United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name
STUMP FAMILY FARM

historic name: 
other name/site number:

2. Location
street & number: SR 7
not for publication: N/A
city/town: Moorefield
vicinity: X Brake
state: West Virginia county: Hardy code: 031 zip code: 26836

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide x locally.

Signature of Certifying Official

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau
Stump Family Farm  Hardy County, WV  
Name of Property  
County and State  

4. National Park Service Certification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>I, hereby certify that this property is:</th>
<th>Signature of Keeper</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
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<td>___ removed from the National Register</td>
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<td>___ other (explain):</td>
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property:  
(Check as many boxes as apply)  

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<th>Category of Property</th>
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<td>___ structure</td>
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Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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Name of related multiple property listing  
(N/A)  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  
0
Stump Family Farm  
Name of Property  

Hardy County, WV  
County and State  

6. Function or Use  

<table>
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<th>Current Functions</th>
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<td>Domestic: Single Dwelling</td>
<td>Domestic: Single Dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture: Subsistence Farming</td>
<td>Agriculture: Subsistence Farming</td>
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7. Description  

Architectural Classification: Vernacular: Single Pen  
Materials  
Foundation: Stone  
Walls: Log  
Roofs: Wood shingles  

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)  

8. Statement of Significance  

Applicable National Register Criteria  
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)  

__X__ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.  

__X__ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.  

_____ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.  

_____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
Stump Family Farm
Name of Property

Hardy County, WV
County and State

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:
_____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
_____ B removed from its original location.
_____ C a birthplace or grave.
_____ D a cemetery.
_____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
_____ F a commemorative property.
_____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Agriculture
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance
1775-1948

Significant Dates
1775

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Stump, Leonard

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Stump, Leonard

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets.)
Stump Family Farm
Name of Property

Hardy County, WV
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
  _____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
  _____ previously listed in the National Register
  _____ previously determined eligible by the National Register
  _____ designated a National Historic Landmark
  _____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
  _____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
  _____ State Historic Preservation Office
  _____ Other State agency
  _____ Federal agency
  _____ Local government
  _____ University
  _____ Other Name of Repository: Stump Family Records, WVU Library Colson Hall 
     Historical and Special Collections

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 100.58 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Petersburg East Quad Map

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Verbal Boundary Description
See attached map and description

Boundary Justification
See continuation Sheets
Stump Family Farms
Name of Property

Hardy County, WV
County and State

11. Form Prepared By:

Name/Title: Lela Stump Bonner
Street & Number: Rt 1, Box 8
City or Town: Reedsville, State: WV
Zip: 26547

With:

Organization: Katherine M. Jourdan, WV SHPO
Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd East
City or Town: Charleston, State: WV
Zip: 25305-0300

Date: June 15, 1998
Telephone: 304/558-0220

Property Owners

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: John D. Buhl
Street & Number: P.O. Box 241
City or Town: Moorefield, State: WV
Zip: 26836
Located off the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River, the Stump Farm is situated in a wide flat valley. The log cabin faces west towards the river approximately 800 yards away. Behind the house the hills slope up to South Branch Mountain to the east which is covered in timber.

The cabin was constructed of rough hewn white oak with a top log of pine approximately 12-16" x 8" in size, about 1775. The early cabin was a one-story double pen, with a central chimney having a divided flue. At some point the cabin to the north was removed and a root cellar was created in its place within the stone foundation.

The south pen has a central door with side 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows to each side. The front facade has a full porch with wood posts, and a stone foundation. A second story was added by the early 19th century to this cabin on the south, and is marked by a difference in carpentry methods and skill level. Chinking was with river mud and animal hair on the first floor, but river mud and straw grass was used for the second story. The second floor has a small single 1/1 window off-set on the second floor. Notching has both a diamond shape and "V" or steeple shaped notching. The side gable end has wood siding and a small opening in the peak. The late 18th century log cabin is contributing.

The log house has had two additions: replacement of the kitchen ell found in early 20th century photos, and a second log pen on the foundation of the missing cabin. Both of these additions are noncontributing elements. The kitchen ell (1973) is one-story with wood siding and wood shingled gable roof. There are 6/6 double-hung sash windows, and a rear porch with wood posts. The new (1998) log pen was constructed from red oaks taken from the property and hewn into timbers. The foundation was constructed from stones found on the property. The notching pattern on both additions follows the original pen and the windows are patterned after those found on the original pen.

When the property was purchased in 1973, the log cabin was in disrepair and in a state of near collapse. When the deteriorated wood siding was removed, the interior plan was revealed with openings on either of the fireplace indicating an interior circulation pattern between the two pens. These had been filled-in when the north pen was removed, but no logs were used, only the wood siding.

