AN ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ORAL HISTORICAL STUDY OF NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES IN THE STONEWALL JACKSON LAKE REGION, LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

In the summer of 1985, an intensive architectural recordation and historical research program was undertaken by John Milner Associates, Inc., in association with NPW Associates, Inc., with regard to several properties eligible to the National Register of Historic Places in the Stonewall Jackson Lake area, Lewis County, West Virginia. The purpose of the project was to mitigate adverse effect to the subject properties stemming from construction of Stonewall Jackson Lake. Thirteen properties were addressed, including seven in the Walkersville Historic District and six individual tracts located nearby. Measured architectural drawings were made of primary and secondary structures, and intensive research into primary historical documents pertaining to each subject property was conducted. In addition, an oral history of Walkersville was written. This report presents the results of this research and recordation program.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an intensive architectural recordation and historical documentation study of several National Register-eligible properties in the Stonewall Jackson Lake region, Lewis County, West Virginia (Figure 1). Undertaken for the Pittsburgh District, Corps of Engineers, the study represents a follow-up or companion investigation to three similar studies previously conducted. Initial identification and documentation of the properties addressed in this report were undertaken by Gilbert/Commonwealth (1978, 1980), with the primary goal of both studies being the evaluation of the subject structures with regard to the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. As a result of the Gilbert/Commonwealth (1979, 1980) studies, fifteen (15) individual properties and three (3) districts were ultimately determined eligible to the National Register. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was then executed between the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Pittsburgh District. The MOA stipulated that architectural recordation, historical documentation, and oral historical research be conducted to mitigate adverse effect stemming from construction of Stonewall Jackson Lake. The Carnegie Museum of Natural History (1983) subsequently was retained by the Pittsburgh District to conduct recordation and documentation studies on eligible properties in the Roanoke Historic District, as well as seven other properties eligible on an individual basis. The principal goal of this

TABLE 1

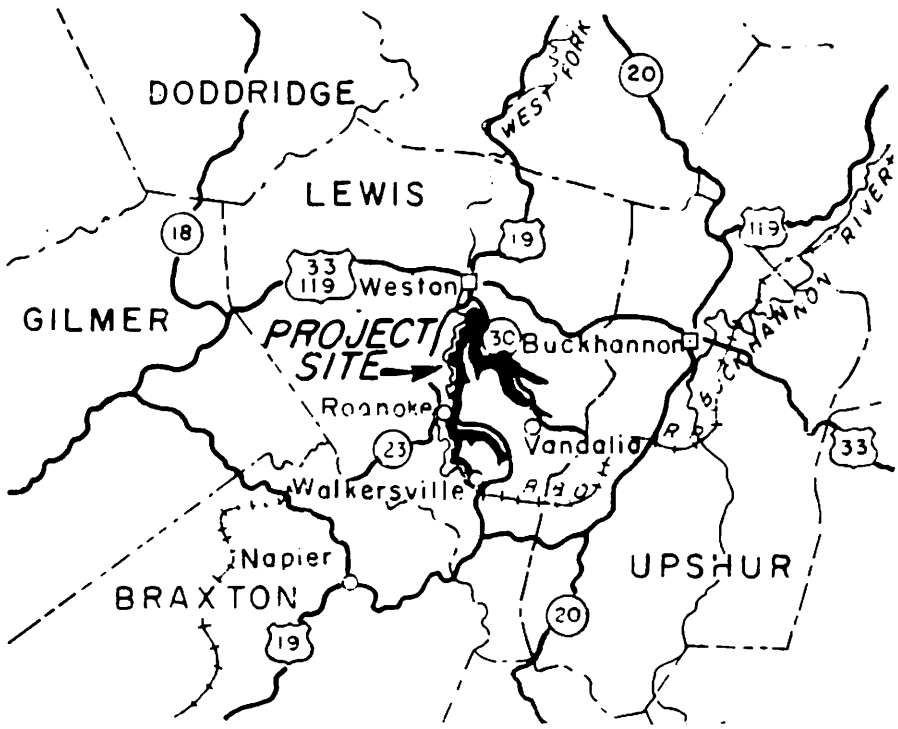
List of National Register-eligible Tracts Surveyed in the Walkersville, West Virginia, National Register of Historic Places District and Selected Individual Structures in the Stonewall Jackson Lake Project Area.

Tracts within the Walkersville National Register of Historic Places District

U.S.Army Corps of Engineerings Tract Numbers	Tract Name
2205	Meyers Dwelling
2206	McQuain Dwelling
2207	Myers/McQuain Dwelling
2208	Harold Dwelling
2209	Westfall Dwelling
2214	Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge
2224E	Dora Meadows Dwelling

National Register of Historic Places Individual Eligible Structures in the Stone Wall Jackson Lake Project Area

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tract Number	
407	Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling House Barn Corn Crib Garage/Chicken Coop One Story Dwelling
413	Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling House Cellar House Corn Crib Barn
818	Rohrbough House/Barn
856	Mary Conrad Park Dwelling
1206	Ramsey-West Foundation
1608	Whitesel-Kerns Farm



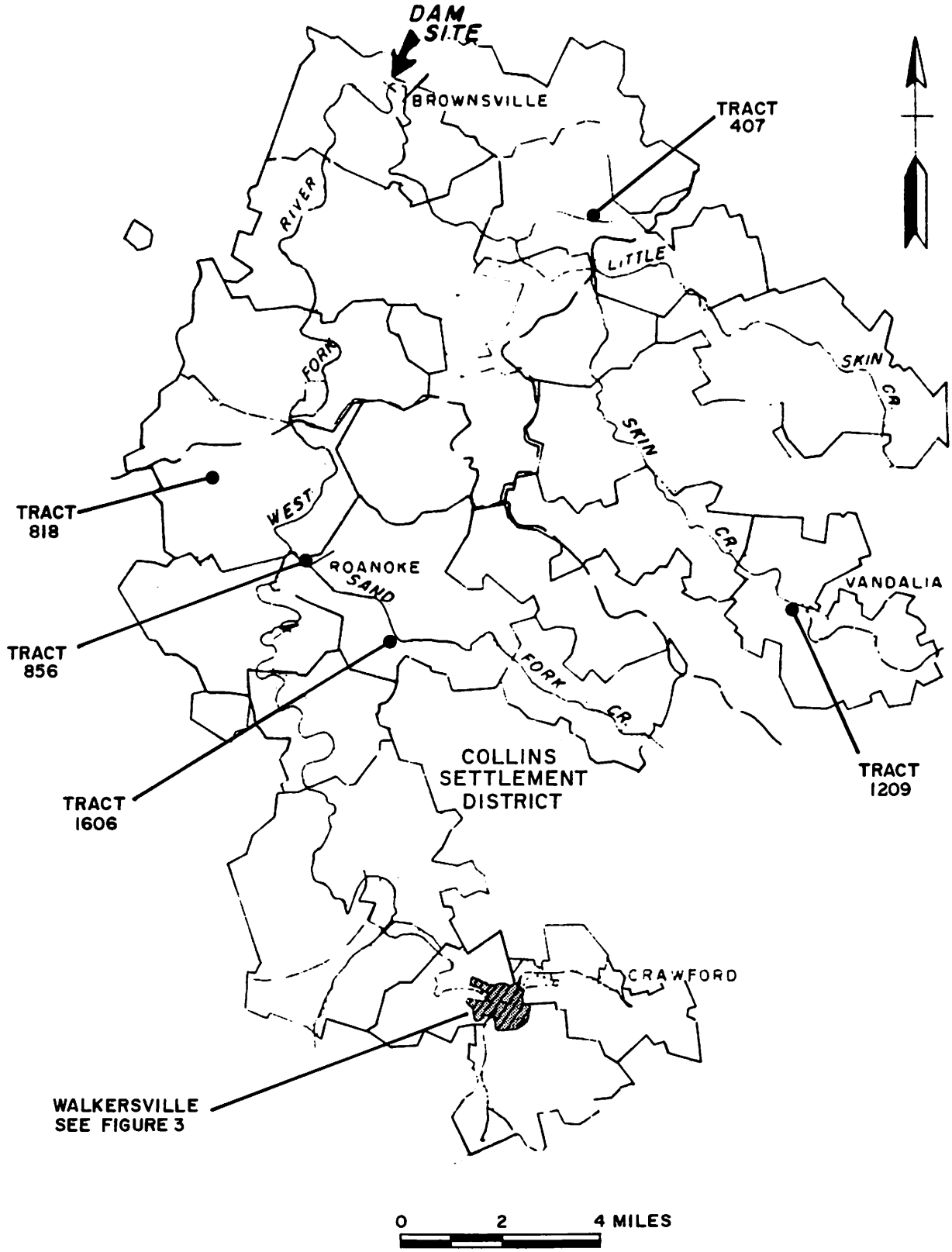
Location of Lewis County, West Virginia and the
Stonewall Jackson Lake Project Site
(Based on Corps of Engineers Real Estate Map,
Stonewall Jackson Lake,
West Fork River, West Virginia, 1984)

Figure 1

study, in accordance with the MOA, was to record and document the assigned properties as a mitigative measure prior to their disturbance or destruction during activities associated with the construction of Stonewall Jackson Lake.

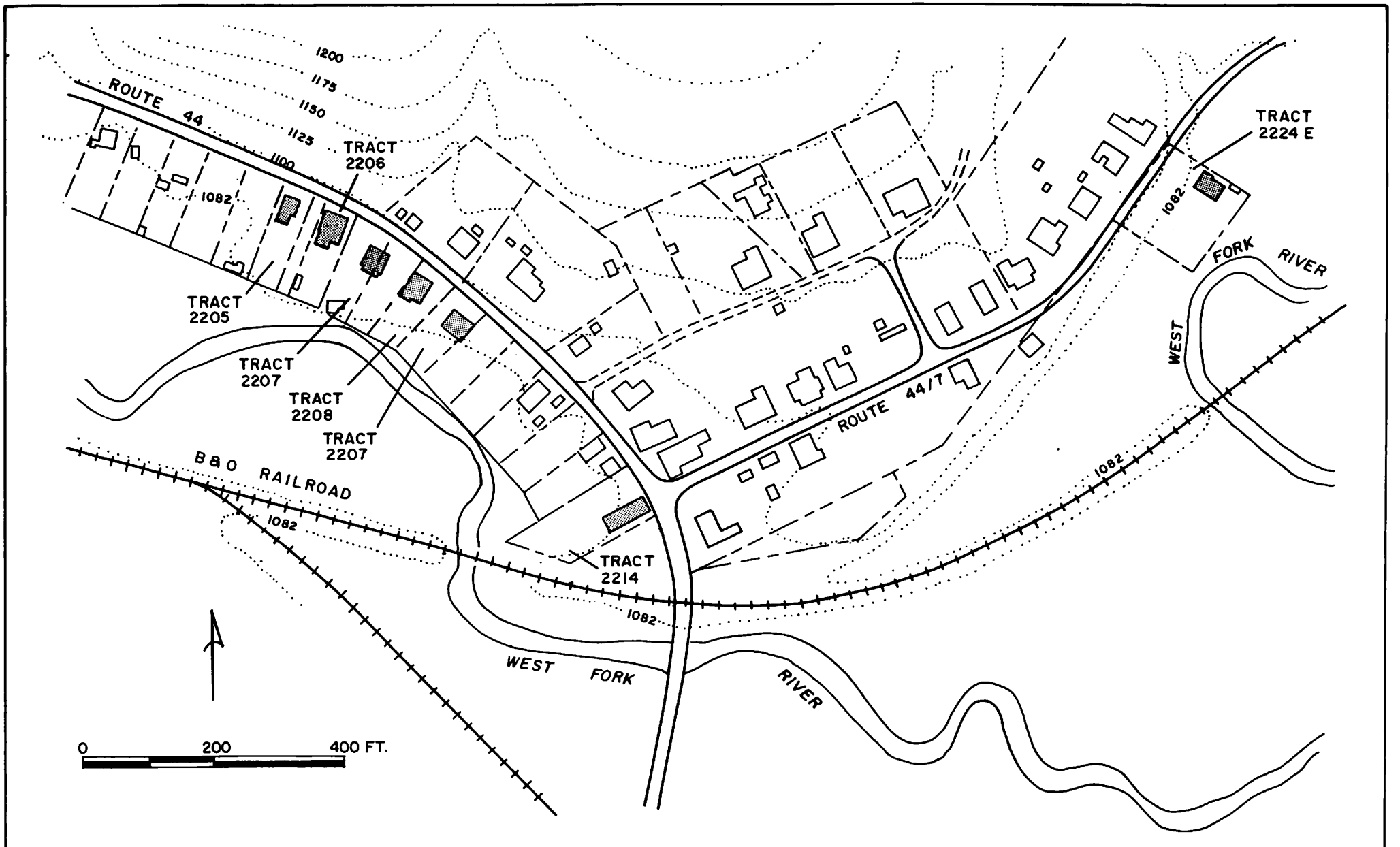
The purpose of the present report is to record and document the remaining eligible properties in the Stonewall Jackson Lake region, also in accordance with the MOA. Accordingly, seven (7) properties in the Walkersville Historic District were addressed, as were an additional six (6) properties eligible on an individual basis (Figures 2 and 3). This report then, represents a companion volume to the Carnegie Museum of Natural History study, and brings to a close the mitigation efforts in response to the Memorandum of Agreement noted above.

Architectural field recordation took place between May 20 and June 6, 1985, with much of the historical documentation also taking place during this period. Additional documentary research, however, was undertaken during the months of July and August, 1985, while most of the oral historical interviews were conducted on various occasions in the months of May, June, and July, 1985. The following personnel were instrumental in the conduct and/or administration of the project, the provision of information critical to the project, and/or the preparation of the report.



Location of Surveyed Properties in the Stonewall Jackson Project Area by Tract Number

Figure 2



Plan View of Walkersville, West Virginia
Showing Location of Surveyed Properties by Tract Number

Figure 3

Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District

James A. Purdy, Contract Administration

Fraser Gensler, Contract Administration

Gary Kincaid, Field Coordination

John Milner Associates, Inc.

Daniel G. Roberts, Editor and Assembler

William R. Henry, Jr., Architectural Recordation and Drawings, Report Preparation

Joseph McCarthy, Architectural Recordation

Kevin Cahill, Architectural Recordation

Robert Nevitt, Architectural Recordation, Photography

Sarah Jane Ruch, Graphics Production

Suzanne L. Williamson, Report Production

NPW Consultants, Inc.

Ronald L. Michael, Architectural and Historical Research, Photography, Report Preparation

Denise L. Grantz, Architectural and Historical Research, Report Preparation

John F. Bauman, Oral Historical Research and Interviews, Report Preparation

Rosalee Michael, Report Typing and Editing

In addition, valuable information pertaining to the history of Walkersville was obtained during oral interviews with numerous residents of the town. Accordingly, a debt of gratitude is owed by the project team to the following individuals:

William Adler
Alta Anderson
George Bennett
Hunter Bennett
Mildred Blake
Mable Bowyers
Kyle and Icie Bush
Kent Butcher
Granville, Lucille and James Budd Cayton
John Davisson
Nora Duvall
Phyllis and Archie Ellis
Gordon and Nell Hall
Irene Hutson
Doris Kerns
Maxwell Martin
Margaret McQuain
Robert Gayle McQuain
Sam McQuain
Dora Meadows
Lena Metzgar
Lenna Meyers McQuain
Blaine Rollyson
Ray Sanders
Willis Spaur
Edward Sprigg
John Stalnaker
Vergie Tenney

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

As noted previously, the present study had three major foci designed to mitigate adverse effect to the subject properties resulting from construction of Stonewall Jackson Lake. These foci included architectural documentation, historical documentation, and the development of an oral history of the town of Walkersville. In accordance with these three largely discrete tasks, three research/recordation teams were assigned to the project, at times working concurrently on their specific assignments. The first team was responsible for the recordation of exterior architectural elements of each subject property, while a second team recorded the interior elements. A third team was responsible for the historical elements of the subject properties and the town of Walkersville.

The surveyed properties consisted of six individual properties and seven properties within the Walkersville Historic District. A list and brief description of these properties can be found in Table 1 of this report. Unfortunately, prior to the onset of field work, several properties had been wholly or partially destroyed. These included the Ramsey-West Farmstead Dwelling (Tract 1209) and the Myers Residence (Tract 2205), located in Walkersville, both of which were destroyed by fire. One additional property was also subject to damage, this being the Whitesel/Kerns Farm (Tract 1606). In this case, a small cellar house and a two room cottage had been destroyed, probably by vandals.

Fortunately, the main dwelling was still extant. Additionally, most structures had been boarded up in an effort to combat vandalism, necessitating the removal of plywood coverings prior to recordation. Fortunately, this did not severely compromise the integrity of associated architectural elements in most cases. All covers were re-secured upon recordation.

Architectural documentation of the subject properties consisted of detailed recordation of each structure and its specified outbuildings. Four elevations for each primary structure were recorded, while two elevations were recorded for the secondary structures. Interior and exterior recordation consisted of a detailed examination and documentation of applicable architectural elements. Photographic documentation was also undertaken in concert with the recorded architectural data for both the exterior and interior of each structure. After all field data had been gathered and recorded, preparation of measured drawings of both the elevations and floor plans for each structure was undertaken.

Historical research for each property was also conducted as an integral component of the program. Sources of pertinent information were sought at the Lewis County Court House, Weston, the Public Library in Weston, the West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Real Estate Office at Stonewall Jackson Lake, and the Department of Culture and History, Charleston. The Lewis County deed

books, tax records, and census data, housed in the Lewis County Court House, provided a majority of the historical information presented in the report for each tract.

The oral history of Walkersville was developed primarily from secondary historical sources and from oral informants. Numerous personal interviews were conducted, with many respondents providing remarkably detailed remembrances of Walkersville in the early twentieth century. Personal records and photographs were also graciously provided by several of the respondents.

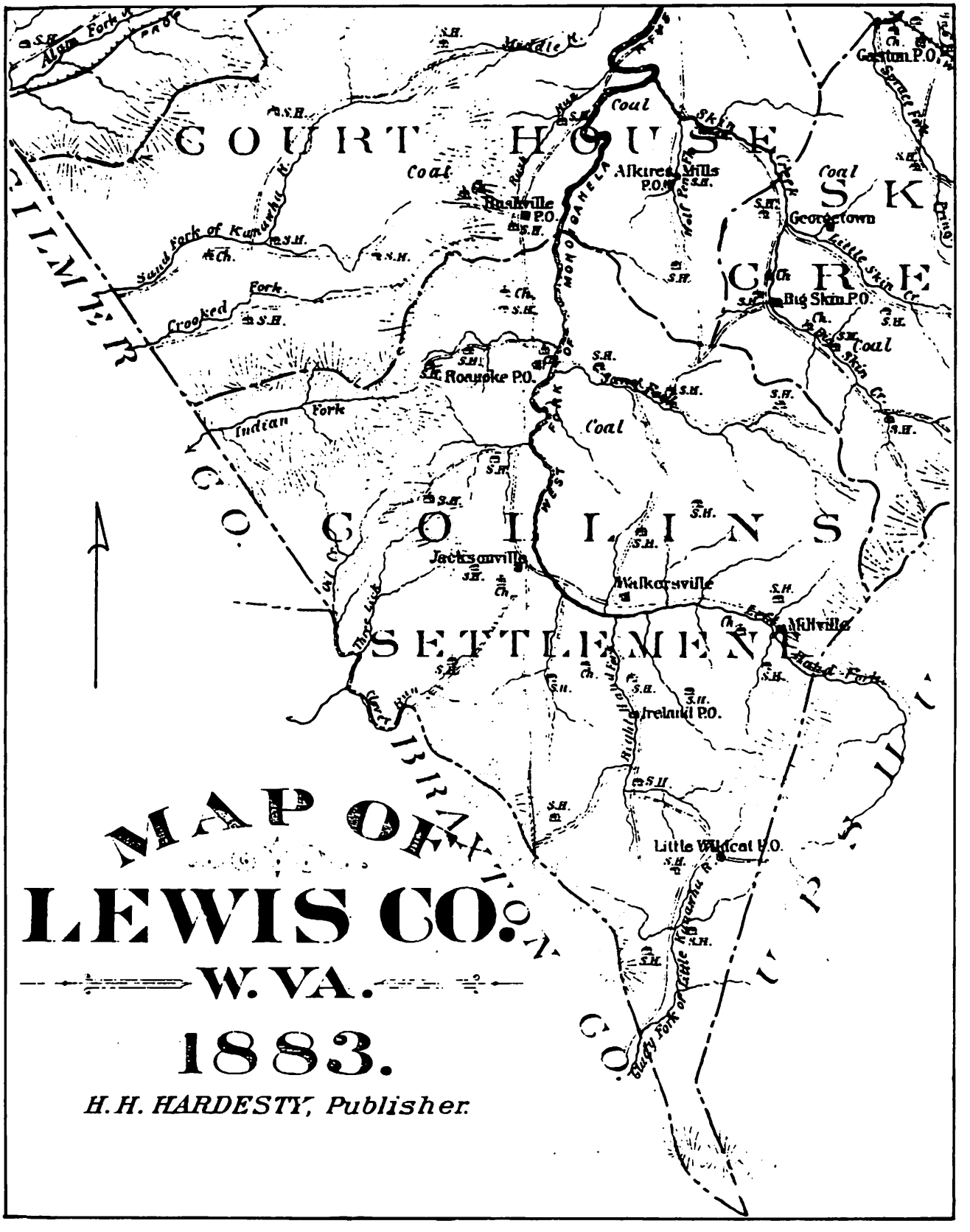
THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF WALKERSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA

I. INTRODUCTION

Nestled at the forks of the West Fork River, Walkersville, West Virginia, sits at the heart of the Collins Settlement District of Lewis County (Figure 4). It is at Walkersville that the West Fork River ends its 1,700 foot descent from a source at Rock Cave in Upshur County and begins its wend toward Roanoke and Weston. Located a few miles east of the historic Weston-Gauley Turnpike, on the route of the old Buckhannon and Little Kanawah Turnpike (Figure 4), and served by the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the town seemingly enjoyed a central and strategic role in the Collins Settlement.

However, as this social history of Walkersville explains, the town's fate has always been linked to the Collins Settlement, a primarily agricultural region, which the Lewis County historian and social observer Roy Bird Cook (1921a) described in 1921 as "richly endowed, yet little developed except for timber..." This study contends that from time to time, specifically in 1855, 1901, and 1921, events occurred whose auspiciousness promised to propel the small village into townhood. Yet, each time the promise proved chimerical.

Arguably, Walkersville's progress toward modernization proceeded in tandem with the Collins Settlement, whose resource development as part of southern Lewis County never proved sufficient to support large scale industrialization. Nevertheless, Walkersville's "Golden Age" occurred



H. H. Hardesty Map of Lewis County, 1883.

The map shows the town of Walkersville, the Weston Gauley Turnpike, and the Buckhannon-Little Kanawah Turnpike entering Lewis County from Upshur County at Millville, just above the Left Hand Fork. The map also shows the boundaries of the Collins Settlement and the strategic location of other communities mentioned in the text, such as Jacksonville and Roanoke, West Virginia.

Figure 4

in the 1920s. The town's brief sunlit hour was not sparked by the coming of the railroad in 1904, although that helped promote significant growth. Nor was it spurred considerably by the local mini-booms in oil, gas, and coal, although they too abetted the town's growth. Rather, it came at the behest of the Bennett family's donation of land for a school and the county's decision in 1921 to locate the regional high school in Walkersville. To paraphrase the words of the distinguished urban historian John Reps (1965), and to encapsulate a major element of the thesis of this short history, Walkersville in the twentieth century was the village that the high school made. Moreover, the town was doomed once the high school disappeared.

II. ANTEBELLUM ORIGINS OF THE COLLINS SETTLEMENT AND WALKERSVILLE

Walkersville's early history unfolds as part of the pioneer tradition of Lewis County. Around 1778 Lewis County's first white settler, John Hacker, who had earlier situated his home in what became the Hackers Creek District, undertook a hunting expedition in southern Lewis County. Hacker's search for wild turkey, deer, and buffalo led him throughout the Collins Settlement area and to the forks of the West Fork River (Figure 1). Although Hacker's many so-called tomahawk claims in the area proved worthless against the legal artillery of larger patentees, his place names such as Indian Carrying Run, Crane Camp, and Indian Run have endured (Cook 1921b).

It would be several more decades, and long after settlers had erected log houses along Freeman's Creek, Skin Creek, and in the Court House District, that settlement occurred in the more rugged but beautiful terrain of the upper West Fork. In 1792 Colonel William Lowther, who in 1784 had been appointed sheriff of the region by the Governor of Virginia, ordered Jesse Hughes to choose a scout and officially explore the upper West Fork area and provide intelligence concerning the presence of hostile Indians in the area. Hughes, accompanied by a noted scout, Alexander West, explored the area and found only one trace of an Indian encampment, a canoe, from which Canoe Run is named. More importantly, this venture yielded a scintillating description of the rich timber and good bottomland abundant in the region (Cook 1921a).

Hughes and West's report coincided with the beginnings of one of America's great volkerwanderungs. At the end of the eighteenth century the pacification of the Indians in the Appalachain region, the optimism surrounding Thomas Jefferson's election to the Presidency, and the feeling among many eastern Piedmont farmers that the land was too overcrowded launched a migration of pioneers westward and into the mountain valleys of western Virginia (Rice 1943).

The speculative significance of this volkerwanderung was not unappreciated. America has a long history of land speculation, and the name of Colonel George W. Jackson belongs to it. Shortly after their first trip into the Collins Settlement, Hughes and West left for a second trip to the region, this time joined by Colonel George Jackson, a veteran of the American Revolution, a prominent Clarksburg lawyer, and a gentleman and land speculator who later became a member of Congress. Impressed by what he saw on this venture, Jackson commissioned George Arnold to survey the area and, using this survey, he secured a grant from Virginia for up to 4,200 acres of land in the upper West Forks area. The grant, dated October 26, 1798, covered from the mouth of Indian Carrying Run to the top of the ridge overlooking Abrams Run, and comprised roughly the entire West Fork Valley from Arnold Station to above Emmart (Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication; Cook 1921b).

In order to validate his claims according to Virginia law, Jackson persuaded John William Collins and his three sons, Jacob, Cornelius, and

Issac, to each accept an offer of 50 acres of free land, to clear and farm the land, and to remain on the land until a permanent settlement had been established in the area. Jackson also required the Collins family to cut and break a path from Flesher's Station (now Weston) to the Collins farm, presently Jacksonville (Smith 1920:139; Sprigg 1920:2).

Land speculation in the West Forks area had begun as early as 1781. Prior to 1778 Virginia law allowed potential settlers to acquire a patent for 400 acres of free land to be laid out and claimed; the settler could then acquire preemption rights for additional land up to 1,000 acres. Securing the patent and the claim to preemption rights required the applicant to occupy the land for one year and to improve it by planting a crop of corn. This was referred to as a corn claim. After 1778, securing 400 acres of free land and preemption rights necessitated a ten year occupancy. On the other hand, a prospective settler could always cheaply secure a warrant or the right to claim a certain amount of land, e.g., a thousand acres of land. However, in this latter case, the actual survey could be for a lesser amount of land. Such warrants were negotiable - like cash - if signed. Moreover, persons were able to acquire several of these warrants and thus gain title to thousands of acres of land. Land barons such as George Jackson merely surveyed the boundaries of their patented or warranted lands and forwarded their claim to Richmond. This imprecision of frontier boundary claims and the vagueness and fluctuating nature of boundary

lines and boundary markers ultimately produced a generation of litigation and the basis for many law practices (Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication).

So it was that in 1782, several years before George Jackson took his "hunting trip" with Hughes and West, John Wolf surveyed and four years later patented 270 acres of a 400 acre grant at the forks of the West Fork River. Thomas Reed and Richard Mason likewise received patents for between 400 and 1,000 acres, all in the West Fork vicinity. Finally, in 1785, an early settler on Indian Carrying Run, John Duvall, a Justice of the Peace in Harrison County who lived in Clarksburg, also secured a grant of land near the forks of the West Fork River, while at the same time James Anderson and Samuel Haney surveyed patents between Jacksonville and Roanoke, West Virginia (Cook 1921a).

As indicated by George Jackson's proffer of free land to the Collins family, settlement followed quickly from this late eighteenth century scramble for patents. The Collins settled the Jacksonville-Emmart area in 1797. In two years William Shoulders, very possibly a tenant of the Duvalls, settled at the forks of the West Fork, just above the site where a quarter century later William Bennett would build the first permanent house in Walkersville. Shoulders lived in the area until he died in 1808. According to local legend he was the first person buried in the Long Point Cemetery. Local lore insists that William Bennett, Sr. buried his friend Shoulders in a hollowed out cherry log. As late

as 1921 people protested that they had probed the cemetery ground with an iron rod and discovered the log casket (Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication; Sprigg 1920:3).

Shoulders was soon followed by others whose families left a deeper imprint on the social and economic landscape of what became known as the Collins Settlement. William Bennett, Sr., for one, and his large family, including his father-in-law, James McCalley, arrived at the forks of the West Fork in 1800. The Reverend Henry Camden came in 1804. Robert Crawford built his cabin on Indian Run in 1815, while Daniel Stringer located in the area two years later. John Sprigg patented 200 acres the next year. Sprigg was joined at the forks area by David Alkire, who patented 30 acres, John P. Armstrong, George Bush, and Captain James Keith. Between 1800 and 1840, according to Clark Sprigg, a descendant of John and Edward Sprigg and William Bennett, the McLains, Wilfongs, Regers, Wilsons, Micks, Laws, Wimers, and Watsons, all well established families in the Walkersville area, made the Collins Settlement area around the forks of the West Fork River their family home (U. S. Bureau of Census 1850; Sprigg 1920:4-9).

All these early settlers notwithstanding, it was William Bennett, Sr. (1775-1857) who founded the community later to be called Walkersville. William Bennett was the oldest son of Joseph Bennett, who in the 1750s, emigrated from Scotland to America and originally settled in Augusta County, Virginia. Joseph married Abigail Hunter, and in 1775 they had a

son, William. In 1800 William, like many other restless joiners of the volkerwanderung who left Augusta, Cecil and Pendelton counties, embarked on his journey to Lewis County. Accompanying William were his wife, Rebecca, their four children, Margaret, Rachael, Phoebe, and David, William's brothers, John, Jacob, Joseph, and Abraham, and his father-in-law, James McCalley, late a major in the British army (Rice 1943:7-8; Sprigg 1920:3-4).

It is unclear exactly how, but between 1798 and 1800 William Bennett gained title to the 270 acres of land which had been patented to John Wolf in 1786. William's brother, Abraham, settled and gave his name to Abrams Run. Joseph Bennett built his home on Tanner's Run, and Jacob located on Leatherstocking Run. Nevertheless, William's claim to the Wolf lands were immediately disputed,d and it was not until 1815 that he paid George Jackson $1,000 to clear his title to "all that tract or parcel of land on which said Bennett now lives (Rice 1943:10)."

William and Rachael Bennett cleared and farmed their rich land near the head of Bennett's Run. In 1817 and again in 1846, William expanded the size of his holdings, enlarging the farm to over 1,000 acres. He and his growing family lived in a large, four room log house, which according to Sprigg (1920:36), was built in 1808 for Bennett by Thomas McCartney. It was the first two story house built in the Collins District, and burned in 1941 (George Bennett 1985, personal communication). There on the lush bottom lands of Abrams Run, only a

half mile from Walkersville, William and Rachael had nine more children. In addition to Rachael, Phoebe, David and Margaret, they begat Margaret, Jane, Joseph, Hannah, Elizabeth, William, Rebecca, Abigail, and Jonathan. Exhausted from rugged frontier life and the burden of rearing twelve children, Rachael Bennett died at age 43 and was buried in Long Point Cemetery. Her children went on to marry the offspring of the Alkire, Keith, Jackson, Sprigg, and Holt families. These Bennetts became one of the most prominent and influential families in Lewis County, and their influence shaped the future of Weston and, of course, Walkersville (Rice 1943:10; Sprigg 1920:4-6).

However, it was the last child of Rachael and William, Jonathan, born in 1818, and married in 1846 to Margaret Jackson, daughter of Captain George W. Jackson, and cousin of "Stonewall" Jackson, whose land acquisitions, political power, and political ventures were ultimately most important for the future of Walkersville. Educated first in a local school taught by his brother James and then in Weston at Matthew Holt's school, Jonathan in 1836 became deputy sheriff of Lewis County (the county was founded in 1816). He was then admitted to the Virginia bar in 1843 and forthwith formed a partnership with Judge Gideon D. Camden. Camden had been born in 1805, the son of Henry Camden and Mary Belt Sprigg Camden. In 1846, Jonathan Bennett was elected the first major of Weston. As a political force in the county, and a powerful local decisionmaker, Jonathan labored on behalf of improved roads, the development of railroads, and the formation of banking institutions. He

was also instrumental in having the Trans-Appalachain Asylum for the Insane located in Weston. Although Bennett sided with the Confederacy during the Civil War, he restored his name after the war and, by 1872, was elected to the West Virginia Senate. He died in 1887 (Rice 1943: 183).

III. THE RISE OF BENNETT'S MILL

Throughout its history, Walkersville revolved within the larger orbit of the Collins Settlement. Its founding and its very existence hinged on decisions made elsewhere, particularly at Weston. These decisions regarded transportation systems, banking, and the use of investment capital for farming, timbering, and stock raising. Between 1845 and 1860 Lewis County enjoyed an "era of commercial awakening" (Smith 1920:246) sparked by, among others, Jonathan Bennett and Gideon Camden, whose activities on behalf of internal improvements and economic growth for Lewis County had positive ramifications for the growth of the Collins Settlement.

As elsewhere in America during the antebellum years, the transportation revolution triggered economic growth (Taylor 1951). Following the panic of 1837, Lewis County boosters such as Jonathan Bennett feverishly embraced the gospel of internal improvements preached by Henry Clay. In 1846 political leaders in the county angled to secure the route of the so-called "all Virginia" railroad, which was competing with the Baltimore and Ohio to run from Alexandria to Parkersburg, Virginia. Nevertheless, a compromise allowed the B & O to drive through Virginia with its terminus in Wheeling. Under Bennett's leadership Weston opted in lieu of railroad building for an extensive program of improved roads. This road building included the construction of the Clarksburgh and Weston Turnpike, incorporated in 1847, the building of the Parkersburgh and Staunton Turnpike in 1848, and the development of the Weston and

Fairmount Pike, incorporated in 1849 (Smith 1920:247-248). However, these roads did little to spur on the economy of the Collins Settlement.

In 1848 the State of Virginia incorporated the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike, which was finally completed to Bulltown (Figure 5), a town originally noted for its salt production in 1858 (Kemp and Kemp 1980:9-25). Several years after Virginia incorporated the Weston and Gauley Bridge Pike, the state chartered the Buckhannon and Little Kanawah Turnpike. When that road opened in 1855, it ran from Buckhannon along the French Creek, along the West Fork River through what would later be the village of Walkersville, and then proceeded along the right fork of the West Fork to Abrams Run where it intersected with the Weston and Gauley Bridge Pike (White's Atlas 1873; Hardesty 1883; see Figures 4 and 5). The road swung around the present town, past William Bennett's house (now the site of the Methodist Church), and on to Abrams Run (Mabel Bowyers 1985, personal communication; Smith 1920:250-251).

By opening markets for the Collins region's agricultural and forest products, this network of intercounty turnpikes, albeit crude by modern standards, often impassable in winter and spring, and usually unprofitable for investors, energized the economy of Lewis County and the Collins Settlement (Kemp and Kemp 1980:9-25; Smith 1920:253). By 1853 Jonathan Bennett, who had championed the roadbuilding extravaganza of the 1850s, had lured into Weston a branch of the Exchange Bank of Virginia and the Northwest Railroad. In a few years (1859) Bennett set



White's 1873 Atlas of Lewis County, West Virginia

Figure 5

his sights on having the Trans Allegheny Lunatic Asylum located in Weston (Rice 1943:14; Fultz n.d.).

Weston's growth infused life into the villages dotting the West Fork River and its tributaries. Prosperous stores and post office branches opened at Jane Lew, Rushe's Run, Roanoke, and Jacksonville (Figure 5). Below Roanoke, activity stirred at the mill site located at the forks of the West Fork River and on the route of the Buckhannon and Little Kanawah Turnpike. In 1821 a post office had opened in William Bennett, Jr.'s recently completed mill building (Rice 1943:12, 13). Three years earlier James Bennett had opened a little school for youth in the district, while in 1840 a church arose at Long Point on Abrams Run (Sprigg 1920:10). But as talk of internal improvements increased in the county, the economy quickened in the forks area. Jonathan Bennett purchased 282 acres near the Bennett farmstead on Bennett's Run and in 1846, as already noted, William Bennett, Sr. increased his land holdings. By 1848 Abrams Run was "thickly settled" (Rice 1943:12-13), and "trees and brush had been cleared and the region sprouted with new farms" (Smith 1920:262).

Cattle farming predominated in the Collins Settlement before the Civil War. The price of cattle increased steadily in Lewis County from 1828-1860 as the turnpikes opened new markets, allowing cattle to be driven east to Baltimore. By 1840 pure bred shorthorn Durham cattle had been

introduced into the stock (Smith 1920:212, 264). The presence of wolves, however, made sheep raising risky.

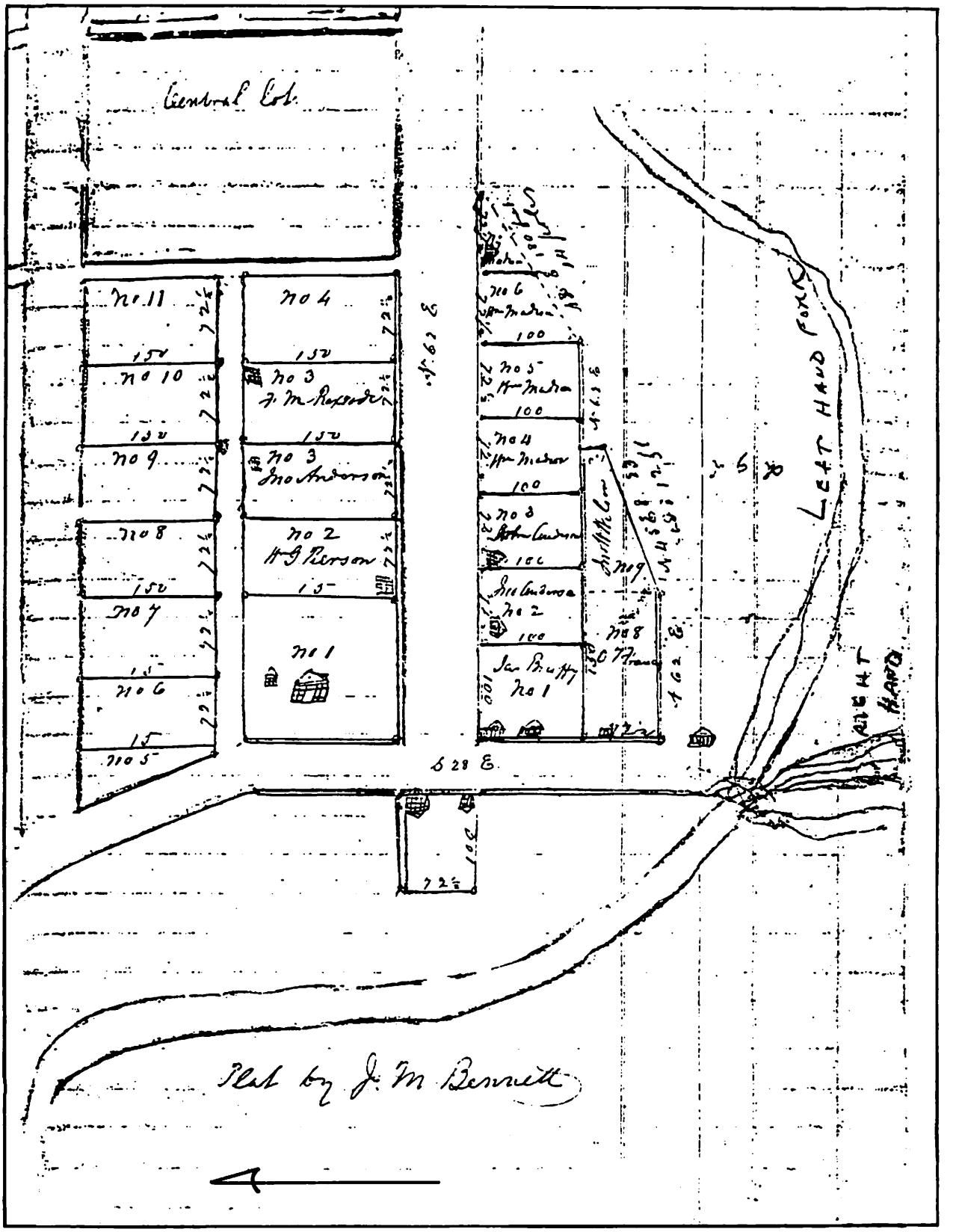
As early as 1840 timbering had become a vital ingredient in the Walkersville area economy. Stands of rich poplar and walnut trees, ideal for use as ship "gunwales" (Smith 1920:212; Sprigg 1920:25), lined the larger streams. Although woodsmen sold part of the lumber to the local market, a greater quantity of timber was floated down the West Fork River to Weston where large rafts were prepared, bound for the Pittsburgh market (Smith 1920:207-210).

However, the economy was not limited to cattle raising and timbering. Such local farmers as the Camdens, Posts, Arnolds, and Dennisons raised thousands of bushels of corn and wheat (Sprigg 1920:27). Then, too, Jules Viquesney opened a tanyard near the forks in 1850, and taught his trade to Nathan D. Bennett and Samuel Sprigg (Sprigg 1920:38).

Out of the embryonic rural economy sprang Walkersville. Its political birth came when a poling place was located at Bennett's Mill in 1838. That location, in 1846, became the Bennett's Mill Post Office. Meanwhile, in 1840, William Bennett, Jr., Jonathan's brother who farmed the Bennett farm on Bennett's Run, built the first house in the present bounds of Walkersville (Sprigg 1920:3). William Bennett's house stood on the site presently occupied by the Methodist Church. Three years later within the vicinity of the forks William Bennett, Jr. opened the

first store, which Jonathan Bennett bought in 1852. Although Jonathan owned it, the store was still run by brother William (Smith 1920:262; Cook1921b:40). At about the same time Jonathan Bennett began speculating in Lewis County real estate. In fact, evidence argues that in the 1850s Jonathan Bennett, whose property acquisitions already made him a principal landholder in the Collins Settlement, envisioned the area at the forks burgeoning into a prosperous town. As early as 1854 Bennett had surveyer George A. Jackson (a relative of the original George Jackson) prepare a plat for a town to be located at the forks of the West Fork River. Bennett called his new town Logan's Field (Figure 6). The original plat contained over 20 lots and particular lots were assigned for a school and a store. Not much later a second slightly different plat was prepared by Jonathan Bennett (Figure 6a) showing not only the beginning of lot sales, but also that building construction had begun on the lots. Although it does not appear on the plat, a notation in Bennett's account book indicates that one lot in the plat had been sold to B. J. Mills, who opened an "ordinary" (tavern) in the town in 1857 (Bennett n.d.; Cook 1921b:40).

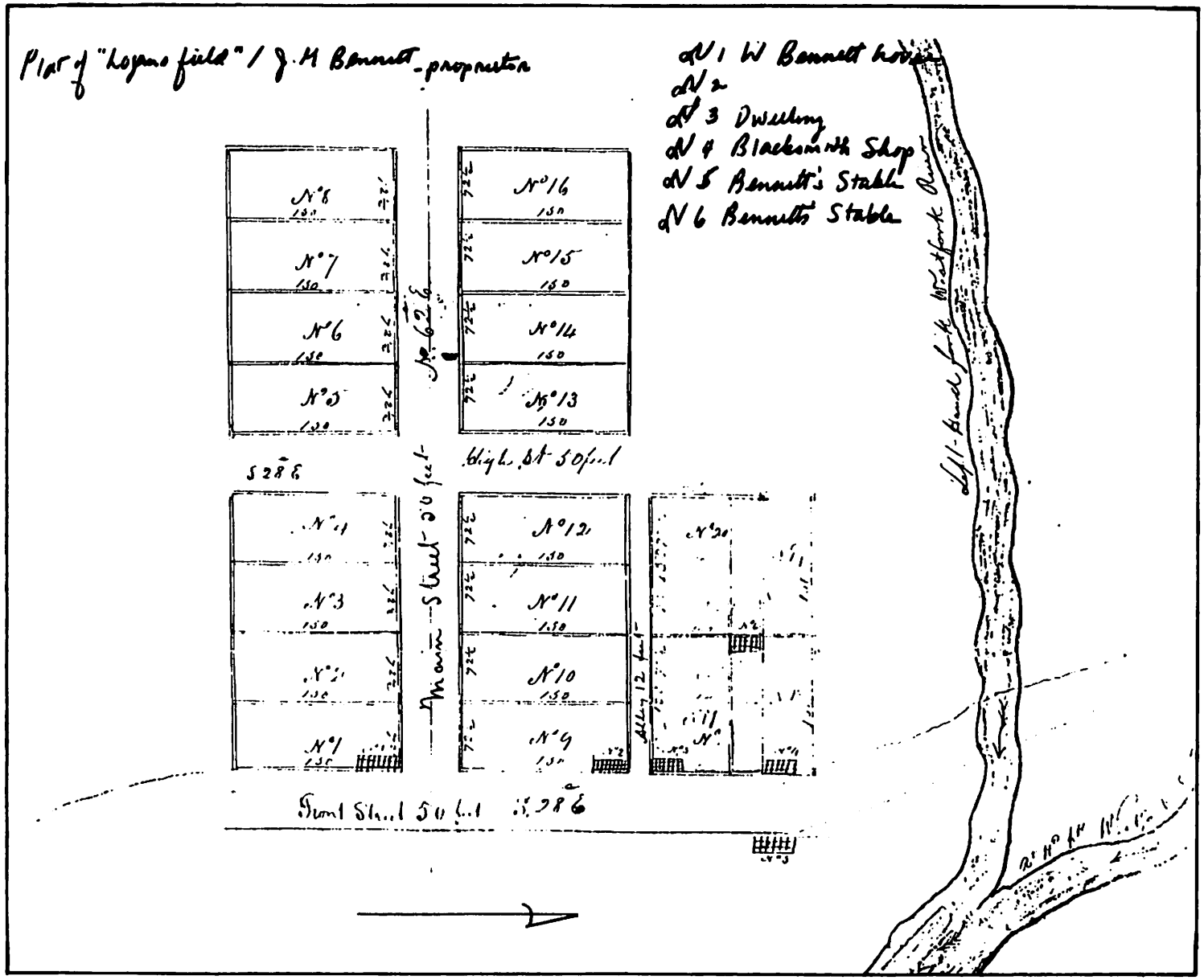
While Bennett's Logan's Field plat identifies William Bennett's house, Bennett's stables and a blacksmith shop, the second plat (Figure 6a) supplies greater detail. This second plat shows that individual 72 foot by 150 foot lots had been sold to F. M. Rexroad, John W. Wilson, William Madison, John Anderson, Owen F. Francis, James Bruffy and William



The 1854 plat of a town by Jonathan M. Bennett.

The plat shows William Bennett's home (Lot Number 1), and the Bennett store situated across the street. Furthermore, Bennett's plat identifies 22 lots. However, note that Bennett's confusing numbering system repeats lot numbers on either side of an east/west axis. The map shows a central lot that the Bennett family historically set aside for the location of a school.

Figure 6



A second plat by Jonathan M. Bennett and probably preliminary to the plat shown in Figure 2. Bennett called this plat "Logan's Field," a name whose origin is unknown. Marginal notes on the plat indicate that Lot Number 1 was William Bennett's home, Lot Number 3 was a dwelling, Lot Number 4 was a blacksmith's shop, and Lot Number 5 and Lot Number 6 were marked "Bennett's stable."

Figure 6a

Pierson. Moreover, as noted earlier, houses had been built on the Anderson, Bruffy, Rexroad, and Madison lots (Bennett n.d.).

A church was built in the fledgling village in 1860, and until 1880 the church building doubled as a school. Consequently, by the Civil War, Bennett's Mill (soon to be Walkersville) contained the basic elements crucial for town building. It had a viable agricultural base, a grist and saw mill, transportation links via the Weston-Gauley and Buckhannon and Little Kanawah Turnpikes and, most importantly, the leadership of a visionary, albeit absentee, town planner (Sprigg 1920:9-12; Smith 1920:260-267).

IV. THE COLLINS SETTLEMENT AND THE CIVIL WAR

Unfortunately, these auspicious town beginnings were halted by the Civil War. As elsewhere in Western Virginia during the antebellumm years, few farmers in the Collins Settlement owned slaves. Nevertheless, the issues of slavery and allegience to the slavocracy rent the region, especially southern Lewis County. Sympathy for the South and the Confederacy burned so deeply among many families in the area, and lingered so long, that the area around Jacksonville and Abrams Run earned the appellation "Little Dixie" (Bucke 1964:19-88; Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication; John Davisson 1985, personal communication).

Collins Settlement farmers were overwhelmingly Methodists, and the slavery issue had split the Methodist Church as early as the 1830s. The Methodist Protestant Church divided over slavery in 1844, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the 1850s. Beginning in 1858 the Methodist Protestants met in separate General Conferences, North and South, and each branch professed to be the "true and original" Methodist-Protestant Church. While the methodist Protestants reconciled in 1877, it was not until 1940 that the methodist Episcopal Church South and the methodist Episcopal Church North healed their differences (Bucke 1964:439-456).

Like the church, whole families in border sections such as Western Virginia were rent by the Civil War. Although western Virginia

ultimately broke from Virginia to become a separate state in 1863, Lewis County sent sons to service on behalf of both the Union and the Confederate cause. Captain George I. Davisson, for one, fought for the Confederacy in the Battle of Rich Mountain (John Davisson 1985, personal communication).

However, Lewis County enlisted three other prominent men in the Confederate cause. These were Gideon Draper Camden, who became an elected member of the Confederate Congress in 1861, John Brannon, who with the rank of Captain worked in the Confederate government, and, then too, Jonathan M. Bennett, who spent the Civil War in Richmond where he remained loyal to the South and to his pre-war elected post as the auditor of the State of Virginia (Cook n.d.a.; Cook n.d.b.; Rice 1943)

The Civil War inflicted more than divided loyalties on the Collins Settlement. Civil War raiding parties turned the Weston-Gauley Turnpike into a gauntlet, pillaging and plundering the areas for supplies. General Imboden preyed upon both the Roanoke and the Bennetts Mill areas, confiscating approximately 1,200 cattle and horses from the region. Marauders destroyed the bridge at Jacksonville and severely detroyed the important bridge over the West Fork at Bennett's Mill (Cook 1921b:40-42; Smith 1920:336).

The Civil War left deeper psychological than physical scars on the land. The spans over Lewis County streams were repaired and restored after the

war, but not the bridges over the deeper chasms of estranged families. Almost every family in the Collins Settlement recalled a grandfather or great uncle who fought for the South and another who fought for the North. Granville Cayton's grandfather actually refused to allow a blue suit in his house (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). Willis Spaur's grandfather always referred to the Methodist Episcopal Church North as the "black" church. Spaur's father's people were all Democrats, and they forever complained that his mother's Republican father, and a Civil War veteran who, unlike his Confederate peer had received a Civil War pension, "just laid over there and never did a bit of work" (Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication).

V. WALKERSVILLE AND POSTWAR ECONOMIC GROWTH, 1865-1900

The post-bellum years, 1865-1900, witnessed only moderate growth in Walkersville and the Collins Settlement area. Nevertheless, they were important years in the history of the rural village. First, the county had to repair the many roads and bridges destroyed or damaged during the war. Moreover, during these years many new farm to market roads were built. However, Lewis County roads remained basically inferior throughout the nineteenth century.

Yet, the completion of the Trans Appalachian Lunatic Asylum at Weston had the greatest effect on reviving the local postwar economy. More than anything, in the absence of good rail and highway connections to major metropolitan markets, the hospital provided an immediate market for local agricultural products. During the summer and fall a veritable caravan of farm wagons hauled fresh cabbage, lettuce, strawberries, watermelons, and other perishable produce to the hospital commisary for sale (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication; Phyllis and Archie Ellis 1985, personal communication; Smith 1920:32).

There was other evidence of economic progress during the period, especially the modernization of agriculture. Because so many cattle had been "carried off" during the Civil War, cattle raising temporarily declined in the 1870s and 1880s and sheep herding rose in importance. Farmers introduced Merino sheep into the strain and by 1870 eleven thousand sheep were grazing on Lewis County hillsides. However, after

1886, sheep raising lost its importance. Herders faced excessive competition from Australian and Argentinian farms, and the hope for relief from the McKinley Tariff of 1890 never materialized. Furthermore, county sheep farmers were even denied the aid of a stringent dog law. In the 1880s, dogs more than wolves wreaked havoc with local sheep. Therefore, in 1892 cattle once again became the leading agricultural industry, and with the growing popularity of cattle, dehorning, and the introduction of Hereford and other new breeds of cattle, the industry became more profitable (Smith 1920:376).

After the Civil War lumbering increased in importance in the Collins Settlement economy, in no small part benefitting from the improvements in railroad transportation in the county, particularly the building of rail heads at Arnold and Roanoke (Smith 1920:339). Large grist and saw mills such as the Watson and Bunten mill in Cranford and the James Moore mill erected in 1879 dotted the region. Bunten's and Moore's mills were both steam and water powered. In 1887 J.T. Musgrave, A. P. Westfall, and Isaac Weaver built a large steam powered buhr mill at Ireland, but they did not install a more modern roller press until 1930 (Sprigg 1920). However, rather than stationary like the mills described above, most area saw mills were portable and transferred from farm to farm, cutting and sawing the timber as long as the stand lasted. During the 1870s and 1880s most of the Walkersville area timber was shipped by rail from Arnold Station near old Indian Carrying Run (Smith 1920:328).

Tanyards also continued to operate in the southern Collins Settlement region. After the Civil War, James Burrbridge built a tanyard on Big Run and, by 1880, James Bennett ran a tanyard on Gladys Fork, while McCray worked a tanyard at Ireland (Sprigg 1920:38).

Commerce increased steadily in the forks area. In 1868, in Jacksonville on the route of the Weston-Gauley Turnpike, Colonel George I. Davisson opened an emporium carrying a line of merchandise so lavish that people called it "Egypt" (Cook 1921a:45; Smith 1920:338; John Davisson 1985, personal communication). Bunten's mill caused the growth of the small village of Crawford, called "Pinhook" because of the popularity of the mill pond for fishing (Smith 1920:338).

Meanwhile, Walkersville also experienced growth. Such prosperous local farmers as James Anderson (with 136 acres), George Armstrong (with 200 acres in Ireland), Daniel Ford, John S. Hall, Nathan Rexroad (400 acres), James Weaver, and Nathan Wimer (Hardesty 1883:5-7) actively farmed and cut timber. Finally, on September 15, 1868, Philip A. Lorentz was appointed postmaster of Bennett's Mill. Almost simultaneously the name of the small village was changed to Walkersville. Lorentz was a son-in-law of John Bailey, brother-in-law of Major Minter Bailey of Weston (Cook 1921a:41). Historical controversey has surrounded the origin of the town's name. It has variously been attributed to the comment of a mail carrier, Joe Barnett who, when questioned about his mission, said he was a "walker from Walkersville"

(Sprigg 1920:2). Another person attributes the name to a Mr. Walker, the filibusterer whose ill-fated attempt to add Nicaragua to the United States caused a great feeling of admiration in the region. Two other explanations are more reasonable, especially in light of Jonathan Bennett's sentimental attachment to the village and his aspirations for its growth. The first states that the village was named for Samuel T. Walker, of Rockingham County, Virginia, who was a close friend of Bennett's son, and the second indicates that it was named for another man by the name of Walker who aided Bennett in getting the state hospital for Weston (Kenny 1945:654-655; William Adler 1985, personal communication; WPA 1941:395). In 1869 the village boasted seven residences, a store, a hotel owned by Schuyler Moon, a blacksmith shop, a tannery, a shoe repair shop, a cabinet shop and a public school (Smith 1920:347).

Thirteen years later (1882) Walkersville had expanded to a locality of eighty people. Thomas Law, the proprietor of the general store, was the postmaster, N.D. Bennett was listed as the tanner, John Bircher made boots, H.R. Dowell and D.C. and T.S. Swick were cabinetmakers, and C. Simon ran a general store and made harnesses. William Brown operated a blacksmith shop, while James Vance built carriages. Both R. E. Walden and William Leech served the spiritual needs of the community, leaving D.E. Potts and William Bennett to tend to the medical needs of the village (Polk 1882). At the close of the century, in addition to the general store operated by Law and Lorentz, W.L. Weaver's harnessmaking

shop, Dennison's blacksmithing operation, Sprigg's carpentry business, and Ivy Hornor's millinery, A.D. Law now ran what people called a first class hotel (Polk 1882).

Since 1860 the local school had been located in a church building, and then in the old pleasance "Moss House". However, in 1884, the county contracted Fidler Brothers of Arlington, West Virginia to erect a new grade school for Walkersville, this being a two room schoolhouse. Walkersville's last two-room schoolhouse was built in 1915 by George I. Houghton of Walkersville (Sprigg 1920:14).

Little is known about the extent of the organizational life of the village in the years following the Civil War, nor is much written about recreation and the life of leisure in the village. According to the local historian, Clark Sprigg, Walkersville held an annual "Muster of the Militia" which included foot races, jumping and wrestling contests as well as the muster and drill exercises themselves (Sprigg 1920:43-44).

VI. THE COAL AND COKE RAILROAD AND WALKERSVILLE'S BOOM YEARS

On September 22, 1900, oil gushed from the Copely Number One well on the Sand Fork. Within weeks the richest well in West Virginia history was producing over 100 barrels of oil an hour. At about the same time a large gas strike occurred at the Flesher well, also on the Sand Fork. Around 1898, closer to Walkersville on Cap Run, deep mining began in the Elk Lick coal seam. Several years later, in 1906, the Jacksonville Coal and Coke Company purchased the R.W. Crawford farm at the mouth of the Cap Run, installed a siding and a coal tipple, and started mining (Smith 1920:404). The Jacksonville Coal Company erected a small mining patch called Emmart (named for a mine official) and imported Italian immigrants for a workforce (Smith 1920:404-405; Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

Oil, gas, and coal wealth promised to inaugurate an era of prosperity for the Collins Settlement. By 1902 the Sand Fork and nearby Fink fields were reputed to be the most profitable in West Virginia (Smith 1920:392). Oil, gas, and coal had a catalytic effect on the area's economy. Boarding houses and stores sprang up throughout the fields. George I. Davisson's son, Edward, drilled a successful gas well at Crawford in 1902 and used a portion of his new wealth to build a mansion, Annamede, a beautiful brick residence overlooking the Crane Camp (John Davisson 1985, personal communication).

However, for Walkersville, the most important immediate effect of the early twentieth century oil, gas, and coal discoveries was the decision to build the Coal and Coke Railroad. Lured by the prospects of a profitable carrying trade, between 1900 and 1903 railroad engineers surveyed a route that would effectively tap the expected energy wealth of the Collins Settlement (Cook 1921a:41). Under the leadership of West Virginia Senator Henry G. Davis, an extension of the Western Maryland Railroad was constructed by Davis and Elkins and called the Coal and Coke Railroad. The rail line was cut through the hills and hollows of southern Lewis County from one end of the Collins Settlement to the other. It connected ultimately with an existing Western Maryland line which ran up Elk Creek from Charleston. The Coal and Coke line followed Clover Fork almost to the valley of the West Fork River and continued up the West Fork and its left fork past Walkersville and Crawford to French Creek and Upshur County. The main line of the road was fully completed in December 1905 (Smith 1920:401-405).

While the profitable coal, gas, and oil cargoes never materialized, the line proved an important freight hauler for the region, hauling more timber, wool, and turkeys than gas or oil. In 1917 the B & O purchased a controlling interest in the line. The B & O installed passenger service on the route, running a "flyer" between Charleston and Baltimore twice a day (Smith 1920:405). Walkersville area people who wished to use the flyer had to ask the stationmaster to wire ahead to signal the train to stop. Travel to Weston was more complicated. Villagers took the train

to Orlando, where they transferred to another train bound for Weston (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication; Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Its commercial and economic significance to Walkersville aside, the railroad gave an enormous psychological boost to the village. In 1904 the village competed with nearby Crawford for the site of a freight depot. Walkersville immediately rose to the occasion and mobilized a full scale subscription drive to raise the funds to build a station house and depot, thereby making Walkersville a regular freight train stop (Cook 1921a:43). The townspeople erected a large, two story depot and station building replete with a ticket office, waiting room and freight storage and loading dock (Plate 1). With the railroad depot at its door-step catalog shopping became more popular and, on any given day, Walkersville people gathered at the depot awaiting a package from Sears Roebuck or Montgomery Ward. Adams Express also shipped to Walkersville, thus expanding parcel service to the town. Accordingly, it would appear that railroad service somewhat heightened the local appetite for material goods, an appetite less developed in the more isolated and spartan climate of the pre-railroad days (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication; Cook 1921a:42). During the 1920s Bob Woofter served as the depot agent; in the 1930s Scott Raeder ran the depot, and in the 1950s Mr. Orhood was in charge (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

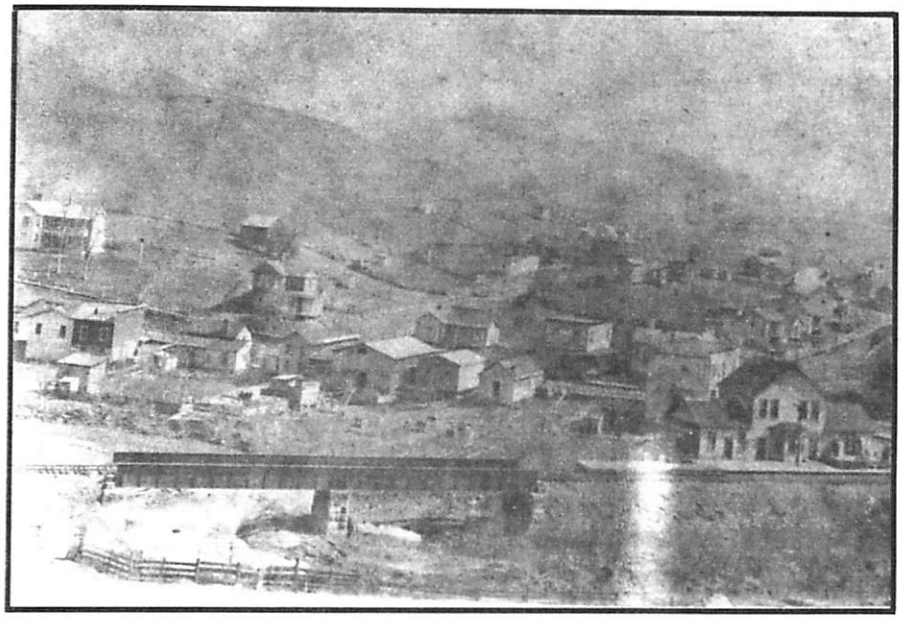


Plate 1. Panoramic View of Walkersville, c.1908, Showing the Coal and Coke Railroad in the Foreground. The two story train station is also visible, in the lower right corner. Behind the Train Station is the Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214). (Irene Hutson Photograph Collection).

One of the initial spinoffs of the new Coal and Coke Railroad was the building of a second railroad to serve Walkersville. This was a narrow gauge railroad line called the Walkersville and Ireland Railroad. The line was built in 1908 by W.E. ("Ed") Mick, an Ireland lumber businessman. At Walkersville Mick's little railroad rendezvoused with the Coal and Coke line. Mick built a turntable there to reverse his engine and a yard for storage and reloading of his lumber (Blaine Rollyson 1985, personal communication; Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). The little railroad, often called the "Dinky Railroad" or the "push and shove line," (Blaine Rollyson 1985, personal communication) hauled oak, poplar, and chestnut lumber from Ireland to Walkersville where it was reloaded aboard Coal and Coke (later B & O) cars heading for Baltimore (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Timbering remained a big business in early twentieth century Walkersville when men like Ed Mick, using crews of woodsmen and small portable sawmills, cleared thousands of acres of valuable timber from the hilltops of southern Lewis County. Both Vergie Tenney and Phyllis West remember in the early 1900s that their mothers boarded four or five timbermen at a time and prepared enormous 5:00 A.M. breakfasts of biscuits, potatoes and beans (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication; Phyllis and Archie Ellis 1985, personal communication). To streamline his operation, Mick at one time took his lumber to the dinky railroad to a dumping point on the West Fork River. Later he floated the logs to Arnold where he had installed a more permanent

sawmill (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication; George Bennett 1985, personal communication). In any case the cut or uncut timber was finally brought to its terminus in Walkersville to be shipped from the depot there (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

In 1914 and 1915, with the demand for good quality timber increasing and the source of West Virginia lumber receeding southward, Mick extended his dinky line deeper in Lewis County, to Duffy, Bablin and Ingo. The extended line was renamed the Walkersville and Southern Railroad. The reorganized and expanded line employed many Walkersville people including Jim Weaver, Willis McClain, Henry Meyer, Russell Weaver, Charley Warner, and Ray Cooper.

Ed Mick retired as a lumberman and railroader in the early 1920s. The dinky line was then purchased by a Pittsburgh coal entrepreneur named Scully, the brother of Cornelius Scully the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania major. Scully utilized the dinky line to haul coal from his speculative mines at Ireland (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication). The Pittsburgh coalman even constructed an incline at his Walkersville railyard, where he side-dumped his coal in B & O hoppers. However, Scully's Ireland's high sulphur coal proved too unmarketable, and the venture collapsed with the Great Depression. One day in 1930, according to Ed Sprigg, the Scully coal people "just folded their tents (dinky line and all) and stole away (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Even after the dinky railroad ceased operation in 1930, Walkersville remained a center for the storage and shipment of lumber although, after 1930, Walkersville's lumber business was mainly confined to railroad ties and mine timbers. For years Bob Sprigg operated a tie yard adjacent to the depot. Respondents recall seeing many stacks of white oak ties piled there. During World War II Granville Cayton employed 22 men to cut and saw ties which were stored and shipped from the Walkersville yard, and recalls that 400-450 ties were loaded per boxcar. Cayton insists that during World War II more ties were shipped from Walkersville than anywhere else (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). From Walkersville they were carried to Green Springs, West Virginia, where they were pressure treated with creasote (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

Meanwhile, many more Walkersville people remember the dinky railroad not as a conveyor of lumber and coal, but as a mover of people. Beginning around 1909-1910, Dave Dawson (who lived in the Dora Meadows dwelling, Tract 2224E) equipped a Model T chassis with a bus body and railroad wheels and ran a bus service on the dinky line tracks. For over ten years, the "jitney" as it was called, transported passengers from Bablin, Ingo, Wildcat, and Ireland to Walkersville. After 1921 it was the way most students from these far southern Lewis County communities traveled to and from the Walkersville High School (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication; Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication).

Not only did the coming of the railroad rejuvenate the Collins Settlement timber industry, but it also sent new blood coursing through the veins of the entire railroad economy. Prior to the building of the Coal and Coke Railroad most of the Walkersville area's agricultural production was either consumed at home or at best shipped to the state hospital. Since such local demand did not warrant large scale dairying, fruit growing, or poultry farming, these branches of local agricultural remained under-developed. Therefore, after 1908, like lumber, commercial agriculture in the area blossomed. Both Vergie Tenney and Edward Sprigg recalled everyone in the Crawford area raising chickens. Vergie's father shipped between 7 and 10 crates of eggs a week to New York city. Charley Crawford and Bruce Smith were two other large chicken farmers who also shipped their produce from the Walkersville depot. Likewise, turkey farming became important after 1908 (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication; Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Sheep farming also revived after 1908, since the wool could now be more easily shipped. Sheep, therefore, provided the farmer two paydays, one for the lambs and one for the fleece. People recollect great bundles of wool - tightly packed in sacks eight feet long - stacked in front of the depot waiting for shipment (Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). Most farmers raised anywhere from 20 to 30 sheep (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication). J. Erroll Hall had sheep, but he also had the largest apple orchard in the region. Hall shipped

large cargoes of apples from Walkersville and, in addition, delivered apples locally in the Weston area, including the state hospital. He also had a cider press (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Walkersville's railroad energized farming and timbering enterprise kept the town's bustling freight depot loaded with oak and poplar boards, wool sacks, eggs, apples, turkeys and other produce. Not suprisingly, this early twentieth century economic activity eventually translated into population growth. In fact, the era 1900 to 1920 witnessed the town's greatest increase in population. By 1918, the Polk Directory for Lewis County counted 200 people in Walkersville. The town had a grade school, a Methodist Episcopal church and a methodist Episcopal Church South. The town also boasted two hotels. Law's Hotel sat on one corner of the village's main intersection, while the Harold House was situated on the other. Florence Law, the village postmistress, ran the post-office from the Law Hotel. Sara Ann ("Sarry Ann") ran the Harold House (Plate 2). Built in 1904, the two-story Harold House had porches upstairs and down. On the first floor the Hotel had an office, large parlor, and a comfortable dining room with a table seating hetween 16 and 18 persons. Upstairs there were eight rooms, all numbered. Each room had two brass beds, a dresser, wardrobe, chair, and washstand with bowl and pitcher. The Harolds arranged one room with a double bed and other appointments signifying its status as the bridal suite (Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication).



Plate 2. The Harold House Hotel, c.1910. From left to right are Guy Harold, Mary Spaur, Roy Harold (Tract 2208), Sarah "Sarry Ann" Harold and husband W.C. Harold (Tract 2208), Lee Harold, and Iza Harold (Irene Hutson Photograph Collection).

Salesman more than anyone else patronized the town's hotels prior to the 1920s. They got off the Coal and Coke Railroad (later the B & O) and stayed overnight at the Law or Harold Hotel before riding horseback or travelling on the dinky line to Ireland, Duffy, Bablin, or other rural points south (Willis Spaur, Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Across the street from the Harold Hotel, Sarry Anne's husband, W. E. (Bill) Harold operated both a general store and a livery stable. For a time in 1912, Bill Harold ran the general store with Otis (Ote) Wilson (Plate 3). In the nineteenth century this same store had been operated by Lawrence Bennett, and later by the Law family. The Bennetts continued to own the property while leasing the site to the Laws. After the Law store burned on January 2, 1908, William G. Bennett, a Master Mason, donated the general store site to the Masonic Order, and it was rebuilt with the Masonic Lodge occupying the second floor and the Harold and Wilson store situated on the first. By 1920 Pete Crawford was running this store (Irene Hutson, George Bennett 1985, personal communication).

Further down the main street from Harold and Wilson's store and the Harold House, Bill Harold had his livery stable, where he kept a team of from 6 to 8 horses and his wagon. Harold rented his horses, but he also moved freight from the depot to Duffy, Ireland, and elsewhere. He also used his team to haul timber and well drilling equipment (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Just beyond Harold's stables sat O. B. Westfall's furniture, hardware and undertaking establishment. In the past Westfall had been a school teacher, but in 1918 he became immersed in the Walkersville business world, and not too successfully. He was an extraordinary, albeit very congenial individual, and he ran his business more on trust than on accounting principles. Nevertheless, he carried a line of heavy farming tools and equipment, some furniture, and caskets. At one time O.B. operated a planing mill in addition to his other business pursuits. He even built a few houses.

Westfall not only supplied the appropriately measured pine box, he also provided the means to transport it to the cemetery (usually Long Point). Indeed, O. B. provided a horsedrawn black hearse trimmed with black tassels for many funerals (Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication; Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication; Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Although a resident of Weston and an important bank director there, Edward H. Davisson maintained a presence in the Walkersville community. By 1908 his land holdings began to rival the Bennetts. His mansion (Annamede) symbolized his stature. Appropriately, in 1918, Edward Davisson listed his oil, gas, and livestock business in the Walkersville Directory. Indeed, Edward Davisson owned the Rural Gas Company (1916-1918) which Ote Wilson managed. These were the years when gas was extremely cheap in the region, and Collins Settlement people were eager

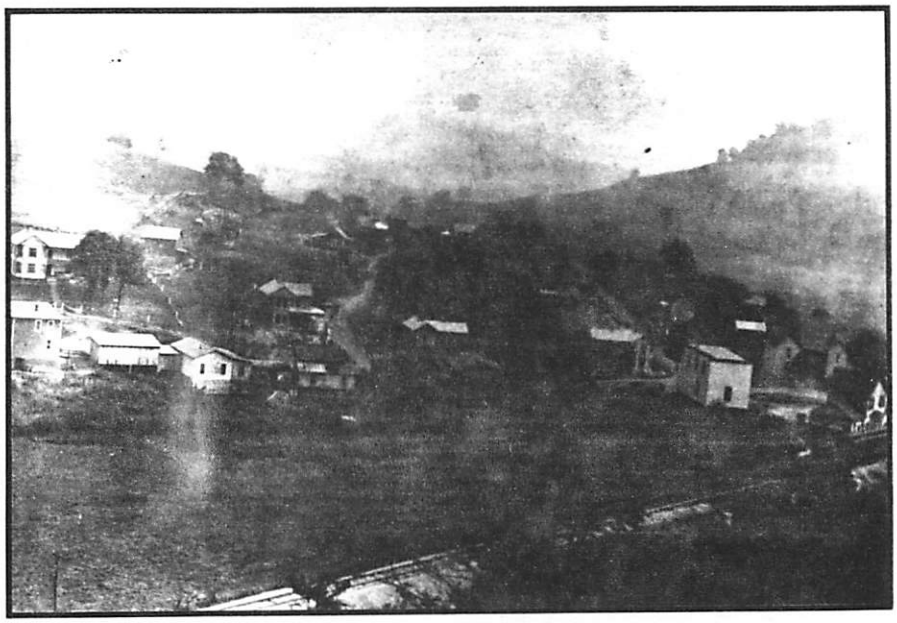


Plate 3. Panoramic View of Walkersville, September 1908. Shown in the front-most row of buildings, from left to right, are the O.B. Westfall residence (Tract 2209); the O.B. Westfall hardware, furniture, farming equipment, and undertaking establishment; the blacksmith shop; the gas office; Bill Harold's stables; Bill Harold's store; the Masonic Hall (large, flat-roofed building, Tract 2214); and the train station (nearest the tracts). Directly across the street, also from left to right, are the Otis Wilson residence; the Lawrence Bennett residence; G. W. Sims general store; the Harold House Hotel; and the Law Hotel (Irene Hutson Photograph Collection).

to switch from coal and wood to clean, inexpensive gas. After a Standard Oil subsidiary called Hope Gas bought out the Davisson company, Ote Wilson remained as the Hope gas representative (John Davisson 1985, personal communication).

Completing this portrait of Walkersville's business community in 1918, G.W. Sims owned and operated a general store next to the Harold House, and W.L. Weaver continued to cut hair and fix harnesses at the foot of what would soon be the high school hill (Plate 4). Charley Weaver did carpentry work, while Fred Holstein and Clark Weaver ran the flour and feed store across the river from the train depot (Polk 1918-1919:707-708).

Despite the impressive and promising economic and commercial growth spurred by both the railroad development and the oil and coal boomlet, Walkersville in the early twentieth century remained more a village than a town. A photograph of Walkersville (circa 1908) graphically displays this fact. The photo reveals unpaved streets, a hitching post in front of Harold and Wilson's store, and a stile for mounting horses (Plate 3). Additional photographic evidence (circa 1911-1920) confirms the impression (Plate 5;Irene Hutson Collection).

By 1918, despite the railroad and the oil and gas boom, Walkersville clearly had not experienced the so-called great change described by Karl Polanyi. Instead, the village economy still leaned heavily on an



Plate 4. G. W. Sims (later Jones) general store. Standing in the second row, far left is Roy Harold (Tract 2208) and beside him Lee Spaur. Roy Harold's wife, Sarry Ann, is at the opposite end of that row. Identified in the front row are T.E. Law (sixth from left), local historian Clark Sprigg (seventh from left), and Bill Sims (tenth from left) (Irene Hutson Photograph Collection).

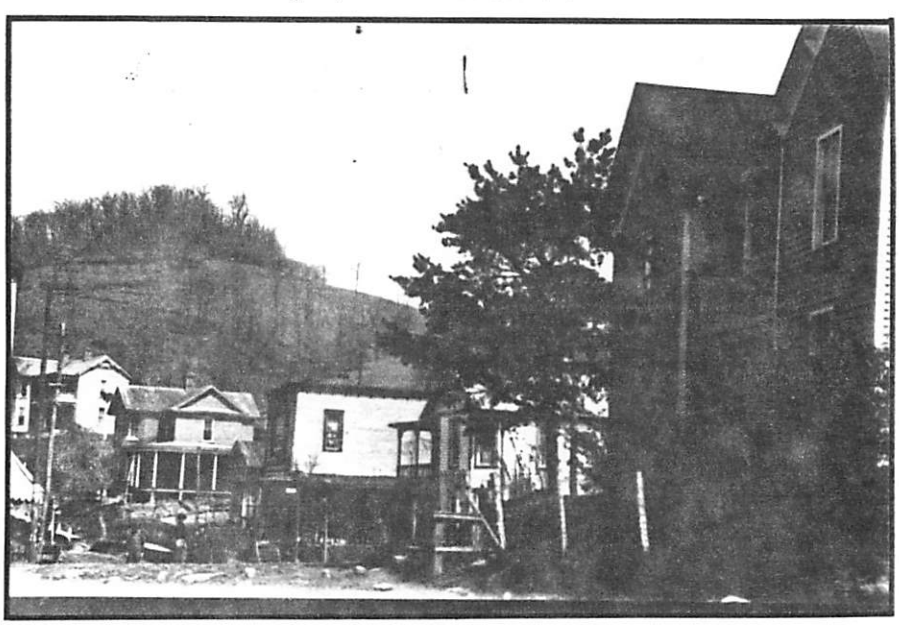


Plate 5. A 1910 view along Front Street in Walkersville showing, from left to right, the Lawrence Bennett residence, Sanford Weaver residence, Harold House Hotel, and the Law Hotel (Irene Hutson Photograph Collection).

agricultural base. Not even a fragment of evidence exists suggesting that the town courted or even envisioned the development of manufacturing which, of course, would have invited the introduction of a diverse workforce, a regimented work routine, and a significant alteration in the basically rural temperature and rhythms of Walkersville life (Polyani 1944).

A bucolic quality of life still strongly characterized Walkersville in 1918. Not only were tasks and relationships in Walkersville unspecialized and diffuse, but the identity of Walkersville itself was unsharpened. Accordingly, Walkersville's spatial boundaries remained imprecise, with overlapping social, political economic, and legal borders, melding Walkersville, Crawford, Ireland, and Duffy into the whole of the Collins Settlement. Except for an occasional tiff over the location of a railroad depot or a friendly baseball rivalry, these towns whirled in the same rural orbit. Their destinies seemed bound by similar functions, similar family ties, allegience to similar organizations, similar patterns of worship, and similar values and beliefs (for a good discussion of the small town and the transition from rural to urban, see Vidich and Bensman 1958; Blumin 1976).

VII. THE HIGH SCHOOL AND THE VILLAGE: WALKERSVILLE'S GOLDEN AGE, 1921 TO 1931

Although the great expectations for an enduring coal, gas, and oil prosperity had waned by World War I, the village nevertheless experienced great stability during the 1920s. Indeed, it is fair to describe the decade of the 1920s as Walkersville's Golden Age. That the village's timber and agricultural economy continued to flourish in part explains this stability. However, more than anything else, Walkersville owed its Golden Age to the Lewis County School Board's decision to locate the regional high school there (Plate 6). Built in 1920-1921 by Kitson Brothers of Weston, and opened the latter year, the new brick high school building sat on land donated to the town by Gertrude Howell, the daughter of Jonathan M. Bennett. Gertrude Howell had inherited the land surrounding Walkersville as part of the 1891 partition of the Jonathan Bennett estate following his death in 1888 (Sprigg 1920:14; Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication).

Between 1905 and 1920 William George Bennett and Gertrude Howell produced several updated plats of the village and deeded out most of the lots that comprise modern day Walkersville. The 1911 plat, for example, showed lots platted on Bennett, Lorentz, Sprigg, and, of course, Howell Streets. The plat also showed a sizeable lot above Bennett Street, reserved for a high school.

The most ambitious plan for the town was drawn by Gertrude's husband, Dr. Fleming Howell, a physician and amateur surveyor, who in 1921



Plate 6. The newly erected Walkersville High School built in 1921 (Irene Hutson Photograph Collection).

imagined Walkersville burgeoning into a small metropolis. Dreams notwithstanding, all of Gertrude's plats included the generous donation of land for a high school. Accordingly, when the county in the second decade of the twentieth century eyed localities for a regional high school, Gertrude's beneficence and the Bennett influence persuaded the county to choose Walkersville for the site (Bennett n.d.; Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication).

The high school opened in 1921 and in 1923 graduated its first class of three students, James Wilson, Reatha Dawson, and Mildred Sapp. While the high school was always small - it never had more than 120 students and its graduating classes averaged 16 or 17 students - its impact on the village of Walkersville was profound. "It meant everything", stated Mabel Bowyers, whose daughter Mary Swecker was a popular Walkersville cheerleader in 1930 and married George Bennett, a popular Walkersville basketball player (Mabel Bowyers 1985, personal communication). "It (the high school) made Walkersville something special," explained both Arnold Hall and Blaine Rollyson, two people who lived outside Walkersville but recognized the magnetic quality of the high school in a rural district (Blaine Rollyson 1985, personal communication; Gordon and Nell Hall 1985, personal communication).

Additional evidence backs their contention. The high school elevated Walkersville to the unrivaled center of the Collins Settlement universe. First, prior to the regionalization of secondary education, few young

people possessed the time or the means to attend high school. For most, attending high school required either long train trips to Burnsville or Glenville or the cost of boarding in either of those places. Walkersville High School, therefore, represented a boon and a temple of opportunity. After 1921 students flocked to Walkersville High School from the far rural reaches of the Collins Settlement. Many, as noted earlier, rode the so-called "jitney" from Bablin, Ingo, Ireland, and Wildcat. Some, such as Maxwell Martin, who lived on a farm near Jacksonville, walked five miles a day to the school. Still others, namely the Horner girls from Roanoke, stayed with their Aunt Ivy Horner Bennett. A few without kin in Walkersville, such as Mabel Rexroad, boarded in the town. Both Mabel Rexroad and Professor England, among other students and teachers, boarded from time to time at the Harold House or at Mattie Westfall's (Blain Rollyson 1985, personal communication; Maxwell Martin 1985, personal communication; Lenna Meyers Metzgar 1985, personal communication; Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

As already noted, Walkersville High School made the village the center of Collins Settlement society. Regional school events such as "School Days" were held on the high school grounds and attracted parents and children from Wolf Penn, Ireland, Crawford, Laurel Run, Abrams Run, Roanoke, and Duffy (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication). Then, too, the high school sponsored plays and lecture series. Community meetings were held in the high school auditorium. Graduation days in

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD FEDERAL BUILDING
1000 LIBERTY AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA 15222-4186

March 7, 1986

Mr. Norman L. Fagan
State Historic Preservation Officer
West Virginia Department of
Culture and History
The Cultural Center
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Mr. Fagan:

This letter is to provide notice that the prescribed mitigation measures have been satisfied for those historic properties at our Stonewall Jackson Lake project in Lewis County which are listed below. The Memorandum of Agreement prepared under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for this reservoir project specifies that you be given 30 days notice prior to the disposal of National Register-eligible structures for which the agreed upon mitigation measures have been completed. Therefore, we plan to make all structures on the following tracts available for disposal thirty-five (35) days after the date of this letter.

Tract 502 - Rhodes Farm
Tract 1406 - Smith Log Dwelling/Barn
Roanoke Historic District
Tract 1507 - Methodist Protestant Church and Parsonage
Tract 1509 - Smith/Fox House
Tract 1516 - M. E. Whelan Dwelling and Office
Tract 1517 - Malcolm Dwelling
Tract 1518 - Mullooly/Gillooly/Hawkins Hotel/ Dwelling
Tract 1530 - Conrad/Brinkley Dwelling
Tract 1534 - Feeney Dwelling
Tract 1538 - Posey Dwelling
Tract 1539 - Post Store/Dwelling
Tract 1540 - Whitsel Store/IOOF Lodge
Tract 1542 - Rinehardt Store/Marsh Dwelling

We will keep you advised as to when the mitigation requirements have been completed for the remaining National Register-eligible structures at the project. If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Mr. Fraser Gensler of our Environmental Studies Branch at (412) 644-4174.

Sincerely,

for Thomas A. York
Major, Corps of Engineers
Acting District Engineer

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PITTSBURGH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD FEDERAL BUILDING
1000 LIBERTY AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA 15222-4186

November 27, 1985

Ms. Joyce F. Kilburn, Administrator
Historic Preservation Unit
Department of Culture and History
The Cultural Center
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

RECEIVED DEC 02 1985

Dear Ms. Kilburn:

Enclosed is one copy of a draft report entitled "An Architectural, Historical, and Oral Historical Study of National Register-Eligible Properties in the Stonewall Jackson Lake Region, Lewis County, West Virginia," Volumes I and II. This report was prepared for the Pittsburgh District by John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania and includes all the remaining National Register-eligible properties at the Stonewall Jackson Lake project which were not included in the April 1983 documentation report by Carnegie Museum. When the enclosed report is completed and distributed, the data recordation requirement of Stipulation No. 1 in the project's Memorandum of Agreement will be satisfied.

Please review this draft report and provide us with any comments you may want to see incorporated into the final report. We would appreciate receiving your comments by December 27, 1985. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Fraser Gensler of our Environmental Studies Branch at (412) 644-4174.

Sincerely,

George Cingle, Jr., P.E.
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

particular put Walkersville in the limelight and at the same time boosted the village economy, since the graduates and their parents would stop off at Harolds for dinner or at Sims or Crawford's store for an "ice cream bash" (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication; Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

More than the plays, lectures, or School Days, however, it was the white and blue uniformed Walkersville basketball team that captured the hearts and minds of the southern Collins Settlement. "In the 1920s people lived and breathed basketball," emphasized Ed Sprigg (1985, personal communication). At first the team played in Wade Anderson's garage which sat near the Odd Fellow Hall. The game floor was not lined off, although there was a mark for foul shots, and the ceiling was so low that all long shots had to be arched through the rafters. These shortcomings notwithstanding, local fans jammed the standing room only garage and, led by the Walkersville cheerleaders, exhorted their team to victory. Conditions for the team improved somewhat in 1929 when the county built a new frame gymnasium for the school replete with a stage and stands (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication; George Bennett 1985, personal communication; Edward Sprigg 1985; personal communication).

Basketball was the only sport played at the high school and, according to Gayle McQuain, who was the team manager in the 1930s, all the boys were drafted, but only the brutes got a chance to play. Moreover, only

the prettiest girls, such as Mary Swecker and Julie Westfall, made the cheerleading team. Walkersville played rival schools at Clay, Richmond, Buckhannon, Sutton, Jane Lew, Webster, Sand Fork, Burnsville, and occasionally Weston, although Weston usually dealt the small team a drubbing (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication; Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). The team travelled by train in the 1920s and by car in the 1930s. During the twenties visiting teams stayed overnight and on those occasions all the hotel rooms in the town were filled (Blaine Rollyson 1985, personal communication; Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication).

May respondents, such as Mabel Bowyers, Maxwell Martin, and George Bennett recalled the Walkersville blue and white "Midgets" as a good team. With a bit more candor Ed Sprigg offered that the team had a winning record once every ten years. He may have been more accurate, considering a comment found in the 1937 Walkersville High School yearbook called the Walkilew. The Walkilew never printed the team record, but its editor did observe that "Walkersville basketball may be commended on its bulldog spirit. Only lack of experience holds us down. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. So strengthen that chain and go get'em." (Walkilew 1937).

Win or lose during the 1920s, the team attracted a wide and exuberant following and acted as a rallying point not only for Walkersville but the entire Collins Settlement. Both the high school and the basketball

team engendered a strain of youthful optimism, making both the village and the wider community seem less isolated in the 1920s.

VIII. WALKERSVILLE AS A COMMUNITY IN THE 1920S

Although Walkersville's connections to the outside world had been strengthened after the completion of the Coal and Coke Railroad in 1921, the village nevertheless remained pre-modern in many respects. Walkersville was not electrified until the late 1930s and only then after West Penn Power had been prodded by the threatened competition of the Rural Electrification Administration. Until 1937 households determined to have electricity generated their own using Delco systems. Most homes in the 1930s still used gas lamps, often of the Alladain variety (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication; George Bennett 1985, personal communication).

While the railroad afforded a tenuous connection to the "big city", that city was Baltimore, not Pittsburgh. Moreover, few even travelled to Baltimore except in the case of a serious illness, since Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital offered the nearest and best "expert" help (Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication). Battery operated radios appeared in the mid-1920s, and Ed Sprigg recalled a set in his house in 1924. However, Gayle McQuain remembered that neighbors gathered in his house as late as 1930 to listen to a nationally broadcast boxing match (Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). Automobiles were owned mainly by the town's businessmen, namely Bill Harold, Fred Sims, Ote Wilson, Pete Crawford, and Lee Weaver. However, during many months of the year they proved useless against the horrendous conditions of local

roads (Sam McQuain 1985, personal communication; Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Gayle McQuain's father operated a taxi service in the 1920s, using a seven passenger open Studebaker touring car with side curtains. For a modest fee McQuain's hired chauffer transported passengers to Weston from Ireland, Crawford, Vandalia or Walkersville. Each day the tax took a different route so that in the course of a week all these communities were served. McQuain's taxi left at 10:30 A.M. and returned from Weston at 4:00 P.M. People used the service to shop and bank in Weston (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication; Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

During the 1920s technological lag preserved village isolation and with it a more pre-industrial way of life. Face to face relationships prevailed and the social solidarity of the village remained mechanical. People recall Walkersville in the 1920s as an extremely friendly place where people visited frequently and willingly cooperated to help out their neighbors. Ethnically the town was extraordinarily homogenous. Almost everyone was of Scotch-Irish ancestory; religiously they were all Methodists. The few Italian miners who wandered into the village from Emmart were regarded as extraterrestrial, and Walkersville children were warned to stay away from them (Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). Most respondents vehemently denied that the town had any social hierarchy. There were no classes in the minds of most

people. However, upon further questioning some recalled that the Davisson family was "special". They were called the "king bees of the territory" (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication; Gordon and Nell Hall 1985, personal communication).

Unlike Stuart Blumin's Kingston, New York, of the 1850s and Vidich and Bensman's Springdale, New York, of a later period, Walkersville in the 1920s had not yet breeched the "urban threshold" (Blumin 1976; Vidich and Bensman 1958). Walkersville's village leadership pattern and social structure remained diffuse like the town space, and relatively unspecialized as well. Walkersville reflected societal patterns where social linkages were vertically oriented to the locality rather than horizontally connected to the extracommunity as in more modern places (Blumin 1976; Vidich and Bensman 1958). Therefore, Walkersville respondents balked when asked to identify community leaders of the 1920s. When pressed harder they mentioned a few names, including Maynard Law (elected to the school board), Ote Wilson, Pete Crawford, even O. B. Westfall. However, these names were offered phlegmatically. Irene Hutson named her uncle, Maynard Law, then rejoined that she "never really considered him more than an uncle" (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication; Lenna Metzgar 1985, personal communication).

The subject of law enforcement provided another test of Walkersville's cohesive social structure. Maynard Law served as the town's Justice of the Peace in the 1920s and was asked on one occasion to apprehend a

culprit caught in the act of stealing some eggs from Jones' Store. Jones' had clambered upon the store roof and spotted the young thief, chased him, and hauled him before Maynard Law for justice. Law talked to the boy and his father and handed down a sentence. The boy was required to attend Sunday School for a year. "You know", said Granville Cayton, "that boy led a moral and useful life after that" (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). In the same way the public drunkeness of O. B. Westfall and the occasional violations of the Volstead Act were treated by the village as "family matters," and not acts of official malfeasance. Furthermore, if perchance two families did have an irreconcilable difference, "they punched it out and that was that. Then they shook hands" (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

Likewise in the 1920s housing in Walkersville and in the Collins Settlement reflected this diffuseness of authority and lack of specialization. Gwendolyn Wright (1981), in her study of housing, traced the evolution of housing architecture in America by showing that throughout the nineteenth century greater industrialization and modernization wrought greater specialization in the design and use of housing space. By 1900 the Victorian urban house was a highly specialized place with separate rooms for bathing, eating, reading, sleeping, playing, etc. Indeed, Walkersville houses reflect some of that specialization, but not nearly as much. Some Walkersville houses had a clearly defined parlor, and most had a dining room. However, room functions often overlapped so

that the parlor and living room space often contained beds, and chests of drawers often sat in the dining room. Many houses had all purpose rooms. Some of this lack of specialization can be attributed to necessity, i.e., small houses and too many family members. However, the practice of mixing functions seemed too commonplace to be driven by necessity alone.

Clearly, families were the crucial building blocks of the Walkersville society. More importantly, family ties extended beyond Walkersville, bonding Walkersville emotionally to Crawford, Ireland, and the rest of the Collins Settlement. Invariably, the Spriggs, Bennetts, Weavers, Horners, Spaurs, Laws, and Crawfords shared not only common space, but a common geneology, and those blood lines were Collins Settlement-wide. Not surprisingly, these families subscribed to a similar set of family values. Families were commonly large in the 1920s, with six or seven members the norm. In both farming and non-farming families all members sat down for three large meals, and during the 1920s grace was said for each meal. Breakfast might consist of biscuits, eggs, meat, rice, - "a full meal," explained Sam McQuain (1985, personal communication).

Chores such as feeding the animals or cutting wood for the stove or the fireplace began before breakfast. And, not surprisingly, as found in a similar study in nearby Roanoke, there was a clear sexual gradient in the division of family labor (Bauman and Coode 1981:34). Girls usually performed inside tasks such as washing dishes, preparing food, and

housecleaning, while young men carried coal and wood, fed the stock, and milked the cows. Girls did help with gardening (Sam McQuain, Granville Cayton, Irene Hutson, Gayle McQuain, Vergie Tenney, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Walkersville had few formal organizations; those that existed seemed fully integrated into the fabric of the community. These organizations were the Methodist Church, the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternal orders, the Farm Womens Club (later the Home Demonstration Club), and the public school (For discussion of the role of organization in community structure, see Suttles 1972).

Strangely, while the town was solidly Methodist, for many years Methodism represented a more divisive element in the community than a unifying body. This was also true in Vandalia and elsewhere in West Virginia (Arnold Hall 1985, personal communication). While the origins of the Methodist split between the northern and southern branches date to the Antebellum years and the slavery issue, by the twentieth century the actual substance of the division had become obscure in the minds of most Methodist parishioners. Attempting to articulate what the split was all about, most respondents offered that "it was just spite," or "it had something to do with the Civil War," or "they just couldn't see anything good in the other (church)" (Granville Cayton, Edward Sprigg, Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication).

Nevertheless, in 1910 the Methodist-Episcopal South built a beautiful church on the opposite side of the West Fork River from Walkersville, across from the feed store. The little church with its tall spire gleemed in its attire of white paint and radiant stained glass windows. Inside the parishioners installed varnished handmade pews and adorned the altar with a purple velvet cloth. Accordingly, until the merger of the Methodist-Episcopal North and Methodist-Episcopal South churches in 1941, Walkersville supported two churches, the Methodist-Episcopal South church just mentioned and the Methodist-Episcopal North church located on Bennett land at the foot of the high school hill, where it still is today (Mabel Bowyers 1985, personal communication).

While most Walkersville families in the 1920s and 1930s were "religious" in the sense of being god-fearing and respectful of the tenets of Christianity, the so-called split tempered the degree to which they actually practiced their religion. Walkersville respondents conceded that only about half the population regularly attended church. About the same number enrolled in the Sunday School. Probably a larger number flocked to the annual revivals - always held in the winter months in order to avoid conflicting with the planting and harvesting seasons. For a full two weeks, in the morning as well as the evening, Walkersville clergy preached to their congregations and beseeched their members to come forward and be saved. Revival meetings were one or two hour services, usually occurred in January or February, and involved the entire community. In fact, for the morning services local school

teachers cancelled their lessons and marched their pupils into the church for a lengthy session of fire and brimstone (Willis Spaur, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication.

Revivals attracted the devout and the not-so-devout, including a contingent of youthful scoffers. Ed Sprigg (not much of a church goer after age fifteen) recalled seeing a line of revival bound people in the cold evenings of mid-winter, their lanterns swinging and their bundled up children in tow, like medieval flagellants wending their way across the bleak hillsides enroute to the Hedding Chapel revival. The churches attempted to stagger these winter revivals so that by going to the revival at Hedding Chapel one week, Walkersville the next, and Ireland the following week, one might enjoy a season of revivals. In truth these revivals were not only religious events but also social occasions. Young boys regarded them as an opportunity to meet young girls whom they would escort home after the service. But the youth were also lured by the prospect of seeing a good show. Lenna Metzgar could not wait for the revival at Abrams Run's Mount Hope Church so that she could see two old brothers "shouting and running the benches up and down, around the altar, praising the Lord" (Lenna Metzgar 1985, personal communication). Willis Spaur attended revivals because "they were the place to go" (Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication). Spaur, like Lenna Metzgar, wanted to see people "carrying on." After two or three hymns, recalled Spaur (1985, personal communication), the preacher delivered his Jeremiad, and then exhorted the congregation to come

forward to the alter. "Some people would get to crying and some yelling," described Spaur (1985, personal communication). "It was good to get out at 10:00 P.M."

