspired front porch with battered columns set on a rusticated concrete block rail was added ca. 1910. Wood frame rear addition; Outbuildings include a brick smokehouse, wood frame garage	ca. 1820	Good	<div> X Location X Workmanship </div> <div> X Design X Feeling </div> <div> X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association </div> <div> X Materials </div> Ca. 1910 front porch addition, rear addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance





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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
59	NA		374 Moxley Road/ 201004033000 A.P. Middleton	Farmstead: Vernacular two-and-a-half-story residence with a front-facing gable, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Craftsman elements include the front porch supported by massive piers and knee braces; Outbuildings include several modern sheds, and a 1996 garage and barn	ca. 1915	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, side porch and rear addition	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
60	ROS98211		Fruitdale School / 11319-23 W SR 41 / 201003066000 Note: School is on individual parcel but surrounding parcels 201003067000 and 201003068000 have same owners with a house, garage & shed	School: Vernacular, wood frame one-room school largely obscured by vegetation but apparent novelty board siding with corner boards, a brick chimney, wood windows, and a gable roof surfaced with composition shingles topped by a lantern	ca. 1890	Fair	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials	Recommended potentially eligible under Criteria A and C
61	NA		11474 SR 41 S / 201003039000	Farmstead: Bungalow, one-and-one-half-story, with a front-facing gable, vinyl siding, and replacement windows. Addition along north elevation and wrap-around porch around west and south elevations; Outbuildings include a 1981 equipment shed, 2010 poultry house, and 2011 shed	ca. 1915, 1981, 2010, 2011	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, room and wrap-around porch additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
62	NA		11382 SR 41 S / 201003051000	Farmstead: Vernacular two-story house with Gothic Revival inspired steeply pitched side-gable roof with two front-facing paired gables. Original windows appear to be behind storm windows. Vinyl siding and rebuilt front porch are alterations. Outbuildings include a 1980 garage.	ca. 1915, 1980	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting X Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Rebuilt and altered front porch, vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity


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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
63	NA		752 Salem Road/ 201003032000	House: Ranch style residence with a hipped roof, vinyl siding, replacement vinyl windows, and a replacement front porch; Outbuildings include a 1981 shed and garage	ca. 1956, 1981	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, rebuilt front porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
64	NA		1088 Salem Road/ 201003094000	Farmstead: Vernacular Upright and Wing form with a two-story hipped roof section placed perpendicular to a one-and-one-half-story wing with a gable roof. Altered with vinyl siding, a rear addition, and replacement windows, Outbuildings include a 1935 garage and several sheds	ca. 1910, 1935, 1980s-1990s	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, a rear addition, and replacement windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
65	NA		William Lavery House / 3438 Lower Twin Road/ 021212142000	Farmstead: Four-over-Four plan vernacular two-story, wood frame house with end chimneys and a one story front porch. Vinyl siding, replacement windows, and rear additions; Outbuildings include a garage, a 1950 milk house, a 1958 barn, metal silos, and sheds	ca. 1840, 1950s-2000s	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, and rear additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
66	NA		1471 Irwin Lane/ 021212020000	Farmstead: Vernacular residence appears to have been a Hall and Parlor but the entry location changed, altered fenestration with replacement windows, and aluminum siding. One-story wood frame house has a stone chimney; Outbuildings include a 1970 garage, a 1992 barn, and a 1999 garage	ca. 1920, 1970s-1990s	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Entry location changed, altered fenestration with replacement windows, and aluminum siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