Also on the property when it was purchased was the c 1810 barn and the wooden well house. Since 1973, other outbuildings and housing have been constructed to improve agricultural
production. The following describes the outbuildings found on the farm.

**Contributing**

Main Barn  c. 1810
one story with loft, vertical wooden planks, post and beam construction, metal gable roof.

Well House  c. 1810
small one story wood shingle building, metal gable roof

Stumpf Family Cemetery  Contributing Site
An estimated 40 family members are believed to be buried in this cemetery, historically surrounded by pasture. The cemetery is fenced and has three cedar trees. Only the stones of Catherine and Michael I. Stumpf; and their son Leonard and Catherine C. Stump are still visible.

**Noncontributing**

Bunk House  1988
1 story, 2 bays, wood siding, gable roof with wood shingles, small porch with timber posts, single door with 1/1 double-hung siding and 6/6 double-hung stone pier foundation.

Bath  1988
1 story, wood siding, wood shingle gable roof, single door and 6/6 double-hung sash windows.

Guest House  1980
1 story, wood siding, gable wood shingled roof. Small gable end front porch with single door and window.
(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Privy
1 story, vertical wood siding, shed roof, single door

Machine Shed 1982
1 story, 10 bay shed, open to north side and with a center drive-thru bay.

Barn 1973
one story, single bay to west side, vertical wood siding, gable metal roof. Located S of machine shed.

Hay Barn 1997
1 story, wood siding, shed metal roof.

Pasture barn c. 1980
1 story, vertical wood siding, metal gable roof. Located SW of house.

Metal Silo c. 1980 Noncontributing structure
circular metal grain silo, est. 20 ft in height.

Small barn c. 1980
1 story, vertical wood siding, metal gable roof. Located NW of house near hillside.

Shed c. 1980
1 story, vertical wood siding, shed metal roof.
The Stump Run property is significant under Criteria A for Exploration and Settlement, and under Criteria B for its association with the Stump family, namely Leonard Stump. The period of significance is from 1775 when the log house was built, until 1948.

The Stump Run property is a reminder of pre-revolutionary pioneer life in America. The land was cleared and settled by Michael Stump in 1744, then deeded to him by Lord Fairfax in 1749. During the following 250 years, this farm and Michael's descendants were historically involved in Indian insurrections, the Lord Dunmore's wars, and the American Revolution. In the mid-19th century the family owned slaves, and participated in the Civil War. During all these times, the Stump family farmed the river bottom lands, raised livestock on the upland pastures, and cut timber in the mountains. The property left the family hands in 1972. The restored house and the old cemetery are often visited by descendants of Michael Stumpf. Spelling of the name changed in the late 18th century and is now recognized as Stump.

In 1735, England's King George II deeded immense areas of land in America to six of his lords. Not being able to pay the taxes or to put settlers on their lands, they sold all property to one Lord Culpepper. He then sold the entire package, which was just short of six million acres, to Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

George Washington's brother, Lawrence, married a close relative of Lord Fairfax. Young George was well liked by Fairfax and asked to help survey the Fairfax property. After the British surrender in 1781, Fairfax lost his grip on the land since he was a Tory. All who bought Fairfax land eventually received clear titles. Thus, Michael Stumpf came to own four lots on the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River.

As recorded in George Washington's diary of 1748, JOURNAL OF MY JOURNEY OVER THE MOUNTAINS, the surveyors began their work on lot #1 where the earlier established Fairfax Line crossed the South Fork River. Michael Stumpf bought lots #2, 3, 12 & 13. The surveying crew camped at Michael Stumpf's on lot #12, and deeds to all four lots were issued by Fairfax in 1749.

Although several Indian tribes had signed a treaty in 1744, there were frequent uprisings making life questionable for these scattered pioneers. Fort Waggoner, about 3 miles south of Moorefield, was the nearest safety. Further south, Fort Seibert afforded protection.

Tributaries of the South Fork River were named for the family living near by. There was Stump's Run, Brakes Run, and Peter Reed's Mill. The Brake family was loyal to the King, and thus disliked by Colonial sympathizers, which included the Stumps. (Hardman, p. 18-20).
Michael Stumpf died in 1767, having lived on the same land, but which had changed in name. The area was first called Spottsylvania, then Orange, Frederick, Augusta, then Hampshire County. Catherine, his wife, lived 20 more years and saw yet another county, Hardy, formed in 1785. Their children were Catherine, born in Germany; then Michael Jr., born on their arrival in Philadelphia in 1744; George, born about the time of the land survey, and possibly named for George Washington; Elizabeth, who lived a long life as wife of Felix Welton who was influential in local affairs; Mary Magdalene, the youngest daughter who married Michael Yokum, a name still prominent in the South Branch area; and Leonard, the youngest son, who kept his lot and to whom all other Stump holdings were eventually indentured or sold.