After the 1941 merger of the Methodist-Episcopal South and Methodist-Episcopal North churches, the Methodist-Episcopal North was converted into a home for George Bennett whose old home (the original Bennett family homestead) had been destroyed by fire that year. With tensions running high, the two congregations, nevertheless, formed a single methodist Church using the white steepled church building across the river as their place of worship. Then in 1950, the congregation asked Dave Sims to give the church a fresh coat of white paint. While the pipe smoking Sims was brushing paint on the steeple - so the story goes - a glowing ember lighted on a birds nest and the ensuing conflagration consumed not only the church building but also the Odd Fellows Hall and feed store (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). Meanwhile, George Bennett had moved to a new home built on the site of the original Bennett farmhouse, and the Bennett family offered the old church building to the congregation and the structure was remodeled back into a church. It was still used as the Methodist sanctuary in 1985 (George Bennett, Granville Cayton, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

During the 1920s and 1930s both the Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order had large memberships. As late as 1940 about twenty members attended the weekly meetings of the Walkersville Masonic Order. Both orders were

considered vital organizations and both memberships were comprised of the so-called pillars of the community, including Clark Sprigg, Lawrence Bennett, Wayne Hall, and Otis Wilson. Arnold "Punk" Hall and Leslie "Squeek" Meyers were the two most active Odd Fellows (Mabel Bowyers, George Bennett 1985, personal communication).

Named for William G. Bennett, who donated the land for the lodge building, the 40 foot by 30 foot Masonic Hall sat atop the general store. The Odd Fellows held their meetings across the river in a hall adjoining the Methodist-Episcopal South Church. Like the church in the 1920s, these lodges affirmed and reinforced the basic values of the community. In the eyes of rural Americans in the 1920s, those values were under assault by "city slickers", professors, engineers, and other beneficiaries of the new urban scientific and technocratic order. No matter how far they lived from such urban centers as Baltimore or Pittsburgh, rural villagers, including those from Walkersville, believed that immigrant cultures, secularization, and modern ideas such as evolution threatened America's basic values which presumably had historically been nourished in rural communities. Therefore, in 1915 when William J. Simmons stood atop Stone Mountain in Georgia and summoned the Ku Klux Klan back into existence, the Klan message of "100 percent Americanism" and its defense of the nation against aliens, slouchers, idlers, strikers, and immoral men and women appealed strongly to rural-minded Americans, whether they happened to live in Detroit, Pittsburgh, Charleston, West Virginia, or in Walkersville. Indeed, the

Klan became particularly active in West Virginia and especially in Charleston and Clarksburg (Chalmers 1965:28-29; Jackson 1967:242).

Significantly Simmons, whose career included being a salesman for fraternal orders, appealed for Klan membership through the auspices of both rural churches and the Masonic Order (Chalmers 1965:34-35). Consequently, it is not surprising that in the early 1920s Walkersville and the Collins Settlement vicinity nourished an active Klan organization. Several respondents recalled seeing the hooded Klan members in Walkersville. Irene Hutson (1985, personal communication), for one, vividly remembered seeing the Klan burning crosses in the village. "It was really KKK; they had it in for some of them", recounted Hutson (1985, personal communication). "We kids were scared to death." The Klan gathered in groups of 6, 8, or 10, and burned crosses and flogged or tarred and feathered persons suspected of immorality or any other unseemly behavior. On at least one occasion the head of the West Virginia Klan stayed overnight at the Harold Hotel (Willis Spaur, Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Like the men, Walkersville women also joined organizations in the 1920s. A chapter of the Rebekkas (the women's branch of the Odd Fellows) existed in the village; however, not much is known about it, although it seems to have been much less active than the organization in Roanoke (Bauman and Coode 1985:30). The most active women's organization in Walkersville in the 1920s and 1930s was the Howell's Farm Women's Club,

named for Gertrude Howell, the benefactoress of the Walkersville High School. As elsewhere in West Virginia, the Farm Women's Club was organized in the mid-1920s under the auspices of the Home Extension Service of West Virginia University. The Farm Women's Club emphasized self improvement and provided rural women an opportunity to socialize and escape what was believed to be the tedium of farm life. The Howells' Club slogan made the point eloquently: "We can because we think we can" (Hutson Collection). Monthly meetings often lasted the entire day, at which time classes were conducted on quilting, sewing, basketweaving, canning, etc.

In addition to the club projects, typical Howell's Club meetings involved a review of club business, games, a social hour, and a meal. Led by Maude Cooper and Bertie Harold, the club also raised money for its projects through box socials and cake walks, popular fund raising devices also used by the public schools and discussed at great length in an earlier study of Roanoke (Bauman and Coode 1985:62; also Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Quilting was a particular passion of the Howell's Club. Once a month the Walkersville women gathered for a quilting bee, or as the more contemporary Gayle McQuain chose to call it, a "quilt-in" (Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication; Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication). The Howell Women's quilt-ins actually institutionalized a West Virginia quilting tradition with deep roots in the Walkersville

area. One does not have to search hard in the Walkersville area to discover beautiful antique quilts, made by ancestors and now stored in local closets (Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication).

Once a year the Howell's Farm Women's Club travelled to Jackson's Mills, the state 4-H Club camp, for Achievement Day. There the women picnicked, were formally recognized by the Extension Service for their accomplishments, and were photographed by Archie Ellis, the Weston photographer. In 1927 or 1928 most of the Howell's Club women attended Achievement Day, including Bertie Howell, Maude Jones, Maude Crawford, Mary Smith, Jesse Spaur, Mrs. Dawson, Fode Law, Corey Spaur, Reatha Whitesel, Opel Wimer, Maude Cooper, and Sela Reeder (Hutson Collection; Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

The Howell's Club remained active until the late 1930s. After the Howell's Club dissolved, other farm women's clubs sprang up, finally to become the Home Demonstration Club. After 1975 the Home Demonstration Club membership declined and the club folded in 1980 (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

The public school was far from the least important organization in Walkersville and, in fact, it may have been the most important. Rural one and two room schools such as those built in Walkersville in 1884 and 1915 occupied a crucial place in small town America society. Local teachers, many equipped with only a year or two of higher education, if

that, were closely attuned to the values and needs of the community. Both in their teaching methods and in the substance of their instruction they functioned to strengthen the normative structure of village life. Whether the respondent consulted in this study went on to college, left to work in Weston, or remained in the area to farm on Abrams Run, all fondly recall the names of the teachers who taught them in the two room school building at the foot of the high school hill. Among these teachers were Marjorie Wilson, Virginia Porter, Glen Wilson, Ethel Sims, Hattie Anderson, Ossie Harper, Nicholas Strader, George Blair, and Ralph Bunten (Irene Hutson, George Bennett, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

The 1915 two room school building, heated by a pot bellied stove, had grades one to four in one room and grades five through eight in the other. A male always taught the upper grades, while a woman instructed the younger children (George Bennett, Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). Each grade would get its lesson and then work independently while the teacher gave the lesson to the next age group. Spelling bees and arithmetic contests took place on Fridays (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

The village school functioned as more than an institution for education and normative reinforcement in the 1920s. The long recesses where children played games afforded a vital opportunity for the socialization of children, many of whom were expected by society to fit into the

agricultural workforce at a very early age. As noted earlier, the public school easily overlapped functionally with the protestant church, thereby reinforcing spiritual as well as social and economic values. The public school was also used for "sings" and other community functions. The box socials and cake walks, held at the school to raise money for books and school repairs, further strengthened the schools central role in the life of the village (Vergie Tenney, Granville Cayton, Irene Hutson, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

IX. IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH: RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT, COURTING, MARRIAGE, SICKNESS, AND DEATH IN THE VILLAGE DURING THE DECADE OF THE 1920S

No matter how vital they were to the process of socialization, or how well integrated into the community, Walkersville organizations did not encompass all the functions of the village. In a small village many functions such as recreation, amusement, and even dying occurred at a less formal societal level than in the city. For example, outside of the Walkersville High School basketball team, sports, parlor games, and other forms of recreation were unorganized. In summer the townspeople played baseball in the big meadow just beyond the railroad track, but these were "choose-up" games. A choose-up team from Walkersville, for example, might play a choose-up team from Crawford or Ireland.

Of course, school children played their games: blind-mans-bluff, crack-the-whip, fox-and-goose, base, and Anthony-over (Vergie Tenney, Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication; see also Bauman and Coode 1981:55-59). Adults played their card games, especially set-back (Bauman and Coode 1981:56).

Picnics were a favorite summer pastime. Village people especially loved to picnic on the rocks at the old mill at Duffy. Walkersville families, the Lorentz, Bennetts, Leslie Meyers, the Harolds, the Hornors, Westfalls, and Laws, packed their baskets and boarded the dinky railroad and travelled to the old mill. In summer those not disposed to travel

to Duffey for their fun found recreation swimming in the West Fork River behind the depot (Irene Hutson, Gayle McQuaine 1985, personal communication).

Summer always promised greater excitement than merely the traditional picnics. About once every four or five years during July or August, the Barnum and Bailey Circus rolled into the village. The railroad cars bearing the circus arrived early in the morning and unloaded at the lumber yard. With the elephants pulling the wagons the circus was hauled to the large field opposite the Bennett Farm near the red covered bridge. Irene Hutson remembered that one year the elephants "like never to get them (the wagons) through the bridge. [The elephants] put their hoof out and tested the bridge and refused to cross. They finally got them through" (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication). Irene also remembered getting up very early in the summer morning to see the circus arrive (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

In summer the Chautaqua also came to town, raising its big tent down in the same meadow where the villagers played baseball. The Chautaqua always attracted a big crowd, which arrived prepared to picnic and spend the entire day imbibing the intellectual fare. Like the Howell's Club, the popular appeal for self-improvement offered by the Chautaqua reflected rural America's appetite for betterment in the 1920s. (Ironically these were the same years that through the KKK expressed repugnance for modern ways.) The Chautaqua people offered a day of

lectures, plays, musical skits, and even a little magic. There were both morning and afternoon editions of the Chautaqua for which a modest fee was charged (Irene Hutson, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Music seemed to be an important part of the life of the Walkersville area. Sometimes the music making consisted of the McQuain family organizing an impromptu jam session on violin, guitar, and fiddle. However, the McQuains played church music, not jazz (Sam McQuain 1985, personal communication). On other occasions the villagers might gather in the two room school house and sing church music accompanied by Pauline Cunningham or Lucile Bouso on the organ. But, there were also the so-called "sings", something of a West Virginia tradition. At the sings, quartets from the surrounding counties assembled in the high school auditorium or at the Odd Fellows hall. Each group would try to out-sing the other, although this was not a contest, but merely a friendly celebration of the area's love of country and sacred music. The sings lasted all day (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Although some people considered any kind of dancing "too fast", observed Gayle McQuain (1985, personal communication), square dancing took place in Walkersville during the 1920s and 1930s, usually held in private homes. Maude Cooper, for example, held dances in her Walkersville home where Loudin Watson played the fiddle. Although Watson, who appears to have been the official local fiddler, had once lived in Walkersville, he

lived most of the time in Crawford where he served as the constable.

Square dancing in Walkersville appears to have been less important as a pastime than at Roanoke (Bauman and Coode 1981:59; Granville Cayton, Edward Sprigg, Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication). Therefore, with possibly one exception, even a trace of the mood of the flapper era seems to have escaped Walkersville. That is, in 1931, Maude Crawford made Mattie Westfall a beautiful "flapper looking dress" (Gayle McQuain 1985 personal communication). But McQuain recalls that it was never tested on the dance floor.

Holidays offered another opportunity for good times. Christmas festivities in Walkersville, like those in Roanoke, were relatively simple. Few gifts were exchanged. Children may have received a toy, an item of clothing, and a Christmas stocking with an orange or an apple stuffed in it. However, villagers enjoyed trimming the holiday tree, usually bedecking it with paper chains or strings of popcorn (Irene Hutson, Lenna Metzgar 1985, personal communication).

Easter meant an egg hunt. Eggs were ordinarily dyed with onion skins (Vergie Tenney, Gayle McQuain, George Bennett 1985, personal communication). Halloween involved such pranks as upsetting outdoor toilets, dangling swings from the high school steeple, and pushing over haystacks and corn shocks (George Bennett 1985, personal communication).

Another favorite prank was to tear off gate posts and fling them on barn roofs (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication).

Prior to 1931, Walkersville hosted a picnic to celebrate the Fourth of July. There was a band, watermelons, ice cream, sack races, a greased pig, a greased pole (with a dime or quarter on top), and always a baseball game (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication). Granville Cayton recalls heavy drinking at the community picnic which eventually aroused an unscheduled fight (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). After the paving of United States Route 19, most villagers travelled to Weston for the Fourth (Mabel Bowyers 1985, personal communication).

As at Roanoke, no one in Walkersville remembered formal weddings taking place in the village during the 1920s and 1930s. "People just slipped off and got married" (Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). Yet all the respondents harbored memories of the seranade, a night of ritual clamor and harrassment which followed the wedding. Often these seranades got violent. Vergie Tenney and Gayle McQuain (1985, personal communication) admitted that they were frightened of the serenade. As in Roanoke (Bauman and Coode 1981) the revellers "rode (the groom) on a rail," while they carried the bride off in a wheelbarrow or in a tub. The noise making lasted all night (George Bennett 1985, personal communication). Circular saws, pots and pans, even shotguns and dynamite might be used to shatter the bliss of the wedding bed. Tin

cans were often tied to the couples wedding bed. According to Granville Cayton (1985, personal communication) one third of the wedded couples were serenaded.

Life in Walkersville village had its serious, even somber, side to balance the days of picnicking and the wedding night revels. Children were born, people fell ill, and some died. During the 1920s Dr. Burke from Crawford attended to most of Walkersville's medical needs. Dr. Bouso had been the local physician in the early twentieth century. Burke rode horseback to visit his patients, the mid-1920s he drove an automobile; he died around 1927 or 1928 (Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication). After Burke's death another physician, Dr. Bennett, moved his practice from Buckhannon to Walkersville; nevertheless, once Route 19 was paved to Weston, Walkersville people increasingly drove to Weston for medical care (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

There is some consensus among the respondents that in the 1920s, at least, most childbirths occurred in the home. If at all possible a doctor attended the birth (Vergie Tenney, Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication). Yet, according to Granville Cayton, "some of 'em had doctors, some of 'em just had granny women" (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). Whether the doctor attended a childbirth may have depended upon where one lived, in the village or isolated on a farm. In any case, a midwife seemed to be present at most childbirths, doctor or no doctor. Ivy Hornor Bennett, Ellen Wilson, Mattie Westfall

(described as "a very helpful somebody" (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication), and Sara Catherine Hornor (known also for smoking a pipe) were all among the prominent midwives active in Walkersville (Lenna Metzgar, Irene Hutson, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Funerals in Walkersville followed Irish tradition. Wakes with open caskets lasted throughout the night. However, the mourners' bench was absent. Wakes were well attended by the entire community and involved singing, crying, yelling, and fainting. Food, mainly in the form of cakes and cookies, was served. The day after the wake, the body would be taken to the church and from there buried. O. B. Westfall supplied not only the casket but also the horsedrawn black hearse replete with a black crepe and black tassels (Vergie Tenney, Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

X. A VIEW OF THE WALKERSVILLE BUSINESS DISTRICT IN THE 1920S

In order to round out this cameo of Walkersville in its Golden Age, it is necessary to profile once again the business life of the village, that is, the small shops, stores, and even the home industry that comprised the modest but pulsating economy of the town. Walkersville streets in the 1920s were still unpaved, and the pungent odor of horses and manure overwhelmed the faint aroma of gasoline emitted from the few automobiles that chugged and sloshed down the main street. Yet, the muddy streets notwithstanding, the village in the 1920s presented a whitewashed look. Still, while exuding pride and vitalized by the handsome new high school perched on the hill, Walkersville's physiognomy in the 1920s closely resembled the village's appearance in the 1910s. O. B. Westfall's hardware store still sat on the main street, and because the stocky, always jovial "O. B." suffered from either asthma or possibly emphesyma ("he coughed and he coughed") and needed fresh air, even in the coldest weather he parked a little coal stove on the front porch of his store and lounged there. "O.B.", observed Irene Hutson (1985, personal communication), "loved his tobacco and he chewed all the time; and he loved to drink and he did that all the time too." By the mid-1920s he had become a town fixture as well as a town eccentric. Nor had his business practices sharpened since 1908. Indeed, he managed his hardware store from his stoveside repose on the front porch. Customers inquiring about his merchandise were instructed to "search around." Irene Hutson (1985, personal communication) also indicated "that you could find anything in his store from a toothbrush

to a ploughshare. [If you couldn't find it] just give him time and he could locate it for you."

Pete Crawford rented the store in the Masonic building during the 1920s. Crawford sold patent medicine, tobacco, candy, Coke (the "classic"), shirts, pants, and other merchandise found in rural general stores in the 1920s. A big chunk of Longhorn cheese sat on the store counter, and nearby was a barrel of salt fish (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Across the street from Crawford's store, next to the Harold House, Dick Jones ran another general store. Jones had a long counter on the left side of the store and ceiling to floor shelving on the right side. In the middle of the store, Jones had a large pool table, which made the store the favorite haunt for high school boys seeking to unwind after a grueling day of schoolwork (Maxwell Martin 1985, personal communication). Martin recalled that Jones not only had a beautiful pool table, but also two attractive daughters. Furthermore, to satisfy more visceral appetites, Jones also had a big hunk of cheese located next to a barrel of crackers. For a nickle, you sliced off a piece of cheese and made a sandwich with the crackers (Maxwell Martin 1985, personal communication).

In 1930 Jones moved to Jane Lew where he opened a gasoline station. Bob Sprigg at that time took over the operation of Crawford's General Store,

and bought Jones' store. His action eliminated a competitor and gave him added storage space. The building never opened as a store again. Sprigg ran his general store under the Masonic Lodge until 1960. After 1960 the store was operated on a smaller scale by Lucille Spaur (Edward Sprigg, Maxwell Martin, Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication).

Across the river from the depot sat Walkersville Feed and Supply. The Feed and Supply company elected a different man to run the store once every four or five years. Bulk supplies were brought to the building from a railroad siding. Clark Weaver ran the store first, then Sam Collins.

In the 1920s Maynard Law ran the Walkersville Feed and Supply Store, after that Bill Sims. Lee Spaur and Ernest Marsh operated the enterprise during the Great Depression. When the company dropped its incorporation in 1940 Spaur and Marsh continued to run the business on their own. However, after World War II the business and the building deteriorated. The building was a shambles in 1960 when the last owner, Elmer Wimer, had the business (Edward Sprigg, Granville Cayton, Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

A "stones throw" from Walkersville Feed and Supply sat another feed store located on the first floor of the Odd Fellows Hall. Fred Holstein owned this business until it closed in 1925. The store building was used for a variety of purposes after that: a furniture store in the

1930s and a telephone office from 1938 to 1950, the year that it burned in the great church fire (Lenna Metzgar 1985, personal communication).

In addition to the Harold House there were several other victualers in Walkersville in the 1920s. Dave Sims owned a small restaurant located in a small 30 foot by 16 foot building situated next to the Masonic Lodge. Sims had a counter and several small tables. He cooked in the rear, mainly soups, hot dogs, and sandwiches. He also sold pop, ice cream, and candy. Many people waiting for the train patronized his little business, but Sims failed to survive the Depression and the building of Route 19. Age was also creeping up, and he closed his business in 1932 (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

Then too, Mattie Westfall and Bertie Harold displayed keen entrepreneureship by operating a brown bag lunch service at the train depot. The stationmaster telegraphed ahead and took orders for the bag lunches from hungry passengers arriving on the noon train. Meanwhile, Mattie and Bertie packaged the lunches in Mattie's efficient kitchen. At noon O.B. rushed the lunches to the incoming train. Mattie and Bertie also served lunches to their boarders and anybody else in Mattie's dining room (Irene Hutson, Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication).

Wendy Spaur operated a barber shop and shoe repair business during the 1920s. Spaur used the building once barbered in by Lee Weaver. Spaur's

barber shop occupied the front half of the building, while he cobbled in the rear. This barbering and shoe repair business terminated in 1928 when Willis Spaur's mother moved from Weston to Walkersville and built a house on the site. Wendy Spaur was Willis' uncle (Willis Spaur, Irene Hutson, Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

While the general stores were vital to the life of the town, a high level of pre-industrial self sufficiency still prevailed in Walkersville during the 1920s and 1930s. Walkersville people seemed less dependent upon stores for survival, especially for the purchase of foodstuffs. As in Roanoke, everyone in the town gardened, usually anywhere from a half to an acre of land. They raised corn, beans, peas, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, squash, and other vegetables. Root vegetables were either stored in the cellar buildings (located either under the house or, more likely, a few feet from the house in a separate building), or they were turned upside down and reburied in mounds or trenches (Irene Hutson, Sam McQuain, George Bennett, Lenna Metzgar 1985, personal communication). In the fall Walkersville women canned as many as a thousand jars (or airtights) of food. String beans might be dried and apples placed in a barrel and sulphurated for storage (Lenna Metzgar, Vergie Tenney 1985, personal communication).

Most people kept chickens, two or three hogs, and a cow. Hog killing time also occurred in the fall, and frequently it was a minor social event. Invariably neighbors showed up to help with the killing and

supper and dessert were the reward for neighborliness. The hog bristles were removed by scalding and scraping, and the meat was either smoked over hickory, corn cobs, or sasafrass. Parts of the hog might be salted or canned (Willis Spaur, Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

Walkersville children always helped in this village quest for self sufficiency. Children gathered the plentiful wild blackberries, strawberries and huckleberries. Gathering 100 quarts was not uncommon. The children often sold the extra berries they gathered at the Harold Hotel or at the train depot. Young people also hunted rabbits or trapped mink, fox, raccoon, or possum and sold the furs. Squirrel, rabbit, and groundhog were also "shot for the pot" (Edward Sprigg, Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication).

XI. WALKERSVILLE AND THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Rather than with a "crash", the Great Depression crept up on Walkersville. Willis Spaur recalled the day he came home from school around 1931 to behold his mother frantically screaming and crying on the back porch. "The banks have closed in Weston," she wailed, "we're going to starve to death" (Willis Spaur 1985, personal communication). The Spaurs did not starve to death. In truth, a few years later in 1934 Willis went to business college in Clarksburg and then spent most of his working years as a successful accountant in New York City. But undeniably, like elsewhere in America, the Great Depression cast a pall of gloom across the village and its Collins Settlement neighborhood. Moreover, it can be argued that the Great Depression marked the village's denouement.

In reality, the process of decline had begun, but imperceptively, in the 1920s, when Walkersville youth educated in the new high school began looking for employment beyond the rural borders of the Collins Settlement (Willis Spaur, Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication). Therefore, demographically, the town had begun to age in the mid-1920s and, if anything, the Great Depression greatly slowed the graying process by halting the tide of outmigration; it would begin again with a vengeance in 1941 (Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

In addition to the changing demographic pattern and the bleak economic outlook of the 1930s, another event sapped the vitality that had

characterized the village in the 1920s. Few villagers who applauded the project in the later 1920s realized that the paving of Route 19 would prove a two-edged sword. Making Weston to Walkersville and the other residents of the Collins Settlement accessible year round siphoned off business from Walkersville and in general diminished the village's importance. Walkersville's more marginal businesses, such as Sim's Store, closed in 1932, and business at the Harold Hotel slumped and expired at the close of the decade. Only Pete Crawford's general store survived (Irene Hutson, Gayle McQuain 1985, personal communication).

In retrospect, the discontinuance of the dinky railroad and the jitney service to Ingo, Ireland, and Wildcat proved symbolic of the fate of the village. During the 1920s that line, like the high school, had attracted people and commerce to the village and engendered vitality. The withering economy of the 1930s, Route 19, and adverse demographic trends all promised to reverse that trend.

Nevertheless, despite the gloom, few other than Willis Spaur and his brother Harold actually left Walkersville in the 1930s. Walkersville youth did not hop the freight cars in search of greener pastures. As elsewhere in rural America, village youth faced with dismal prospects for employment in Weston or Clarksburg, and hearing about the breadlines in Chicago and New York, stayed at home where they could work for their room, board, and clothes or obtain jobs in the timber camps or work on

the roads (Missouri Rural Research Staff 1935; Sam McQuain 1985, personal communication).

During the 1920s Rexford Tugwell, an agricultural economist and later one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "brain trusters", wrote and lectured about the marginality of much of America's farmland and the inefficiency of American agriculture in general. Tugwell stressed the use of science and technology to maximize American agricultural production by eliminating unproductive farms, especially tenant farms. Many of the tiny, hilly, Collins Settlement area farms fit Tugwell's description of marginal. But, without jobs elsewhere, these marginal farms sustained local farm families and persisted during the 1930s and afterwards. Ironically, while the Department of Agriculture was decrying these farms and the "strandedness" of farm populations, Roosevelt and other New Dealers were pleading for the resettlement of the urban jobless on just such farms and in just such villages as Walkersville. This ambivalence was neither resolved, nor did it contribute to the prosperity or the prospects of Walkersville (Sternsher 1964:11-39, 143-337; Odum 1939:86-105).

That Walkersville farms provided a subsistence for families in the 1930s does not imply that agriculture fared well in the Collins Settlement during the Depression. While a review of the Walkilew, which listed the occupation of the high school graduates, confirms that most graduates remained at home during the decade and that many stayed on the farm, it

also lists many as unemployed (Walkilew 1935-1937). Indeed, many farmers in the Abrams Run and Crawford area lost their farms to the Davisson's Bank in Weston during the period. On a brighter side, some farmers such as Lenna Meyers Metzgar's father got his start in farming during the Depression, securing a federal farm loan from the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore (Lenna Metzgar 1985, personal communication).

As the Metzgar case illustrates, the federal government became an awesome presence in the hollows and along the runs of southern Lewis County during the 1930s. Many of the respondents recall boys marching off to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps or working for the National Youth Administration (NYA) at the high school (Granville Cayton, Mabel Bowyers 1985, personal communication). But it was the Works Progress Administration (WPA) which left the deepest impression. The WPA built new outdoor toilets (with concrete foundations). More importantly the WPA provided jobs on county road projects (Maxwell Martin 1985, personal communication).

Road building, as mentioned earlier, had begun as early as 1927 when work commenced on the paving of Route 19. Granville Cayton worked 16-19 hours a day rock basing and pouring the concrete for the highway. Prison labor was also used on the project, and a prison camp was erected on the Sugar Camp for that purpose. Route 19 was completed from Weston to Sutton in 1931. Despite this early road project, most rural roads in West Virginia were still unimproved in 1930. As soon as the Roosevelt

administration announced its intention in late 1933 to launch a huge federal works relief program (the Civil Works Administration), the West Virginia Highway Department indicated that it would employ as many men on work relief road projects as Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins was willing to support. While the West Virginia Highway Department had difficulty keeping its promise and actually meeting the state's quota of 71,000 CWA jobs on road projects, road work became the chief employer of the jobless in West Virginia during the 1930s. One project for which West Virginia Governor Homer A. Holt sought WPA approval was to pave the farm to market road between Orlando and Walkersville. Orlando Postmaster C. M. Mick's letter to the WPA, on February 20, 1936, revealed the significance of good roads to rural West Virginians.

> Failure to construct this road will also deprive a large number of children of an opportunity to obtain more than a free school education, the completion of this road will give the school children an opportunity to secure transportation to and from high school, which at present time some are walking as far as twelve miles a day, many others who have completed free school are unable to go farther because the distance is greater than they can walk and they are financially unable to board while attending school [sic]" (WPA Records, C.M. Mick to WPA Office, February 20, 1936; WPA Records, J.E. Hall to Harry Hopkins, February 22, 1936).

XII. WALKERSVILLE AND WORLD WAR II

If the Great Depression stunned Walkersville (and towns like it throughout rural America), World War II maimed it. First, by rescussitating America's urban-based industrial economy and thereby creating jobs in Detroit, Dayton, and Akron, the war revived the process which drained youth from the farms and villages such as Walkersville. Secondly, the military enlisted many of the village's youth, and after World War II may chose not to return.

Initially, World War II had a positive effect on Walkersville. The demand for railroad ties and bars for mine shafts quickened the region's faltering timber industry. Granville Cayton had been timbering on Abrams Run when Fish Lumber Company of Buckhannon called him and said it would buy all the mine bars he could supply. Cayton bought a sawmill and launched a business (Granville Cayton 1985, personal communication). Likewise, the demand for fresh meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, etc. revived the agricultural economy.

However, the war also triggered an immediate outmigration of those floundering depression youth who awaited only the opportunity to escape the marginal subsistence farming economy that marked the 1930s. Akron, Ohio, seemed to be a favorite destination for Walkersville youth, although a perusal of the Walkilew indicates that Morgantown, Baltimore, Clarksburg, Weston, and Detroit also lured their share of local youth. Then too, Walkersville sent its contingent of young men to war.

Indeed, the Walkersville High School Class of 1944 started with 38, but fewer than 20 graduated. Among those going to war were George Bennett, Ray Alkire, James "Junior" Metzgar, Blaine Finnegan, Bill McQuain, Maxwell McQuain, Maxwell Martin, Willis Hull and the Weaver boy. Both McQuain boys died fighting in the war (Maxwell Martin, Gayle McQuain, George Bennett, Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

XII. CONCLUSION

Walkersville did not suddenly expire after World War II. The town had a sizeable population of older, well-established residents with deep family ties to Walkersville and the Collins Settlement. The Laws, Harolds, McQuains, Halls, Spriggs, Rexroads, Crawfords, Spaurs, and Bennetts all continued to live in Walkersville after the war. They stopped at Bob Sprigg's store, attended the Methodist Church, kept the floor in the Masonic Lodge polished, and waited for parcels at the Walkersville depot. George Bennett returned to the family farm on Bennett's Run after serving in the war and began dairy farming. The Halls continued their fruit and poultry business on Abrams Run (Edward Sprigg 1985, personal communication).

In the 1950s the Swainey Coal Company constructed a coal tipple on George Bennett's land where it washed and shipped coal stripped from Emmart and farms in the Collins Settlement as far away as Roanoke. Sam McQuain, who had a trucking firm which hauled coal for the Swainey Coal Company, observed that in the 1950s and into the 1960s farmers reaped greater profits from stripping their land than farming it (Sam McQuain 1985, personal communication).

In the long run, however, the profits from the stripping craze were fleeting, and the impact very temporary. Swainey had difficulty selling his high sulphur coal, and while the washing operation lasted on

Bennett's Run, the town of Walkersville choked in a blanket of coal dust day after day (Edward Sprigg, Ray Sanders 1985, personal communication).

More blows to Walkersville esteem and livelihood came in the early 1950s and late 1960s. Around 1952 passenger service through Walkersville ceased. By 1958 the B & O had dismantled the freight depot, the symbol of the village's boom years. After living briefly in the Gayle McQuain house, Stationmaster Scott Raeder moved to Roanoke. But the coup de grace came in 1968 when the Lewis County Board of Education decided to consolidate the county schools, discontinue the Walkersville High School, and bus all the county high school students to Weston. There followed a brief, but heated protest from Collins Settlement parents who objected that the long bus trips and early rising hours necessitated by the consolidation would prevent their children from performing required chores around the farm. The protest was in vain, Walkersville High School closed in 1968, and the building became a regional junior high.

In Maxwell Martin's (1985, personal communication) words, "the town never had pride after that." Historically, it seemed to wither rapidly after the high school closed. The old people died and their houses lay empty or were rented to "outsiders". Without the care and pride afforded by families long associated with the village, homes and property deteriorated. The process actually began a half century earlier when the automobile and Route 19 made the village less relevant and change in the American agricultural and industrial economy made

opportunity for a decent livelihood in the area less possible. Had a glass factory opened in Walkersville after the war, or had Walkersville become a model regional high school or a center for agricultural or wood products research, its fate may have been reversed in the 1960s. Of course, that possibility exists today, since the railroad still runs through Walkersville, and the high school remains intact. Perhaps a more promising new destiny awaits the town, and perhaps once again the sound of cheering fans will greet a triumphant Walkersville basketball team the way it once did in Walkersville's Golden Age during the 1920s.

RESPONDENTS

Oral Interviews

William Adler, telephone conversation, May 21, 1985

George Bennett, personal communication, May 22, 1985

Hunter Bennett, personal communication, June 12, 1985

Mabel Bowyers, personal communication, June 11, 1985

Kyle and Icie Bush, personal communication, June 6, 1985

Kent Butcher, personal communication, June 11, 1985

Granville, Lucille, and James Budd Cayton, personal communication, May 21, 1985

John Davisson, personal communication, June 10, 1985

Nora Duvall, personal communication, June 6, 1985

Phyllis and Archie Ellis, personal communication, May 22, 1985

Gordon and Nell Hall, personal communication, June 6, 1985

Irene Hutson, personal communication, June 11, 1985

Doris Kerns and Alta Anderson, personal communication, June 11, 1985

Maxwell Martin, personal communication, June 5, 1985

Margaret McQuain, personal communication, July 11, 1985

Robert Gayle McQuain, personal communication, May 21, 1985 and July 11, 1985

Sam McQuain, personal communication, June 5, 1985

Dora Meadows, personal communication, June 5, 1985

Lenna Metzgar, personal communication, June 4, 1985

Lenna Meyers McQuain, personal communication, June 4, 1985

Blaine Rollyson, personal communication, June 12, 1985

Ray Sanders, personal communication, June 5, 1985 and June 12, 1985

Willis Spaur, personal communication, June 4, 1985 and July 12, 1985

Edward Sprigg, Mildred Blake, Ray Sanders personal communication, May 22, 1985

Edward Sprigg, personal communication, July 11, 1985

John Stalnaker, personal communication, June 4, 1985

Vergie Tenney, personal communication, June 23, 1985

TABLE 10

Tract 2207 (Myers/McQuain Dwelling):
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 6 to Exterior	2'7½" x 6'8½"	missing 3½" butt		box lock missing	none	none	no
Room 7 to Cupboard	2' x 6'	4 panel	2½" pin butt	spring loaded turn button	4¼" mold with cap	none	no
Room 7 to Room 5	2'8" x 6'8½"	missing	3" butt	box lock missing	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	4¼" mold	no
Room 7 to Room 8	2'6" x 6'5¼"	4 panel	3" pin butt	3" x 4" box lock; 1 porcelain knob, 1 Rickingham glazed earthenware knob	4¼" mold with beveled edge	3" plain boards	no
Room 7 to Room 9	2'8" x 6'8½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3" box lock; porcelain knobs	4¼ mold with beveled edge	4¼" plain boards with cap	no
Room 9 to Room 8	2' x 6'8"	modern hollow core	3" pin butt	mortise lock; missing	2" ranch mold	3" plain boards	no
Room 9 to Exterior	2'8¼" x 6'8½"	missing	3½" butt	mortise lock	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap		no
Room 10 to Room 13	2'7½" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	box lock missing	4¼" plain boards with beveled edge toward opening	4¼" plain boards with beveled edge toward opening; cap	yes
Room 10 to Closet	2'6" x 6'8¼"	4 panel	3" pin butt	5" x 3-3/4" box locks; porcelain knobs	4¼" plain boards with beveled edge	none	no

TABLE 10

Tract 2207 (Myers/McQuain Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 11 to Room 12	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" butt	5" x 3-3/4" box lock	4½" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	4¼" plain boards with beveled edge	no
Room 11 to Closet	2'6" x 6'5¼"	4 panel	3½" pin butt	5" x 3-3/4" box lock; porcelain knobs	4" plain boards with beveled edges; cap	none	yes
Room 12 to Closet	2'6" x 6'5½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	5" x 3-3/4" box lock	4" plain boards with beveled edges	none	no
Room 12 to Room 13	2'8¼" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" pin butt	5" x 3-3/4" box lock	4" plain boards with beveled edges	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges; cap	no

TABLE 11

Tract 2207 (Myers/McQuain Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung (upper leaded sash)	upper-44¼"x19½" lower-44¼"x48"	40" x 15" 40" x 44"		Slip	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges; cap	none
	double hung	28¼" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges; cap	none
Second Floor Left to right	double hung (upper leaded sash)	upper044¼"x19½" lower-44¼"x48"	40" x 15" 40" x 44"		Slip	4¼" plain boards with	none
	double hung	28¼" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges; cap	none
EAST WALL Basement	single sash swings upward	17" x 12"	13" x 8"	1	Slip	none	none
First Floor Left to right	double hung	28¼" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4½" mold	none
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4½" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4½" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4-3/4" plain boards with beveled edges, cap	none

TABLE 11

Tract 2207 (Myers/McQuain Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges and cap	none
SOUTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	29" x 47½"	12" x 20"	2/2	Slip	none	none
	2 horizontal sliding sashes	46" x 24"	9-3/4" x 20"	4	Slip	4½" mold	none
From Room 6 to Room 7	double hung	28¼" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none
WEST WALL Basement	single sash swings upward	17" x 12"	13" x 8"	1	Slip	none	none
First Floor	double hung	28¼" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" mold with beveled edge toward opening; cap	none

TABLE 11

Tract 2207 (Myers/McQuain Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28¼" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges and cap	none
	double hung	28¼" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	Slip	4¼" plain boards with beveled edges	

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces northeast and sits back approximately 18 feet from West Virginia County Road 44. To the southwest or rear of the dwelling at a distance of approximately 75 feet flows the West Fork River. The house is centrally located as part of a series of six dwellings which were built adjacent to one another along the southwest of the aforementioned county road.

Historic Landscape Design: A 3 foot wide poured concrete sidewalk extends parallel to the county road and crosses the property in a northwest/southeast orientation. Directly adjacent to the southwest of that sidewalk grow four somewhat evenly spaced Norway spruce trees (approximately 18 inches in diameter each). Directly northwest of the porch approximately 30 feet is an 18 inch diameter apple tree. To the rear or southwest of the dwelling on the banks of the West Fork River there is an approximately 21 inch diameter sycamore tree.

Outbuildings: None.

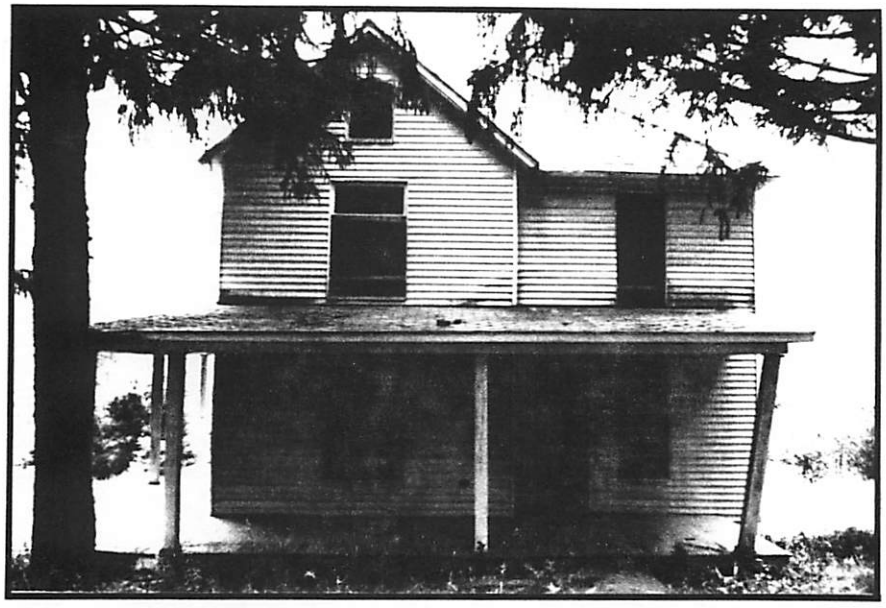


Plate 14. North Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.



Plate 15. East Elevation of Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

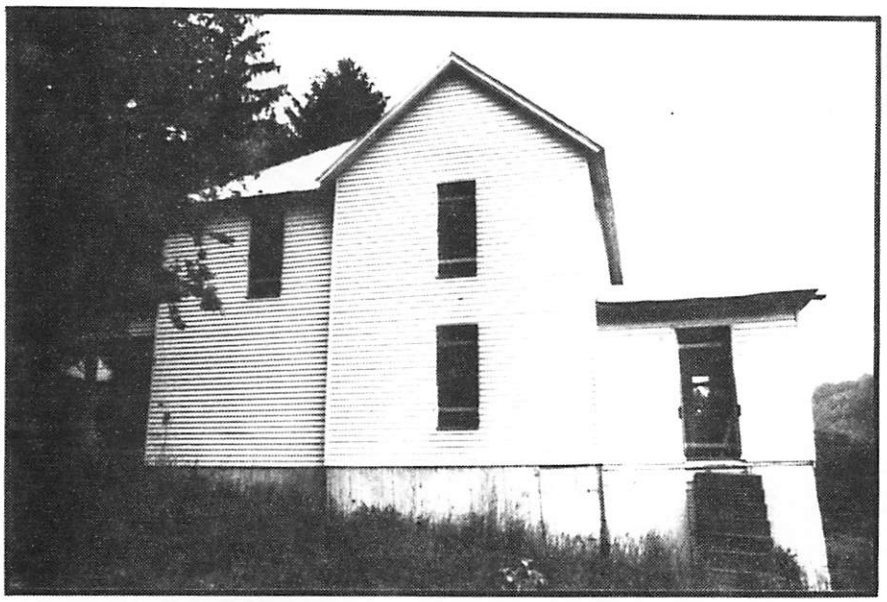


Plate 16. West Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

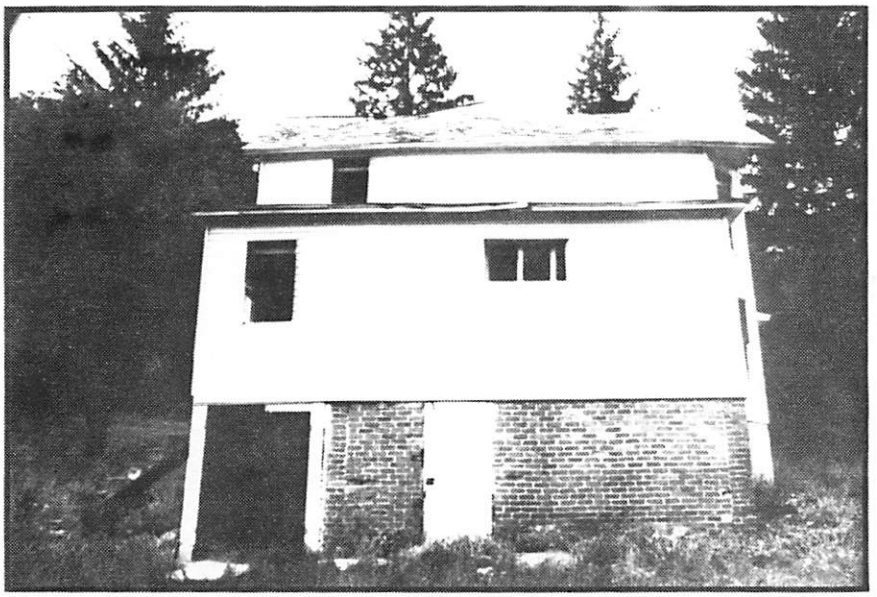


Plate 17. South Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

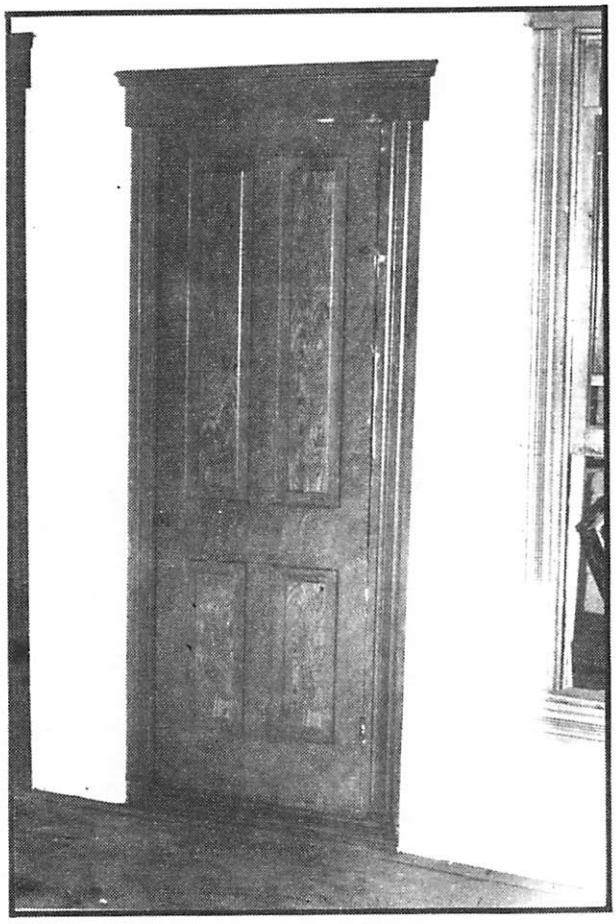


Plate 18. Room 7 Cupboard Door in the Myers/ McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207. Note the surround cap over door.



Plate 19. Fireplace in Room 10 of the Myers/ McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.



Plate 20. Fireplace in Room 11 of the Myers/ McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

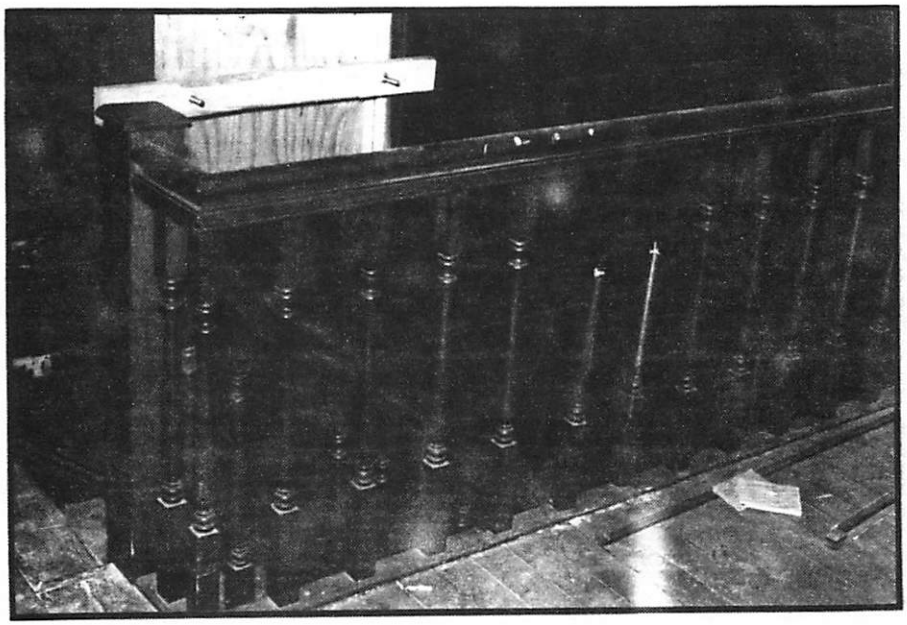


Plate 21. Stairway Area in Room 13 of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

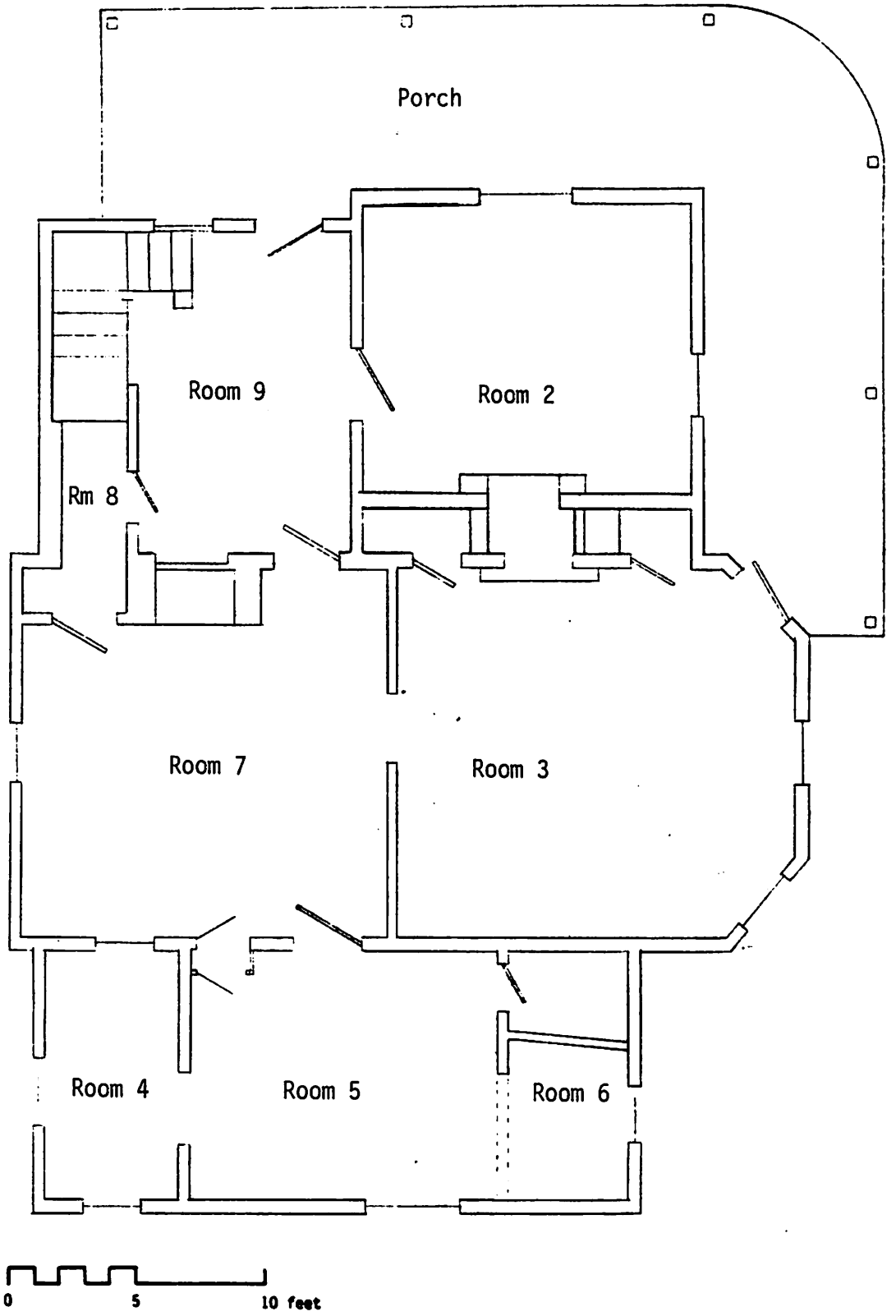


Figure 13. Plan View of the First Floor of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

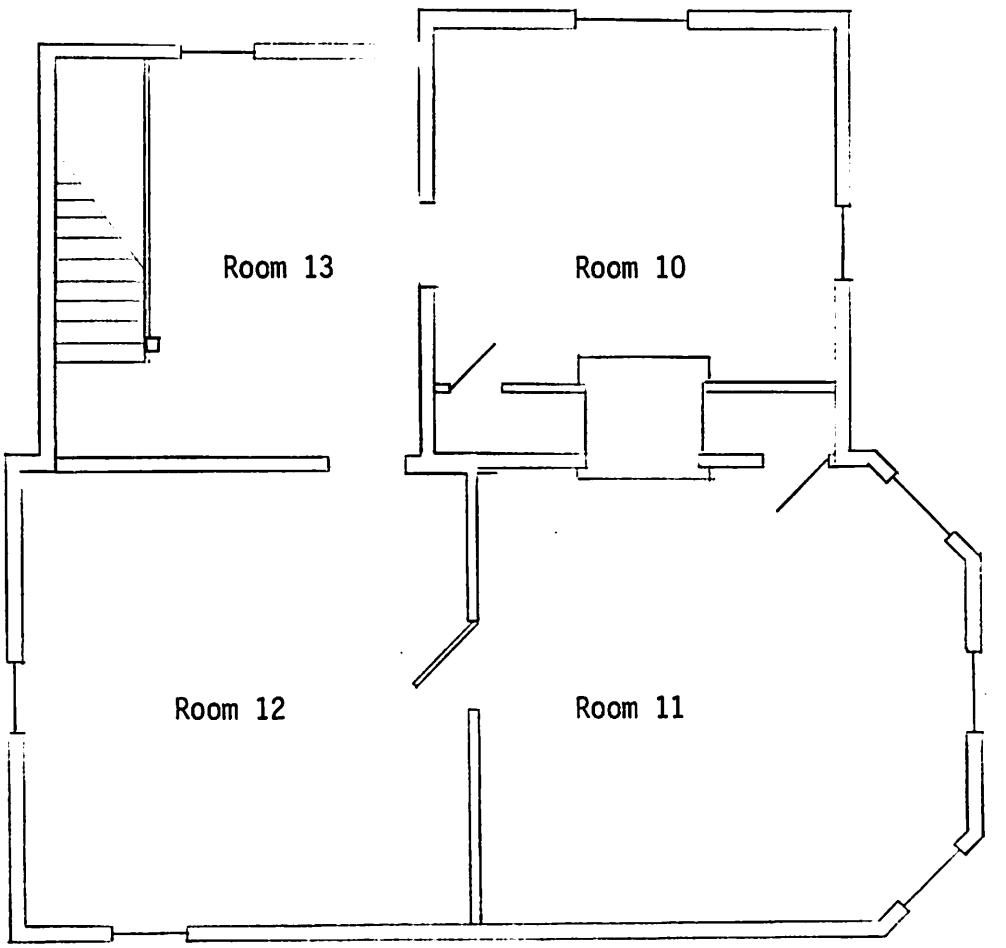


Figure 13a. Plan View of the Second Floor of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

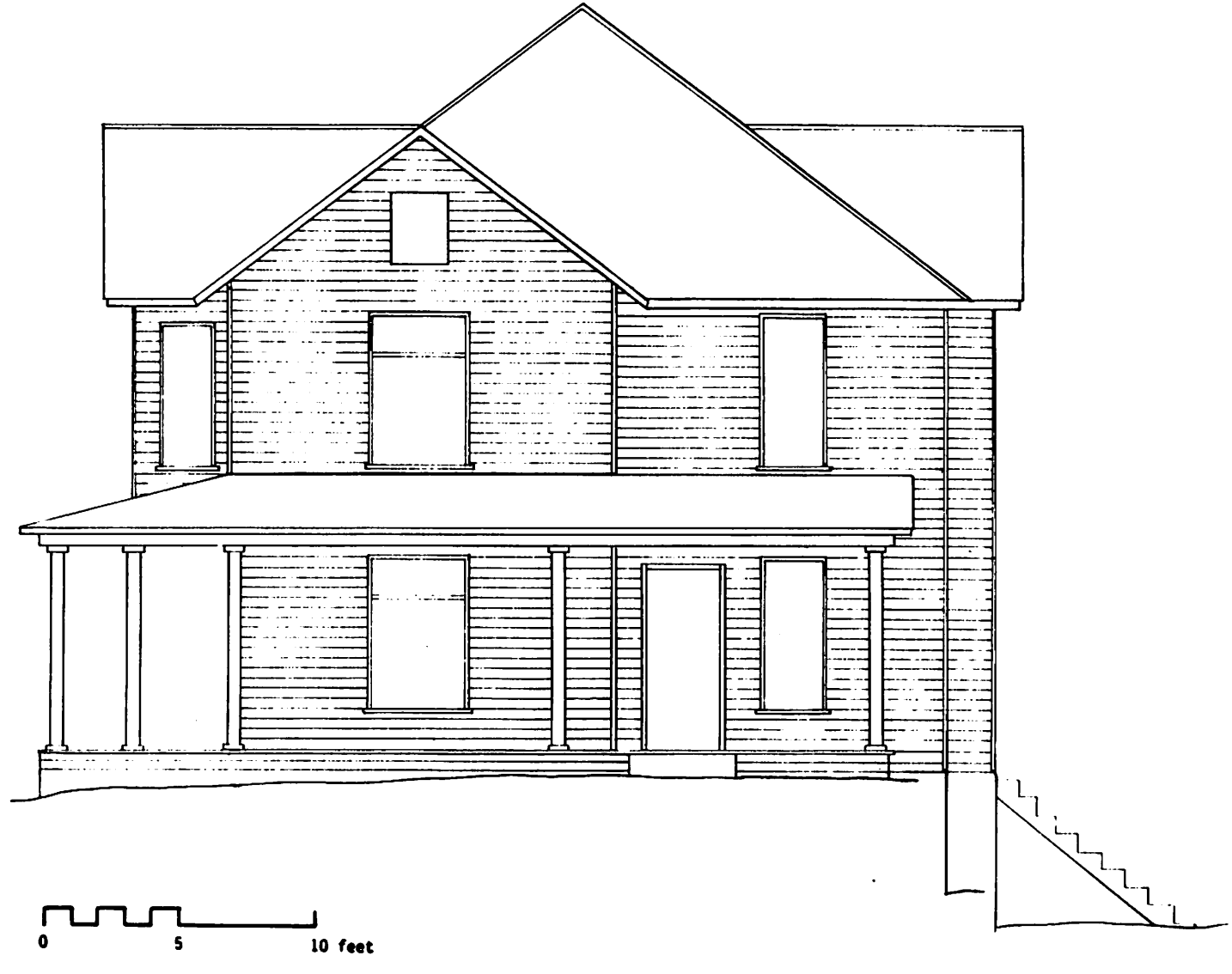


Figure 14. North Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

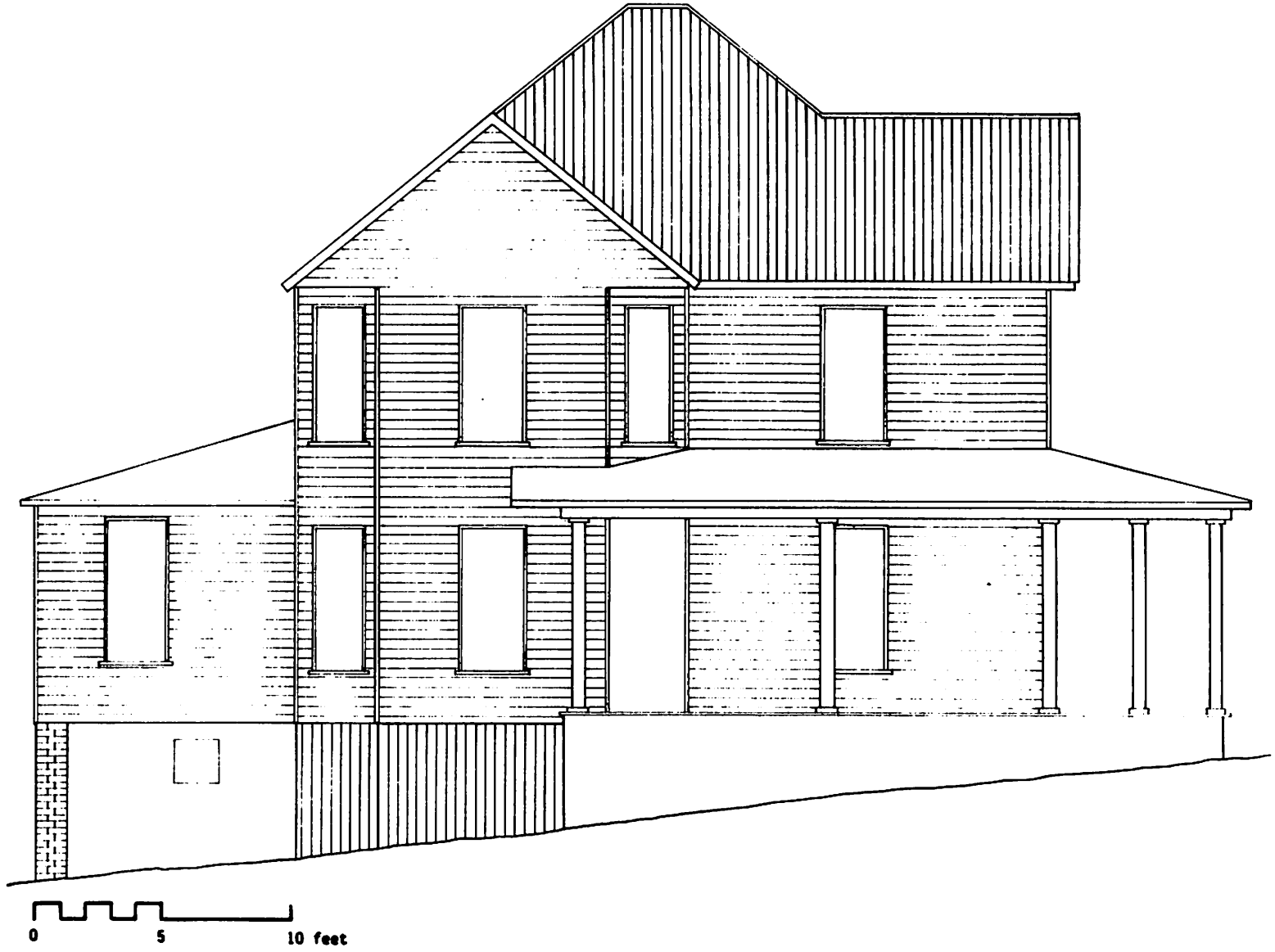


Figure 15. East Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

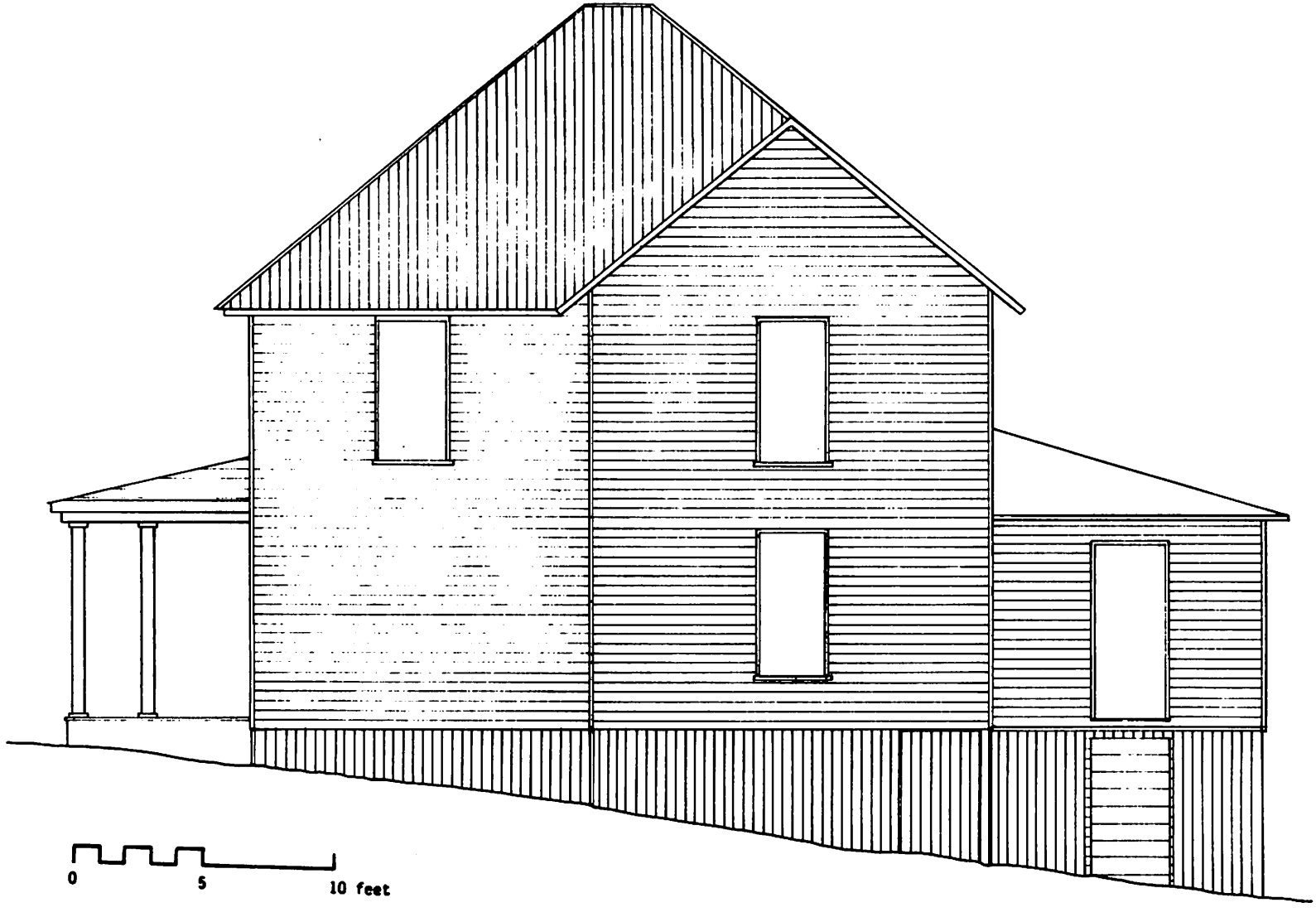


Figure 16. West Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

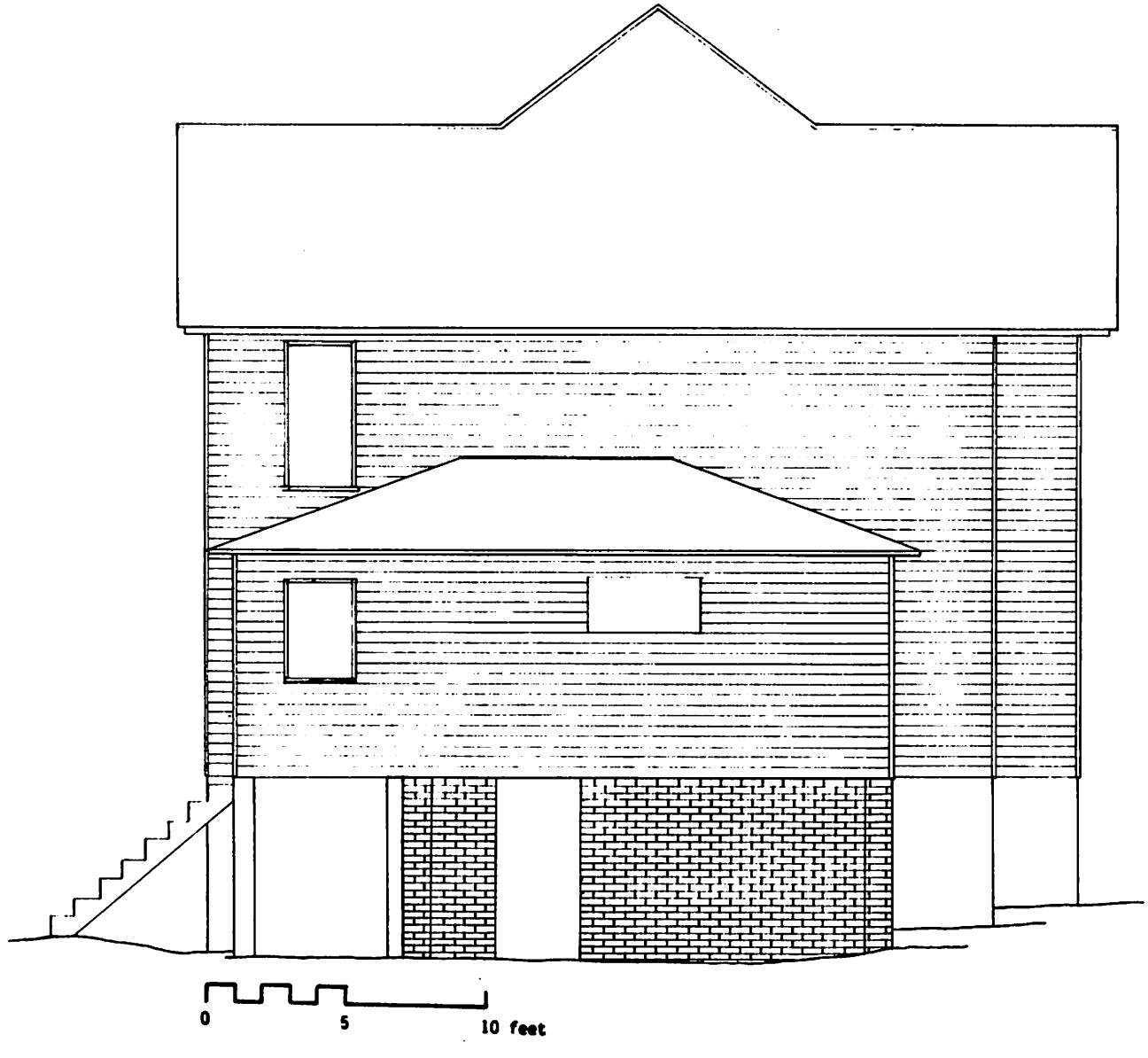


Figure 17. South Elevation of the Myers/McQuain Dwelling, Tract 2207.

LE-0088

TRACT 2208

HAROLD DWELLING

Location: Walkersville, West Virginia

Elevation: 1100 feet

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

A Zone:	17	B Zone:	17	C Zone:	17	D Zone:	17
Easting:	547300	Easting:	547060	Easting:	546820	Easting:	546880
Northing:	4302370	Northing:	4302170	Northing:	4302350	Northing:	4302640

U.S.G.S. Map: Walkersville 7.5 minute quadrangle

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: As with most or all of the properties in Walkersville, Tract 2208 (Lot 14) was originally part of the extensive land holding amassed by William Bennett, Sr. between c.1798-1846 and later expanded by his son Jonathan Bennett (see Walkersville West Virginia, Social History).

In 1901, after litigation stemming from the 1891 partition of the Jonathan Bennett estate (Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication), his son, William G. Bennett, obtained title to several parcels of land in Walkersville (Table 12). These were subsequently divided into lots and annexed to the existing village plat.

In 1905 Bennett and his wife Alice sold Lot 14 to T. P. Pritts for $75.00. Pritts, in turn, conveyed it one year later to William C. Harold for $80.00 (Table 13). Traditionally, the construction of the present one-story residence is attributable to Bill Harold (Mabel Bowyers and Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication). Although the tax records indicate no improvements on the lot until 1915, the house appears in a 1908 photograph of Walkersville.

The Harold family, including wife Sarah Anne and their six children, moved to Walkersville from Harrison County, West Virginia, at the turn of the twentieth century. While living in their house on Lot 14, Bill and Sarah (Sarry Ann) built and operated the Harold House Hotel "down the street." Bill Harold also maintained a livery stable near his home and in 1921 ran the general store in the Masonic Lodge building, Tract 2214 (Mabel Bowyers and Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

In 1918 Bill and Sarah Harold sold the property to their son Roy Harold who occupied the six room bungalow with his wife Gertie and their children. During their stay (between 1918-1950), the encircling porch was added so that Bertie could enter the house from the side yard. Room 5, the parlor, was used by the family only for special occasions; Room 10 served as a dining room, Room 9 as a kitchen, and Rooms 6, 7, and 11 were bedrooms. Like several of the other local structures under the study, the Harold dwelling was without an indoor bathroom for many years.

The cellar area of the house was used for laundry purposes as well as storage for "air tights" (canned fruits and vegetables, etc.). At the rear of the property stood a barn which has since been razed.

It is presumed that Bertie Harold predeceased her husband for, upon Roy's death in 1950, only his two children, Annabelle Walker and William Harold, survived him. After 1950 Lot 14 changed owners four more times before being purchased by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s (Table 12).

TABLE 12

Ownership of Tract 2208

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acerage	Reference	Comments
Everett Ware	Ray Sander, Jr.	23 October 1975	$10.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 390:480	
Maudie Bull Swick (widow)	Everett Ware	4 October 1968	$3000.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 309:399	
A.A. McClain & Minnie B. McClain (wife)	Maudie Bull Swick	28 July 1954	$1.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 233:207	
Annabelle H. Walker & Walter A. Walker (husband); William A. Harold	A.A. McClain & Minnie B. McClain (wife)	24 Decemner 1951	$1.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 217:368	
Roy Harold	Annabelle H. Walker, William A. Harold	11 April 1950	---	Lot 14	Lewis County Order Book 29:139; Fiduciary Record Book 7:263	Grantor died intestate 6 April 1950 leaving children (grantees) as surviving heirs
W.C. Harold & Sarah A. Harold (wife)	Roy Harold	27 December 1918	$150.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 121:179	
T.P. Pritt & Laura V. Pritt (wife)	W.C. Harold	10 October 1906	$80.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 62: 211	
W.G. Bennett & Alice B. Bennett (wife)	T.P. Pritt	9 August 1905	$75.00	Lot 14	Lewis County Deed Book 60:5	
Louis Bennett, Special Commissioner	W.G. Bennett	3 July 1901	?	several tracts	Lewis County Deed Book 45:228	Property transfer resulting from a chancery suit, involved several tracts in Walkersville

TABLE 13

Tax Record for Tract 2208

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
T.P. Pritt	1906-1907	Lot 14, Walkersville		$150.00		$150.00	Taxed to W.G. Bennett in 1905
W.C. Harold	1908-1914	Lot 14, Walkersville		$150.00		$150.00	
	1915	Lot 14, Walkersville		$50.00	$100.00	$150.00	
	1916-1919	Lot 14, Walkersville		$130.00		$130.00	
Roy Harold	1920	Lot 14, Walkersville		$130.00		$130.00	
	1921	Lot 14, Walkersville		$100.00	$200.00	$300.00	
	1922-1927	Lot 14, Walkersville		$200.00	$400.00	$600.00	
	1928-1929	Lot 14, Walkersville		$150.00	$350.00	$500.00	
	1930-1931	Lot 14, Walkersville		$150.00	$350.00	$450.00	
	1932-1951	Lot 14, Walkersville		$100.00	$260.00	$360.00	To Minnie B. McClain in 1951
A.A. McClain	1952-1954	Lot 14, Walkersville		$100.00	$800.00	$900.00	
Maudie Bull Swick	1955-1960	Lot 14, Walkersville		$100.00	$800.00	$900.00	
	1961-1966	Lot 14, Walkersville		$100.00	$1200.00	$1300.00	
	1967-1969	Lot 14, Walkersville		$90.00	$1540.00	$1630.00	
Everett Ware	1970-1975	Lot 14, Walkersville		$90.00	$1540.00	$1630.00	
	1976-1979	Lot 14, Walkersville		$100.00	$1550.00	$1650.00	
	1980	Lot 14, Walkersville		$200.00	$2450.00	$2650.00	
	1981	Lot 14, Walkersville		$300.00	$1650.00	$1950.00	

Architecture (dwelling)

General Description: The dwelling is a one story irregularly shaped bank structure (originally L-shaped).

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	34'3" x 39'5"
Foundation:	The original house, which appears to have consisted of rooms 5, 10, and 11, was built on a series of randomly spaced wooden piers. The additions to the house were built on a combination of poured concrete and 7 inch by 11 inch tile block walls or 6 inch by 6 inch wooden piers. The sections of the foundation which consist of wooden piers are covered with 5-8 inch vertical boards which are sometimes covered with vertical strips of white finished aluminum.
Walls:	The walls are covered with 4-1/2" painted German cover siding with cornerboards.
Framing:	The light timber frame consists of 2" X 4-1/2" studs set on 24" centers. On the northwest wall the siding is covered by 12" X 24" asphalt shingles.
Porch:	An open porch encircles most of the northeast and southeast sides of the

structure. The porch deck, which measures approximately 77" wide, rests on a combination of a single row of randomly spaced concrete block and 8" x 8" wooden piers depending upon the distance from the base of the porch plate to the ground surface. The porch deck is covered with 3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards. The shed style roof is supported by a series of eight unevenly spaced, tapered square wooden columns (8" x 8" top 6" x 6") which sit atop an enclosed railing which is raised 24" above the porch deck. The roof is covered with roll roofing. The sloping ceiling is covered with 3" painted tongue and groove boards. Access to the porch is at ground level on the northeast side via a 38" wide poured concrete sidewalk which is situated opposite the northeast door. Ground level access to the porch can also be obtained from a 34" wide sidewalk located at the east corner. Light fixtures are located adjacent to each of the exterior doorways leading to the porch.

Chimneys:	A single stack brick chimney is offset to the southeast on the rear or southwest slope of the gable roof of the original structure.
Roof:	The original structure has a medium gable roof while additions have shed roofs. All of the roof is covered with roll roofing.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Basement.
Dimensions:	13'6" x 15'6"; 6'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Poured concrete topped with 3"-6" painted horizontal boards.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 8" joists set on 19"-24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Shower and hot and cold water faucets along east wall; hot and cold water faucets along south wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture offset to the east.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Basement and stairway to the first floor.
Dimensions:	5'7-1/2" x 10'6"; 6'1" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Poured concrete and 2"-3" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards on north wall; poured concrete and dry wall on east wall; 7-1/2" x 11-1/2" tile blocks on south wall; west wall is open.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 8" joists set on 22" - 26" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	Gas connection on south wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	A series of 7 enclosed steps (measuring 32" wide x 9"-13" tread x 7"-9" rise) plus a riser of 6-1/2" lead to a landing then turn 90° and ascend the height of the 8-1/2" riser to a second landing; they again turn 90° and ascend the height of an 8" riser to the first floor.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Pump room.
Dimensions:	7'6" x 6'7"; 6'2" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	7-1/2" x 12" tile blocks.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 6" joists set on 20" - 22" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Well pump and hot water heater.
Lighting and Electricity:	Electrical connection for pump on ceiling.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Basement.
Dimensions:	9' x 10'10"; 6'7" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Poured concrete.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2-1/2" x 6" joists set on approximately 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture offset to the south.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 14, 15; Plate 26)

Function:	Unknown.

Dimensions:	13'2" x 19'9"; 7'11" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	2-3/4"-3-1/2" varnished tongue and groove boards around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	12" square acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	8" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas fireplace; gas connection through the hearth in front of close fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along south wall; fire box opening measures 24" wide x 29" high x 5" average depth; poured concrete hearth measures 18" x 41"; wooden mantle with mirror.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on north wall; outlets on north, east, and south walls.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 14, 15; Plate 27).

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	13'7" x 15'1-1/2"; 8'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Horizontal boards covered by plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	2-1/4" tongue and groove boards varnished around periphery of room.

Ceiling:	3-1/2" wide painted, double beaded boards covered by 12" square acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	6" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas fireplace; closed.
Fireplace:	Located along north wall; poured concrete hearth measured 17-1/2" x 41"; wooden mantle.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch and outlet on west wall; outlet on west wall.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	Two closets are located on the north wall to the east and west of the fireplace; the eastern closet measures 76" wide x 22" deep; the western closet measures 35'2" wide x 21" deep.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Modern kitchen.
Dimensions:	7'6-1/2" x 19'7-1/2"; 8'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plywood paneling covering 4-1/2" wide painted German cove siding on the north and east walls; plywood paneling over 3-1/2" wide painted, double beaded boards on the south and west walls.

Floorcovering:	2-1/2" tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Dry wall and 12" square acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	6" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas connection along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Kitchen cabinet base unit with sink is situated toward the south end of the east wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture offset to the south; outlets on east and west walls.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Storage and basement stairway.
Dimensions:	5'7" x 11'6"; 7'11" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Dry wall covering 4-1/2" wide painted German cove siding on north wall; dry wall covering 2-1/2" lapped siding on remaining walls.
Floorcovering:	2-3/8" tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.

Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture over stairwell.
Stairways:	See Room 2.

Interior Description: Room 9 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
Dimensions:	4'8" x 7'1"; 6'9-1/2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted fiberboard.
Floorcovering:	5"-8" tongue and groove boards covered by linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	2-1/2" ranch molding.
Heating:	Gas space heater along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Lavatory and bathtub along south wall; toilet along west wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on east wall; light fixture above lavatory.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 10 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	11'3" x 13'5"; 7'11" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plywood paneling covering painted horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	2-3/4" - 3-3/4" tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling:	24" x 48" acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	5" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas connection along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixtures; switch and outlet on east wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 11 (Tables 14, 15)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'11" x 13'1-1/2"; 8'2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plywood paneling covering horizontal boards.
Floorcovering:	2-3/4"-3-3/4" tongue and groove boards varnished around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	24" x 48" acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	8" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas connection along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch and outlet on east wall; outlet on west wall.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 14

Tract 2208 (Harold Dwelling) :
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Room 2	2'5½" x 5'10½"	4 panel	4" strap	4½" x 3¼" box lock; ceramic knobs	none	3" plain boards	yes
Room 2 to Room 3	2'1" x 6'0"	passage			none	none	no
Room 2 to Exterior	2'9½" x 3'9"	missing			none	none	no
Room 2 to Room 4	2'8" x 5'9"	6 boards (5") and 2 batten	5" strap	hasp	none	4" plain boards	yes
Room 5 to Room 6	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs	4" plain boards	4¼" plain boards	no
Room 5 to Room 11	2'8½" x 6'8½"	4 panel	3" butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock porcelain knobs	4½" plain boards	4-3/4" plain boards	no
Room 5 to Exterior	2'8½" x 6'8"	6 panel; top panel glass	3" butt	mortise lock; modern box dead bolt	4½" plain boards		yes
Room 6 to West Closet	2'1" x 6'1"	seven 3¼" boards and Z batten	1½" butter-fly	missing	2-3/4" plain boards	none	no

TABLE 14

Tract 2208 (Harold Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 6 to East Closet	1'10½" x 6'0"	seven 3¼" boards and Z batten	1½" butter-fly	missing	3" plain boards	none	no
Room 6 to Room 7	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; ceramic knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 6 to Exterior	2'6" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" pin butt	mortise lock; modern dead bolt; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 7 to Room 8	2'6" x 6'6"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs	6½" plain boards	4¼" plain boards	no
Room 10 to Room 7 (south)	2'6" x 6'5½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 10 to Room 7 (north)	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; ceramic knobs	4½" plain boards	4¼" plain boards	yes

TABLE 15

Tract 2208 (Harold Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards	?
Room 10		32" x 69"	(window and framing have been removed)				
EAST WALL First Floor Left to right	inwardly swinging sash	28½" x 33½"	24" x 30"	1	slip	3" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 30"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	?
SOUTH WALL Basement Left to right	single fixed	34½" x 28"	10" x 12"	6	slip	none	?
	single fixed	27" x 33"	24" x 30"	1	slip	none	4½" plain boards

TABLE 15

Tract 2208 (Harold Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
First Floor							
Left to right	single fixed	30½" x 28"	missing	1	slip	4" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards	?
WEST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4" plain boards	?
	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards	?

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces northeast and sits back approximately 4'-8' from the edge of West Virginia County Route 44. Between the road and the dwelling a 36" wide poured concrete sidewalk extends in a basically northwest/southeast orientation across the property. The dwelling is situated toward the southeast end of a row of six dwellings which are adjacent to each other and the road. The West Fork River flows to the rear or southwest of the structure at a distance of approximately 75 feet.

Historic Landscape Design: A 12" diameter apple tree is growing approximately 18' southeast of the dwelling. Numerous elderberry bushes exist between the rear of the dwelling and the river.

Outbuildings: None.

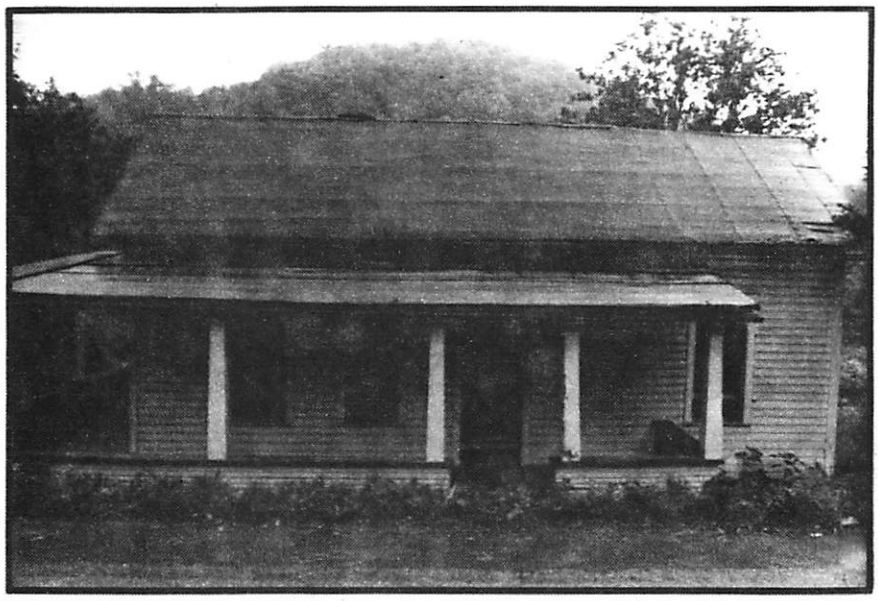


Plate 22. North Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.



Plate 23. East Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

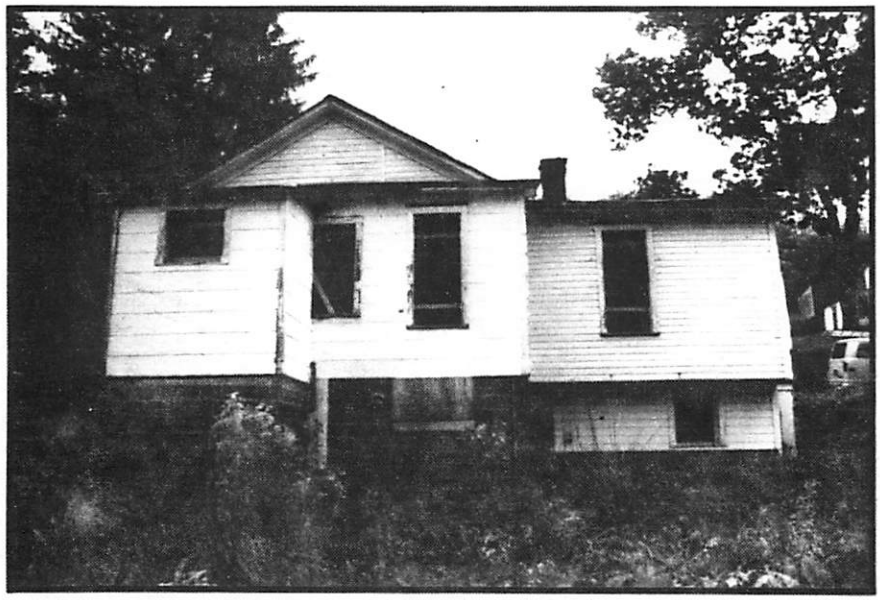


Plate 24. West Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

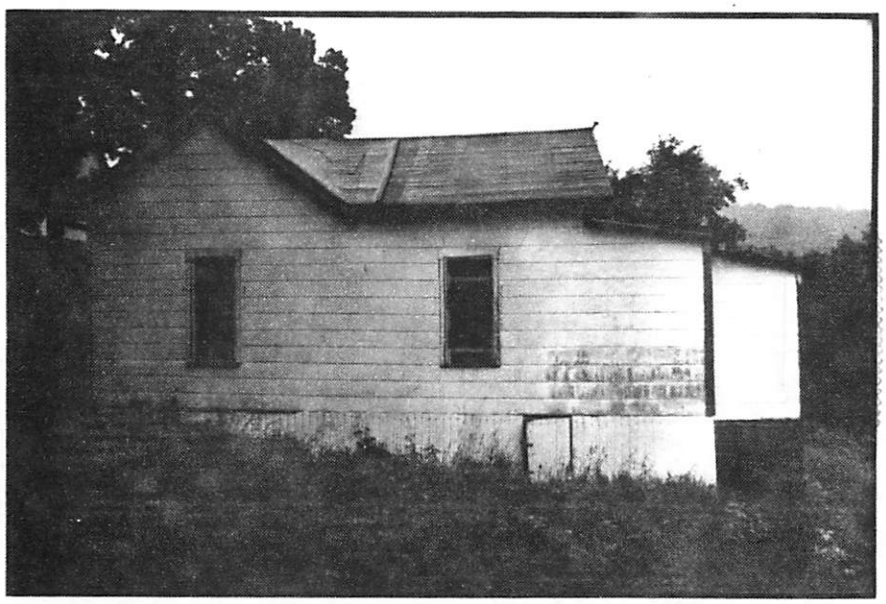


Plate 25. South Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

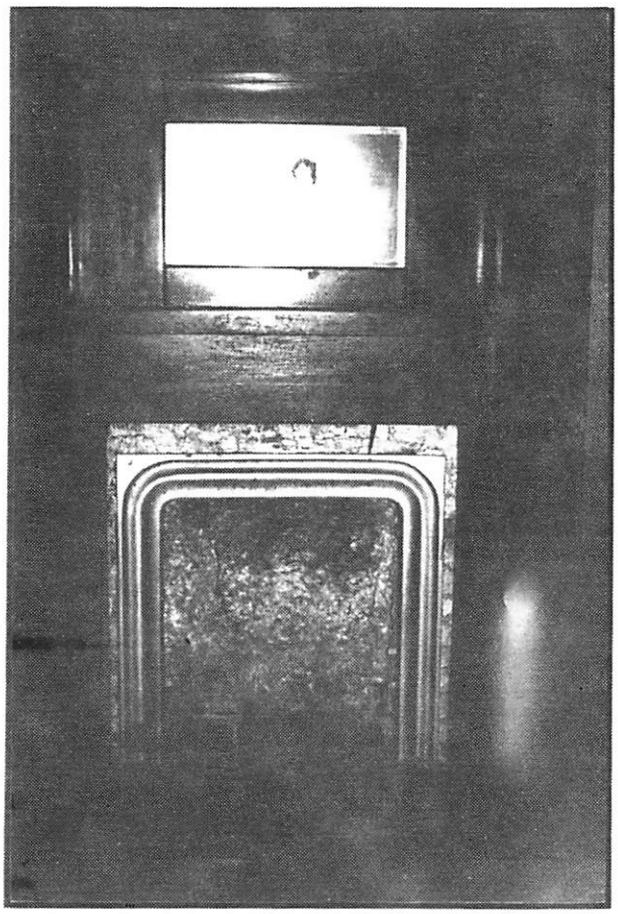


Plate 26. Fireplace and Wooden Mantle in Room 5 of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

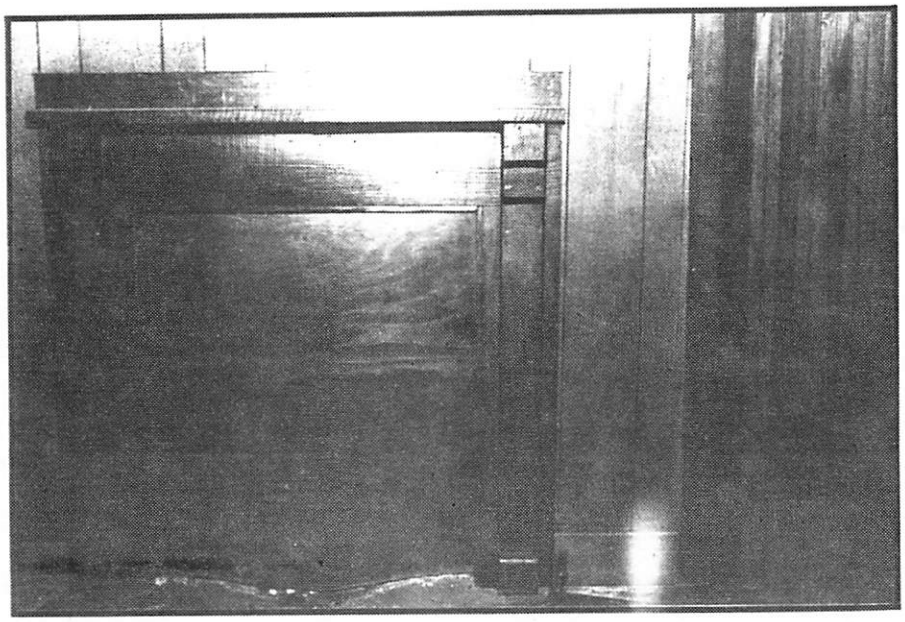


Plate 27. Fireplace and Wooden Mantle in Room 6 of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

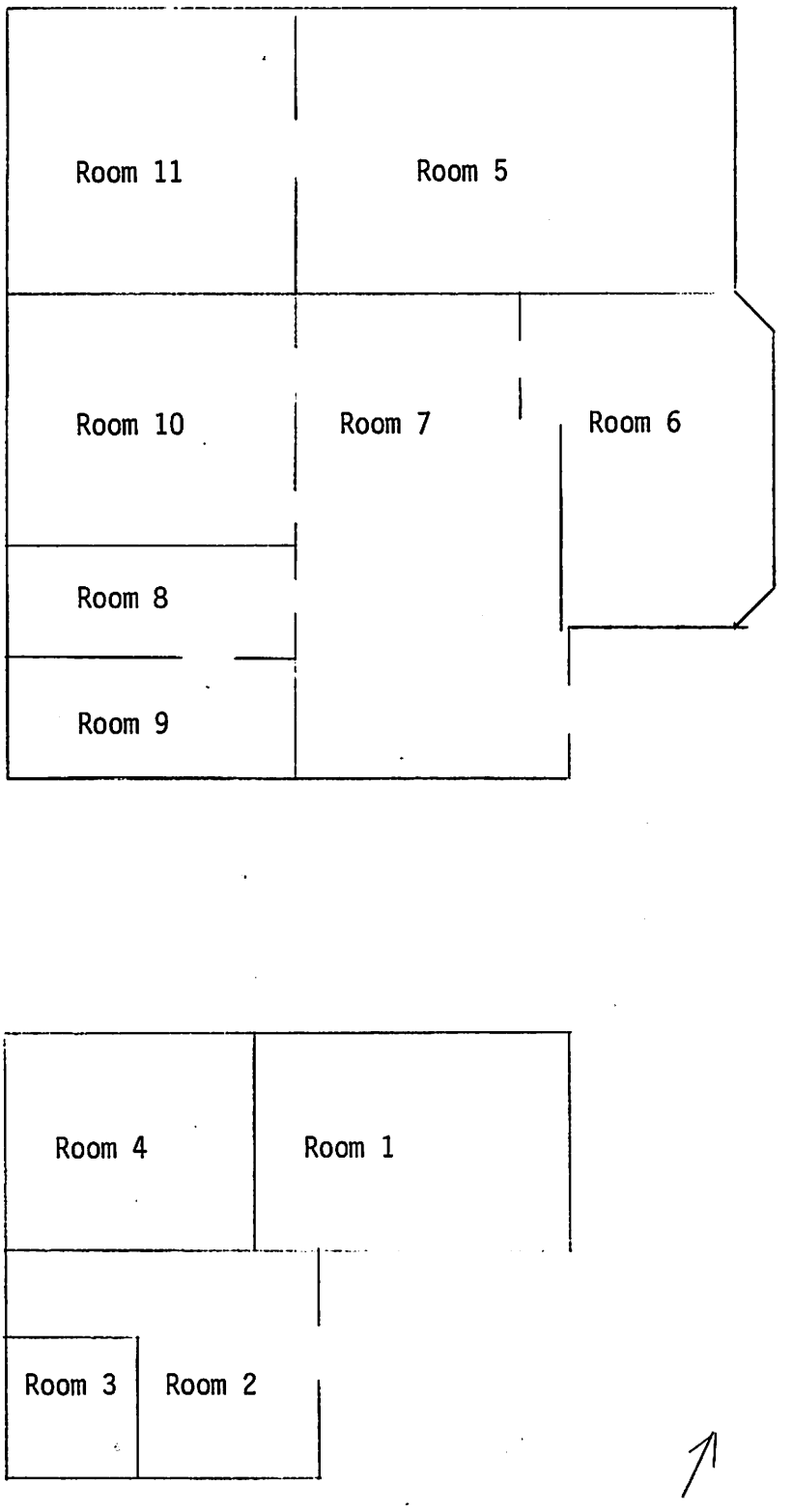


Figure 18. Preliminary First and Cellar Plans of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208

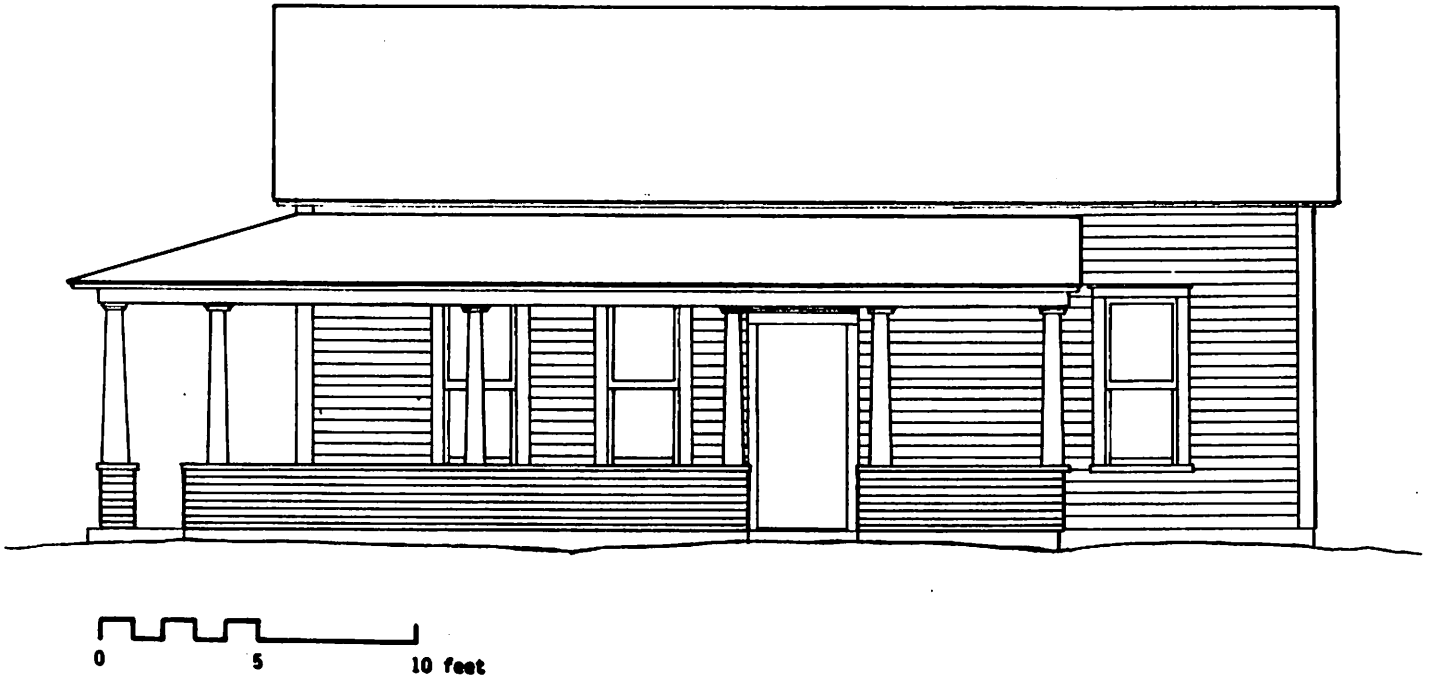


Figure 19. North Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

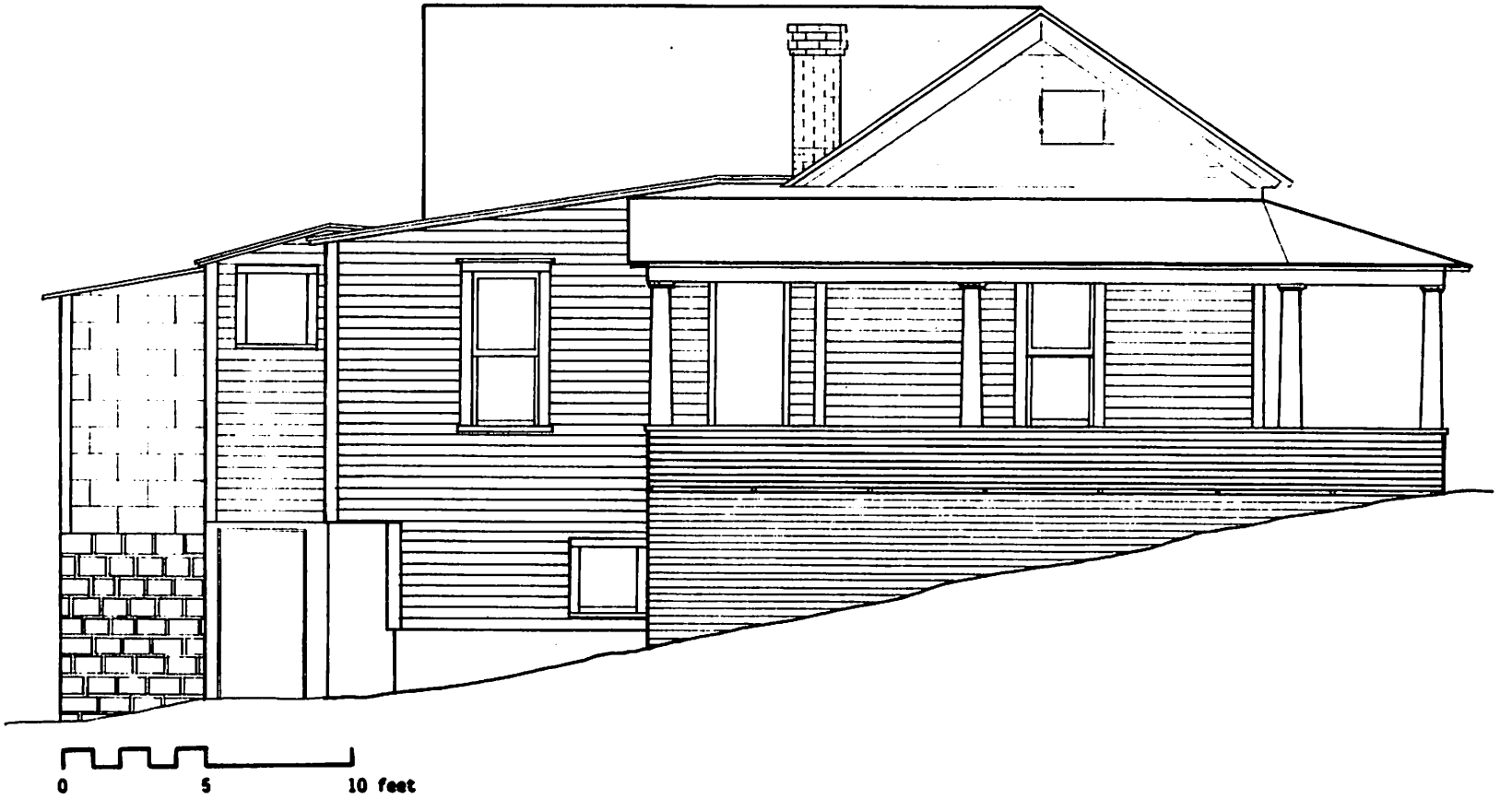


Figure 20. East Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

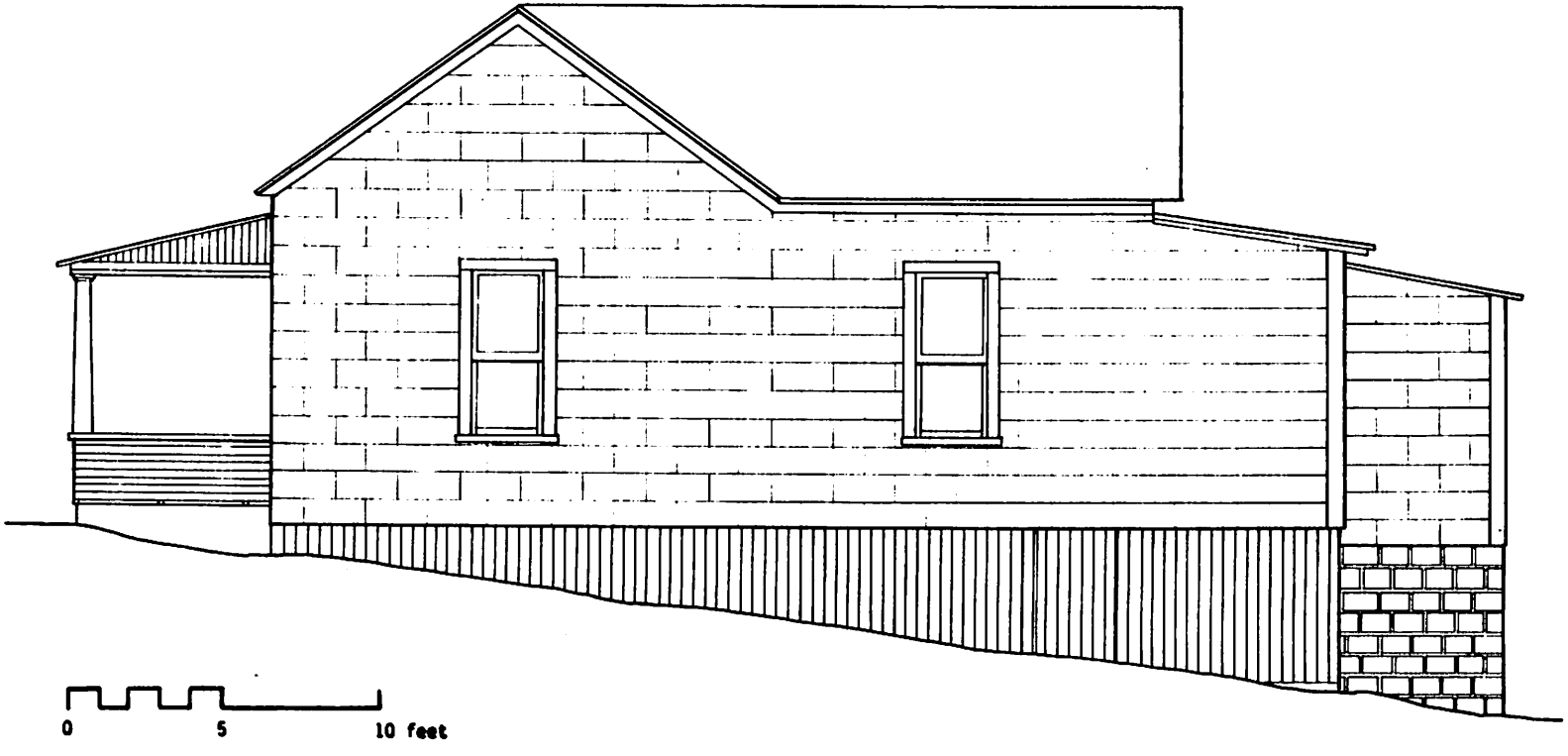


Figure 21. West Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

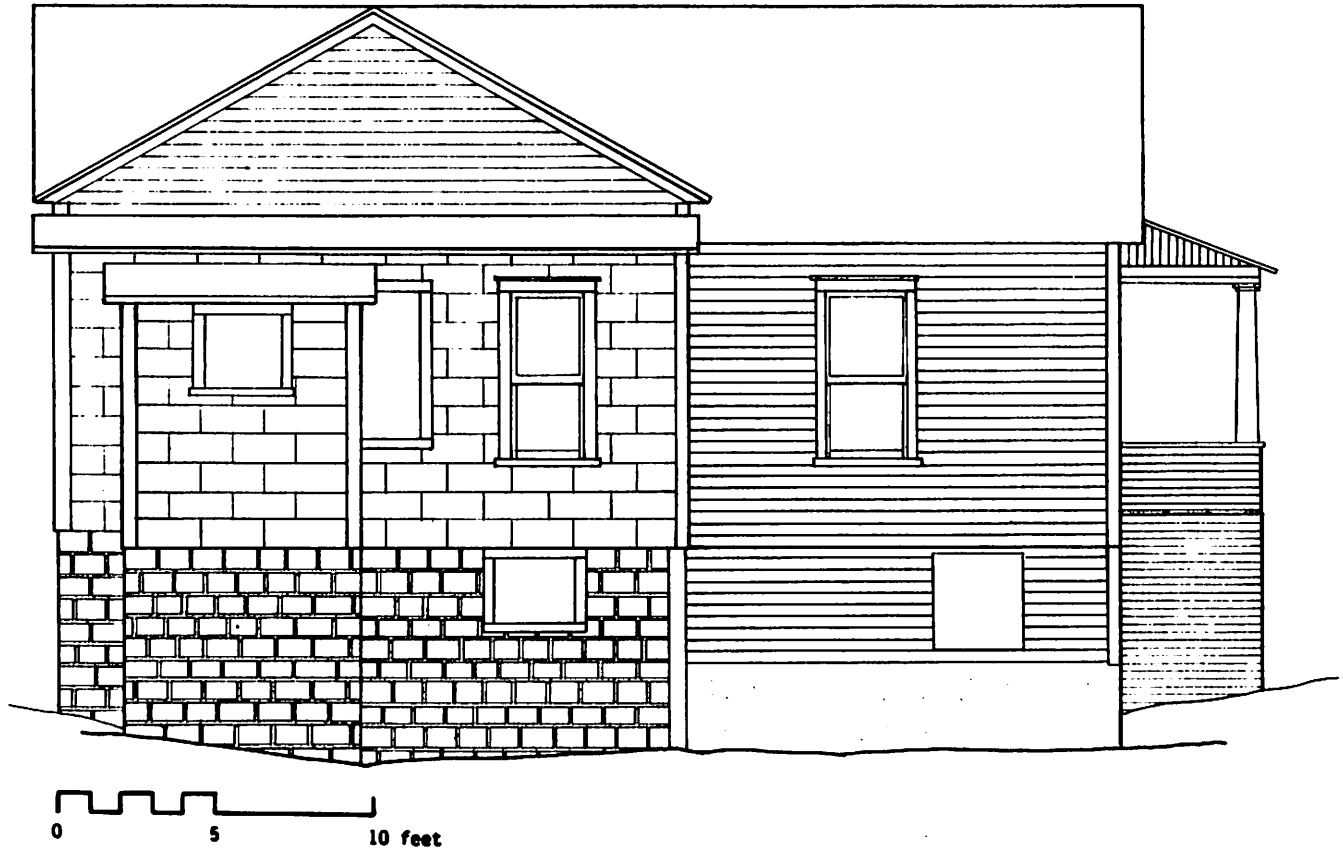


Figure 22. South Elevation of the Harold Dwelling, Tract 2208.

