



A HISTORIC FARMSTEAD SURVEY OF WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

PREPARED BY:

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of P & A Engineers & Consultants, Apogee Environmental & Archaeological, Inc. (Apogee) conducted a Historic Farmstead Survey of Wayne County, West Virginia. The Thematic survey was initiated as a form of alternative mitigation to adverse effects on the Rosewell Cyrus Farm, an eligible Historic Property for listing on the Nation Register of Historic Places (Figure 1). This survey report covers the findings of a thematic agricultural survey in Wayne County, West Virginia. The survey was carried out as stipulated in an agreement with the West Virginia SHPO and was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800.

In May of 2014, Apogee personnel, supervised by Janie-Rice Brothers, conducted an intensive architectural historian survey and archive research of conducted a Historic Farmstead Survey of Wayne County, West Virginia. A total of twenty-seven (27) farmstead sites were investigated to properly evaluate the particular historic property within the county (Figure 2, Table 1).

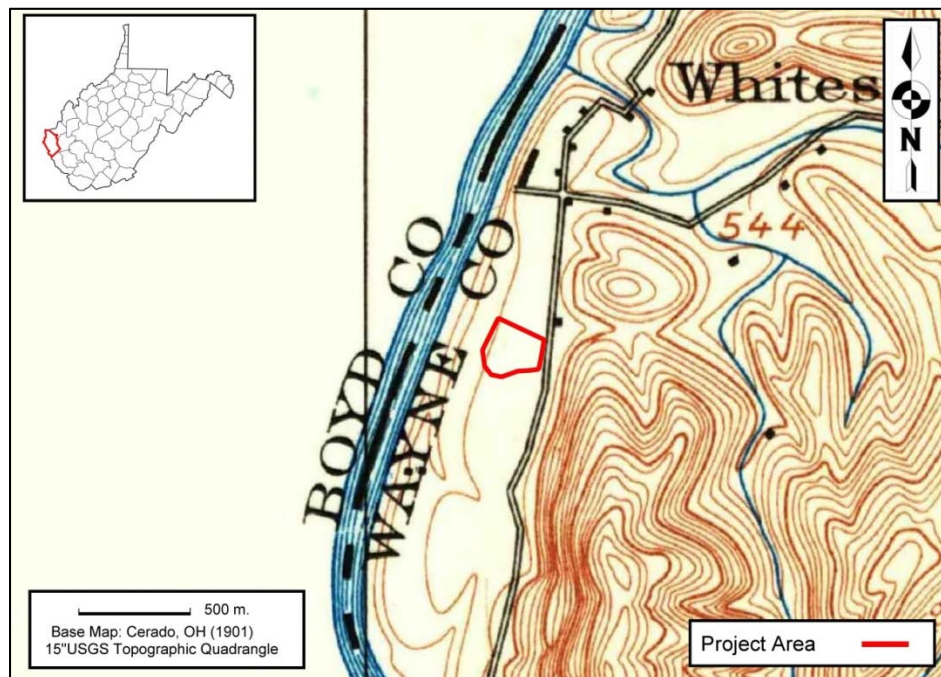


Figure 1 Map showing the site of the impacted Rosewell Cyrus Farm.