History tells us that Michael Stumpf Sr. was a strict adherent to the Baptist faith as well as being deeply concerned for the education of his children. It was stated in his will that his grandson, Michael II, would receive 20 pounds currency to be held for his education. All three of Michael Sr.'s sons were said to be well educated for men of the frontier. The three sons were gentlemen justices and at different times served under the commission of the governor as lieutenant commanders of the militia of the county. Young Michael II was first census taker of the county. This census, taken in 1782 and published in 1790, was printed in both the English and German language.

At age 21, Michael Jr. was given lot #2 where he built his home. He married Sarah Hughes, daughter of the famous Indian fighter, Thomas Hughes. Michael fought in Lord Dunmore's War of 1774, following which he was commissioned captain in the Colonial army. He witnessed the surrender of the British to General George Washington at Yorktown.

Soon after his death in 1799, his son Michael III moved his family to Harrison County Virginia, and by land indenture gave his land holdings in Hardy County to his Uncle Leonard. He then joined his Uncle Jesse Hughes on the frontier. Records indicate land acquisition of Michael Stump III extended into the present counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Greenbrier, Hampshire, and Kanawha. There were settlements at Stumptown and Steer Creek in Gilmer County and Hacker Creek in Lewis County.

George became a member of the Virginia assembly. He married Elizabeth Welton whose family is still prominent in Grant and Hardy Counties. George and Elizabeth had 11 children, four of whom married into the Neff family. Understandable, as the Neffs lived on lot #11, immediately south of the George Stump property. George inherited lots #12 and 13, and was administrator of his father's estate. He maintained a political career during his life, serving in the Continental Army.
as major, and was chief organizer for the Jeffersonian party in what is now called the Eastern Panhandle counties.

Leonard, youngest son of Michael and Catherine Stump, was born in 1749. A good business man, he accumulated a large estate from both his inheritance (lot #3) and from his brothers Michael and George. Leonard married Elizabeth Catherine See, of a prominent pioneer family. His contributions to the Colonial cause were mostly in material aid as recorded in Virginia State Claims and in Josiah Hughes', PIONEER OF WEST VIRGINIA. At age 21, Leonard was given lot #3. Leonard and Catherine had ten children, but of the three boys only one, Adam, lived to maintain the farms and carry on the Stump name. Leonard Stump's will gave the greater part of his lands on the South Fork to his son Adam.

It was Leonard who constructed the oak log home in 1775. The double-pen home faced the South Fork Branch of the Potomac approximately 500 yards away. A rear kitchen ell was attached and barns were constructed. The farm had good flat bottom land along the river which was used for crops and pasture. Behind the home is South Branch Mountain with timber land. Leonard's section of lot #3 was 366 acres.

The earliest letter in the Stump family files was from Leonard to his brother Michael Jr., on October 18, 1793, requesting his presence for the settling of their mother's estate. Most of the history of this era of the Stump family is taken from documents and letters carefully saved and moved with other family belongings to varying decedents. The Stump files are the source of personal letters, slave transactions, legal matters and farm business.

Adam married Mary Gregg Parsons of Romney. Her sister, Parthenia, married Buchner Fairfax, surveyor for the formation of Preston County. The sisters, with their husbands, moved to Preston County to live on Fairfax and Parsons land. Letters from Mary Gregg to Adam tell of the hardships and loneliness at Dunkard Bottom. Adam's letters were of little consolation as he was often away for long periods of time buying and selling horses, cattle and slaves.

In 1835, Adam moved his family back to the Stump Place in Hardy County. Within two years he purchased land and built the brick home where Stumps still reside, two miles south of Romney in Hampshire County. Adam and Mary Gregg's youngest son, William Baldwin, was born in 1836. When Adam took his family to live near Romney, his older son James Parsons Stump, stayed in Hardy County to help his grandfather Leonard. Upon Adam's death, William Baldwin received the Hampshire County farm and James P. lived and farmed the Stump Place until his death in 1897.
Following the Civil War, there was a very hard time of recovery. James P. had incurred a lot of debts on the Stump Place and it fell to William B. to satisfy the creditors or lose the family home place. Legal papers in the Stump files addressed to William B. point to the seriousness of the demands. In 1900, the house on the Stump place stood vacant, and William B. placed tenant farmers while he managed the farm from Romney.