LE-0089

TRACT 2209

WESTFALL DWELLING

Location: Walkersville, West Virginia.

Elevation: 1100 feet.

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

A Zone: 17	B Zone: 17	C Zone: 17	D Zone: 17
Easting: 547300	Easting: 547060	Easting: 546820	Easting: 546880
Northing: 4302370	Northing: 4302170	Northing: 4302350	Northing: 4302640

U.S.G.S. Map: Walkersville 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: As with most or all of the properties in Walkersville, Tract 2209 (Lot 15) was originally part of the extensive land holdings amassed by William Bennett, Sr. between c.1798-1846 and later expanded by his son Jonathan Bennett (see Walkersville West Virginia, Social History).

In 1901, after litigation resulting from the 1891 partition of the Jonathan Bennett estate (Hunter Bennett 1985, personal communication), William George Bennett (Jonathan's son) acquired title to several land parcels in Walkersville (Table 16). These were subsequently divided into lots and annexed to the existing village plot.

In 1906 Bennett and his wife Alice, sold Lot 15 to L.R. Reeder (Table 16). Because Reeder purchased the parcel for only $125.00 and was assessed a year later for improvements valued at $500.00 (Table 16), it seems reasonable to conclude that Reeder had built the present two story residence by 1907. According to U.S. Census data, L.R. Reeder was a retail merchant in a general store in 1900. That year his family was still quite small (by standards of the period), consisting only of himself, his wife Auta, son Dana and Reeder's sister-in-law Grace Armstrong.

After six years of ownership, Reeder and his wife sold their dwelling and lot to Joseph D. Weaver, in 1912. Weaver and his wife Dilla conveyed the land one year later to R.C. Westfall. In 1919 the property was sold to Oscar B. Westfall.

Throughout his life, O.B. Westfall engaged in a variety of occupations and enterprises including the operation of a hardware store, a planing mill, a furniture shop, and a funeral business. Before entering the business world, he had been employed as a school teacher and later served as Justice of the Peace (Gayle McQuain, Mabel Bowyers, and Irene Hutson 1985, personal communication).

Although considered by the local constituents to be overly trusting in his business dealings (see Walkersville West Virginia, Social History), Westfall and his second wife, Mattie, (who prepared bag lunches for

train passengers and kept boarders) were nonetheless successful enough to afford such modern conveniences as electricity and indoor bathrooms which, at the time, were absent from most Walkersville homes.

In the Westfall house, the first floor contained the living room (Room 9), dining room (Room 8), the kitchen (Room 7) where Mattie prepared her bag lunches. Room 5, the sunporch, later served as O.B. Westfall's bedroom when he became too ill to climb stairs to the second floor bedrooms. All of the rooms on the second floor, minus the bathroom (Room 13), were sleeping quarters for the family as well as the boarders; Room 10 was Mattie Westfall's room. In lieu of fireplaces, gas stoves provided heat throughout the house.

After O.B. Westfall's death in 1962, the property was bequeathed to his three children and one stepson although his widow Mattie continued to pay the taxes until 1976 (she probably resided there until her death). After 1976 the property changed hands twice before being purchased by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s.

TABLE 16

Ownership of Tract 2209

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Thomas F. Neuman	Robert Lawrence Eagle & Shirley Ann Eagle (wife)	1 April 1980	$5000.00	Lots 15, 16, and 17	Lewis County Deed Book 384:513	Dwelling is contructed on Lot 15
Olive Julia Courtney & Raplh Courtney (husband); W.W. Westfall & Edna H. Westfall (wife)	Thomas F. Newton	21 January 1976	$5000.00	3 lots	Lewis County Deed Book 351:303	
Lawson D. Harner	Lovie Julia Courtney	12 August 1974	-----	3 lots	Lewis County Will Book R:4	Grantor devised to grantee (his half-sister) his inherited one quarter interest in the three lots
Oscar B. Westfall	W.W. Westfall, Hollis D. Westfall, Olive J. Courtney, and Lawson D. Harner	10 July 1962	-----	3 lots	Lewis County Will Book L:443	Grantor died 25 August 1961. His will divided property equally between his three children and one stepson (grantees)
R.C. Westfall & Blancha Westfall (wife)	Oscar B. Westfall	17 March 1919	$1000.00	Lot 15	Lewis County Deed Book 108:315	
Joseph D. Weaver & Dilla M. Weaver (wife)	R.C. Westfall	1 December 1913	$550.00	Lot 15	Lewis County Deed Book 87:145	
L.R. Reeder & Auta Reeder (wife)	Joseph D. Weaver	25 January 1912	$500.00	Lot 15	Lewis Conunty Deed Book 77:431	
W.G. Bennett & Alice B. Bennett (wife)	L.R. Reeder	26 December 1906	$125.00	Lot 15	Lewis County Deed Book 61:407	

TABLE 17

Tax Record for Tract 2209

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
L.R. Reeder	1907-1912	Lot 15, Walkersville		$75.00	$500.00	$575.00	Taxed to W.G. Bennett in 1906
Joseph D. Weaver	1913	Lot 15, Walkersville		$75.00	$375.00	$450.00	
R.C. Westfall	1914-1917	Lot 15, Walkersville		$75.00	$375.00	$450.00	
	1918-1919	Lot 15, Walkersville		$75.00	$370.00	$450.00	
Oscar B. Westfall	1920	Lot 15, Walkersville		$75.00	$370.00	$450.00	
	1921	Lot 15, Walkersville		$200.00	$400.00	$600.00	
	1922	Lot 15, Walkersville		$500.00	$1200.00	$1700.00	
	1923-1930	Lot 17, Walkersville		$200.00	$400.00	$600.00	Lot 15 not listed for these years
	1931	Lot 15, Walkersville		$150.00	$850.00	$1000.00	
	1932-1960	Lot 15, Walkersville		$120.00	$680.00	$800.00	
	1961	Lot 15, Walkersville		$120.00	$1340.00	$1460.00	
Mattie V. Westfall	1962-1966	Lot 15, Walkersville		$120.00	$1340.00	$1460.00	
	1967-1975	Lot 15, Walkersville		$110.00	$2390.00	$2500.00	
	1976	Lot 15, Walkersville		$100.00	$2400.00	$2500.00	
Thomas Newman	1977-1979	Lot 15, Walkersville		$100.00	$2400.00	$2500.00	
Robert Eagle	1980-1981	Lot 15, Walkersville		$200.00	$3850.00	$4050.00	
	1982	Lot 15, Walkersville		$450.00	$4650.00	$4900.00	

Architecture (dwelling): (Figures 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; Plates 28, 29, 30, 31)

General Description: The dwelling is a two-story, irregularly shaped bank structure which originally was a two story rectangular building with the second story overhanging the first story on the northeast elevations.

Exterior Description

Overall Dimensions:	40' x 36' 8"
Foundation:	The original dwelling was built on a combination of 8" x 8" and 6" x 12" irregularly spaced wooden piers. The additions have been constructed on a combination of poured concrete, 5" x 12" tile blocks, and brick walls.
Walls:	The original section is covered with 4" painted lapped siding with corner boards. The southeast and southwest additions are sided with 2-1/2" painted beveled siding. The northwest addition is covered with 2-1/2" painted lapped siding.
Framing:	The light timber framing consists of 2" x 4" studs set on 24" centers.
Porch:	An open porch surrounds the entire northeast and approximately half of the northwest walls of the dwelling. The 74"

to 84" wide porch deck is covered with a combination of 2-1/2" and 3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards and is supported on irregularly spaced wooden piers. Where the edges of the porch deck are exposed, they are covered with simulated stone face sheet metal except along the southeast wall where the siding extends to the ground surface. The ceiling of the original dwelling section is actually the underside of rooms 10 and 15. The ceiling in this area, as well as along the northwest side, is covered by 3-1/2" painted double beaded tongue and groove boards. At the southeast end of the northeast wall, the ceiling is covered with 3-1/2" painted beaded tongue and groove boards. The shed roof sections of the porch are covered with raised seam sheet metal and are supported by a series of seven unevenly spaced square, rectangular, and squared-tapered boxed columns. The lower 29" of the corner of the porch is enclosed with 4" painted lapped siding on the exterior and 3-1/2" painted double beaded

vertical tongue and groove boards on the interior.

Chimneys: A single stack brick chimney exists along the southeast exterior wall of the original dwelling.

Roof: The original dwelling, as well as all of the additions, have shed roofs which are covered with tarred raised seam sheet metal. Eaves and raking trim consist of a boxed cornice.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 18, 19)

Function: Basement.

Dimensions: 13' 9" x 17'2'; 6' 6" ceiling.

Wallcovering: Exposed 5" x 12" tile block and brick.

Floor covering: Poured concrete.

Ceiling: 2" x 8" joists set on 20"-26" centers.

Baseboard: None.

Heating: None.

Fireplace: None.

Plumbing: Hot water heater along northwest wall.

Lighting and Electricity: Off-center ceiling fixture

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 18, 19)

Function: Basement.

Dimensions: 10'11" x 20'4"; 6'0" ceiling

Wallcovering:	Combination of 2" x 4" studs, 5" x 12" tile blocks, and poured concrete.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	2" x 8" joists set on 21"-27" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and electricity:	Off-center ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	A series of ten open steps (measuring 26-1/4" wide x 9-1/2" tread x 7-1/2" rise x 3/4" nose) plus a riser of 7-1/2" leads to the first floor.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Fruit and vegetable storage.
Dimensions:	8'10" x 10'8"; 6'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Poured concrete.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	2" x 8" joists set on 22"-25"centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Floor drain in south corner of room.
Lighting and Electricity:	Off-center ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	6'1-1/2" x 18'1"; 8'9-1/2" ceiling
Wallcovering:	4" painted lapped siding on northwest walls; 2-1/2" varnished beaded horizontal tongue and groove boards on northeast and southeast walls; plywood paneling on southwest wall.
Floorcovering:	3-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	2-1/2" varnished beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	Quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Off-center electric light and off-center gas ceiling fixtures.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	6'3" x 11'9"; 8'10" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	3-1/2" varnished double beaded horizontal tongue and groove boards and 4" painted lapped siding on northwest wall; plywood paneling on northeast wall; 2-1/2"

	varnished beaded horizontal tongue and groove boards on southeast wall; 5-1/4" varnished horizontal tongue and groove boards on southwest wall.
Floorcovering:	3-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" varnished beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	Quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	off-center gas ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	6'2" x 22'4"; 7'4" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	4" painted lapped siding on northeast wall; 5-1/4" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards on southeast and southwest walls; 2-1/2" painted lapped siding on the northwest wall.
Floorcovering:	3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted pressed paper board.
Baseboard:	Quarter round shoe on northeast wall.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.

Plumbing:	Hot and cold water faucets on southwest wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Off-center ceiling fixture; outlet on southwest wall.
Stairways:	See Room 2.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	unknown.
Dimensions:	9'8" x 11'5"; 9'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	3-1/2" painted, double beaded horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	12" square tile.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" painted double beaded, tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	7-1/4" plain boards.
Heating:	6" diameter stove pipe on ceiling in west corner of room.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Off-center gas ceiling connection.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 18, 19; Plates 32, 33)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'6" x 22'2"; 9'6" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	6-1/2" x 13-1/4" horizontal boards covered with wallpaper; plate rail exists 68-1/2" above floor level on southwest and north walls and northwestern portion of northeast wall.
Floorcovering:	2 3/4"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" varnished, double beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	9" plain boards with molded cap.
Heating:	Centrally located floor register; gas connection along northeast wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Off-center ceiling fixture; outlet on southwest wall.
Stairways:	A series of four steps (measuring 37-1/4" wide x 9-1/4" tread x 7-1/4" rise x 1/2" nose) plus riser of 7-3/4" leads to a landing where the stairs turn 90° and continue as a series of six steps (measuring 37-1/2" wide x 9" tread x 6-3/4" rise x 1/2" nose) plus a riser of 6-3/4" to a second landing. From this landing the steps go in two directions.

One step (measuring 37-1/2" wide x 10-3/4" tread x 7-1/2" rise x 3/4" nose) plus a riser of 6-3/4" leads to a bathroom (Room 13). The other five steps (measuring 37" wide x 9-1/2" tread x 7-1/2" rise x 1/2" nose) plus a riser of 7-1/4" leads to the second floor. The stairway is enclosed by rectanguloid balusters, a squared newel post, and a banister on the lower series of steps. The middle series of steps is enclosed by evenly spaced vertical boards.

Other: A 42-1/2" wide x 58" deep walk-in closet is located beneath the stairway.

Interior Description: Room 9 (Tables 18, 19; Plates 34, 35)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 12' x 21'10-1/2"; 9'5" ceiling.

Wallcovering: Random width horizontal boards covered with wallpaper then 16" vertical painted homasote board panels. An 8-1/2" wide wooden cornice with crown molding encircles the room.

Floorcovering: 2-1/2" tongue and groove boards painted around the margins of the room.

Ceiling: 3-1/2" varnished double beaded tongue and groove boards.

Baseboard:	9" plain boards with molded cap.
Heating:	Gas connection along southeast wall with 6" diameter stove pipe opening in the wall above the connection.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on northeast wall; outlets on northeast and southwest walls.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 10 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	11'10" x 12'7"; 8'1" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Random width horizontal boards covered by cloth, then wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" varnished double beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	7" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas connection along southwest wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Gas wall fixture on southwest wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 11 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	9'2" x 10'4"; 9'4' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Random width boards covered with cloth, then wallpaper.
Ceiling:	3" varnished beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	7" plain boards.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 12 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Stair hall.
Dimensions:	1'7" x12'1"; 8'3" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Random width horizontal boards covered with cloth, then wallpaper, then plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	3-1/2" tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	3-1/4" varnished tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	5-1/4" plain boards.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.

Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture over stairway.
Stairways:	See Room 8.

Interior Description: Room 13 (Tables 18, 19; Plate 36)

Function:	Bathroom.
Dimensions:	6'1" x 8'8"; 7'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	5-1/4" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	3-1/2" tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" painted double beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	gas connection along northeast wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Toilet and lavatory along southwest wall; bathtub along northwest wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central electric ceiling fixture; gas lighting fixture on southwest wall above toilet and lavatory.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 14 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	12'8" x 14'2"; 8'4" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	Random width vertical boards covered with cloth, then wallpaper, then plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	3-1/2" tongue and groove boards painted around margins of room.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" varnished, double beaded tongue and groove boards with crown molding.
Baseboard:	7-1/2" plain boards; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along northeast wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	117" wide x 89" deep walk-in closet on southeast wall.

Interior Description: Room 15 (Tables 18, 19)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	9'3" x 11'10"; 8'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Random width horizontal boards covered by cloth, then wallpaper, then corrugated wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2" tongue and groove boards varnished around margins of room.
Ceiling:	Pressed paper board.
Baseboard:	7-1/4' plain boards.

TABLE 18

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling)
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	2'7½" x 6'4"	1 glass panel	5½" strap	sliding iron bolt	none	none	yes
Room 1 to Room 2	2'7" x 5'9½"	5 panel	3" pin butt	sliding bolt	none	none	no
Room 2 to Room 3	2'8" x 6'3½"	3 panel; top panel glass	3½" T Strap	hasp	none	none	yes
Room 4 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel; top panel glass	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" single step mold	4½" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 4 to Room 5	2'6½" x 6'8"	passage					yes
Room 5 to Room 6	2'8¼" x 6'8"	missing	3" pin butt	box lock missing	4½" single step mold	4½" plain boards	no
Room 6 to Room 7	2'8" x 6'8"	9 panel 1 large glass panel	3" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knob; 1 porcelain knob	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	yes
Room 7 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	5 panel; 2nd panel from top, glass	3" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	yes

TABLE 18

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling)
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 7 to Room 8	2'6" x 6'6"	swinging door missing			4¼" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 8 to Room 9	5'4" x 6'8½"	double French doors; 15 glass panels each	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; 1 sheet metal knob 1 lever	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 8 to Closet	2'½" x 6'½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	spring loaded turn button	3-3/4" plain boards with cap	none	yes
Room 9 to Exterior	2'10" x 6'8"	2 panel; top panel glass	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs; box-style dead bolt; ratchet door bell	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 10 to Room 14	2'6" x 6'5½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	3¼" x 4" box lock; sheet metal knobs	3-3/4" plain boards	3-3/4" plan boards	yes
Room 11 to Room 12	2'6" x 6'6"	4 panel	3" pin butt	3¼" x 4" box lock; knobs missing	3-3/4" plain boards	3-3/4" plain boards	no
Room 12 to Room 13	2'8" x 6'8"	5 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock: knobs missing	4¼" plain boards	4¼" plain boards	no

TABLE 18

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling)

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 12 to Room 14	2'6" x 6'5"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; sheet metal knobs	3-3/4" plain boards	3-3/4" plain boards	yes
Room 14 to Room 15	2'6" x 6'6"	missing	3" pin butt	box lock missing	3-3/4" plain boards	3-3/4" plain boards	yes
Room 14 to Closet	2⅛ x 5'10½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	spring loaded turn button	4¼" plain boards	none	yes

TABLE 19

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTHEAST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	upper- 44½ x 19" lower- 44½" x 45"	40" x 16" (leaded) 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap
	double hung	upper- 44" x 19" lower- 44½" x 45"	40" x 16" (leaded) 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	lug	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	lug	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
SOUTHEAST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" single stepped mold	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" single stepped mold	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30	1/1	slip	4½" single stepped mold	4" plain boards with cap

TABLE 19

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" single stepped mold	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" single stepped mold	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4½" single stepped mold	4" plain boards with cap
Second Floor Left to right	single fixed	28½" x 31"	24" x 28"	1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
SOUTHWEST WALL Basement Left to right	fixed double	57½" x 36"	12" x 32"	4	none	none	none
	fixed sash	28" x 30"	24" x 26"	1	none	none	none
	fixed sash	28" x 28"	24" x 24"	1	none	none	none
First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 54"	24" x 24"	1/1	none	missing	none

TABLE 19

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
outer wall	double hung	28" x 58"	24" x 26"	1/1	none	3-3/4" plain boards	none
	double hung	28" x 58"	24" x 26"	1/1	none	3-3/4" plain boards	none
	double hung	28" x 58"	24" x 26"	1/1	none	3-3/4" plain boards	none
inner wall	double hung	28¼" x 62½"	24" x 28"	1/1	none	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62½"	24" x 28"	1/1	none	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62½"	24" x 28"	1/1	none	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap
Second Floor Left to right	fixed single	28" x 26"	24" x 24"	1	none	3-3/4" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62½"	24" x 28"	1/1	none	3-3/4" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap
NORTHWEST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28" x 54"	24" x 24"	1/1	lug	4¼" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap

TABLE 19

Tract 2209 (Westfall Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" .x 28"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28¼" x 62"	24" x 28"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap

Heating:	Gas connection along southwest wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Fixture on southeast wall.
Stairways:	None.

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces northeast and sits back from the edge of West Virginia County Route 44 approximately 10'. A 36" wide poured concrete sidewalk extends in a northwest/southeast orientation across the property and is centrally located between the edge of the porch and the road. The dwelling is the southeasternmost structure in a row of six adjacent dwellings which face the county route. The West Fork River is located approximately 75' to the rear or southwest of the dwelling.

Historic Landscape Design: A 15" diameter apple tree is situated approximately 12' to the northwest of the structure. To the rear or southwest of the dwelling near the river's edge grow several 12-15" diameter box elder and sycamore trees. A brick cistern is situated immediately adjacent to the northwest edge of the porch near its north corner.

Outbuildings: None.

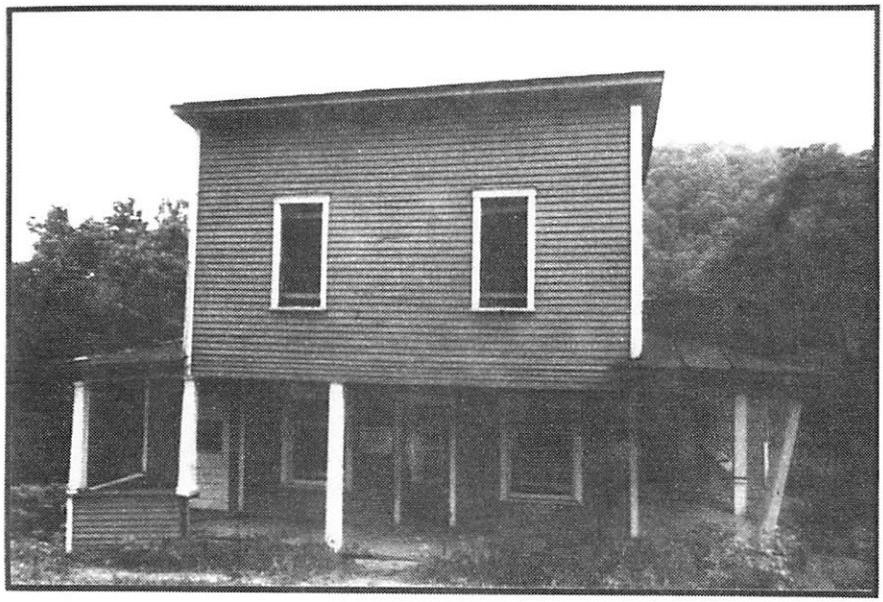


Plate 28. North Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.



Plate 29. East Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.



Plate 30. West Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.



Plate 31. South Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

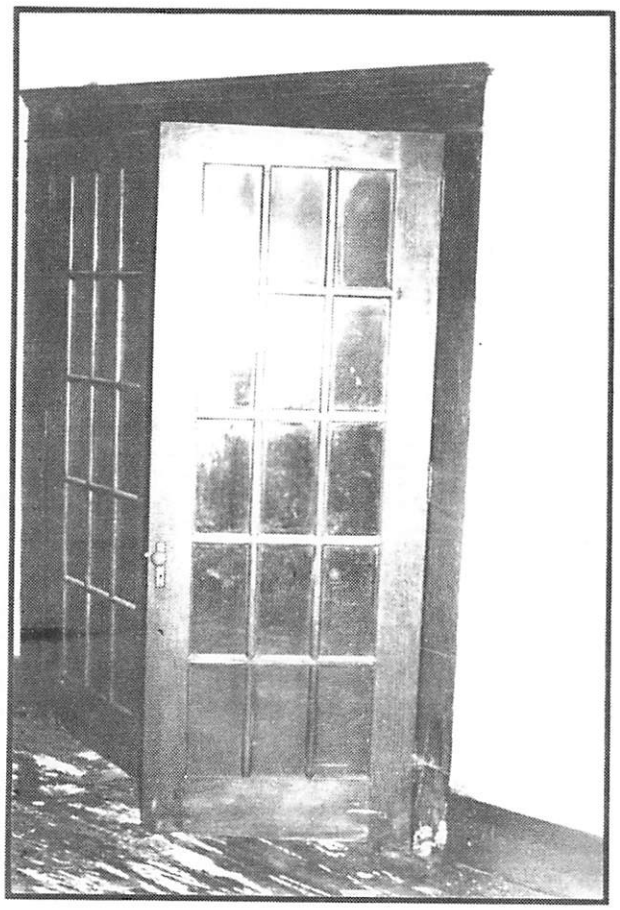


Plate 32. French Doors from Room 8 to Room 9 of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

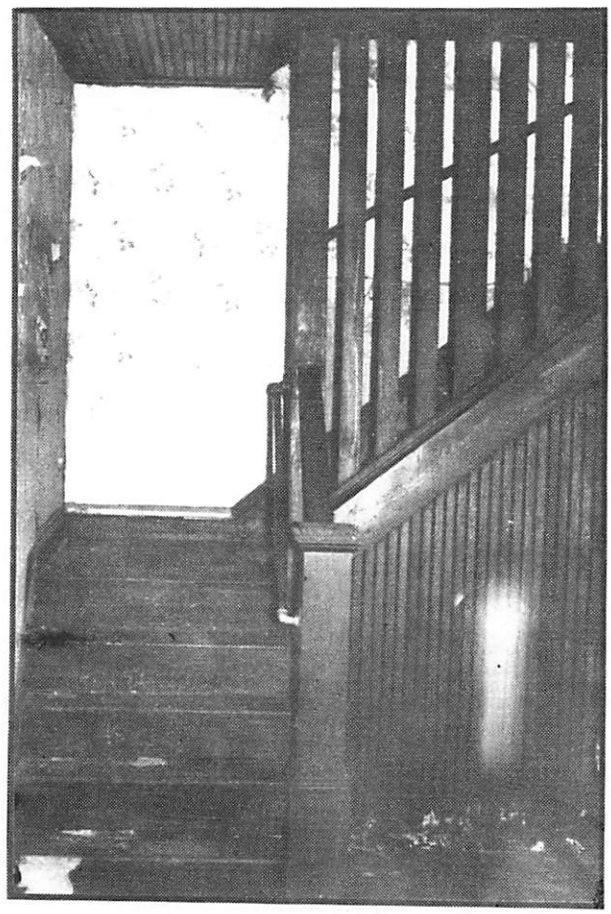


Plate 33. Stairway in Room 8 of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

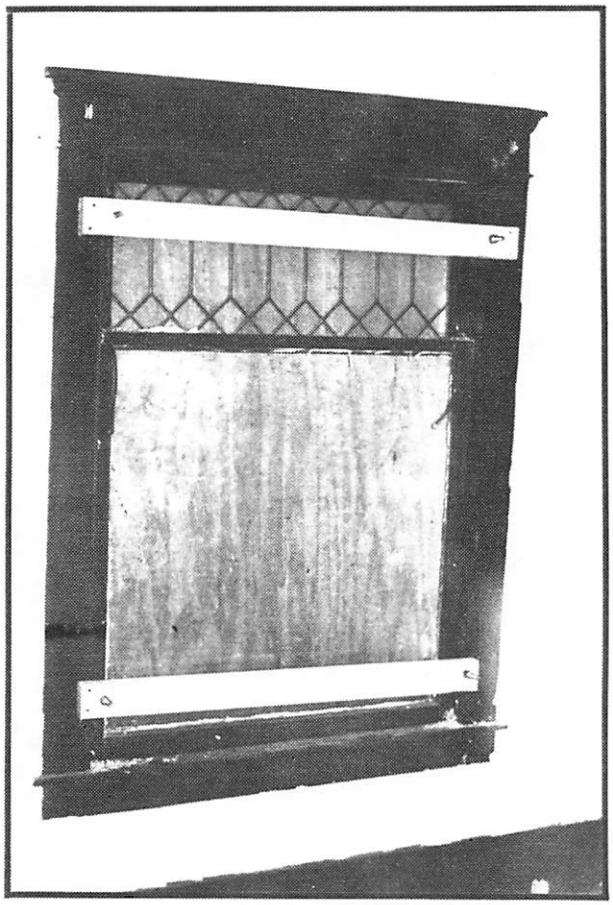


Plate 34. Front (Northeast) Window in Room 9 of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

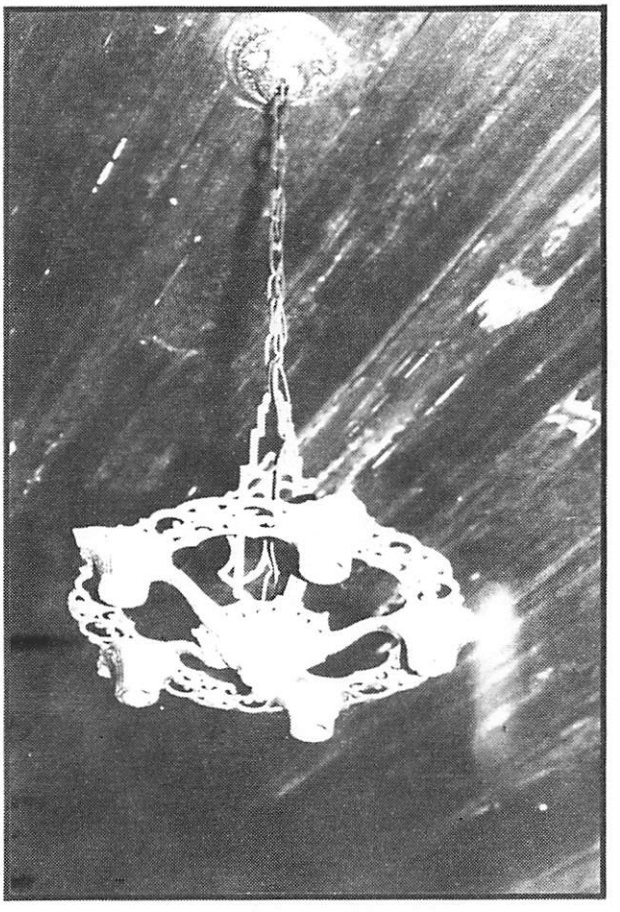


Plate 35. Ceiling Light Fixture in Room 9 of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

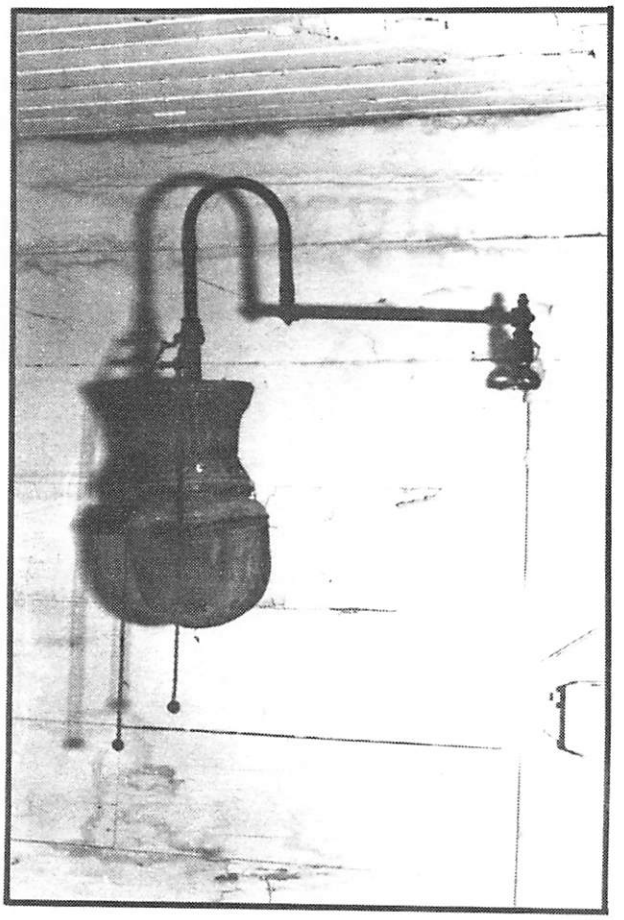
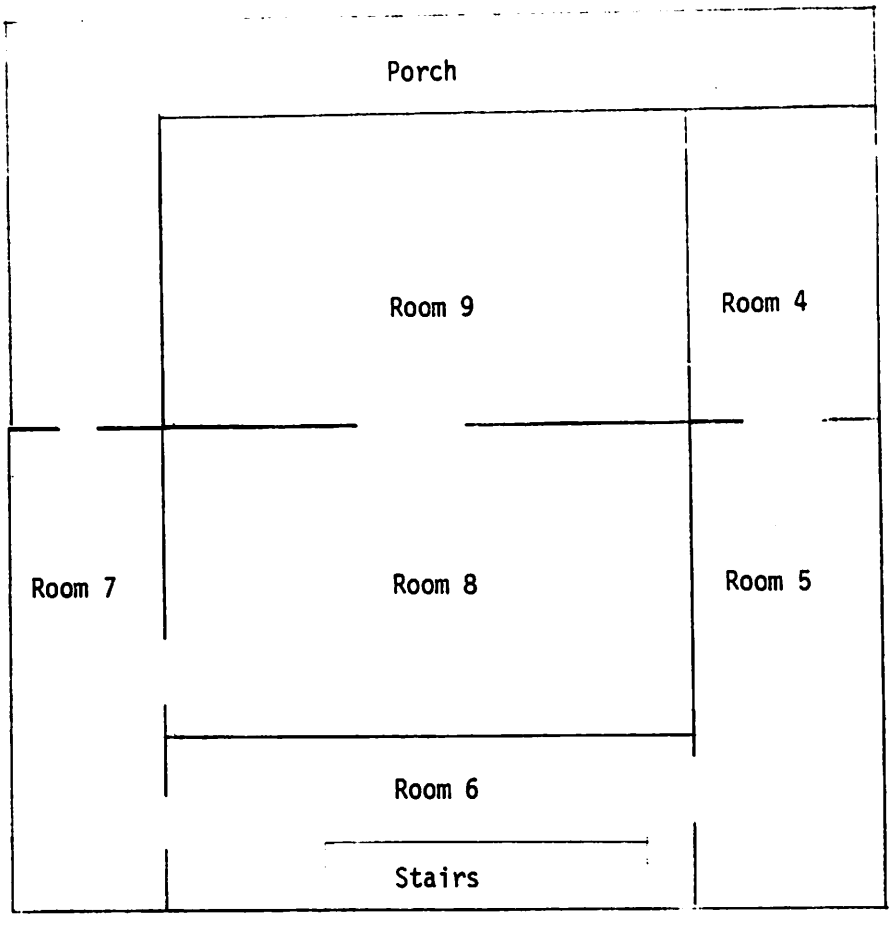
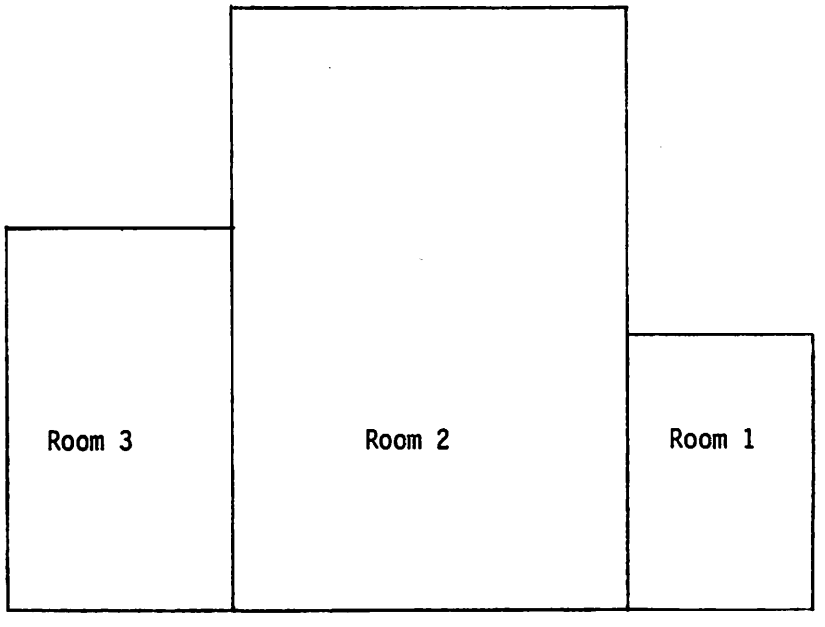


Plate 36. Wall Mounted Gas Light Fixture in Room 13 of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.



First Floor



Basement

Figure 23. Preliminary Basement and First Floor Plans of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

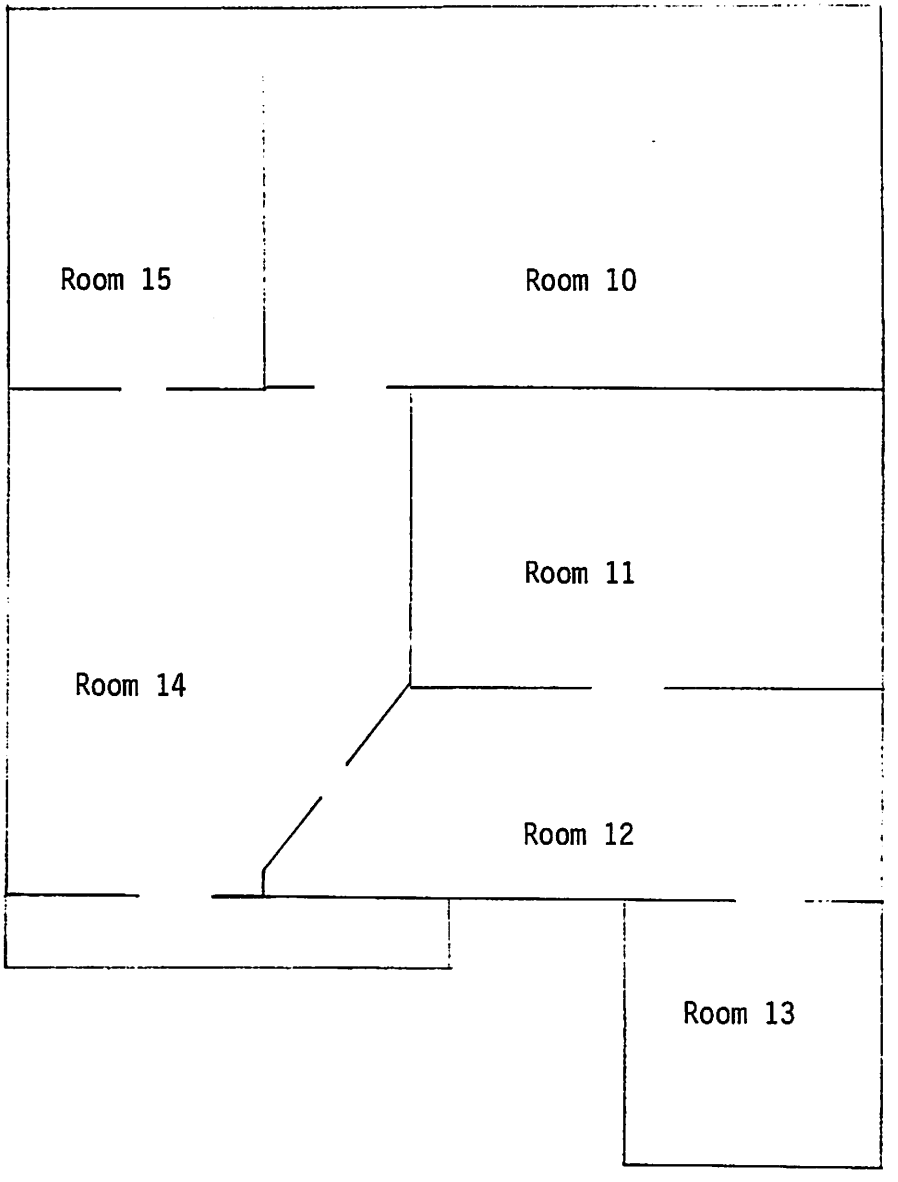


Figure 24. Preliminary Second Floor Plan of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

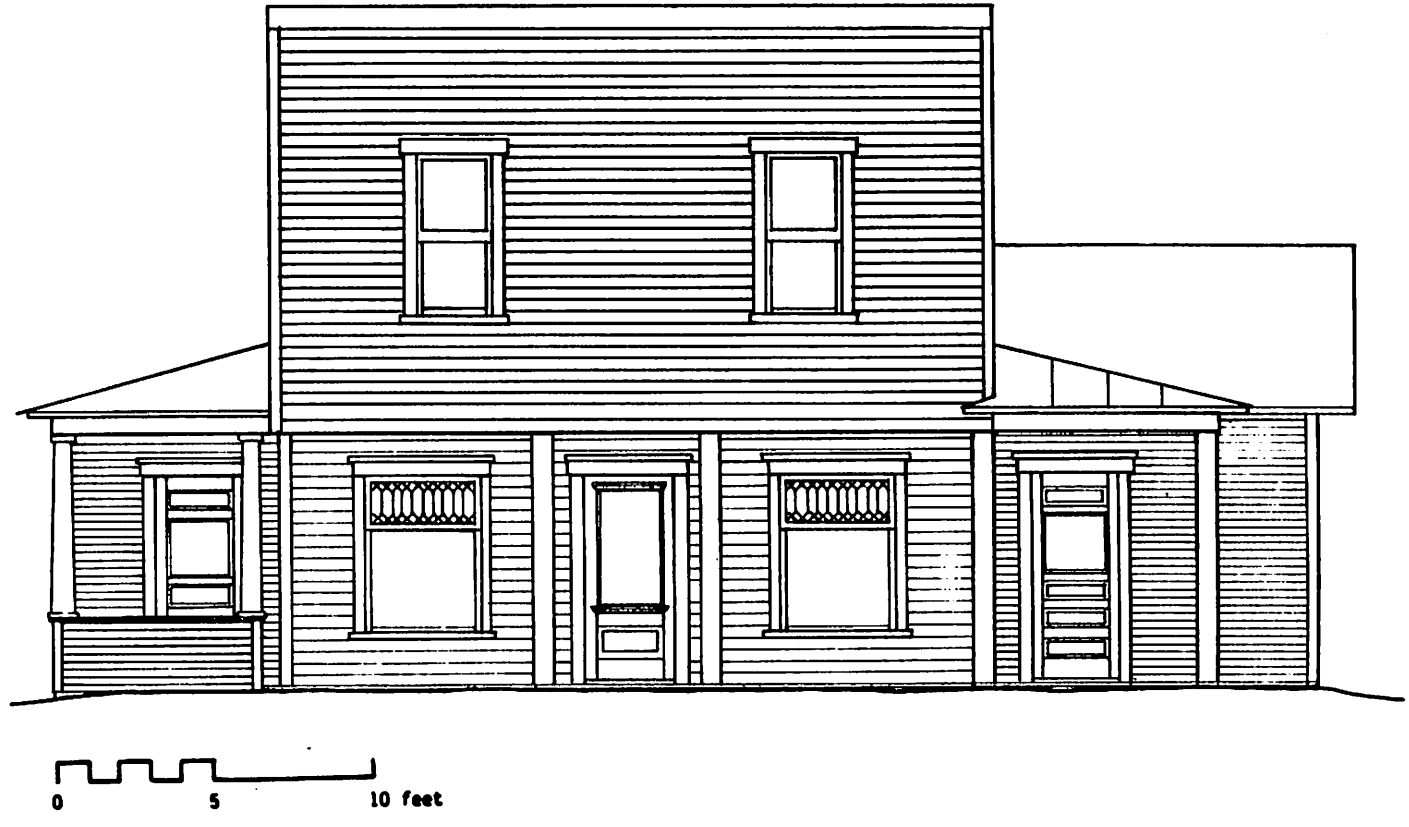


Figure 25. North Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

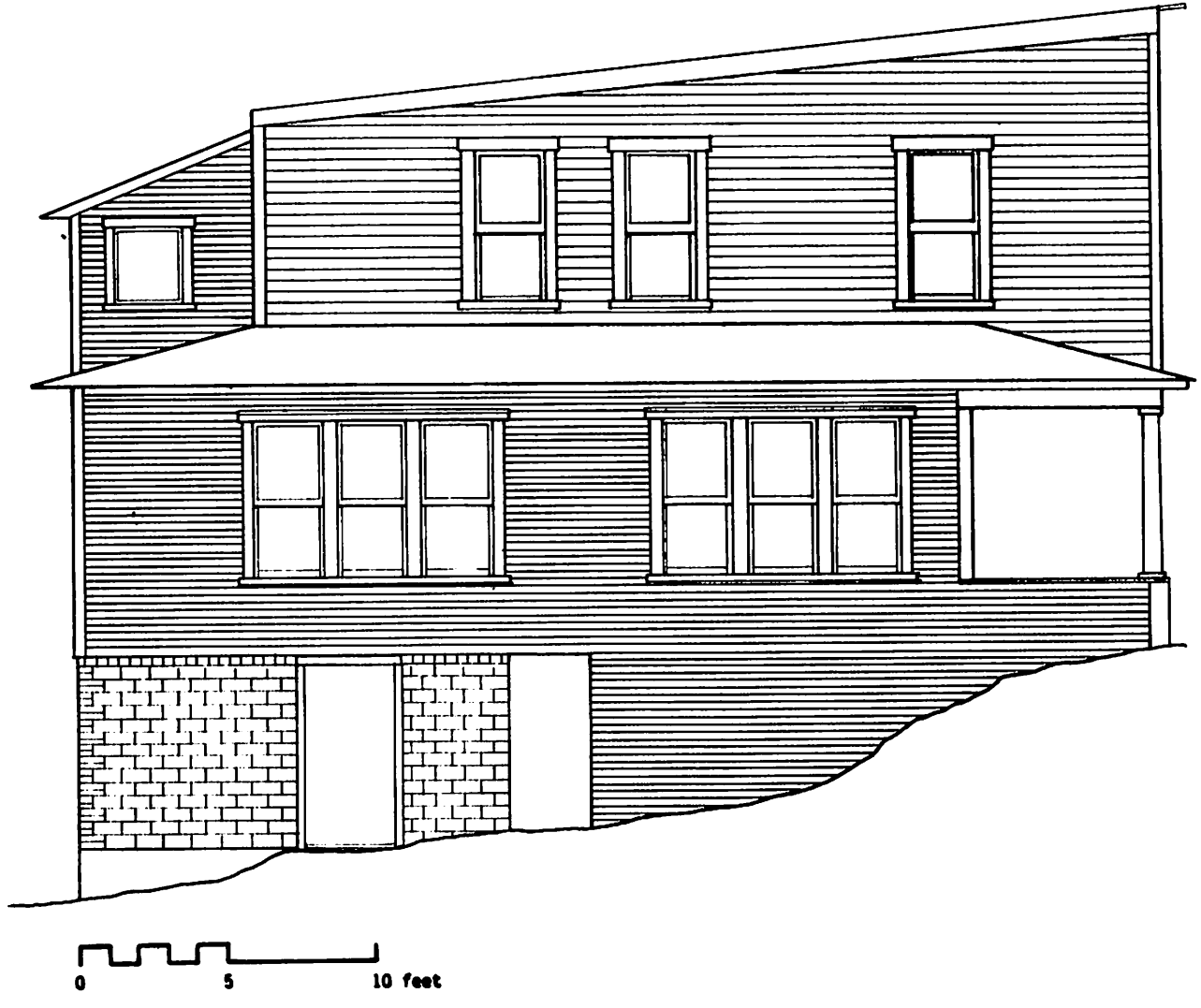


Figure 26. East Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

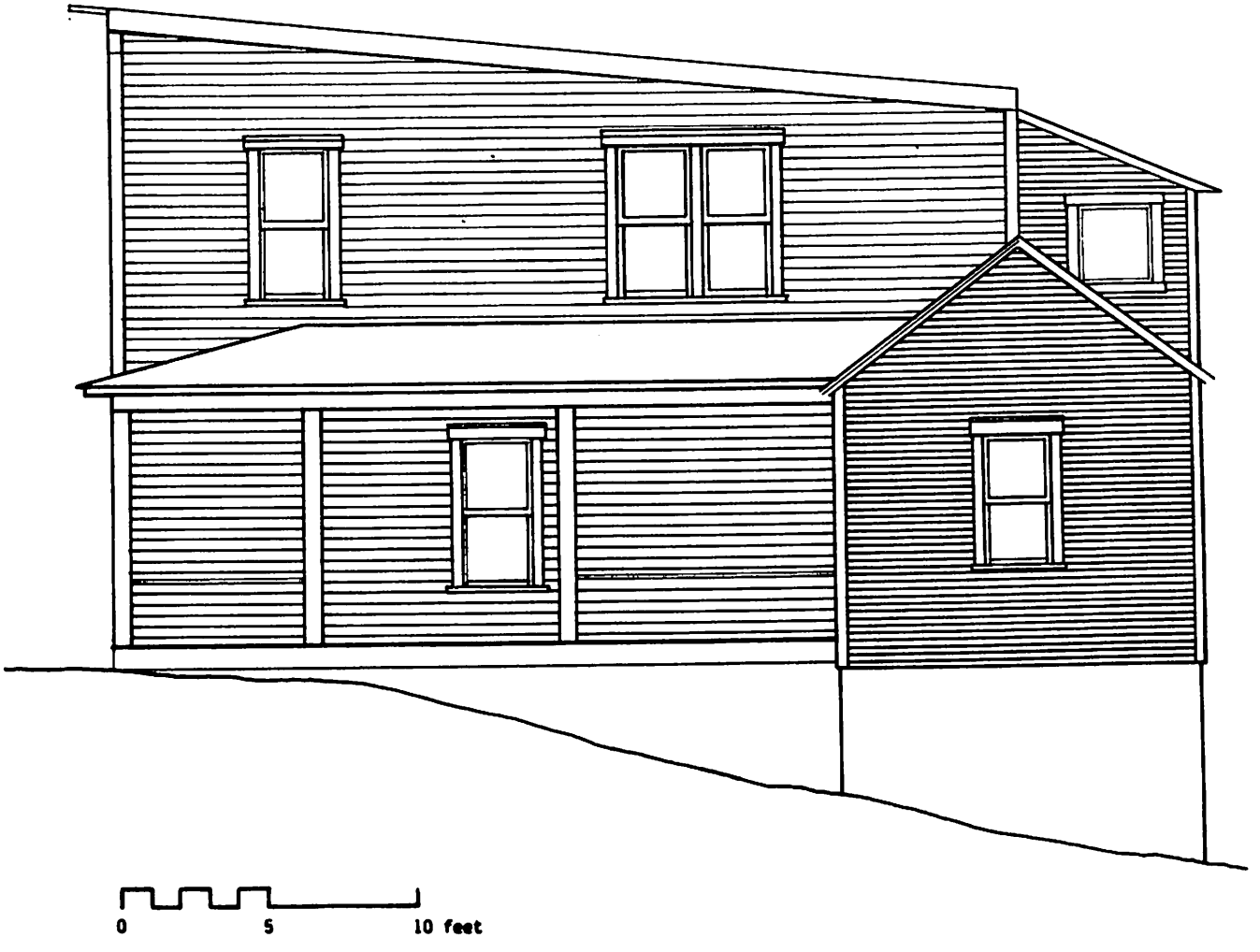


Figure 27. West Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

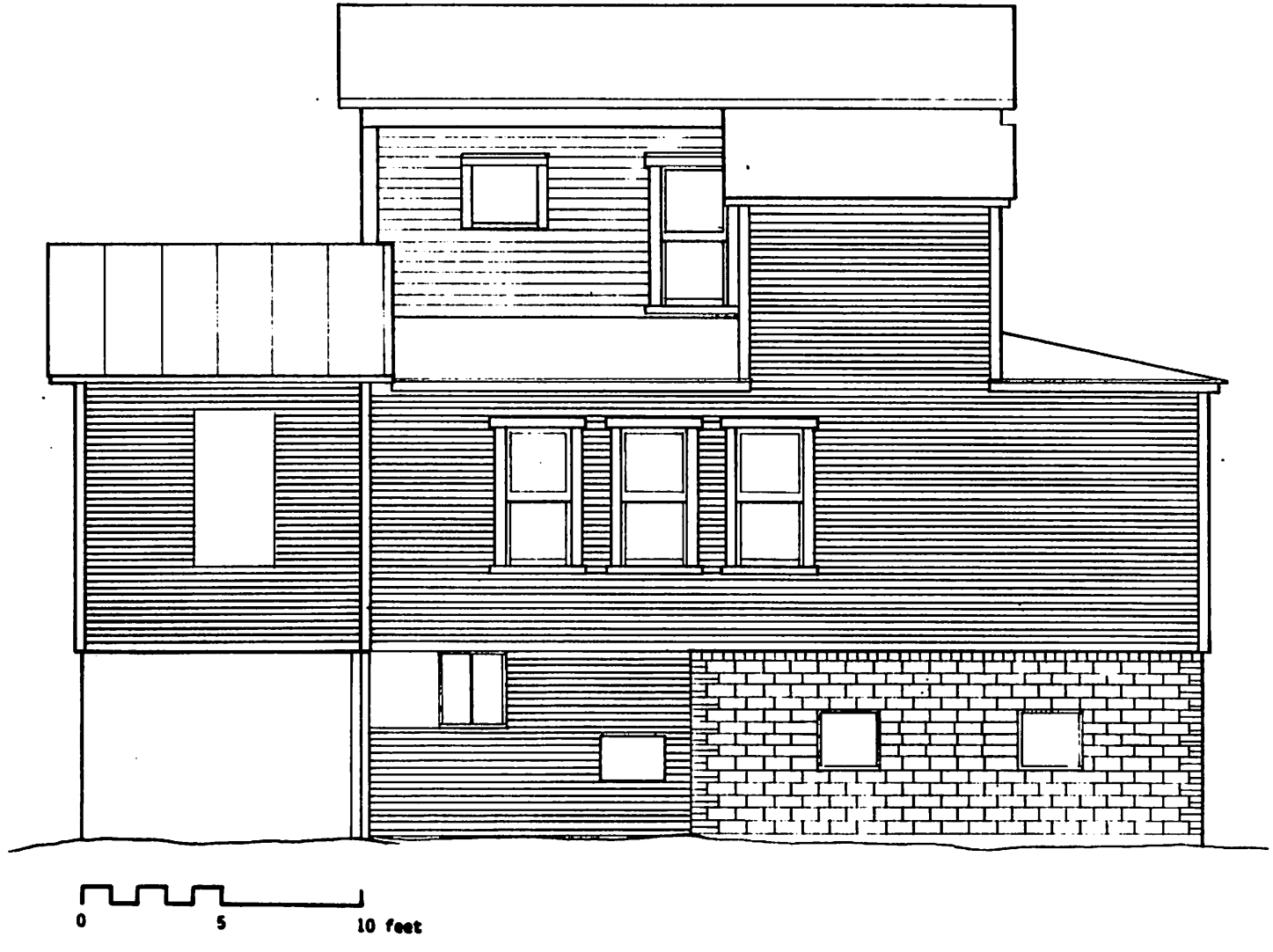


Figure 28. South Elevation of the Westfall Dwelling, Tract 2209.

LE-0090

TRACT 2214

CRAWFORD STORE/MASONIC LODGE

Location: Walkersville, West Virginia

Elevation: 1100 feet.

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

A Zone:	17	B Zone:	17	C Zone:	17	D Zone:	17
Easting:	547300	Easting:	547060	Easting:	546820	Easting:	546880
Northing:	4302370	Northing:	4302170	Northing:	4302350	Northing:	4302640

U.S.G.S. Map: Walkersville 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: As with most or all of the properties in Walkersville, Tract 2214 was originally part of the extensive land holdings amassed by William Bennett, Sr. and later expanded by his son Jonathan Bennett between c.1798-1846 (see Walkersville West Virginia, Social History). Upon the said tract, located near the forks of the West Fork River, William Bennett, Jr. opened the town's first store which his brother Jonathan Bennett purchased in 1852. Despite the sale, William continued to manage the business for many years and was later succeeded by Lawrence Bennett (Smith 1920:262; Cook 1921b:40). By 1882 the Polk Directory for Lewis County listed T. Law and A.D. Law as the store's proprietors.

The main focus of this study begins on 2 January 1908, when the Law store burned to the ground. Within four months, property owner William G. Bennett, a master mason and son of Jonathan Bennett, donated a 70 foot by 30 foot parcel of ground "bordering near the foundation wall of Bennett's storehouse" to the Lewis County Masonic Lodge No. 46 A.F. and A.M. (Table 20). In 1908-1909 the present two story Masonic Lodge building was constructed on this site. This is verified by the appearance of a $1,000.00 improvement on the lot in the 1909 tax assessment record (Table 21).

The Masonic Hall, later named the William G. Bennett Lodge Hall after its benefactor, was located on the second floor of the two story, commercial-type structure. In the center of the 30 foot by 400 foot lodge room sat an old fashioned desk flanked by two large candles; on the desk was a Bible. Surrounding the desk were a number of "split-bottomed" chairs, and at the end of the room there was a piano. Hanging on the wall were the pictures of all the past Master Masons of the lodge.

On a small platform at the front of the room sat another desk and three chairs (two on either side of the desk and one behind it). Behind the platform were two pillars extending from floor to ceiling.

The first floor of the building housed a general store which operated under various proprietors until its purchase by the U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers in the early 1980s. Immediately upon construction and into the 1920s, William E. Harold (see Tract 2208) and Otis "Ote" Wilson (see Tract 2206) operated the store. Thereafter, Peter Crawford assumed control, followed in the 1930s by Bob Sprigg, and finally Lucille Spaur in 1960 (Edward Sprigg, Maxwell Martin, Willis Spaur, Irene Hutson, George Bennett, Mabel Bowyers 1985, personal communication; Sprigg 1920). Despite its succession of operators spanning almost 75 years, the ambience of this early twentieth century country store was well preserved.

TABLE 20

Ownership of Tract 2214

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
W.G. Bennett & Alice B. Bennett (wife)	Trustees of Lewis County Lodge No. 46 A.F.& A.M., a.k.a. Trustees of William G. Bennett Lodge No. 46 A.F. and A.M.	9 May 1908	$1.00	70' x 30'	Lewis County Deed Book 63:280	The property "borders near the foundation wall of Bennett's storehouses, lately burned"
Louis Bennett	W.G. Bennett	3 July 1901	unknown	several tracts	Lewis County Deed Book 45:228	

TABLE 21

Tax Record for Tract 2214

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Lewis County Lodge #46 A.F. & A.M.	1905-1908						
	1909-1921	Lot 30 x 70, Walkserville		$100.00	$1000.00	$1100.00	
	1922-1927	Lot 30 x 70, Walkersville		$300.00	$1000.00	$1300.00	
	1928-1931	Lot 30 x 70, Walkersville		$250.00	$950.00	$1200.00	
	1932-1966	Lot 30 x 70, Walkersville		$200.00	$800.00	$1000.00	
	1967-1975	Lot 30 x 70, Walkersville		$290.00	$2670.00	$2960.00	
	1976-1981	Lot 30 x 70, Walkersville		$300.00	$2700.00	$3000.00	
	1982	Lot 30 x 70, Walkersville		$600.00	$5050.00	$5650.00	

Architecture (store/lodge) (Figures 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; Plates 37, 38, 39, 40)

General Description: The grocery store and lodge are in a two story rectangular frame bank structure with large store front windows and a recessed doorway.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	26'4" x 50'5".
Foundation:	Three rows of (five each) sandstone piers approximately 12 inches by 12 inches are located respectively along the north and south walls and under the central axis of the structure except at the rear of the building where the foundation for Room 1 consists of poured concrete walls (Plate 41).
Walls:	The walls are composed of 4-1/2 inch painted poplar German cove siding with corner boards.
Framing:	The light timber frame consists of 2 inch by 5 inch studs set on 16 inch centers.
Porch:	An open porch extends across the entire east (front) wall of the structure. The 6 foot wide concrete deck is raised approximately 5 inches above the ground surface. The shed porch roof is supported

by a series of five evenly spaced brackets and is covered with painted raised seam sheet metal. A lighting fixture is located on the wall just above the front door.

Chimneys: Stove pipes extend through the north and south walls and upward for 3 to 4 feet.

Roof: The flat roof is covered with roll roofing. The roof trim consists of frieze boards and brackets.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 22, 23)

Function: Basement.

Dimensions: 14'10" x 24'8"; 6'4-1/2" ceiling.

Wallcovering: Combination poured concrete and 5" by 12" tile block.

Floorcovering: Poured concrete.

Ceiling: Exposed 2" x 10" joists set on 16" centers.

Baseboard: None.

Heating: None.

Fireplace: None.

Plumbing: Two water pipes along the ceiling and a soil pipe are situated in the northwest corner of the room.

Lighting and Electricity:	Off-center ceiling fixture; outlet on ceiling near north wall.
Stairways:	A series of 11 open wooden steps (measuring 40" wide x 9-1/2" tread x 7" rise x 1/4" nose) plus a riser of 7 " ascends to the first floor.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 22, 23)

Function:	Stair hall.
Dimensions:	3'7" x 19'1"; 12'0" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2" - 3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards covered with carpeting.
Ceiling:	Plaster.
Baseboard:	6" plain boards with molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture toward east end of room; switches on north and south walls near east door.
Stairways:	1 series of 20 wooden steps (measuring 42" wide x 11-3/4" tread x 7-1/2" rise x 1" nose) plus a riser of 7-1/2" leads to the second floor. The steps are centrally

covered with 27" wide carpeting. The banister is composed of a 1" black iron pipe.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 22, 23)

Function:	Storage room.
Dimensions:	10'3" x 21"; 11'11" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster over sawn lath.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2" - 3-1/2" varnished tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Plaster over sawn lath.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" plain boards with ogee cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; outlet on east wall.
Stairways:	See Room 1.
Other:	15"-25" deep open wooden shelving encircles the northern half of the room.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 22, 23; Plate 42)

Function:	Store room.
Dimensions:	21' x 38'3"; 11 '8" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster over sawn lath covered with plywood paneling.

Floorcovering:	2-1/2" - 3-1/2" varnished and oiled tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	5-1/2" knotty pine boards.
Baseboard:	In several areas there are sections of either 10-1/2" or 11-1/2" plain boards with ogee cap and quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along west wall; 6" diameter stove pipe opening exists in west wall near southwest corner of room.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Sink located off-center to the west along south wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	A series of five incandescent and two flourescent light fixtures are unevenly spaced on the ceiling; switches on east wall adjacent to doorway and north wall; outlets on north, west, and south walls.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	Open wooden shelving, with adjustable shelves measuring 9-1/4" deep, encircles the north, south, and west walls. A wooden "L"-shaped customer service counter is situated in the southeast corner of the room.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 22, 23; Plates 43, 44)

Function:	Lodge room.
Dimensions:	25' x 38'; 10'10-1/2" dropped ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster over sawn lath covered with plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"- 3-1/2" varnished tongue and groove boards covered with carpeting.
Ceiling:	Plaster covered with 24" x 48" acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	11-1/2" plain boards with ogee cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas stoves along north and south walls.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Two rows of three ceiling fixtures; switch on west wall; outlets on north, south, and west walls and in the center of the floor.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	Ritual platforms are centrally located along the east, south, and west walls; the three-level platform along the east wall measures 6'4" x 9'10" (Figure 1925-28). The single level platform along the south wall measures 4' x 5'1" (Figure 1925-31). The double-level platform along the west

wall measures 5'3" x 7'1".

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 22, 23)

Function:	Coat room.
Dimensions:	10'4" x 11'4"; 12'0" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster over sawn lath covered with plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2" -3-1/2" varnished tongue and groove boards covered with carpeting.
Ceiling:	Plaster covered with homasote board.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" plain boards with molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along north wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture near south edge of room; outlet on east wall.
Stairways:	See Room 2.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 22, 23)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
Dimensions:	3'7-1/2 x 9'; 7'3" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster over sawn lath, then covered with plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" varnished tongue and groove boards covered with carpeting.
Ceiling:	5-1/2" knotty pine boards.

Baseboard:	9-1/2" plain boards with molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along south wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Toilet, sink, and hot water heater located along west wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 22, 23)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	6'3" x 9'1"; 12' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plaster over sawn lath, then covered with plywood paneling except for the west wall where there is only plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2" - 3-1/2" varnished tongue and groove boards covered with carpeting.
Ceiling:	Plaster covered with 16" square acoustical tile.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture (fixture is centrally located in the original room which has been subdivided to construct Room 7).

Stairways:	None.

TABLE 22

Tract 2214 (Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 2 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	5 panel; transom	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs; modern sheet dead bolt	5" plain boards	5" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 3 to Stairway	2'2½" x 6'5½"	passage			4-3/4" plain boards with rounded edges and cap	none	no
Room 3 to Room 4	3' x 7'	4 panel	3½" ornate pin butt	mortise lock; knobs missing	5" plain boards with rounded edges and corner blocks	5" plain boards with rounded edges	yes
Room 4 to Exterior	3' x 7'	5 panel; transom; 3 panel wooden screen door	4½" pin butt	brass mortise lock with separate dead bolt; strap handles box lock dead bolt	8" plain boards with cap	5" plain boards	no
Room 5 to Room 6	2'8" x 6'7½"	4 panel	3½" ornate pin butt	mortise lock; ornate sheet metal knobs; ornate striker plate	5" plain boards with rounded edges and cap	5" plain boards with rounded edges	yes
Room 6 to Stairway	2'6" x 6'8"	3 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; glass knobs	4" plain boards	4" plain boards	no
Room 6 to Room 8	2'8" x 6'7½"	4 panel	3½" ornate pin butt	mortise lock; ornate sheet metal knobs; ornate striker plate	4-3/4" plain boards with rounded edges	4-3/4" plain boards with rounded	yes

TABLE 22
Tract 2214 (Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 7 to Room 8	2'6" x 6'8"	passage			2-3/4" plain boards	2-3/4" plain boards	no
Room 8 to Room 5	2'8" x 6'7½"	4 panel	3½" ornate pin butt	mortise lock; ornate sheet metal knobs; ornate striker plates	4-3/4" plain boards with rounded edges and cap	4-3/4" plain boards with rounded edges	yes

TABLE 23

Tract 2214 (Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL Basement	single fixed swings upward	32½" x 14"	10" x 12"	3	none	none	none
First Floor	double hung	34" x 86"	30" x 40"	1/1	slip	5" plain boards with rounded edges and cap	5" plain boards with cap
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	34" x 86"	30" x 40"	1/1	slip	5" plain boards with rounded edges and cap	5" plain boards with cap
	double hung	43" x 86"	30" x 40"	1/1	slip	5" plain boards with rounded edges and cap	5" plain boards with cap

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The store faces east and is set back approximately 12 feet from West Virginia County Route 44. A 36 inch wide poured concrete sidewalk abuts the north edge of the porch and extends eastward past the dwellings which constitute the remainder of the Walkersville National Register Historic District. The store sits at the end of the T-intersection of County Routes 44 and 47-7. The West Fork River flows past the rear (west) of the structure at a distance of approximately 100 feet. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also passes to the rear of the building at a similar distance.

Historic Landscape Design: An 18 inch diameter black walnut tree grows approximately 25 feet to the north of the structure. Several 4 inch to 10 inch diameter black cherry trees, a 4 inch diameter sumac shrub, and a 12 inch diameter box elder tree are growing between the rear of the structure and the railroad/river.

Outbuildings: None.

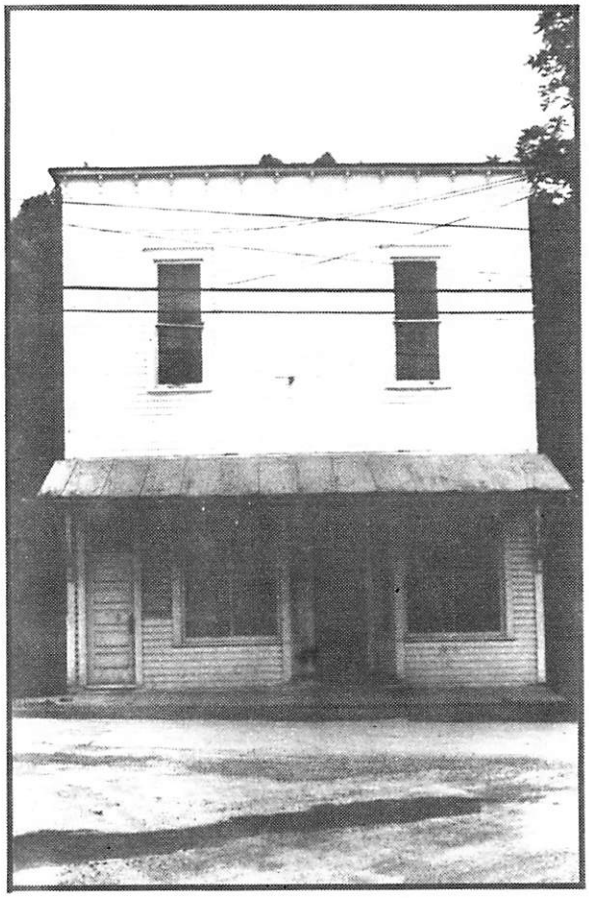


Plate 37. North Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

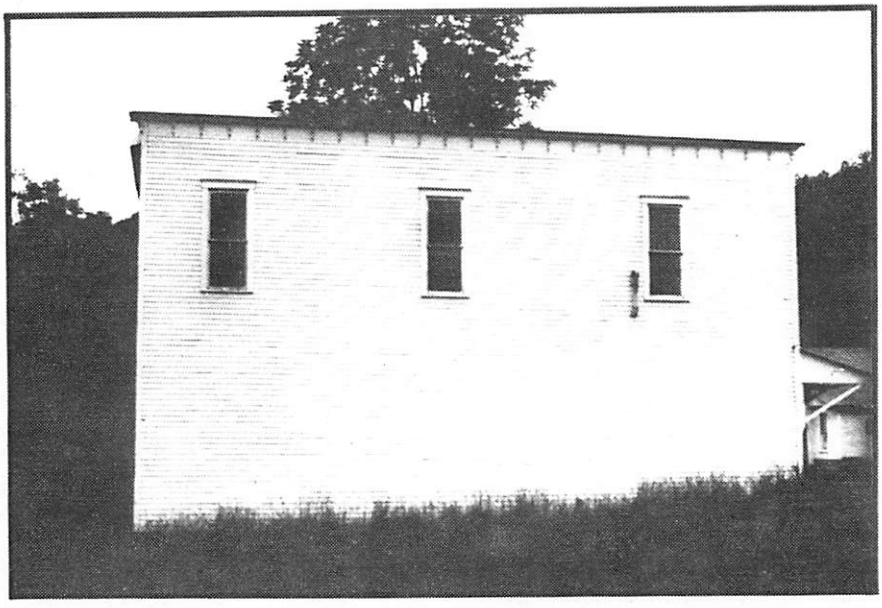


Plate 38. East Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

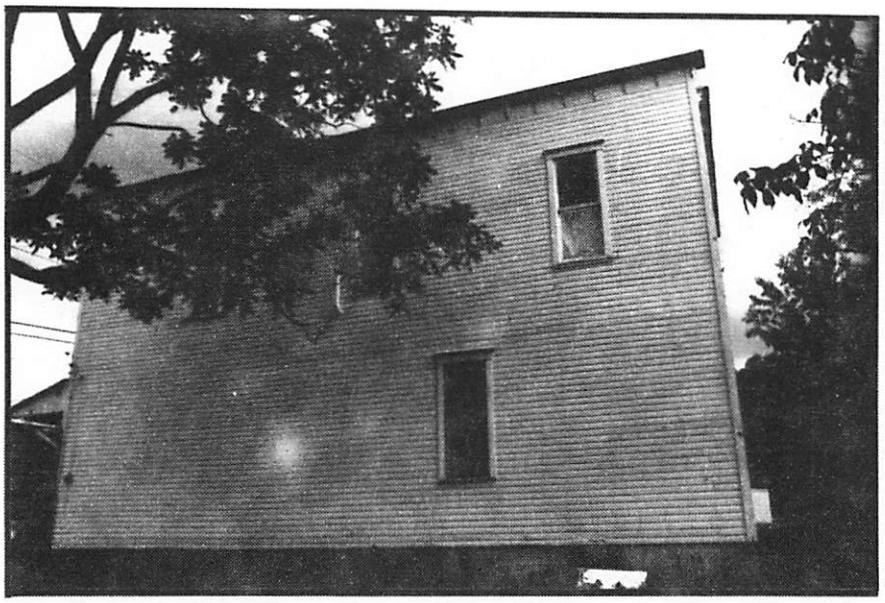


Plate 39. West Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

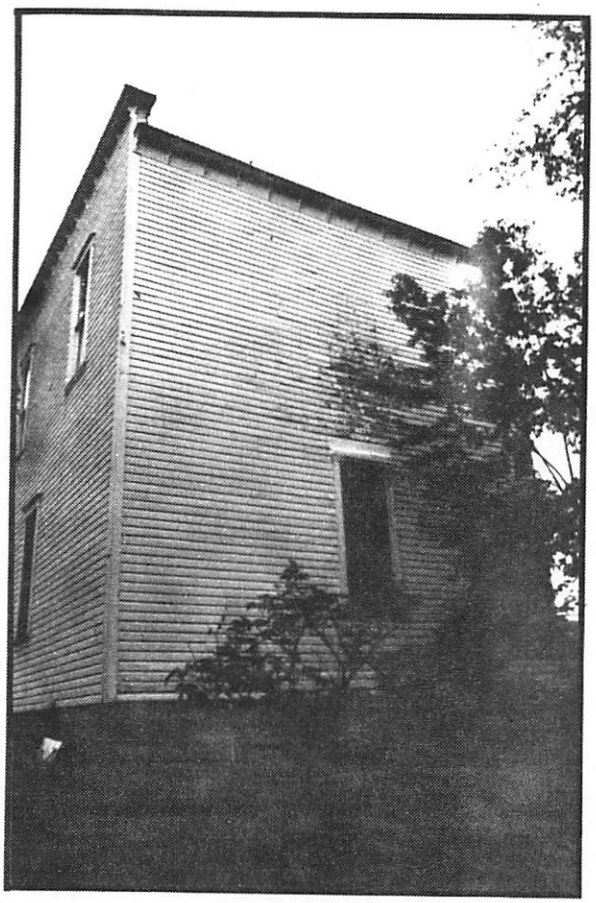


Plate 40. South Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

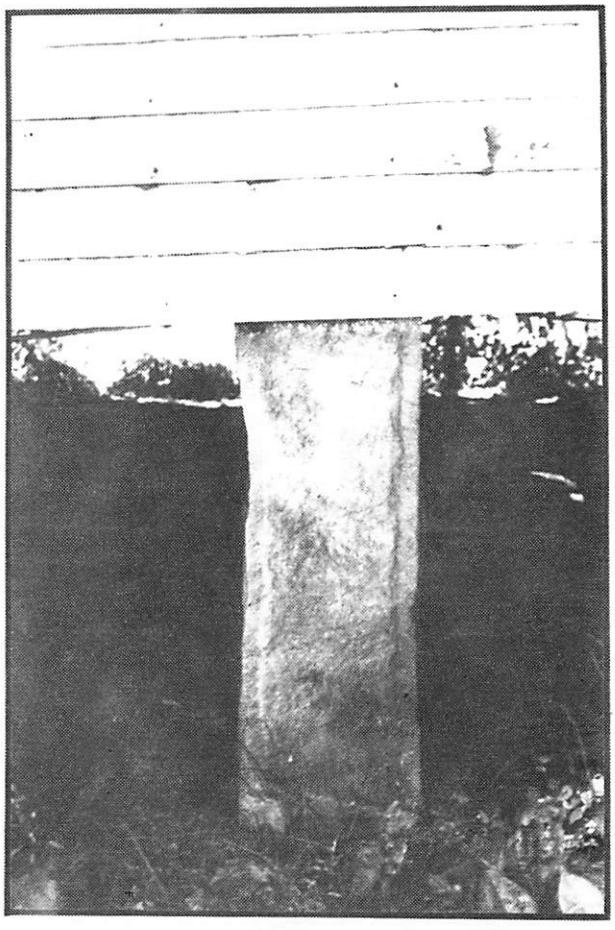


Plate 41. Typical Sandstone Foundation Pier of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

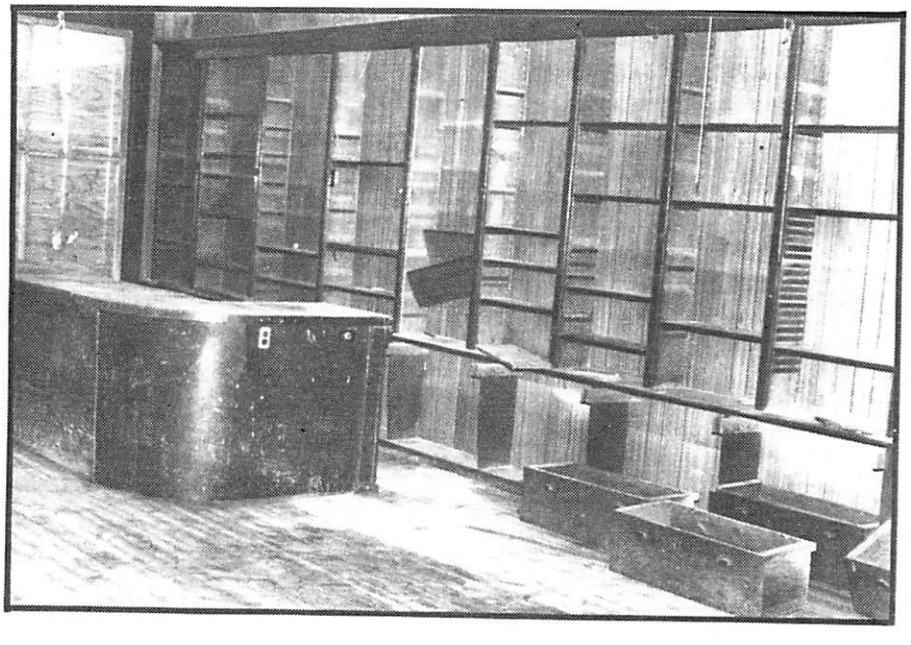


Plate 42. Shelving and Customer Service Counter in Room 4 of the Crawford Store/ Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

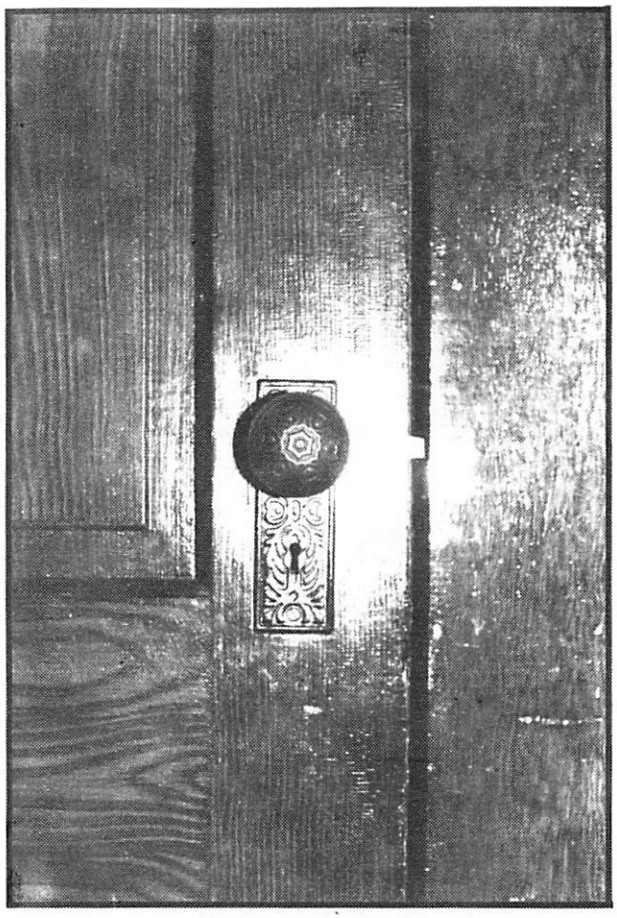


Plate 43. Ornate Door Knob and Striker Plate on the Door from Room 5 to Room 6 in the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

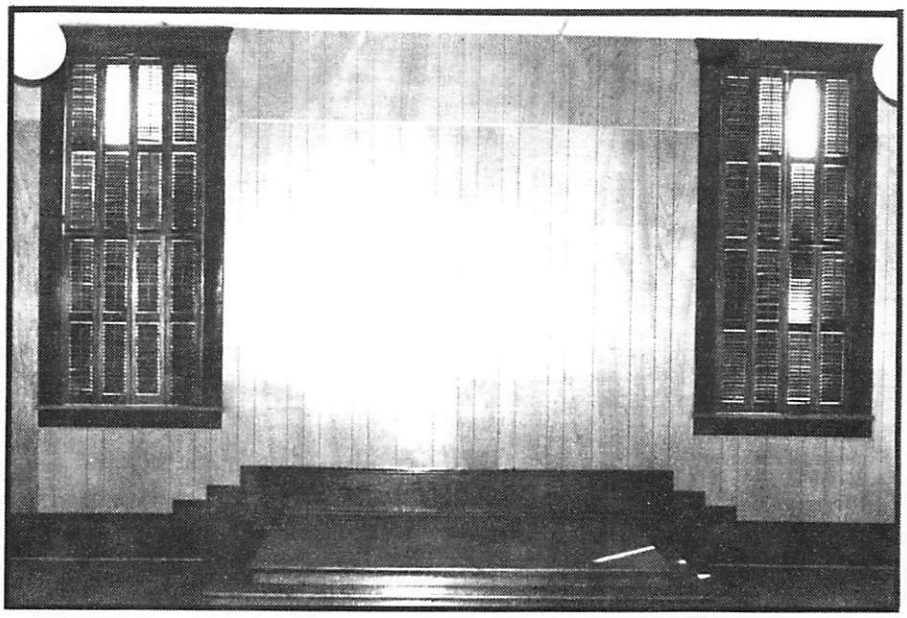


Plate 44. Three Level Platform along the East Wall of Room 5 in the Crawford Store/ Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

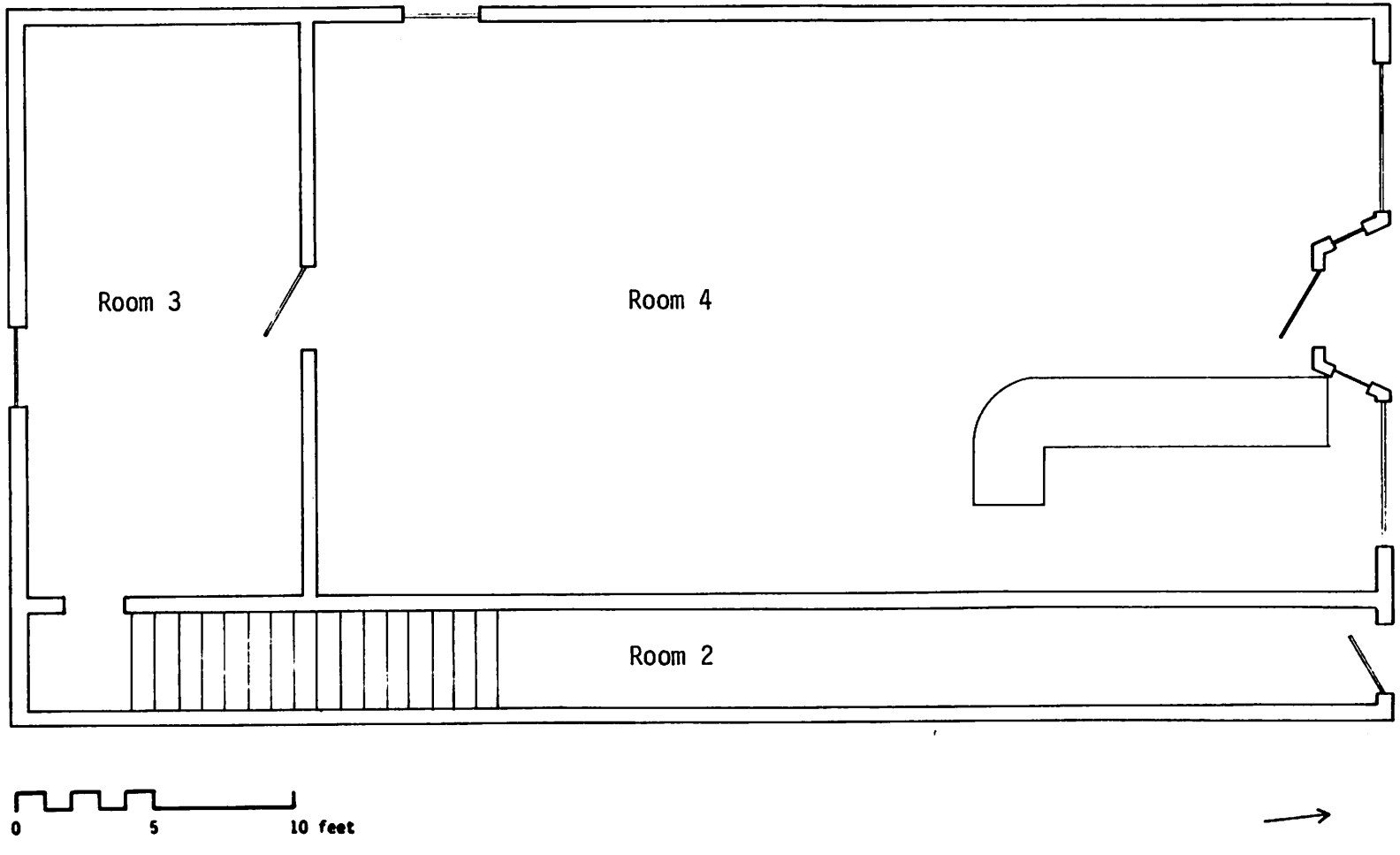


Figure 29. Plan View of the First Floor of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

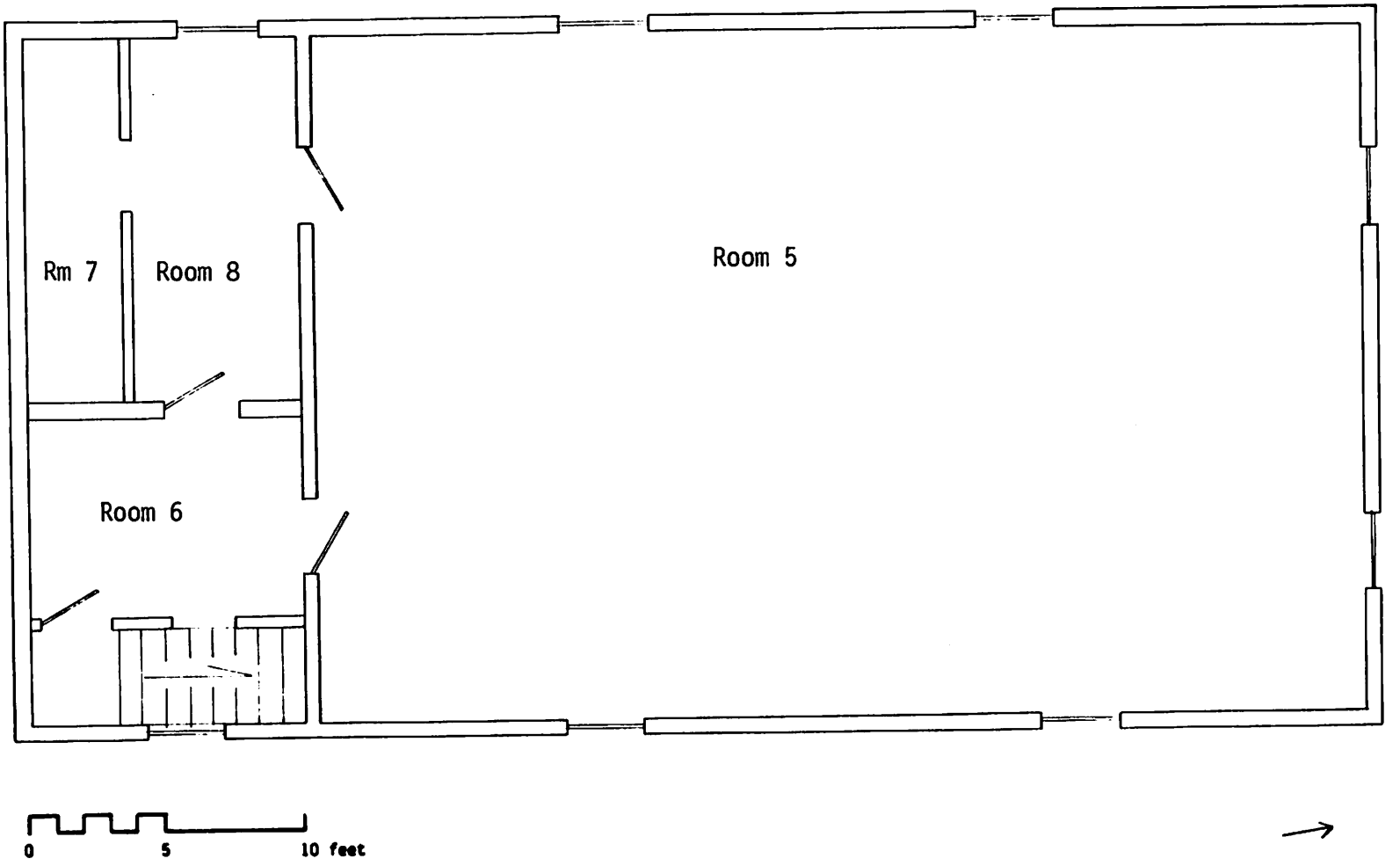


Figure 30. Plan View of the Second Floor of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.