Appendix B. Properties Identified During the Historic Property Investigation								
Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
67	ROS97906		Irwin House / 1285 Irwin Lane/ 021212006000	Farmstead: I-House constructed of stone, slate side-gable roof, two-and-one-half-story, Federal style accents, symmetrical, undergoing restoration with removal of applied vinyl siding. Side-gabled roof, some one-over-one double-hung sash windows, early rear wing addition; Outbuildings: detached 2007 three-car garage, hog house	ca. 1855, 2007	Good	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials Some replacement windows, vinyl siding on rear addition (owner appears to be in the process of removing it)	Recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C
68	NA		Moon Residence / 2021 Moon Road/ 021212015000	Farmstead: Gabled ell residence with an intersecting gable roof, corbeled brick chimneys, vinyl siding, replacement windows, rear addition, and a partially enclosed porch; Outbuildings include a 1970 barn, metal silo, workshop, and shed	ca. 1870, 1970	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a partially enclosed porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
69	NA		C.F. Parrett House / 144 Coyner Road / 021212013000	Farmstead: Gabled ell residence with intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, and rebuilt porches. Outbuildings include a large barn, a 1943 poultry house, smokehouse, equipment shed, silo, corn crib, and several sheds.	ca. 1870, 1943	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, rebuilt porches	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
70	NA		77 Bayless Lane/ 021208034000	Farmstead: Vernacular central chimney with Colonial Revival accents including entrance stoop with paired squared columns. Rear Bungalow addition in 1920s. More recently altered with vinyl siding and a larger addition on the west elevation; Outbuildings include a 1940 garage, a concrete block milk house, a wood transverse frame barns, and sheds	ca. 1910, 1925, 1940	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
71	NA		597 Bayless Lane/ 021208074000	House: Bungalow with front-facing gable roof, side shed dormers, and front hipped roof porch with wood posts on brick piers. Building altered with vinyl siding, some replacement sliding windows; Outbuildings include a shed and an accessibility ramp in front	ca. 1913	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Some vinyl windows, vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
72	NA		2308 SR 28/ 021208033000	House: Minimal Traditional with an intersecting gable roof with minimal overhanging eaves, clad with vinyl siding, the front-facing gable has a lunette in the gable end and houses an inset entrance. Windows are six-over-six with exterior storms applied. Outbuildings include a 1939 transverse frame barn, poultry house, and sheds	ca. 1939	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, storm windows, addition on rear	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
73	ROS0098006		David S. Coyner House / 2687 SR 28 / 021208003000	House: I-house form with a rear wing constructed of brick set in a common bond pattern, symmetrical five-bay wide façade with a one-story full width front porch. Italianate accents include narrow, two-over-two windows with stone lintels and elaborate inset entrances centrally located on the first and second floor set in segmental arches with crowns and doors with multiple lights; garage, brick summer kitchen, and barn ruins are on the property	ca. 1850	Poor	X Location X Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association X Materials	Recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C
74	NA		1956 SR 28 / 021208038000	House: Ranch, horizontal form with a metal clad hipped roof and projecting gable at the central entrance supported by wrought iron columns, stone veneer, and vinyl siding; Outbuildings include a 1976 two-car garage and several sheds	ca. 1971, 1976	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
75	NA		734 Blain Lane/ 021208047000	House: American Foursquare, two-story house with hipped roof and interior corbelled chimney, wood siding, altered fenestration with replacement windows, and an enclosed porch; ruins of a barn and tile silo, ca. 2005 equipment shed, difficult to view due to vegetation and distance from right-of-way	ca. 1915, 2005	Poor	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement windows, altered fenestration, enclosed porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
76	NA		801 Blain Lane/ 021208020000	House: Vernacular gabled ell wood frame residence with intersecting gable roof, vinyl siding, some replacement windows, altered fenestration, and an enclosed front porch; ca. 2005 workshop behind house	ca. 1900	Poor	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Vinyl siding, altered fenestration, enclosed front porch, and some replacement windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
77	NA		1694 SR 138 / 021208022000	House/Garage: Historic building on this property was a house converted to a garage ca. 2018, constructed of rusticated concrete block, hipped roof, corbelled brick chimney, and one-over-one windows below stone lintels; garage doors installed on one elevation; main house on property constructed in 2018	ca. 1910	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials House converted to garage ca. 2018	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
78	NA		2084 SR 138 NE/ 021208032000	House: Vernacular wood frame, one-story residence with vinyl siding, replacement windows, enclosed front porch, and a relocated entrance; Outbuildings: 1999 garage, 2000 carport	ca. 1900	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Enclosed front porch, relocated entrance, replacement siding and windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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Resource Number	OHI Number	Photo	Property Name / Address / Parcel Number	Architectural Style/ Type	Built Date	Current Condition	Integrity	NRHP Individual Eligibility
79	NA		J. Blain Residence / 1499 SR 138 NE / 021207076000	House: I-House, two-story brick with side-gabled roof, front porch addition (later enclosed), enclosed windows, replacement windows, modern brick side addition, wood frame rear addition; Outbuildings: 1980 garage; partially obscured due to heavy vegetation and distance from right-of-way	ca. 1850	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Front porch addition (later enclosed), large brick and wood frame additions, replacement vinyl windows, enclosed window openings	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
80	NA		Blain Residence / 1255 SR 138 NE / 021207009000	Farmstead: Federal two-story, brick house with replacement windows and entrance, stone lintels and sills, smaller window openings on second floor than on first floor, large brick one- and two-story additions to rear; Outbuildings: barn, silo, equipment shed, garage, and shed	ca. 1850	Excellent	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship <input type="checkbox"/> Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement entrance and windows, large one- and two-story brick additions	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
81	NA		573-575 SR 28 / 021207067000	House: American Foursquare, two-story, wood frame, pyramidal roof; one-over-one double-hung sash wood windows, aluminum siding, replacement porch, Outbuildings: implement shed, 1968 garage	ca. 1918, 1968	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Aluminum siding, replacement porch	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity
82	NA		542 SR 28 / 021207040000	House: Ranch style, one-story, side-gabled roof, brick and stone veneer exterior, slab chimney of stone on façade, replacement windows, incorporated two-car garage; 1968 garage	ca. 1953, 1968	Fair	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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83	NA		474-502 SR 28 / 021207002000	House: Ranch, brick, complex hipped roof, front porch supported by wrought iron posts, replacement windows, walk-out rear basement, incorporated two-car garage with carport addition; 1983 shed	ca. 1952, 1983	Good	X Location <input type="checkbox"/> Workmanship X Design X Feeling X Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Materials Replacement windows	Recommended not eligible, due to a lack of significance and integrity

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in

Case No(s). 20-1380-EL-BGN

Summary: Application Application Exhibit T (Architecture Reconnaissance Survey)
electronically filed by Mr. Michael J. Settineri on behalf of Ross County Solar, LLC