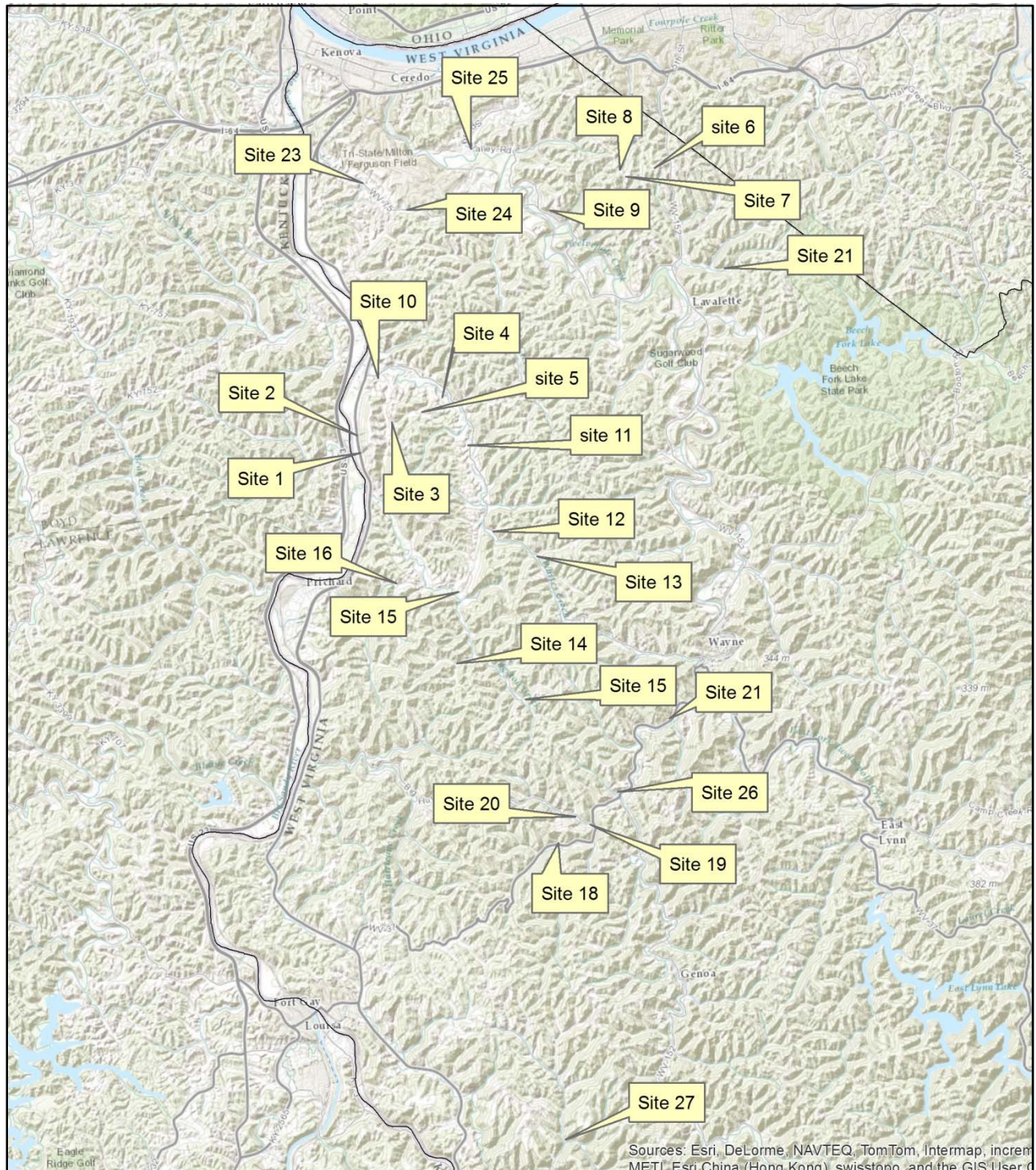


Figure 2 The 27 sites surveyed as part of this project.

Table 1: Farmstead Survey Index.

Site No.	HPI #	Location/Name	Type	Materials	Form	Date
1	WA-0199	East side Rt 52	Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
			silo	Paving bricks		1930
			corncrib	Frame	double crib	1900-1924
			pumphouse	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			shed	Frame (box)		1925-1949
2	WA-0200	Route 52	House	Brick veneer	Bungalow	1930
			Garage	Brick veneer		1930
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame	Drive-through	1925-1949
3	WA-0201	Thacker Ridge Road	House	Log	Single pen, half-dovetail	1875-1899
			Barn	Frame	Appalachian Barn type 1	1900-1924
4	WA-0202	Walter Staley Rd	House	Stone veneer		1925-1949
			House	Frame		1900-1924
			Shed	frame (box)		1900-1924
			corncrib	Frame	slatted single crib	1925-1949
			milk house	glazed tile	Front gable	1925-1949
			shop	Frame	Bank	1925-1949
5	WA-0203	Auxier Farm	House	Frame (balloon)	Hall-parlor	1900-1924
			Cellar house	Frame (box)		1900-1924
			Coal House	Stone		1900-1924
			Well	stone		1900-1924
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken (Brooder) house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Barn (dairy)	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
			milk house	glazed tile		1925-1949
6	WA-0204	German Ridge Road	House	Frame		1900-1924
			Garage/chicken house	Frame/concrete block		1925-1949
			Bank barn	Frame	Bank	1896
			Dairy barn	Frame/concrete block	Transverse Frame	1951
			milk house	Frame/concrete block		1948-49
			Cistern	Brick		1925-1949