Figure 31. North Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

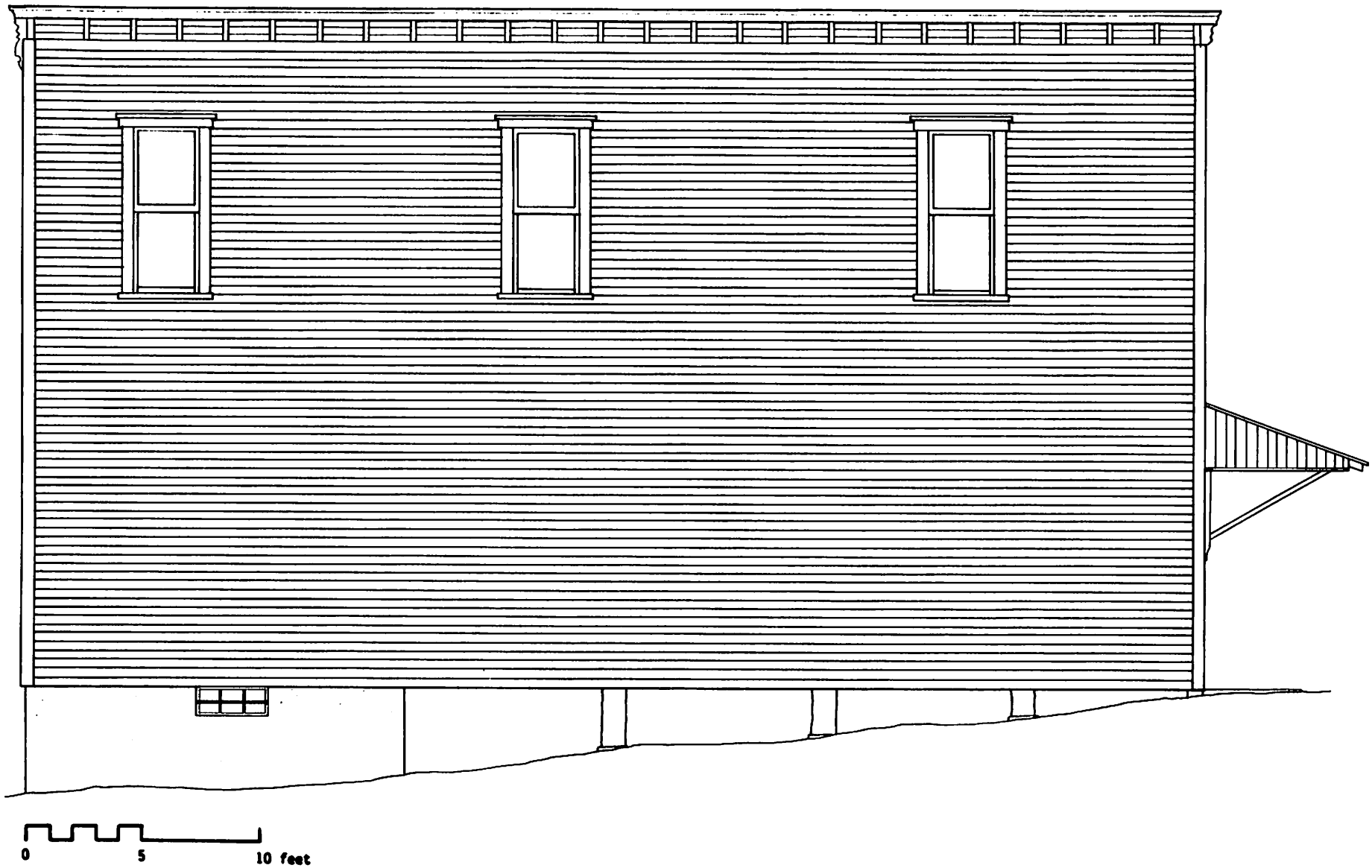


Figure 32. East Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

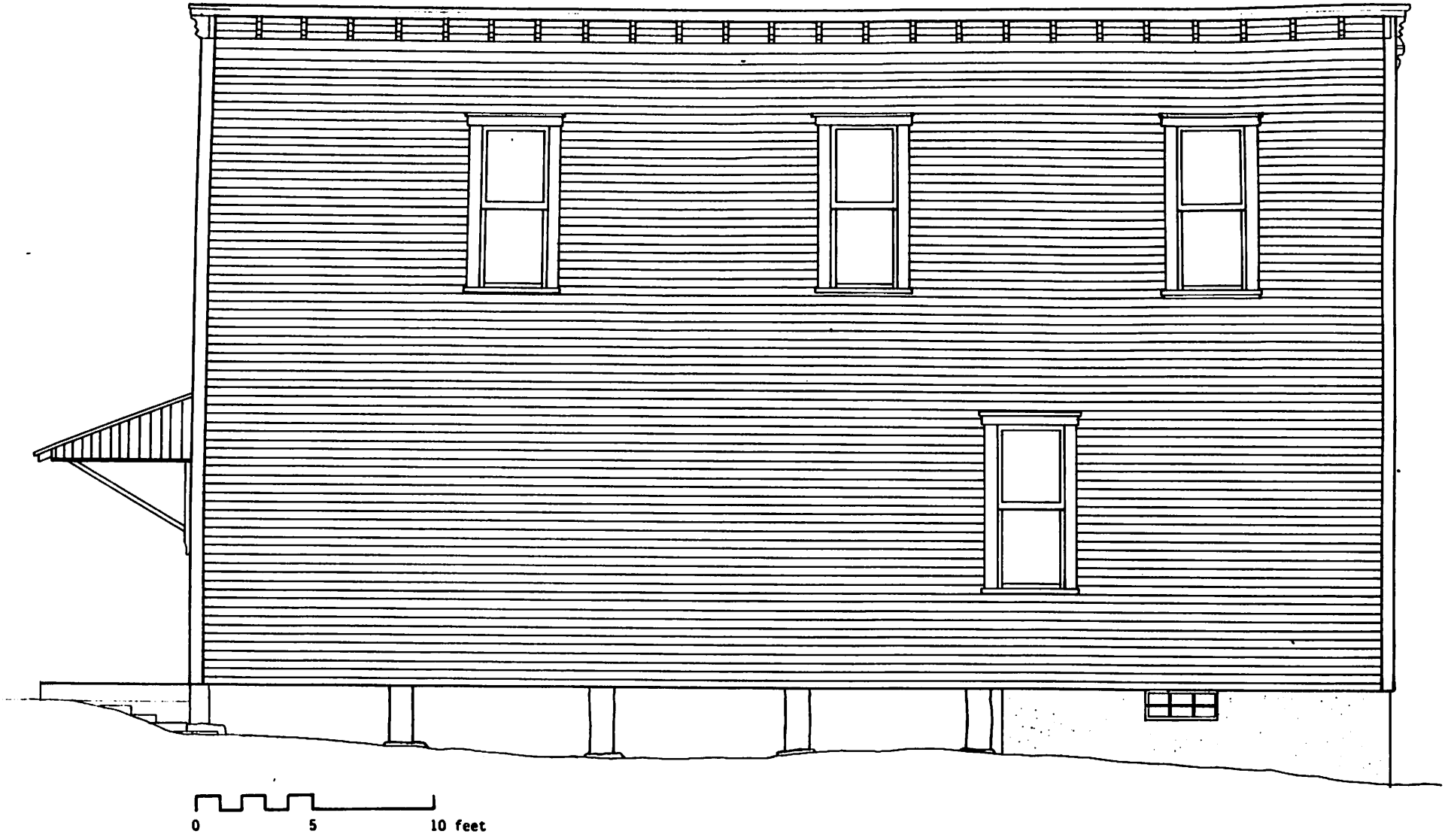


Figure 33. West Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

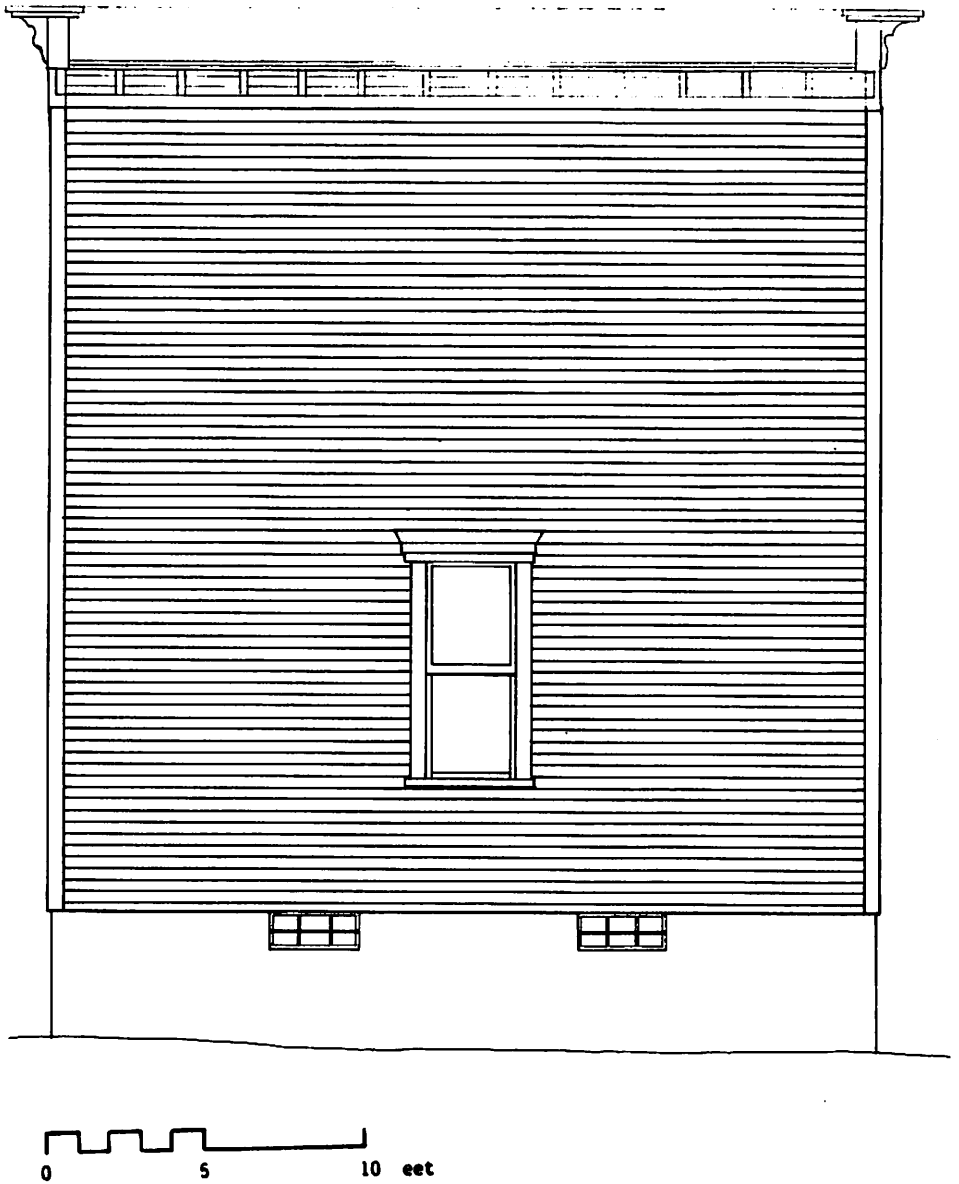


Figure 34. South Elevation of the Crawford Store/Masonic Lodge, Tract 2214.

LE-0091

TRACT 2224E

DORA MEADOWS DWELLING

Location: Walkersville, West Virginia

Elevation: 1100 feet

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

A Zone:	17	B Zone:	17	C Zone:	17	D Zone:	17
Easting:	547300	Easting:	547060	Easting:	546820	Easting:	546880
Northing:	4302370	Northing:	4302170	Northing:	4302350	Northing:	4302640

U.S.G.S. Map: Walkersville 7.5 Minute Quadrangle

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: The history of Tract 2224E prior to 1907 remains obscured. The record begins in that year when Rosa Watson was assessed for .44 acres of land in the Walkersville area which she reportedly acquired from D. G. Davisson (Table 24). Inasmuch as the .44 acre plot was only a fraction of Davisson's extensive land holdings in the Collins Settlement district, it is impossible to trace the chain of title prior to his ownership.

The present two story frame residence under study was probably constructed between 1907-1908. This conclusion is based on tax assessment data which lists an improvement in 1908 valued at $600.00 on

Rosa Watson's .44 acre plot (Table 25). Little information exists concerning Rosa Watson except that she was the wife of farmer Martin L. Watson and that they probably lived in their Walkersville home with their four children and one grandchild. It was probably the Watsons who also constructed a barn and a cellar building (both now destroyed) on the property.

In 1909 the land was sold to Martha Louise Dawson who owned but not necessarily lived there until her death in 1952. According to information from Ray Sanders, Dora Meadows, and Granville Cayton (1985, personal communication), one of the first occupants of the house, in the 1920s, was Dave Dawson, operator of the Dinky Railroad (see Walkersville West Virginia, Social History). After Martha Dawson's death, her daughters, Eva March and Ruth Whetzel, inherited the house and likely rented it to Doris Simons. While living there Doris utilized Room 1 as a parlor. Room 5 served as her living room which was heated by a large coal stove (King of Heat) vented through the fireplace flue. Room 4 served as a dining room and Room 3 a small kitchen heated by a wood/coal stove. The second floor rooms (Rooms 6, 7, and 8) were all bedrooms.

In 1960 widower T. G. Myers purchased the property, selling it only one year later to an elderly couple, W. E. and Ida May Sanders (Table 24). During their occupancy, the Sanders slept in Room 1 which Doris Simons had previously used as her parlor. The fireplace, it seems, was never

operated by the Sanders. According to their son, Ray Sanders (1985, personal communication), his father cultivated a large garden on the west side of the house which, he remembers, never "flooded out."

Shortly after W. E. Sanders died in 1975, his widow also died, leaving her heirs to convey the property to Dora Meadows in 1978. She was the last owner of the property before its purchase by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s. It was during her stay that the gas fireplaces throughout the house were shut off and replaced with gas stove heaters.

TABLE 25

Tax Record for Tract 2224E

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Rosa Watson	1907	.44 acres, Walkersville		$100.00		$100.00	From E.G. Davisson. Note: E.G. Davisson not assessed for property in Walkersville; Rosa Watson not assessed for property prior to 1907
	1908-1909	.44 acres, Walkersville		$200.00	$600.00	$800.00	
M.L. dawson	1910-1920	.44 acres, Walkersville		$200.00	$600.00	$800.00	
	1921-1922	No listing					
	1923-1927	.44 acres, Walkersville		$300.00	$800.00	$1100.00	
	1928-1930	.44 acres, Walkersville		$250.00	$750.00	$1000.00	
	1931	.44 acres, Walkersville		$150.00	$750.00	$900.00	
	1932-1951	.44 acres, Walkersville		$50.00	$700.00	$750.00	
E.E. Marsh & Reatha Wetzel	1952-1959	.44 acres, Walkersville		$50.00	$700.00	$750.00	
T.G. Myers	1960	.44 acres, Walkersville		$50.00	$700.00	$750.00	
	1961-1962	.44 acres, Walkersville		$50.00	$2000.00	$2050.00	
W.E. Sanders & I.M. Sanders	1963-1966	.44 acres, Walkersville		$50.00	$1450.00	$1500.00	
	1967-1975	.44 acres, Walkersville		$250.00	$1620.00	$1870.00	
	1976-1979	.44 acres, Walkersville		$250.00	$1650.00	$1900.00	
Dora Meadows	1980-1981	.44 acres, Walkersville		$600.00	$2500.00	$3100.00	
	1982-1983	.44 acres, Walkersville		$700.00	$3000.00	$3700.00	

TABLE 24

Ownership of Tract 2224E

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Cymantha Wildman & Thomas Wildman (husband); John T. Sanders & Pearl Sanders (wife); Ray R. Sanders & Alice Sanders (wife); Orva I. Snyder & Ray Snyder (husband); Allen F. Martin, Jr. & Patricia Martin (wife); Lawrence E. Martin & Patricia Martin (wife); Francis D. Sanders & Linda Sanders (wife); Glenda J. Whystell & Joe Whystell (husband); Gary F. Sanders & Coda Sanders (wife); Iris Slagle & Gary Slagle (husband); Robert Sanders	Dora Meadows	20 June 1978	$5000.00	.44	Lewis County Deed Book 371:520 July 1976	Grantors were heirs of Ida May Sanders who died 12 July 1976
W.E. Sanders	Ida May Sanders	23 August 1976	-----	.44	Lewis County Deed Book 5:1	Grantor was husband to grantee; he died 24 March 1975
T.G. Myers (widower)	W.E. Sanders & I.M Sanders (wife)	31 october 1961	$2000.00	.44	Lewis County Deed Book 273:664	
Eva Marsh & E.E. Marsh (husband); Retha Wetzel & Lawrence D. Wetzel (husband)	T.G. Myers	19 January 1960	$2000.00	.44	Lewis County Deed Book 264:451	Grantors are heirs of Martha Louisa Dawson who died intestate 4 September 1952
Rosa B. Watson & M.L. Watson (husband)	M.L. Dawson	22 March 1909	$1000.00	.44	Lewis County Deed Book 69:89	
	No Watsons were listed as grantees in deed index					

Architecture (dwelling): (Figures 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41; Plates 45, 46, 47, 48, 49)

General Description: The dwelling is a two story L-shaped frame bank structure with two porches and a medium pitch gable roof.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions: 34'5" x 39'2".

Foundation: On the southwest and northeast walls, the building is supported by a series of seven 12" by 12" evenly spaced sandstone piers upon which wooden posts have been set. On the northwest and southeast walls there are, in addition to the corner piers, two other evenly spaced 12" by 12" piers upon which wooden posts have been set.

Walls: The walls are composed of 4-3/4" painted poplar German cove siding.

Framing: The light timber frame consists of 2" by 4" studs set on 24" centers.

Porch: The front porch, centrally located along the northwest wall, measures 8'3" wide by 27' long. The deck, which is raised approximately 4'2" above ground surface, is covered by 3-1/2" wide painted tongue and groove boards. The deck is supported by a series of six 9" by 9", evenly spaced

wooden piers encircled by brick pattern sheet metal. The deck is reached by a set of 6 poured concrete steps measuring 45" wide by 13" tread by 7-1/2" rise plus a riser of 7-1/2". The shed style roof is covered with painted raised seam sheet metal and is supported by a series of four tapered, boxed wooden columns (tapering from 5-1/2" by 5-1/2" to 7" by 7") which sit atop a closed railing measuring 26-1/4" above the roof deck; the roof is covered on the exterior by wooden shingles and on the interior by 3" double beaded, painted boards' the porch ceiling is covered by similar boards. A porch light fixture is centrally located on the ceiling.

A second porch is located along the northeast side of the building on the inside of the L. It measures 5'10" wide by 16'11" long. The deck, which is raised 4'10" above the ground surface, is built as an integral part of the structure and is covered by 2-1/4"-3-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards. Access is via 5 poured

concrete steps which begin off of a raised poured concrete area ; the steps measure 5/7" wide by 14" tread by 6-1/2" rise plus a riser of 7". The roof, which is an integral part of the dwelling roof, is supported at the front edge of the porch by a single 3-3/4" by 3-3/4" spindle column and two similar pilasters. The porch is enclosed by 29" high spindled railing (Plates 50, 51).

Chimneys: A single stack brick chimney is located at the center of the cross gable on the roof peak of the front unit.

Roof: The roofs on both the main portion of the structure and the rear L are of the medium pitch gable variety; they are covered with raised seam sheet metal. The eaves trim consists of boxed cornice; the raking trim consists of boxed cornice and cut-out pattern bargeboard trim near the roof peak.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 26, 27)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 14'3" x 17'6"; 8'4-1/2" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	Wallpaper over 5-1/2"-11" horizontal boards.
Floorcovering:	4" painted tongue and groove boards centrally covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	2-1/2" beaded, varnished tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	10" plain boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection on southwest wall; fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along southwest wall; closed fire box measures 22" wide x 30" high; sandstone hearth measures 22" x 51-1/2"; mantle is missing.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on southwest wall; outlets on northeast and northwest walls.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 26, 27)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
dimensions:	5'3-1/2" x 6'5"; 7'10" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall.
Floorcovering:	Linoleum covering 2-1/2" tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	3" plain boards.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Toilet along southeast wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Outlet on northwest wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 26, 27)

Function:	Modern kitchen.
Dimensions:	8'9" x 13'3"; 8'2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall.
Floorcovering:	Linoleum covering 2-3/4" painted tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	6" plain boards.
Heating:	Gas connection for range in east corner of room.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Pump centrally located along southeast wall with kitchen cabinet sink base unit southwest of the pump along the southeast wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch and outlet on northwest wall; two outlets on southeast wall.

Stairways:	None.
Other:	Two closets are located on the northwest wall, one to the southwest, the other to the northeast. The southwest closet measures 29-1/2" deep x 53-1/2" wide; the northeast closet measures 28" deep x 46-1/2 wide.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 26, 27)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	13'2" x 18'9"; 8' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Wallpaper covering 5"-8" horizontal boards.
Floorcovering:	2-3/4" tongue and groove boards centrally covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	5" plain boards with cove top edge.
Heating:	Gas connection on southeast wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on northwest wall. A second switch is on the northeast wall; outlets are on the southwest and northeast walls.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 26, 27)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	14'1" x 15'4"; 8'2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall.
Floorcovering:	Painted 4" tongue and groove boards centrally covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	6" plain boards with quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace; gas connection located southeast of fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located on northeast wall; closed fire box measures 22" wide x 29" high; poured concrete hearth measures 20-1/2" x 59"; wooden mantle.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on northwest and southeast walls; outlet on southwest wall.
Stairways:	11 enclosed steps (measuring 26" wide x 8-1/2" tread x 9" rise x 1/2" nose) plus a riser of 8-1/2" curve 90° near the top of the stairway to reach the second floor.
Other:	56" wide x 25" deep closet located on northeast wall, southeast of fireplace.

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 26, 27; (Plate 52)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	14'4" x 15'6"; 7'4" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	5"-11" wide horizontal boards covered with wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-4-1/2" tongue and groove boards painted around periphery of room and centrally covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted homasote boards over plain boards.
Baseboard:	5" plain boards with cove top edge.
Heating:	Fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along the northeast wall; closed fire box measures 21-1/2" wide x 29" high; poured concrete hearth measures 17" x 50"; wooden mantle.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Outlets on northwest and southeast walls.
Stairways:	See Room 5.
Other:	55" wide x 18-1/2" deep closet located on northeast wall.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 26, 27)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	13' x 14'3"; 7'4" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted homasote boards over horizontal boards except on the northeast wall which

	has wallpaper on 5-1/4" wide vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3" tongue and groove boards painted around periphery of room and centrally covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted homasote boards covering plain boards.
Baseboard:	5" plain boards with cover top edge.
Heating:	Fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along the southwest wall; closed fire box measures 21-1/2" wide x 29" high; poured concrete hearth measures 18" x 52-1/2"; wooden mantle.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Outlet located on southeast wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 26, 27)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	5' x 13"; 7'4" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Wallpaper over 5"-11" horizontal boards except on the southwest wall which has wallpaper covering 5-1/4" vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3" painted tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling:	Painted homasote boards over plain boards.
Baseboard:	5" plain boards with cove top edge.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 26

Tract 2224E (Dora Meadows Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surrqund Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3" pin butt	mortise lock	4½" mold		yes
Room 1 to Room 6	2'8½" x 6'7½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4½" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knob	4½" mold	4½" mold	yes
Room 2 to Room 3	4'10" x 6'10"	passage			4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 3 to Southwestern-most Closet	2'8" x 6'6½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4½" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs	4" plain boards	5" mold	yes
Room 3 to Northeastern-most Closet	2'2½" x 6'5½"	4 panel	2½" pin butt	missing	3" plain boards	3" plain boards	yes
Room 3 to Room 4	2'8" x 6'6½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4" x3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs	4" mold	4½" plain boards	no
Room 3 to Exterior	2'6" x 6'7"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock	3¼" plain boards		yes
Room 4 to Room 5	2'8" x 6'7"	missing	3" butt	box lock missing	4½" mold	4½" mold	yes
Room 4 to Exterior	2'7½" x 6'6½"	4 panel; top panel glass; wooden screen door	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs	4½" mold		yes

TABLE 26

Tract 2224E (Dora Meadows Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 5 to Stairwell	2'2½" x 6'6"	eight 3¼" beaded boards with Z batten	missing	missing	none	none	no
Room 5 to Closet	2'1" x 5'3"	9 boards (2¼"-3-3/4") and 2 batten with beveled edges	2" butt	spring loaded turn knob; wooden turn knob	2½" plain boards	none	no
Room 5 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'7"	missing	3" butt	box lock missing	4¼" mold		yes
Room 6 to Closet	2'8" 6'2½"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs	3½" plain boards	none	yes
Room 6 to Room 7	2'4" x 6'0"	passage			none	none	no
Room 7 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'7"	4 panel; top panel glass	3" pin butt	mortise lock	3" plain boards		yes

TABLE 27

Tract 2224E (Dora Meadows Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTHEAST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4" mold	4" plain boards
	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards
Second Floor	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards
SOUTHEAST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4¼" mold	4" plain boards
	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" plain boards	4" plain boards
SOUTHWEST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards
	double hung (triple window)	ends - 28" x 65½" middle - 30" x 65½"	24" x 30" 24" x 30-3/4"	1/1	lug	4½" plain boards	4" plain boards
	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4¼" mold	4" plain boards

TABLE 27

Tract 2224E (Dora Meadows Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
Second Floor	double hung	28" x 65"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards
NORTHWEST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards
	double hung	28" x 65½"	24" x 30"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards
Second Floor							
Left to right	double hung	28" x 50"	24" x 22"	1/1	lug	4-3/4" mold	4" plain boards
	double hung	28" x 50"	24" x 22"	1/1	lug	4½" mold	4" plain boards

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces northwest and sits back from West Virginia Route 44 approximately 40 feet. To the southwest and northeast of the dwelling there are low lying fields which tend to be marshy, particularly to the northeast.

Historic Landscape Design: Plantings to the northwest consist of two 30" diameter hard maple trees which flank a three foot wide poured concrete sidewalk extending from the porch steps to the roadway. Along the northeast property line there is a bed of iris, several quince shrubs, a 3 foot diameter maple tree, an 18" diameter black walnut tree, and two 3"-5" diameter black cherry trees. An 18" wide poured concrete sidewalk extends from the rear porch southeastward to the back yard and around the northeast side of the dwelling to the front sidewalk. A clothesline on a T-shaped metal pole extends southwest to northeast near the southeast property line. To the west of the house there is a flower garden containing several types of perennials including iris.

Outbuilding: None.



Plate 45. Northwest Elevation of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

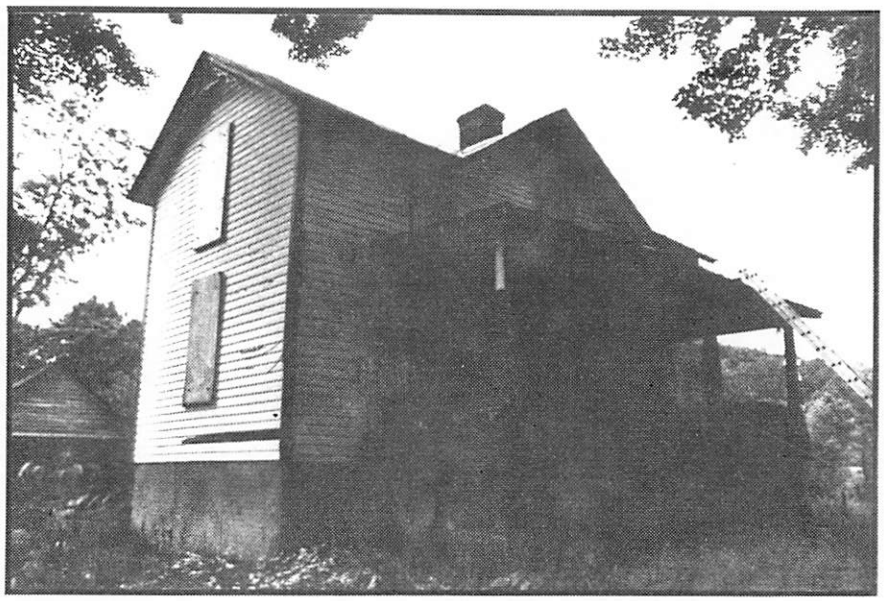


Plate 46. Northeast Elevation (Front) of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

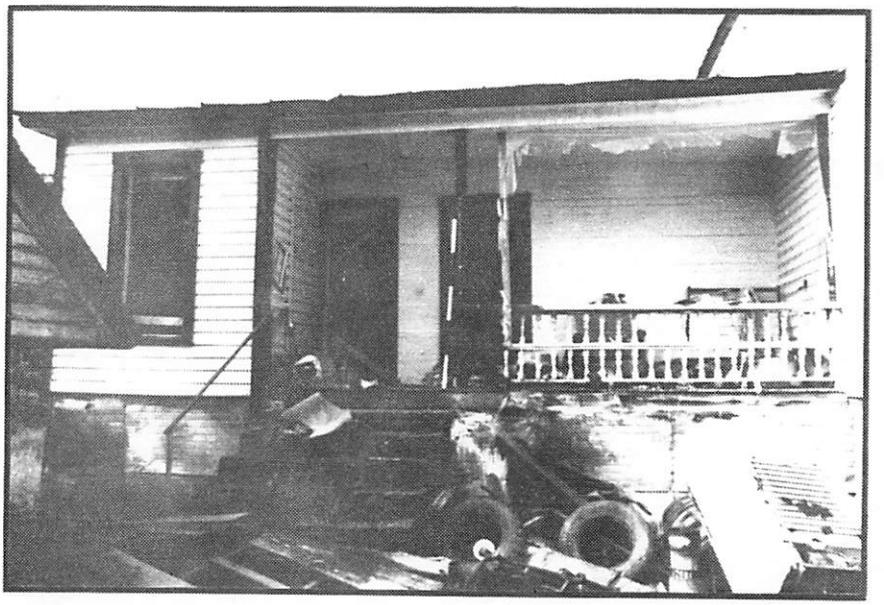


Plate 47. Northeast Elevation (Rear) of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

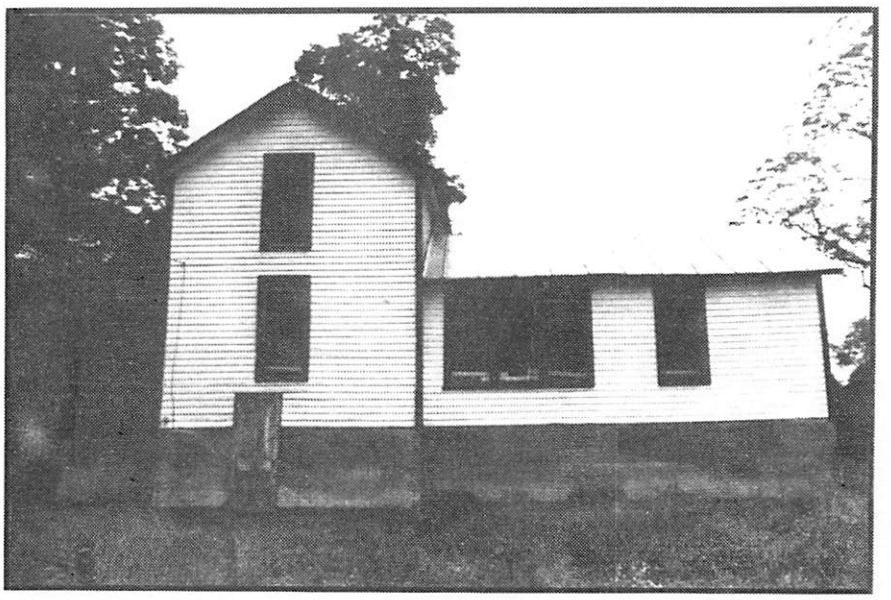


Plate 48. Southwest Elevation of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

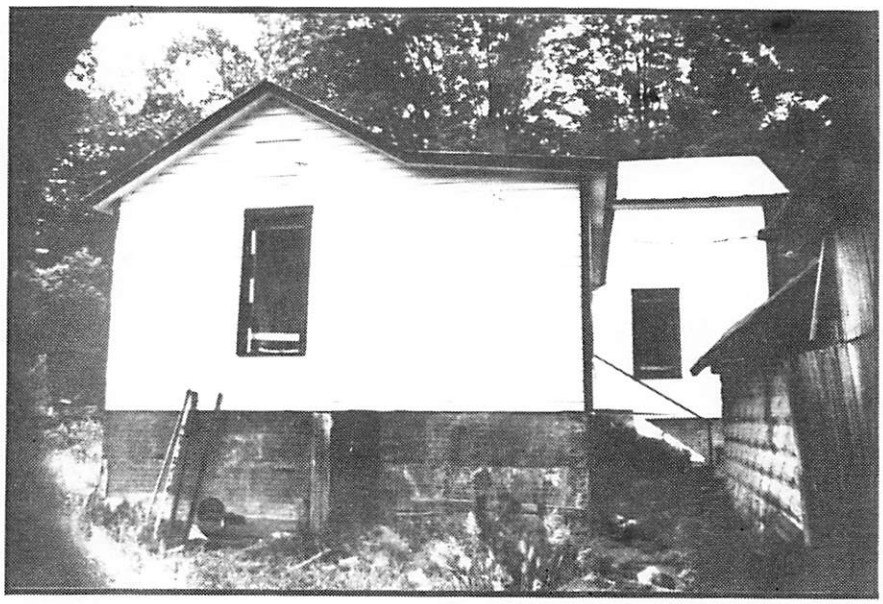


Plate 49. Southeast Elevation of Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

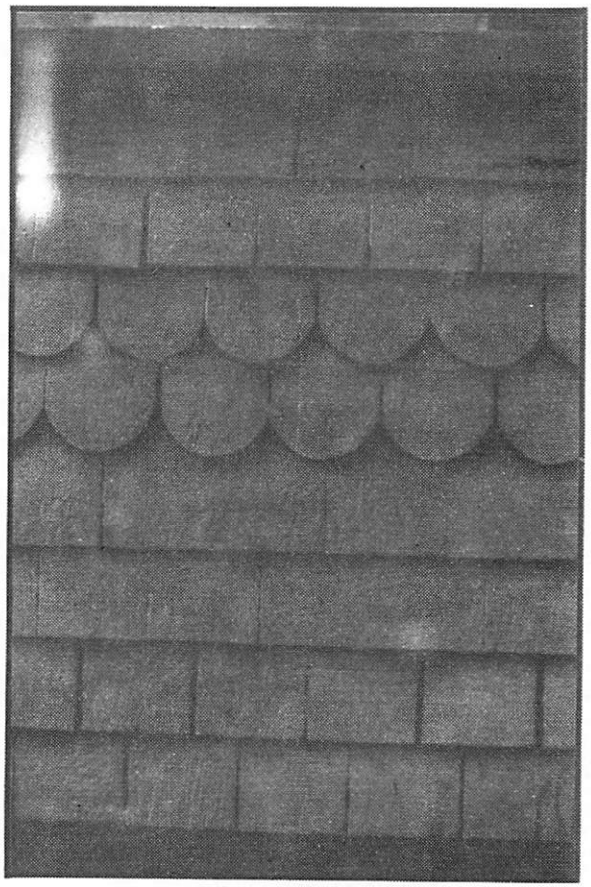


Plate 50. Porch Detail of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

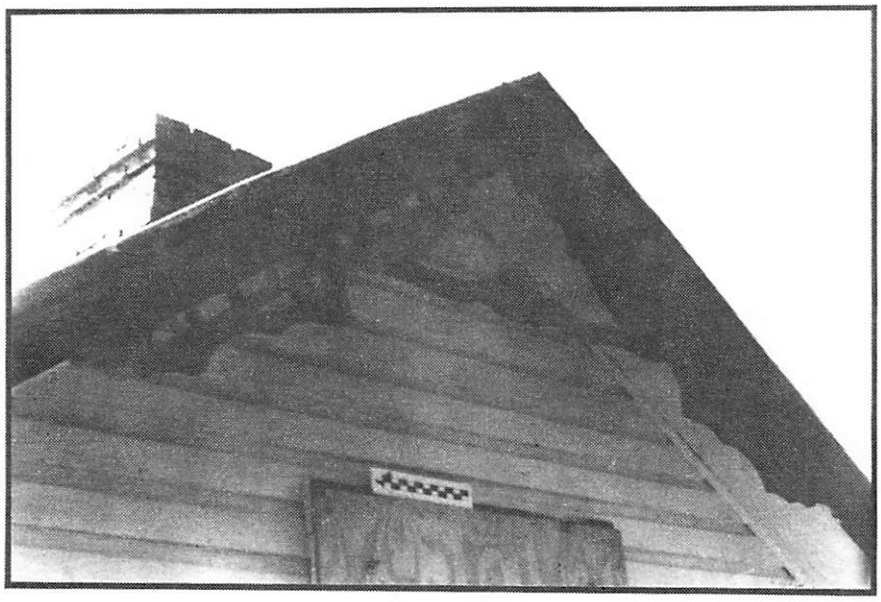


Plate 51. Gable Detail on the Northwest Elevation of the Dora Medows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

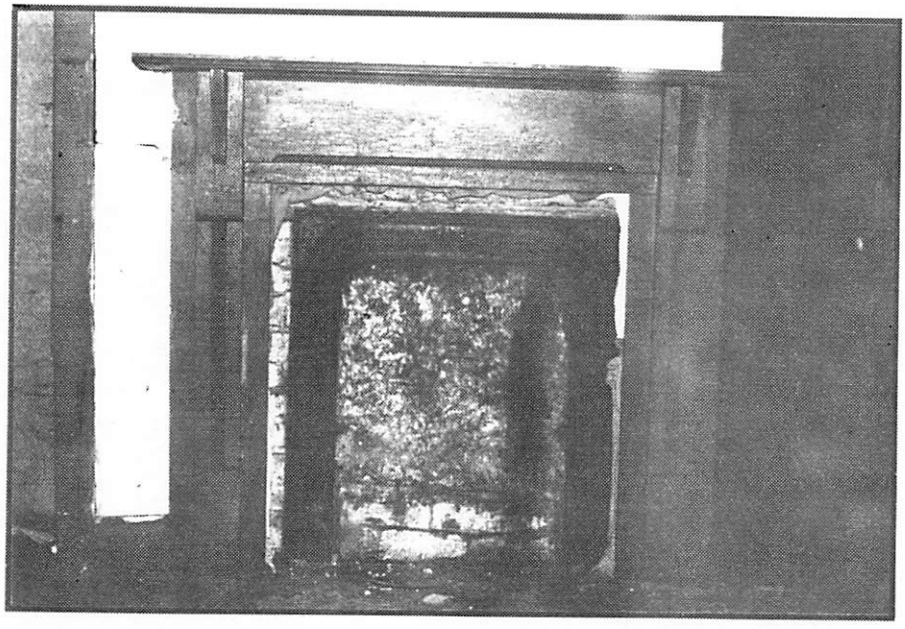


Plate 52. Fireplace and Wooden Mantle in Room 6 of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

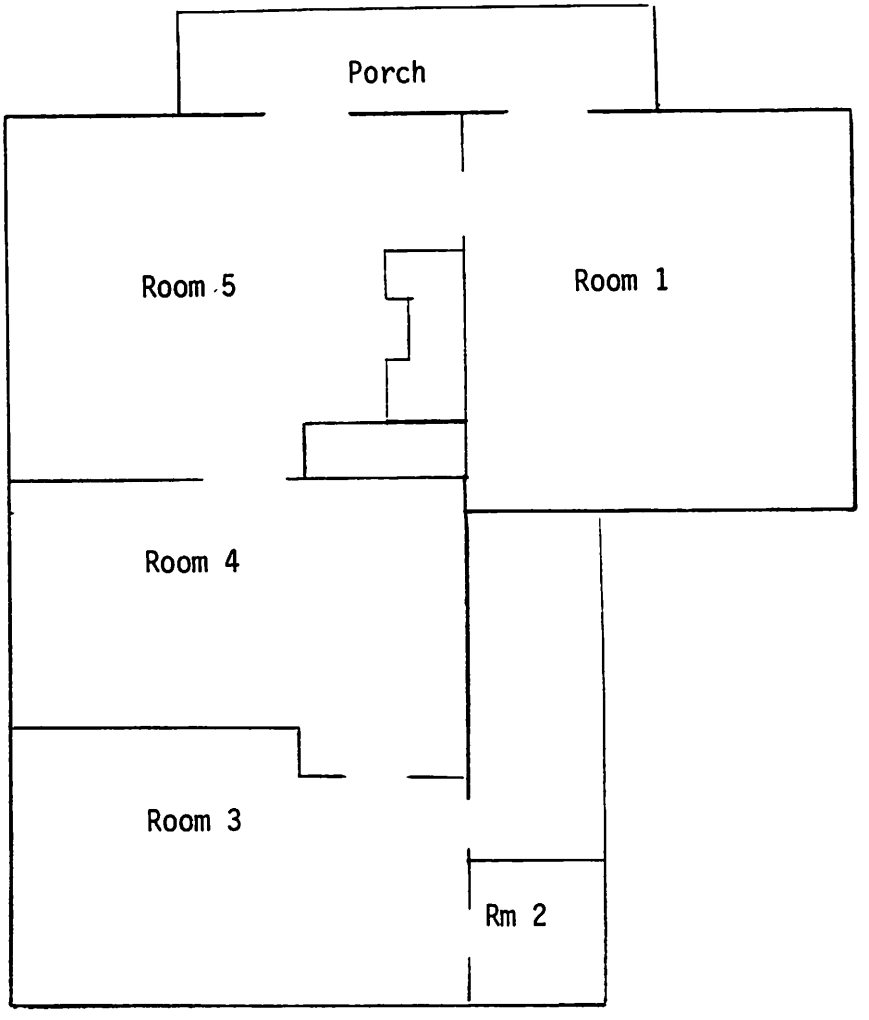


Figure 36. First Floor Plan

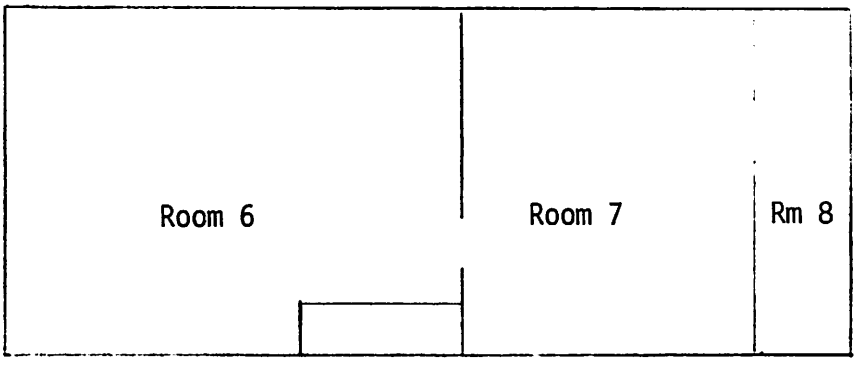


Figure 37. Second Floor Plan

Preliminary First and Second Floor Plans for the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

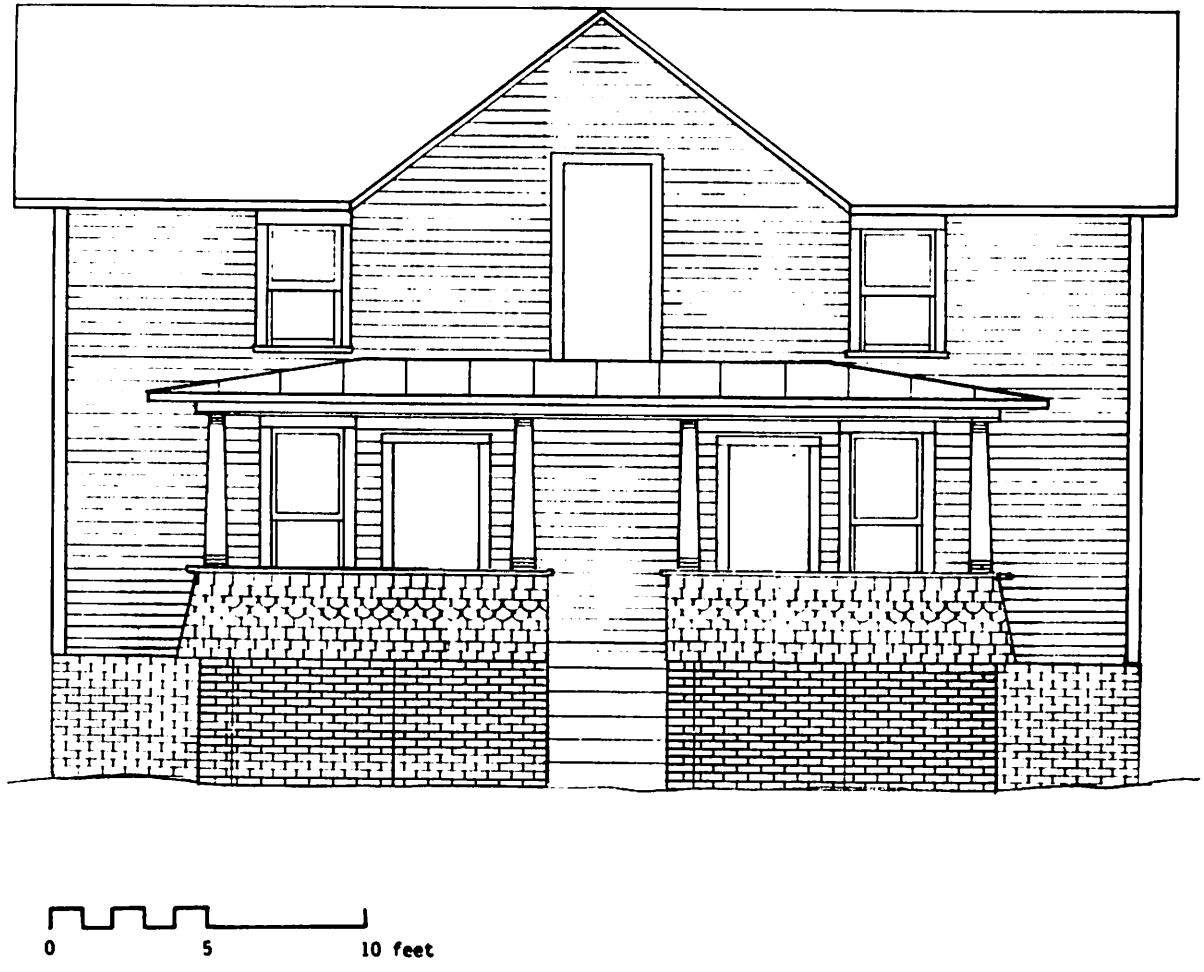


Figure 38. Northwest Elevation of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

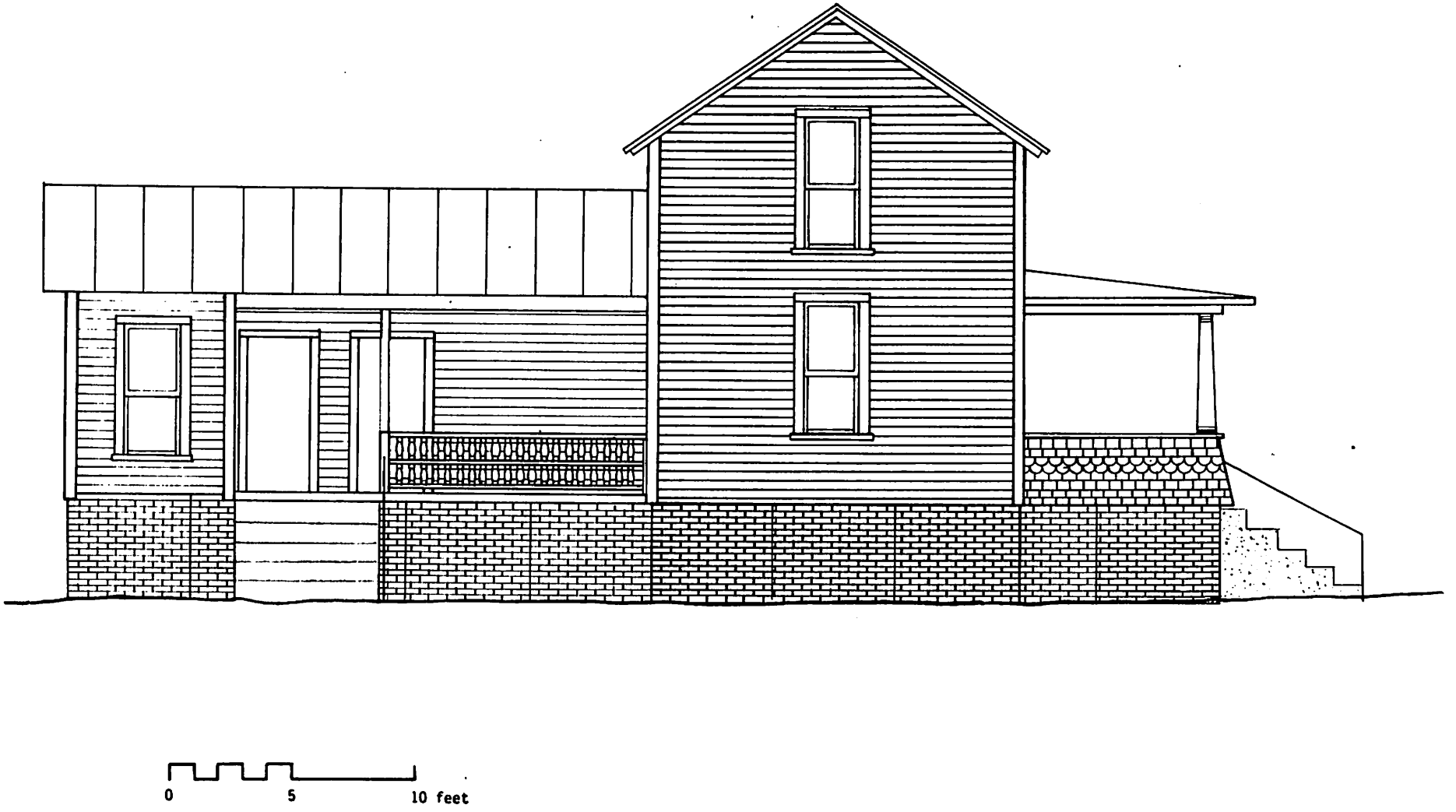


Figure 39. Northeast Elevation of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

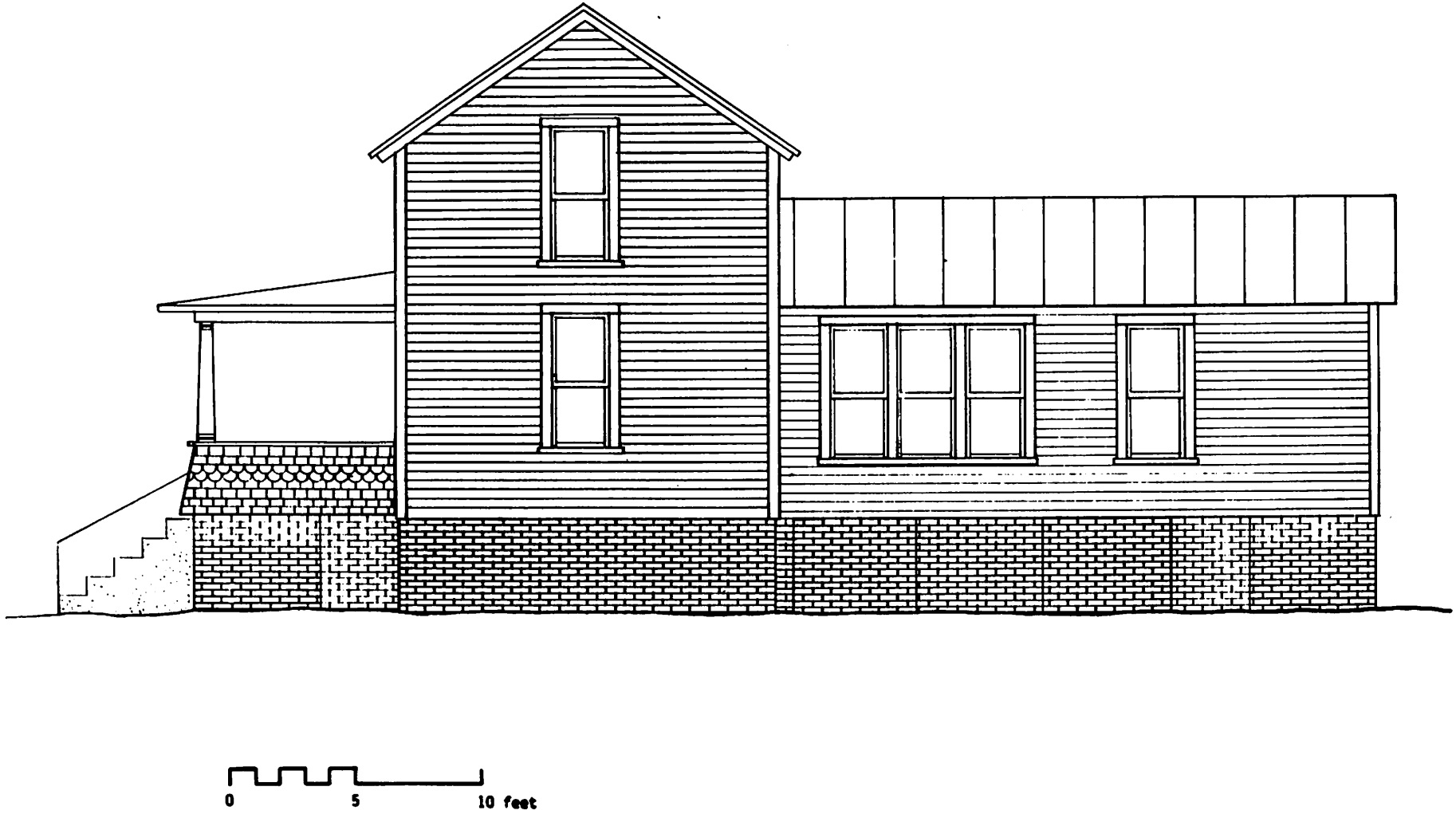


Figure 40. Southwest Elevation of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

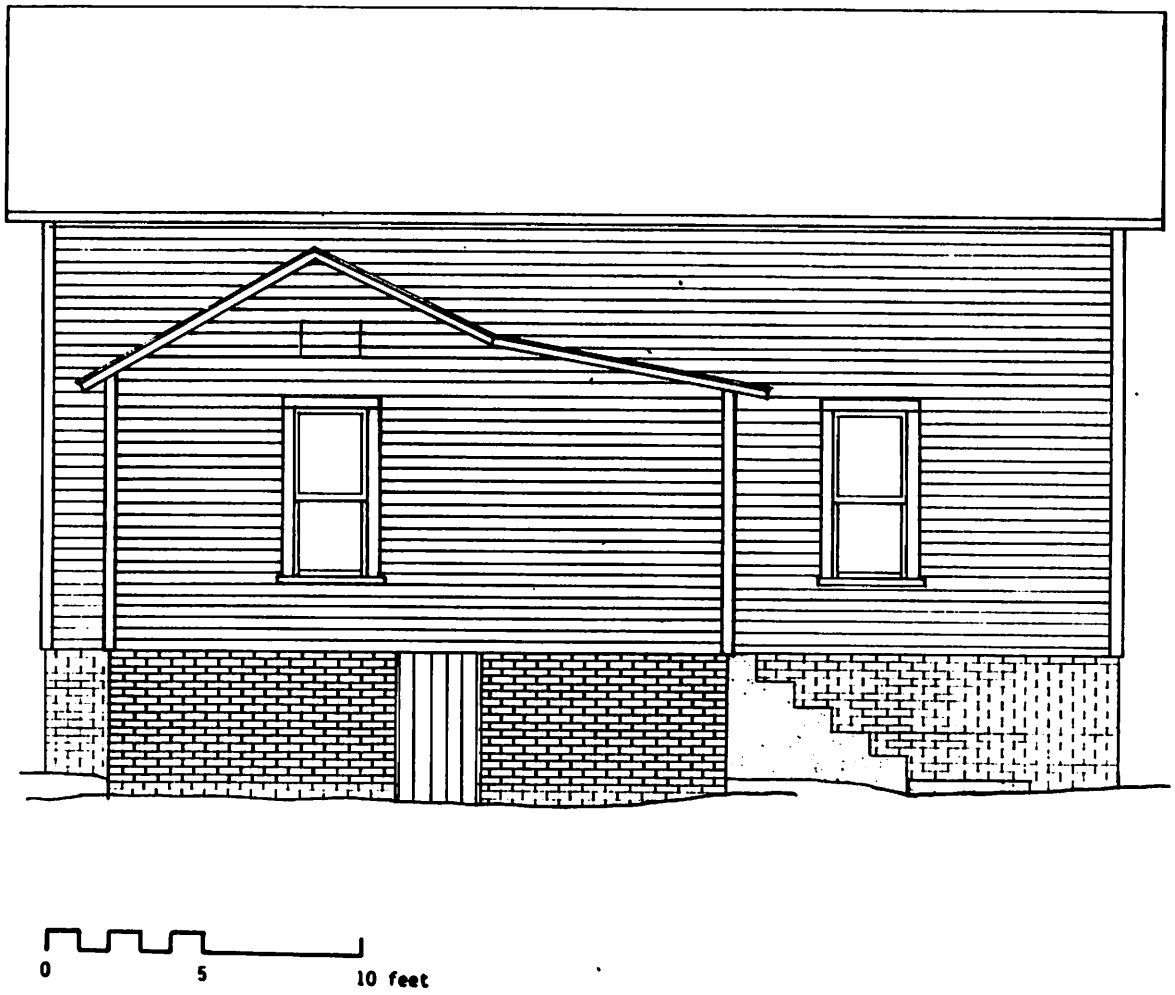


Figure 41. Southeast Elevation of the Dora Meadows Dwelling, Tract 2224E.

LE-0092

TRACT 407

THE STALNAKER FARMSTEAD

Location: West Virginia County Route 30/7 (Glady Run Road) about 3/4 miles northeast of Alkire Mills.

Elevation: 1100 feet.

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

Zone: 17

Easting: 548720

Northing: 4314840

U.S.G.S. Map: Roanoke 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date: These initials are painted on an attic window on the north gable end of the dwelling: E.M.S.
1906

Informants: Walter Stalnaker, Glady Run Road.

Historical Information: The earliest traceable record of Tract 407 begins in 1875 when C.C. Yoke sold 39 acres of his land on Glady Run to Ambrose Gooden (or Goodwin). Because this parcel belonged to one of two larger, unidentifiable tracts which Yoke purchased that same year, the chain of title prior to 1875 cannot be unequivocably established.

It appears from the census information (Table 29) that Gooden constructed no dwelling on his farm between 1875 and 1880. In 1880 he sold approximately 45 acres to J. E. Metheny. It is unexplainable,

however, why Gooden paid $1,000.00 for 39 acres (a sizeable amount for such a small tract) when the assessed value never exceeded $440.00.

In addition to the 1880 land purchase by J.E. Metheny, an adjacent tract of 32-3/4 acres was conveyed to W. J. Metheny (relationship unknown) in 1883 as part of a settlement from three chancery suits in which the previous owner(s) were not named (Table 28). Whatever the personal relationship, J.E. Metheny apparently transferred his title to W. J. Metheny for in 1883 the two adjacent parcels were sold by W. J. Metheny to George W. May (Table 28).

Despite the record of purchase, it was Gooden and later W. J. Metheny, not May, who paid the taxes on the two tracts until 1886 when Elias M. Stalnaker purchased the two tracts totalling approximately 78 acres (Tables 28 and 29).

According to descendant and former resident John Stalnaker (1985, personal communication), the Stalnaker family mitgrated from Randolph County, Virginia, to Lewis County, West Virginia, prior to 1818. Elias M. Stalnaker, the man for whom the present Victorian residence was constructed, achieved success as a farmer and also served as county commissioner (his name still appears on many bridges in the county).

In 1890 Elias Stalnaker probably constructed the extant one story frame dwelling (located behind the present two story home) which, tradition

claims, was his first residence. This is reflected in his 1890 tax assessment which lists the appearance of a building valued at $200.00 (Table 29). John Stalnaker supports the notion that Elias built and lived in the small house until construction of his larger Victorian home in 1906. In later years this smaller structure served as a wash house and possibly a smokehouse.

Elias and his wife, Emma Stalnaker, are remembered as having a more spacious two story dwelling. Constructed predominantly of oak, the house was built with lumber cut and dried on the farm (John Stalnaker 1985, personal communication); the builder is unknown. The lettering, E.M.S. 1906, painted on the attic window, confirms the construction date. The Stalnaker name continued to be associated with the farm until its purchase in the early 1980s by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Tables 28, 29).

The house has remained virtually unchanged since its construction. According to the recollections of John Stalnaker (1985, personal communication), the first floor originally included the living room/parlor (Room 2), master bedroom/sitting room (Room 3), entry hall (Room 9), dining room (Room 8), and kitchen (Room 5). Room 4 (Carl Stalnaker's study) was added in 1956-1957, being paid for from the proceeds of the sale of coal on the land. At that time the bathrooms, both downstairs (Room 6) and upstairs (Room 15) were also installed.

The second floor of the house originally contained the master guest room (Room 12) and three bedrooms (Rooms 11, 12, and 13).

During the residency of Carl Stalnaker and his family, the living room/ parlor (also called the master guest room) was infrequently used except on holidays such as Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter. Ordinarily the room was kept closed.

Room 3 was considered an "all purpose room" which, at times, served as the receiving room for guests. John Stalnaker's mother slept in this room and, before her, John's grandmother and grandfather also used it as a bedroom. Most of the meals were eaten in the kitchen, but on Independence Day, Thanksgiving, Easter and Christmas the dining room (Room 8) was used. The front entry hall (Room 9) functioned solely as the formal receiving area for special guests. Other persons, including the family, normally used the back porch entrance through the kitchen.

Of the four bedrooms on the second floor, two were designated for family use (Rooms 10 and 11). Room 12 was the master guest bedroom, and Room 13 served as the bedroom for any additional guests. Unlike the coal burning fireplaces in the first floor rooms, those in the upstairs bedrooms contained gas burning grates. The preference for oak, used in the framing and interior woodwork of the house, was continued in the exclusively oak furniture which was found in all of the bedrooms.

In addition to the main dwelling, the Stalnaker farm included a variety of outbuildings, all of which still stand. Included among them were the barn, corn crib, hog house, chicken coop, and the one story dwelling. The barn, possibly built around 1890 (John Stalnaker 1985, personal communication), included a workshop on the "right side" and "a corn shelling area on the left side." Barn Rooms 2 and 3 were utilized for storage of various farm implements, e.g., vises, sickles, tractors, etc. On the second floor there were large bins for storing shelled corn.

TABLE 28

Ownership of Tract 407

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
T. Carl Stalnaker	John G. Stalnaker, Edwin L. Stalnaker, & Walter S. Stalnaker	15 october 1965	---	223.06	Lewis County General Order Book 36:293; Will Book M:484	Grantees were children of grantor who died 1 October 1965
Instrument of transfer from Emma Stalnaker to T. Carl Stalnaker is unknown						
Elias M. Stalnaker	Emma Stalnaker	6 December 1947	---	---	Lewis County Will Book H:323	Grantee was wife of grantor who died 21 November 1947
George W. May	Elias M. Stalnaker	8 October 1886	$808.00	two adjacent tracts: (1) 45 acres, 3 roods, 36 poles (2) 32 3/4 acres	Lewis County Deed Book 17:291	
W. J. Matheny & Fannie E. Matheny (wife)	George W. May	18 December 1883	$1050.00	(1) 45 acres, 3 roods, 36 poles (2) 32 3/4 acres	Lewis County Deed Book 14:331	
Henry Brennon (Special Commissioner)	W.J. Matheny	18 December 1883	$151.00	32 3/4 acres	Lewis County Deed Book 14:329	Property transfer is the result of three chancery suits; previous owner could not be established
Andrew T. Goodwin	J.E. Matheny	31 January 1880	$800.00	45 acres, 3 roods, 36 ploes	Lewis County Deed Book 12:341	
C.C. Yoke	Ambrose Gooden	3 April 1875	$1000.00	39	Lewis County Deed Book 8:464	
					Lewis County Deed Book 8:230	Ambrose Gooden obtained two tracts on Glady Run. It

TABLE 28

Ownership of Tract 407 (cont.)

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
					Lewis County Deed Book 8:409	cannot be determined which tract contained the 39 acres in aforementioned deed

TABLE 29

Tax Record for Tract 407

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Ambrose T. Goodwin	1875	50 acres, Glady Fork	$8.00			$400.00	It cannot be determined which of C.C. Yoke's properties were part of Tract 407.
	1876-1877	50 acres, Glady Fork	$8.80			$400.00	
	1878	50 acres, Glady Fork	$8.80			$440.00	
	1879-1881	Books missing					
	1882-1885	50 acres, Glady Fork	$9.20			$460.00	
W.J. Matheney	1886	32 acres, Glady Fork	$5.75			$516.00	
Elias Stalnaker	1887-1889	78 acres, Glady Fork	$7.76			$611.00	From Ambrose Goodwin and W.J. Matheney
	1890-1891	78 acres, Glady Fork	$10.30		$200.00	$812.00	Cost of building $200.00
	1892	78 acres, Glady Fork	$10.00			$866.00	
	1893-1895	78 acres, Glady Fork	$11.00			$866.00	
	1896	60 acres, Glady Fork	$11.00			$666.00	
	1897-1898	242 acres, Big Skin Creek	$9.38			$274.00	Several tracts consolidated
	1899-1900	Books missing					
	1901-1904	282 acres, Big Skin Creek	$10.22		$125.00	$2878.00	
	1905	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$10.22		$125.00	$2760.00	
	1906-1908	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$24.00		$200.00	$6682.00	
	1909-1910	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$24.00		$800.00	$7282.00	
	1911-1913	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$24.00	$6480.00	$800.00	$7280.00	
	1914-1920	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$27.00	$7300.00	$1000.00	$8300.00	
	1921	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$38.00	$10800.00	$1440.00	$12240.00	
	1922-1926	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$38.00	$10800.00	$2000.00	$12800.00	
	1927	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$35.00	$9450.00	$2050.00	$11500.00	
	1928-1929	270 acres, Big Skin Creek	$32.00	$8640.00	$2060.00	$10700.00	
	1930	269½ acres,Big Skin Creek	$30.00	$8100.00	$2000.00	$10100.00	
	1931	269½ acres,Big Skin Creek	$25.00	$6750.00	$1750.00	$8500.00	
	1932-1938	269½ acres,Big Skin Creek	$20.00	$5400.00	$1400.00	$6800.00	
E.M. Stalnaker	1939	271½ acres,Big Skin Creek	$18.00	$4890.00	$1400.00	$6290.00	

TABLE 29

Tax Record for Tract 407 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
T.C. Stalnaker	1940-1947	271½ acres,Big Skin Creek	$18.00	$4890.00	$1400.00	$6290.00	
	1948-1951	209.6 acres,Big Skin Creek	$18.00	$3790.00	$1400.00	$5190.00	61.9 acres to W.H. Smith in 1948
	1952-1960	202.85 acres, Big Skin Creek	$18.00	$3650.00	$1400.00	$5050.00	
	1961	202.85 acres, Big Skin Creek		$3010.00	$2960.00	$5970.00	
	1962	202.85 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2840.00	$2670.00	$5510.00	
	1963	207.4 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2890.00	$2670.00	$5560.00	
	1964-1966	207.4 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2190.00	$2670.00	$4860.00	
Edna Garton Stalnaker	1967-1974	207.4 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2330.00	$4980.00	$7310.00	
	1975	202.31 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2330.00	$4980.00	$7310.00	
	1976	202.31 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2350.00	$5000.00	$7350.00	
	1977-1978	201.39 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2350.00	$5000.00	$7350.00	
	1979	200.42 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2350.00	$5000.00	$7350.00	
	1980-1981	200.42 acres,Big Skin Creek		$2350.00	$7600.00	$10150.00	
	1982	200.42 acres,Big Skin Creek		$10400.00	$9100.00	$19500.00	

Architecture (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling) (Figures 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48; Plates 53, 54, 55, 56)

General Description: The dwelling is a two story, irregularly shaped frame structure with an encircling front porch.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	32'6" x 49'5"
Foundation:	The foundation consists of 8" x 15" terra cotta blocks.
Walls:	The walls are composed of 4-1/2" painted poplar German cover siding with corner boards.
Framing:	The light (oak) timber frame consists of 2" x 4" studs set on 16" centers.
Porch:	An L-shaped porch encircles most of the north and approximately half of the east walls (Figure 407-24). The porch deck, which sits on various sized sandstone piers, is covered with 1-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards. The hip style roof is covered with roll roofing and is supported by 5 Doric columns. The ceiling consists of 2-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards. A light fixture is attached to the north wall of the house, adjacent to the door.

Access to the east side of the porch is gained by a series of two sandstone steps, each measuring approximately 4'-1/2" wide 6" x 10" and 12" treads x 6" rise plus a riser of 8". Access to the north side of the porch is by a single sandstone step measuring 5'5" wide x 12" tread x 6" rise plus a riser of 7".

A second porch, measuring 6' deep, previously existed on the south end of the east wall. More recently part of this porch was enclosed to create Room 4. The shed roof of the porch is covered with asphalt shingles. The ceiling is covered with 3-1/2" painted double beaded tongue and groove boards. The deck is covered by a combination of 2-1/4" and 3-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards. Access to the porch is by a series of three sandstone steps measuring 48" wide x 9"-15" treads x 5" rise plus a riser of 10".

A third porch, measuring 5'2" deep previously existed along the south end of

the west wall. More recently the southern portion was enclosed to create Room 7. The porch deck is covered with plywood. The shed type roof is covered with roll roofing and the ceiling with 2-1/2" painted beaded tongue and groove boards. Access to the porch is from a single poured concrete step measuring 6'6" wide x 14" tread x 7-1/2" rise plus a riser of 10" which descends onto a patio-like area of poured concrete measuring 8' x 9'; this area incorporates an approximately 3' diameter sandstone lined hand dug well.

Chimney: Single stack brick chimneys are situated on the east roof slope and on the roof peak.

Roof: The combination hipped and gable roof is covered with slate shingles laid in a decorative pattern; there are lightning rods on the roof peaks. Eaves trim consists of boxed cornice with full return and frieze boards; raking trim is a boxed cornice.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	14'8" x 17'9"; 6'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Inside 8" x 15" terra cotta block foundation.
Ceiling:	3-3/4" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	Fireplace; space heater connection in southeast corner.
Fireplace:	Located along north wall; coal burning fire box measures 18" wide x 25" high x 7-1/2" average depth; no hearth or mantle.
Plumbing:	Water inlet along east wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; fuse box on south wall, west of doorway.
Stairways:	10 steps (measuring 26-1/2" wide x 9" tread x 8" rise x 1" nose) plus a riser of 8" ascend to the first floor.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	13' x 14'9"; 9'9" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	2"-2-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with cloth then wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove oak boards varnished around periphery of room.

Ceiling:	2"-2-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	10" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along south wall; gas burning grate; fire box measures 22" wide x 27" x 3" average depth; ceramic tile hearth measures 19" x 60"; mantle missing.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall; outlets on east and west walls.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 30, 31; Plate 59)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	14'2" x 16'4"; 9'9" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	2"-2-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with cloth then wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove oak boards varnished around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	16" square acoustical tile covering 2"-2-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace.

Fireplace:	Located along north wall; coal burning grate; fire box measures 22" wide x 27" high x 10:" average depth; ceramic tile hearth measures 20" x 60"; mantle missing.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall; outlets on east and west walls.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	51" wide x 33-1/2" deep shelved closet located on north wall east of fireplace.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Study.
Dimensions:	5'7" x 7'6"; 8'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall.
Floorcovering:	2-3/8" oak tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	4" ranch molding with quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on north wall; outlet on east wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Kitchen.

Dimensions:	13'3" x 15'4"; 9'9" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted 2"-2-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	Linoleum, then fiberboard, then a second layer of linoleum covering 2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove oak boards.
Ceiling:	2"-2-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	9" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	On north wall opposite the fireplace in Room 8 there is a closed stove pipe opening.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Kitchen cabinet base unit along west wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches and outlets on south and east walls.
Stairways:	A series of 11 steps, measuring 31" wide x 10" tread x 8" rise x 3/4" nose, plus a riser leading to a landing then proceed at a 90 degree angle to another three steps, measuring 27" wide x 10" tread x 8" rise x 3/4" nose plus a riser of 8" ascend to the second floor.
Other:	A 35" wide x 13-3/4" deep shelved closet is on the south wall, east of the doorway.

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
Dimensions:	3'2-1/2" x 12'9"; 9'9" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	2"-2-1/2" horizontal painted tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	Linoleum, then fiberboard, then a second layer of linoleum over 1-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	2"-2-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	7" plain boards.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Toilet along west wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	See Room 1.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Modern laundry room.
Dimensions:	4'6" x 8'7"; 7'10" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	Linoleum over plywood.
Ceiling:	12" square acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Laundry connections along west wall.

Lighting and Electricity: Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall; two outlets on west wall.

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 30, 31)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 13'3" x 15'; 9'9" ceiling.

Wallcovering: 2"-2-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with wallpaper then plywood paneling.

Floorcovering: 2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove oak boards varnished around periphery of room.

Ceiling: 16" square acoustical tile.

Baseboard: 9'1/4" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.

Heating: Floor furnace centrally located along east wall; fireplace.

Fireplace: Located along south wall; coal burning grate; fire box opening measures 20" wide x 27" high x 10" deep; ceramic tile hearth measured 26" x 55"; mantle missing.

Interior Description: Room 9 (Tables 30, 31; Plate 57)

Function: Stair hall.

Dimensions: 9'7" x 16'7"; 9'9" ceiling.

Wallcovering: 2"-2-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with wallpaper.

Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards, varnished.
Ceiling:	12" square acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	10" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Floor furnace along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture switches on north and east walls; outlet on east wall.
Stairways:	The oak stairway begins with a rise of 8" to a landing, then turns 90 degrees and continues another 10 steps plus a riser to a second landing, then turns again 90 degrees and proceeds 4 steps plus a riser to the second floor. All steps measure 34" wide x 10" tread x 7-1/2" rise x 1" nose plus a riser of 7-1/2". The square newell posts and spool and spindle balustrade is caped with a bannister.
Other:	A 53-1/2" wide x 34" deep closet located under stairway.

Interior Description: Room 10 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Bedroom.
Dimensions:	13'4" x 14'8"; 8'5" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	2"-2-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with cloth, then wallpaper on north, south, and east walls; 6-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with cloth, then wallpaper on west wall.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards varnished around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	16" acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along south wall; gas burning grate; fire box measures 21-1/2" wide x 28" high x 3-1/2" average depth; ceramic tile hearth measures 19" x 54"; mantle missing.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall; outlets on west and south walls.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	A 33" wide x 21-1/2" deep closet located on south wall west of fireplace.

Interior Description: Room 11 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Bedroom.

Dimensions:	13'4" x 13'4"; 8'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	4-1/2"-10" horizontal painted tongue and groove boards covered with fabric, then wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards varnished around periphery of the room.
Ceiling:	2"-2-1/2" tongue and groove boards covered with wallpaper.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace; gas connection west of fireplace on north wall.
Fireplace:	Located along north wall; gas burning grate; fire box measures 20" wide x 27" high x 3" average depth; ceramic tile hearth measures 19" x 54"; mantle missing.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall; outlet on south wall.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	A 52" wide x 22" deep closet located on north wall, east of fireplace.

Interior Description: Room 12 (Tables 30, 31; Plate 60)

Function:	Bedroom.
Dimensions:	15'5" x 17'8"; 8'5" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	2"-2-1/2" horizontal beaded tongue and groove boards covered with wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-2-1/2" tongue and groove boards varnished around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	16" square acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection on east side of chimney offset on north wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	See Room 5; stairwell on this floor is surrounded by a 31" high solid vertical board enclosure capped with bannister.
Other:	A 37" wide x 45" deep closet located on north wall, east of doorway.

Interior Description: Room 13 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Bedroom.
Dimensions:	13'4" x 14'2"; 8'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	3-1/4"-11-3/4" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with fabric, then wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling:	2"-2-1/2" boards covered with fabric, then wallpaper.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace; gas connection on south wall, east of fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located on south wall; gas burning firebox measures 20" wide x 29" high x 3" average depth; ceramic tile hearth measures 19" x 43".
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on east wall; outlets on north and west wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 14 (Tables 30, 31; Plate 58)

Function:	Hallway.
Dimensions:	12'6" x 22'; 8'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	5-1/2"-9" horizontal tongue and groove boards covered with fabric, then wallpaper.
Floorcovering:	2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards, varnished.
Ceiling:	12" acoustical tile; 18" x 18" attic access at south end of room.

Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture over stairwell; switch on east wall outside of Room 10; outlet directly below switch.
Stairways:	See Room 9 stairways.

Interior Description: Room 15 (Tables 30, 31)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
Dimensions:	4'1" x 9'6-1/2"; 8' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Fiberboard covering horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	9" square tile covering 2-1/2"-3-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	4" vinyl molding.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Toilet along north wall; lavatory on east wall; bath tub along west wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on south wall; electrified medicine cabinet on west wall.

Stairways: None.

TABLE 30

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 4 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	2 panel	3½" pin butt	modern mortise lock	2¼" ranch mold	4-3/4" plain boards	yes
Room 2 to Room 9	4' x 7'½"	5 panel, sliding	none	mortise lock	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 3 to Room 9	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel transom	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 3 to Room 8	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise locks; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 3 to Closet	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	mortise lock	4¼" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 3 to Northeast Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	6 panel; top panel glass; transom	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4" plain boards with cap	4" plain boards with cap; block and circle corner	yes
Room 3 to South Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	missing; wooden 8 panel glass storm door	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4" plain boards with cap	4" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 1 to Exterior	2'9" x 6'1"	double thickness door	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	none	cap	no
		interior - 2¼" wide diagonally applied boards					
		exterior - 2¼" wide vertically applied boards					

TABLE 30

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling)

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 5 to Room 8	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 5 to Stairway	2'4" x 6'10"	4 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	1-3/4" plain boards	1¼" plain boards	no
Room 5 to Room 6	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4" plain boards	4" plain boards	no
Room 5 to East Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel; transom; 8 panel glass storm door	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners	yes
Room 5 to Room 7	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	2¼" ranch mold	yes
Room 5 to Closet	upper- 2'11" x 4'4" and 1'5½" x 4'4" lower- 2'11" x 2'5" and 1'5½" x 2'5"	missing	2¼" butt 2¼" butt	missing	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	none	no
Room 6 to Stairway	2'4" x 5'11¼"	8 boards 2¼"-3-3/4" and 2 batten with beveled edges	3" pin butt	thumb latch	4¼" plain boards	none	no

TABLE 30

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 7 to Exterior	3'0" x 6'8"	hollow core with 3 glass panels	3½" pin	modern mortise lock	2¼" ranch mold	4½" plain boards	yes
Room 8 to Closet	upper - 2'8-3/4" x 3'7" 1'4-3/8" x 3'7" lower- 2'8-3/4" x 2'5" 1'4-3/8" x 2'5"	missing	2½" butt 2½" butt	missing	4¼" plain boards with cap	none	no
Room 8 to Room 9	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel; transom	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards with cap	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 9 to East Closet	1'9" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	mortise lock	4¼" boards with cap	4¼" plain boards	no
Room 9 to West Closet	2'0" x 6'7"	missing	3" butt	mortise lock	4½" boards with cap	none	no
Room 9 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	6 panel; top panel glass; transom; wooden 8 panel glass storm door	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" boards with cap	4½" plain boards; block and circle corners	yes

TABLE 30

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 10 to Room 14	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3½" pin butt	mortise lock	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	no
Room 10 to Closet	2'0" x 6'1"	missing	3" butt	missing	4" plain boards; block and and circle corners	4¼" plain boards	no
Room 11 to Room 14	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3½" butt	mortise lock	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	no
Room 11 to Closet	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	mortise lock	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4" plain boards	no
Room 12 to Room 14	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	box lock	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards	no
Room 12 to Closet	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" pin butt	5" x 3" box lock; porcelain knobs	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	none	no
Room 13 to Room 15	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3½" pin butt	mortise lock	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	no
Room 14 to Room 15	2'5½" x 6'6"	missing	3" butt	mortise lock	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	2¼" ranch mold	no

TABLE 31

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 32"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners
	double hung	44" x 70"	upper - 40" x 24" lower - 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners
	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 32"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners
	double hung	44¼" x 66"	upper - 40" x 20" lower - 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners
	double hung	28" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards with cap; block and circle corners
	double hung	28¼" x 42"	24½" x 18½"	1/1	slip	2¼" ranch mold	unknown

TABLE 31

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards;block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
EAST WALL Basement	fixed sash	16" x 24"		1	slip	none	?
First Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 32"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 70"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	44½" x 70"	upper - 40" x 24" lower - 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 32"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	44½" x 66"	upper - 40" x 20" lower - 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners

TABLE 31

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
SOUTH WALL Basement Left to right	inner-single sash, swinging in horizontally	27½" x 28½"	11" x 24"	2	?	none	none
	outer-double hung	27½" x 28½"	11" x 11½"	2/2	?	none	none
	inner-single sash,swinging in horizontally	27½" x 28½"	11" x 24"	2	?	none	none
	outer-double hung	27½" x 28½"	11" x 11½"	2/2	?	none	none
First Floor Left to right	horizontal sliding sash	22" x 21½"	10" x 20½"	2		2¼" ranch mold	?
	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 32"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners

TABLE 31

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	
WEST WALL Basement	fixed sash	16" x 28"	?	?	?	none	none
First Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 70"	24" x 32"	?	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	44½" x 70"	upper - 40" x 24" lower - 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	paired case-ment windows	21" x 41" each	17½" x 35"	1	?	4" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	siding sashes	46½" x 22"	22" x 20½"	2	?	2¼" ranch mold	?
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	44½" x 66"	upper - 40" x 20" lower - 40" x 40"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners
	double hung	28½" x 66"	24" x 30"	1/1	slip	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners	4¼" plain boards; block and circle corners

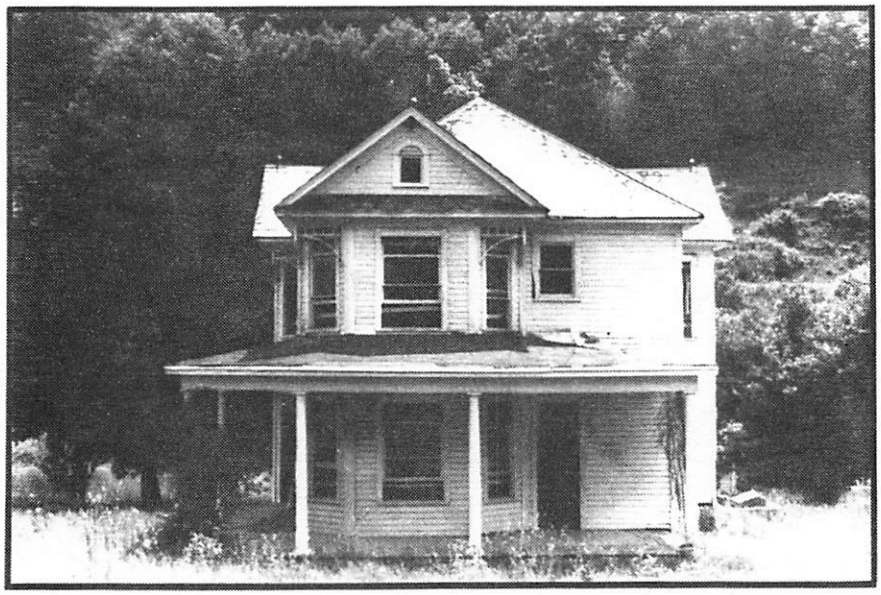


Plate 53. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Plate 54. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Plate 55. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Plate 56. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.

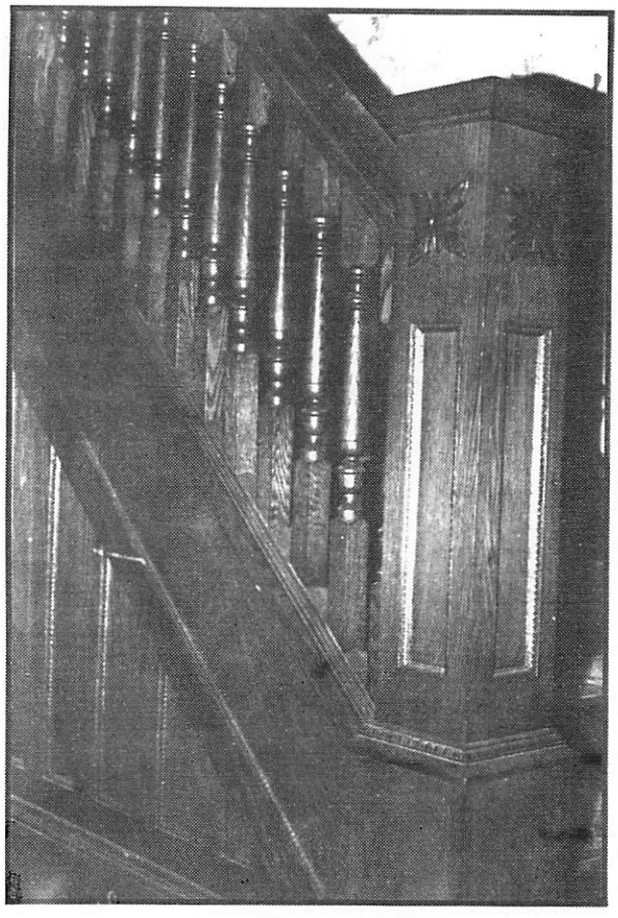


Plate 57. Front Stairway of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407. Note the Oak Paneling, Balustrades and Newell Post.

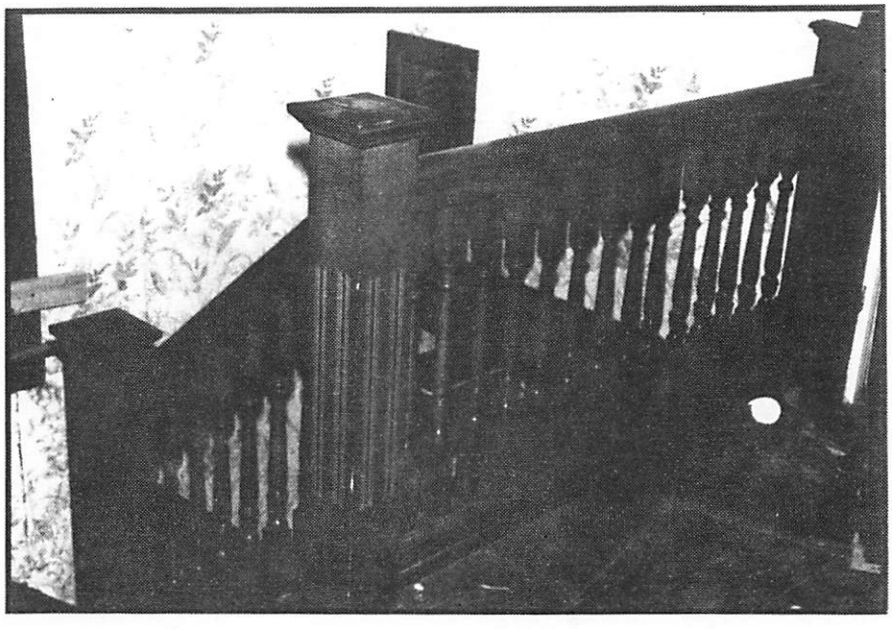


Plate 58. Upper Part of the Front Stairway of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407. Note the Oak Balustrades, Bannister, and Newell Posts.

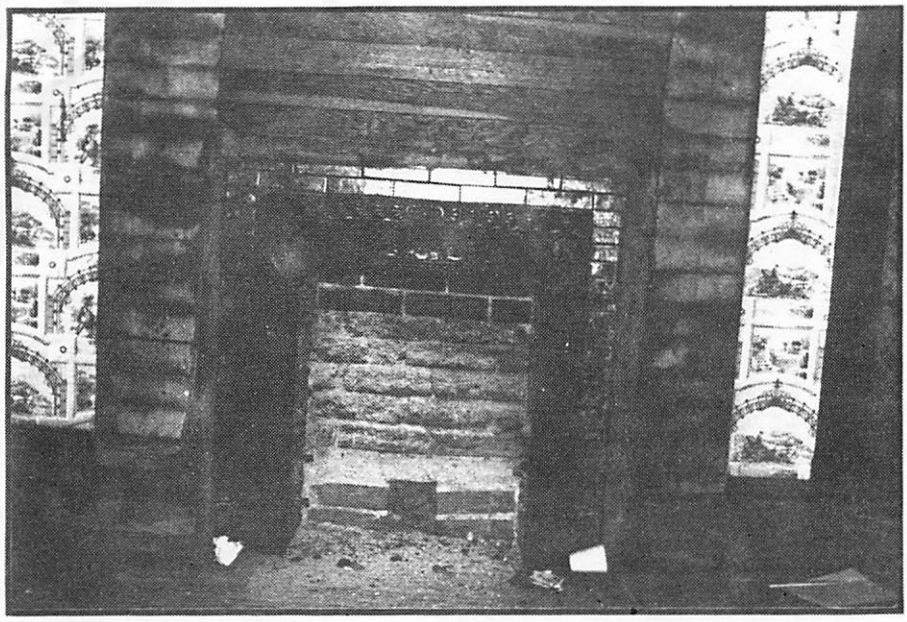


Plate 59. Fireplace in Room 3 of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407. Note the Ceramic Tile surrounding the Firebox Grate. The mantle has been removed.

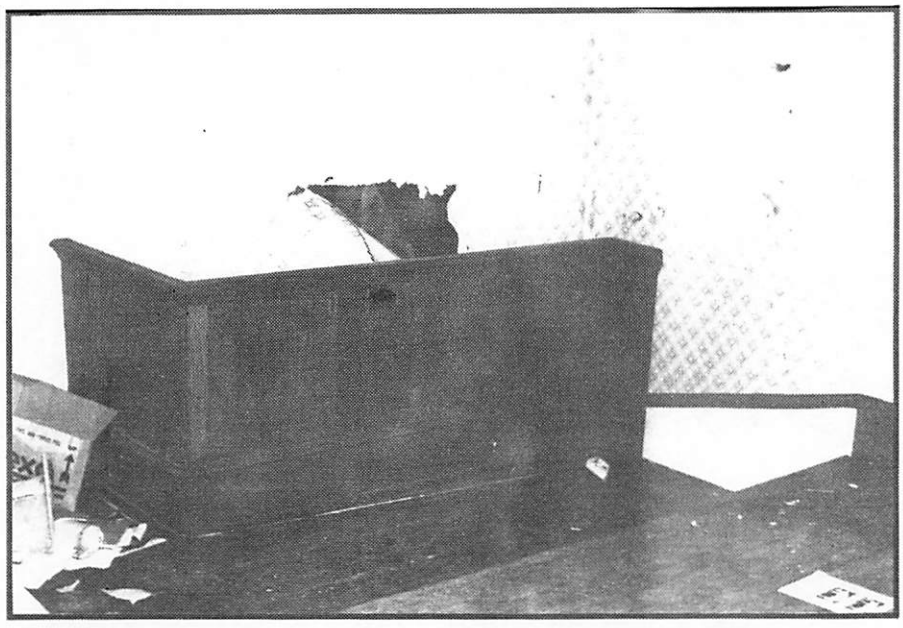


Plate 60. Rear Stairway Railing in Room 12 of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.

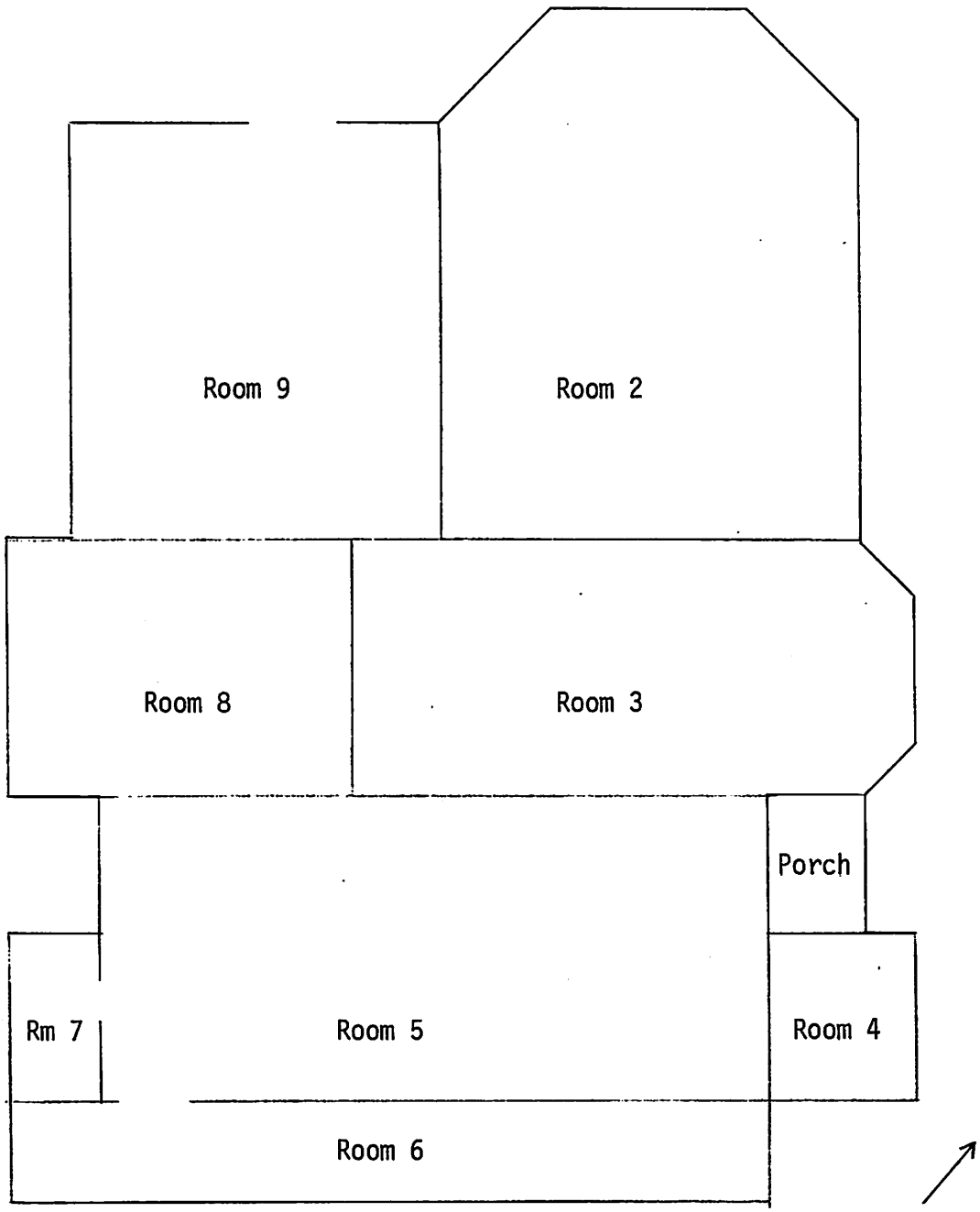


Figure 42. Preliminary First Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.