The farm in Hardy County was 45 miles away from their home at Romney and in the early 1900s, they made cattle drives with the men on horseback to take advantage of good pastures. Wagons were used to carry wheat and corn between the farms. In the 1920s, when cars and trucks were used, the roads were terrible, and fording the river prohibitive except in dry seasons.

In 1943, a small 30 acre section of the farm across the river was sold to Charlie Riggleman, who had been caretaker of the Stump place for many years. The third generation now lives in a modern home and continues to tend the farm.

The Stump farm was sold in 1972 to trustees, and the present owner John D. Buhl purchased lots F and G in 1973, which contain 100.58 acres of the old farm. By the 1970s, the log home had been abandoned for 20 to 30 years and was in poor condition. A photo from the 1940s only shows the older single pen still standing, with a rear ell and an attached root cellar. By the 1970s, the rear kitchen ell had to be removed due to its poor condition for a newly constructed kitchen addition. Buhl has renovated the home, making repairs to the log structure. In 1998, he removed the low roofed structure which had created a root cellar where the previous second pen log cabin had stood. The materials for the cabin were entirely taken from the farm, with red oak trees being selected for the exterior logs, and the interior floor. Stones for a new foundation were taken from the farm fields. The new construction seems to follow the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. While it uses similar materials and 6/6 double-hung windows, there is enough of a difference in the construction to be recognized as new construction.

When the farm was purchased in the 1970s, two early buildings remained. A small wooden well house, and a small barn. Other farm buildings have been built to assist in the continued operation of the farm. Small guest or bunk houses serve for guests and visits by grandchildren. A new swinging bridge replaced the older bridge used to cross the South Fork at high water. A concrete causeway now serves for the ford.
Stump Family Farm Hardw County, WV
Name of Property County/State

Section number 9 Number 1

Conley and Doherty. WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY. Charleston Education Foundation, 1974.

Hardman, Paul. THE STUMP FAMILY HISTORY. Charleston, WV. Self published.


Preston County Tax Books, Preston County Courthouse, Kingwood, WV

Personal family files of Geraldine Stump, Romney, WV.


Personal Interview with Carl D. Riggleman, Moorefield, WV, by Lela Bonner, March 1998.
## NPS Form 10-900

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

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<td>Swinging Bridge over the South Fork of the South Branch of Potomac River. Camera looking West</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>View of farm fields, looking from River towards House. Camera looking NE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Original Cabin on right, new cabin on left. Camera looking SE</td>
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<td>Original 1775 cabin, front or West facade. Camera looking East</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Notching on original cabin. Camera looking North</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>South facade of cabin. Camera looking North</td>
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Stump Family Farm

Hardy County, WV

Name of Property
County/State

Section number Photo Page 2

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Photo 7: Notching of original cabin and door on kitchen addition
Camera looking North

Photo 8: Rear of house with kitchen addition to left and new cabin to right.
Camera looking SW

Photo 9: Guest House
Camera looking SE

Photo 10: Tack Room/House
Camera looking NE

Photo 11: Garden Tool Shed
Camera looking NE

Photo 12: Barn - 1935
Camera looking West

Photo 13: Silo and Cattle Shed
Camera looking NW

Photo 14: Cemetery
Camera looking NW

Photo 15: Cabin interior, main fireplace
Camera looking North

Photo 16: Cabin interior, under stairs is original east or rear log wall, kitchen to right
Camera looking NE
(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
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<td>Photo 17</td>
<td>Cabin interior, front door</td>
<td>Camera looking West</td>
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<td>Photo 18</td>
<td>Cabin interior, front west wall</td>
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<td>Photo 19</td>
<td>Cabin interior, south wall</td>
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<td>Photo 20</td>
<td>Cabin in 1935, with root cellar to left</td>
<td>Camera looking East</td>
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Page 3
STUMPF RUN FARMS

Continuation sheet
Section 8.

Survey and Fairfax Deed
Lot #3.

Washington Lot survey map overlay of
112.3
PLAT OF SURVEY
for
Tract F

Being a part of the same land conveyed by James A. Stump et. al., to John L. Maigret in the office of the Clerk of Hardy County, West Virginia in Deed Book 130 at Page 325.

SOUTH FORK DISTRICT

HARDY COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

50.00 Acres

Scale: 1 in. = 1000 ft.
Surveyed: June 1973
By: Leon J. Wilson