			Filter	Brick		1925-1949
7	WA-0205	3480 German Ridge Road	House	Frame	Unknown	1912-13
			Cistern			1900-1924
			Garage/milk house			1940
			Cistern	Brick	Beehive	1925-1949
			Filter	Brick		1925-1949
			Stock/dairy barn		Bank	1925-1949
8	WA-0206	German Ridge Road	House	Frame	Plan Unknown	1908
			Privy	Frame		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Cistern	Brick w/concrete	Beehive	1925-1949
			milk house	Rusticated concrete block		1925-1949
			Barn (dairy)	Frame	Bank	1900-1924
			Silo	Concrete stave		1925-1949
			Filter	brick		
			Cistern	Brick w/concrete	Beehive	1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Bank	1900-1924
			Water trough	Brick		1925-1949
			Shed	Frame (box)		1925-1949
9	WA-0207	Route 75	House	Stone	Bungalow	1927
			Garage/apartment	stone		1900-1924
			Cellar house	Frame		1925-1949
			Hog pen	Stone		1944
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame	Drive-through	1925-1949
			Granary	Frame		1925-1949
			Tool shed	frame (box)		1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Bank	1925-1949
10	WA-0208	Whites Creek Road	House	Frame	Bungalow	1925-1949
			Outbuilding	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Garage	Frame & concrete block		1925-1949
			milk house	concrete block		1925-1949

			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
11	WA-0209	Whites Creek Road	House	Frame	Front gable (plan unknown)	1925-1949
			Domestic Outbuilding	Frame	Front gable (use unknown)	1925-1949
			Shed	Frame/metal siding		1925-1949
			Machine shed	frame (box)		1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame		1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
			silo	Wooden stave		1925-1949
			Root Cellar	concrete block		1925-1949
12	WA-0210	Whites Creek Road	House	Brick	Bungalow	1900-1924
			Domestic outbuilding	Frame	Front gable (use unknown)	1950-1974
			barn	Log	double crib	1850-1874
			Agricultural outbuilding	Frame		1950-1974
13	WA-0211	Whites Creek Road	House	Frame	Unknown	1930-1950
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900
14	WA-0212	Black Ford Road	House	Frame	Plan unknown	1900-1924
			Cistern	stone		1900-1924
			Barn	frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
			Chicken house	log		1900-1924
			Shed	frame (box)		1925-1949
15	WA-0213	Ikes Hollow Road	House			1900-1924
			Domestic Outbuilding			1900-1924
			Well			1900-1924
			Agricultural outbuilding			1950-1974
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
16	WA-0214	Whites Creek Rd/Upper Gragston	House	Frame	Central pass	1875-1899
			Domestic Outbuilding	Frame		1875-1899
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Well	poured concrete		1925-1949
17	WA-0215	Centerville-Prichard Rd (SR 20)	House	Frame	Bungalow	1925-1949
			Domestic Outbuilding	Frame		1925-1949

			Root Cellar	Stone		1925-1949
			Shed	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame		1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
			Garage	Frame	Front gable	1925-1949
			Store	Frame	Front gable	1925-1949
18	WA-0216	Ft. Gay Road	House	Frame		1900-1924
			Garage	Stone	Front gable	1937
			Coal House	Frame (box)	Front gable	1925-1949
			Cellar house	Frame/stone	Cantilevered front gable	1925-1949
			Domestic Outbuilding	Concrete block		1950-1974
			pumphouse	Concrete block		1950-1974
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
			Secondary dwelling	Frame		1925-1949
			Well	Wooden		1925-1949
			Privy	Frame		1925-1949
19	WA-0217	Wolf Creek Rd	House	Frame	Two front doors	1900-1924
			Wash house	Frame		1925-1949
			Cellar house	Stone/frame		1900-1924
			Chicken house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Chicken (Brooder) house	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Cattle shed	Frame (box)		1925-1949
			Dairy Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
			milk house	glazed tile		1925-1949
			Silo	Frame	Wooden stave	1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Bank	1925-1949
20	WA-0218	Wolf Creek Road	House	Frame	Plan unknown	1900-1924
			Cellar house	Frame		1900-1924
			Domestic Outbuilding	Frame (box)	Front gable	1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame		1925-1949
			milk house	glazed tile		1925-1949
			Barn (dairy)	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
21	WA-0219	North side SR 152	House	Frame	Cape Cod	1925-1949
			Root Cellar	Stone		1925-1949
			Garage	Concrete block		1925-1949