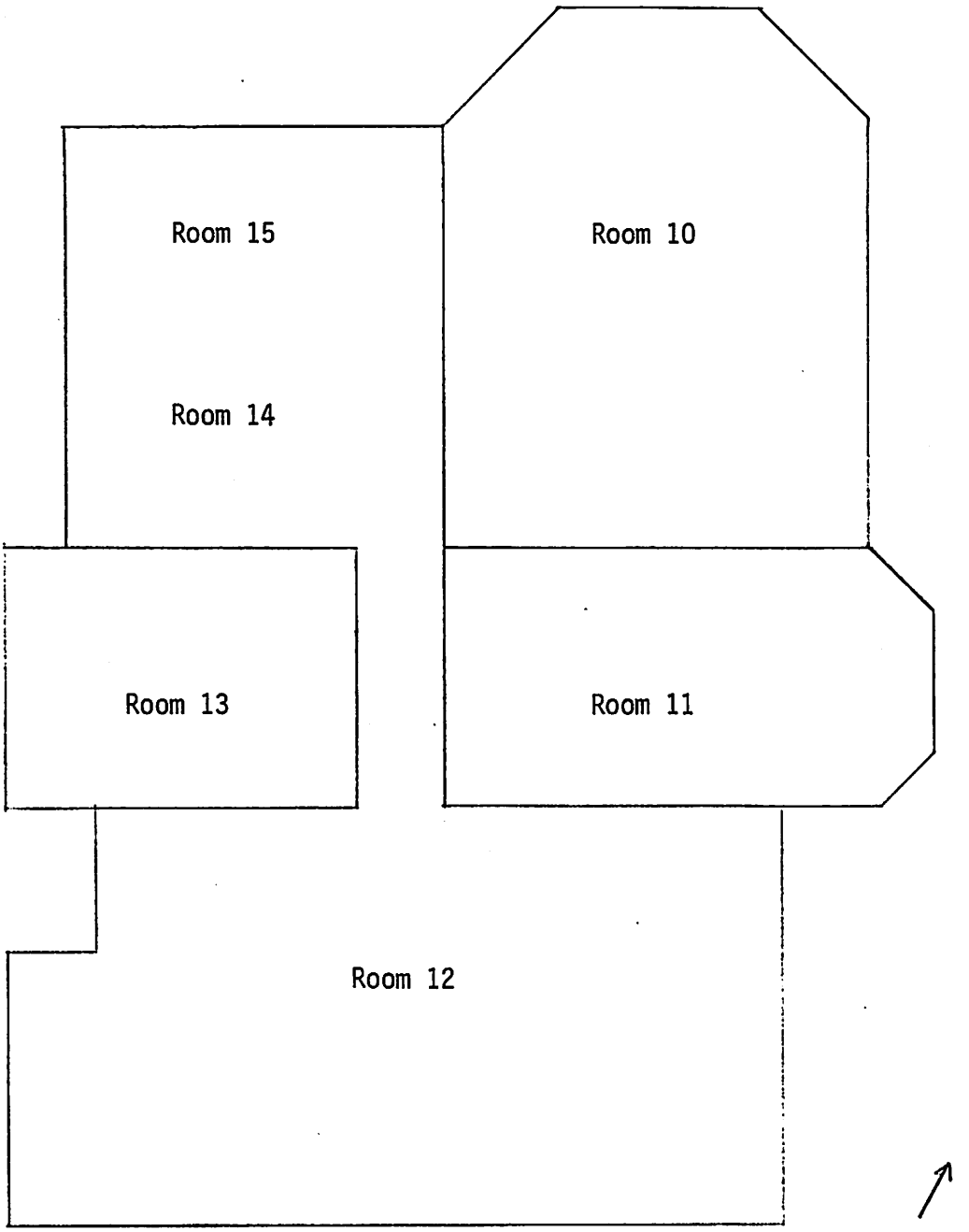


Figure 43. Preliminary Second Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Figure 44. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Figure 45. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Figure 46. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.



Figure 47. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 407.

Architecture (barn) (Figures 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54; Plates 61, 62, 63, 64)

General Description: The barn is a two-story, L-shaped building of post and beam construction using wire nails.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	41' x 56'6"
Foundation:	The foundation consists of sandstone piers spaced at undetermined intervals.
Walls:	The walls are composed of 8"-12" painted vertical boards covered with 2"-4" battens along the north, south, and east walls. Five inch lapped siding over 8-1/2"-19" vertical boards covers the west wall.
Framing:	Medium frame post and beam.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety covered with raised seam sheet metal.
Other:	Near the east wall of the barn is an 11' diameter wooden 5" wide stave poured concrete lined silo roofed with corrugated sheet metal. It is attached to the barn by a connecting roof.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 32, 33; Plate 65)

Function:	Animal shelter and feeding area.
Dimensions:	31'6" x 55'6"; 8' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	Dirt.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 6" ceiling joists on approximately 3' centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	The building has been wired for lighting with a fuse box at the west end.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	Stanchions and a manger are located to the north of a central corridor through the barn. A second manger is located south of the central corridor for the first 20 feet from the wall.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 32, 33)

Function:	Animal shelter.
Dimensions:	8'6" x 28'; 8' ceiling on average.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	Dirt.
Ceiling:	None.

Baseboard: None.

Heating: None.

Fireplace: None.

Plumbing: None.

Lighting and Electricity: See Room 1.

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 32, 33)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 7'10" x 8'8"; 6' ceiling.

Wallcovering: 3-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards on north and south walls; 3-1/2" vertical boards on east wall; 2-1/2" vertical boards on west wall.

Floorcovering: Boards of undetermined width.

Ceiling: Open.

Baseboard: None.

Heating: None.

Fireplace: None.

Plumbing: None.

Lighting and Electricity: See Room 1.

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 32, 33; Plate 66)

Function: Hay storage.

Dimensions: 31'6" x 55'6"; ceiling approximately 16' to roof peak.

Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	4-1/2"-17" random width boards.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 32, 33)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	11'4" x 16'4"; approximately 7' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	6"-14" random width boards.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 32

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Barn):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to North Exterior (west end)	4' x 5'5½"	missing	pintle		none	none	no
Room 1 to North Exterior (center)	2'0" x 6'0"	2 boards (11½"-12½") and 2 battens	8" strap	sliding horizontal bar	none	none	no
Room 1 to North Exterior (east end)	7'10" x 6'8"	2 doors: 4 boards (6½"-7½") 3 battens;	10" strap	unknown	none	none	no
		6 boards (2-3/4"-13") and double 2 battens	10" strap	unknown	none	none	no
Room 1 to East Exterior (north end)	3'11" x 6'4"	5 boards (8"-10") and 2 battens	10" strap	sliding horizontal bar	none	none	no
Room 1 to East Exterior (center)	5'1" x 6'11"	5 boards (6-3/4"-14") on 2 battens	10" strap on pintle	unknown	none	none	no
Room 1 to East Exterior (south end)	4'4" x 6'6"	6 boards (6"-10½") and 2 battens	10" strap on pintle	unknown	none	none	no

TABLE 32

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Barn):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to South Exterior	4'8" x 7'	passage			none	none	no
Room 1 to West Exterior (south)	3'5" x 6'9"	double thickness Dutch door consisting of nine 4½" vertical boards on one side and 4" diagonal boards the other	3½" butt	metal lift latch	none	none	no
Room 1 to West Exterior (north)	4'0" x 6'2"	closed in					
Room 2 to Exterior	6'0" x 7'1"	passage			none	none	no
Room 4 to West Exterior	lower - 3'10" x 3'	missing	8" strap		none	none	no
	upper - 1½' x 30"	missing	4" strap		none	none	no
Room 4 to East Exterior	3'10" x 2'10"	6 boards (6"-10") and 2 battens	6" strap	none	none	none	no
Room 5 to Exterior	3'8" x 3'0"	7 boards (5"-8") and 2 battens	6" strap	unknown	none	none	no

TABLE 33

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Barn):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor Left to right	fixed	26½" x 22½"	8" x 10"	6	none	none	none
	fixed	28" x 48"	8" x 10"	8 (?)	none	none	none
	fixed	32" x 33"	8" x 10"	6	none	none	none
EAST WALL First Floor Left to right	opening	22" x 21"			none	none	none
	fixed	30" x 25"	10" x 12"	6	none	none	none
	fixed	26½" x 26"	10" x 12"	6	none	none	none
	fixed	27" x 23"	8" x 10"	6	none	none	none
SOUTH WALL First Floor Left to right	fixed	33½" x 26"	10" x 12½"	6	none	none	none
	opening	20" x 19"			none	none	none
	fixed	27" x 23"	8" x 10"	6	none	none	none

TABLE 33

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Barn):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
WEST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	fixed	29" x 28"	12" x 24"	2	none	none	none
	fixed	29" x 28"	12" x 24"	2	none	none	none
Second Floor							
Left to right	fixed	29" x 21"	12" x 15" (?)	2	none	none	none
	fixed	29" x 21"	12" x 15" (?)	2	none	none	none

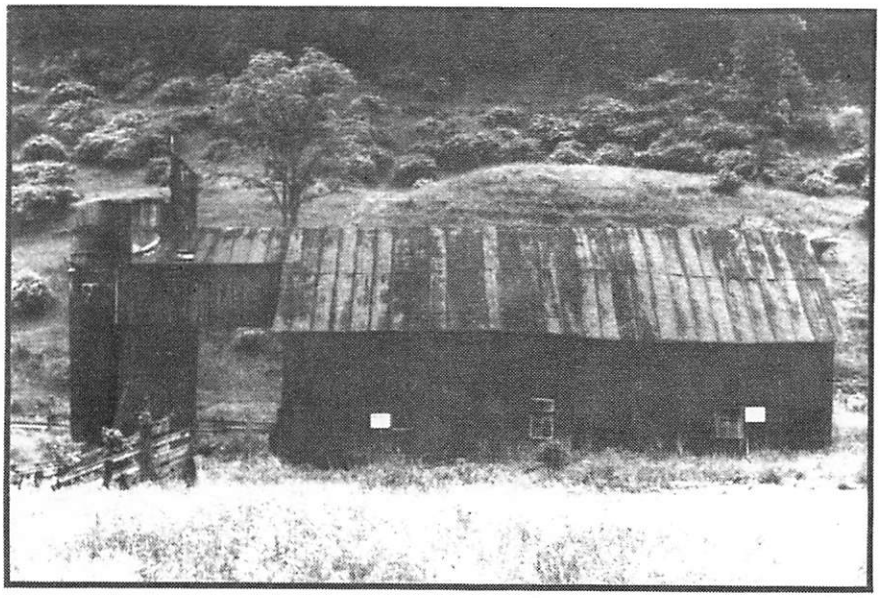


Plate 61. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

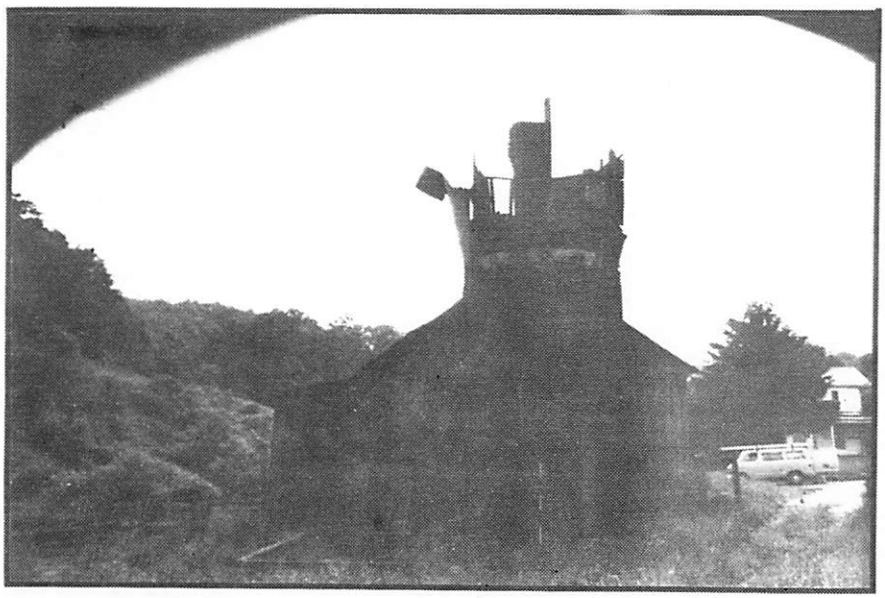


Plate 62. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

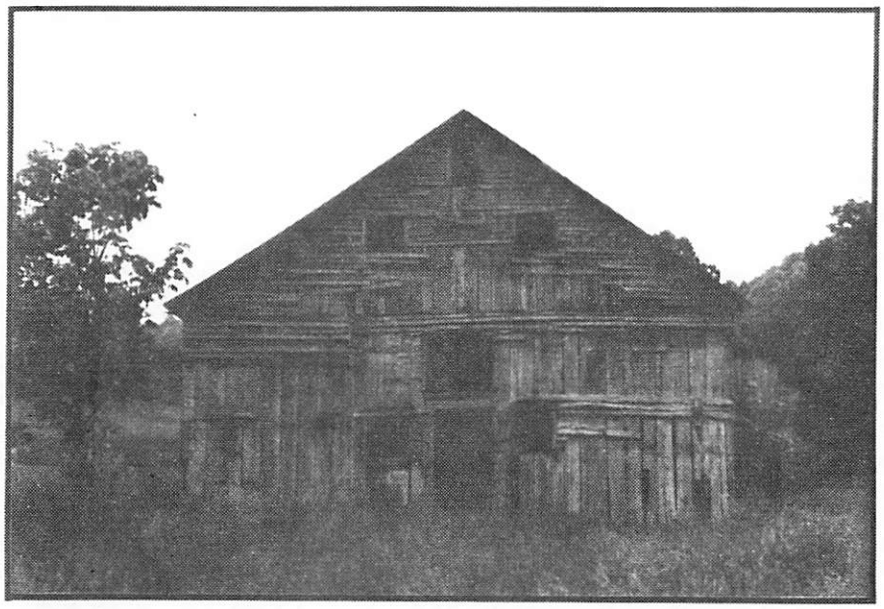


Plate 63. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

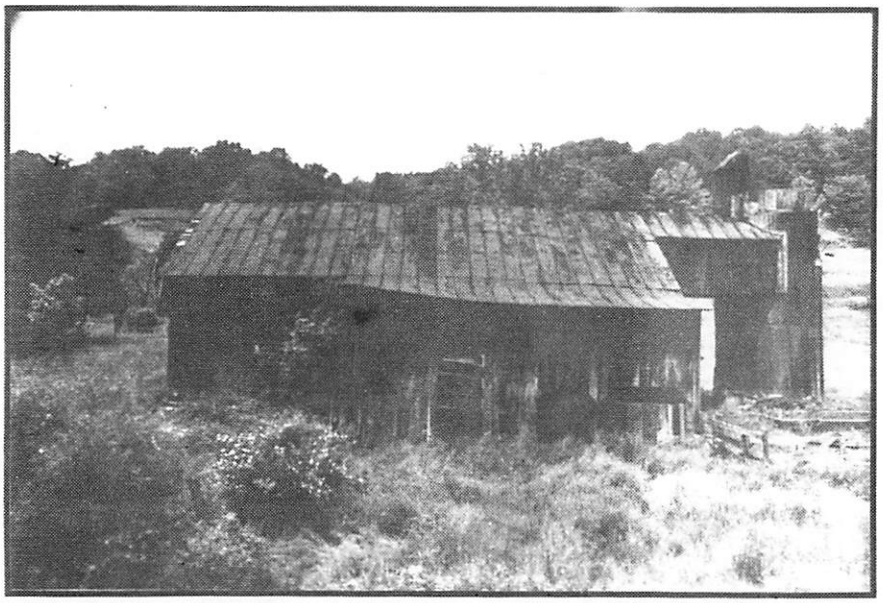


Plate 64. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

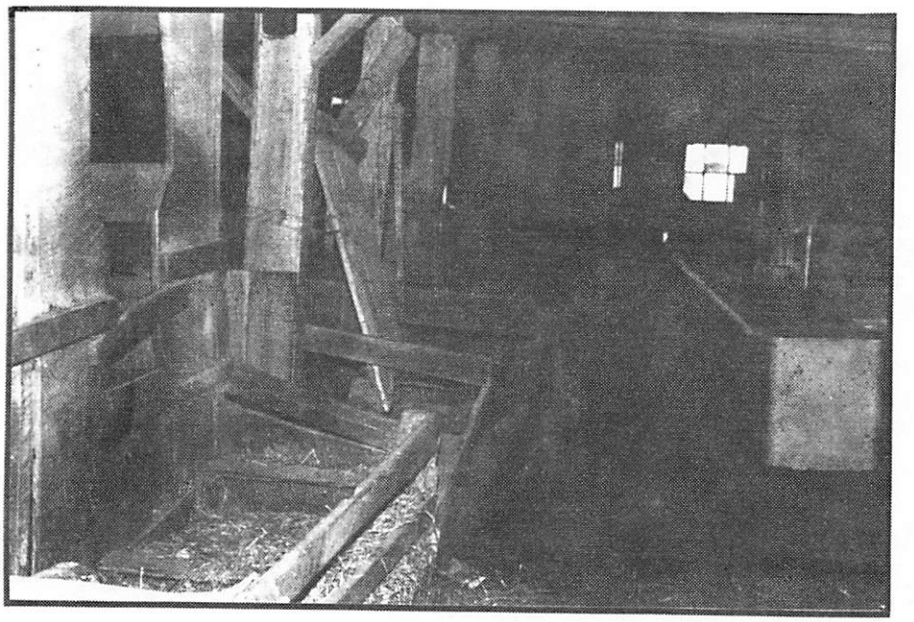


Plate 65. Manager Area in Room 1 of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

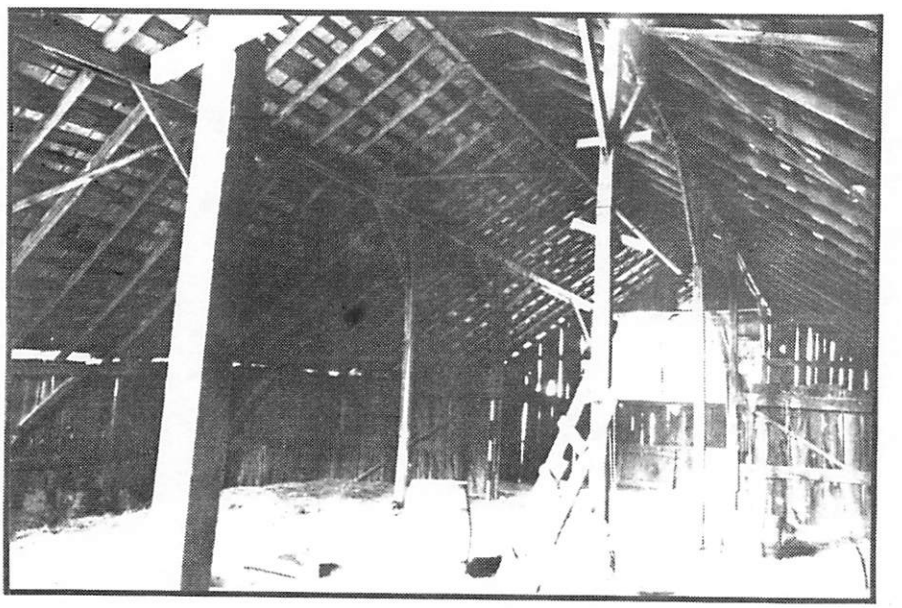


Plate 66. Hay Storage Area, Second Floor of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

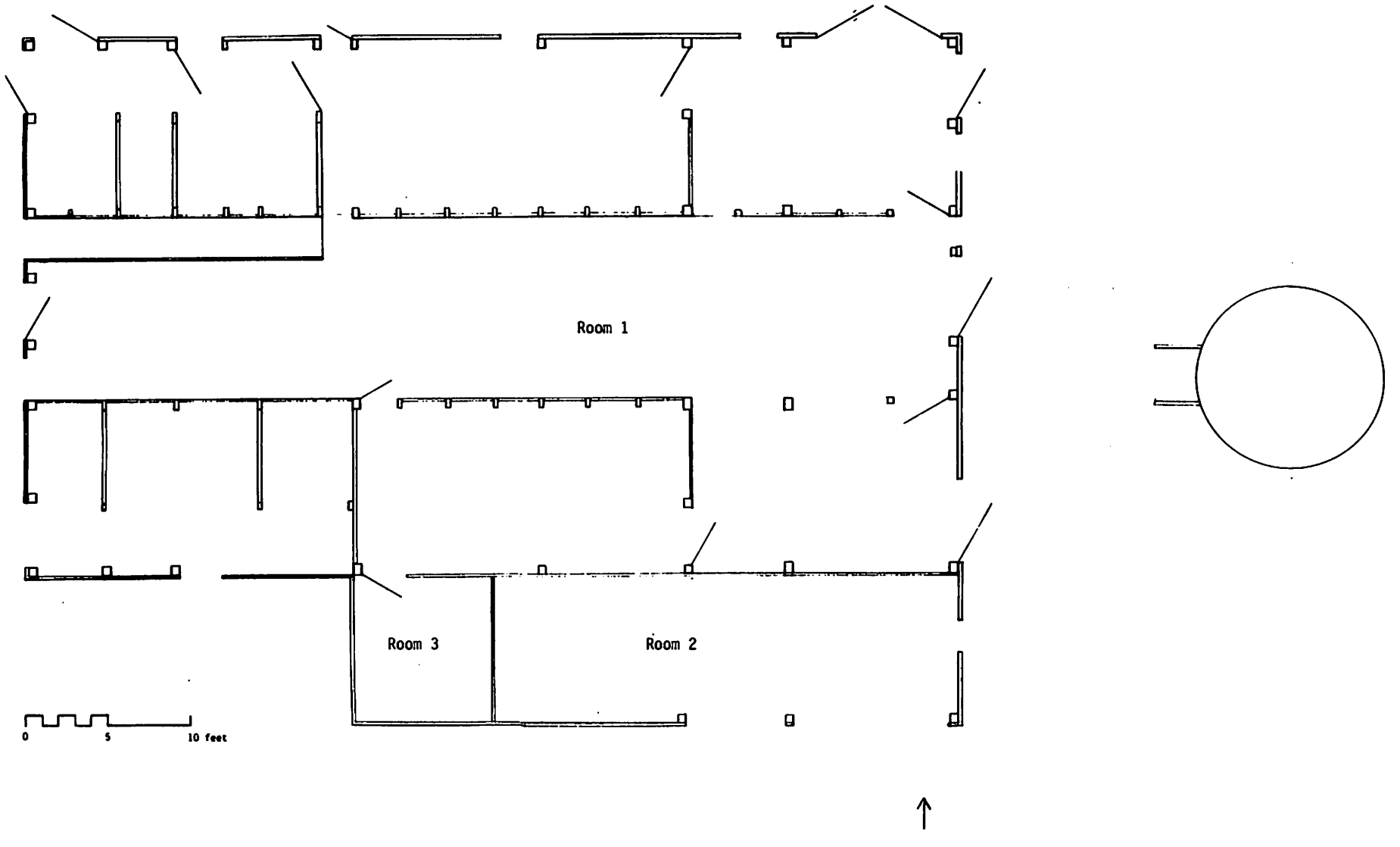


Figure 49. First Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

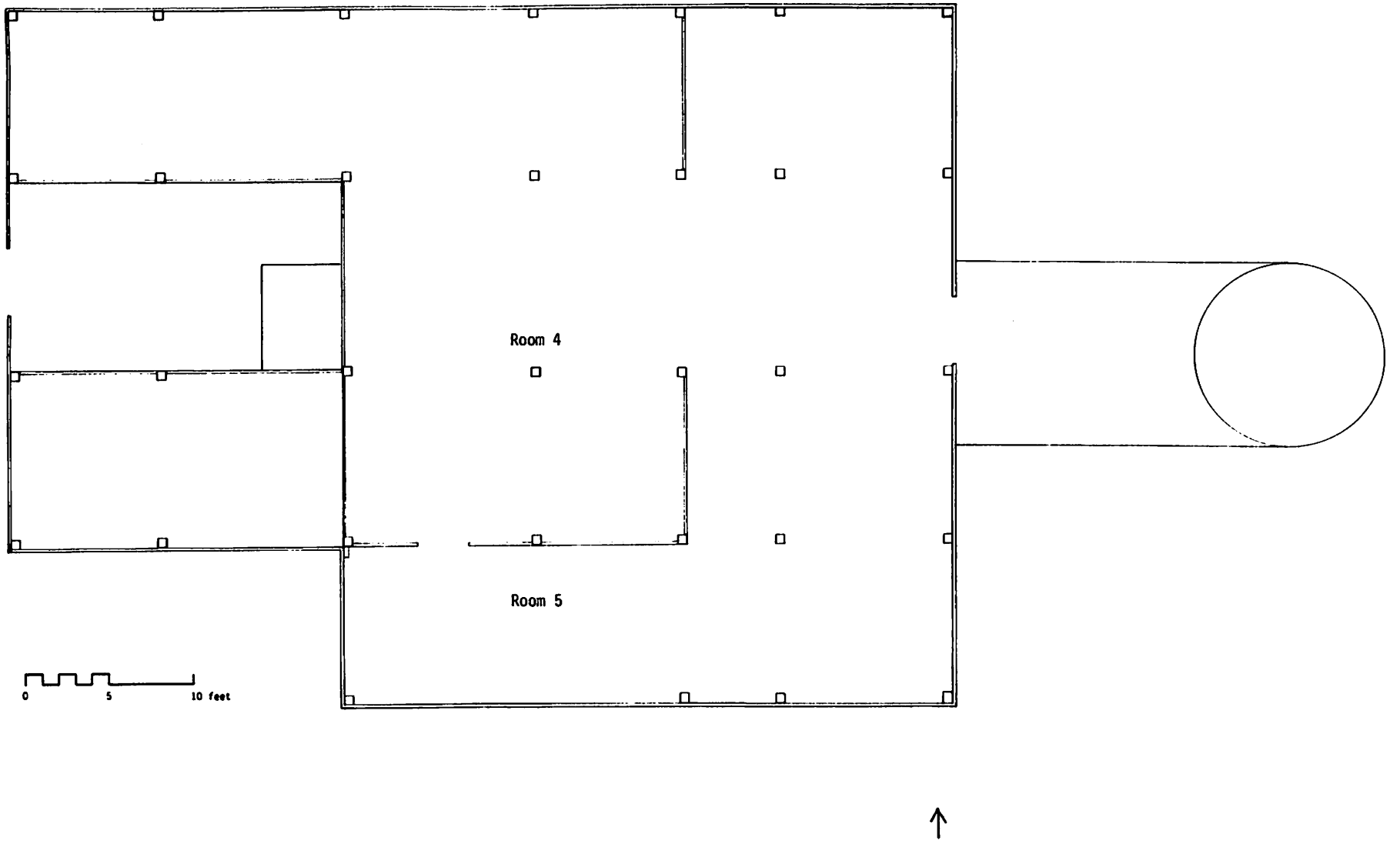


Figure 50. Second Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

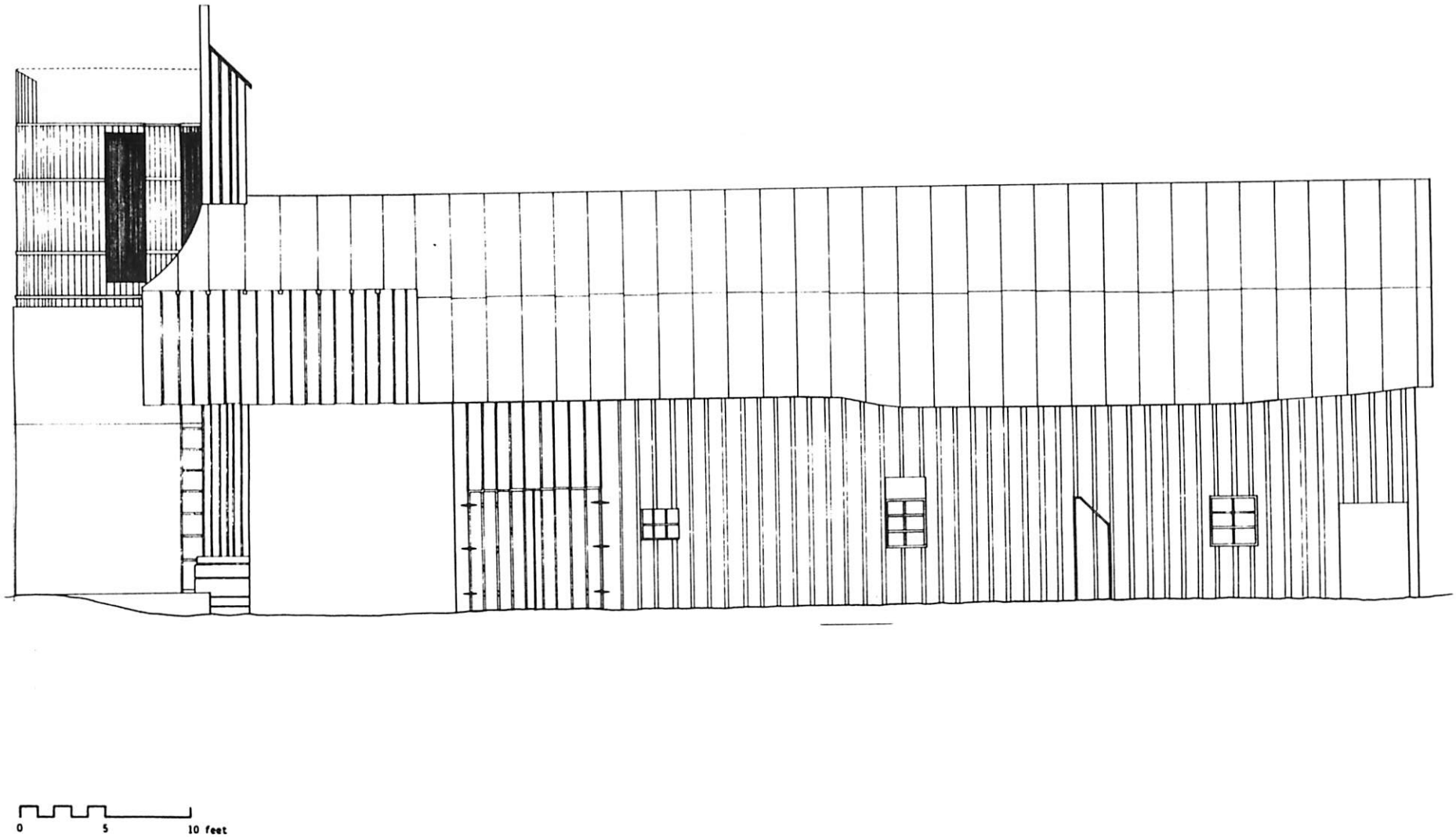
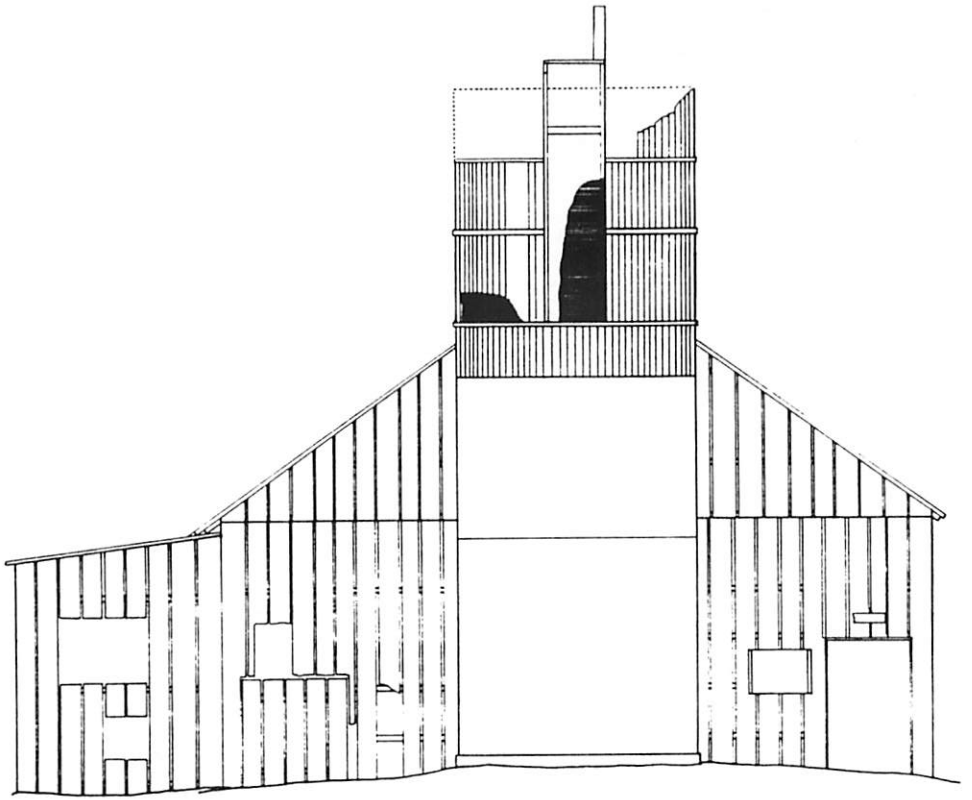
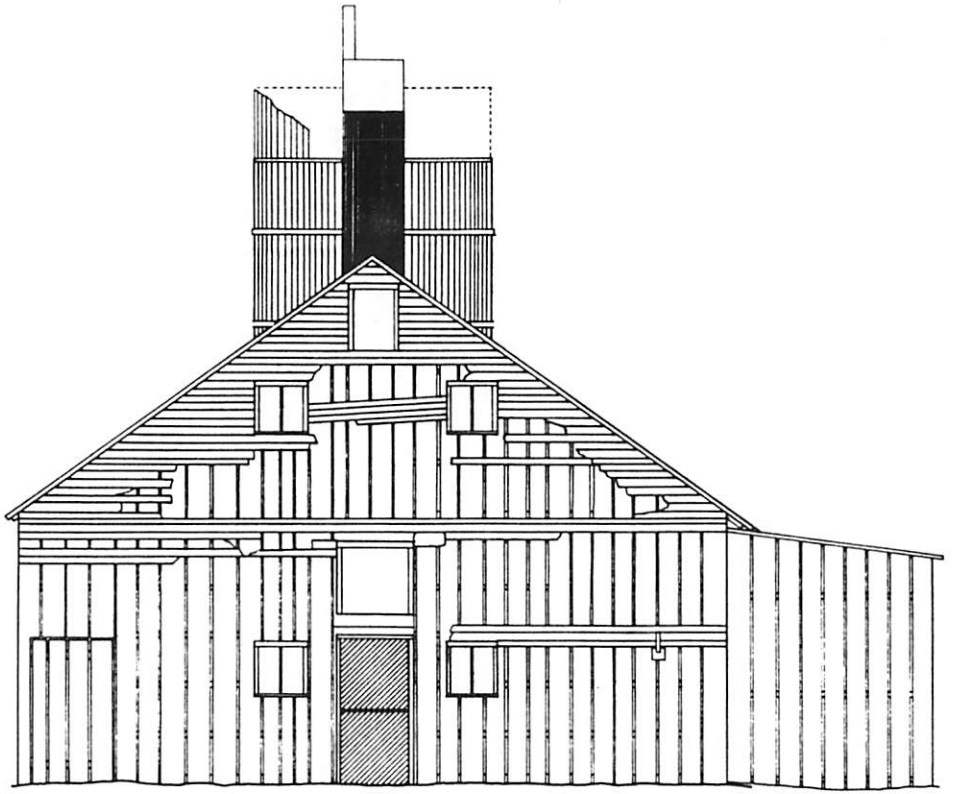


Figure 51. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.



0 5 10 feet

Figure 52. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.



0 5 10 feet

Figure 53. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn. Tract 407.

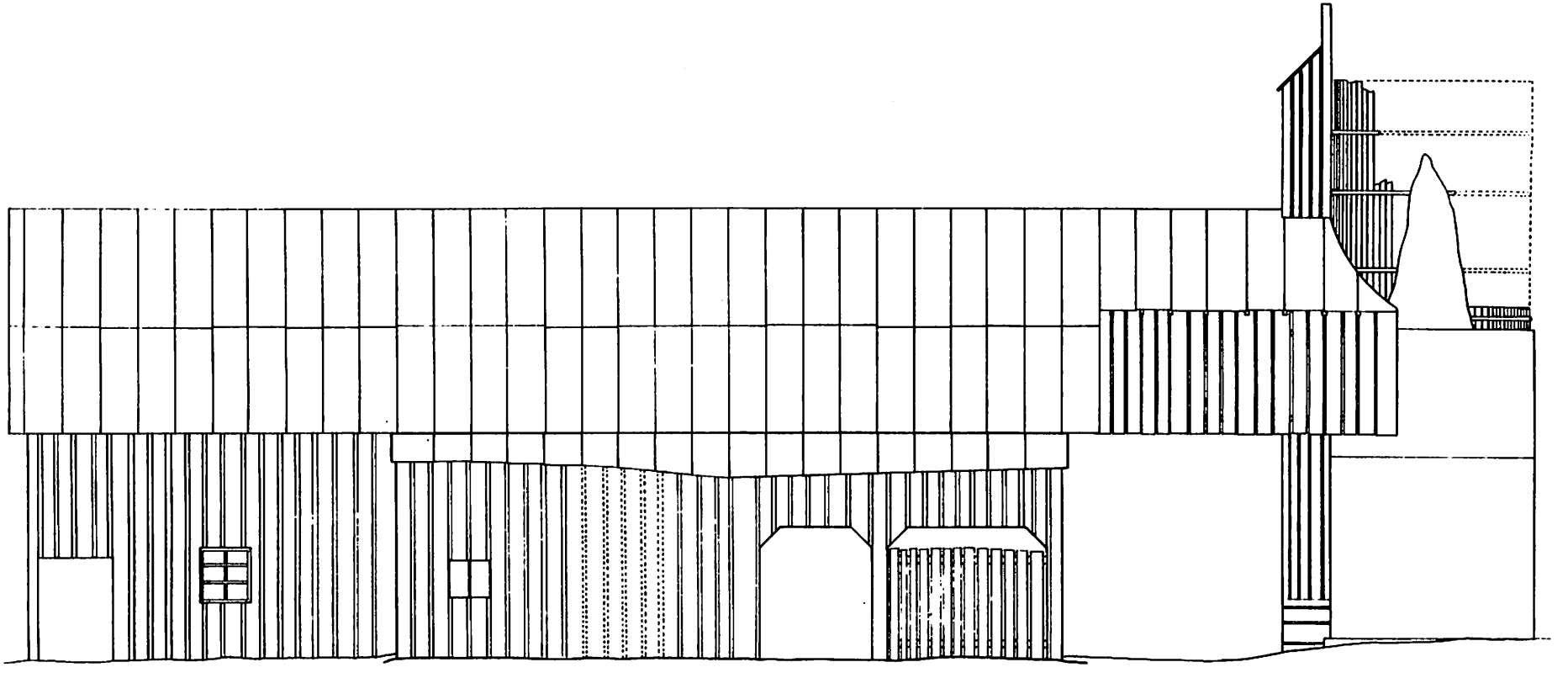


Figure 54. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Barn, Tract 407.

Architecture (corn crib) (Figures 55, 56, 57, 58, 59; Plates 67, 68, 69, 70)

General Description: The corn crib is a two story rectangular frame structure with an overhanging front roof and constructed with a combination of cut and wire nails.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	21' x 17'
Foundation:	The original crib sits on 8" square wooden cornerposts. The tool shed addition sits on 8" diameter wooden posts.
Walls:	The corn crib walls consist of diagonally applied 3-1/4" wide boards spaced approximately 1" apart on the lower north, east, and south sides of the corn storage area; the upper section, as well as the entire west wall, is covered with 5" lapped siding. The tool shed area is covered with 12"-17" wide vertical boards with battens.
Framing:	The light timber framing consists of 2" x 4" studs on 24" centers.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The corn crib roof is of the medium gable variety covered with tarred raised seam

	sheet metal; the 2" x 4" rafters are set on 24" centers.
Other:	An equipment shed encompasses the area under as 10' x 17' shed roof which is covered with raised seam sheet metal.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 34, 35)

Function:	Corn crib.
Dimensions:	11'6" x 16'; 7'11" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	3-1/4" boards spaced 3/4" apart and attached with cut nails.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 6" ceiling joists set on 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture offset toward northwest corner of building.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 34, 35)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	8'3" x 16'; 7'2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Lapped siding from corn crib on east wall; None on remaining walls.

Floorcovering:	6"-12" boards.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture offset to northwest corner of room.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 34, 35)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	11'6" x 16'; 6'3" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	2-1/4"-4" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 4" rafters set on 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 34

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib):
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	3'8½" x 6'4½"	5 boards (2-3/4"-11") and 2 battens	10" strap on pintles	strap handle and hasp	none	none	no
Room 2 to Exterior	2'9" x 6'6"	5 boards (4-3/4"-9") and 2 battens	6" strap	hasp	none	none	no
Room 3 to Exterior	3'9" x 3'5"	double doors each - 1'10½" x 3'9" 3 boards 1½"-10½" and 2 battens	4" strap	horizontal bar	none	none	no

TABLE 35

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
SOUTH WALL Second Floor	fixed single sash	35" x 29"	10" x 12"	6	slip	none	none
WEST WALL First Floor	two horizontal sliding sashes	26" x 57"	10" x 12"	10	slip	none	none

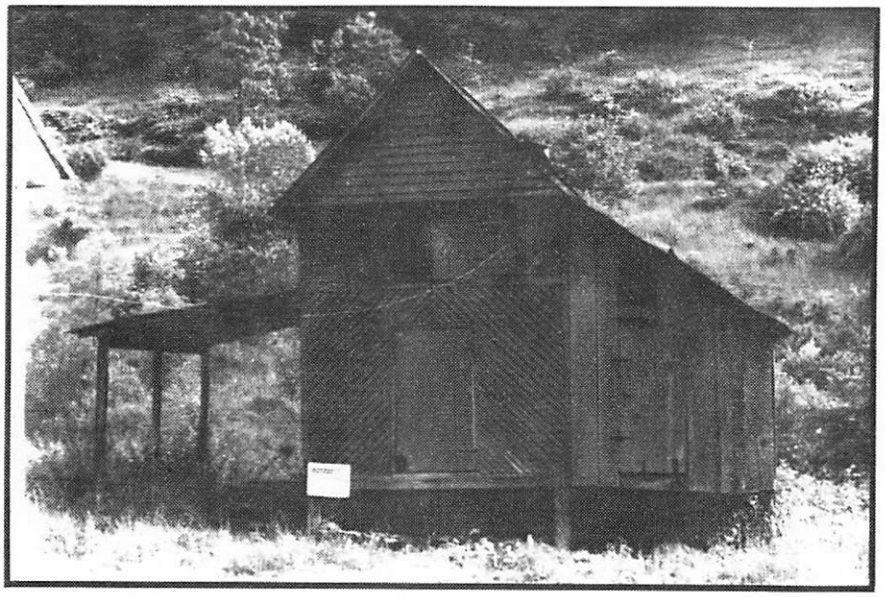


Plate 67. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

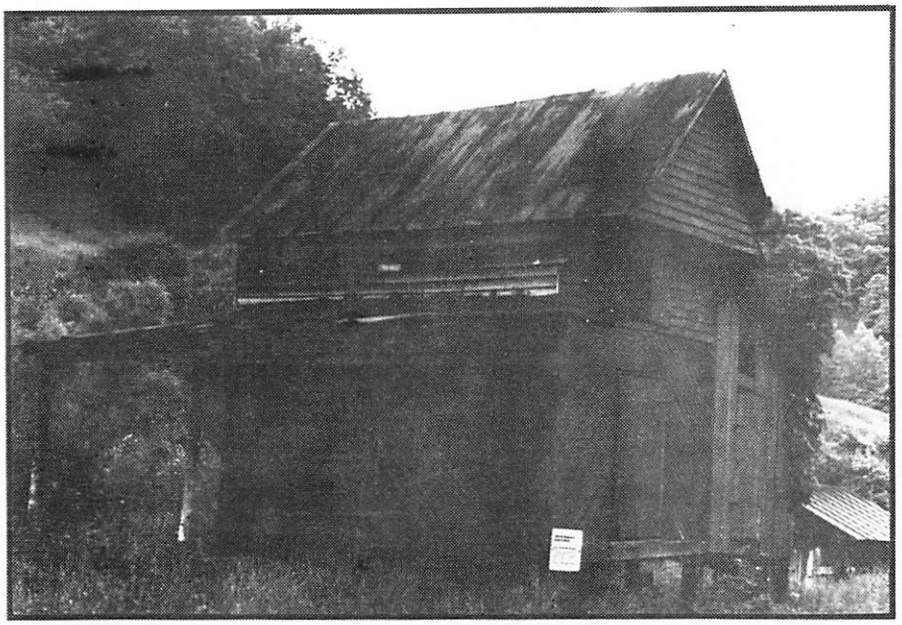


Plate 68. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

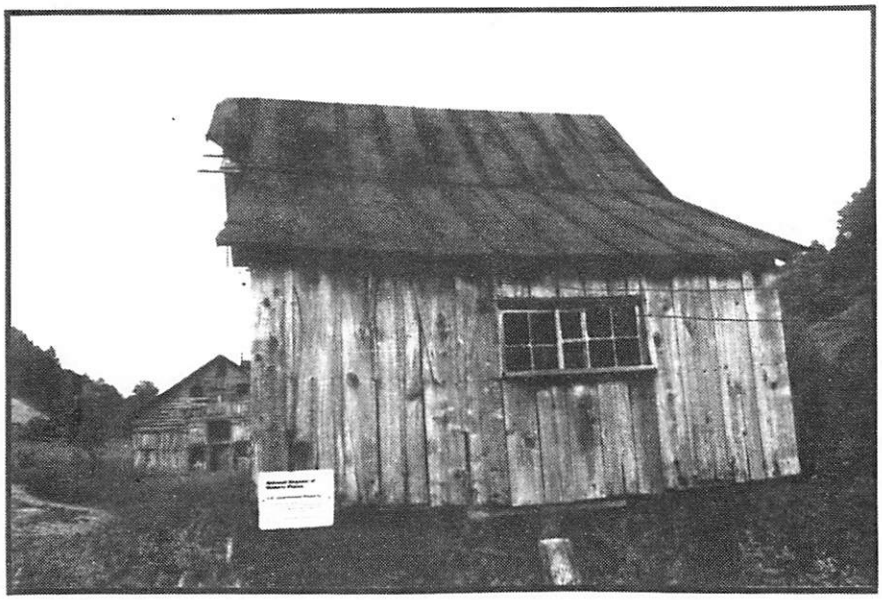


Plate 69. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

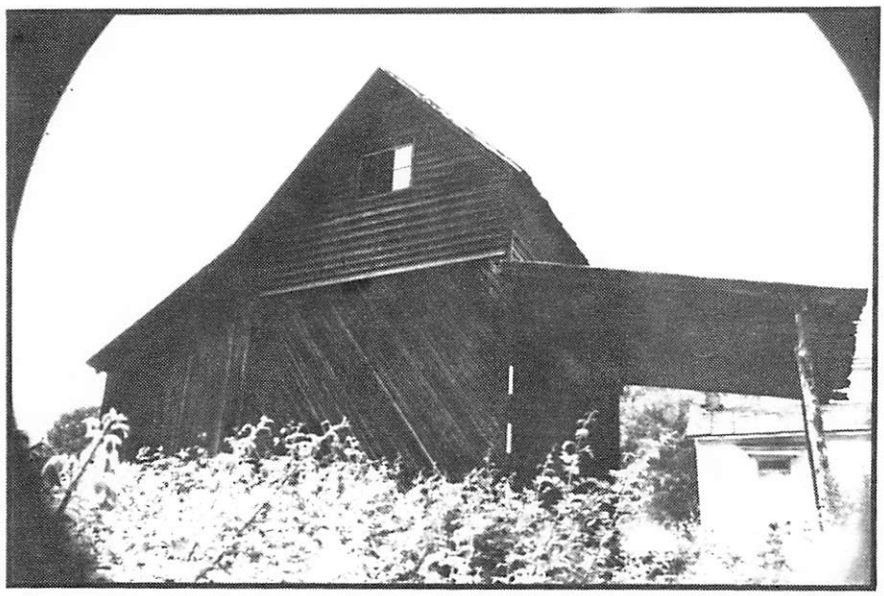


Plate 70. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

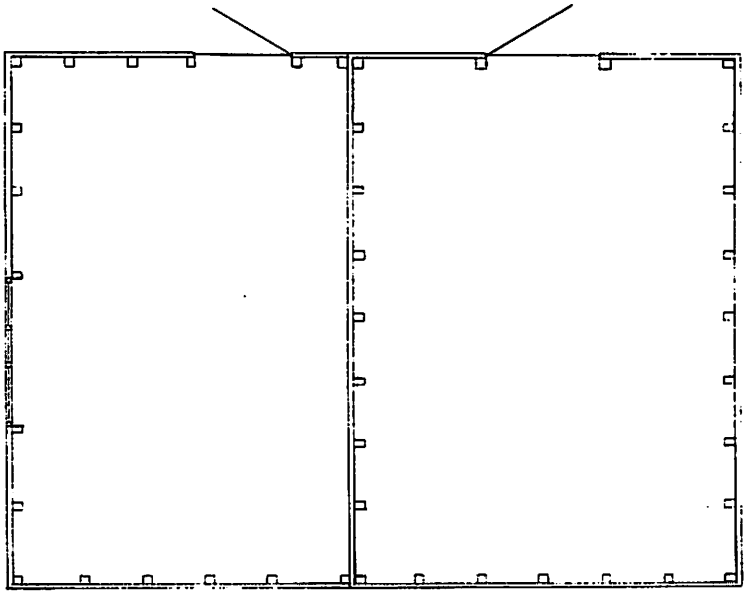


Figure 55. Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

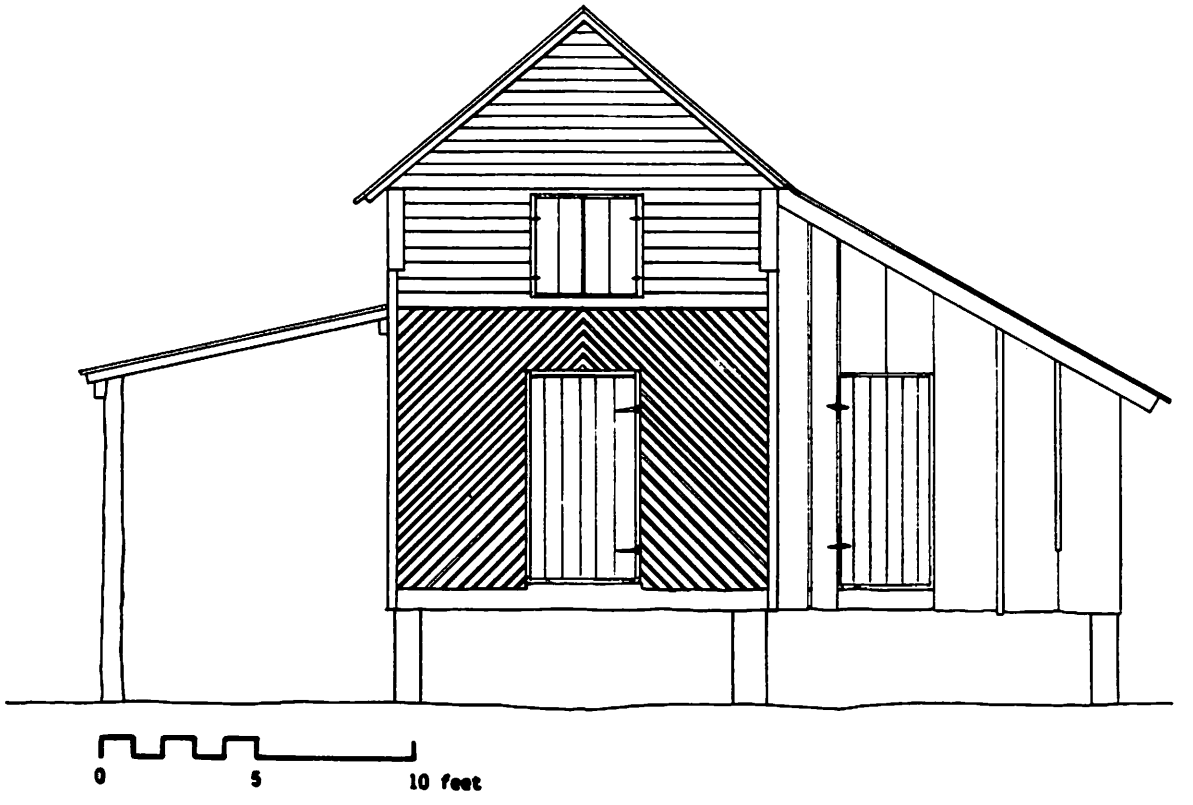


Figure 56. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

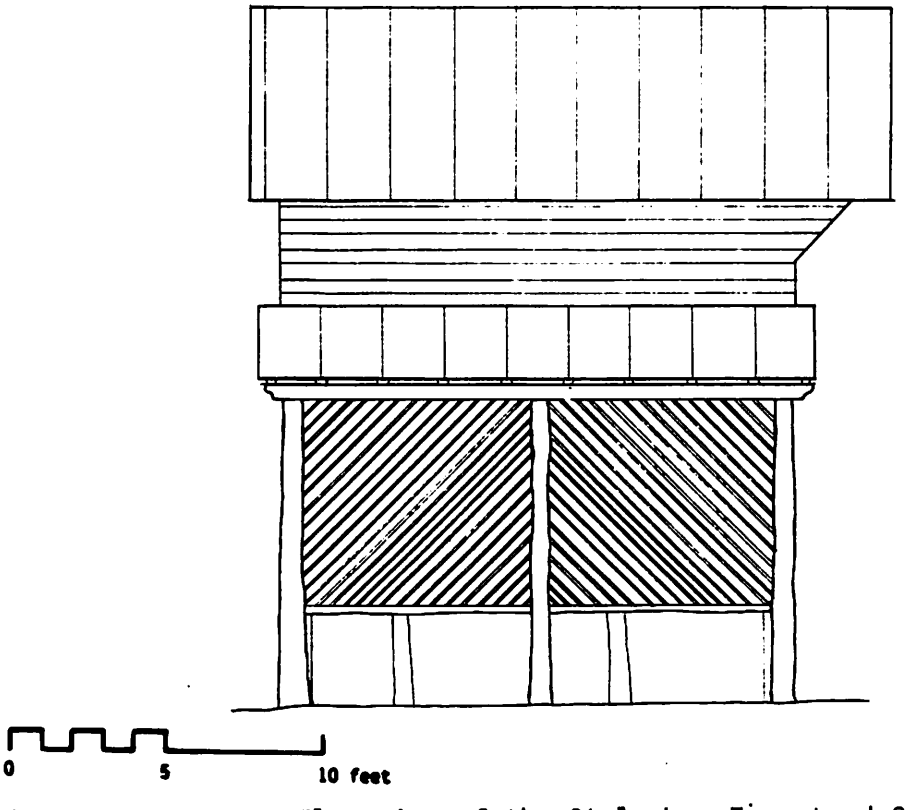


Figure 57. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

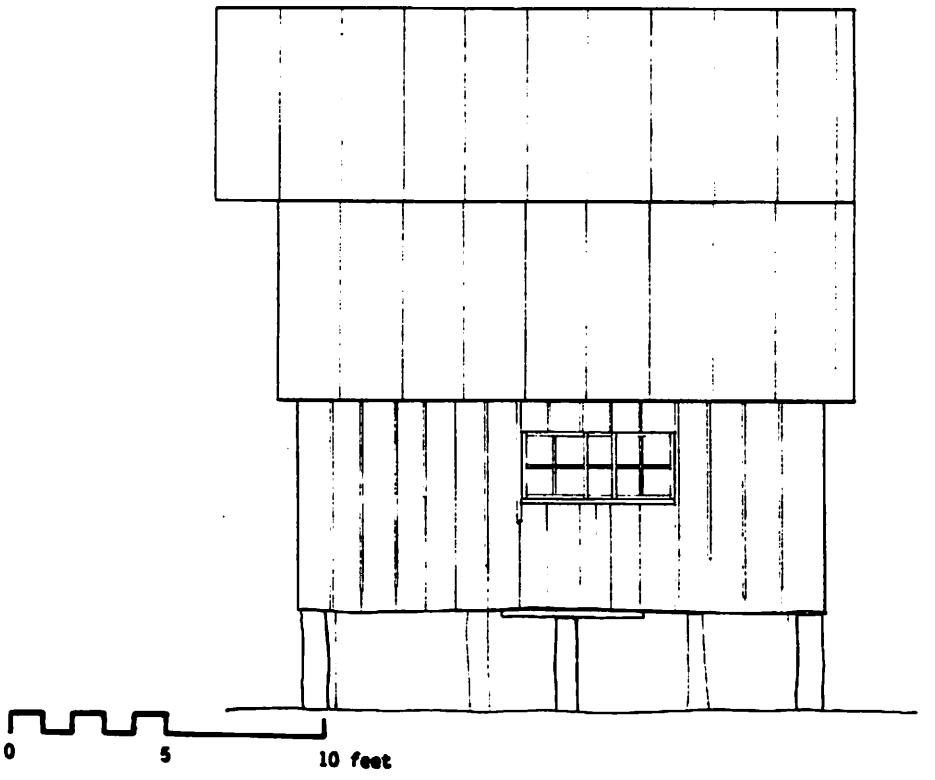


Figure 58. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

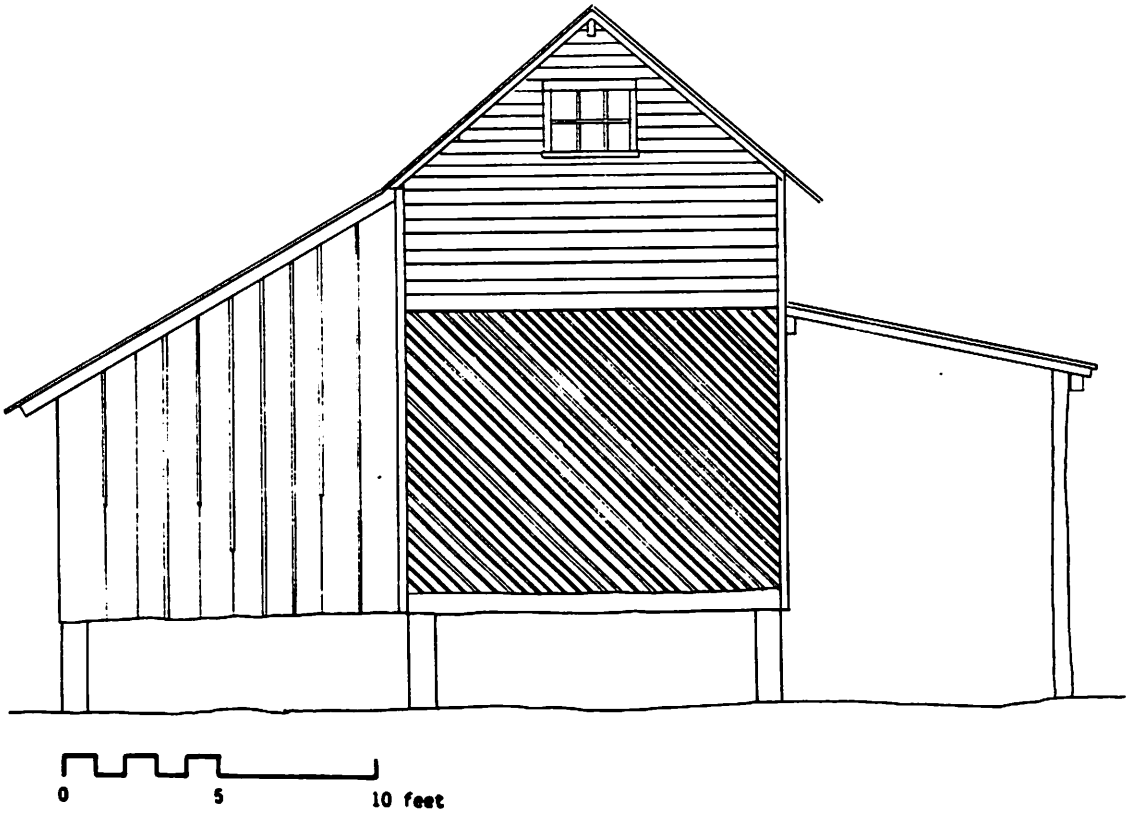


Figure 59. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 407.

Architecture (chicken coop/ garage) (Figures 60, 61, 62; Plates 71, 72, 73, 74)

General Description: The chicken coop is a one story rectangular frame structure with a low pitch gable roof.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	15'3" x 28'5".
Foundation:	The foundation consists of poured concrete on the east, south, and west walls and 7-1/2" x 11-1/2" tile block on the north wall.
Walls:	The walls are composed of 4-1/2" wide painted lapped siding with corner boards.
Framing:	3-1/4" vertical boards are attached to 2" x 4" stringers.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The roof is of the low pitched gable variety covered with tarred raised seam sheet metal. A large ventilator hood is centrally located on the roof peak. Both the eaves and raking trim consist of a boxed cornice.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 36, 37)

Function:	Chicken coop converted into a garage.
Dimensions:	14'11" x 28'; 7'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.

Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Homasote board.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixtures offset toward the south; switch along south wall; outlet on north wall.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 36

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to East Exterior	2' x 6'1"	3 boards (4"-11½") and 2 battens with beveled edges	3" butt	thumb latch	none	none	no
Room 1 to South Exterior (east)	2'9" x 6'3"	4 panel	3" butt	3" x 4½" box lock ceramic knobs	none	none	no
Room 1 to South Exterior (west)	2'9" x 6'4"	6 boards (3-3/4"-6½") and 2 battens with beveled edges	3" butt	thumb latch	none	none	no
Room 1 to West Exterior	8'5" x 6'4"	double plywood door with 2" x 4" batten around periphery of door and across center	5½" T strap	horizontal bar	none	none	no

TABLE 37

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
EAST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28½" x 45½"	12" x 20½"	2/2	slip	none	none
	double hung	28" x 46"	12" x 10"	2/6	slip	none	none
SOUTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	29" x 44½"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	none	none
	double hung	29" x 44½"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	none	none
	double hung	29" x 44½"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	none	none

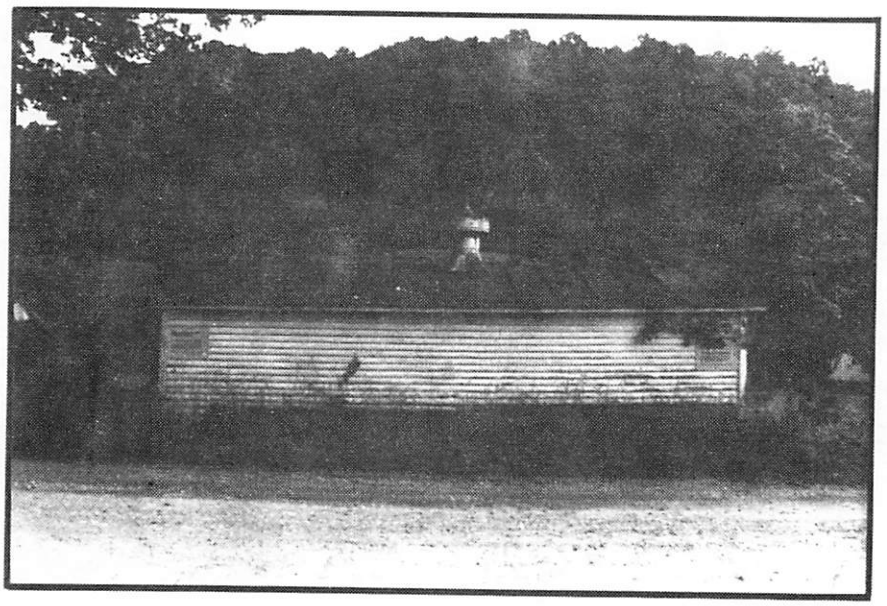


Plate 71. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage, Tract 407.

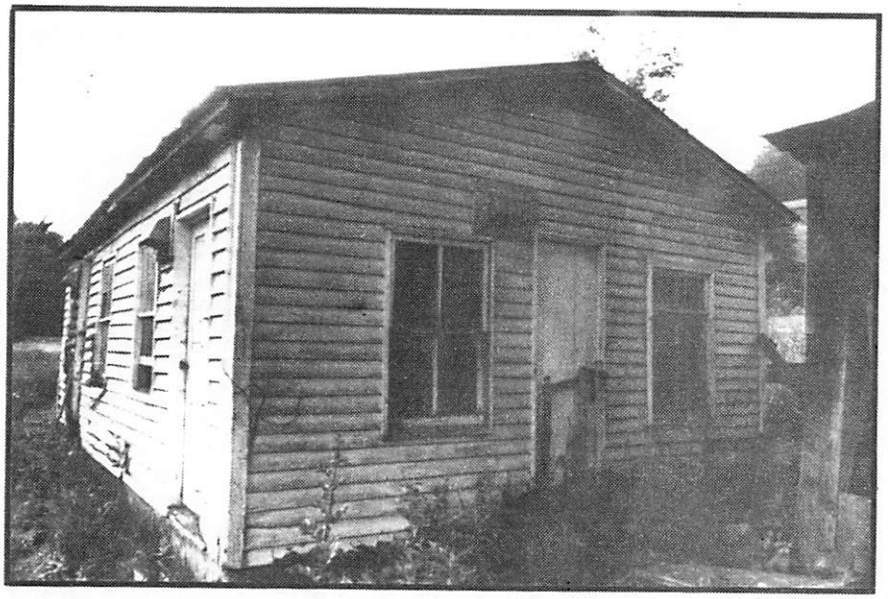


Plate 72. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage, Tract 407.



Plate 73. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage, Tract 407.

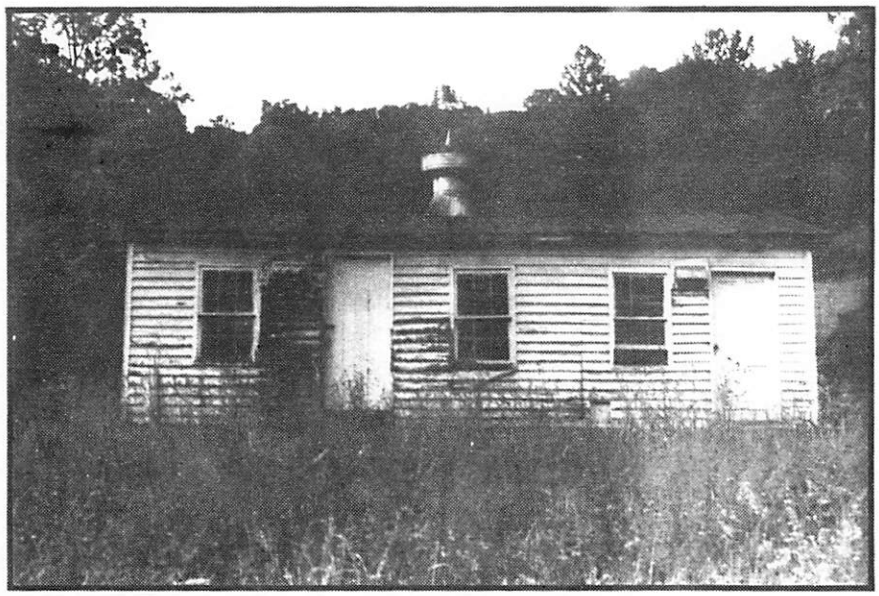


Plate 74. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage, Tract 407.

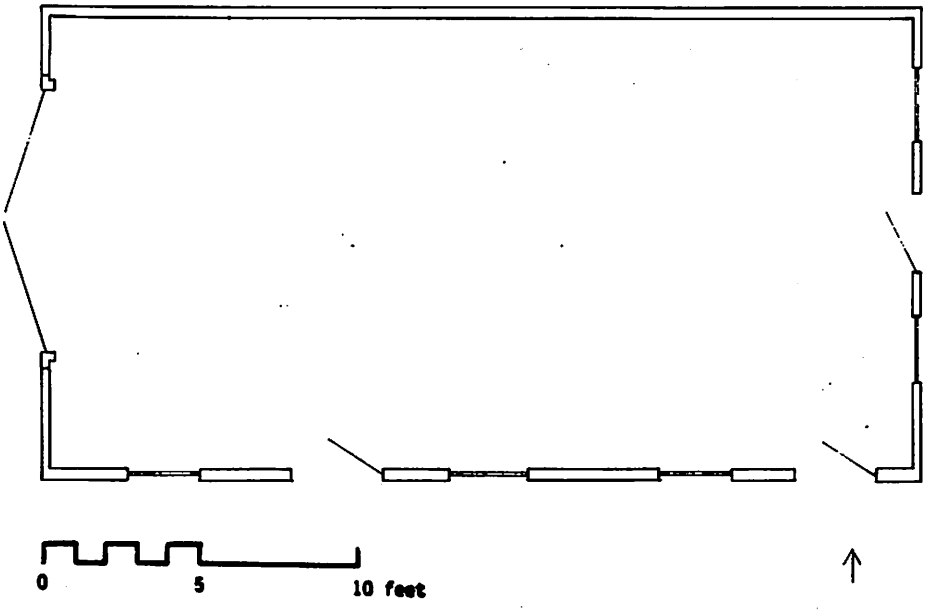


Figure 60. Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage, Tract 407.

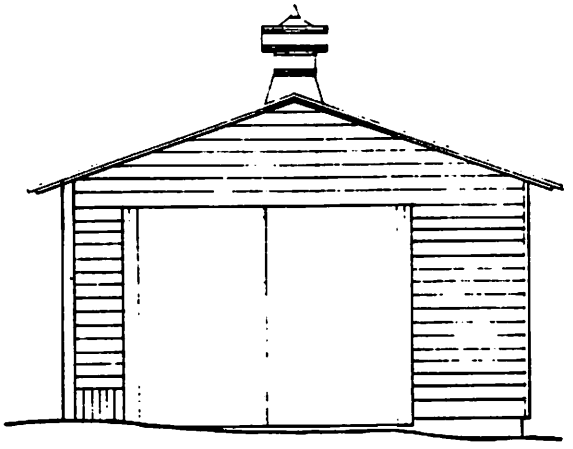


Figure 61. West Elevation

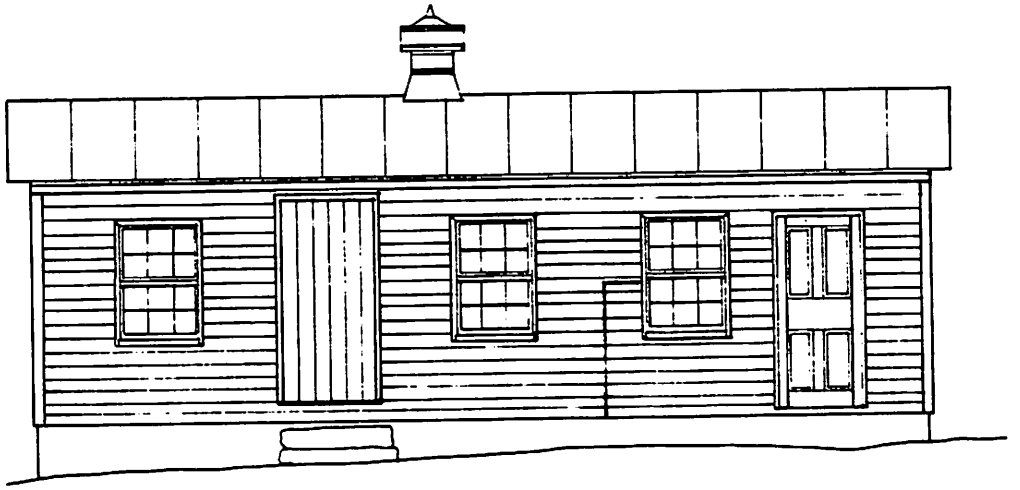


Figure 62. South Elevation



West and South Elevations of the Stalnaker Farmstead Chicken Coop/Garage, Tract 407.

Architecture (one story dwelling) (Figures 63, 64, 65, 66, 67; Plates 75, 76, 77, 78)

General Description: The dwelling is a one story, rectangular frame structure with a medium pitch gable roof.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	20'6" x 24'6".
Foundation:	Three sandstone piers spaced evenly along each wall.
Walls:	The walls are composed of 4-3/4" painted lapped siding with corner boards; boards are attached with wire nails.
Framing:	The light timber frame consists of 2" x 4" studs on approximately 16" centers.
Porch:	A 5'5" deep x 20' long porch is centrally located along the north wall. The deck is poured concrete raised 4"-6" above the ground surface. The shed roof is an extension of the gable roof pitch of the dwelling and is covered with tarred, raised seam sheet metal. The roof is supported by five nearly equally spaced 2" x 4" painted columns.
Chimneys:	There are two single brick chimneys, one centrally located on the roof peak and the other slightly offset to the south of the

roof peak at the west end of the dwelling.

Roof: The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety covered with tarred raised seam sheet metal. The eaves and raking trim consist of a boxed cornice and frieze board.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 38, 39)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 7'5" x 11'5"; 9'7" ceiling.

Wallcovering: North and west walls are covered with 2"-7-1/2" horizontal tongue and groove boards; south and east walls are covered with 6"-19" horizontal tongue and groove boards.

Floorcovering: 5"-8" boards.

Ceiling: Exposed 2" x 6" ceiling joists set randomly on 36"-48" centers.

Baseboard: None.

Heating: None.

Fireplace: None.

Plumbing: None.

Lighting and Electricity: None.

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 38, 39)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions:	5'6" x 11'4"; 9'8" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	West wall covered by 4-1/2" wide horizontal tongue and groove boards; south wall covered with random 6"-14" wide horizontal tongue and groove boards; no covering on remaining walls.
Floorcovering:	Random width 6"-12" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	Nine steps, measuring 25" wide x 9" tread x 9-1/2" rise x 3/4" nose, plus a riser of 8" ascends to a small attic storage area. The steps appear to have been brought as a unit into the house following construction.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 38, 39)

Function:	Recently a smoke house.
Dimensions:	13'6" x 15'8"; 9'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	2-1/4"-4" horizontal tongue and groove boards on the north, south, west walls;

	7"-13" horizontal tongue and groove boards on the east wall.
Floorcovering:	Combination of 3-1/4" tongue and groove boards and 5"-8" boards. The 3-1/4" boards end evenly with the east end of the fireplace as does flooring in the attic over Room 3. This suggests that the original east wall of Room 3 was flush with the east (rear) wall of the fireplace.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 6" ceiling joists set on 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	Fireplace stove pipe opening in ceiling at southwest corner of the room.
Fireplace:	Located offset to the east and south of room center; cut sandstone block fire box measures 35" wide x 40" high x 24" deep; sandstone hearth measures 26" x 60".
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture toward north wall; switch adjacent to the eastern-most door; outlet on north wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 38, 39)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	7'5" x 11'5"; 9'7" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	5"-8" boards.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 6" joists set on approximately 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 38
Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Room 3	2'8" x 6'2"	4 panel	3" butt	thumb latch	none	none	no
Room 2 to Room 3	2'9" x 6'3"	passage			none	4½" plain boards	no
Room 2 to Exterior	2'9½" x 6'6"	4 panel with transom	3½" butt	box (missing)	3" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	no
Room 3 to Exterior (west)	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel; top 2 panels glass	3" pin butt	3½" x 4"	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 3 to Exterior (east)	2'9" x 6'7"	4 panel	3" pin butt	4½" x 3½" box lock	3" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	yes
Room 4 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel; top 2 panels glass	3" pin butt	3" x 4" box lock	5½" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	no

TABLE 38

Tract 407 (Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor	double hung	29" x 45"	12" x 20"	2/2	slip	4¼" plain boards	4" plain boards with cap
EAST WALL First Floor	double hung	29" x 45"	12" x 20"	2/2	slip	none	4½" plain boards with cap
SOUTH WALL First Floor	fixed sash (missing)	32½" x 28"	unknown	1	slip	3" plain boards	3½" plain boards with cap
WEST WALL First Floor	double hung	34" x 54"	30" x 24"	1/1	slip	4" plain boards with cap	4¼" plain boards

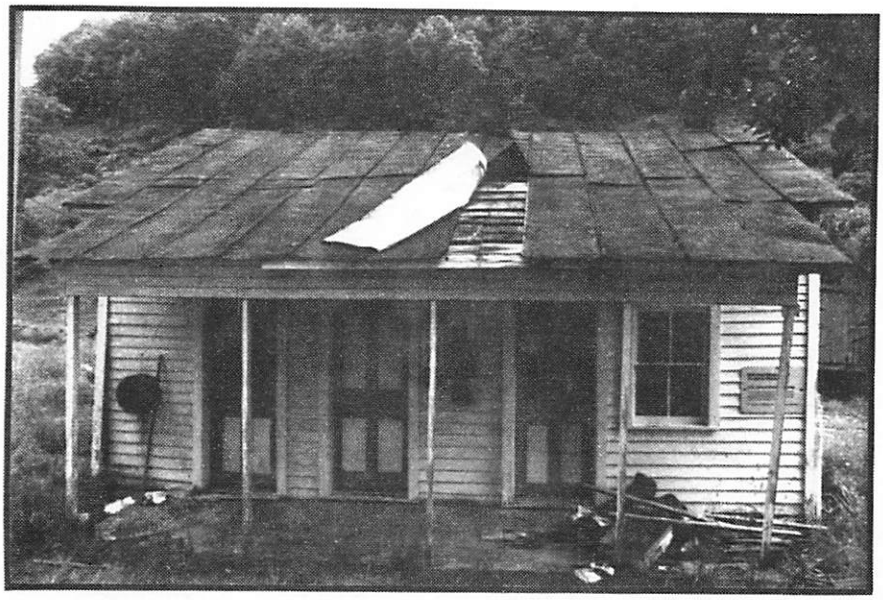


Plate 75. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

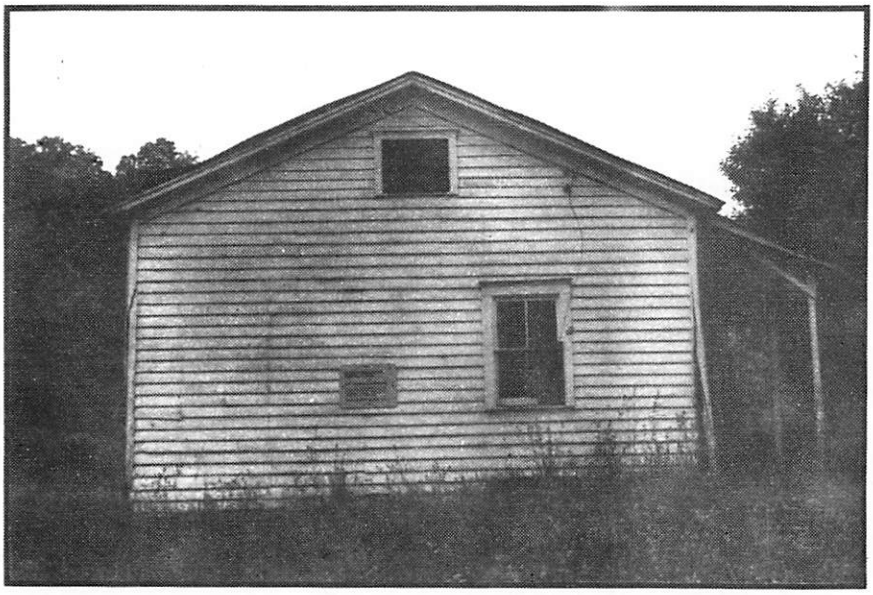


Plate 76. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

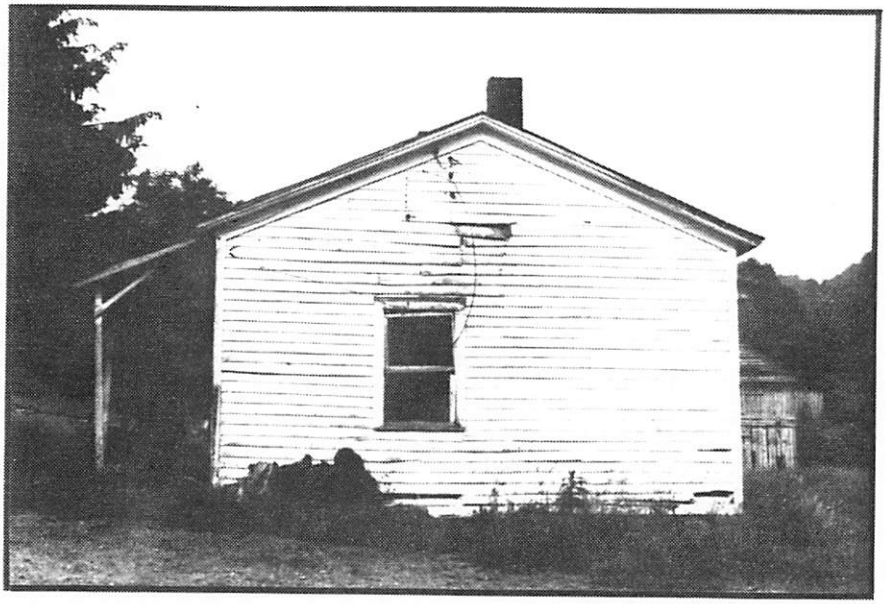


Plate 77. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

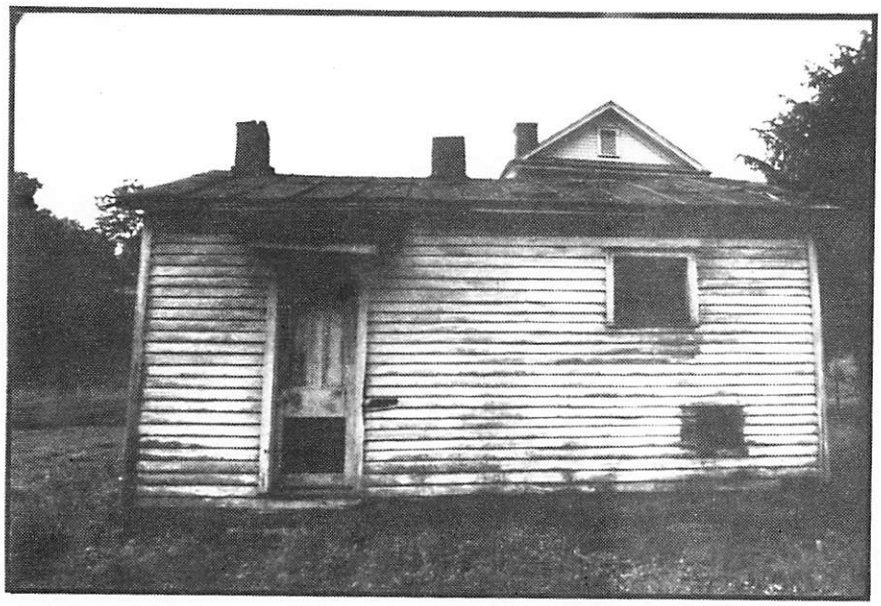


Plate 78. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

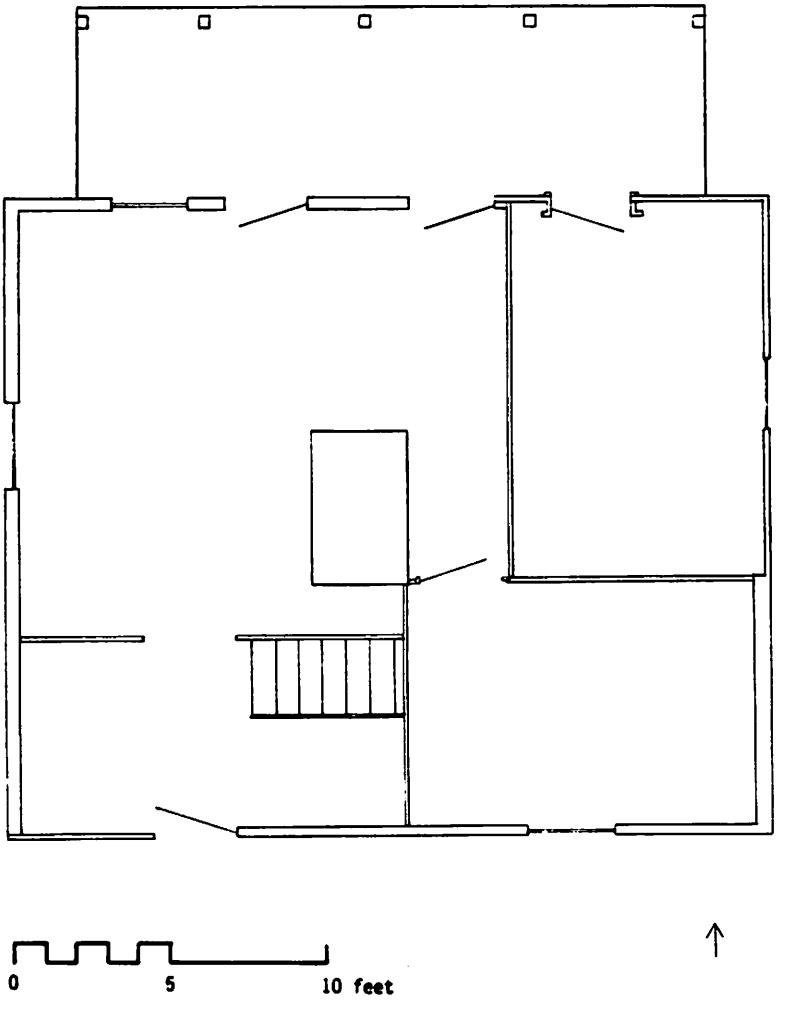


Figure 63. Floor Plan of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

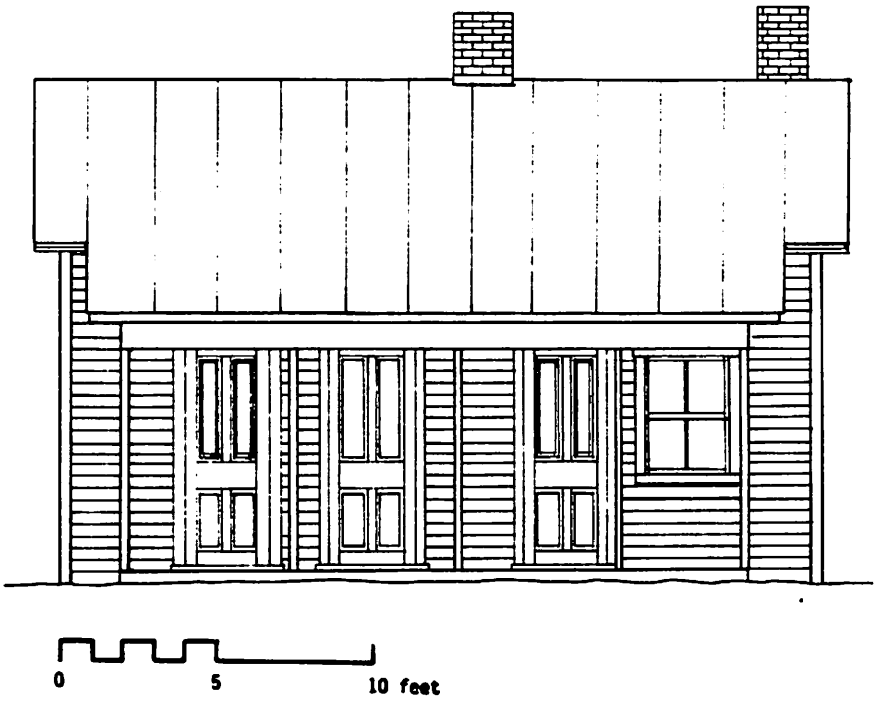


Figure 64. North Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

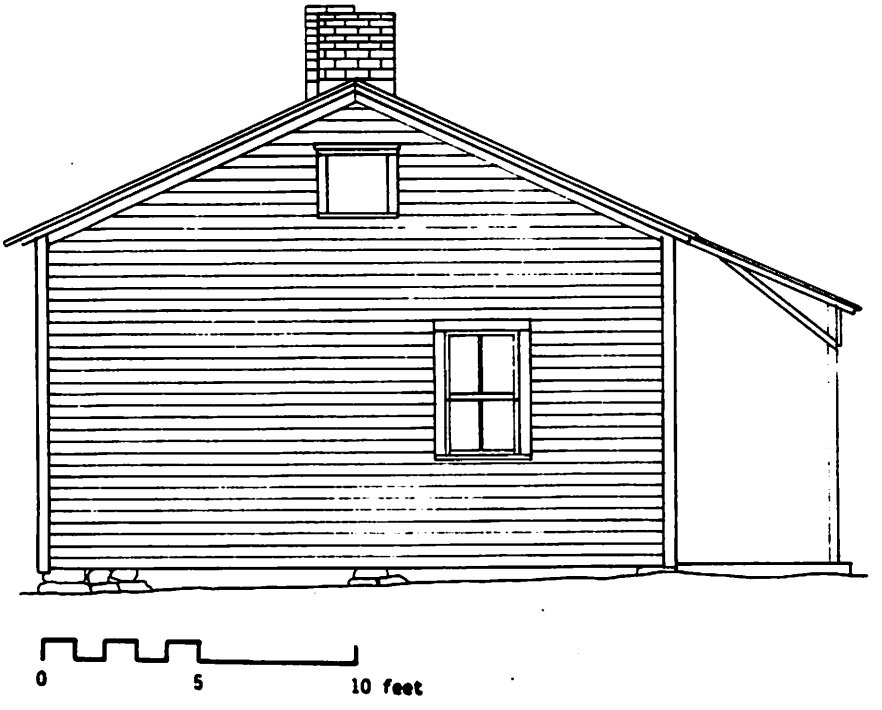


Figure 65. East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

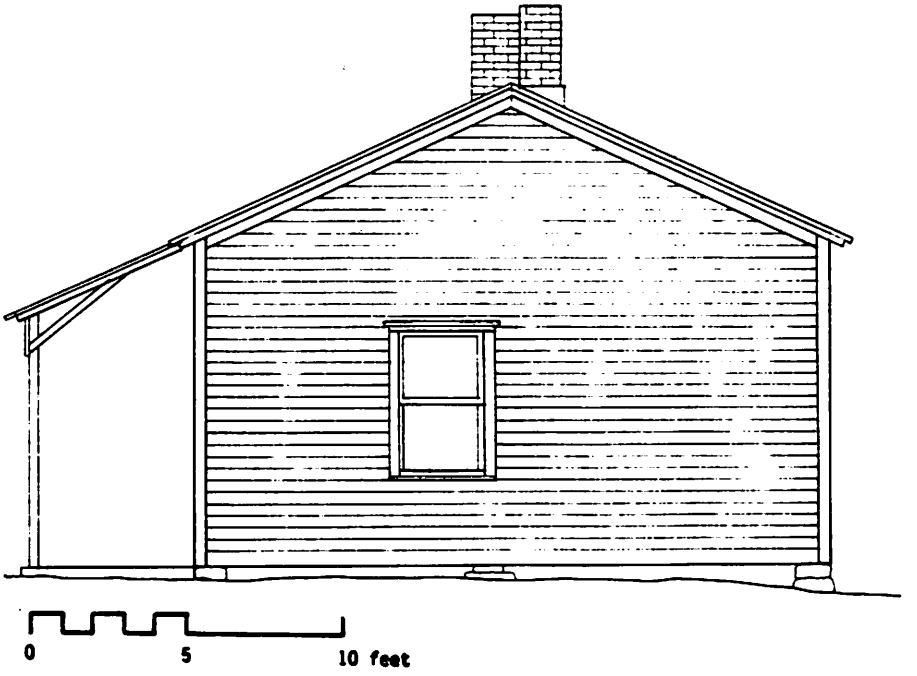


Figure 66. West Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

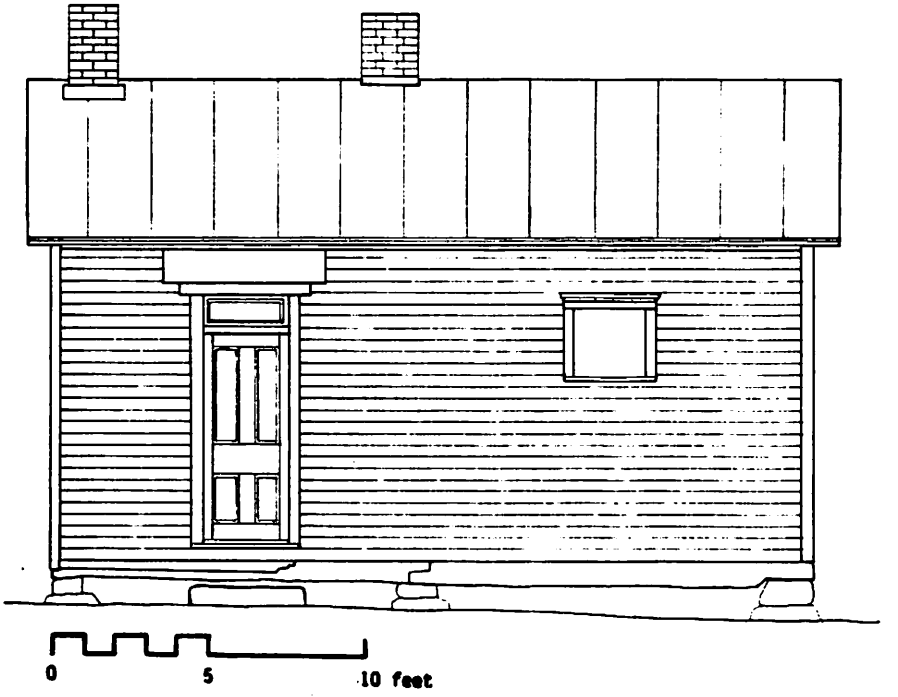


Figure 67. South Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead One Story Dwelling, Tract 407.

Architecture (hog house) **(NOT IN CONTRACT)** (Figures 68, 69, 70; Plate 79)

General Description: The hog house is a one story rectangular log structure.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	14' x 18'
Foundation:	Sandstone piers are present at each corner with an additional sandstone pier centered along each of the longer walls.
Walls:	The walls are composed of 11"-17" logs squared on two sides and attached by half dove-tail notching. The north, east, and west walls are also covered with 6"-12" wide vertical boards.
Framing:	See walls.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The low pitch gable roof is covered with tarred raised seam sheet metal.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Table 40)

Function:	Hog house.
Dimensions:	17' x 12'6"; ceiling is 7'6" at peak.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	5-1/2" - 14" boards.

Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 4" rafters set on approximately 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Ceiling fixture near roof peak.
Stairways:	None.

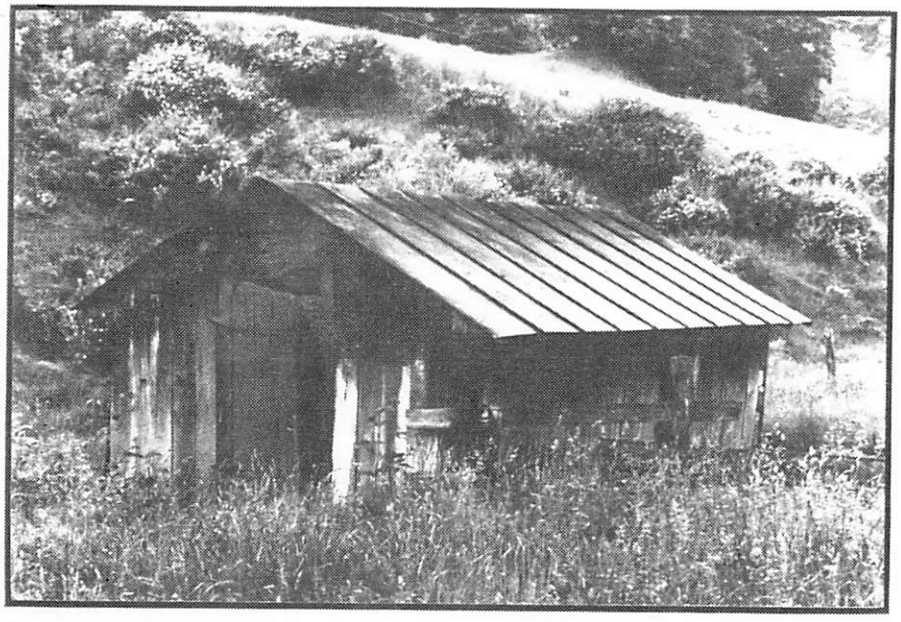


Plate 79. North and East Elevation of the Stalnaker Farmstead Hog House.

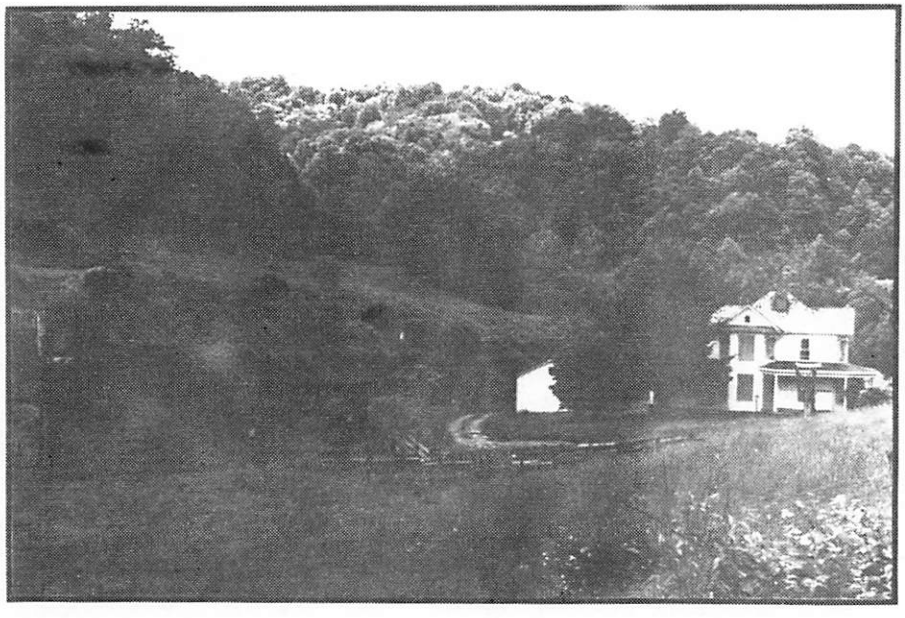


Plate 80. View of the Stalnaker Farmstead, Tract 407, Looking West. The Main Dwelling House is to the right. Left is the One Story Dwelling and the Corn Crib. The barn can be seen in the foreground.

Site: (Plate 80)

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces north and sets back approximately 50' from West Virginia County Route 30-7. A small stream passes approximately 25' to the east of the dwelling and flows into a second stream which runs east/west approximately 100 feet south of the dwelling.

Historic Landscape Design: Sidewalks consisting of sandstone slabs extend from the north side of the front porch to the edge of the county highway and from both sets of east porch steps eastward toward the gravel driveway leading into the farmstead. A fourth sandstone slab walkway leads from the porch on the west side of the dwelling to the westernmost north door of the two room dwelling situated to the south of the principle dwelling. Yet another walkway extends from the patio-like area, opposite the west porch, to the garden.

Plantings to the north of the house include two quince and a mock orange shrub, an apple tree, and two trumpet vines which cling to the trellis attached to the front porch. Plantings to the south of the dwelling include two apple trees and one Norway Spruce tree, and one Rose of Sharon shrub. A large garden plot, probably one acre in size, was cultivated to the west of the dwelling.

Outbuildings: Outbuildings include the chicken coop to the northeast of the dwelling, a barn to the southeast, a corn crib and a two room

dwelling to the south, and a hog shed to the south.

LE-0093

TRACT 413

THE BUTCHER/BUSH FARMSTEAD

Location: West Virginia County Road 36 (Little Skin Creek Road) about 1-1/4 miles east of Alkire Mills.

Elevation: c.1100 feet.

UTM References as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

Zone: 17

Easting: 549060

Northing: 4314090

U.S.G.S. Map: 7.5 Minute Series, Roanoke, West Virginia Quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: The earliest reference to this tract on Little Skin Creek is found in an 1825 deed recording that the Commonwealth of Virginia issued a 400 acre land grant to John Duvall in 1793. Duvall, who earlier had commanded the county militia, obtained many sizeable land grants scattered throughout what later became Lewis and Harrison Counties (Cook 1921-1922:12; Smith 1920:137).

Between 1793 and 1825 the parcel of land containing tract 413 passed from Duvall to Thomas Stewart to Maxwell Armstrong to John Rowan and finally back to Maxwell Armstrong. These transactions are not recorded

in the Lewis County Courthouse but are mentioned in the 1825 deed reference (Table 41). That year Maxwell Armstrong acquired an undetermined amount of the original Duvall tract. Several months later Armstrong sold 300 acres to Jacob and Rebecca Lorentz.

Appearing in the 1850 U.S. Census rolls as a merchant, Lorentz was also listed in 1830 as owning seven slaves. It is not known if he and his family ever occupied tract 413 inasmuch as his land holding by 1845 included no fewer than eight individual tracts in Lewis County.

From his extensive real estate holdings, Lorentz and his wife in 1846 conveyed 300 acres to Isaac and George W. Butcher. It is Isaac's name which is historically linked to the construction of the extant log structure under study (Hardman 1928). Though not strongly supportive evidence, the almost four-fold increase in Butcher's property assessment between 1849 and 1850 (Table 42) may represent the construction period of the log dwelling (and barn?). According to former occupant Kyle Bush (1985, personal communication), the original portion of the two story dwelling (the front rectangular log section) contained five rooms to which was later added the single story frame kitchen (Room 3).

On the Butcher farm Isaac and his wife Christina reared 10 children and, in 1881, Isaac became an Overseer of the Poor. After Isaac's death in 1898, Christina deeded the 100 acre farm to her son Isaac F. Butcher and it remained in the Butcher family until 1952 (Table 41). Kent Butcher,

Jr. (1985, personal communication) recalls that his family raised turkeys which were taken to Gaston where they were shipped to market on the railroad. Most of their remaining cash crops, including calves, potatoes, turnips, etc., were sold to the Weston State Hospital.

After the Butchers sold the farm it became the home of Kyle and Icie Bush who resided there until its purchase by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s.

The log dwelling, according to informants Kyle and Icie Bush and Kent Butcher, contained three rooms on the first floor. In the living room (Room 1) there was a fireplace (still standing) flanked by two large built-in cupboards which Kyle Bush removed and replaced with windows. The exterior portion of the chimney, presently brick, was previously constructed of stone. The original solid oak floors were laid directly atop log sills. In the 1950s Kyle Bush added support pillars under the sagging floor and covered it with oak tongue and groove flooring over which he laid linoleum.

The parlor (Room 4), when necessity dictated, also functioned as a bedroom. The original stairway to the second floor was located to the rear of the parlor with access from the outside. The present stairwell did not exist at that time and only a wall with a "large" door separated the parlor from the living room.

The one story frame kitchen (Room 3), with attic overhead, was a later addition to the house but the date of construction is unknown. A brick fireplace which was an integral part of the room has since been removed. Entry into this room was originally gained via the rear porch. In part of the kitchen and under the porch, Kyle Bush claims that there was a small room where the Butchers kept a flour barrel and where they rolled bread dough and made biscuits. Bush cut the opening into the yellow poplar log wall providing interior access to the kitchen. At the same time he sealed the old kitchen door, installed the interior stairway in the log section (Room 5), and enclosed part of the back porch for use as a bathroom (Room 2).

On the second floor, the informants insist, there were three bedrooms (presently Rooms 6 and 8) which were accessed via an exterior porch. When Kyle Bush installed the interior stairway (Room 5), he eliminated the center room by converting it into a hall (Room 7). It was Bush who in 1952 installed gas service and electricity throughout the house, added the indoor plumbing, and dug the present cistern and well.

In the immediate vicinity of the house there are several farm outbuildings. These include the cellar building, corn crib, granary, privy (built by the WPA in 1937), and the barn. The barn was constructed of oak and walnut logs and possibly some sassafras, to which Kyle Bush added extra stalls (Rooms 1, 3, and 4) for his horses; Room 2 housed six cows. The upper level of the log barn was used for storing hay.

Kent Butcher, Jr (1985, personal communication) indicated that the lower portion of the cellar building was originally laid in "flag rock" but that in 1916-1917 Kent Butcher, Sr. poured concrete over the walls and floor (young Kent's handprint is still visible in the floor). This undertaking was apparently necessitated by an infestation of rats in the cellar room.

Aside from these buildings, the farm property also included a 3/4 acre garden where the Bush family raised such items as tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage (for sauerkraut), and sweet corn. Around the house and yard grew varieties of flowers in addition to grape vines for the purpose of wine making.

TABLE 41

Ownership of Tract 413

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Kent Butcher	L. Kyle Bush & Icie Bush (wife)	12 February 1952	$5.00	115	Lewis County Deed Book 217:263	L. Kyle Bush was also known as Kyle Bush
J.P. Bennett	Kent Butcher	6 June 1917	$4805.00	115	Lewis County Deed Book 98:10	Chancery suit: C.A. Horner, plaintiff, & Noah Life, defendant, sold land to Butcher as a result of the suit; plat made by W. K. Spaur 10 July 1911
Christiana Butcher	Isaac F. Butcher	9 April 1898	$0.00	100	Lewis County Deed Book 49:158	Grantor was mother of grantee
Isaac Butcher	Christiana Butcher	3 January 1898	---	100	Lewis County Will book C:361	Grantor was husband of grantee. Property included residence
Jacob Lorentz & Rebecca Lorentz (wife)	Isaac Butcher & George W. Butcher	7 December 1846	$600.00	300	Lewis County Will Book M:291	
Maxwell Armstrong	Jacob Lorentz & Rebecca Lorentz (wife)	24 August 1825	$240.00	300	Lewis County Will Book C:200	Maxwell Armstrong not listed in grantee index
Commonwealth of Virginia	John P. Duvall	13 May 1793	?	400	mentioned in Lewis County Will Book C:200	

TABLE 42

Tax Record for Tract 413

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Jacob Lorentz	1845-1849	300 acres, Little Skin Creek	$1.50			$450.00	Lorentz owned eight sizable tracts
Isaac Butcher	1850-1851	271¼ acres, Little Skin Creek	$5.50			$1491.38	
	1852	No listing					
	1853-1854	281½ acres, Little Skin Creek	$5.50			$1546.18	
	1855-1856	281 acres, Little Skin Creek	$5.50			$1546.18	
	1857-1858	281 acres, Little Skin Creek	$8.00		$100.00	$2248.00	
	1859	Book missing					
	1860	281 acres, Little Skin Creek	$8.00		$250.00	$2398.00	
	1861-1865	Books missing					
	1866	281 acres, Little Skin Creek	$8.53½			$2398.00	
	1867	281 acres, Little Skin Creek	$10.00		$400.00	$2810.00	
	1868-1869	Books missing					
	1870-1874	281 acres, Little Skin Creek	$10.00		$400.00	$2810.00	
	1875	268 acres, Little Skin Creek	$10.00		$400.00	$2680.00	
	1876	268 acres, Little Skin Creek	$11.00		$400.00	$2948.00	
	1877	268 acres, Little Skin Creek	$13.20		$400.00	$2948.00	
	1878	268 acres, Little Skin Creek	$11.00		$400.00	$2948.00	
	1879-1881	Books missing					
	1882-1884	268 acres, Little Skin Creek	$13.80		$400.00	$3698.00	
	1885-1889	322 acres, Little Skin Creek	$13.30		$400.00	$4289.00	

TABLE 42

Tax Record for Tract 413 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Isaac Butcher	1890-1891	322 acres, Little Skin Creek	$13.94		$600.00	$4489.00	
	1892	124 acres, Little Skin Creek	$14.00		$500.00	$1910.00	198 acres to Wilson and Butcher
	1893-1898	124 acres, Little Skin Creek	$15.40		$550.00	$1910.00	
	1899-1900	Books missing					
Isaac Butcher Heirs	1901-1903	113 acres, Little Skin Creek	$17.90		$300.00	$2022.00	
Isaac F. Butcher	1904-1905	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$17.90			$1790.00	
	1906-1909	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$28.00			$3200.00	
	1910-1912	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$28.00		$400.00	$3200.00	
	1913	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$28.00	$2800.00	$400.00	$3200.00	
	1914-1916	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$30.00	$3000.00	$400.00	$3400.00	
Kent Butcher	1917-1918	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$25.00	$2500.00	$100.00	$2600.00	
	1919-1920	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$25.00	$2500.00	$200.00	$2700.00	
	1921-1923	100 acres, Little Skin Creek	$41.00	$4100.00	$400.00	$4500.00	
	1924-1925	100 acres, Skin Creek	$40.00	$4000.00	$350.00	$4350.00	
	1926	100 acres, Skin Creek	$38.00	$3800.00	$350.00	$4150.00	
	1927	100 acres, Skin Creek	$35.00	$3500.00	$350.00	$3850.00	
	1928-1929	100 acres, Skin Creek	$32.00	$3200.00	$350.00	$3550.00	
	1930	100 acres, Skin Creek	$30.00	$3000.00	$350.00	$3350.00	
	1931	100 acres, Skin Creek	$24.00	$2400.00	$350.00	$2750.00	
	1932-1934	100 acres, Skin Creek	$19.00	$1900.00	$300.00	$2200.00	

TABLE 42

Tax Record for Tract 413 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Kent Butcher	1935-1945	115 acres, Skin Creek		$1400.00	$100.00	$1500.00	
	1946-1947	115 acres, Skin Creek		$1400.00	$800.00	$2200.00	A new house was built in 1946
	1948-1952	113.6 acres, Skin Creek	$13.00	$1380.00	$800.00	$2180.00	
Kyle Bush & Icie Bush	1953-1960	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$1380.00	$800.00	$2180.00	
	1961-1966	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$2350.00	$740.00	$3090.00	
	1967-1970	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$2110.00	$1890.00	$4000.00	
	1971-1975	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$2120.00	$1890.00	$4010.00	
	1976-1979	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$2150.00	$1900.00	$4050.00	
	1980-1981	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$2150.00	$2550.00	$4700.00	
	1982	113.6 acres, Skin Creek		$2600.00	$3050.00	$5650.00	

Architecture (Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling): (Figures 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77; Plates 81, 82, 83, 84)

General Description: The dwelling is an L-shaped log and frame structure with the rectangular two room wide, one room deep section being log.

Exterior Description

Overall Dimensions:	32'7" x 37'6"
Foundation:	The foundation consists of dry laid rubble sandstone (Plate 85).
Walls:	The walls are composed of 5" lapped siding attached with cut nails on the log unit and wire nails on the frame unit.
Framing:	The log unit consists of 11-12 inches wide logs squared on two sides and connected at the corners with half dovetail notching; the frame unit has a light timber of 2" x 4" studs.
Porch:	The front porch, located centrally along the north wall, consists of a poured concrete deck measuring 4' x 7'6" and raised 7" above the ground surface. It is partially covered by a hood supported by wooden brackets.
	A second porch at the south end of the east wall measures 8' x 12'. The wooden

deck of the porch is raised approximately 21" above the ground surface, rests on the sandstone piers, and is covered by 3-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards. The roof, which is an integral part of the gable roof of the addition,, is supported over the porch by two spindle columns. The interior walls of the porch are covered by 5"-8" wide painted horizontal tongue and groove boards. Access to the porch is gained via a set of two wooden steps measuring 42" wide x 10" tread x 7" rise x 1/2" nose plus a riser of 6". A central ceiling fixture is also present with a switch located adjacent to the doorway.

Chimneys: A single stack brick chimney rests on the roof peak at the east end of the building. A stove pipe extends through the east roof slope of the frame unit.

Roof: The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety covered with slate shingles. The log unit eaves trim is a boxed cornice with partial return and frieze board; the raking trim is a boxed cornice and frieze

board. The eaves trim on the frame unit is a boxed cornice with frieze board; the raking trim consists of fascia and frieze boards.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	15'8"; 8' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	3-1/2"-13-3/4" painted vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	2-1/4" varnished oak tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted drywall with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	6" board with rounded top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace.
Fireplace:	Located along east wall; firebox opening measures 31-1/2" wide x 31-1/2" high x 18" deep; ceramic tile hearth measures 19" x 70"; mantle missing.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on north wall; outlets in north, west, and south walls.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
Dimensions:	7'3" x 7'8"; 8'3-1/2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Drywall.
Floorcovering:	5-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted drywall with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	5" board with rounded top; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Toilet along west wall; bathtub along east wall; lavatory along south wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; wall fixture above medicine cabinet on south wall; switch on west wall.
Other:	2'7-1/2" wide x 2'3" deep partially shelved closet along east wall.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Modern kitchen.
Dimensions:	14'6" x 19'10"; 8'4" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Drywall.
Floorcovering:	5-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards centrally covered with linoleum.

Ceiling:	Painted drywall with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	5-1/2" board with rounded top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Stove along east wall with 6" diameter flue in ceiling.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Kitchen cabinet base with centrally located sink along entire south wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture with a second ceiling fixture above the sink; switches along north wall and central area of east wall; outlets along east and west walls.
Other:	63" wide x 18-1/2" deep closet located along north wall; 54-1/2" wide x 19-1/2" deep cupboard along north wall.
Interior Description:	Room 4 (Tables 43, 44)
Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'6" x 15'8"; 8' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	5-1/2"-13" painted vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	2-1/4"" oak tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Drywall with quarter round along ceiling edges.

Baseboard:	5-1/2" board with rounded top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along west wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on north and south ends of east wall; outlet on south wall.
Other:	95" wide x 29" deep walk-in closet located under the stairway along the east wall.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Stair hall.
Dimensions:	3'1-1/2" x 3'2"; 8' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted fiberboard.
Floorcovering:	2-1/4" varnished oak tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted fiberboard with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.

Stairways:	12 enclosed step (measuring 33-1/2" wide x 9-1/2' tread x 8-1/4" rise x 1" nose each) plus a riser of 7: ascend to the second floor.

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	14'3" x 15'6"; 7'9" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	6"-10" painted vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	4-1/4"-7" painted tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Painted drywall with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	6" board with rounded top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on north wall; outlet on south wall.
Other:	Two walk-in shelved closets located along the east wall near the north and south ends of the room; northern closet measures 73" wide x 27" deep; the southern closet measures 72" wide x 26-1/2" deep.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Hallway.
Dimensions:	3'11-1/2" x 4'4"; 7'8" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	6-1/2"-7-1/2" painted vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	4-1/4"-7" painted tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Drywall with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	5-1/2" board with rounded top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on north wall.
Stairways:	See Room 5.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 43, 44)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'10" x 15'6"; 7'7" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	5"-8" painted vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	4-1/4"-7" painted tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling:	4"-7-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards with quarter round along ceiling edges.
Baseboard:	7-1/4' board with rounded top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along west wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall.
Other:	40" wide x 37-1/2" deep walk-in, shelved closet located along east wall.

TABLE 43

Tract 413 (The Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	3'0" x 6'5"	4 panel top panel glass	3" pin	mortise lock; sheet metal knob	6" molding with corner blocks	?	yes
Room 1 to Room 5	2'7½" x 6'4½"	passage			6" mold with corner blocks	5½" plain boards	no
Room 2 to Room 3	2'7½" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	box lock	4-3/4" plain boards	none	no
Room 3 to Closet	1'8½" x 5'8¼"	4 panel	1½" butt	spring loaded turn button	3" plain boards	none	no
Room 3 to Cupboard	destroyed						
Room 3 to East Exterior	2'10" x 6'8"	missing	3½" butt	mortise lock	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	yes
Room 3 to West Exterior	2'10" x 6'8"	missing (boarded over					
Room 4 to Closet	2'4½" x 6'6"	5 panel	3" pin butt	4" x 3¼" box lock	4" plain boards	3¼" plain boards	no
Room 4 to Room 5	2'9" x 6'5"	missing	3" butt	box lock	4¼" plain boards	3" plain boards	no

TABLE 43

Tract 413 (The Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 5 to Stairway	2'9" x 6'5½"	missing	3" butt	box lock	3" plain boards	3¼" plain boards	no
Room 6 to North Closet	2'4" x 2'6½"	passage			4-3/4" mold	4" plain boards	no
Room 6 to South Closet	2'4½" x 6'2¼"	passage			4-3/4" mold	3-3/4" plain boards	no
Room 6 to Room 7	2'9" x 6'6½"	5 panel	3" pin butt	3" x 4" box lock knobs missing	6" mold	6" mold	no
Room 7 to Room 8	2'11½" x 6'8"	5 panel	3" pin butt	3" x 4" box lock missing	6" mold	6" mold	no
Room 8 to Closet	2'5" x 6'1"	passage			5" mold	5½" plain boards	no
Room 8 to Closet to Attic	1'11" x 3'3½"	5 board (4"-6" and 2 batten)	none	none	2¼" plain boards	none	no

TABLE 44

Tract 413 Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	none
	double hung (closed in)	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	unknown	unknown
	double hung	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	unknown
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	unknown
	double hung	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	unknown
	double hung	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	unknown
	double hung	35" x 56"	31" x 25½"	1/1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	unknown
EAST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 42"	24" x 18"	1/1	slip	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards
	fixed single sash	28" x 35"	24" x 30"	1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	4½" plain boards

TABLE 44

Tract 413 Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
	fixed single sash	28" x 35"	24" x 30"	1	slip	6" mold with corner blocks	4½" plain boards
SOUTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 45½"	8" x 20" - upper 24" x 20" - lower	3/1	slip	4" plain boards	4½" plain boards
	double hung	35" x 36"	31½" x 26"	1/1	slip	6" mold	none
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	35" x 56"	31½" x 26"	1/1	slip	6" mold	none
WEST WALL First Floor Left to right	Present Window paired double hung	28" x 58"	8" x 26" - upper 24" x 26" - lower	3/1	lug	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards
	Previous Windows paired double hung	25" x 28"	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
	paired double hung	25" x 58"	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

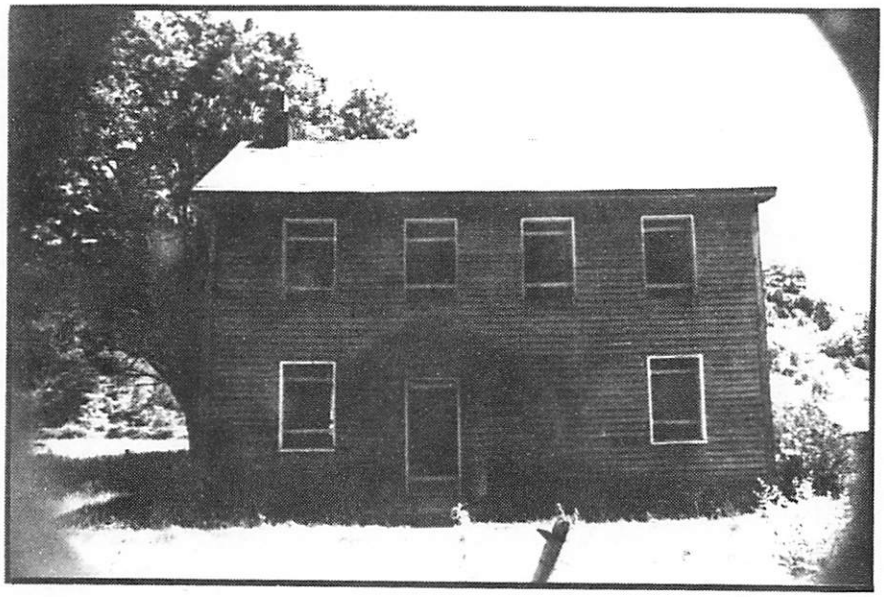


Plate 81. North Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

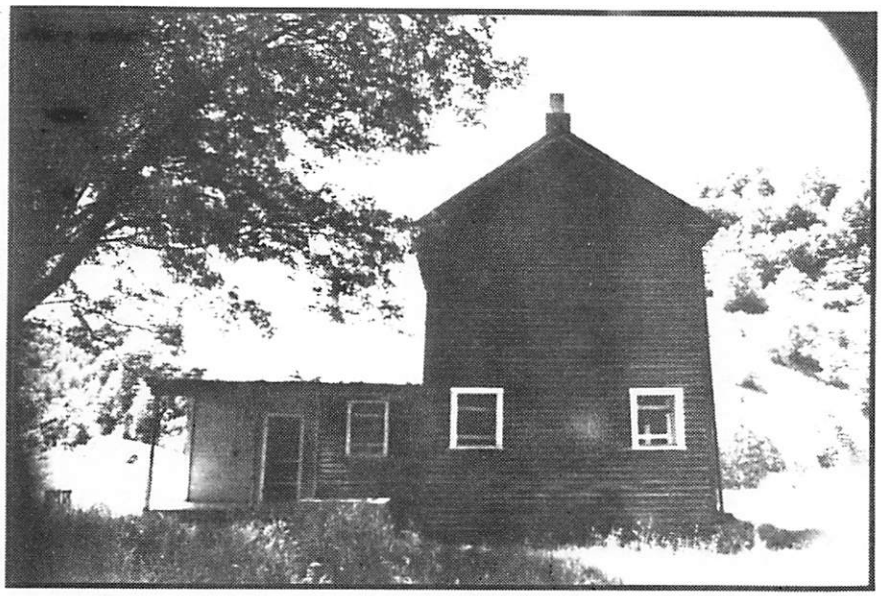


Plate 82. East Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

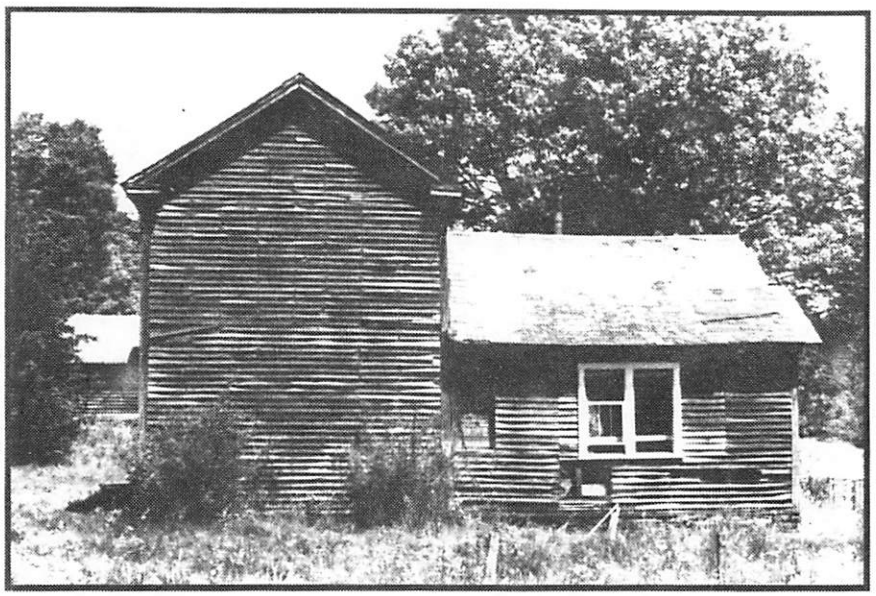


Plate 83. West Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

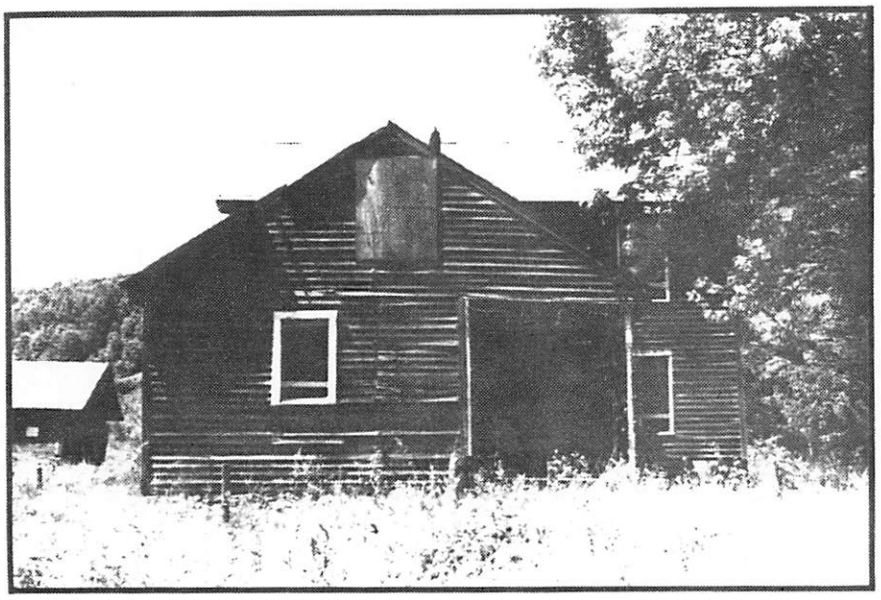


Plate 84. South Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

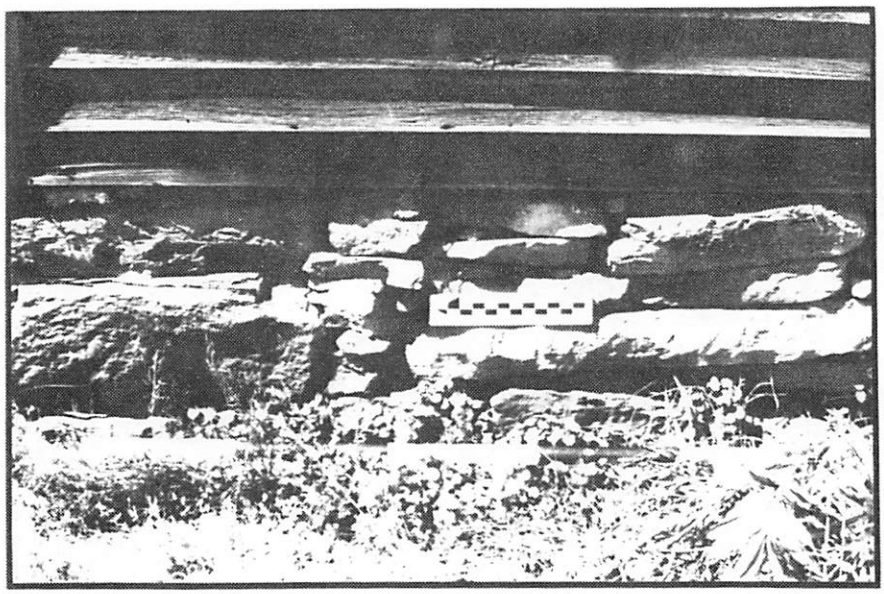


Plate 85. Portion of the Stone Foundation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

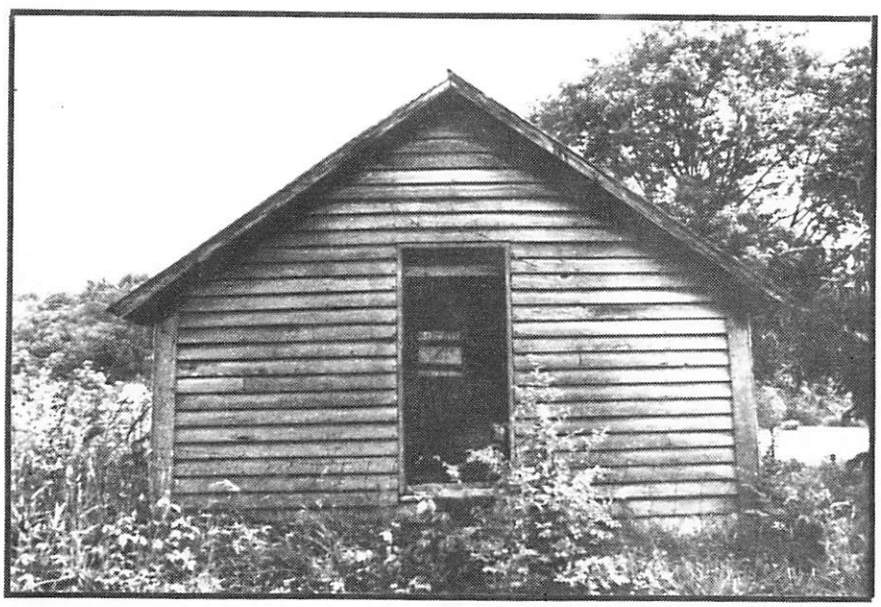


Plate 86. North Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Cellar House, Tract 413.

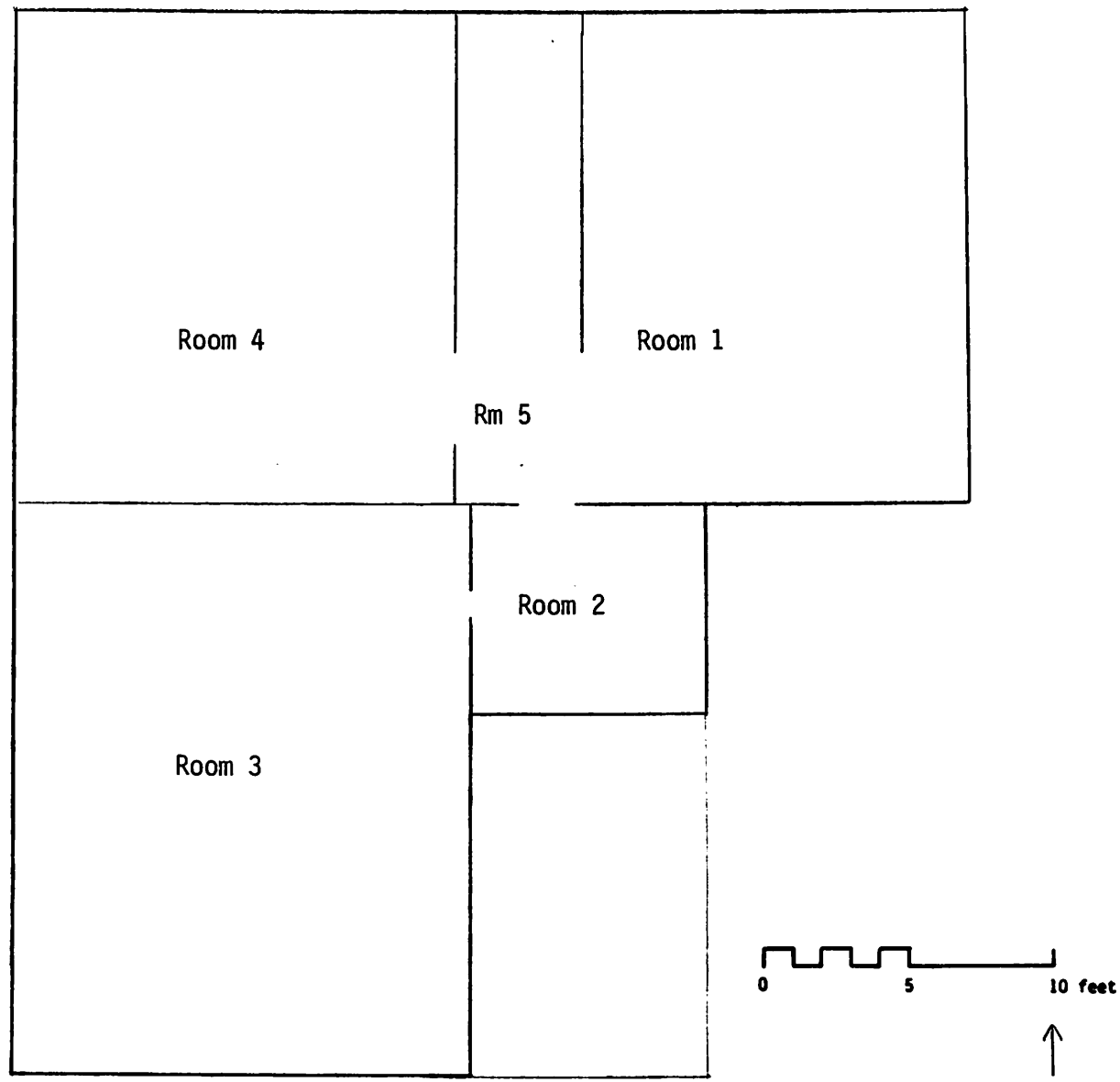


Figure 71. First Floor Plan of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

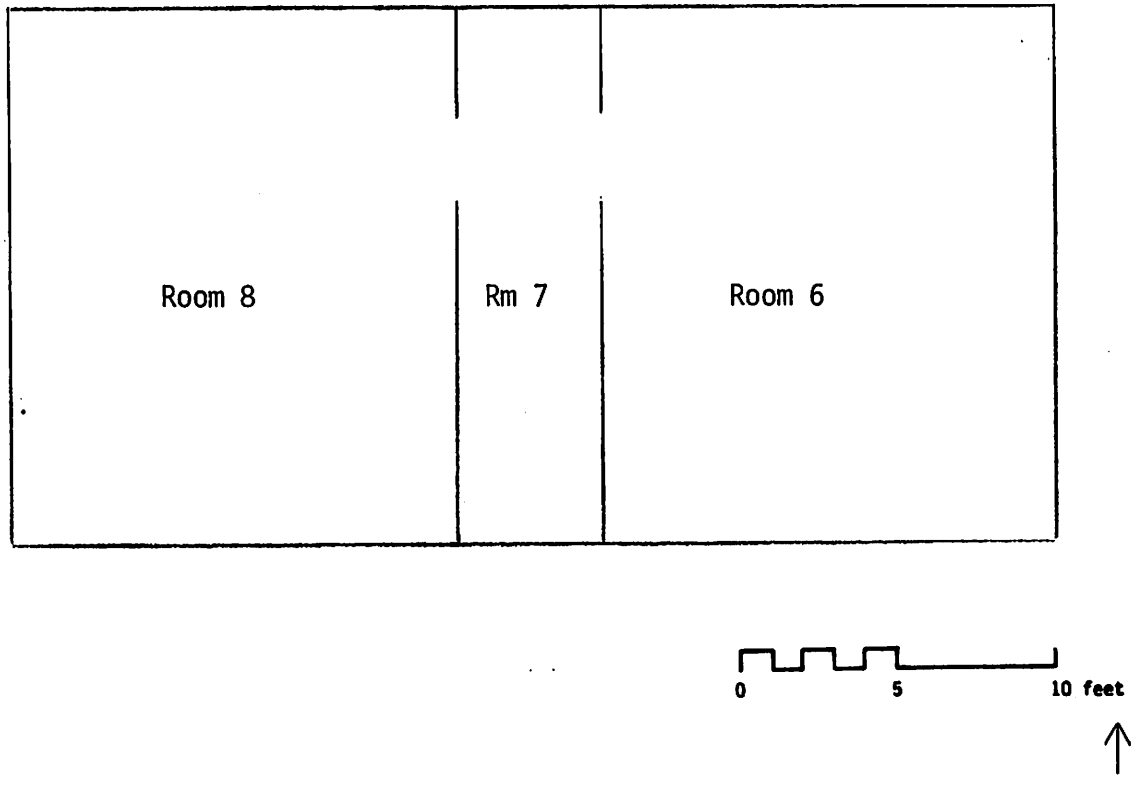


Figure 72. Second Floor Plan of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling. Tract 413.

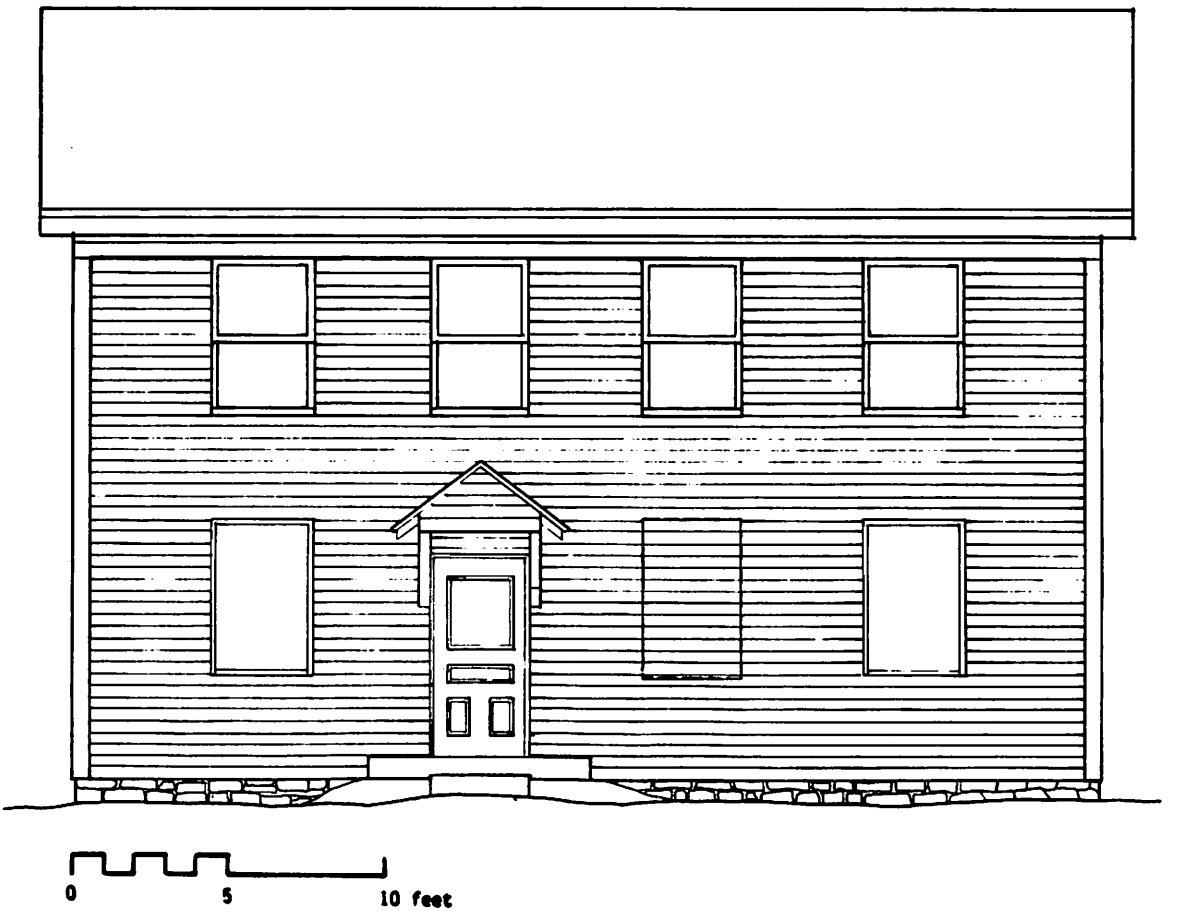


Figure 73. North Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

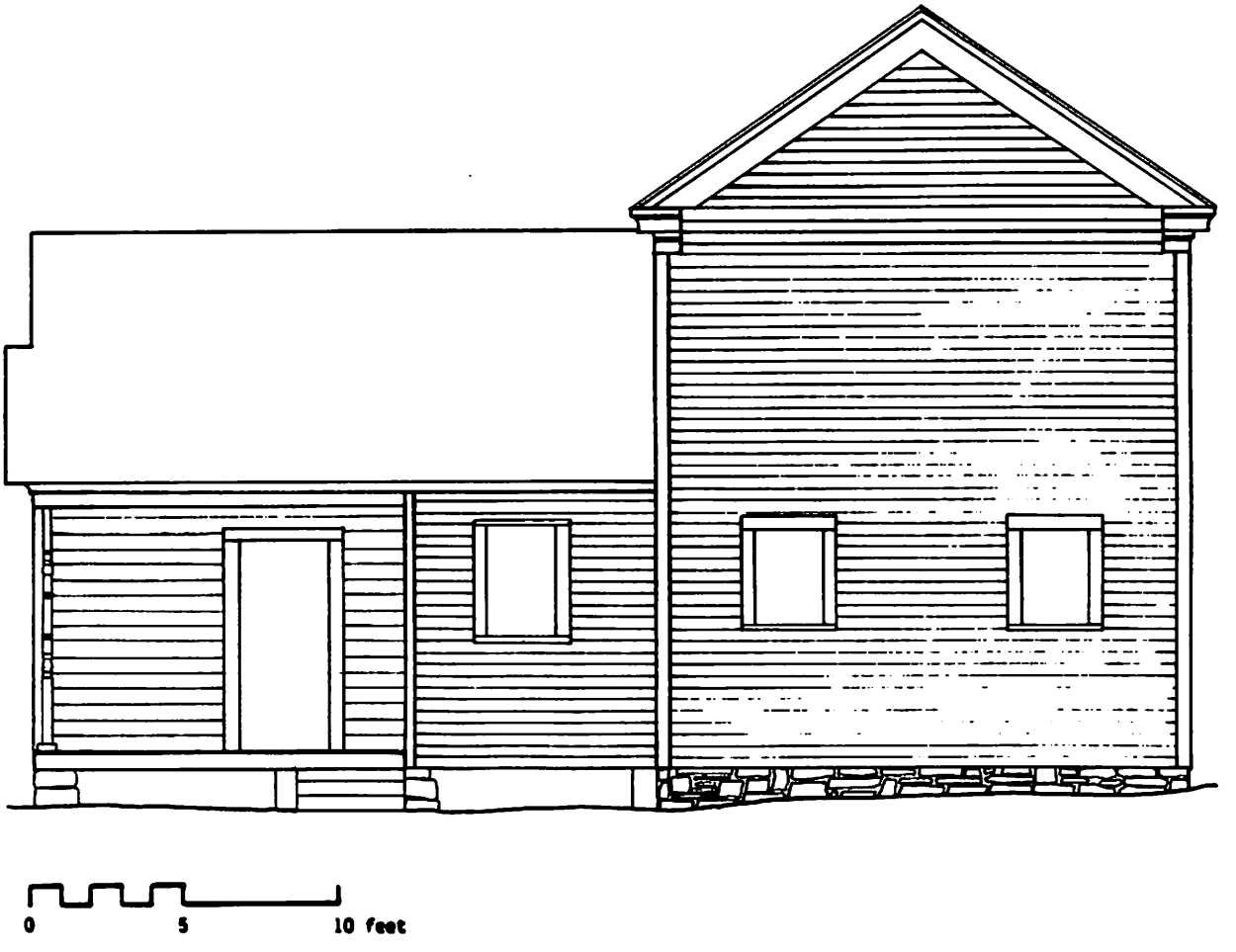


Figure 74. **East** Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

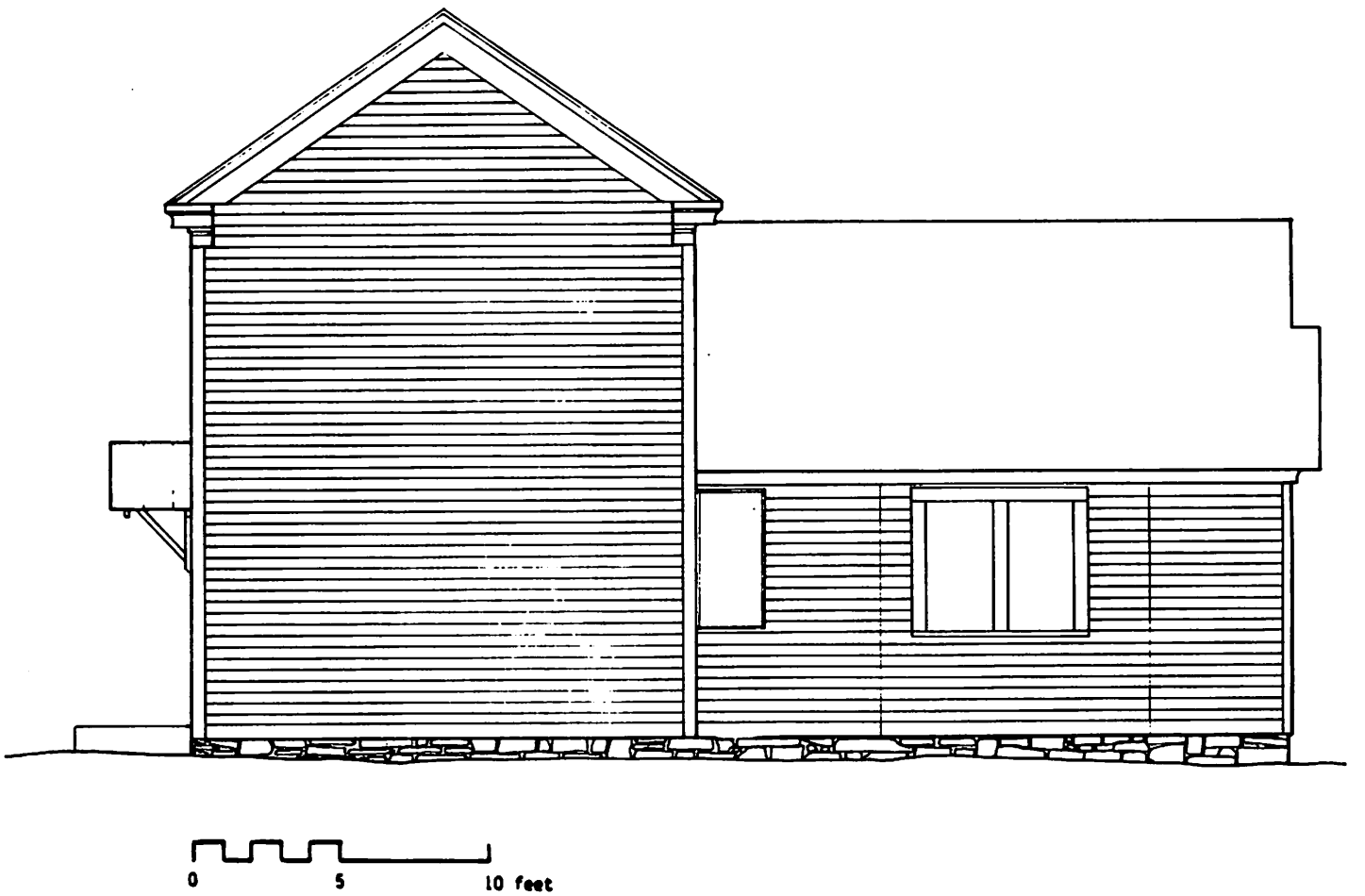


Figure 75. West Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

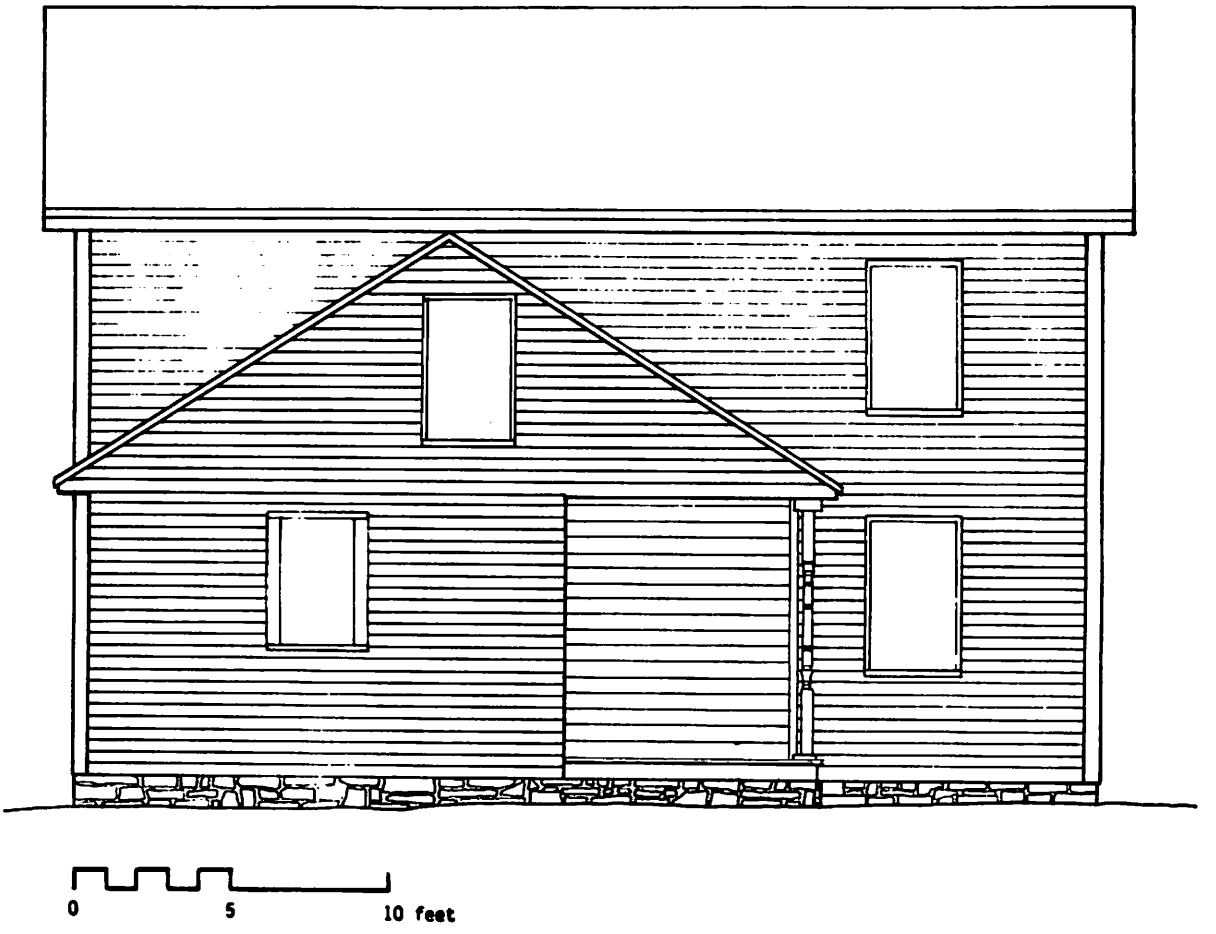


Figure 76. South Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

Architecture (Cellar house) (Figures 78, 79, 80, 81; Plates 86, 87, 88, 89)

General Description: A two story rectangular structure with the upper story overhanding at the south end. The following marking is incised in the concrete floor of the lower room: S.V.B.

Nov. 18

1916 (Plate 90)

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	14'4" x 20'9"
Foundation:	The foundation consists of poured concrete.
Walls:	The walls are composed of poured concrete on the lower section and 4-1/2" lapped siding with corner boards on the upper section.
Framing:	The light timber frame consists of 2" x 4" studs set on 26" centers.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety covered with raised seam sheet metal. The eaves and raking trim consists of a boxed cornice.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 45, 46)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	12'7-1/2" x 17'2"; 6'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Poured concrete.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	5-1/4" tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	4" diameter stove pipe in ceiling at northeast and northwest corner of room.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 45, 46)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	12'4" x 19'11"; 6'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	5-1/4" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	4" stove pipe opening in floor at northeast and northwest corners of room.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.

TABLE 45

Tract 413 (The Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House):
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	3' x 5'7"	triple thickness door with seven 4¼"-5¼" vertical painted boards on each surface	3" butt	mortise lock; porcelain knobs	none	none	yes
Room 2 to Exterior	2'6" x 5'8"	triple thickness door with 3¼"-5¼" vertical boards on each surface	3" pin butt	mortise lock; missing knobs; hasp and strap handle	none	none	yes

TABLE 46

Tract 413 (Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	opening	32" x 26"				none	none
	opening	31" x 25"				none	none
	opening	32" x 28"				none	none
EAST WALL							
First Floor							
Left to right	opening	32½" x 26½"				none	none
SOUTH WALLS							
First Floor							
Left to right	opening	27½" x 23"				none	none
	opening	27" x 24"				none	none
	opening	32 3/4" x 19½"				none	none

TABLE 46

Tract 413 (Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
SOUTH WALL							
First Floor	fixed sash	28½" x 28½"	12" x 24"	2	slip	none	none
		15½" x 8" (two louvered vents are positioned on opposite sides of the doorway, 7" above the floor; openings are covered with cast iron grates)					
Second Floor	fixed sash open inward and upward	28½" x 28½"	12" x 24"	2	slip	none	none

TABLE 50

Tract 413 (The Butcher/Bush Farmstead Privy):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
West Wall	1'11½" x 5'9" (11¼"-12") and Z batten	two boards	6" strap	wooden turn knobs on interior and exterior	none	none	no

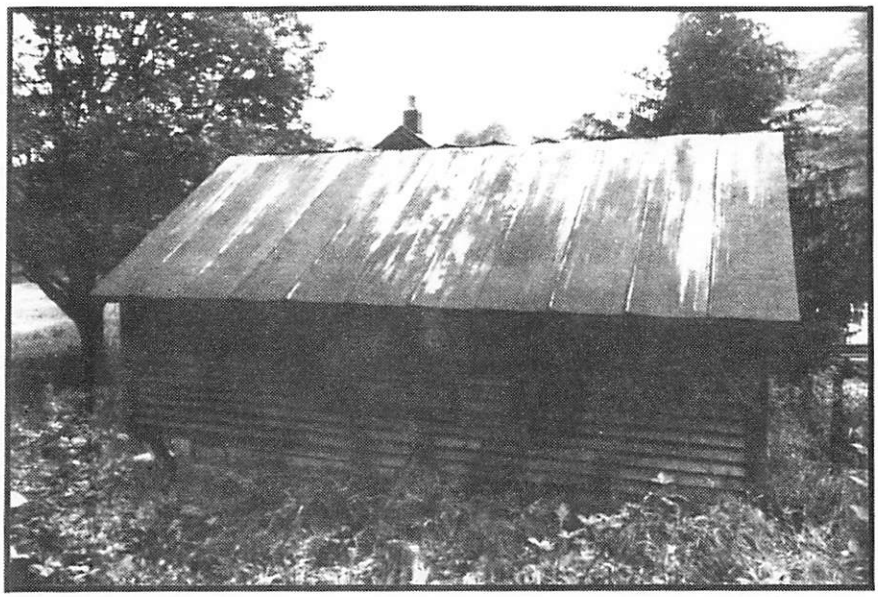


Plate 87. East Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House, Tract 413.

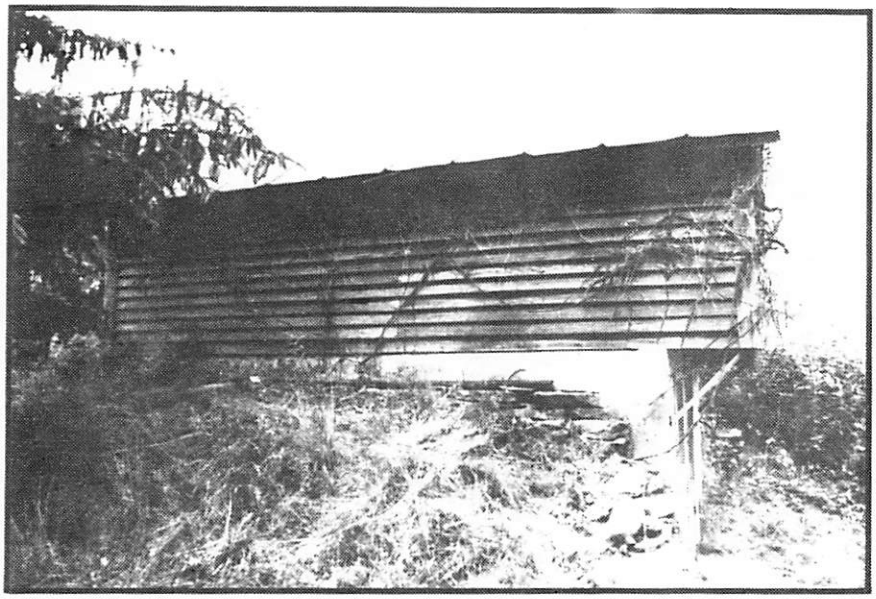


Plate 88. West Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House, Tract 413.

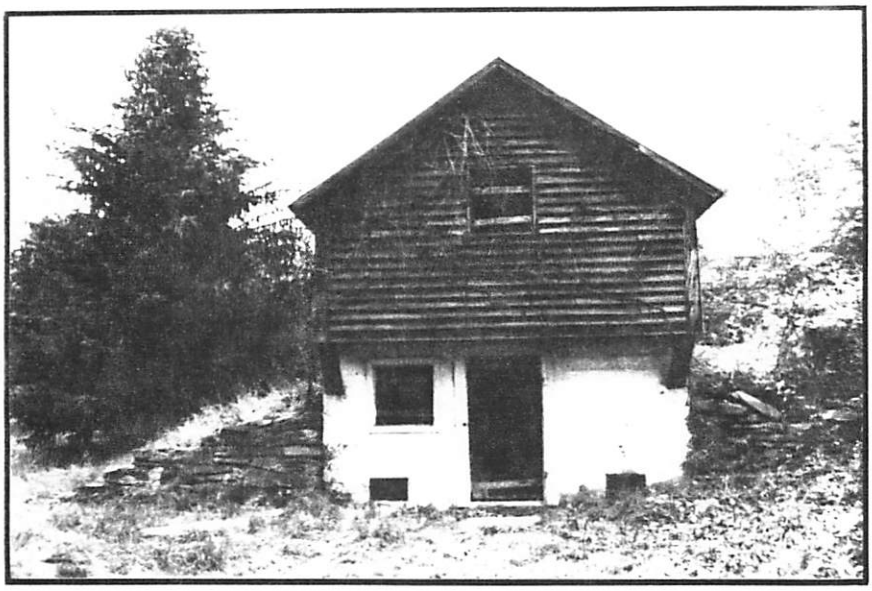


Plate 89. South Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Cellar House, Tract 413.

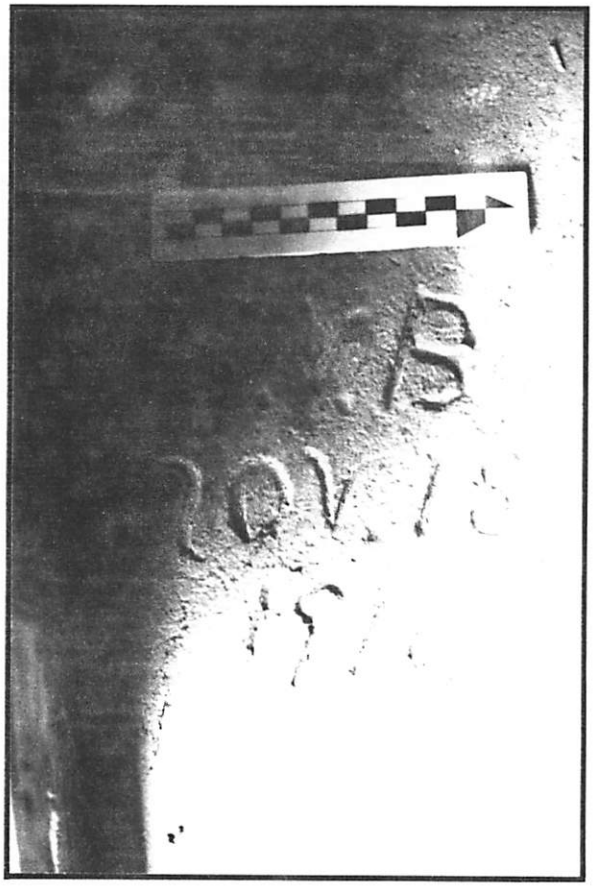


Plate 90. Incised Marking in the Concrete Floor of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House, Tract 413.

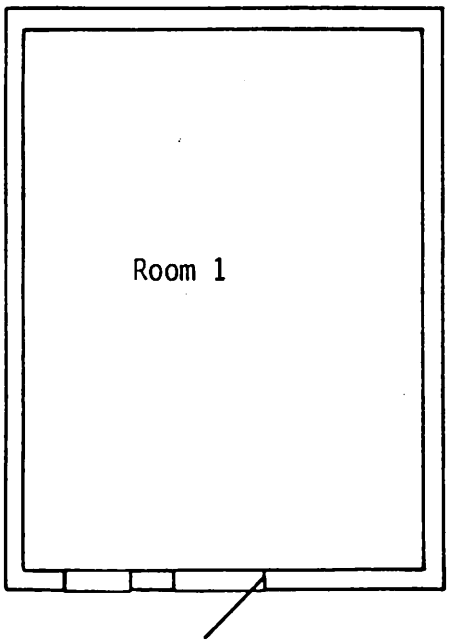


Figure 78. First Floor Plan

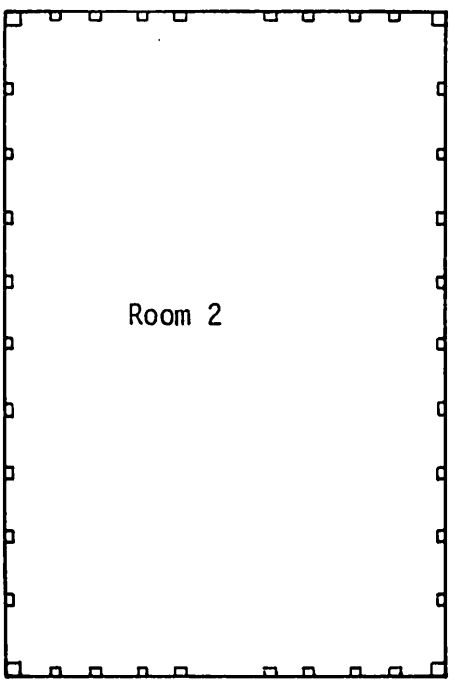
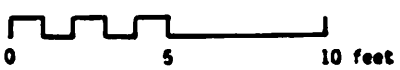


Figure 79. Second Floor Plan



First and Second Floor Plans of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Dwelling, Tract 413.

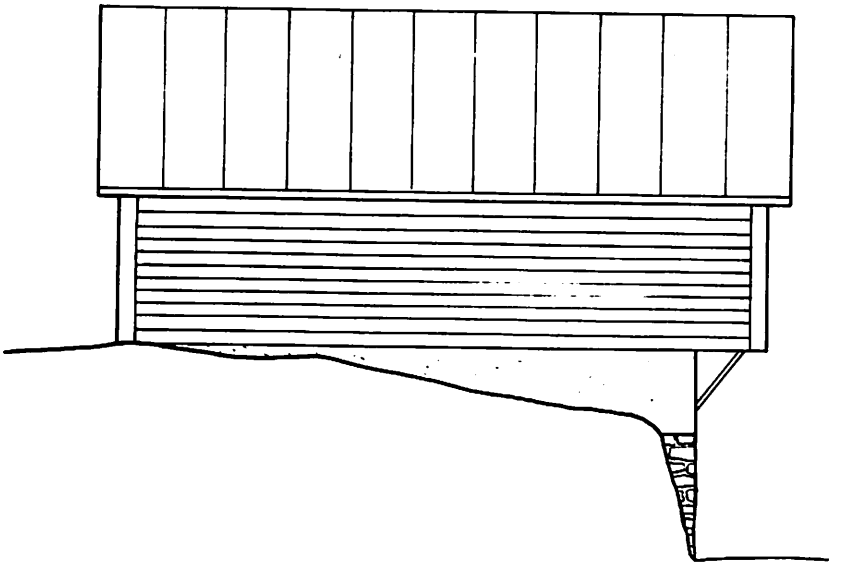


Figure 80. West Elevation

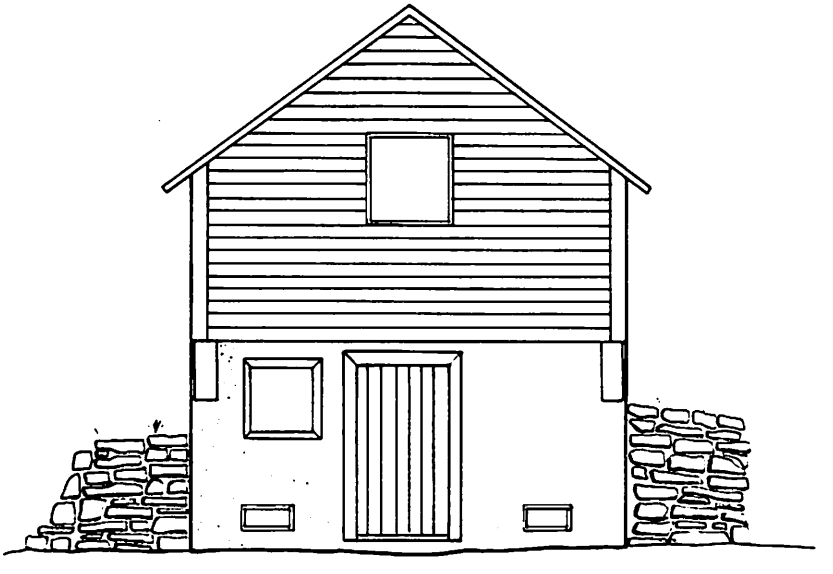
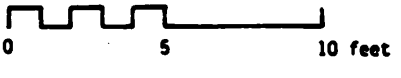


Figure 81. South Elevation



West and South Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Cellar House, Tract 413.

Architecture: (Corn Crib) (Figures 82, 83, 84, 85; Plates 91, 92, 93, 94)

General Description: The corn crib is a 1-1/2 story rectangular frame structure with a medium-pitch gable roof.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	20'1" x 20'6"
Foundation:	The foundation consists of 10" square wooden cornerposts plus additional similar posts located centrally along the two long walls. The posts are covered with sheet metal.
Walls:	The walls are composed of 2-1/2"-3" horizontal boards spaced 1" apart and attached with cut nails on the north, east, and south sides. The west side consists of 4-1/2" lapped siding attached with cut nails.
Framing:	The light timber frame consists of 2-1/2" x 6" studs set on approximately 22" centers.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety covered with raised seam sheet metal. The eaves trim consists of open

verges and the raking trim consists of fascia and frieze boards.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Table 47)

Function:	Corn storage.
Dimensions:	19' x 19'2"; 7' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	4-1/2"-15" boards.
Ceiling:	Exposed 3-1/2"-5" joists set on 16"-24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	An 8 step centrally located ladder leads to the second floor.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Table 47)

Function:	Storage.
Dimensions:	19' x 19'2"; 8' to roof peak.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	6"-21" boards.
Ceiling:	Exposed pole rafters on 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.

Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	See Room 1.

TABLE 47

Tract 413 (Butcher/Bush Farmstead Corn Crib):
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	4'1½" x 7'0"	eight boards (3¼"-7½") and two batten	12" strap wrought hasp with previous 8½" strap		none	8¼" plain boards	no
Room 2 to Exterior	4'1" x 3'	passage			none	none	no

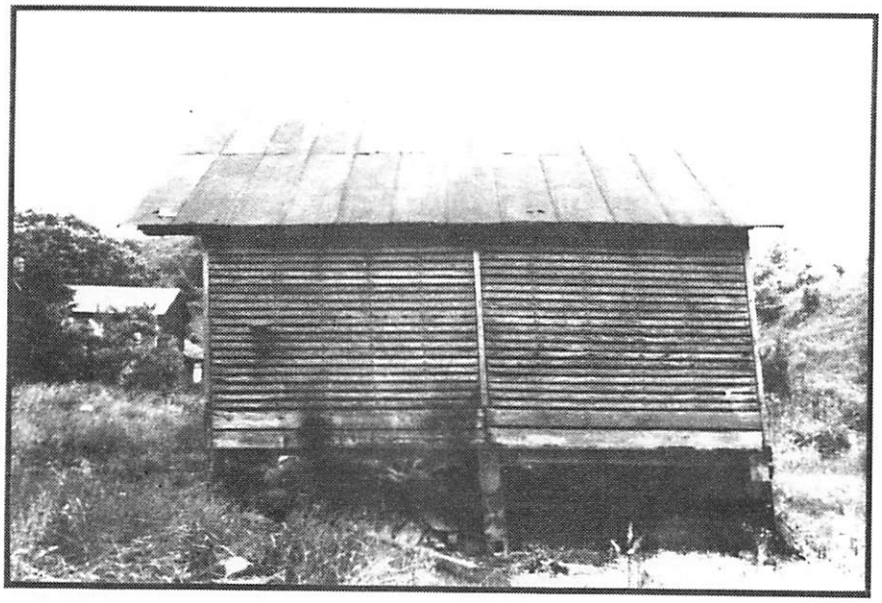


Plate 91. North Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 413.

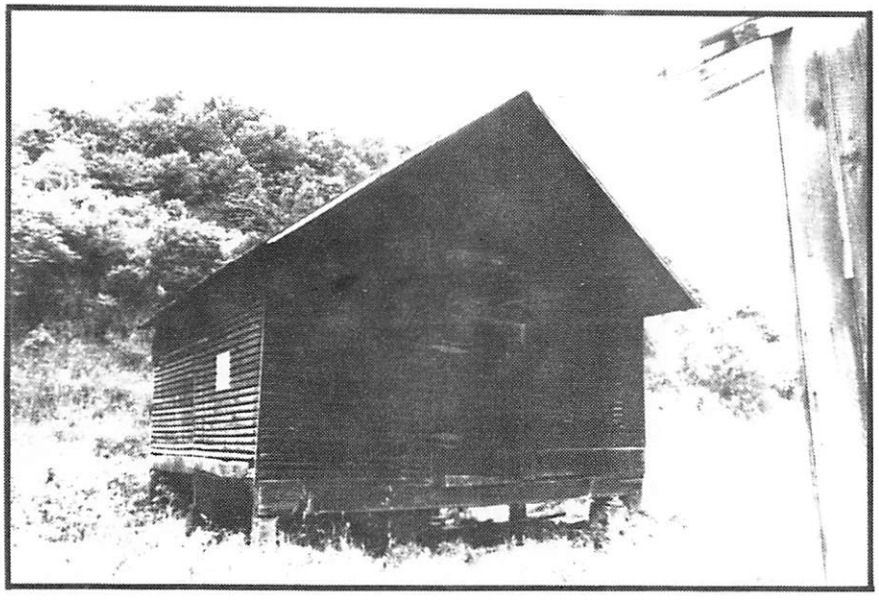


Plate 92. East Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 413.

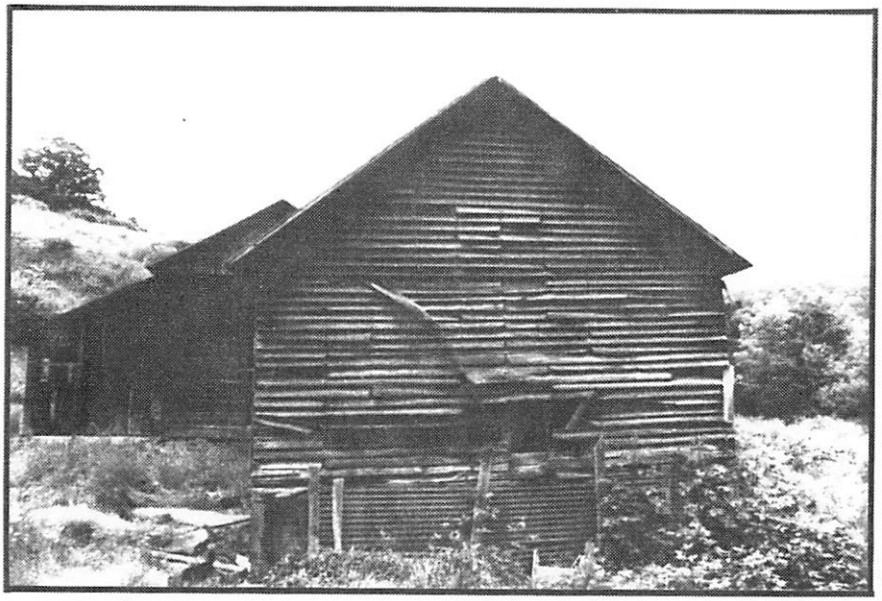


Plate 93. West Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 413.

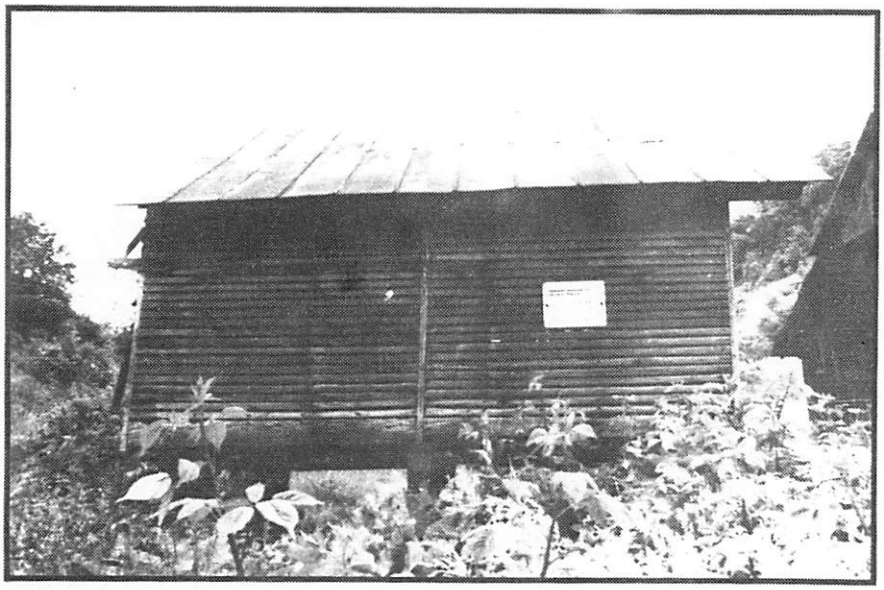


Plate 94. South elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 413.

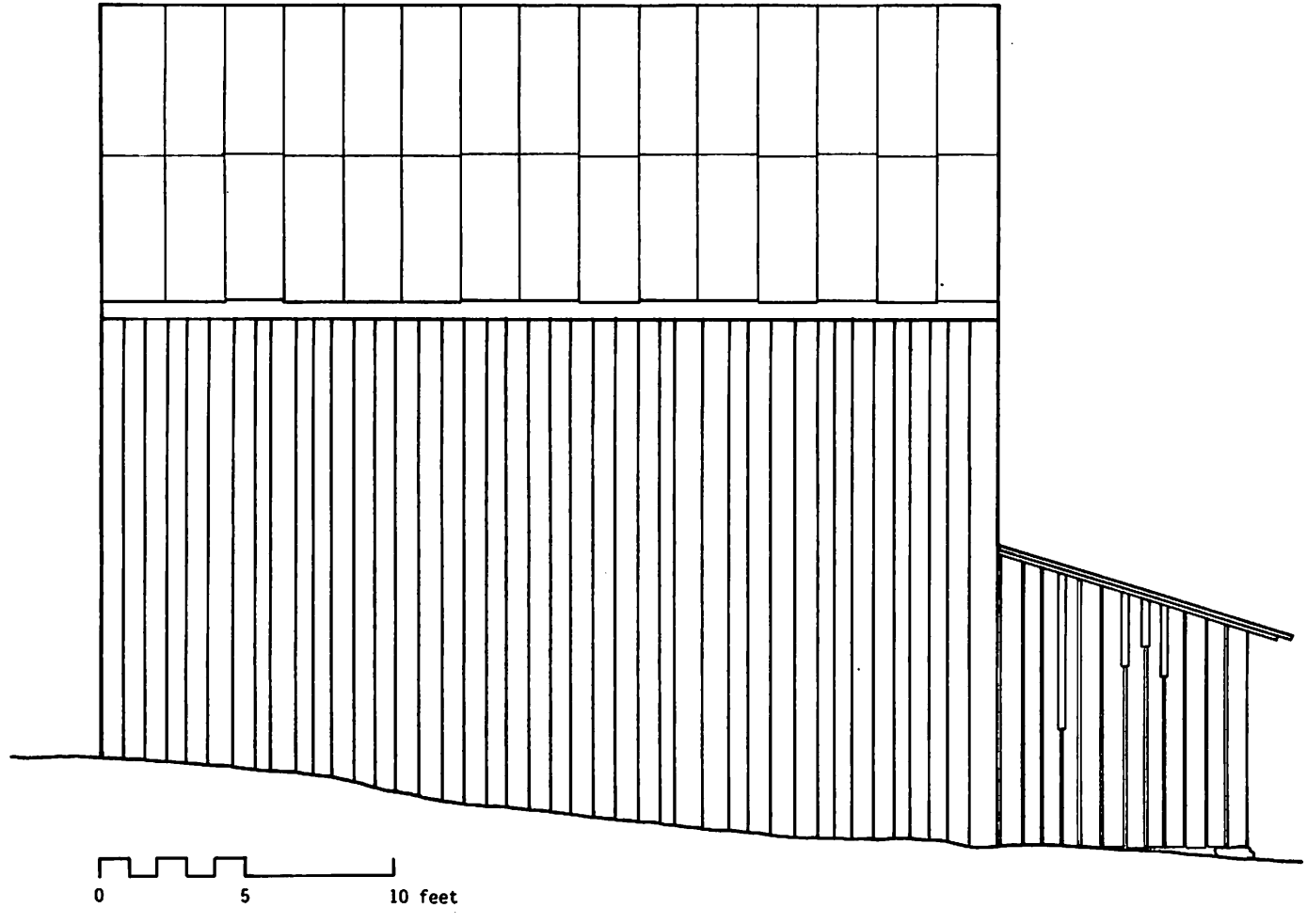


Figure 95. Northwest Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

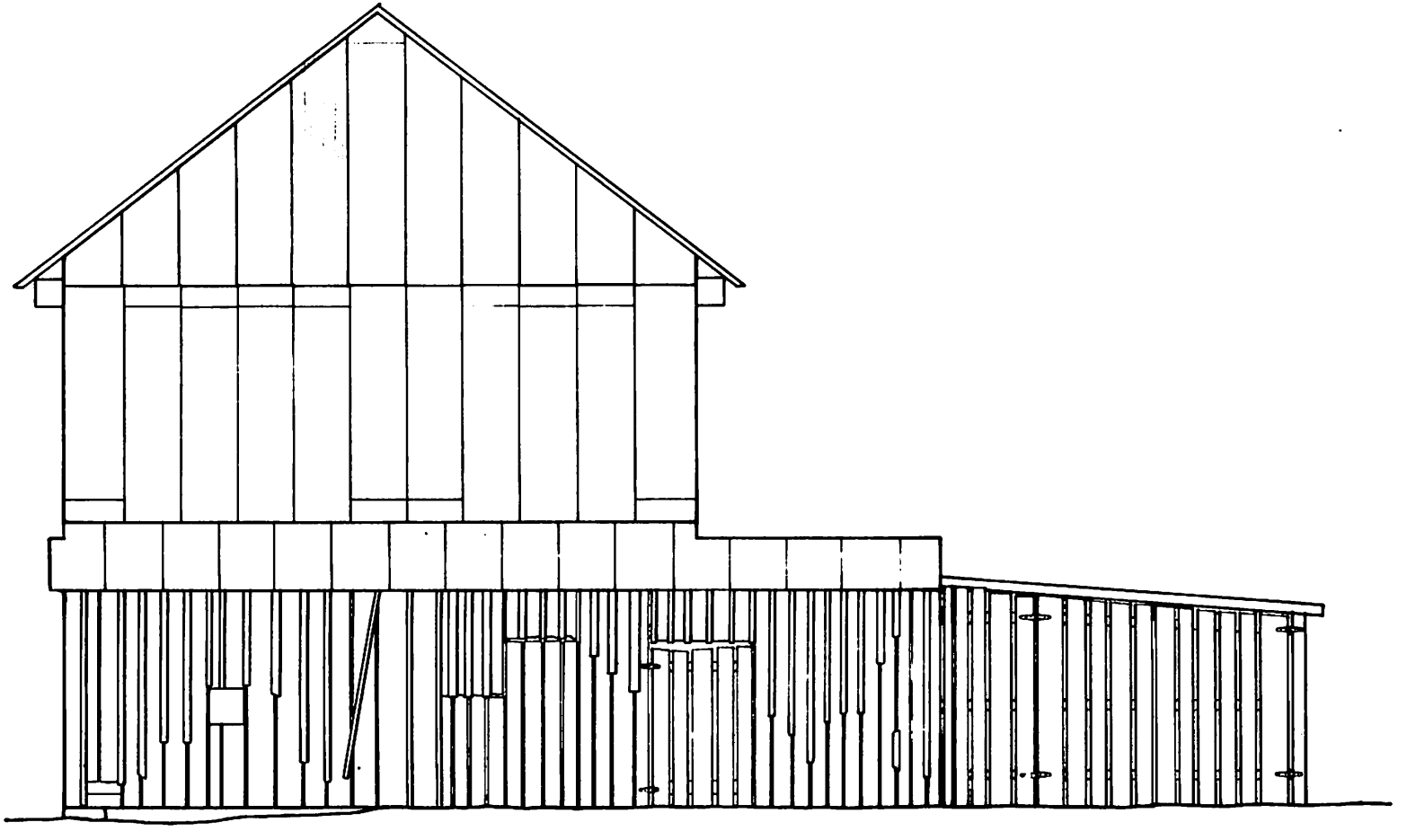


Figure 96. Southwest Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

LE-0095

TRACT 856

THE MARY CONRAD PARK DWELLING

Location: Intersection of U.S. Highway 19 and West Virginia County Route 23.

Elevation: 1060 feet.

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

Zone: 17

Easting: 543710

Northing: 4309440

U.S.G.S. Map: Roanoke 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: The early history of Tract 856 is shrouded inn some confusion. An examination of the Lewis County deeds reveals that George Jackson obtained a land grant (probably including Tract 856) from the Commonwealth of Virginia although the size of the tract and the date of the acquisition are not known (Table 54). Roy B. Cook, in his historical vignettes on ten Collins Settlement (1921-22:83), stated that Jackson was issued a land grant in 1799 for 4200 acres on the West Fork River. This was the largest patent in the district and one which marked the beginning of settlement in the area. An eventual member of

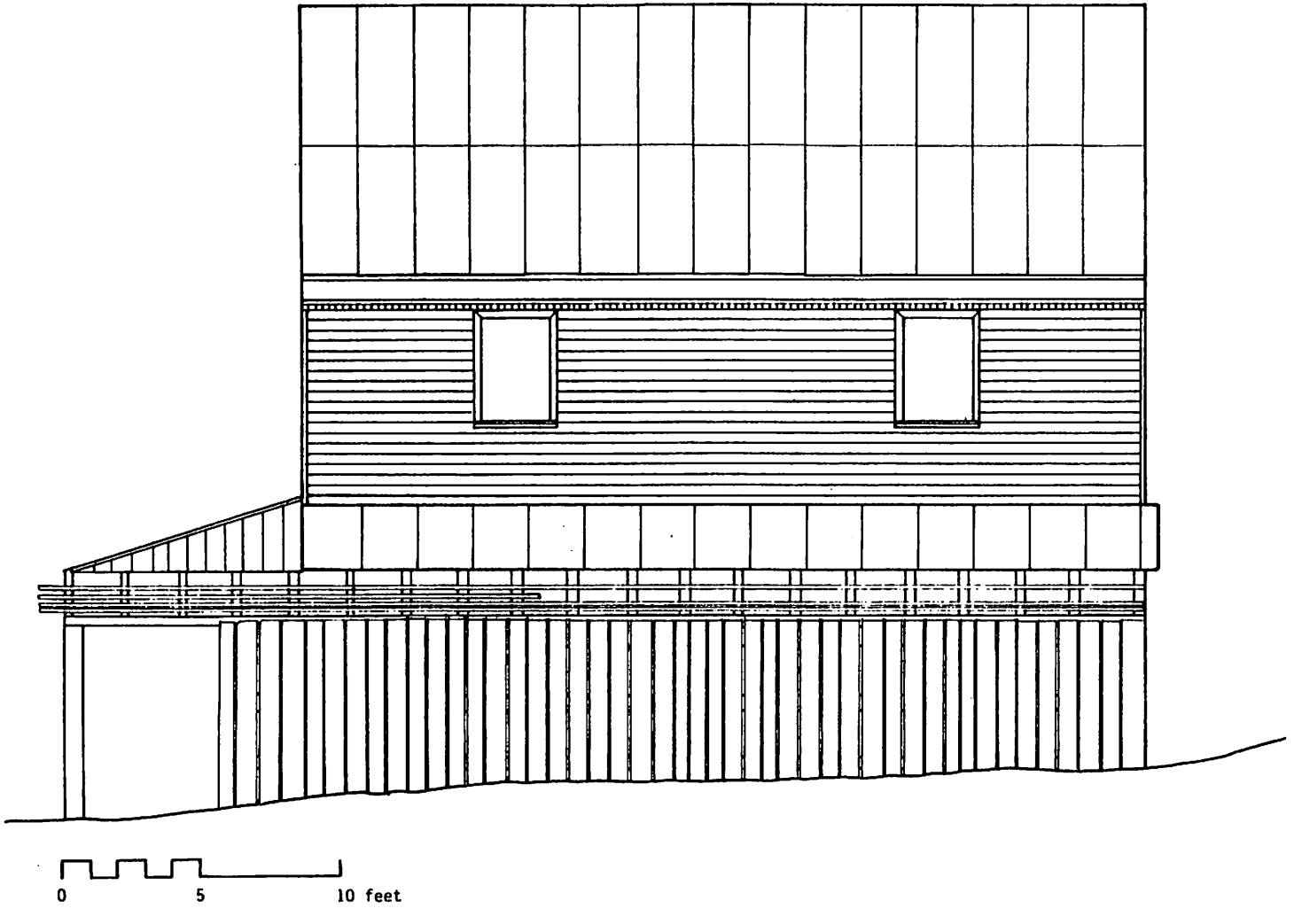


Figure 94. Southeast Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

Congress, Jackson became established as one of the largest land owners in western Virginia (Hardesty 1883:207; Cook 1922-22:83).

In 1830 Jackson conveyed 721 acres of his tract to his grandsons George J. and William E. Arnold (Table 54). Apparently they also acquired sizeable land holdings for in 1854 George Arnold also was assessed for 18 separate parcels of land as well as for three additional tracts held in partnership with William Arnold. Which of these three tracts was destined to become the Mary A. Conrad birthplace is difficult to establish, and here the scenario takes a more confusing twist.

According to Cook (1924:16), the present log structures were constructed concurrently by William Rohrbough in 1845 and sold 10 years later to George Conrad. The deed record (Table 54), however, reflects that George Arnold and William and Susan Arnold owned the property until selling the 154 acres to Conrad in 1855. Furthermore, improvements on the land, i.e., buildings, do not appear in the tax records until 1857, two years after the purchase by Conrad. Therefore, it seems unlikely, though certainly not impossible, that William Rohrbough constructed the extant house in 1845. Here the controversy ends.

George Conrad (Mary's grandfather), his wife Mary Ann, and their seven children lived in the log dwelling until George's death in 1876. Although, according to the 1860 U.S. Census, his occupation was both farmer and shoemaker, Conrad was appointed postmaster in 1862. He

conducted business from his log residence which became a station of the Federal military express (Cook 1924:16).

During the Civil War raiding parties were active along the Weston-Gauley Pike (the log house was located along the Pike at Roanoke or Bush's Mill). On one of his raids along the Pike, General Imboden ramsacked the Conrad Postal Station but Conrad had wrapped up the mail receipts in newspaper and had given the bundle to his daughter saying that it ws a dress pattern for her mother. Because of its strategic location along the well traveled highway, legend has it that the Conrad dwelling was visited by many famous people including William McKinley, General J.A.J. Lightburn, E. B. Scammon, and Whitelaw Reid.

In 1879, one year after Mary A. Conrad's birth, the family moved to a nearby farm (only a few hundred feet from the log dwelling). They proceeded to rent the old homestead to tenant farmers. During the 1920s it was successively rented to Benjamin Ball, "Tap" Cooper, and Carl Ball, a brother of Benjamin Ball. Carl worked on the Conrad farm and also as a janitor at the Roanoke school. When Mary Conrad's brother Cecil died, he left a codicile to his will directing that Carl should be "assured a place to live". When Carl Ball left the log house in 1961, Mary deeded it to the State of West Virginia with the provision that the Roanoke Farm Women's Club be allowed to use the structure as a meeting place. The 1961 deed stated that the dwelling area was to be used as a roadside park with maintenance provided by the state.

After 1961 the Farm Women's Club members and their husbands worked to restore the log dwelling. Nora Duvall, Bertha Allman Brinkley, and Reese Paxton, among others, helped in the remodeling to convert the building from a residence to a meeting place for the Farm Women's Club. Such an undertaking called for the removal of the partition wall, built in earlier years, separating Room 1 into a living room and bedroom. At the same time, the Roanoke Methodist Church was being remodeled and new pews were installed. One of the pews, which was split during installation, was fashioned into a mantle at the Conrad house. In addition, the flooring was replaced in the main structure, a new metal roof was installed, and the front porch was rebuilt to replace the earlier one which had rotted.

After 1961 the log structure and surrounding 1.3 acres was used for meetings of the Farm Women's Club and for family reunions and annual picnics.

TABLE 54

Ownership of Tract 856

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Mary A. Conrad	State of West Virginia	3 october 1960	$1.00	1.3	Lewis County Deed Book 266:258	
Cecil C. Conrad	Mary A. Conrad	5 February 1952	---	?	Lewis County Will Book I:305	Grantee was sister of grantor
William E. Conrad	Cecil C. Conrad	9 November 1928	---	67	Lewis County Will Book F:36	Grantee was nephew of grantor
George Conrad	William E. Conrad	19 January 1877	---	40	Lewis County Will Book B:255	Grantee was son of grantor who died 18 December 1876
George J. Arnold; William E. Arnold & Susan M. Arnold (wife)	George Conrad	10 April 1855	(1) $177.75 (2)$7051.00	79 75	Lewis County Will Book S:78	
George Jackson	George J. Arnold & William E. Arnold	10 March 1830	$1.00	721	Lewis County Will Book D:268	Grantee were grandsons of grantor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	George Jackson	?	?	?	mentioned in Lewis County Will Book D:268	

TABLE 55

Tax Record for Tract 856

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
George Arnold	1854						Assessed for 18 sizable tracts of land; Tract 856 could not be identified from those
George Conrad	1855	65 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$6.00			$390.00	
	1856	150 acres, West Fork	$6.00			$900.00	
	1857-1858	150 acres, right fork of Canoe Run	$5.50		$100.00	$825.00	
	1859	Book missing					
	1860	150 acres, right fork of Canoe Run	$5.50			$825.00	
	1861-1865	Books missing					
	1866	150 acres, right fork of Canoe Run	$5.50			$825.00	
	1867	150 acres, right fork	$8.00		$200.00	$1200.00	
	1868-1869	Books missing					
	1870-1875	150 acres, right fork of Canoe Run	$8.00		$200.00	$1200.00	
	1876	150 acres, right fork of Canoe Run	$8.80		$200.00	$1320.00	
George Conrad Heirs	1877-1878	150 acres,right fork of Canoe Run	$8.80		$200.00	$1320.00	
	1879-1882	Books missing					
	1883-1891	110 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$10.35		$125.00	$1139.00	
	1892	110 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$12.00		$125.00	$1452.00	
	1893-1895	110 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$13.20		$137.00	$1452.00	

TABLE 55

Tax Record for Tract 856 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
illiam E. Conrad	1896-1898	110 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$13.20		$137.00	$1452.00	
	1899-1900	Books missing					
	1901-1905	110 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$13.00			$1430.00	
	1906	109 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$24.00		$225.00	$2227.00	
	1907-1908	109 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$24.00		$225.00	$2616.00	
	1909-1911	109 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$24.00		$225.00	$2615.00	
	1912	109 acres, mouth of Canoe Run	$24.00	$2615.00		$2615.00	
	1913	109 acres, Canoe Run	$24.00	$2615.00	$100.00	$2715.00	
	1914-1916	109 acres, Canoe Run	$24.00	$2620.00	$100.00	$2720.00	
	1917-1920	109 acres, Canoe Run	$25.00	$2730.00	$100.00	$2830.00	
	1921-1922	109 acres, Canoe Run	$35.00	$3820.00	$100.00	$3920.00	
	1923-1927	109 acres, Canoe Run	$36.00	$3930.00	$100.00	$4030.00	
	1928	109 acres, Canoe Run	$34.00	$3700.00	$100.00	$3800.00	67 acres to Cecil C. Conrad; 42 acres to Edith Conrad (by will)
il C. Conrad	1929	67 acres, Canoe Run	$35.00	$2340.00	$100.00	$2440.00	
	1930	67 acres, Canoe Run	$34.00	$2280.00	$100.00	$2380.00	
	1931	67 acres, Canoe Run	$30.00	$2000.00	$100.00	$2100.00	
	1932-1936	67 acres, Canoe Run	$24.00	$1610.00	$100.00	$1710.00	
	1937-1939	65 acres, Canoe Run	$24.00	$1530.00		$1530.00	
	1940-1954	32.5 acres, Canoe Run		$770.00		$770.00	32.5 acres to Mary C. Moore
A. Conrad & C. Moore	1955-1957	32.5 acres, Canoe Run		$770.00		$770.00	
Conrad	1958-1959	6.13 acres, Canoe Run		$190.00	$150.00	$340.00	
	1960	4.83 acres, Canoe Run		$160.00	$150.00	$310.00	Land given to State Road Commission

Architecture (Mary Conrad Park dwelling): (Figures 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103; Plates 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113)

General Description: The dwelling consists of two detached rectangular 1-1/2 story log units with an abutting overhand extending from the front of Unit #2 to the rear of Unit #1.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions: Building #1 measures 16'11-1/2" x 21'10-1/2"; building #2 measures 13'10" x 17'11".

Foundation: Unit #1 sits on corner posts consisting of random sized pieces of rubble sandstone varying in greatest dimension from 2' to 3'. Unit #2 sites on corner posts with an additional support centered along the north and south walls. Supports consist of rubble or partially cut random size blocks of sandstone varying in greatest dimension from 1-1/2' to 2-1/2'.

Walls: The walls are composed of 9-1/2"-14" square cut logs connected at the corners with half dovetail notching. The previous mortar has been replaced with cement. The logs are faced on two surfaces only. The gable ends of unit #2 are covered with random width vertical boards whereas the

gable ends of unit #1 are covered with lapped horizontal boards.

Framing: See walls.

Porch: The front porch measuring 6' wide by 22' long spans the length of the structures' western elevation. The deck is covered with 2-3/8" boards which are attached with wire nails. Four 2-3/4" x 3-3/4" square wooden posts, mortised and pegged into the plate, support the shed roof which is covered with raised seam sheet metal. The porch deck is supported by an indefinite number of 2" x 4" wooden posts and piers consisting of rubble sandstone.

Chimneys: Unit #1 includes a single exterior chimney against the south wall; the cut sandstone block base tapers near the top and is capped by a brick stack. No chimney exists on unit #2.

Roof: Medium-pitch gable roofs are found on both structures and are covered with raised seam and corrugated sheet metal. The eaves trim on unit #1 is open verges; very narrow fascia board provides the raking trim. On building #2 the eaves trim

consists of an outset log plate; the raking trim is similar to that found on unit #1.

Interior Description Room 1 (Tables 56, 57; Plates 114, 115)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	15'9" x 20'5"; 7'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall on south and east walls; 8"-8-1/2" horizontal boards attached with cut nails on north and west walls.
Floorcovering:	3-3/8" yellow pine tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	3-1/4" x 6-1/2" exposed joists set on 34"-38" centers.
Baseboard:	5" plain boards with quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Fireplace (close in) with stove pipe opening; gas pipe connection located immediately to the east of the fireplace and at floor level along north wall.
Fireplace:	Located on south wall; the closed fire box opening measures 30" wide by 41" high; the cement hearthstone measures 15-1/2" x 17"; there is a wooden mantle.
Plumbing:	None.

Lighting and Electricity: Central ceiling fixture; switches on east and west walls; electrical outlets on west, east, and south walls.

Stairways: An enclosed stairway consisting of a series of three steps (measuring 35" wide x 9" tread x 8-1/2" rise x 1/2" nose) plus a riser of 9-1/2", leads to a landing, then proceeds at a 90° angle up another six steps (measuring 33" wide x 8" tread x 8" rise x 1/4" nose) plus a riser of 8" to the second floor.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 56, 57)

Function: Modern kitchen.

Dimensions: 12'6" x 16'9"; 7'7-1/4" ceiling.

Wallcovering: Painted dry wall over vertical tongue and groove boards.

Floorcovering: Painted dry wall over vertical tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling: Exposed 3" x 6" joists set on 28"-29" centers.

Baseboard: 4-5/8" plain boards with quarter round shoe.

Heating: Gas connection along west wall, in front of stair well; gas connection to stove on east wall.

Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Enclosed kitchen cabinet base unit with sink along east wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch located on west wall; outlets located on east wall.
Stairways:	An enclosed stairway consisting of a series of six steps (measuring 27" wide x 10" tread by 6-1/2-8" rise x 1/4" nose) plus a riser of 8"; culminates at a landing then continues at a 90° angle another four steps (measuring 27" wide x 7-1/2"-8-1/2" tread x 7"-10" rise x 1/4" nose) plus a riser of 6-1/4" to the second floor.
Other:	45" wide x 27" deep shelved closet located under stairway.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 56, 57; Plate 116)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	15'9" x 10'7"; 6'10" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall.
Floorcovering:	6-1/2"-8-3/4" painted tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	5-5/8" plain boards with quarter round shoe.