			milk house	glazed tile		1925-1949
			Barn (dairy)	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
			Silo	Concrete stave		1925-1949
22	WA-0220	Blatt Dairy Barn on Camp Creek Rd	Barn (dairy)	Frame/concrete block	Transverse Frame	1950-1974
23	WA-0221	Route 75	House	Frame		1975-2000
			Cellar house	Frame		1925-1949
			Domestic Outbuilding	Frame		1925-1949
			Well	Stone		1925-1949
			Garage	Frame		1925-1949
			Shed	Frame		1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame		1925-1949
			Barn	Frame/concrete block	Transverse Frame	1925-1949
			Wire corncrib (2)	Wire	Round wire mesh crib	1925-1949
			Metal corncrib	metal	Perforated steel crib	1925-1949
			Machine shed	Frame		1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame		1925-1949
			milk house	Concrete block		1925-1949
24	WA-0222	South side Rt 75	House	Frame	Central pass	1900-1924
			Cellar house	Stone/frame		1900-1924
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
25	WA-0223	Spring Valley Road	House	Log	Dogtrot	1800-1824
			Secondary dwelling	Frame		1925-1949
			Domestic Outbuilding	Brick		1850-1874
			Smokehouse	Log		1850-1874
			Cellar house	Stone/frame		1900-1924
			Garage	Rusticated concrete block		1900-1924
			Gas meter building	Brick		1900-1924
			Electric meter building	Brick		1900-1924
			Chicken house	Frame		1925-1949
			Stable	Frame		1900-1924
			corncrib	Frame	Single crib	1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame	Drive-through	1900-1924

			Barn	Log, now frame	Transverse Frame	1850-1874
			Wire corncrib (4)	Wire	Round wire mesh crib	1925-1949
			Bridge	Stone		1900-1924
			Bridge	Poured concrete		1925-1949
			Barn	Frame	Transverse Frame	1900-1924
26	WA-0224	Junction of Rt. 37 and 152	Dairy Barn	Frame/concrete block	unknown	1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame	Drive-through	1925-1949
			Chicken house	Frame		1925-1949
			milk house	Rusticated concrete block		1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame		1925-1949
			Machine shed	metal		1975-2000
27	WA-0225	Junction of Mill Creek and Radnor Hollow	House	Frame		1925-1949
			Garage	Concrete block		1950-1974
			Store	Frame	Front gable	1925-1949
			Garage	Frame		1925-1949
			corncrib	Frame	Drive-through	1925-1949
			Privy	Frame		1925-1949
			barn	Frame/concrete block	Bank	1925-1949
			pump house	Concrete block		1950-1974
			Shed	Frame		1925-1949

3.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Wayne County, West Virginia's westernmost county, was formed in 1842 from its northeastern neighbor Cabell County. Named for the Revolutionary war hero General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, development in the county was slow until after the Civil War. Located at the juncture of the Big Sandy and Ohio rivers, two of the state's major waterways, the county encompasses 512.3 square miles. It is bordered to the north by the Ohio River and Cabell County, on the east by Cabell, Lincoln and Mingo counties, on the south by Mingo County and Kentucky, and on the west by Kentucky.

The county is divided into two distinct physiographic regions: the northern half of the county lies in the Central Allegheny Plateau while the southern half of the county occupies the Cumberland Plateau and Mountains. The Euro-American development patterns of Wayne County throughout the nineteenth century reflect the diverse topography of the county. The northern part of Wayne County is characterized by "narrow, nearly level valleys and narrow, strongly sloping and moderately steep ridge tops separated by long, steep and very steep side slopes."¹ Elevations in the northern part of the county range from 515 feet at the normal pool level of the Ohio River, to some 1,200 feet on ridgetops near the county seat of Wayne. Historically, larger farming operations tended to be located in the northern part of the county; although industrial development of the twentieth century and the present are claiming even more of the fertile bottom lands along the Big Sandy River.