Heating:	Fireplace; gas connection located immediately east of the fireplace on south wall.
Fireplace:	Located on south wall; brick fire box measures 22" wide x 26" high x 42" deep; brick hearth measures 42-1/4" x 11"; wooden mantle.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; outlet on west wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 56, 57)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	9'9" x 12'9-1/2"; 7' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall.
Floorcovering:	6-1/2"-8-3/4" painted tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall.
Baseboard:	5-3/4" plain boards with quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; electrical outlet on west wall.

Stairways:	See Room 1. At the second floor level the stairway is open and includes a 2-1/4" x 2-7/8" newel post and stair rail consisting of two 1/2" x 5-7/8" painted horizontal boards and one 1" x 3" painted horizontal board.
Other:	60-1/2" x 35" closet located on east wall.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 56, 57)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	12'6-1/2" x 16'9"; 7'3" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted dry wall over vertical tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	6"-7-1/2" tongue and groove boards covered with linoleum.
Ceiling:	Painted dry wall covering tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	6" plain boards.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; wall fixture on west wall above stairwell; fuse box located on west wall above stairway; outlets on north and south walls.

Stairways:	See Room 4. The stairway on the second floor is enclosed by a stair rail consisting of 2-1/4"-2-1/2" newel posts and two 3/4" x 4" horizontal boards capped by a 3/4" x 2-3/4" board.

TABLE 56

Tract 856 (Mary Conrad Park Dwelling)
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior (west wall)	2'5¼" x 6'5¼"	4 boards (6-3/4" - 8 3/4") and 2 batten	3" butt	4½"x3¼" box lock; sheet metal knobs; hasp	4" plain boards	none	yes
Room 1 to Exterior (east wall)	2'7" x 6'1½"	4 boards (6 3/4" - 8 3/4") and 2 batten	3" butt	thumb latch; sliding bolt	4¼" plain boards	3-3/4" plain boards	yes
Room 1 to Stairway	2'4¼" x 6'2½"	3 boards (7½" - 11-3/4") and 2 batten	1½" butt	thumb latch; modern box style dead bolt	3-3/8" plain boards	none	yes
Room 1 to Closet	1'10" x 3'9"	4 boards (4-3/4" - 6-3/4" and 2 batten	3-3/4" butt	spring loaded turn knob	none	none	yes
Room 2 to Exterior (west wall)	2'7" x 6'2"	5 boards (4½" - 6-3/4") and 2 battan	3" pin butt	4¼" x 3-3/8" box lock; sheet metal knobs; hasp	3-5/8" plain boards	4½" plain board with cap	yes
Room 2 to Exterior (south wall)	2'8½" x 5'10½"	5 boards (6"6½") and 2 batten	3½" cast iron	sliding bolt; modern box style dead bolt	3-3/4" plain boards	4½" plain boards with cap	yes

TABLE 56

Tract 856 (Mary Conrad Park Dwelling):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 2 to Stairway	2'3-3/4" x 6'2"	6 boards (2-5/8" - 5½") and 2 batten	3" butt	thumb latch	none	none	no
Room 2 to Closet	1'10" x 3'9"	4 boards (4-3/4" - 6-3/4") and 2 batten	3-3/4" butt	spring loaded turn knob	none	none	yes
Room 3 to Room 4	2'8¼" x 6'2½"	5 boards (5¼" - 7-3/8") and 2 batten	3" butt	thumb latch	2-3/4" plain boards	none	no
Room 4 to Closet	2'3" x 5'4-3/4"	4 boards (6" 7-7/8") and 2 batten	2½" butt	none	none	none	no

TABLE 57

Tract 856 (Mary Conrad Park Dwelling)

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	28" x 54½"	23-3/4" x 23-3/4"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	5½" plain boards with cap
	double hung	28" x 45½"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	4" plain boards	none
Second Floor	fixed	28½" x 36½"	8" x 10"	9	slip	3½" plain boards	none
EAST WALL First Floor	double hung	28" x 45½"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	4" plain boards	4" plain boards
Second Floor	double fixed	35" x 54"	12" x 9-3/4"	12	none	5" plain boards	none
SOUTH WALL First Floor	double hung	28" x 54½"	23-3/4" x 23-3/4"	1/1	slip	3-3/4" plain boards	7½" plain boards with cap
Second Floor Left to right	single fixed	28" x 25"	10" x 12"	4	slip	4" plain boards	none
	single fixed	29½" x 25"	10" x 12"	4	slip	4" plain boards	none
WEST WALL First Floor	double hung	29" x 47"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	4" plain boards	none
Second Floor	single sliding sash	20" x 24½"	24" x 20"	1	none	3-3/4" plain boards	none

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces west set back c.25 feet from the shoulder of West Virginia County Route 19/24. A walkway consisting of random sized blocks of sandstone extends from the front porch to the road shoulder. A second similar walkway extends northward approximately six feet from the north edge of the front porch. Most recently the dwelling was part of the Mary Conrad State Park.

Historic Landscape Design: A series of 1-1/2 foot to 3 feet diameter hard maple trees border the dwelling 20 feet to 25 feet away on the north, west, and south sides. One black cherry and one black walnut tree, each approximately 1-1/2 foot in diameter, exist c.30 feet to the east of the dwelling. Presently the areas to the south and southeast of the dwelling contain picnicking facilities belonging to the State Park. A row of daffodils is growing immediately adjacent to the front porch, earn the southwestern corner.

Outbuildings: None.

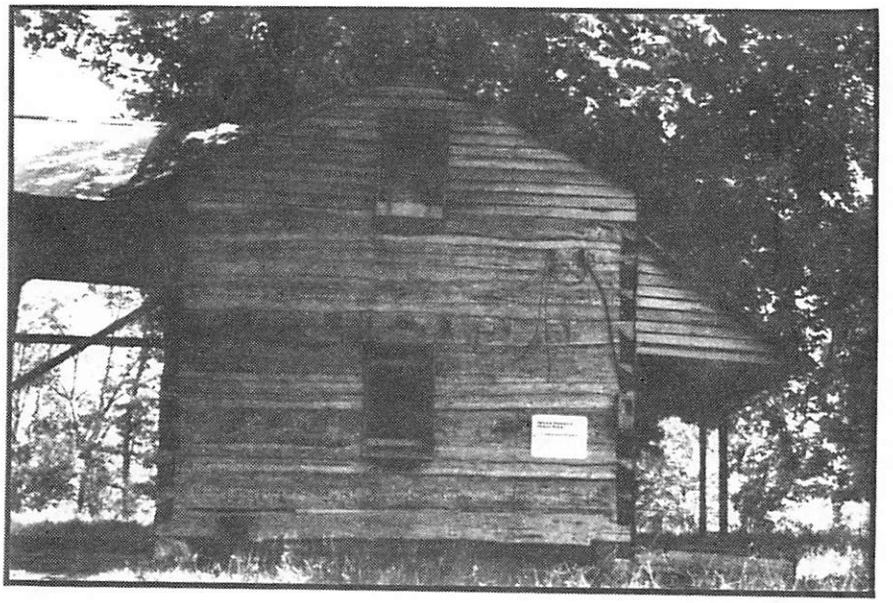


Plate 107. North Elevation of Building #1 of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

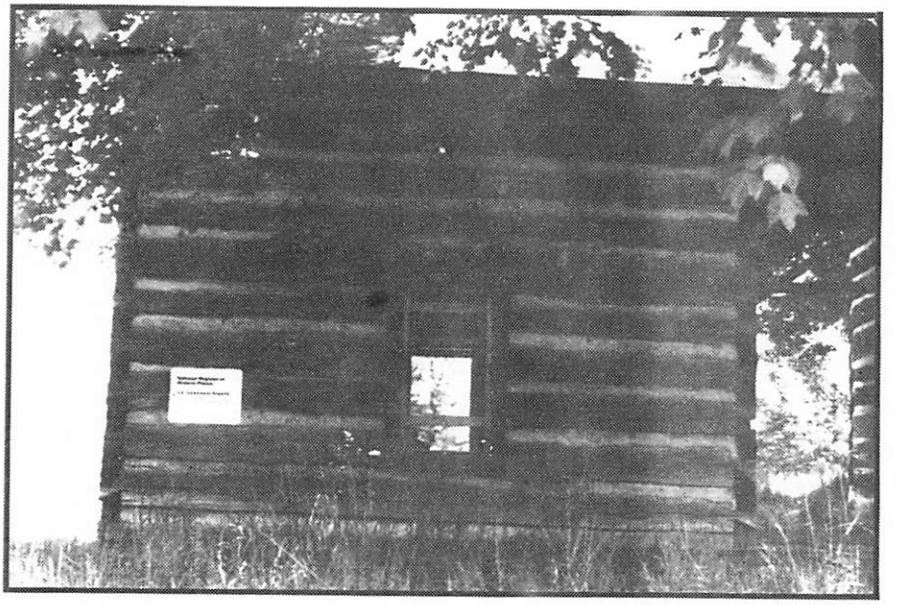


Plate 108. North Elevation of Building #2, Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

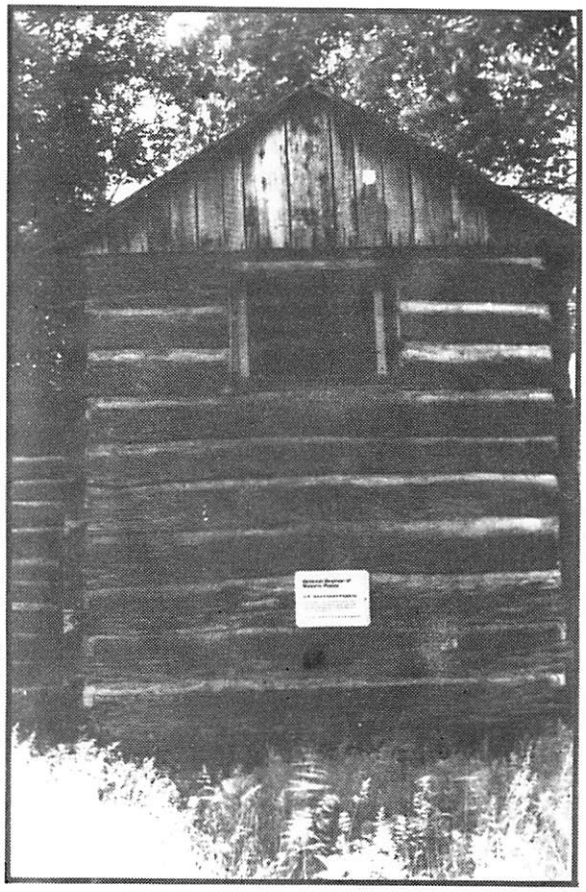


Plate 109. East Elevation of Building #2 of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

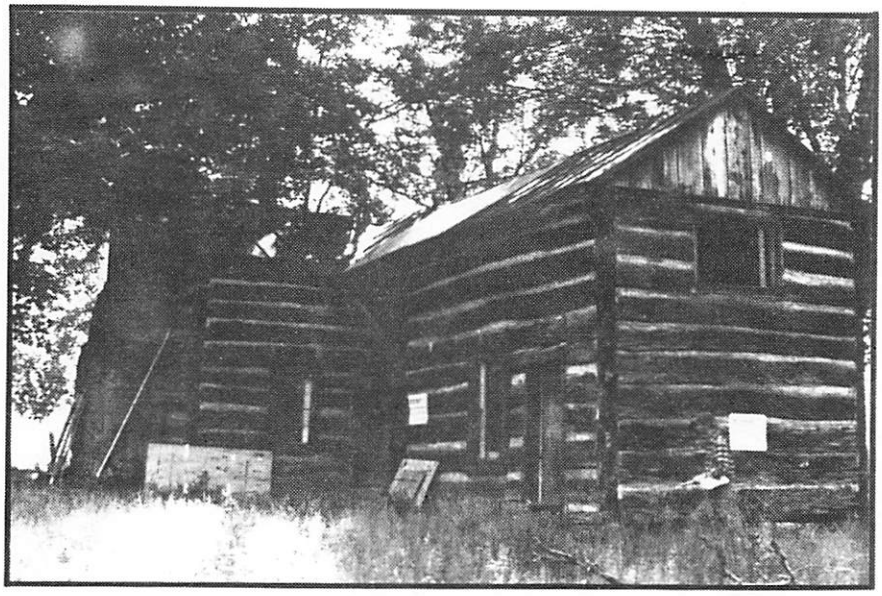


Plate 110. East and South Elevation of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856. Building #2 is in the Foreground.

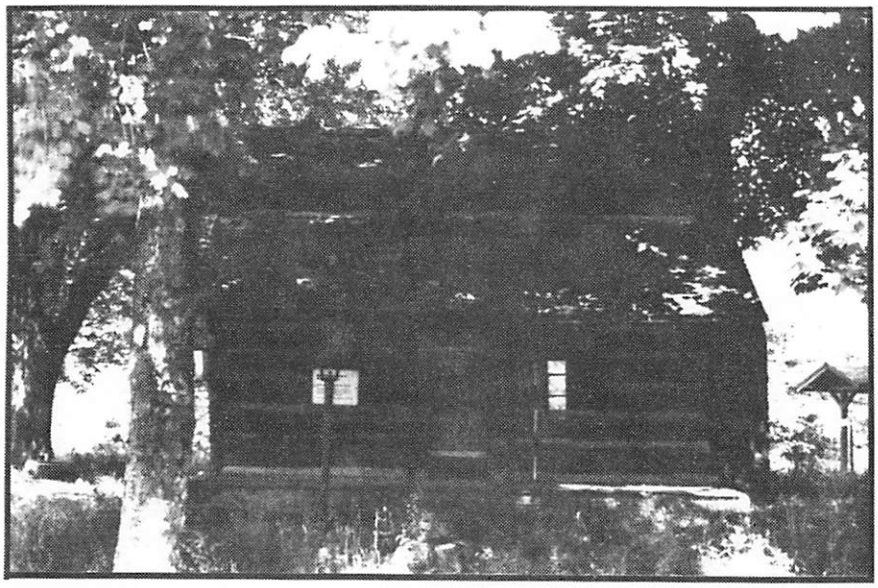


Plate 111. West Elevation of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Building #1, Tract 856.

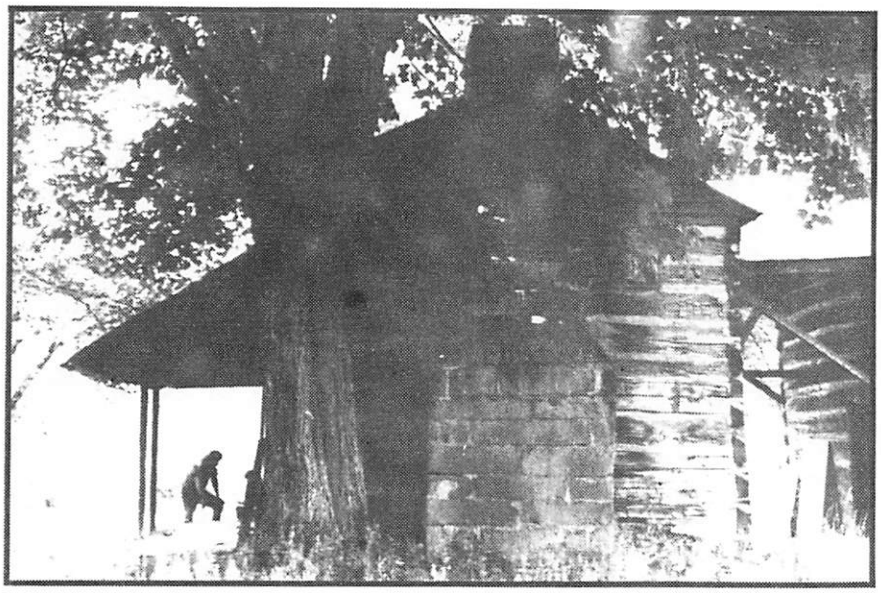


Plate 112. South Elevation of Building #1 of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

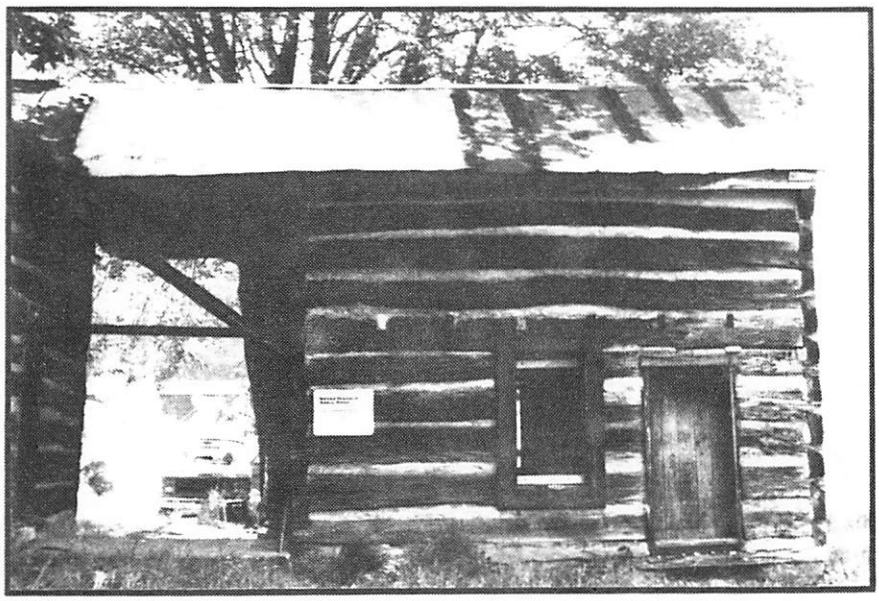


Plate 113. South Elevation of Building #2 of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

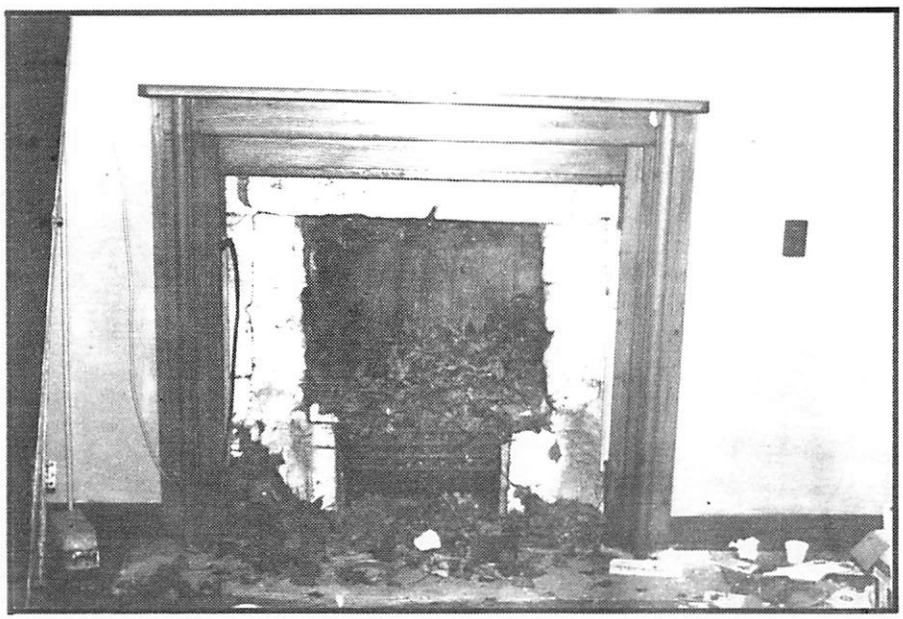


Plate 114. Fireplace and Wooden Mantle in Room 1 of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.



Plate 115. Wrought Iron Thumb Latch on the Outside of Room 1, East Exterior Door of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

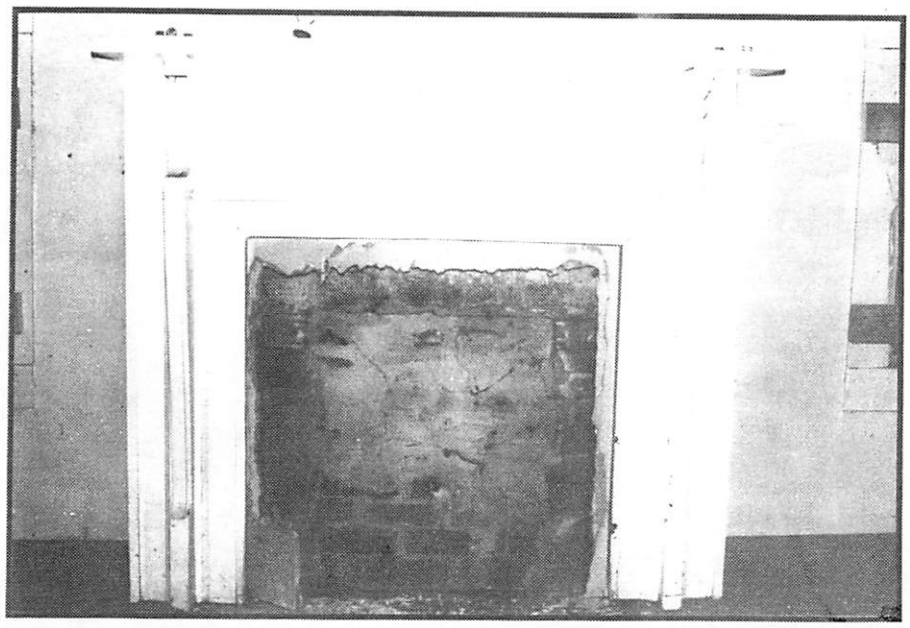


Plate 116. Fireplace and Wooden Mantle in Room 3 of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

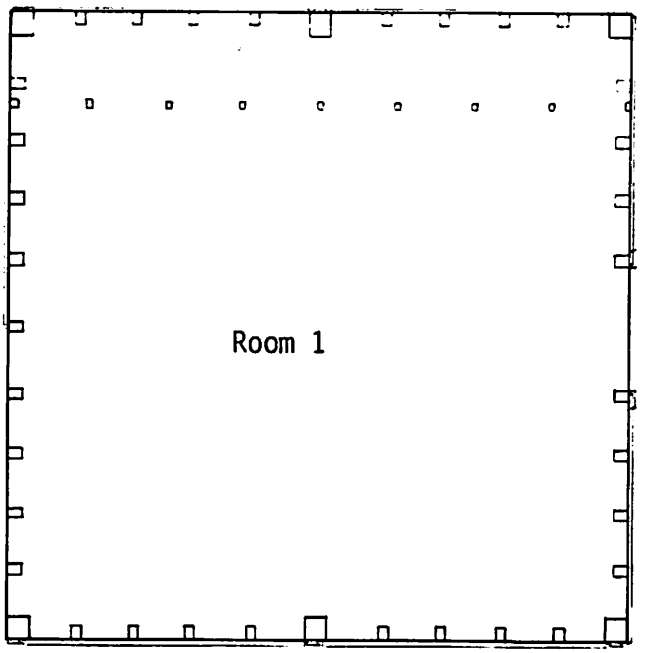
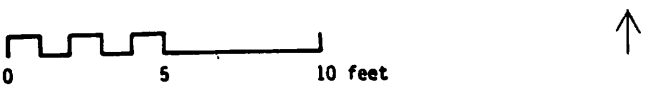


Figure 82. First Floor Plan



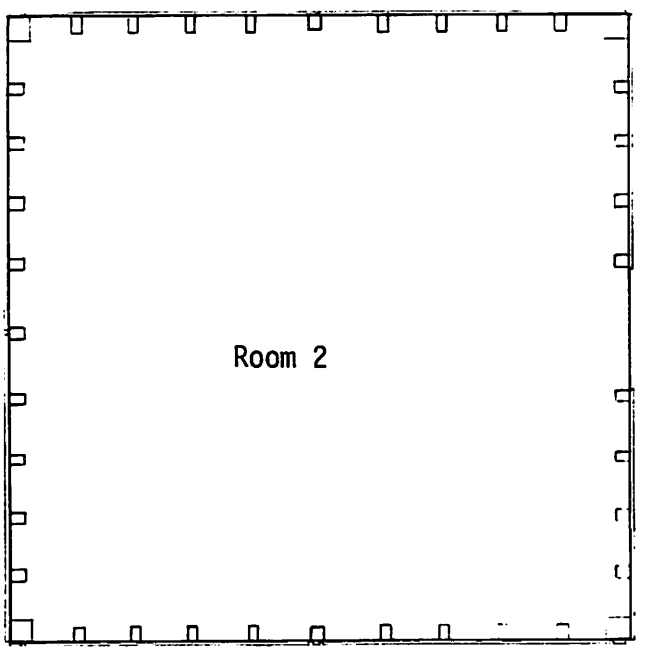


Figure 83.

First and Second Floor Plans of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Corn Cric, Tract 413.

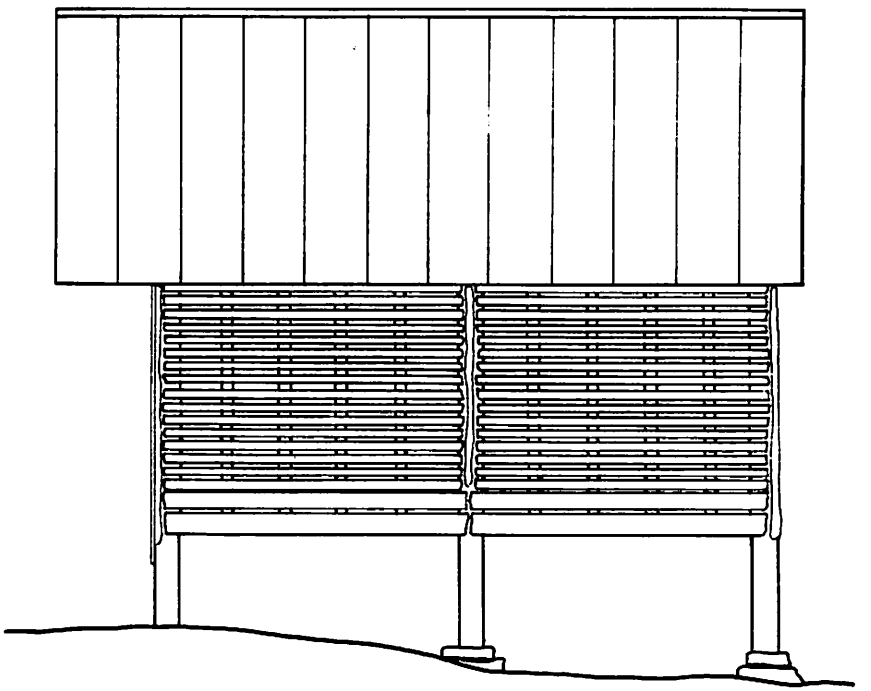


Figure 84. North Elevation

0 5 10 feet

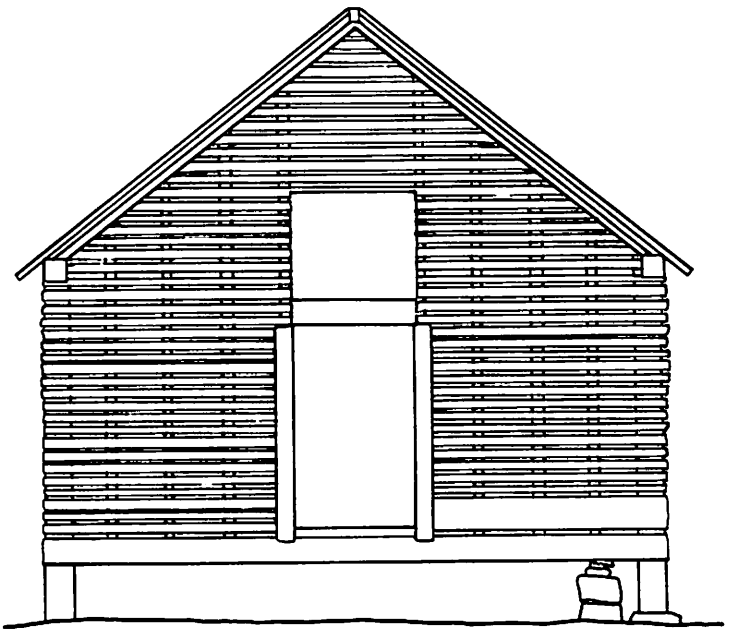


Figure 85. East Elevation

North and East Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Corn Crib, Tract 413.

Architecture (Barn) (Figures 86, 87, 88, 89; Plates 95, 96, 97, 98)

General Description: The barn is a 1-1/2 story inverted V-notched, log structure with single story shed roofed additions attached to the north, east, and south walls.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	36'10" x 42'.
Foundation:	The original log barn rests on dry laid rubble sandstone. The shed additions have poured concrete foundations.
Walls:	The log barn has 8"-13" logs squared on two sides attached at the corners with inverted V-notching. The shed additions have 6"-12" vertical boards with 1-1/2" wide battens.
Framing:	See log walls of log barn. The framing on the shed additions consists of a combination of 4" x 6" and 7" x 7" posts and stringers.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The log barn has a medium pitch gable roof covered with raised seam sheet metal. The shed additions are covered with horizontal strips of sheet metal covered with tarred felt paper.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 48, 49)

Function:	The room contains 4 cattle stantions.

Dimensions:	10'8" x 23'9"; 7'10" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	None.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 48, 49)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	18'8" x 24'9"; 6'10" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Interior of logs. Along the north and south walls the 3rd, 4th, and 5th logs below the eaves have been removed almost their entire length to provide access to the adjacent sheds; the openings between the logs are now supported by a series of 2" x 9" vertical supports.
Floorcovering:	18"-22" boards.
Ceiling:	Underside of 7" x 7"-9" log joists set on 18"-28" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.

Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 48, 49)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'7" x 23'9"; 8'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	The lower 3'6" is covered with 7-1/2"-9-1/2" vertical boards.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 4 (Tables 48, 49)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'8" x 49'7"; 7'11" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	Dirt.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.

Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 48, 49)

Function:	Hay storage.
Dimensions:	18'8" x 24'9"; 6' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Inside of logs.
Floorcovering:	8"-15" boards.
Ceiling:	None.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 48

Tract 413 (The Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	2'8" x 6'2"	four board (3¼"-9-3/4") and two batten	6" strap	sliding horizontal bar and modern lock	none	none	no
Room 1 to North Exterior	1'4" x 3'1" 1'8" x 3'2½"	passage two boards (9"-10") and two batten	none	horizontal sliding bar	none none	none none	no no
Room 1 to West Exterior	3'3" x 6'7"	three board (12¼"-14") and three batten	10" strap	horizontal wooden bar	none	none	no
Room 2 to West Exterior	5'4" x 6'5"	six board (5½"-16") and two batten with two diagonal supports	22" wrought strap hinges on pintles	missing	none	none	no
Room 3 to Room 4	3'8" x 8'9½"	five board (6¼"-10") and two batten	10" strap	wooden turn knob and wire hook	none	none	no
Room 3 to East Exterior	1'10" x 3'3"	three board (5"-8") and two batten	6" strap	horizontal wooden bar	none	none	no

TABLE 48

Tract 413 (The Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 5 to Exterior	5/7" x 3/0"	passage			none	none	no
Room 5 to North Exterior	8'4" x 6'8"	two batten doors: one door has four boards (8½"-12½") and Z-batten; the other door has three boards (12"-16") and Z-batten; the exteriors of both doors have vertical battens	10" strap	unknown	none	none	no
Room 5 to South Exterior	9'5½" x 8'4"	two batten doors: one door has eight boards (6"-8") and Z-batten; the other door has six boards (8"-10") and Z-batten	8" strap	unknown	none	none	no

TABLE 49

Tract 413 (Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL							
First Floor	opening	32" x 26"				none	none
Left to Right	opening	31" x 25"				none	none
	opening	32" x 28"				none	none
EAST WALL							
First Floor	opening	32½" x 26½"				none	none
Left to Right							
SOUTH WALL							
First Floor	opening	27½" x 23"				none	none
Left to Right	opening	27" x 24"				none	none
	opening	32-3/4" x 19½"				none	none

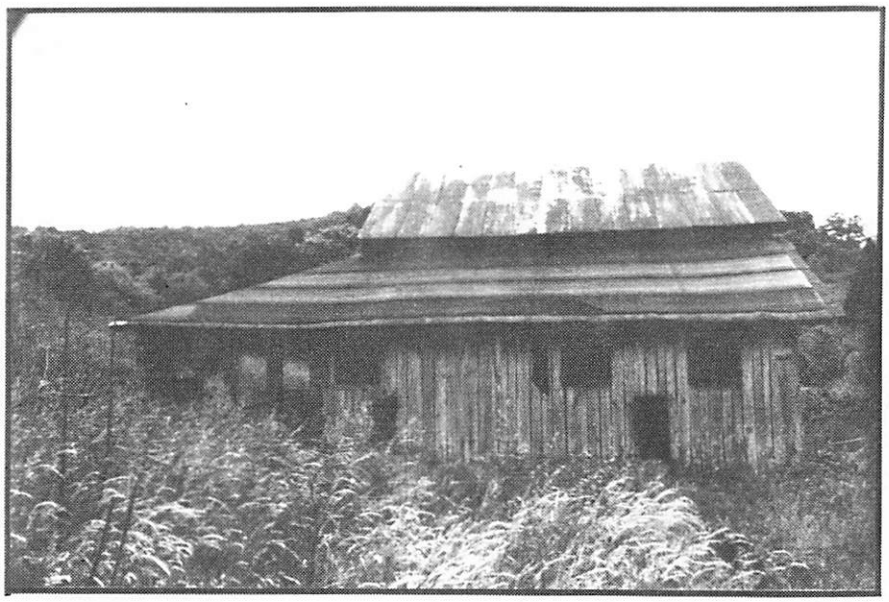


Plate 95. North Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

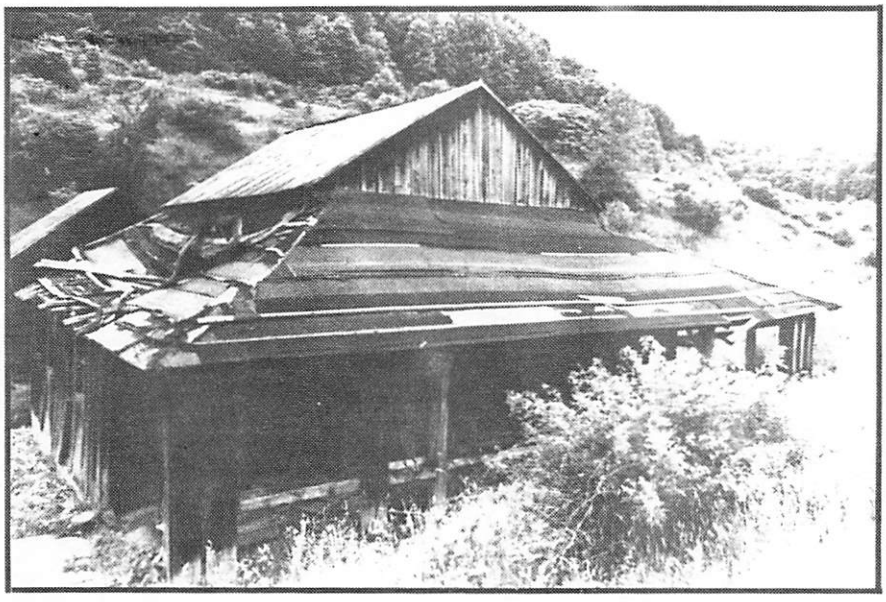


Plate 96. East Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

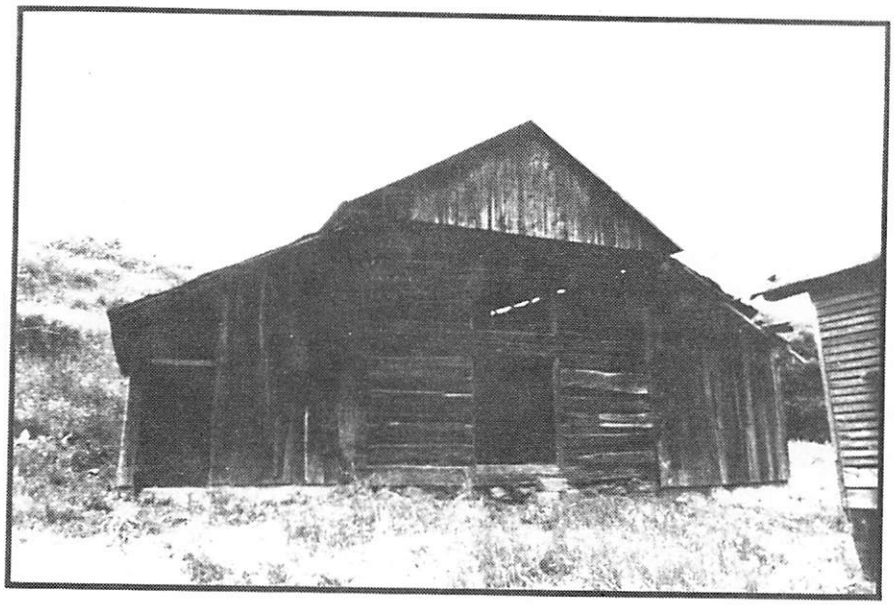


Plate 97. West Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

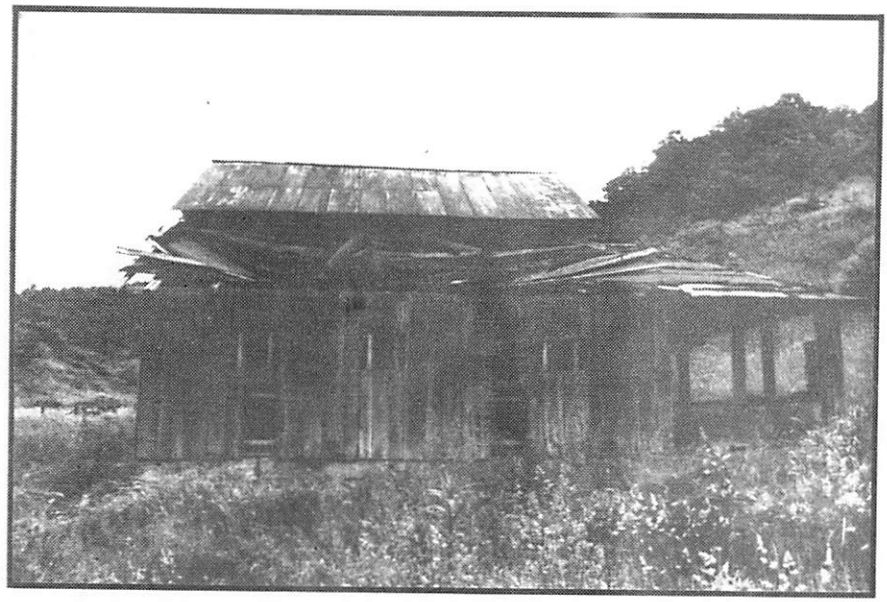


Plate 98. South Elevation of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

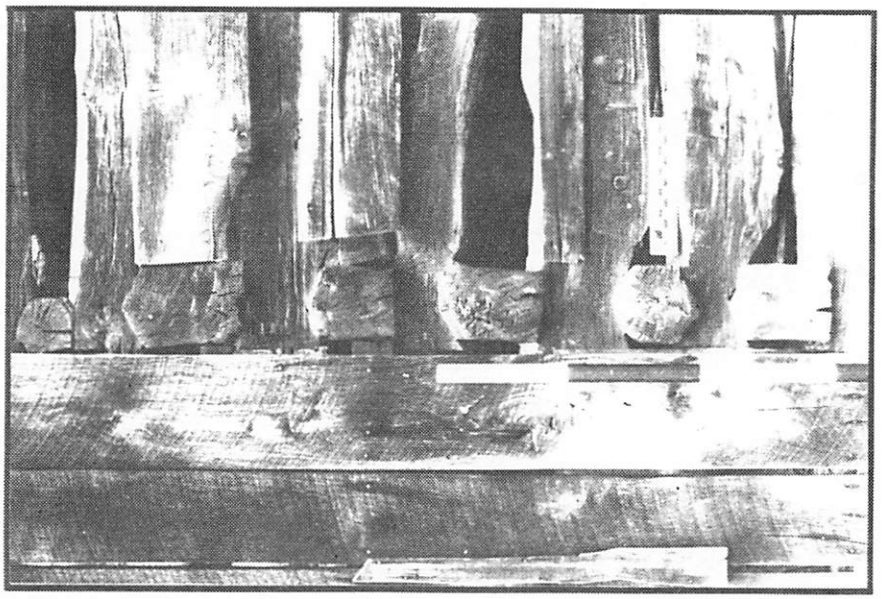


Plate 99. Log Construction of the Butcher/ Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

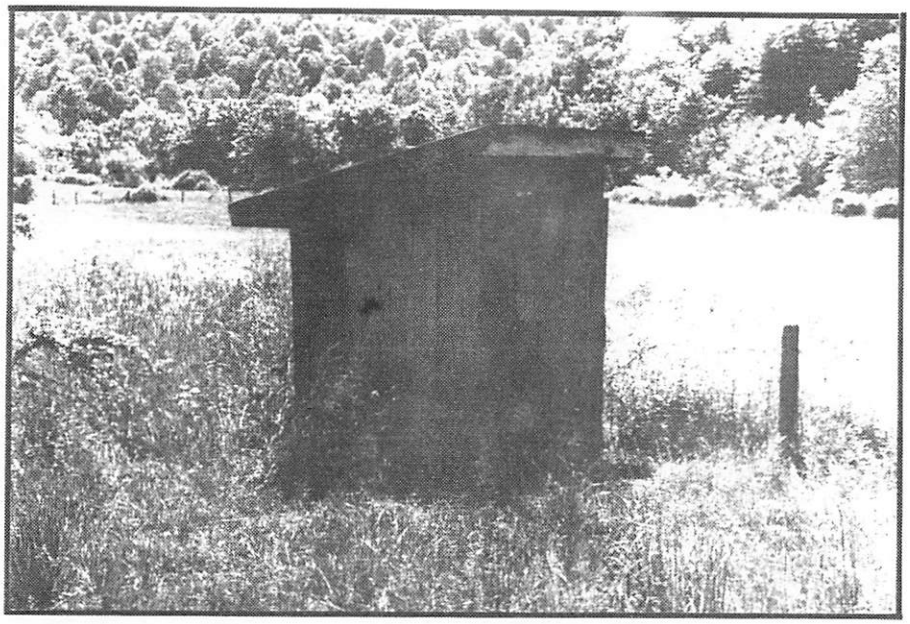


Plate 100. Butcher/Bush Farmstead Privy, Tract 413.

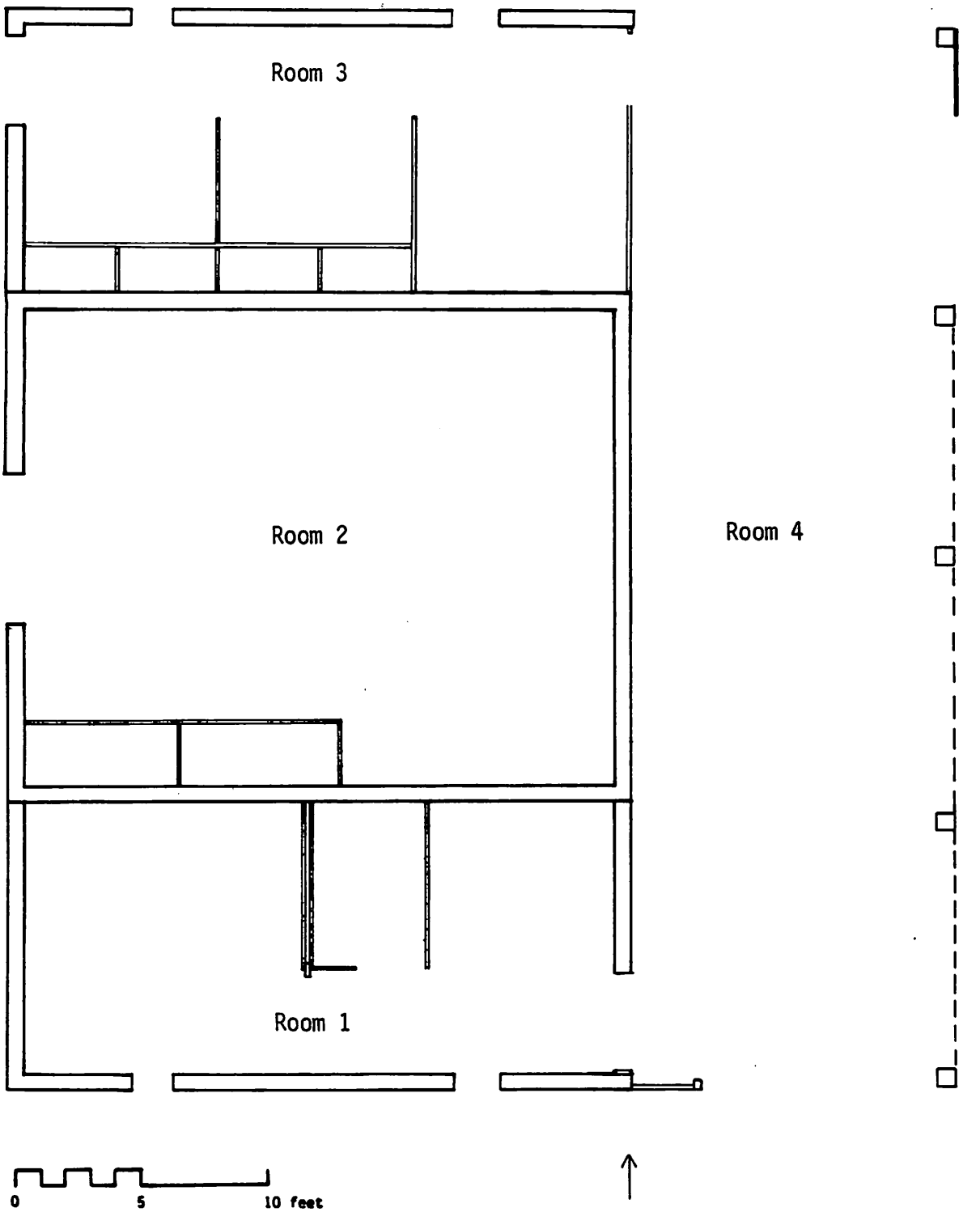


Figure 86. First Floor Plan of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

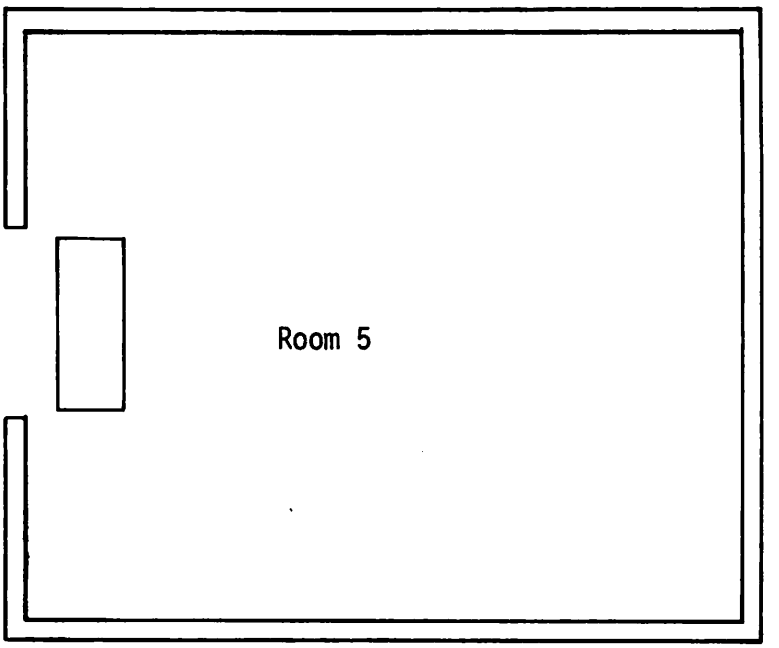


Figure 87. Second Floor Plan of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

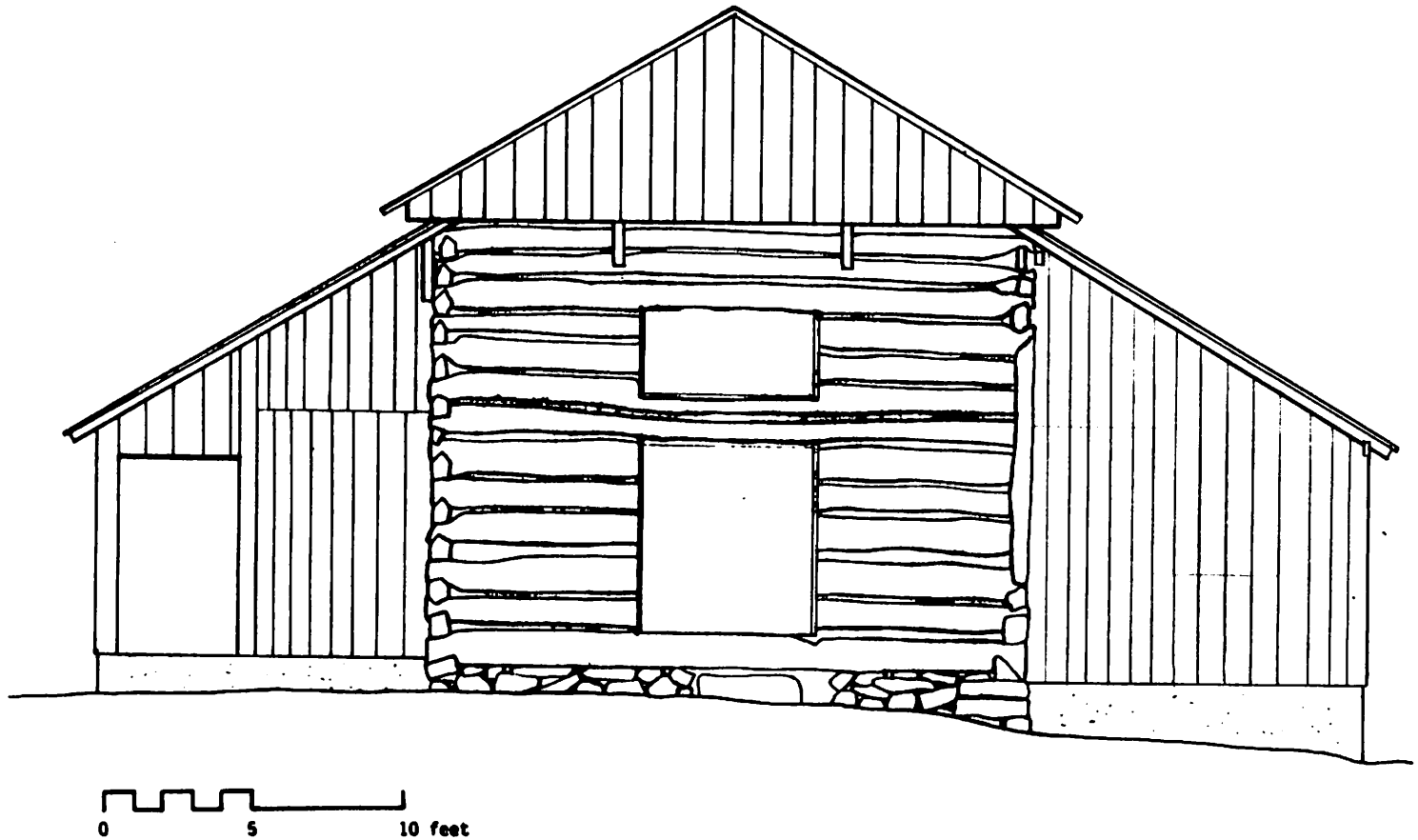


Figure 88. West Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

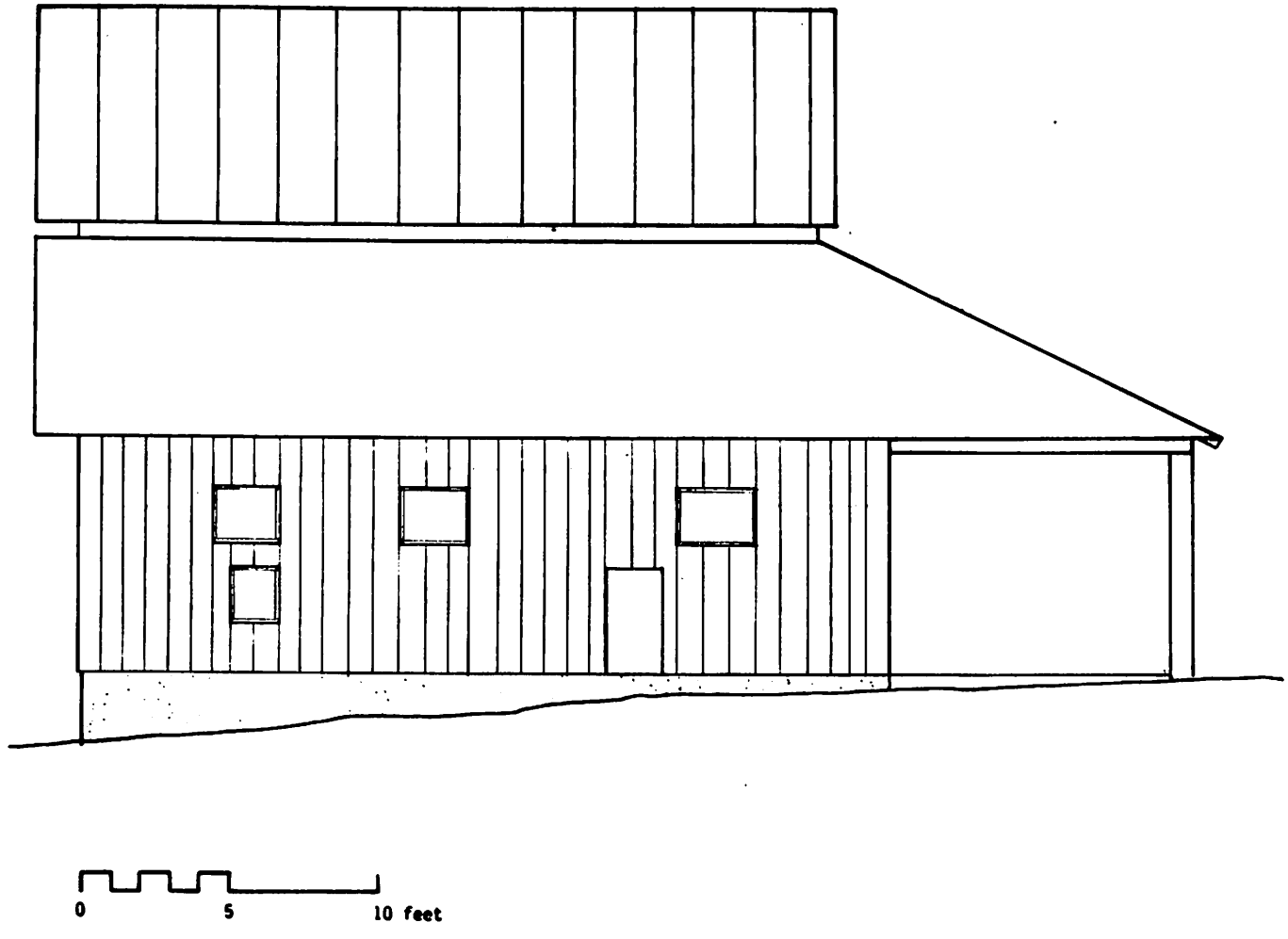


Figure 89. South Elevation of the Butcher/Bush Farmstead Barn, Tract 413.

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces north and sets back approximately 25' south of West Virginia County Road 36. Across an open field to the south of the dwelling flows Little Skin Creek. The dwelling is surrounded to the west and northeast by steep hillslopes, but to the north it faces into a hollow containing an active stream and various outbuildings.

Historic Landscape Design: Plantings to the north of the house include a Norway spruce and iris. To the east there is a hard maple tree, and to the west are two forsythia shrubs and iris. A 30" poured concrete sidewalk extends from the north door to the roadway. A 2' diameter rubble sandstone lined dug well is located immediately to the south of the dwelling. A drilled well exists immediately to the northeast of the east porch. Grape vines are attached to the west and south sides of the cellar house and on a fence which runs east-west immediately south of the dwelling. A row of six red and blue spruce trees situated on the north side of the county road form a screen between the dwelling and the main farm outbuildings.

Outbuildings: A cellar house is located to the northeast, an outhouse to the southeast, and a corn crib and barn to the north across the county road.

LE-0094

TRACT 818

The Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn

Location: Crooked Run Road, West Virginia County Route 19/9

Elevation: 1150 feet.

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

Zone: 17

Easting: 542840

Northing: 4310700

U.S.G.S. Map: Peterson 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Occupant: None

Construction Data:

Informants:

Historical Information: Tract 818 was originally part of a large parcel of land which, according to public record (Table 51), was acquired by John A. Smith in c.1821. For reasons unknown, Reverend John A. Mitchell, the first preacher in Lewis County (Smith 1920:132) was awarded the power of attorney in 1822 to sell Smith's lands. A portion of Smith's holding, comprising 277 acres (Tract 818), was sold to George Rohrbough in 1825 (Table 51). Also for reasons unknown, the Lewis County Landbook, beginning in 1817, shows that Mitchell, not John Smith, was assessed for the property which was later sold to Rohrbough (Table 52). Tradition stated that upon this land Rohrbough soon after built his two story post and beam dwelling, the subject of this study.

It is impossible from the available public documents to ascertain the exact date of the building's construction. The Georgian or Federal period design elements, i.e., the dentil trim beneath the boxed eaves, might imply a construction date prior to c.1830. However, this is not corroborated by the tax records which record the first improvements on the land as occurring in 1857. It is reasonable to assume that Rohrbough built the house shortly after the initial land purchase in 1825 but, without the supporting documentation, it remains speculative.

The owner, George Rohrbough, was the son of Anthony Rinehardt Rohrbough (Rohrbough) and the grandson of John Rinehardt von Rohrbough who was born in Germany in 1728 and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1749. Von Rohrbough moved to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, thence to Hardy County, Virginia, where he died in 1821. To Von Rohrbough and his wife, Elizabeth Harness, were born nine children. Anthony, the second child, was born in 1765. He married Elizabeth Simon and together they had fourteen children. George Peter Rohrbough, the subject of this study, was the first born in 1792.

George was only six when his parents moved the family over the Allegheny Mountains from Hardy County into the Buckhannon River area near present Buckhannon, West Virginia. After George married Emily Curtis, he bought the 277 acres on Crooked Run. In 1826 he was listed several times in Lewis County records as receiving a bounty for the presentation of Wolf

scalps. He was also listed as a charter member of the Methodist Protestant Church on Canoe Run.

After residing on Crooked Run for many years, George and his wife sold the farm to Reuben Hevener and moved west to Illinois. Reuben Hevener, a farmer, resided there with his family until his death between 1878-1883. Presumably the family remained there after his death at least until c.1900 when his son Mansfield Hevener assumed control of the land. According to unknown sources (National Register nomination), Mansfield, around 1900, moved the two story post and beam house 150 feet up the hollow and built, on its original site, a two story three-bay frame residence.

In 1931 Mansfield Hevener conveyed 30 acres of land, including the houses, to his son C. W. Hevener (Table 51). Since then the property has changed hands twice before finally being sold to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s. Prior to the Corps' acquisition, owners Jay C. and Tillie Hicks used the old post and beam house as a barn. It is not known exactly when the conversion was made, but from wear evidence the structure appears to have been intensively used as a barn for many years.

TABLE 51

Ownership of Tract 818

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Ethel Taylor (widow); Mildred Tharp; Margaret E. Carder & Robert M. Carder (husband)	Jay C. Hicks & Tillie Hicks (wife)	31 May 1957	$1.00	30.75	Lewis County Deed Book 248:43	Grantors were wife and children of B.F. Taylor who died intestate 3 November 1953
Charles Walton Heavner & Rosa A. Heavner (wife)	B.F. Taylor & Ethel Taylor (wife)	27 October 1948	$4300.00	30	Lewis County Deed Book 199:48	
M.M. Heavner (widower)	C.W. Heavner	6 October 1931	---	30 acres of original 137 acre tract	Lewis County Deed Book 135:487	Grantee was son of grantor
Reuben Heavner	M.M. Heavner	ca. 1900	---	?	mentioned in Lewis County Deed Book 135:487	Deed mentioned bequeathing of property from grantor to grantee but no public record could be found
George Rohrbough & Emily Rohrbough (wife)	Reuben Heavner	24 October 1853	$3000.00	277	Lewis County Will Book R:333	
Rev. John Mitchell, Sr. & Susannal Mitchell	George Rohrbough	24 September 1825	$222.00	277	Lewis County Will Book C:202	Grantor given power of attorney to sell propoerty of John A. Smith

John A. Smith was not listed in grantee index prior to 1825

TABLE 52

Tax Record for Tract 818

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
John Mitchell	1817-1818	360 acres, both sides West Fork	$.50			$180.00	
	1819	360 acres, both sides West Fork	$.50	$3.00	$30.00		
	1820	360 acres, both sides West Fork	$2.62		$26.25	$945.00	
	1821-1823	500 acres, both sides West Fork	$2.62			$1032.50	
Rev. John Mitchell	1824	500 acres, both sides West Fork	$2.62			$1032.50	
	1825	500 acres, both sides West Fork					
George Rohrbough	1826	277 acres Crooked Run	$2.62½				
	1827-1828	277 acres Crooked Run	$2.62½			$725.74	
	1829-1834	277 acres Crooked run	$2.62½			$727.12½	
	1835	Book missing					
	1836-1839	277 acres Crooked Run	$2.62½			$727.12½	
	1840-1841	277 acres Crooked Run	$5.00			$1375.00	
	1842-1849	277 acres Crooked Run	$5.00			$1385.00	
	1850	No listing					
	1851-1853	277 acres Crooked Run	$9.00			$2493.00	
Reuben Heavner	1854	277 acres Crooked Run	$9.00			$2493.00	
	1855-1856	259 acres Crooked Run	$9.00			$2331.00	
	1857-1858	259 acres Crooked Run	$10.00		$300.00	$2590.00	
	1859	Book missing					
	1860	259 acres Crooked Run	$10.00		$300.00	$2590.00	
	1861-1865	Books missing					
	1866	259 acres Crooked Run	$10.00		$300.00	$2590.00	
	1867	259 acres Crooked Run	$12.00		$600.00	$3108.00	
	1868-1869	Books missing					
	1870-1875	164 acres Crooked Run	$12.00		$600.00	$1968.00	
	1876	146 acres Crooked Run	$13.20		$600.00	$1927.00	
	1877-1878	146 acres Crooked Run	$13.20			$1927.00	
	1879-1882	Books missing					

TABLE 52

Tax Record for Tract 818 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Reuben Heavner	1883-1891	146 acres Crooked Run	$11.50		$300.00	$1678.00	
Heirs	1892	146 acres Crooked Run	$11.00		$250.00	$1766.00	
	1893-1898	146 acres Crooked Run	$12.10		$275.00	$1766.00	
	1899-1900	Books missing					
M.M. Heavner	1901-1905	137 acres Crooked Run	$13.00		$275.00	$1787.00	
	1906-1910	137 acres Crooked Run	$25.00		$400.00	$3825.00	
	1911-1913	137 acres Crooked Run	$25.00	$3425.00		$3825.00	
	1914-1916	137 acres Crooked Run	$25.00	$3430.00		$3830.00	
	1917-1920	137 acres Crooked Run	$26.00	$3560.00		$3960.00	
	1921-1927	137 acres Crooked Run	$32.00	$4380.00	$600.00	$4980.00	
	1928-1929	137 acres crooked Run	$28.00	$3830.00	$620.00	$4450.00	
	1930	137 acres Crooked Run	$27.00	$3700.00	$600.00	$4300.00	
	1931	107 acres Crooked Run	$22.00	$3010.00	$590.00	$3600.00	30 acres + buildings to C.W. Heavner
C.W. Heavner	1932-1938	30 acres Crooked Run	$18.00	$540.00	$560.00	$1100.00	
	1939-1948	29.14 acres Crooked Run	$18.00	$520.00	$560.00	$1080.00	.86 acres to Dayton Bowyer
B.F. Taylor	1949-1956	29.14 acres crooked Run	$18.00	$520.00	$560.00	$1080.00	
J.C. Hicks	1957-1960	29.14 acres Crooked Run	$18.00	$520.00	$560.00	$1080.00	
	1961-1963	29.14 acres Crooked Run	$18.00	$1160.00	$470.00	$1630.00	
	1964-1966	29.14 acres Crooked Run	$18.00	$1040.00	$470.00	$1510.00	
	1967-1969	29.14 acres crooked Run		$2820.00	$1150.00	$3970.00	
	1970-1971	No listing					
	1972-1975	29.14 acres Crooked Run		$670.00	$1880.00	$2550.00	
	1976-1979	29.14 acres Crooked Run		$700.00	$1900.00	$2600.00	
	1980-1981	29.14 acres Crooked Run		$1300.00	$3700.00	$5000.00	

Architecture (dwelling) (Figures 92, 93, 94, 95, 96; Plates 101, 102, 103, 104)

General Description: The structure was originally a two story rectangular post and beam dwelling which has been moved to its present location and modified into a single room, single story barn with one story shed roofed additions attached to the southeast and southwest walls. The interior of the present barn includes a manger along the entire southeast wall with a small manger centrally located along the southwest wall.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	22' x 30' 6".
Foundation:	As presently located, the house has three sandstone piers consisting of 2-4 blocks of rubble which vary in greatest dimension from 18"-30" along each long wall. A log plate rests directly on those piers.
Walls:	The original wall covering was 4" lapped siding attached with cut nails on the second story of the northeast and southeast walls. The wall covering on the remaining walls is either missing or consists of vertical boards with battens (modern), raised seam sheet metal, or vertical boards.

Framing: Many of the original posts from the post and beam construction are missing including the entire northwest wall. The original interior posts appear to measure c.3-1/2" x 6" and are spaced normally 30 to 32" on center, whereas the two remaining corner posts measure 8" x 8".

Porch: None.

Chimneys: None.

Roof: Presently, the roof is of the medium pitch gable variety with a combination of pole and half lapped and pegged squared hewn log rafters measuring approximately 4" to 5"; it is covered by corrugated galvanized sheet metal. Originally the eaves trim consisted of a boxed cornice with dentil work; raking trim consisted of fascia boards.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 53)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 21' 3" x 28'10"; approximately 9' ceiling.

Wallcovering: Missing.

Floorcovering: Missing.

Ceiling: Missing:

Baseboard: Unknown.

Heating:	Unknown.
Fireplace:	Unknown.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	Unknown.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 53)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	21'3" x 28'10"; approximately 9' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Missing.
Floorcovering:	Missing.
Ceiling:	Missing; 4" x 8" beaded ceiling joists set on 30" centers.
Baseboard:	Unknown.
Heating:	Unknown.
Fireplace:	Unknown.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	Unknown.

TABLE 53

Tract 818 (Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn):

WINDOW DETAILS

sition	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
UTHEAST WALL cond Floor ft to right	double hung (missing)	28¼" x 46"			slip	none	3-3/4" beaded boards
	double hung (missing)	28¼" x 46"			slip	none	3-3/4" beaded boards

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The building presently faces northeast and sits approximately 15 feet back from the Crooked Run Road. Southwest of the barn at a distance of approximatly 50 feet, the land slopes rapidly to Crooked Run. Most recently a small frame farmhouse stood approximately 200 feet east-southeast of the structure.

Historic Landscape Design: The building has been moved, apparently several hundred feet from its original location. It is presently surrounded by pasture.

Outbuildings: None.

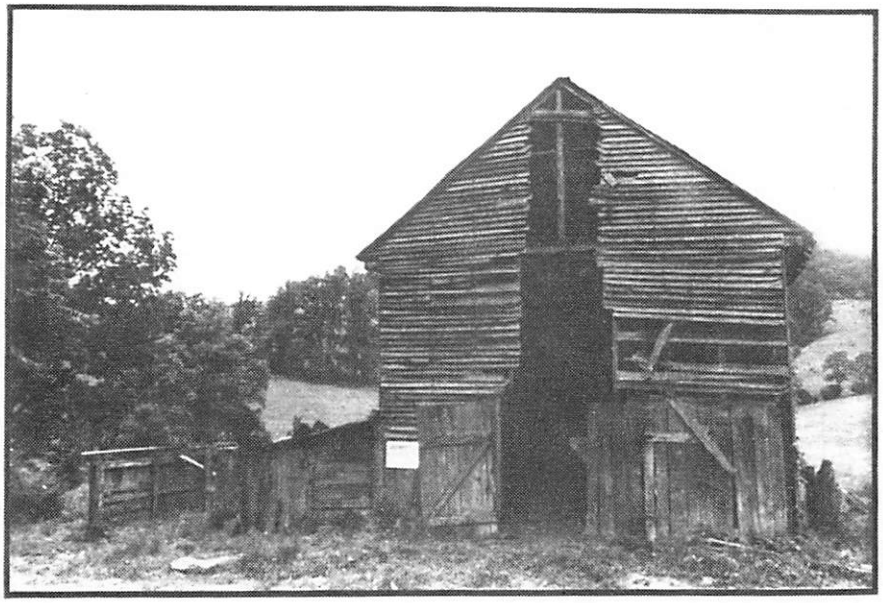


Plate 101. Northeast Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

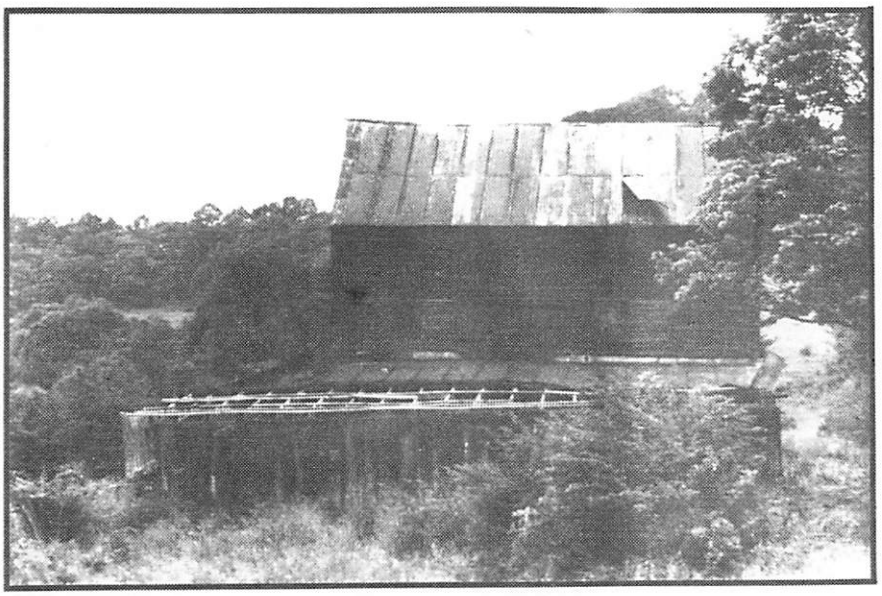


Plate 102. Southeast Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

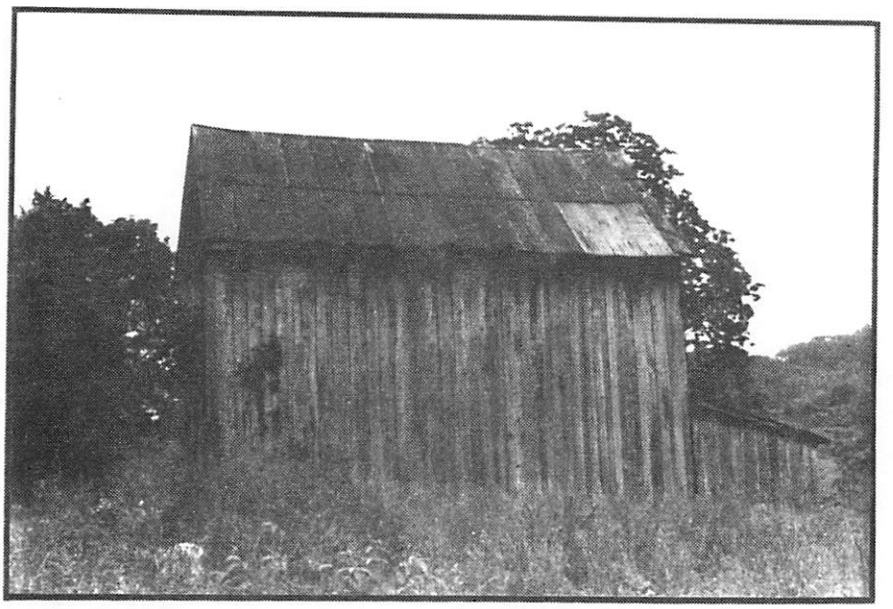


Plate 103. Northwest Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

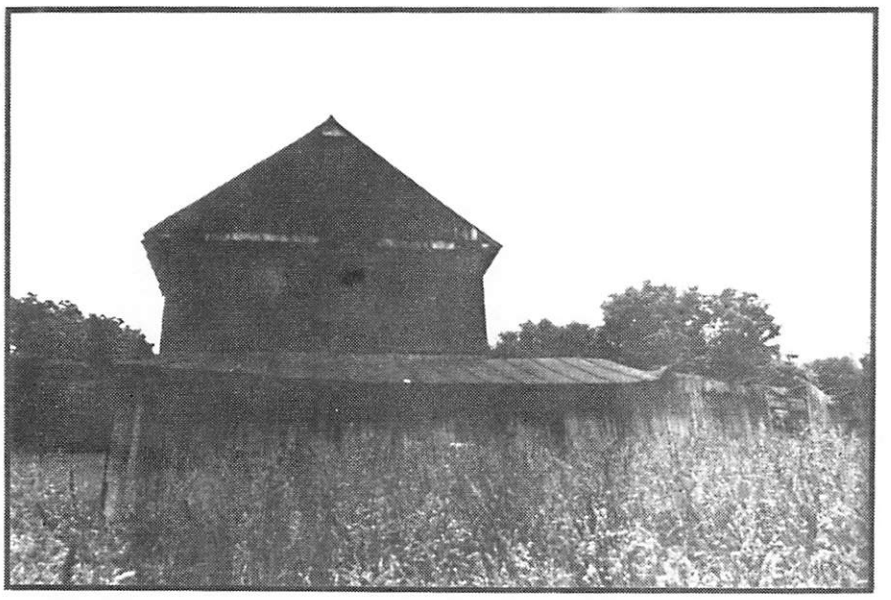


Plate 104. Southwest Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/ Barn, Tract 818.

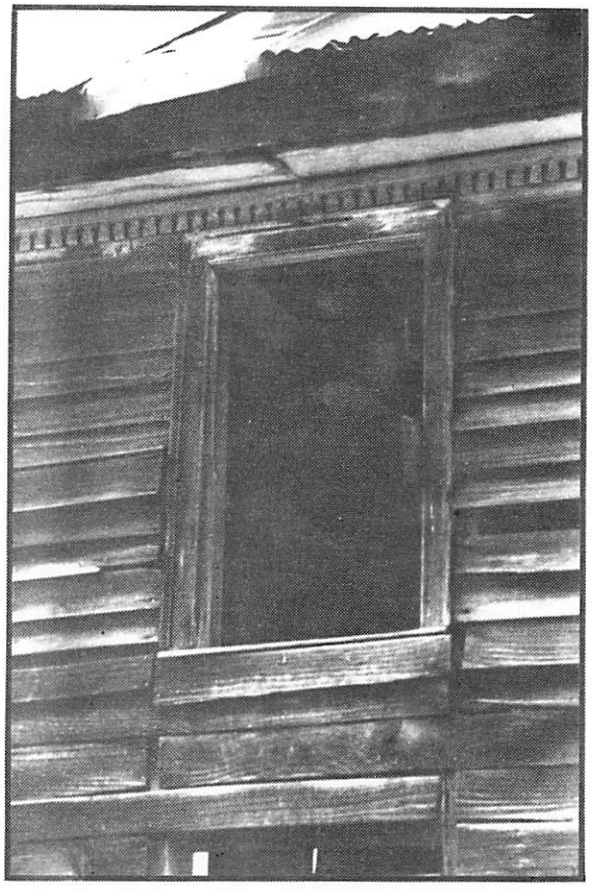


Plate 105. Window Frame and Dentil on the Southeast Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

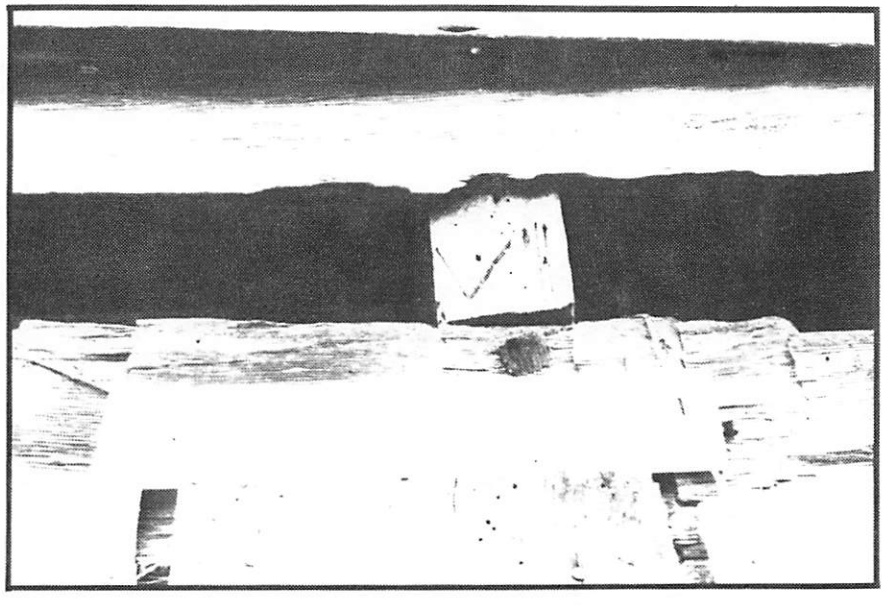
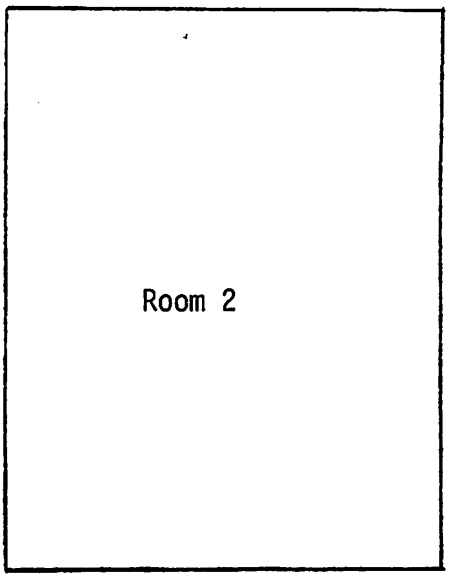
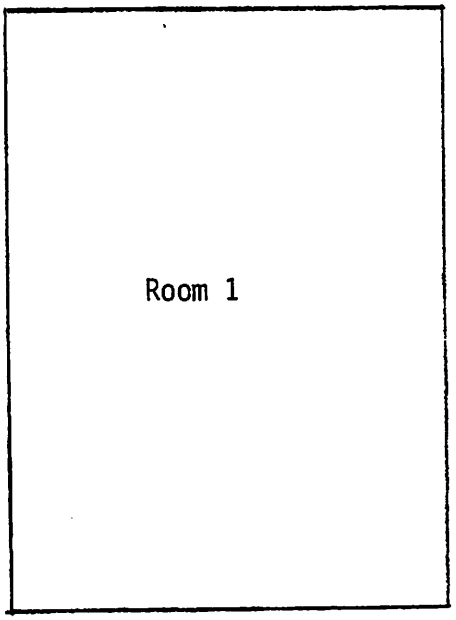


Plate 106. Incised Construction Mark on One of the Framing Members of the Rohrbough Dwelling/ Barn, Tract 818.



Second Floor



First Floor

Figure 92. Preliminary Floor Plans of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

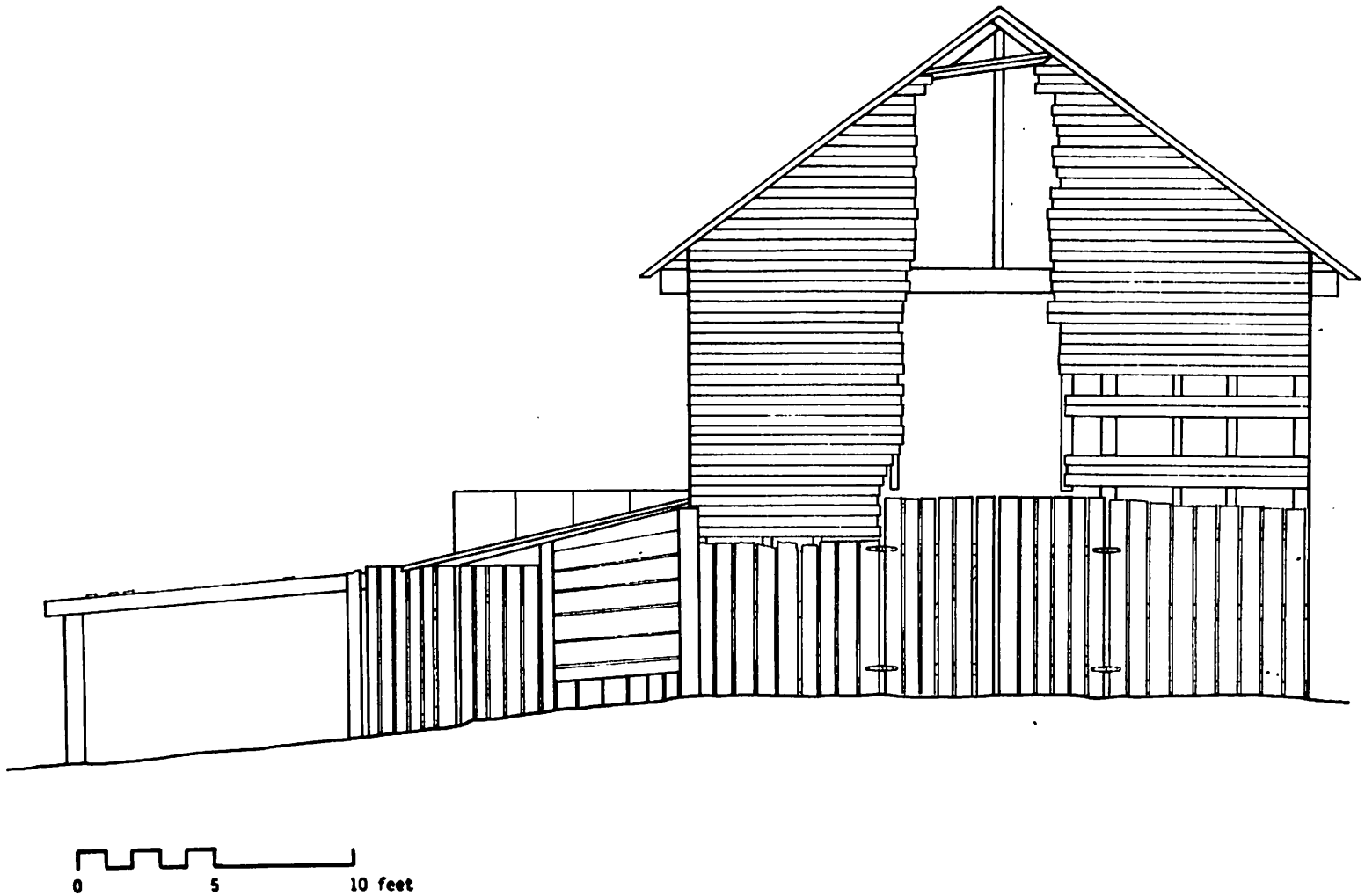


Figure 93. Northeast Elevation of the Rohrbough Dwelling/Barn, Tract 818.

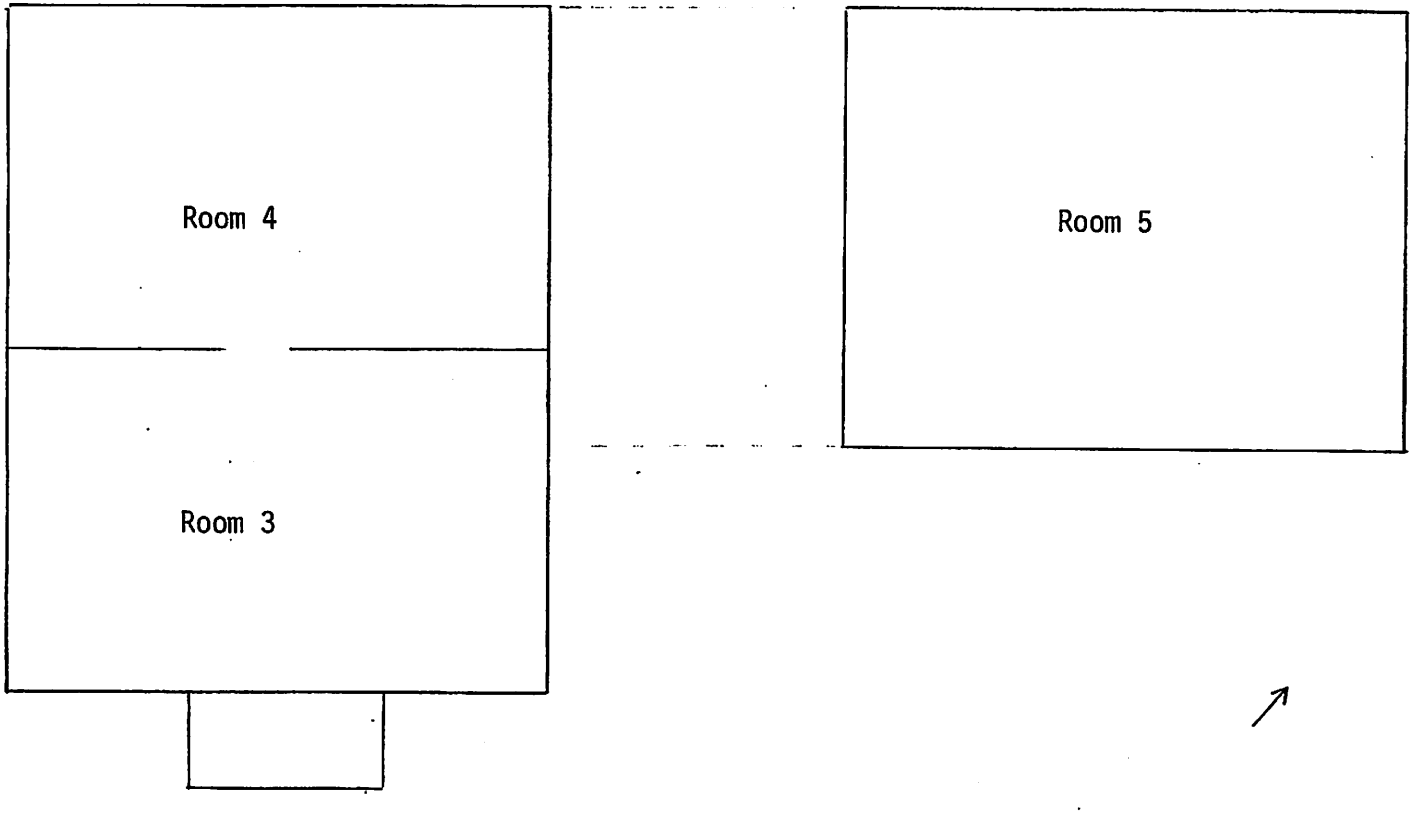


Figure 97. Preliminary Second Floor Plan of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

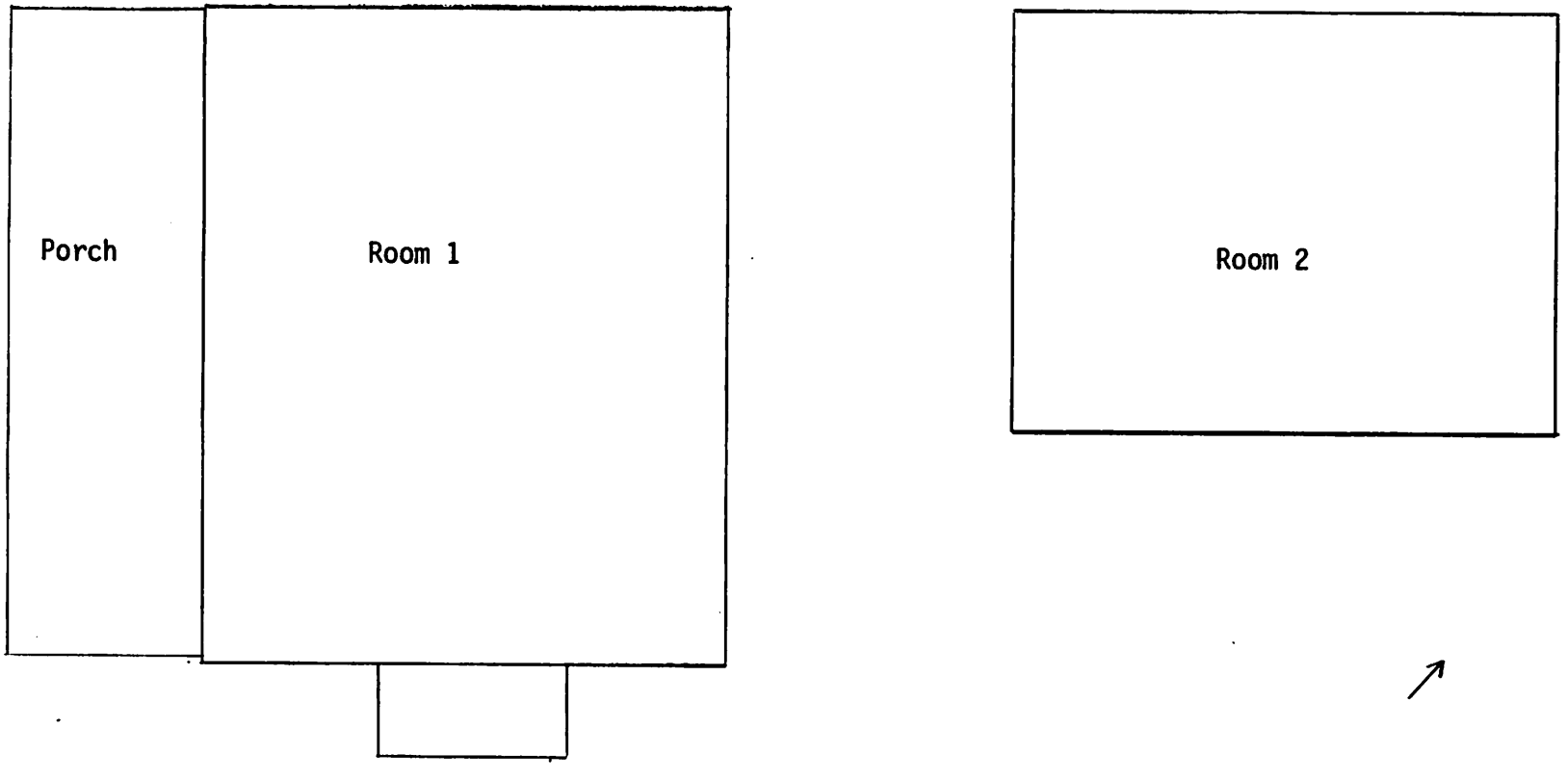


Figure 98. Preliminary First Floor Plan of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

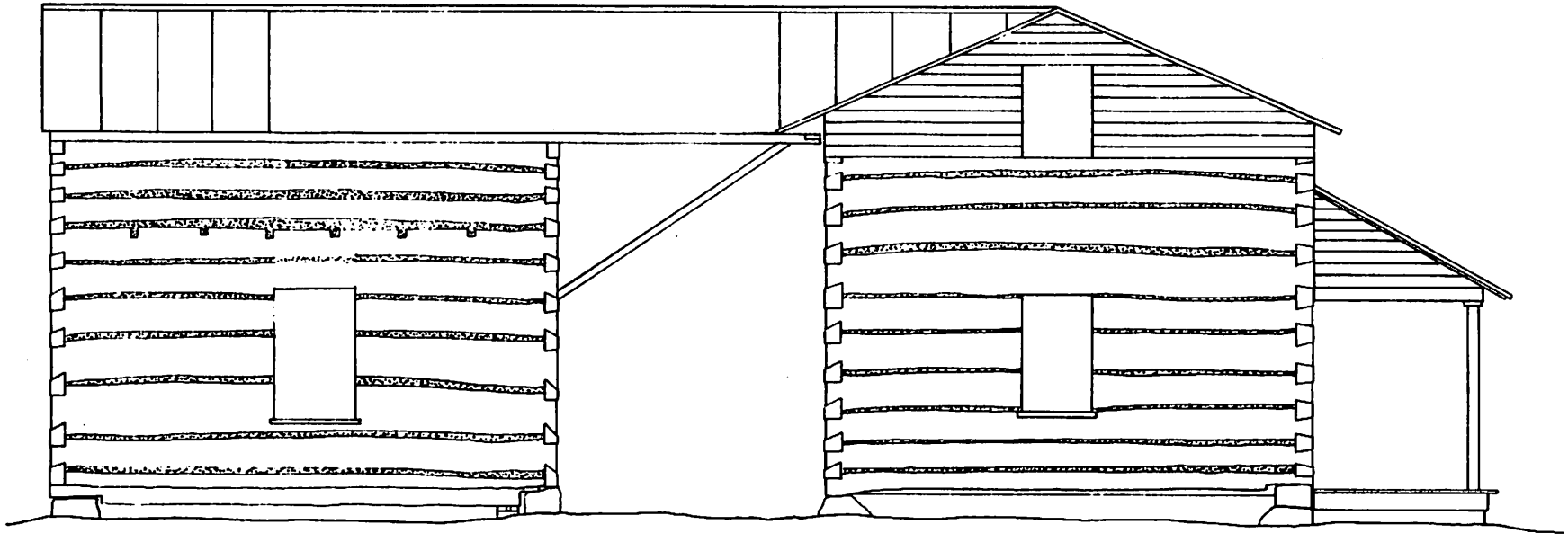


Figure 99. North Elevation of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

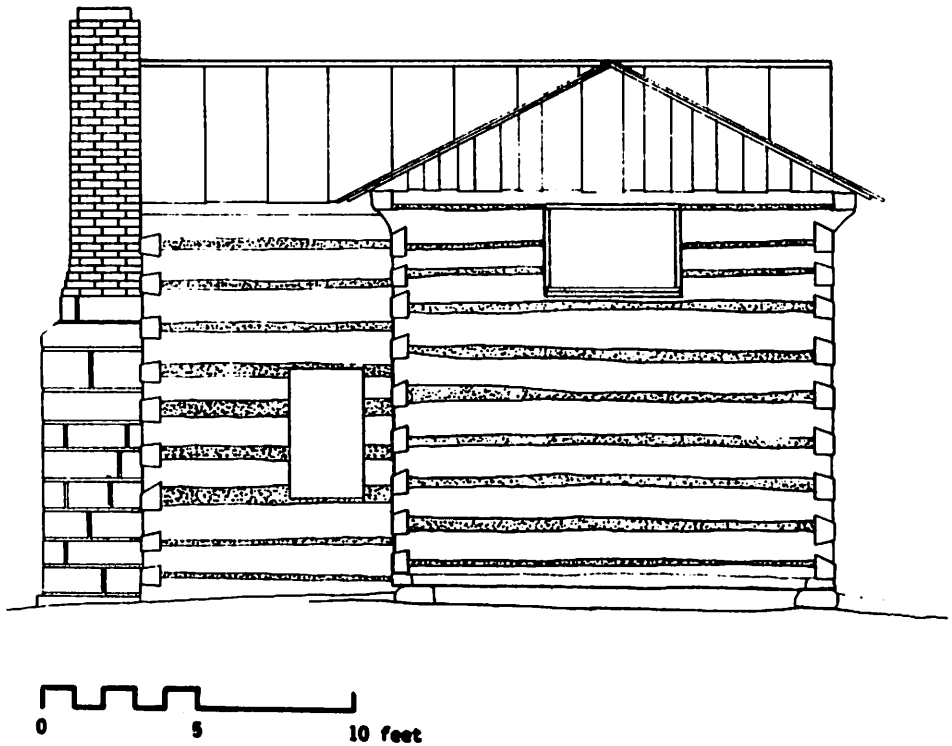


Figure 100. East Elevation

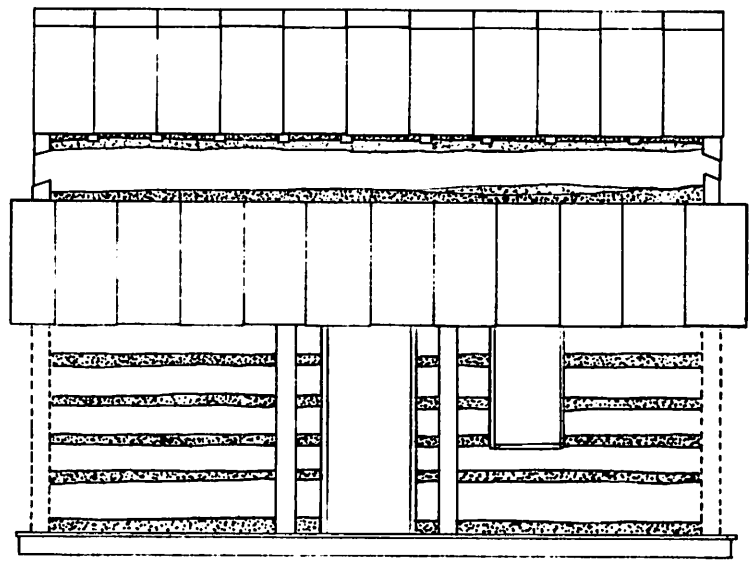


Figure 101. West Elevation

East and West Elevations of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

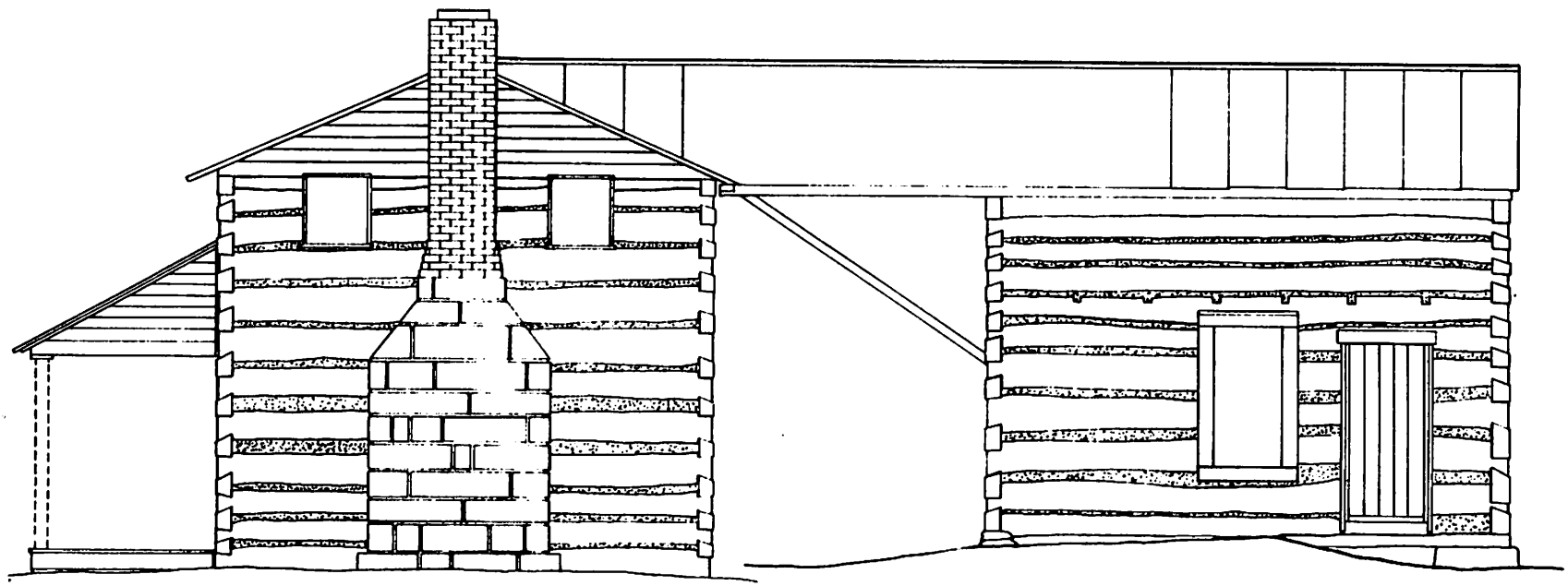


Figure 102. South Elevation of the Mary Conrad Park Dwelling, Tract 856.

LE-0096

TRACT 1209

THE RAMSEY-WEST FARMSTEAD

Location: Along the west side of West Virginia Route 15 about 1/2 mile west of Vandalia.

Elevation: 1090 feet

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

Zone: 17

Easting: 551560

Northing: 4308700

U.S.G.S. Map: Roanoke, West Virginia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: The site of the Ramsey-West log house, near Vandalia, West Virginia, was originally part of a larger tract of land which William and Nancy Meeks sold to William S. Ramsey for an undetermined amount of money in 1849 (Table 58). From whom Meeks obtained the land could not be determined for his name does not appear in the deed index prior to 1849 for lands along Skin Creek.

Originally from Abermarle County, Virginia, Ramsey was one of the few remaining slaveholders in Lewis County in 1840. Tradition indicates

that he traded one of his difficult female slaves for a tract of meadow bottom land (Hardman 1928:36).

When Ramsey constructed his log residence, as local legend implies, is not certain. An "improvement" on Ramsey's property first appears in the tax rolls in 1857, probably representing the two story log house under discussion (Table 59). The 1860 U.S. Census reports that the Ramsey household was composed of William, his wife Martha, five children, a female domestic, and a 75 year old farmer. The Ramseys lived in the log house until 1867 when the 232 acre farm, minus the quarter acre "graveyard", was deeded to William Roger who after nine years was forced to sell the property due to bankruptcy (Table 59).

The next owner, Jacob Morrison, was listed in the 1850 census as a blacksmith but as a farmer by 1880. Morrison, his wife Margaret (or Martha), and their seven children occupied the farm from 1876 until Jacob's death in 1885. The family continued to own the property until daughter Jennie sold the farm to Porter and Ollie West in 1911. As Porter's daughter, Phyllis Ellis remembers (1985, personal communication) the West family moved into the house in the 1920s(?) and cared for "Aunt Jennie Morrison," the widow of Dr. Frank P. Morrison, and her sick daughter. (Because the Wests cared for the two sick women, they came one of the first families in the area to install a telephone.) The 60 acre farm remained in the West family until its purchase by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s.

On their Skin Creek farm the Wests raised both cattle and sheep in addition to growing corn and wheat. Orchards on the property provided the family with apples, peaches, cherries, and plums. What could be remembered of the landscaping was a large Norway Spruce in the front of the house, azalea and rambling rose bushes scattered about, and a gravevine covering the exterior walls of the kitchen and dining room.

The recently destroyed house was a two story gable roofed log structure sided with brown painted clapboard. The main section was 25' 6" wide and 19' 10 " deep. The kitchen/dining room addition was 31' wide by 14' deep. A first story porch covered the rear of the main structure. The addition had originally been on the right side of the house but was later moved to the left side. There was a single door in the front of the house with a large stone stoop (one stone). There were also doors on the right side of the house, the rear, and on the left side adjacent to the kitchen. The main structure had two small, 6 and 8 pane double hung sash windows on the first floor, one similar window on the second story front, and two in the rear.

The first floor of the main log structure consisted of a large living room which was entered through the front door. A small bedroom was located to the right of the door. In the living room there was a massive stone fireplace, later reduced in size, on the left wall. All of the flooring on this level was covered with linoleum.

The second floor contained three contiguous bedrooms without a central hall; the stairs were situated in the center room. As in the downstairs, the ceilings on the second floor had large exposed beams. Those on the first floor were whitewashed while those in the upper story bedrooms were left "bare." The larger bedroom on the left, where boarders employed in the oil, gas, and timber fields slept (Phyllis Ellis 1985, personal communication), was panelled with poplar boards.

The large one story addition on the left side of the building housed the kitchen and dining room. It had a small porch off the side (kitchen) entrance.

An assortment of attendant outbuildings and other structures (listed below in descending order of proximity to the dwelling), formed an integral part of the nineteenth and twentieth century farm landscape. Included were the (1) cellar building used mainly for storing "airtights"; (2) smokehouse; (3) old cellar building where crocks of milk were stored; (4) wash house, which later also contained a loom for weaving; (5) corn crib; (6) hog house, which allegedly served as earlier slave quarters; and (7) "milk gap and a catching pen" located in the pasture for dehorning cattle.

TABLE 58

Ownership of Tract 1209

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Margaret West Lemmons	Raul R. Lemmons (now deceased), Betty L. Crawford, & Lowell Lemmons	1975	---	---	Lewis County Fiduciary Record Book 17:60	Grantor died intestate 22 February 1975 leaving children (grantees) as surviving heirs
Ollie West	Margaret West Lemmons, Aubrey West, Phyllis West Ellis, Betty Lemmons Crawford & Lowell Lemmons	22 october 1961	---	60	Lewis County Will Book L:280	Grantees were daughters of grantor
Porter West	Ollie West (wife), Aubrey West, Phyllis West Ellis, Margaret West Lemmons, & Porter West	7 August 1920	---	---	Lewis County Will Book E:109	Grantees were wife and daughters of grantor
Jennie Morrison	Porter West & Ollie West (wife)	3 April 1911	---	60	Lewis County Will Book D:248 General Order Book 9:548	Grantor was daughter of Jacob and Margaret Morrison
Margaret Morrison	Jennie Morrison	9 June 1906	---	60	Lewis County Will Book D:128	
Jacob Morrison	Margaret Morrison	14 March 1885	---	60	Lewis County Will Book C:99	Grantor was husband of grantee
W.C. Carper (assignee in in bankruptcy case of William Roger)	Jacob Morrison	17 July 1876	$5267.00	229	Lewis County Deed Book 10:499	
William S. Ramsey & Martha Ramsey (wife)	William Roger	28 December 1867	$6200.00	232	Lewis County Deed Book 4:181	All property conveyed except ¼ acre graveyard
William Meeks & Nancy Meeks (wife)	William S. Ramsey	24 November 1849	?	205 acres, 1 rood, 31.4 perches	Lewis County Deed Book P:232	

No grantee index listing for William Meeks in the area of Skin Creek prior to 1849

TABLE 59

Tax Record for Tract 1209

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
William Meeks	1849	Not listed in assessment records					
	1850	Book missing					
William S. Ramsey	1851-1856	18 acres, Big Skin Creek	$40.00			$720.00	
		200 acres, Big Skin Creek	$11.00			$2200.00	
		10 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00			$120.00	
	1857-1858	18 acres, Big Skin Creek	$41.00			$738.00	
		200 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00		$400.00	$2400.00	
		10 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00			$120.00	
	1859	Book missing					
	1860	18 acres, Big Skin Creek	$41.00			$738.00	
		200 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00		$400.00	$2400.00	
		10 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00			$120.00	
	1861-1865	Books missing					
	1866	18 acres, Big Skin Creek	$41.00			$738.00	
		200 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00		$100.00	$2400.00	
		10 acres, Big Skin Creek	$12.00			$120.00	
	1867	18 acres, Big Skin Creek	$41.00			$738.00	
		200 acres, Big Skin Creek	$15.00		$300.00	$3000.00	
		10 acres, Big Skin Creek	$15.00			$150.00	
William Roger	1868-1869	Books missing					
	1870	232 acres, Big Skin Creek	$15.00		$300.00	$3480.00	
	1871	129 acres, Big Skin Creek	$15.00		$300.00	$3446.00	
	1872-1875	229 acres, Big Skin Creek	$15.00		$300.00	$3446.00	
	1876	229 acres, Big Skin Creek	$16.50		$300.00	$3991.00	
Jacob Morrison	1877	229 acres, Big Skin Creek	$16.50		$300.00	$3991.00	
	1878	229 acres, Big Skin Creek	$16.50		$300.00	$3791.00	
	1879-1882	Books missing					
	1883-1884	224 acres, Big Skin Creek	$16.10		$300.00	$3606.00	
Jacob Morrison Heirs	1885	224 acres, Big Skin Creek	$16.10		$300.00	$3606.00	

TABLE 59

Tax Record for Tract 1209 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
F.P. Morrison	1886-1891	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$14.50		$300.00	$877.00	One of five of Jacob Morrison's heirs
	1892-1896	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$15.00			$998.00	
	1897-1898	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$16.50			$998.00	
	1899-1901	Books missing					
	1902-1905	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$14.65		$100.00	$886.00	
	1906-1908	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$31.00		$100.00	$1976.00	
	1909-1914	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$32.00	$1935.00	$100.00	$2035.00	
	1915-1916	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$37.00	$2240.00	$100.00	$2340.00	
	1917-1920	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$38.00	$2300.00	$100.00	$2400.00	
Porter & Ollie West	1921-1922	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$40.00	$2400.00	$200.00	$2600.00	
	1923-1924	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$42.00	$2520.00	$280.00	$2800.00	
	1925	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$42.00	$2520.00	$200.00	$2720.00	
	1926-1927	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$40.00	$2400.00	$200.00	$2600.00	
	1928-1929	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$37.00	$2220.00	$180.00	$2400.00	
	1930	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$35.00	$2100.00	$200.00	$2300.00	
	1931	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$27.00	$1620.00	$230.00	$1850.00	
	1932-1946	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$23.00	$1380.00	$100.00	$1480.00	
	1947-1957	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$23.00	$1380.00	$400.00	$1780.00	New building erected in 1947
	1958-1959	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$23.00	$1380.00	$1400.00	$2780.00	
	1960	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2160.00	$1400.00	$3500.00	
	1961-1965	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$3000.00	$2620.00	$5620.00	
	1966	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2340.00	$2620.00	$4960.00	
	1967	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2500.00	$7070.00	$9570.00	
	1968-1975	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2740.00	$7070.00	$9810.00	
	1976	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2750.00	$7100.00	$9850.00	
	1977-1979	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$2450.00	$7100.00	$9550.00	
	1980	60 acres, Big Skin Creek		$12350.00	$16700.00	$11700.00	
	1981-1982	60 acres, Big Skin Creek	$56.95	$4000.00	$8850.00	$12850.00	

Architecture (Shed #1) (Figures 105, 106, 107; Plate 117)

General Description: the structure is a one story, board and batten shed with a loft beneath the medium pitched gable roof.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	13'6" x 16'3".
Foundation:	The foundation is composed of cut sandstone piers located at each corner and at the center point along each wall.
Walls:	The walls consist of 6-1/2"-8" random width boards with horizontal battens on the interior and vertical battens on the exterior; both the boards and battens are attached with wire nails.
Framing:	See Walls.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety (forming a loft area above Room 1) and is covered with felt paper; the eaves trim is a boxed cornice; the raking trim is open verges. Directly beneath the apex of the gable on the south wall is an electrical wall light fixture.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 60, 61).

Function:	Unknown.

Dimensions:	13'4" x 16'1"; 7'3/4" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	14"-17-1/2" random width boards attached with wire nails.
Ceiling:	2" x 5-1/2" joists set on 26"-29" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture with switch on south wall.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	In the southwest corner of the room there is a closet-like enclosure measuring 5' deep x 9'2" long which is made of vertical and horizontal random width boards.

Architecture (Shed #2) (Figures 108, 109, 110; Plate 118)

General Description: The structure is a one story, board and batten shed with a loft area beneath the medium pitched gable roof.

Exterior Description:

Overall Dimensions:	9'3-1/2" x 12'11".
Foundation:	The foundation is composed of rubble sandstone piers at each corner and a partial dry-laid rubble foundation along the west wall.

Walls:	The walls are composed of 10"-14-1/2" random width boards with horizontal battens on the interior and vertical battens on the exterior; the boards and battens are attached with both cut and wire nails.
Framing:	See Walls.
Porch:	None.
Chimneys:	None.
Roof:	The roof is of the medium pitched gable variety (forming a loft area above Room 1) and is covered with felt paper; eaves and raking trim consist of open verges.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Table 62)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	9'1-1/2" x 12'9"; 7' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	None.
Floorcovering:	5-1/2"-17" random width boards.
Ceiling:	1-3/4" x 3-3/4" joists set on 26" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

TABLE 60

Tract 1209 (Ramsey-West Farmstead): Shed #1
DOOR DETAILS

SHED #1

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	2'6½" x 6'4"	4 panel (?) (bottom half missing)	4" butt	3¼" x 4¼" box lock with porcelain interior knobs; exterior chain handle	none	3½" plain boards	no
Room 1 to Enclosure	2'3" x 6'4"	wooden screen door	3" ornate cast iron pin butt	none	none	none	no
Loft to Exterior	2'4" x 4'2"	five 5¼"-6" board and Z batten	4" butt	none	none	none	no

TABLE 61

Tract 1209 (Ramsey-West Farmstead):

WINDOW DETAILS

SHED #1

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
South Wall	missing	28" x 32"			none	none	none
West Wall	fixed sash	28" x 32"	12" x 28"	2	none	none	3-3/4" plain boards
North Wall	missing	29" x 32"			none	none	3½" plain boards

TABLE 62
Tract 1209 (Ramsey-West Farmstead): Shed #2
DOOR DETAILS

SHED #2

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Exterior	2'9½" x 6'7"	five 5-3/4"-9" boards and Z batten	3" butt	cast iron loop handle; wooden turn knob	none	none	no
Loft to Exterior	2'9½" x 4'	four 5½"-7" boards and Z batten	2" and 3" butt hinges	missing	none	none	no

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling appears to have faced north-west, sitting back approximately 350 feet northwest of West Virginia County Route 15. To the east of the dwelling, across an open meadow, is the juncture of Pen Run and Skin Creek. The dwelling overlooks the stream valleys to the northeast and south and is bordered by steep meadow hill-slopes on the northwest.

Historic Landscape Design: A clustering of large coniferous and deciduous trees borders the southeast and southwest sides of the dwelling. A dense growth of weeds has overgrown the remaining yard area around and within the structural remains of the dwelling.

Outbuildings: Two board and batten sheds are located to the northeast of the dwelling; the cattle "dehorning pen and the milk gap" are situated to the south of the dwelling, near the lane leading into the front gate.

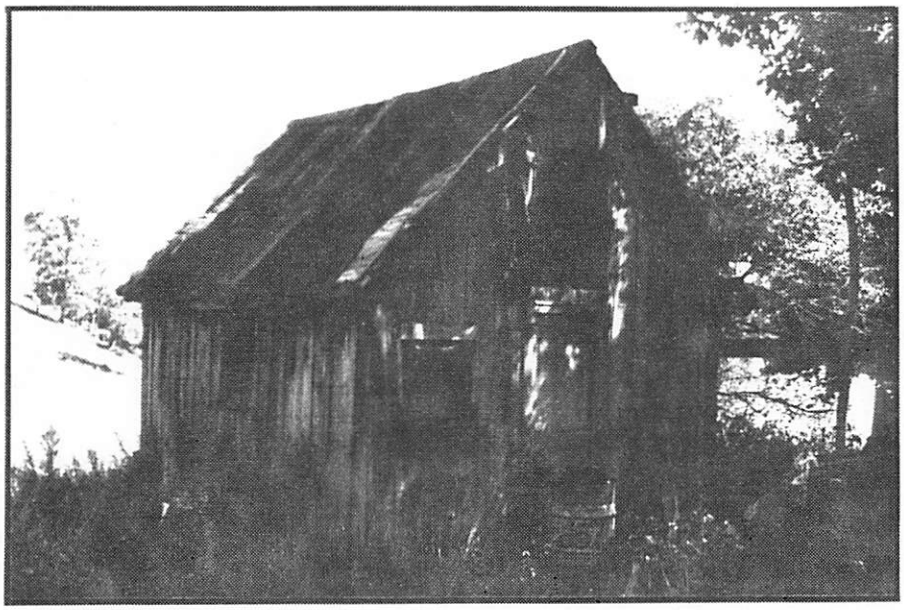


Plate 117. West and South Elevations of Shed #1 of the Ramsey-West Farmstead, Tract 1209.

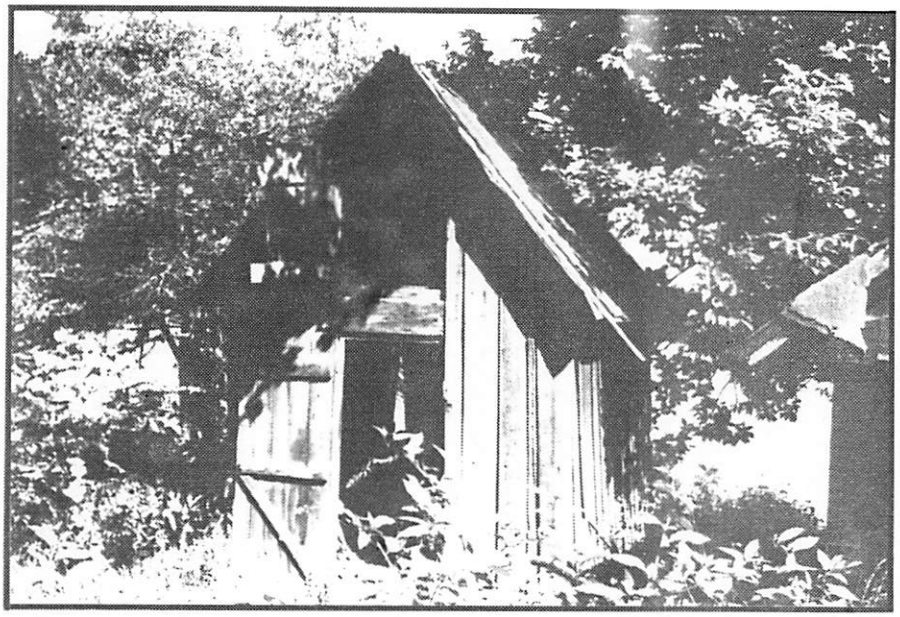


Plate 118. West and South Elevations of Shed #2 of the Ramsey-West Farmstead, Tract 1209.

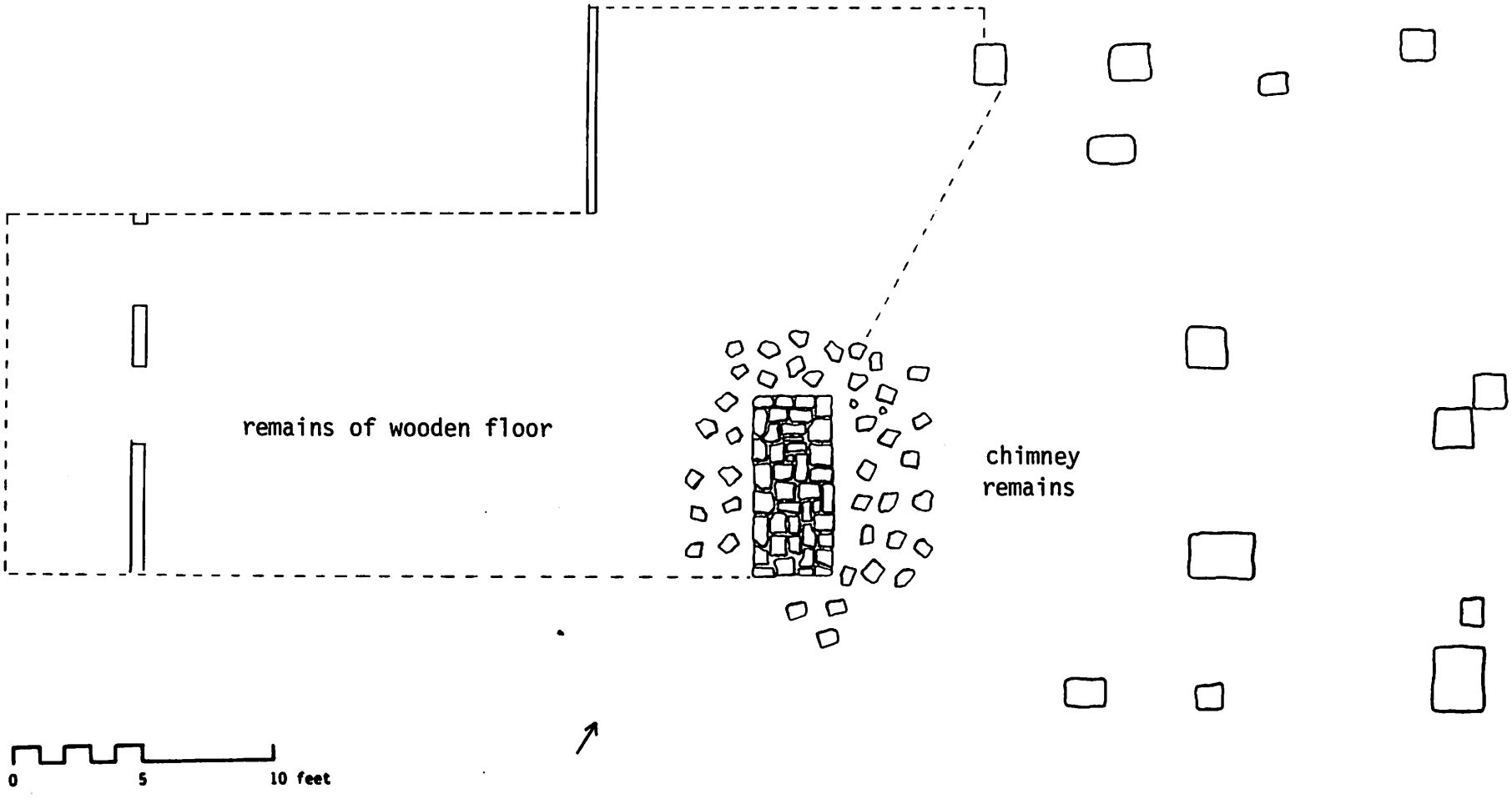


Figure 104. Foundation Remains of the Ramsey-West Dwelling House, Tract 1209.

LE-0097

TRACT 1606

WHITESEL/KERNS DWELLING

Location: Intersection of Dunkin Run Road and U.S. Highway 19 about 1 mile east of Roanoke, West Virginia.

Elevation: 1100 feet.

UTM Reference as given on the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form:

Zone: 17

Easting: 545460

Northing: 4308600

U.S.G.S. Map: Roanoke 7.5 minute quadrangle.

Present Owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Present Occupant: None.

Construction Date:

Informants:

Historical Information: The earliest documented record of Tract 1606 begins in the years 1869 and 1876 when James P. Whitesel purchased two adjacent parcels of land near Roanoke from Henry McCally and Joseph and Nancy McCally and W.C. and Savina Halbert respectively (Table 63). The chain of title could not be traced prior to these dates since neither the McCally nor the Halbert name appears in the deed index. Furthermore, only Henry McCally's name is listed in the Lewis County assessment records and then only after 1865.

It is not known when the two story Victorian farmhouse was built, but past resident Doris Kerns Simons (1985, personal communication) credits James Whitesel with its construction around 1876. However, in 1867 Henry McCally was first assessed for an improvement value at $100.00. This assessment remained constant (even after Whitesel purchased the land) until 1890 when the assessed value increased four fold.

From these data any one of several reasonable conclusions can be drawn: (1) Henry McCally built the Victorian house in 1867, (2) McCally built a house which is not the extant structure but which Whitesel occupied until constructing the present dwelling in 1890, (3) Henry McCally built the original section of the present dwelling in 1867 to which Whitesel added the rear ell in 1890, or (4) Whitesel constructed the dwelling in c.1876, but it was not reflected accurately in the assessment record. In any event, the structure was in existence by 1890.

The 82 acre farm on Sand Fork and Dunkin Run was home for many years to James Whitesel, his wife Delia, and their eleven children. By 1916, when his will was prepared soon after the death of his wife (Table 3), James was residing in Weston and was either renting or allowing his children to occupy the home farm. After his death in 1919 the farm was sold to W. L. Warner. Warner lost it in 1939 when the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore sold the farm for taxes. Doris Simons (1985, personal communication) claims that a Douglas family resided in the house in the

1920s before Warner, but it is not known if they were tenants of the Whitesels.

Charles Grove Kerns (father of Doris Simons) was the next resident of the farm which by 1939 had grown to approximately 370 acres. Simons remembers her father as a "gentleman" farmer who always wore a coat and hired help to do most of the farming. As a farmer Charlie Kerns raised dairy cows as well as beef cattle and chickens. In addition to feed corn, he also grew cabbage, watermelon, and strawberries which he sold to the Weston State Hospital.

Aside from his farming pursuits, Kerns also worked as a telephone lineman and as a furrier, conducting the latter business in the front room (parlor) of his house. If anything, the house is best remembered by the people of Lewis County as the place where Kerns sold his furs.

He began his fur business in 1940 after meeting a "Mr. Cohen" of New York City on a train trip. It was Cohen who launched Kerns into his new venture. He stored his furs in the basement of the house and used the parlor (Room 9) as his sales room. So widely known was his business that people came from Clarksburg, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere to purchase his furs.

Kerns was also famous for his goldfish pond (often mistaken for a swimming pool), which was first stocked with rare catfish, and for his

talking myna bird. Kerns also kept other varieties of birds including peacocks, parakeets, cockatoos, and parrots.

Upon Charlie Kerns' death in 1959, the home farm was bequeathed to his son John Paul Kerns who maintained it until the purchase by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1980s.

The oldest section of the house, no doubt, was the front, rectangular portion containing Rooms 5, 9, and 10 on the first floor and Rooms 11, 17, and 18 on the second floor. During the Kerns residency, the first floor rooms consisted of the living room (Room 5), kitchen (Room 7), dining room (Room 8), and the bathroom which was installed by Kerns (Room 6).

Room 9, which housed the parlor from which Kerns operated his fur business, also periodically functioned as a bedroom. In contrast to the remaining rooms which were floored with oak boards, Room 9 contained yellow poplar flooring. Doris Simons claims that her father closed off the main stairway (in Room 10) to prevent workmen from "disturbing his daughters" (1985, personal communication). After that, the only access to the second floor was via the narrow winding stairway in the living room (Room 5). On the second floor of the house there were five bedrooms (Rooms 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17), and another bathroom (Room 15).

Aside from the ornamental fish ponds which flanked the front and rear of the house, the Kerns also beautified their yard with a flower garden filled with such perennials as Sweet Williams, Fox Peonies, Japanese Lillies, Wild Rose, Rhododendron, and Wisteria plants.

Scattered about the property were several outbuildings which have since disappeared. James Whitesel, who usually did his own stonework, built a cut stone cellar building prior to 1884 (Doris Simons 1985, personal communication). The room over the cellar contained bunks for farm laborers whom Kerns hired. A granary (referred to by Doris Simons as a corn crib) was also attributable to James Whitesel.

Charlie Kerns constructed a one-room, masonry block building with concrete slab floor and double hung windows for storage of meats and canned fruits and vegetables as well as a laundry. Kerns also built a concrete block workshop and put a concrete block foundation under the barn.

TABLE 63

Ownership of Tract 1606

Grantor	Grantee	Date of Transaction	Cost	Acreage	Reference	Comments
Charles Grove Kerns	John Paul Kerns	28 January 1959	--	?	Lewis County Will Book K:393	Grantor devised his home farm to his son (grantee)
Federal Land Bank of Baltimore	Charles G. Kerns	3 February 1939	$800.00	371.1	Lewis County Deed Book 151:387	W.L. Warner property was sold for taxes
Opha J. Whitesel (executor for estate of James P. Whitesel	W.L. Warner	30 March 1921	$15,063.75	334.75	Lewis County Deed Book 115:76	By 25 July 1916 (date in which will was prepared) J.P. Whitesel was residing in Weston rather than on his 334.75 acre home farm
(1) W.C. Halbert & Salvina A. Halbert (wife)	James P. Whitesel	17 April 1876	$2056.00	257.0	Lewis County Deed Book 8:321	
(2) Henry McCally; Joseph H. McCally & Nancy C. McCally (wife)	James P. Whitesel	20 February 1869	$1256.00	83.75	Lewis County Deed Book 4:489	

Neither W.C. Halbert nor Henry or Joseph McCally is listed in the grantee tax.

TABLE 64

Tax Record for Tract 1606

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Henry McCally	1863-1865	40 acres, Sand Fork	$8.00			$320.00	
	1866	40 acres, Sand Fork	$8.00			$320.00	
	1867-1868	40 acres, Sand Fork	$10.00		$100.00	$900.00	
James P. Whitesel	1869	Book missing					
	1870-1874	83.75 acres, Sand Fork	$10.00		$100.00	$838.00	
	1875	82 acres, Sand Fork	$9.00		$100.00	$744.00	
	1876-1878	82 acres, Sand Fork	$9.90		$100.00	$818.00	
	1879-1882	Books missing					
	1883-1889	82 acres, Sand Fork	$11.50		$100.00	$952.00	
	1890-1891	82 acres, Sand Fork	$15.10		$400.00	$1252.00	
	1892	82 acres, Sand Fork	$12.00		$400.00	$1092.00	
	1893-1898	82 acres, Sand Fork	$13.20		$440.00	$1092.00	
	1899-1900	Books missing					
	1901-1905	82 acres, Sand Fork	$16.73		$350.00	$1444.00	
	1906-1908	82 acres, Sand Fork	$26.00		$600.00	$2752.00	
	1909-1910	82 acres, Sand Fork	$26.00		$600.00	$2750.00	
	1911-1913	82 acres, Sand Fork	$26.00	$2150.00	$600.00	$2750.00	
	1914-1916	82 acres, Sand Fork	$28.00	$2330.00	$580.00	$2900.00	
	1917-1920	82 acres, Sand Fork	$30.00	$2470.00	$560.00	$3030.00	
	1921	82 acres, Sand Fork	$31.00	$2540.00	$660.00	$3200.00	
William L. Warner	1922-1923	82 acres, Sand Fork	$31.00	$2540.00	$860.00	$3400.00	
	1924	82 acres, Sand Fork	$35.00	$8400.00		$8400.00	
	1925	36 acres, Sand Fork		$1300.00	$1300.00		
		334 acres, near Roanoke		$12050.00		$12050.00	
	1926	36 acres, Sand Fork	$30.00	$1300.00		$1300.00	
		334 acres, near Roanoke	$32.00	$10690.00	$810.00	$11500.00	
	1927	36 acres, Sand Fork	$28.00	$1000.00		$1000.00	
		334 acres, near Roanoke	$28.00	$9350.00	$850.00	$10200.00	
	1928-1929	36 acres, Sand Fork	$25.00	$900.00		$900.00	
		334 acres, near Roanoke	$25.00	$8350.00	$650.00	$9000.00	
	1930	36 acres, Sand Fork	$23.00	$830.00		$830.00	
		334 acres, near Roanoke	$24.00	$8020.00	$630.00	$8650.00	
	1931-1938	No listings					

TABLE 64

Tax Record for Tract 1606 (cont.)

Name	Year	Land	Value per Acre	Value of Land	Value of Improvements	Total Value	Comments
Charles Kerns	1939-1944	371.1 acres, near Roanoke	$18.00	$6660.00	$490.00	$7150.00	
	1945-1951	236.85 acres, near Roanoke	$18.00	$4230.00	$2800.00	$7030.00	134.25 acres to Opal and Etta Kerns in 1945; new barn erected in 1945
	1952	119.09 acres, near Roanoke	$18.00	$2230.00	$3000.00	$5230.00	117.76 acres to Thomas E. Stockert; new building
	1953	119.09 acres, near Roanoke	$18.00	$2230.00	$3500.00	$5730.00	Improvements made
	1954-1956	106.34 acres, near Roanoke	$18.00	$2040.00	$3500.00	$5500.00	
	1957-1966	101.84 acres, near Roanoke	$18.00	$1920.00	$3500.00	$5420.00	4½ acres to Deloran Heflin in 1957
	1967-1971	101.84 acres, near Roanoke		$1860.00	$4090.00	$5950.00	
Charles G. Kerns	1972-1975	101.84 acres, near Roanoke		$1860.00	$4090.00	$5950.00	
	1976-1978	101.84 acres, near Roanoke		$1900.00	$4100.00	$6000.00	
John Paul Kerns	1979	101.84 acres, near Roanoke		$1900.00	$4100.00	$6000.00	
	1980-1981	101.84 acres, near Roanoke		$2100.00	$5400.00	$7500.00	

Architecture (Dwelling): (Figures 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117; Plates 119, 120, 121, 122)

General Description: The dwelling is a two story L-shaped (but originally rectangular in shape) frame structure with a medium pitch gable roof.

Exterior Description: (Plates 123, 124, 125)

Overall Dimensions: 40'5" x 48'7".

Foundation: The foundation is composed of both 8" concrete and 7-1/2" by 11" tile block. The original (rectangular) unit of the house appears to have been set on sandstone corner blocks measuring approximately 11" x 17".

Walls: The walls are composed of 4-1/2" painted lapped siding.

Framing: The light timber frame consists of 2" x 5" studs set on 26" centers.

Porch: The porch on the west wall is centrally located; the deck measures 6'11" x 21'5" and is covered with 3-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards. The porch deck rests on four evenly spaced sandstone piers measuring roughly 15"-18" in greatest dimension. A shed style roof covered with asphalt shingles is supported by four

evenly spaced 5" x 5" wooden columns with caps and brackets. The raking trim of the roof is a cut-out pattern barge-board. The porch ceiling is covered with alternating 2-1/2" and 5-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards; there is a central ceiling light fixture.

The porch on the south wall measures 6'2" x 32'5"; the deck is covered by 2-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards and originally rested on an undetermined number of sandstone piers. The porch ceiling, which is covered with 5" painted tongue and groove boards, is actually the underside of Room 10. Attached to the ceiling is a central light fixture. Four 5" x 15" columns with chamfered edges support the overhanging second floor.

Chimneys: The single chimney stack of cut sandstone block is offset to the north on the roof peak of the original rectangular portion of the structure.

Roof: The roof is of the medium pitch gable variety covered with slate shingles laid in a decorative pattern on the original

section; the eaves trim is boxed cornice with brackets and frieze-board; raking trim consists of friezeboard and cutout pattern bargeboard. The roof of the L-shaped addition is a medium pitch gable covered with asphalt shingles; the eaves trim is a boxed cornice with frieze board and brackets; the raking trim consists of a frieze and fascia board.

Interior Description: Room 1 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	11'2" x 17'8"; 6'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	7-1/2"-11" tile block.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 7" wooden posts set on 23" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	Furnace along west wall; duct work along ceiling.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Two ceiling fixtures along central axis.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 2 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.

Dimensions:	12'7" x 18'9"; 6'1" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	North, east, west and part of south walls are 7-1/2" x 11" tile blocks; remainder of south wall is framed and covered with fiberboard.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 6" wooden posts set on 24" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	6" diameter heat pipes run beneath the ceiling joists in several areas.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Hot water tank sits toward east end of south wall; various water pipes are attached to bottoms of ceiling joists.
Lighting and Electricity:	Two ceiling fixtures are offset of center toward north wall; a third fixture is attached to the top of one of the stairway stringers.
Stairways:	Seven open steps (measuring 30" wide x 9" tread by 9" rise) plus a rises of 9-1/2" lead to the first floor.

Interior Description: Room 3 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	6'11" x 26'2"; 6'6" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	8" x 15" concrete blocks on south and east walls; poured concrete over 7-1/2" x 11" tile blocks on north and west walls.
Floorcovering:	Poured concrete.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 8-1/2" joists set on 23" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	None.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 4

Function:	Modern garage.
Dimensions:	14'10" x 23'; 7'2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	7-1/2" x 15" concrete blocks on west wall; south wall open; 7-1/2" x 11" tile blocks on north and west walls.
Floorcovering:	Dirt.
Ceiling:	Exposed 2" x 7" joists set on 23" centers.
Baseboard:	None.
Heating:	Gas connection centrally located on ceiling.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.

Lighting and Electricity: Two ceiling fixtures toward northeast and southwest corners of room.

Stairways: One step of 10" rise to Room 3.

Interior Description: Room 5 (Tables 65, 66; Plate 126)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 15'2" x 15'3"; 9' ceiling.

Wallcovering: 4"-5" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards.

Floorcovering: 4-1/2"-5" varnished tongue and groove boards.

Ceiling: 3-3/4"-5-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards.

Baseboard: 7" boards.

Heating: Gas connection at northwest corner of fireplace; wall registers along south wall; floor register along east wall; fireplace along south wall.

Fireplace: Located along south wall; cast iron coal burning grate; fire box measures 24" wide x 32" high x 6" deep; sandstone hearth measures 20" x 50"; wooden mantle.

Plumbing: None.

Lighting and Electricity: Central ceiling fixture; switch on south wall; outlets on east and west walls.

Stairways: A tightly winding series of thirteen

	enclosed steps (measuring approximately 31-1/2" x 8" wide x 1" nose) plus a riser of 8-1/2" ascends to the second floor. See floor plan for additional dimensional data.
Other:	A 35" wide x 26" deep closet is located under the stairway.

Interior Description: Room 6 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Modern bathroom.
Dimensions:	6'2" x 10'6"; 7'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Plywood paneling.
Floorcovering:	12" square linoleum tile.
Ceiling:	16" x 16" acoustical tile.
Baseboard:	4" vinyl molding.
Heating:	Gas connection in northeast corner.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Lavatory along west end of north wall; toilet and shower along south wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on south wall; outlet above lavatory on north wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 7 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Modern kitchen.
Dimensions:	12'2" x 16'5"; 87'8" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	5-1/2" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards except enclosing stairway where there are 2"-3-1/2" painted horizontal boards.
Floorcovering:	Linoleum glued to undetermined flooring.
Ceiling:	3-3/4"-5-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	5" board with beveled top edge; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Floor register along west wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Kitchen cabinet base unit with sink along entirety of east wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on south and west walls; outlets on north and east walls.
Stairways:	See Room 2.
Other:	A 51" wide x 14-1/2" deep shelved closet is located north of stairway along west wall.

Interior Description: Room 8 (Tables 65, 66; Plate 127)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	12'2" x 16'1-1/2"; 9' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	3-1/2"-4-1/2" painted horizontal tongue and grove boards.

Floorcovering:	4"-6" tongue and groove varnished boards.
Ceiling:	3-3/4"-5-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	6" boards.
Heating:	Floor registers along north wall and in southwest corner; previously a fireplace along the east wall.
Fireplace:	Fire box completely removed; wooden mantle; previously a 20" x 50" hearth.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on east wall and above mantle; outlet on north wall.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	45-1/2" x 15" deep shelved closet located north of fireplace on east wall; walk-in closet beneath stairway on west wall.

Interior Description: Room 9 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	15'2" x 15'2"; 9' ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Cloth, then paper over random width horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	4-1/4"-5-1/2" tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	Alternating 2-1/2" and 4-1/2" beaded tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	10-1/4", but missing.

Heating:	Gas connection at southwest corner of fireplace; floor register east of mantle; previously a fireplace along north wall.
Fireplace:	The entire chimney was removed and the area boxed with vertical boards and covered with wallpaper; previously an 18-1/2" x 50" hearth. What appears to be a portion of the original mantle exists as part of the west closet wall (Figure 1606-10).
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; outlet on south wall.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	61-1/2" wide x 21" deep closet on north wall.

Interior Description: Room 10 (Tables 65, 66; Plate 128)

Function:	Stair hall.
Dimensions:	7'10" x 15'1"; 9' 1/2" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	3-3/4"-5-1/4" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	5-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	3-3/4"-5-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	8" boards.

Heating:	Wall register on south wall of stairway.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switches on north and west walls.
Stairways:	Ten steps (measuring 37-1/2" wide x 11-1/2" tread x 8-1/2" rise x 3/4" nose) plus a riser of 8-1/2" ascend to a landing, then curve and reverse direction. Beyond the landing are two additional steps plus a riser to the second floor at the front of the house. Also, from the landing it is possible, by ascending a second set of two steps plus a rise, to reach the second floor at the rear of the dwelling. These steps measure 34-1/2" wide x 11-1/2" tread x 7-3/4" rise x 1" nose plus a riser of 7-1/2". A spindle-type balustrade is capped with D-profile railing.
Other:	A closet under the stairway measures 63" wide x 22" deep.

Interior Description: Room 11 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	15'1" x 15'3"; 8'5-1/2" ceiling.

Wallcovering:	5-1/2"-6-1/4" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	5"-5-1/2" tongue and groove boards painted and/or varnished around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	3-3/4"-5-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	4-1/2" boards with cove shaped top edges.
Heating:	Gas connection on south wall beside doorway; fireplace along the south wall.
Fireplace:	Located along south wall; coal burning fire box measures 19" wide x 27" high x 6" deep; sandstone hearth measures 16" deep x 42" wide.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; outlets on west and north walls.
Stairways:	See Room 5.
Other:	27-1/2" wide x 16" deep closet located west of fireplace; a second closet along south wall east of fireplace measures 28" deep x 39-1/2" wide.

Interior Description: Room 12 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'6" x 12'6"; 8'8" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted homasote board.

Floorcovering:	3-3/8" tongue and groove fir boards painted around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	Painted homasote board.
Baseboard:	9" board with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along east wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch and outlet on south wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 13 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	10'6" x 12'5"; 8'9" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted homasote board.
Floorcovering:	3-3/8" tongue and groove fir boards, varnished and/or painted around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	Painted homasote board.
Baseboard:	9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas connection along west wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.

Lighting and Electricity: Central ceiling fixture; switch on south wall.

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 14 (Tables 65, 66)

Function: Unknown.

Dimensions: 10' x 12'7"; 8'8-1/2" ceiling.

Wallcovering: Painted homasote board.

Floorcovering: 3-3/8" tongue and groove fir boards, varnished and/or painted around periphery of room.

Ceiling: Painted homasote board.

Baseboard: 9-1/2" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.

Heating: Gas connection along west wall.

Fireplace: None.

Plumbing: None.

Lighting and Electricity: Central ceiling fixture; switch and outlet on south wall.

Stairways: None.

Interior Description: Room 15 (Tables 65, 66)

Function: Modern bathroom.

Dimensions: 5'7" x 6'7"; 8'8" ceiling.

Wallcovering: Painted homasote board.

Floorcovering: Carpeting over 3-3/8" tongue and groove fir boards.

Ceiling:	Painted homasote board.
Baseboard:	9" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	Gas space heater along west wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	Lavatory and toilet along north wall; bath tub along east wall.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; switch on west wall.
Stairways:	None.

Interior Description: Room 16 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Hallway
Dimensions:	5'7" x 24'10"; 8'8" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted homasote board.
Floorcovering:	Carpeting over 3-3/8" tongue and groove fir boards.
Ceiling:	Painted homasote board.
Baseboard:	9" boards with ogee molding cap; quarter round shoe.
Heating:	None.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture.
Stairways:	See Room 10.

Interior Description: Room 17 (Tables 65, 66)

Function:	Unknown.
Dimensions:	15' x 15'; 8'5" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	Painted homasote board over horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	5-1/2" tongue and groove boards painted and/pr varnished around periphery of room.
Ceiling:	3-3/4"-5-1/4" wide painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	9" beaded boards.
Heating:	Gas connection at southeast corner of previous fireplace; previously a fireplace along the north wall.
Fireplace:	Previously existed along north wall but entire chimney has since been removed; hearth appears to have been 42" wide.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; outlets on east and south walls.
Stairways:	None.
Other:	9-1/3" wide x 2/3" deep closet located west of fire place and now incorporating entire fire place area along north wall.

Interior Description: Room 18 (Tables 65, 55; Plate 128)

Function:	Stair hall

Dimensions:	7'10" x 15'2"; 8'6" ceiling.
Wallcovering:	4-1/2"-6" painted horizontal tongue and groove boards.
Floorcovering:	Carpeting over 5-1/2" painted tongue and groove boards.
Ceiling:	3-3/4"-5-1/4" painted tongue and groove boards.
Baseboard:	6" boards with rounded top edge.
Heating:	Gas connection along north wall.
Fireplace:	None.
Plumbing:	None.
Lighting and Electricity:	Central ceiling fixture; gas connection beside ceiling fixture; switch on south wall.
Stairway:	See Room 10.

TABLE 65

Tract 1606 (Whitesel-Kerns Farm):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 1 to Room 2	27½" x 5'10"	3 boards (4½" - 13-3/4" and 2 batten with beveled edges	3" butt	modern box dead bolt	none	none	no
Room 2 to Exterior	6'1" x 5'10" area enclosed by 2 doors	door #1- 2'7½" x 5'10" 6 boards (5"-5¼") and 2 batten door #2- 2'½" x 5'10" 5 boards (2½"-5¼") and 3 batten	3-3/4" pin butt	wooden turn knob	none	none	no
Room 3 to Room 2	2'11½" x 6'1¼	3 boards (5"-11¼") and 2 batten	4½" T strap	none	none	none	no
Room 4 to Room 3	2'7" x 8'1"	6 boards (3-3/4"-5") and 2 batten	2½" pin butt	strap handle	none	5¼" plain boards	no
Room 5 to Room 8	2'7-3/4" x 6'8"	missing	3¼" butt	box lock	5" mold	5½" mold	no

TABLE 65

Tract 1606 (Whitesel-Kerns Farm):
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 5 to Closet	2' x 5'4"	4 panel	2" butt	spring loaded sliding latch	3¼" mold	none	yes
Room 5 to Stairway	2'2" x 6'8"	missing	3" butt	thumb latch	3¼" mold	none	no
Room 7 to Stairway	2' x 6'6¼"	2 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs; mortise dead bolt	3½" plain boards	none	no
Room 7 to Exterior	2'9" x 7'	5 panel top panel glass	3½" pin butt	4" x 3¼" box lock; ornate sheet metal knobs	1-3/4" plain boards	5" mold	yes
Room 7 to Closet	1'6½" x 5'4"	missing - 2 upper doors	1-3/4" butt	unknown	none	none	no
	1'6½" x 2'6½"	2 lower doors	1-3/4" butt	unknown	none	none	no
Room 8 to Closet	1'5¼" x 4'10"	missing - 2 upper doors	1-3/4" butt	unknown	none	none	no
	1'5¼" x 2'8½"	2 lower doors	1-3/4" butt	unknown	none	none	no
Room 8 to Closet	1'10" x 5'8"	missing	2" butt	box lock	3½" mold	none	yes
Room 8 to Room 10	3' x 6'8"	hollow core	3½" pin butt	modern mortise lock	3-3/4" ranch mold	3-3/4" ranch mold	no

TABLE 65
Tract 1606 (Whitesel-Kerns Farm):
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 8 to Room 7	2'7" x 6'8"	missing - swining door	3½" butt	none	3½" mold	1-3/4" plain boards	no
Room 8 to Exterior	2'8½" x 7'	4 panel	3½" ornate cast iron pin butt	4¼" x 3¼" box lock; porcelain knobs; mortise dead bolt	3½" mold	5" mold	yes
Room 9 to Room 10	2'8" x 6'9½"	5 panel	3½" ornate cast iron pin butt	6" x 3-3/4" box lock ceramic knobs	6½" mold	2-3/4" mold	yes
Room 9 to Closet	2'6" x 2'7"	5 panel	3" pin butt	spring loaded turn knob	3½" mold	none	no
Room 10 to Room 5	2'8" x 6'8"	missing	3½" butt	mortise lock	3" mold	5¼" mold	yes
Room 10 to East Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	5 panel	3" pin butt	6" x 4" box lock; knobs missing; modern dead bolt; mortise dead bolt	3" mold	5" mold	yes
Room 10 to West Exterior	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel transom and ruby glass sidelights; fixed lower side panels	3½" ornate cast iron	modern mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	none	4-3/4" mold	yes

TABLE 65

Tract 1606 (Whitesel-Kerns Farm) :
DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 11 to Closet (west of fireplace)	1'5½" x 4'5"	missing 1 upper door	1-3/4" butt	missing	2" mold	none	yes
	1'5½" x 2'10"	1 lower door	1-3/4" butt	missing	2" mold	none	no
Room 11 to Closet (east of fireplace)	1'11½" x 6'	missing	1-3/4" butt	missing	2" mold	none	yes
Room 16 to Room 12	2'8" x 6'8"	2 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 16 to Room 13	2'8" x 6'8"	2 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 16 to Room 15	2'8" x 6'8"	2 panel	3½" pin	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4½" plain boards	4½" plain boards	no
Room 17 to Closet	2'2" x 6'3"	4 panel	3" ornate cast iron pin butt	2½" x 3-3/8" box lock; porcelain knobs	3½" mold	2" plain boards	yes
Room 17 to Room 18	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs; modern box dead bolt	6" mold	3" mold	yes

TABLE 65

Tract 1606 (Whitesel-Kerns Farm):

DOOR DETAILS

Position	Opening	Style	Hinge	Latch/ Lock	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim	Threshold
Room 18 to Room 11	2'8" x 6'8"	4 panel	3" ornate cast iron pin butt	two mortise latches (one missing); the other has sheet metal knob and steel handle	3" mold	5" mold	yes
Room 18 to Room 16	2'8" x 6'8"	5 panel	3½" pin butt	mortise lock; sheet metal knobs	4-3/4" plain boards	4-3/4" plain boards	no

TABLE 66

Tract 1606 (Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
NORTH WALL Basement	missing	10" x 28"					
First Floor Left to right	double hung	33½" x 70"	upper-14" x 32" lower-30" x 32"	2/1	slip	1-3/4" plain boards	4-3/4" mold
(original wall)	double hung (removed)	33½" x 70"				5" mold	
(addition wall)	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/1	slip	5" mold	4" plain boards
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	slip	4½" plain boards	5" plain boards
	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	slip	4½" plain boards	5" plain boards
	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	slip	4½" plain boards	5" plain boards
EAST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	33½" x 70"	12" x 32"	2/2	slip	3½" mold	4-3/4" mold
	fixed single	28" x 44½"	27½" x 44"	1	slip	3½" plain boards	none
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	3½" mold	4-3/4" mold

TABLE 66

Tract 1606 (Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	slip	4½" plain boards	4" plain boards
Third Floor	double hung	28" x 44"	8" x 10"	6/6	slip	none	none
SOUTH WALL First Floor	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	5" mold	4-3/4" mold
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	lug	4½" plain boards	5" plain boards
	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	lug	4½" plain boards	5" plain boards
	double hung	29" x 62"	12" x 28"	2/2	lug	4½" plain boards	5" plain boards
WEST WALL First Floor Left to right	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	5½" mold	4-3/4" mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	5½" mold	4-3.4" mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14¼ x 32"	2/2	slip	3-3/4" mold	4-3/4" mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	3-3/4" mold	4-3/4" mold

TABLE 66

Tract 1606 (Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling):

WINDOW DETAILS

Position	Style	Opening	Size of Pane	Number of Panes	Type of Sill	Interior Surround Trim	Exterior Surround Trim
Second Floor Left to right	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	5" mold	4-3/4 mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	5" mold	4-3/4" mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	3½" mold	4-3/4" mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	3½" mold	4-3/4" mold
	double hung	33½" x 70"	14" x 32"	2/2	slip	3½" mold	4-3/4" mold

Site:

General Setting and Orientation: The dwelling faces west toward U.S. Route 19 which is approximately 200-300 feet away. An unnumbered West Virginia county highway is situated nearly equal distance to the south of the dwelling. At the base of a hillslope, parallel to the unnumbered highway is Dunkin Run which flows roughly east to west adjacent to the dwelling; a second stream flows from the hills immediately north of the house passing the northeast corner of the dwelling c.50 feet away.

Historic Landscape Design: The original landscape has largely been destroyed due to the recent (post 1981) rebuilding of the highways adjacent to the dwelling. It appears that two 36"-40" diameter hard maple trees grew for many years within 30-50 feet of the west or front side of the dwelling. An approximately 30 inch diameter hard maple is growing to the southeast of the dwelling approximately 30 feet away. Previously, trees may have included black walnuts and oaks. Shrubbery previously included quince and Russian olive. Flowers included peonies, roses, and daffodils. A clump of ferns is presently growing approximately 30 feet east of the house. A 36"-42" wide sandstone slabstone sidewalk extends approximately 40 feet westward from the front (west) porch; a second 4 foot wide poured concrete sidewalk extends from the east end of the south porch eastward approximately 18 feet where it connects with a sandstone walkway which leads an additional 30 feet eastward to a graveled parking area.

Outbuildings: No outbuildings exist at present, but previously there stood at least a barn and a cellar house. A poured concrete in-ground swimming pool is situated approximately 30 feet east-northeast of the dwelling.

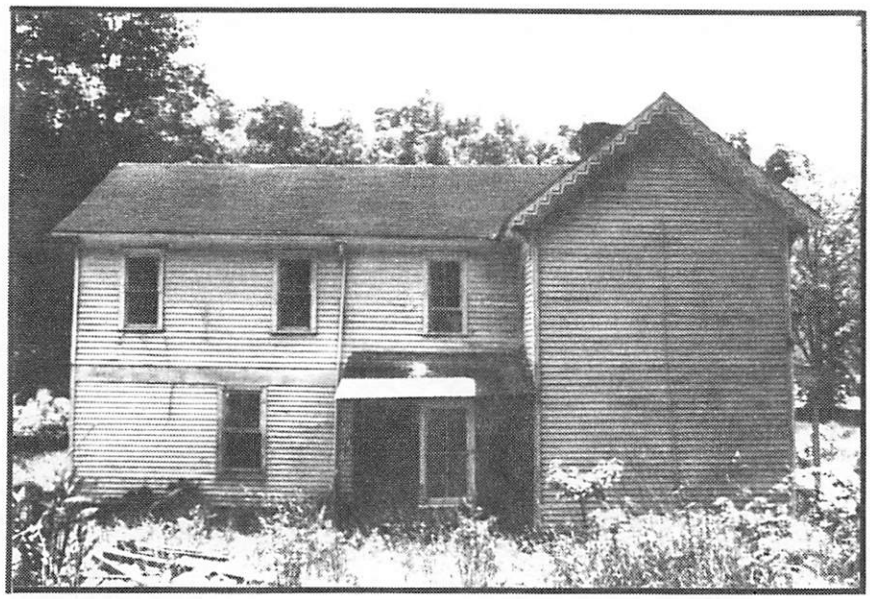


Plate 119. North Elevation of the Whitesel/ Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.



Plate 120. East Elevation of the Whitesel/ Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.



Plate 121. West Elevation of the Whitesel/ Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.



Plate 122. South Elevation of the Whitesel/ Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

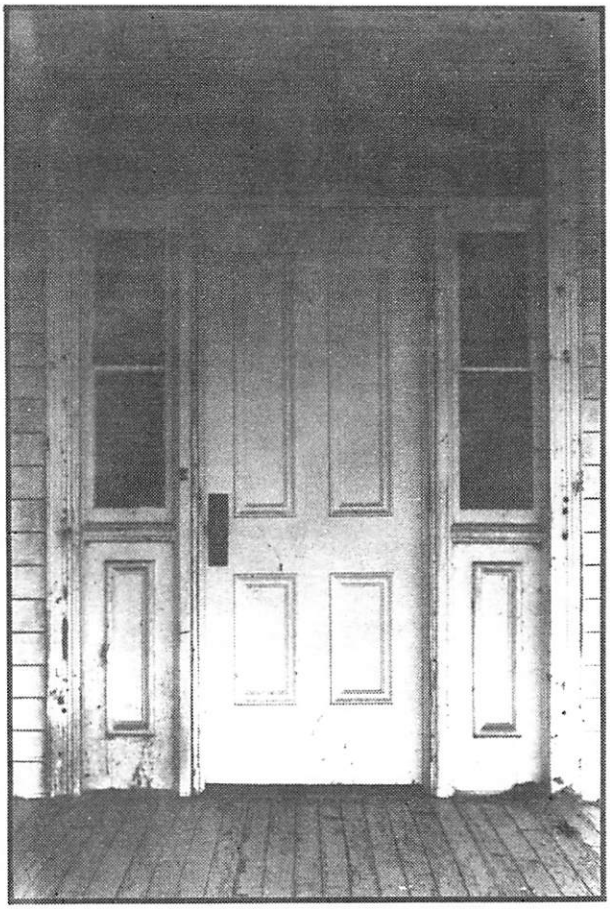


Plate 123. Front Porch Entryway (East Elevation) of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606. The side lights are ruby colored glass.

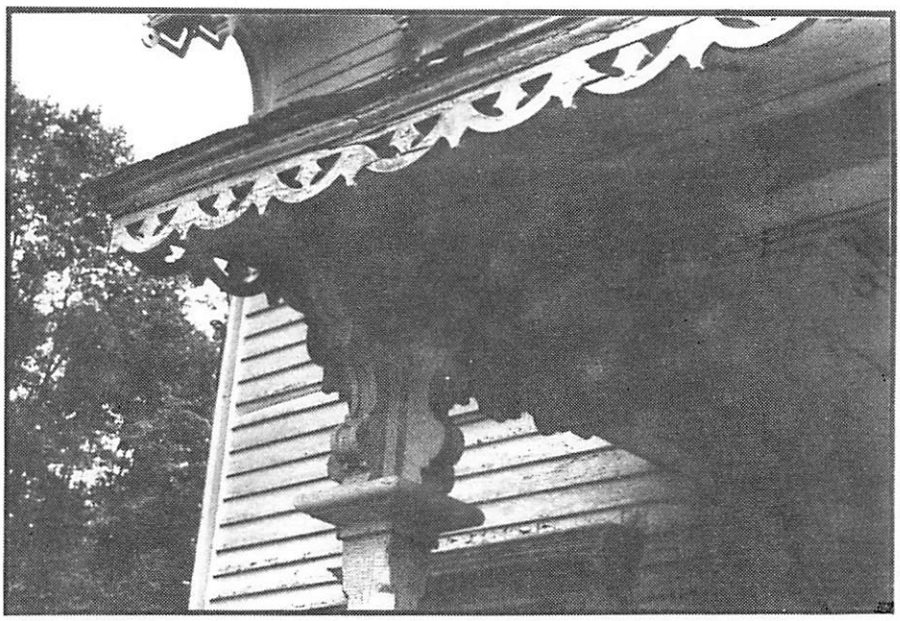


Plate 124. Front Porch (East Elevation) Roof Trim of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

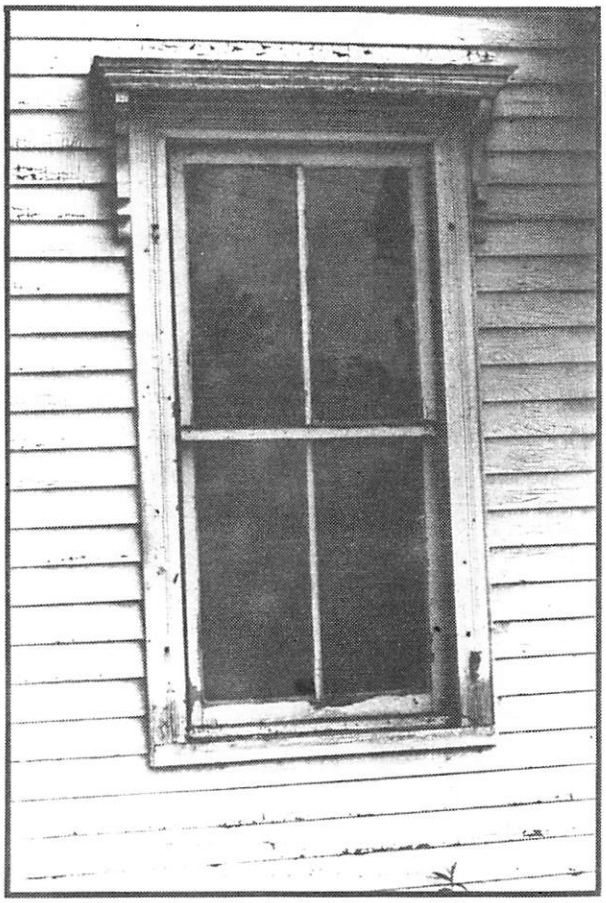


Plate 125. Exterior of a Typical 2 Over 2 Double Hung Sash Window of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

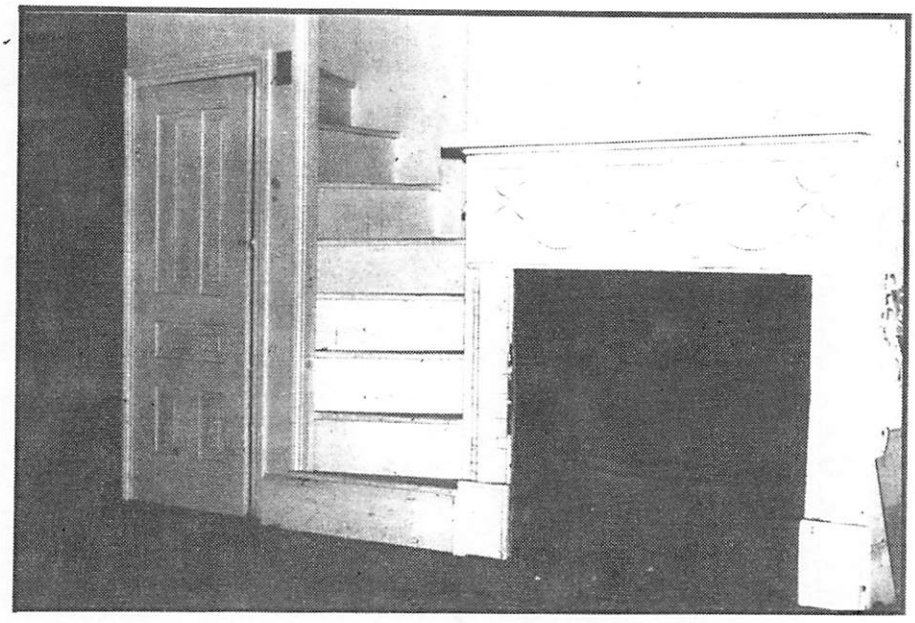


Plate 126. South Wall in Room 5 of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606. Note the Closet door, Stairway to Room 11 and the Fireplace with Wooden Mantle.

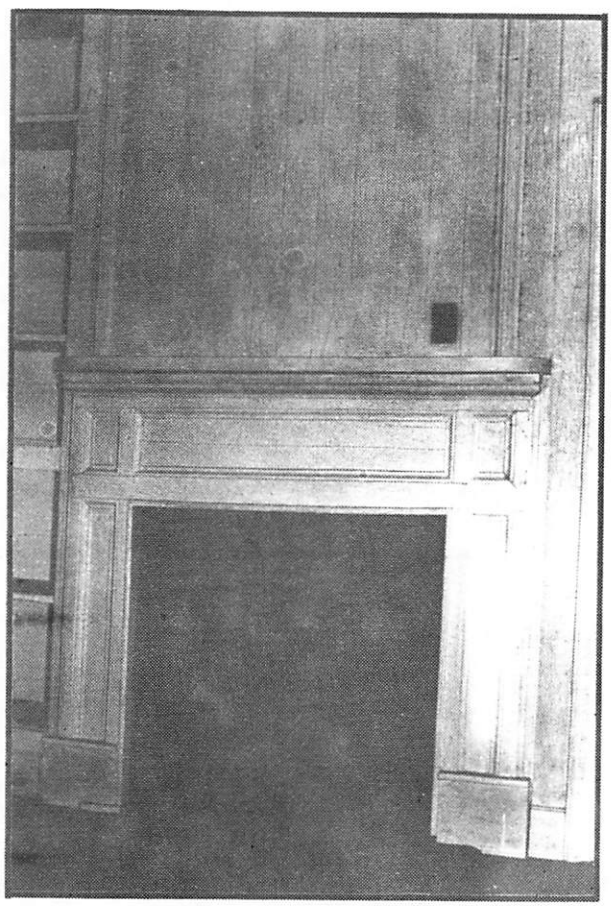


Plate 127. Fireplace and Wooden Mantle in Room 8 of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.



Plate 128. Upper Section of the Stairway in the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

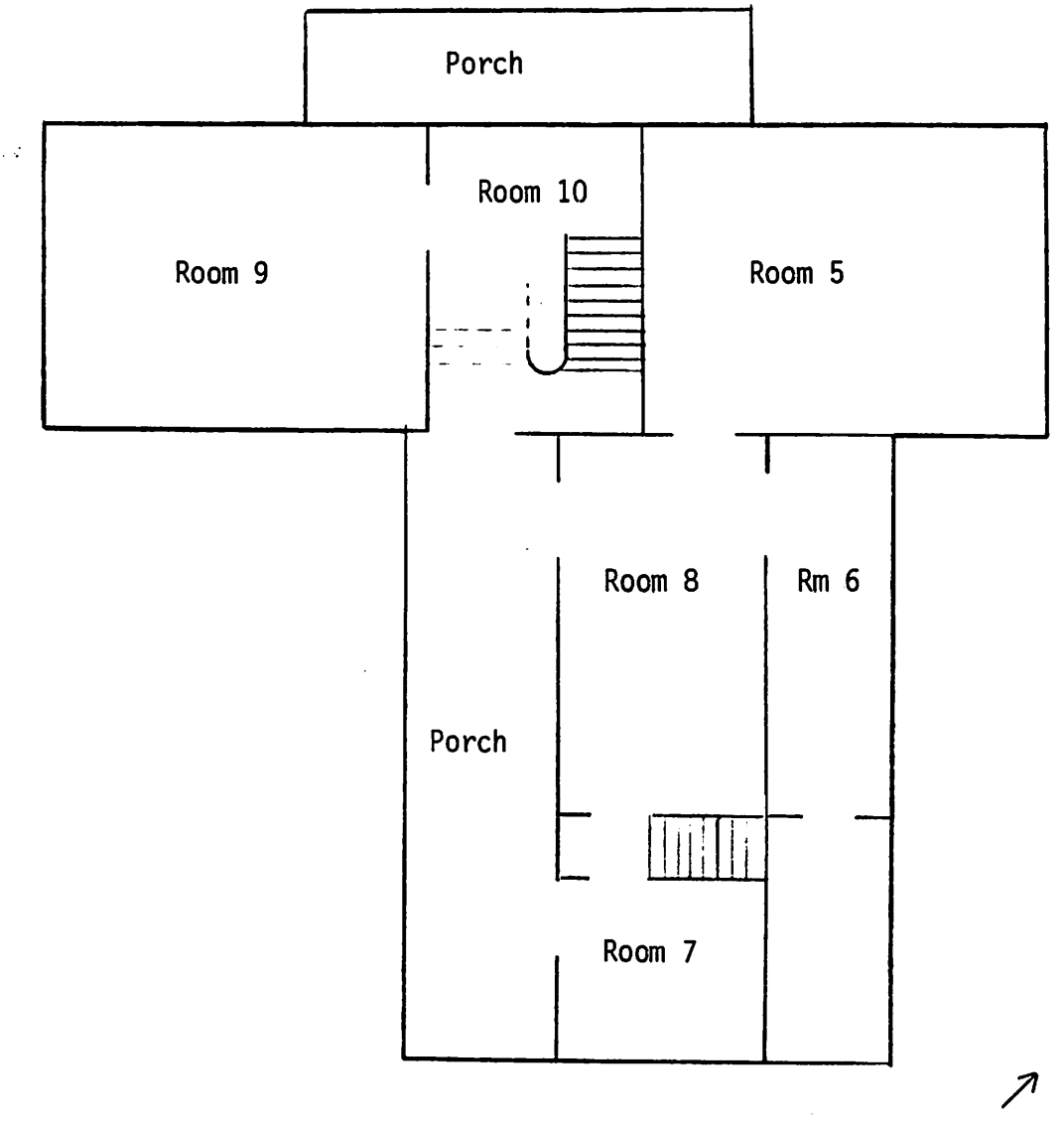


Figure 111. Preliminary First Floor Plan of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

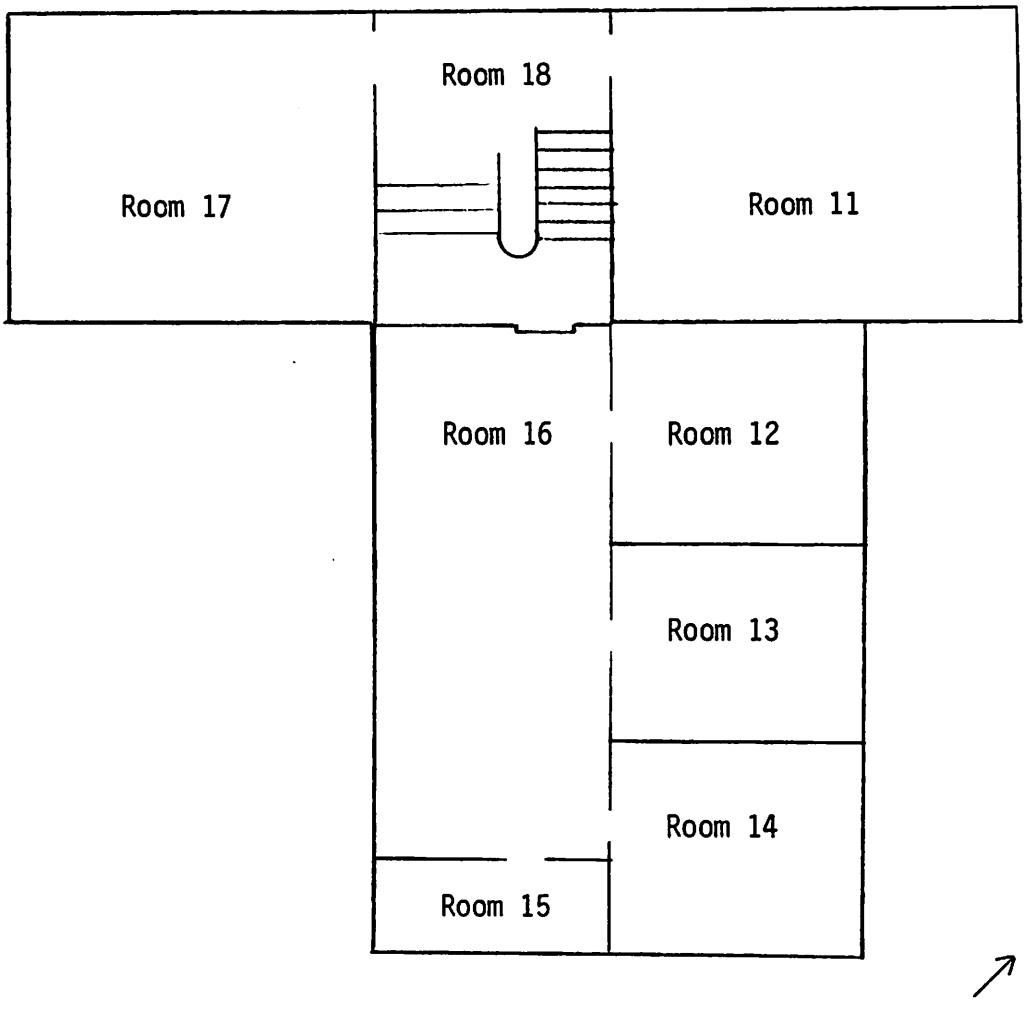


Figure 112. Preliminary Second Floor Plan of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

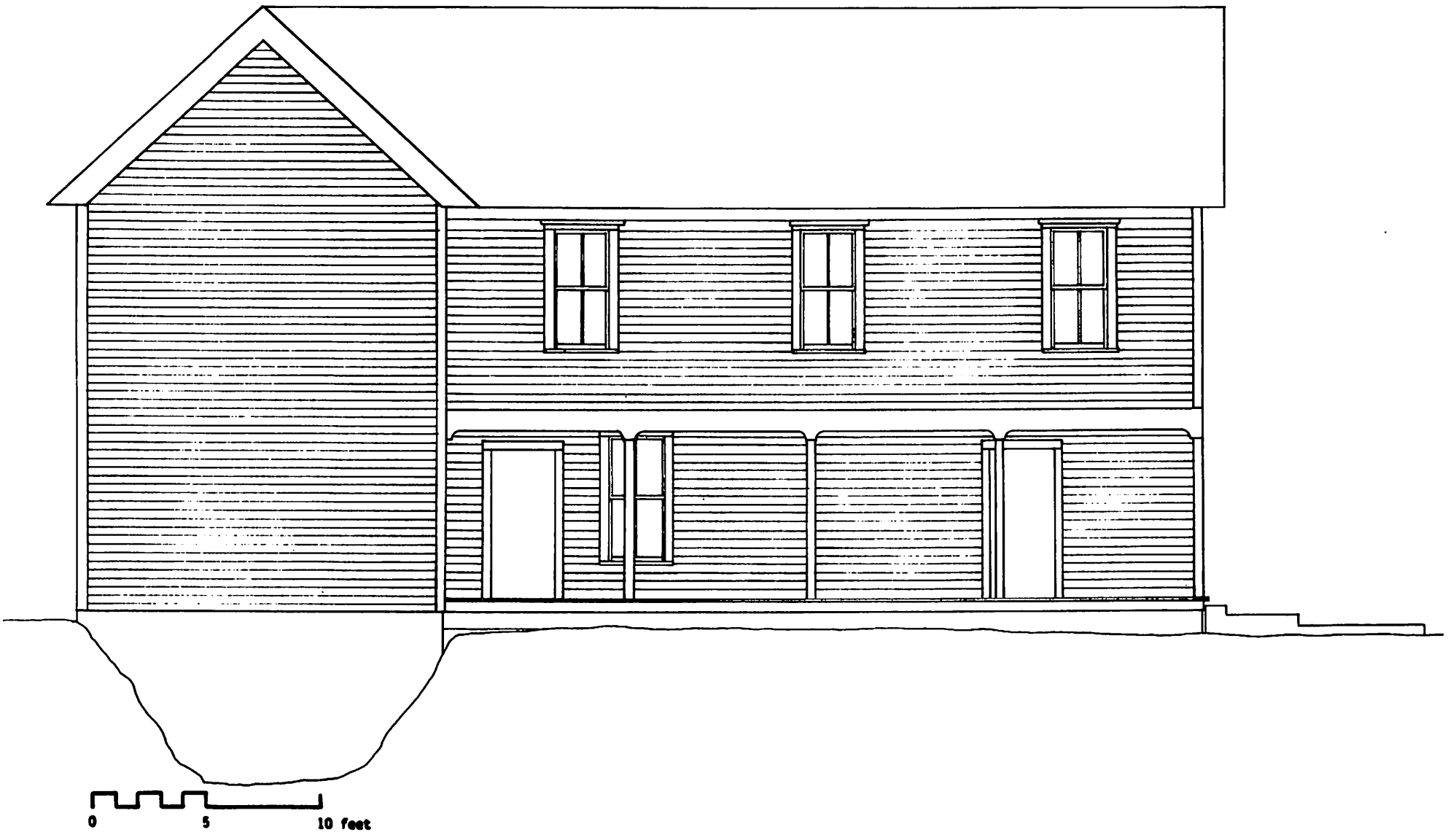


Figure 113. North Elevation of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

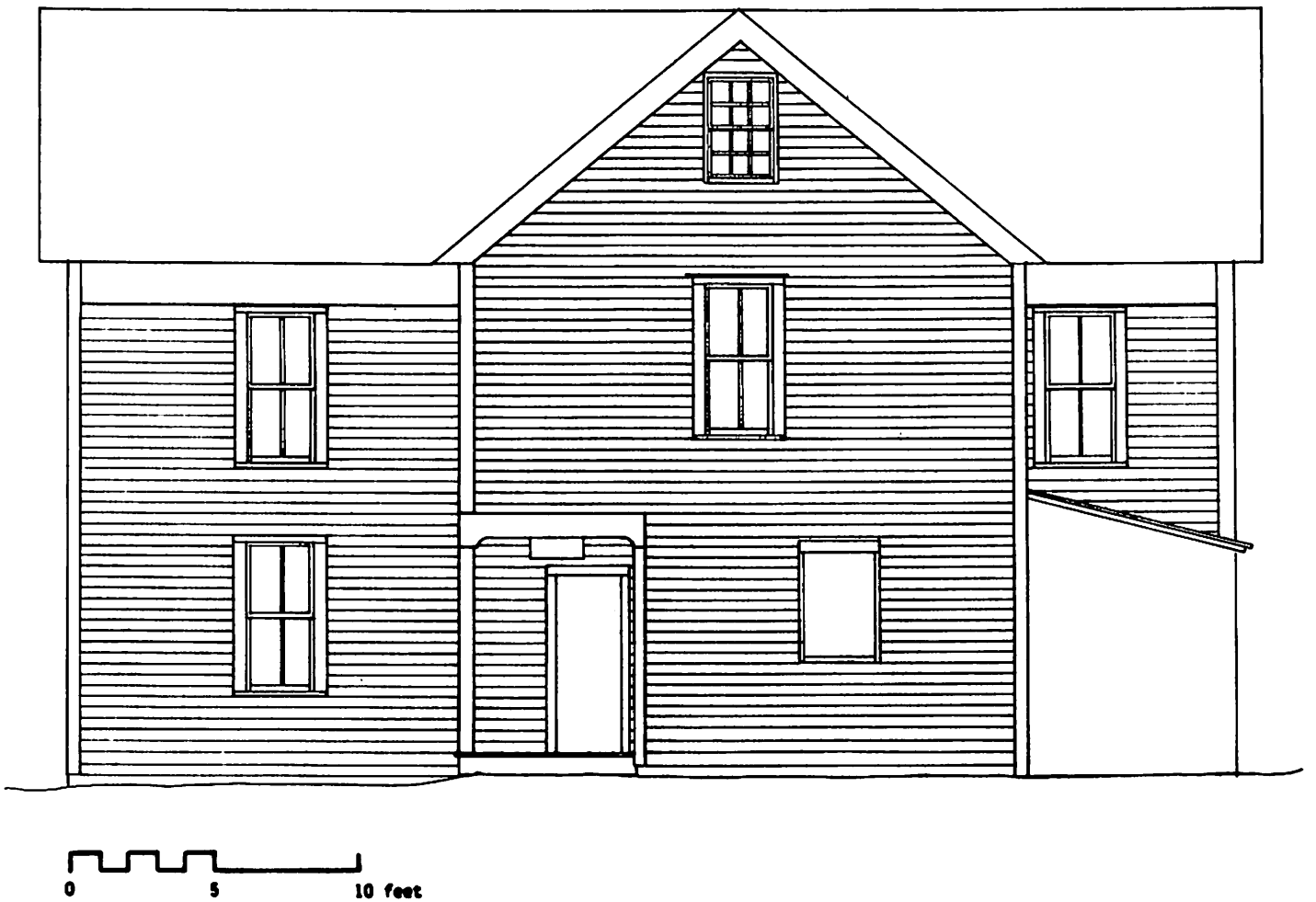


Figure 114. East Elevation of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.



Figure 115. West Elevation of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.



Figure 116. South Elevation of the Whitesel/Kerns Dwelling, Tract 1606.

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APPENDIX 1: U.S. DECENNIAL CENSUS DATA ON PROPERTY OWNERS AND FAMILIES OF PROPERTY OWNERS OF SURVEYED STRUCTURES ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

APPENDIX

U.S. Decennial Census Data on Property Owners and Families of Property Owners of Surveyed Structures Eligible for Inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Burk, John A.[a]	Physician	West Virginia	1867
Ada L.		West Virginia	1876
Grace M.		West Virginia	1897
Butcher, Isaac	Farmer	Virginia	1817
Christiana		Virginia	1819
Evan		Virginia	1841
Adeline		Virginia	1842
Milton		Virginia	1845
Silas		Virginia	1847
Nancy		Virginia	1849
Martha J.		Virginia	1851
Isaac F.		Virginia	1855
Annie M.		Virginia	1857
Jefferson		Virginia	1859
Sarah F.		Virginia	1862
Butcher, Isaac F.	Farmer	Virginia	1855
Mascilia (?)		Virginia	1858
Scot[b]		West Virginia	1879
Jiffroan (?)[b]		West Virginia	1881
Kert (?)[b]		West Virginia	1885
Nettie		West Virginia	1889
Eda L.		West Virginia	1892
Conrad, George[c]	Farmer/ Shoemaker	Virginia	1800
Mary A.			1807
George W.[d]			1833
Finias F.			1840
Mary C.			1842
William E.			1846
James L.		Virginia	1837
Virginia		Virginia	1848
John		West Virginia	1869
Nancy		West Virginia	1854

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Cooper, William H.	Farmer	West Virginia	1858
Roxy L.		West Virginia	1858
Marshall[e]		West Virginia	1879
George W.[e]			1887
William I. (?)[e]		West Virginia	1890
Adus (?)[f]		West Virginia	1892
Mamie (?) G.[f]		West Virginia	1894
Flora A.		West Virginia	1899
A.F. Marsh[g]		Virginia	1829
Gooden, Ambrose	Farmer	Virginia	1832
Rebecca		Virginia	1833
Abraham		Virginia	1853
Andrew		Virginia	1854
Rachel		Virginia	1856
Matilda		Virginia	1858
Thomas		Virginia	1859
Susannah		Virginia	1861
Sidney		West Virginia	1866
George W.		West Virginia	1867
Lucy E.		West Virginia	1870
Harold, W.C.[h]	Hotel Keeper (at home)	West Virginia	1862
Sarah A.		West Virginia	1862
May		West Virginia	1885
Iga		West Virginia	1886
Roy W.[i]		West Virginia	1887
Harold Lee[i]		West Virginia	1889
Stella		West Virginia	1892
Guy F.		West Virginia	1893
Hevner, Mansfield	Farmer	West Virginia	1851
Bethe A.		West Virginia	1861
Mand (?) V.		West Virginia	1880
Harvey L.[b]		West Virginia	1881
Marlin R.[b]		West Virginia	1884
John L.W.[b]		West Virginia	1885
Cland (?) F.[b]		West Virginia	1889
Lula A.		West Virginia	1890
Okeley P.		West Virginia	1894
Charles W.		West Virginia	1896
Lela J.		West Virginia	1898
Mary E.[j]		Virginia	1838
Hevner, Reuben	Farmer	Virginia	1802
Abigail		Virginia	1822
Mary E.		Virginia	1838
Laura F.		Virginia	1847
Mansfield		Virginia	1857
Adam Simmons[k]		Virginia	1847

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Law, Andrew[l]	Hotel	West Virginia	1855
Emma		West Virginia	1855
Arthur M.[b]		West Virginia	1880
Lydia D.		West Virginia	1882
Florence G.		West Virginia	1885
Thomas E.		West Virginia	1887
Mary B.		West Virginia	1890
Minnie E.		West Virginia	1893
Fred A.D.		West Virginia	1895
Lorentz, Jacob [m]	Merchant	Virginia	1779
Rebecca		Virginia	1789
James Kee[k]		Virginia	1838
Catherine Swick[k]		Virginia	1829
Lorentz, Philip A.[n]	Retail Dry Goods Merchant	Virginia	1829
Adaline		Virginia	1833
Lucy		Virginia	1857
Alonzo		Virginia	1858
Arthur		Virginia	1860
Minnie		Virginia	1863
Catherine Bailey[k]		Virginia	1812
Sally Bailey[k]		Virginia	1849
Meeks, William	Farmer	Virginia	1818
Nancy[k]		Virginia	1816
Elizabeth[k]		Virginia	1817
Matilda[k]		Virginia	1820
Nancy[k]		Virginia	1827
Peymelia (?)[k]		Virginia	1832
Ann[k]		Virginia	1837
Morrison, F.P.	Farmer	West Virginia	1849
Margaret (mother)		West Virginia	1813
E.J. (sister)		West Virginia	1841
Floyd (?) Bennett[o]		West Virginia	
Ida Hardman[o]		West Virginia	1865
Morrison, Jacob[p]	Blacksmith/ Farmer	Ireland/Virginia[q]	1813
Margaret	Keeping House	Virginia	1814
Riley R.		Virginia	1837
Manly (?) C.		Virginia	1839
Gideon W.		Virginia	1841
Elizabeth J.		Virginia	1843
Granville		Virginia	1844
Elliot		Virginia	1842
Franklin P.[r]	Physician	Virginia	1850

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
McCally, Henry	Farmer	Virginia	1790
Sarah		Virginia	1794
Sarah C.[k]		Virginia	1846
Ramsey, William S.	Farmer	Virginia	1811
Martha A.		Virginia	1814
James		Virginia	1833
John W.		Virginia	1836
Robert M.		Virginia	1840
Martha J.		Virginia	1843
Mary J. Loddam (?)[s,k]		Virginia	1841
James Finley[d,k]		Virginia	1785
Reeder, Lester R.[t]	Retail Merchant General Store	West Virginia	1879
Auta M.		West Virginia	1886
Dana N.		West Virginia	1891
Grace Armstrong (sister-in-law)		West Virginia	1862
Rohrbough, George	Farmer	Virginia	1792
Emily			1820
Eleanor J.			1829
Edward			1836
Sarah J.			1840
Mahala (?) J.			1842
Susannah N.			1844
Priscilla M. Bennett[k]			1829
Stalnaker, Elias	Farmer	West Virginia	1861
Emma		West Virginia	1869
Male (boarder)		Ohio	1891
Watson, Martin L.	Farmer	West Virginia	1856
Rosa		West Virginia	1858
Morris[u]		West Virginia	1883
Mand		West Virginia	1887
Carl[u]		West Virginia	1889
Nina		West Virginia	1894
Thorne Craig (grandson)		West Virginia	1908
Weaver, C.M.[v]	Hardware Clerk	West Virginia	1862
Elizabeth		West Virginia	1861
Mona Herdan (?) (boarder)		West Virginia	1898
Westfall, Oscar B.[w]	Retail Merchant in Hardware Store/Furniture Dealer	West Virginia	1871
Gertrude (first wife)		West Virginia	1869
Wilbert R.		West Virginia	1896

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Westfall, Oscar B. (cont.)			
Claude G.		West Virginia	1899
Hollis W.		West Virginia	1902
Hurst (?)			1905
Raymond[x] (brother)			1886
Whitesel, James P.	Farmer	West Virginia	1845
Delia		West Virginia	1851
Dora A.		West Virginia	1867
Anna L.		West Virginia	1869
Laura M.		West Virginia	1870
William L.		West Virginia	1872
James O. or Opha J.[y]		Wet Virginia	1874
Minnie E.		West Virginia	1877
Dove M.		West Virginia	1878
Mary E.		West Virginia	1880
Georgie S.		West Virginia	1884
Floda J.		West Virginia	1888
Delia G.		West Virginia	1892
Wilson, Alonzo	Farmer	West Virginia	1859
Cora E.		West Virginia	1863
Oscar P.[b]		West Virginia	1883
Iva P.		West Virginia	1885
Paul C.		West Virginia	1887

[a] listed in 1900 as physician

[b] listed in 1900 as farmer

[c] listed in 1860 as farmer/shoemaker

[d] listed in 1860 as farmer

[e] listed in 1910 as farm laborer

[f] listed in 1910 as telephone switch tender

[g] mother-in-law to William Cooper

[h] listed in 1910 as hotel keeper

[i] listed in 1910 as teamster in oil field

[j] sister of Mansfield Hevner

[k] relationship unknown

[l] listed in 1900 as hotel (keeper?)

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth

[m] listed in 1830 as owning 7 slaves

[n] listed in 1870 as a merchant; in 1900 as a farmer

[o] listed in 1900 as a domestic

[p] listed in 1850 as a blacksmith; in 1880 as a farmer

[q] Virginia listed as birthplace in 1860; Ireland in 1880

[r] listed in 1880 as physician

[s] listed in 1860 as domestic

[t] listed in 1900 as retail merchant

[u] listed in 1910 as laborer at odd jobs

[v] listed in 1910 as hardware clerk

[w] listed in 1900 as furniture dealer; in 1910 as retail hardware merchant

[x] listed in 1910 as clerk in hardware store

[y] listed in 1910 as dry goods salesman

APPENDIX

U.S. Decennial Census Data on Property Owners and Families of Property Owners of Surveyed Structures Eligible for Inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Burk, John A.[a]	Physician	West Virginia	1867
Ada L.		West Virginia	1876
Grace M.		West Virginia	1897
Butcher, Isaac	Farmer	Virginia	1817
Christiana		Virginia	1819
Evan		Virginia	1841
Adeline		Virginia	1842
Milton		Virginia	1845
Silas		Virginia	1847
Nancy		Virginia	1849
Martha J.		Virginia	1851
Isaac F.		Virginia	1855
Annie M.		Virginia	1857
Jefferson		Virginia	1859
Sarah F.		Virginia	1862
Butcher, Isaac F.	Farmer	Virginia	1855
Mascilia (?)		Virginia	1858
Scot[b]		West Virginia	1879
Jiffroan (?)[b]		West Virginia	1881
Kert (?)[b]		West Virginia	1885
Nettie		West Virginia	1889
Eda L.		West Virginia	1892
Conrad, George[c]	Farmer/ Shoemaker	Virginia	1800
Mary A.			1807
George W.[d]			1833
Finias F.			1840
Mary C.			1842
William E.			1846
James L.		Virginia	1837
Virginia		Virginia	1848
John		West Virginia	1869
Nancy		West Virginia	1854

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Cooper, William H.	Farmer	West Virginia	1858
Roxy L.		West Virginia	1858
Marshall[e]		West Virginia	1879
George W.[e]			1887
William I. (?)[e]		West Virginia	1890
Adus (?)[f]		West Virginia	1892
Mamie (?) G.[f]		West Virginia	1894
Flora A.		West Virginia	1899
A.F. Marsh[g]		Virginia	1829
Gooden, Ambrose	Farmer	Virginia	1832
Rebecca		Virginia	1833
Abraham		Virginia	1853
Andrew		Virginia	1854
Rachel		Virginia	1856
Matilda		Virginia	1858
Thomas		Virginia	1859
Susannah		Virginia	1861
Sidney		West Virginia	1866
George W.		West Virginia	1867
Lucy E.		West Virginia	1870
Harold, W.C.[h]	Hotel Keeper (at home)	West Virginia	1862
Sarah A.		West Virginia	1862
May		West Virginia	1885
Iga		West Virginia	1886
Roy W.[i]		West Virginia	1887
Harold Lee[i]		West Virginia	1889
Stella		West Virginia	1892
Guy F.		West Virginia	1893
Hevner, Mansfield	Farmer	West Virginia	1851
Bethe A.		West Virginia	1861
Mand (?) V.		West Virginia	1880
Harvey L.[b]		West Virginia	1881
Marlin R.[b]		West Virginia	1884
John L.W.[b]		West Virginia	1885
Cland (?) F.[b]		West Virginia	1889
Lula A.		West Virginia	1890
Okeley P.		West Virginia	1894
Charles W.		West Virginia	1896
Lela J.		West Virginia	1898
Mary E.[j]		Virginia	1838
Hevner, Reuben	Farmer	Virginia	1802
Abigail		Virginia	1822
Mary E.		Virginia	1838
Laura F.		Virginia	1847
Mansfield		Virginia	1857
Adam Simmons[k]		Virginia	1847

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Law, Andrew[l]	Hotel	West Virginia	1855
Emma		West Virginia	1855
Arthur M.[b]		West Virginia	1880
Lydia D.		West Virginia	1882
Florence G.		West Virginia	1885
Thomas E.		West Virginia	1887
Mary B.		West Virginia	1890
Minnie E.		West Virginia	1893
Fred A.D.		West Virginia	1895
Lorentz, Jacob[m]	Merchant	Virginia	1779
Rebecca		Virginia	1789
James Kee[k]		Virginia	1838
Catherine Swick[k]		Virginia	1829
Lorentz, Philip A.[n]	Retail Dry Goods Merchant	Virginia	1829
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Lucy		Virginia	1857
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Arthur		Virginia	1860
Minnie		Virginia	1863
Catherine Bailey[k]		Virginia	1812
Sally Bailey[k]		Virginia	1849
Meeks, William	Farmer	Virginia	1818
Nancy[k]		Virginia	1816
Elizabeth[k]		Virginia	1817
Matilda[k]		Virginia	1820
Nancy[k]		Virginia	1827
Peymelia (?)[k]		Virginia	1832
Ann[k]		Virginia	1837
Morrison, F.P.	Farmer	West Virginia	1849
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Morrison, Jacob[p]	Blacksmith/ Farmer	Ireland/Virginia[q]	1813
Margaret	Keeping House	Virginia	1814
Riley R.		Virginia	1837
Manly (?) C.		Virginia	1839
Gideon W.		Virginia	1841
Elizabeth J.		Virginia	1843
Granville		Virginia	1844
Elliot		Virginia	1842
Franklin P.[r]	Physician	Virginia	1850

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
McCally, Henry	Farmer	Virginia	1790
Sarah		Virginia	1794
Sarah C.[k]		Virginia	1846
Ramsey, William S.	Farmer	Virginia	1811
Martha A.		Virginia	1814
James		Virginia	1833
John W.		Virginia	1836
Robert M.		Virginia	1840
Martha J.		Virginia	1843
Mary J. Loddam (?)[s,k]		Virginia	1841
James Finley[d,k]		Virginia	1785
Reeder, Lester R.[t]	Retail Merchant General Store	West Virginia	1879
Auta M.		West Virginia	1886
Dana N.		West Virginia	1891
Grace Armstrong (sister-in-law)		West Virginia	1862
Rohrbough, George	Farmer	Virginia	1792
Emily			1820
Eleanor J.			1829
Edward			1836
Sarah J.			1840
Mahala (?) J.			1842
Susannah N.			1844
Priscilla M. Bennett[k]			1829
Stalnaker, Elias	Farmer	West Virginia	1861
Emma		West Virginia	1869
Male (boarder)		Ohio	1891
Watson, Martin L.	Farmer	West Virginia	1856
Rosa		West Virginia	1858
Morris[u]		West Virginia	1883
Mand		West Virginia	1887
Carl[u]		West Virginia	1889
Nina		West Virginia	1894
Thorne Craig (grandson)		West Virginia	1908
Weaver, C.M.[v]	Hardware Clerk	West Virginia	1862
Elizabeth		West Virginia	1861
Mona Herdan (?) (boarder)		West Virginia	1898
Westfall, Oscar B.[w]	Retail Merchant in Hardware Store/Furniture Dealer	West Virginia	1871
Gertrude (first wife)		West Virginia	1869
Wilbert R.		West Virginia	1896

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth
Westfall, Oscar B. (cont.)			
Claude G.		West Virginia	1899
Hollis W.		West Virginia	1902
Hurst (?)			1905
Raymond[x] (brother)			1886
Whitesel, James P.	Farmer	West Virginia	1845
Delia		West Virginia	1851
Dora A.		West Virginia	1867
Anna L.		West Virginia	1869
Laura M.		West Virginia	1870
William L.		West Virginia	1872
James O. or Opha J.[y]		Wet Virginia	1874
Minnie E.		West Virginia	1877
Dove M.		West Virginia	1878
Mary E.		West Virginia	1880
Georgie S.		West Virginia	1884
Floda J.		West Virginia	1888
Delia G.		West Virginia	1892
Wilson, Alonzo	Farmer	West Virginia	1859
Cora E.[b]		West Virginia	1863
Oscar P.		West Virginia	1883
Iva P.		West Virginia	1885
Paul C.		West Virginia	1887

[a] listed in 1900 as physician

[b] listed in 1900 as farmer

[c] listed in 1860 as farmer/shoemaker

[d] listed in 1860 as farmer

[e] listed in 1910 as farm laborer

[f] listed in 1910 as telephone switch tender

[g] mother-in-law to William Cooper

[h] listed in 1910 as hotel keeper

[i] listed in 1910 as teamster in oil field

[j] sister of Mansfield Hevner

[k] relationship unknown

[l] listed in 1900 as hotel (keeper?)

Head of Household Wife Children	Occupation	Place of Birth	Date of Birth

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[p] listed in 1850 as a blacksmith; in 1880 as a farmer

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[s] listed in 1860 as domestic

[t] listed in 1900 as retail merchant

[u] listed in 1910 as laborer at odd jobs

[v] listed in 1910 as hardware clerk

[w] listed in 1900 as furniture dealer; in 1910 as retail hardware merchant

[x] listed in 1910 as clerk in hardware store

[y] listed in 1910 as dry goods salesman