The sharply dissected topography of the southern half of the county includes "narrow flood plains along streams and narrow, moderately steep and steep ridgetops or crests separated by long, very steep side slopes."² Elevation ranges mirror those in the northern half of the county, with about 530 feet along the Big Sandy River at Fort Gay to an area of around 1,544 feet on a knob near the Mingo County line.

A 1913 geological survey of Wayne County recounted the following observations of the county:

The northern half of Wayne County is excellent grazing land as also the tops of the ridges in the southern part of the county, being covered with red, limy shales. The bottom lands along the Ohio River on the north and those along the Big Sandy River on the west are well adapted for agriculture. Also the bottom lands along Twelvepole Creek as far south as Wayne Court House. The principal products are corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, tobacco, melons,

¹ *Soil Survey of Wayne County, West Virginia*. (United States Department of Agriculture and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1999), 10.

² Ibid

garden vegetables, apples, peaches, beef cattle, sheep, poultry, lumber, natural gas, and coal.³

Wayne County was originally surveyed by George Washington in October 1770 as bounty lands for Captain John Savage and the 60 men in his company for their services during the French and Indian War. Captain Savage's land grant was issued on December 15, 1772 and it included much of present day Wayne County.⁴ The first settler in the county was Samuel Short, who built a cabin in 1796 near Fort Gay. Robert Tabor arrived in 1798 and patented a tract of 2,500 acres nearby.⁵ Growth in Wayne County, however, remained slow until after the Civil War.

Farming in Wayne County

Farms in Wayne County historically have been diversified and adaptable, working with the sometimes challenging terrain. Although nearly everyone in the county participated in agriculture historically, mineral extraction – from timber to coal – has always been a constant in the county. Three types of farms were documented: the bottom farm, which ranges from those along the river (of which very few remain) and those along creeks, the farm size depending on the breadth of the valley; the hollow farm; and the ridgetop farm. Site plans of these farms, showing the distribution of outbuildings, can be found at the beginning of Chapter 6.

Sifting through the records of antebellum Wayne County reveals a county where a man might own hundreds of acres, but very little of that farmland was actually improved. “Improved land” is land that has been *constructed* in a sense - from clearing land, establishing fences and lines, and of course, planting. Various figures have been offered as to how much land a man could clear – from three acres a month, minus the stumps, to a more likely estimate of 15 acres a year.⁶ Much depends on the type of land, whether or not there were oxen to drag the trees away and how large and numerous the trees.

Given that timber was one of the foundations of the nineteenth century Wayne County economy, improving land was a formidable task. In the 1859 agricultural census, there were 478 farms in Wayne County. Only 21,594 acres were actually improved, leaving 140,291 as a veritable wilderness in the eyes of a hardworking farmer without the aid of mechanization. There was an enslaved labor force in Wayne County, however – the slave population in 1850 was 189 persons. The Cyrus family, one of the earliest Euro-American settlers in the survey area, owned slaves; in the 1850 census, Abraham Cyrus is listed as owning five slaves.

³ C. E. Krebs and D.D. Teets, Jr. *West Virginia Geological Survey: Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln Counties*. (Wheeling, West Virginia: Wheeling News Lithography Company, 1913), 19.

⁴ County Commissioners Association of West Virginia (CCAWV.) *Early History of Wayne County*. Electronic Document, <http://www.polsci.wvu.edu/wv/Wayne/wayhistory.html>, accessed October 2013.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Paul W. Gates, “Problems of Agricultural History 1790-1840” *Agricultural History* 1 (January 1972), 42, 47.

The cash value of Wayne County farms in 1850 was \$618,023 – not the lowest in what was then Virginia (that was Raleigh County) but certainly near the bottom. Livestock was valued at \$120,902. As the Civil War – and secession from Virginia – approached, the number of farms in the county had increased to 597. There were 29,521 acres improved land, and 144,839 acres unimproved land. Out of an overall population of 6,747 residents, 37 were slaveholders.

The Civil War took its toll on West Virginia and markets across the river in Kentucky, and for the 1870 census, the county would be recorded as part of a new state. There were 950 farms in Wayne County in 1870, with an overall population of 7,858 residents. Table two provides an overview of farm sizes in Wayne County between 1870 and 1890.

Table 2. Farm sizes in Wayne County, 1870-1890.

Year	Under 3 acres	3-9 acres	10-19 acres	20-49 acres	50-99 acres	100-499 acres	500-999 acres	1,000+ acres
1870	1	98	156	410	198	87	0	0
1880	0	139	166	310	406	734	54	13
1890	under 10 acres: 188		251	383	533	758	35	9

The average farm size in Wayne County took a dramatic leap between 1870 and 1880. This radical jump is likely due to land being cleared for timber. With the money earned from selling the timber, farmers could buy more land, increase their holdings, and expand their agricultural base. The number of farms increased sharply as well – from a total of 950 farms in 1870 to almost doubling to 1,822 farms in the 1880 census. Table three shows some other agricultural variables from this time of expansion and growth in Wayne County.

Table 3. Agricultural census data in Wayne County, 1870-1890.

Year	Total farms	Avg. size (acres)	Value livestock	Acres improved	Acres unimproved
1870	950	85	259,327	39,554	115,548
1880	1,822	132	323,190	75,745	165,425
1890	2,157	105	459,200	90,837	135,104

In addition to clearing more land, and an increase in farm size, farmers in Wayne County began to improve their livestock after the Civil War and expand their cropland. The dairy industry that

would grow and prosper in the years before World War II began to be established. Families of Pennsylvania German descent moved into Wayne County from Wetzel County, West Virginia, and brought with them their bank barns and their husbandry background. In 1890, Wayne County was the largest producer of Indian corn in West Virginia.

After the turn of the twentieth century, although the population in the county remained overwhelmingly rural, the tide of industry began to rise, and farming began its gradual decline. In 1900, the average farm in the county was around 94 acres. Almost all of the county's 3,189 farms – a record never again reached – had improvements in the way of buildings on them. Wayne County farms covered 301,602 acres. In 1910, there were 3,188 farms in Wayne County. That number fell slightly to 3,058 farms in 1925, and further still to 2,883 farms in 1930.

The value of land in Wayne County – for agricultural purposes – was not high at all at this time. In the 1910 census, there were only two counties in West Virginia where per acre value was lower than \$10 – Wayne County, at \$9.14 and Hampshire County, at \$8.78. Still, the county was 60-80 percent farmland, even if the value was less than half the state average of \$20.65. The state's population had almost tripled since the 1870 census, as had Wayne County's population – from 7,852 in 1870 to 24,081 in 1910.

In 1915, the West Virginia Department of Agriculture published a booklet, *Description of Farm Lands for Sale in West Virginia*.⁷ Although the stated intention of the publication was to “increase the food products of our own state and benefit the producer and the consumer,” it was also an advertising and marketing strategy aimed at promoting the state's image. The illustration in Figure 3 succinctly conveys the message of the booklet, which begins with this statement: “West Virginia is not generally thought of as an agricultural state, mainly because its agriculture has been greatly overshadowed in recent years by the extensive development of our coal, oil, gas, timber and manufacturing facilities.”

Wayne County's principal crops were discussed in this publication as “corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, fruits and vegetables.” Tobacco was also a chief crop, as was corn. Only three farms were listed for sale: one on Camp Creek Road, was listed for sale for \$7,000:

200 acres, 198 tillable, 150 acres improved and 125 of same in pasture...clay and loam soil, creek, springs and well supply, large 6 room dwelling, 1 barn 50x36 shedded (frame), 1 log barn 2 sheds to it, double corn crib and wagon shed, 6 miles to market C. & O.R.R. and B&O R.R. paved within 3 miles. This is a dandy stock farm and has on it 500 apple and 1000 peach trees.⁸

⁷ West Virginia Department of Agriculture. *Description of Farm Lands for Sale in West Virginia*. (Charleston, WV: Tribune Printing Company, 1915)

⁸ Ibid, 111.

Farm number 439 in Wayne County had 127 and three-quarters acres for sale for \$2,500:

127 3-4 acres, 87 improved, 115 tillable, 20 acres timber. 1 half mile of Big Sandy River, Wayne County, loam and clay soil, sand formation, plenty of water, branch runs through the farm, spring in every field never failing, good 8 room house, large barn and other out buildings, house newly ceiled and floored, good public roads, two miles from Nial station on the N&W RR, four miles to Ceredo, five to Kenova and eight miles to Huntington.

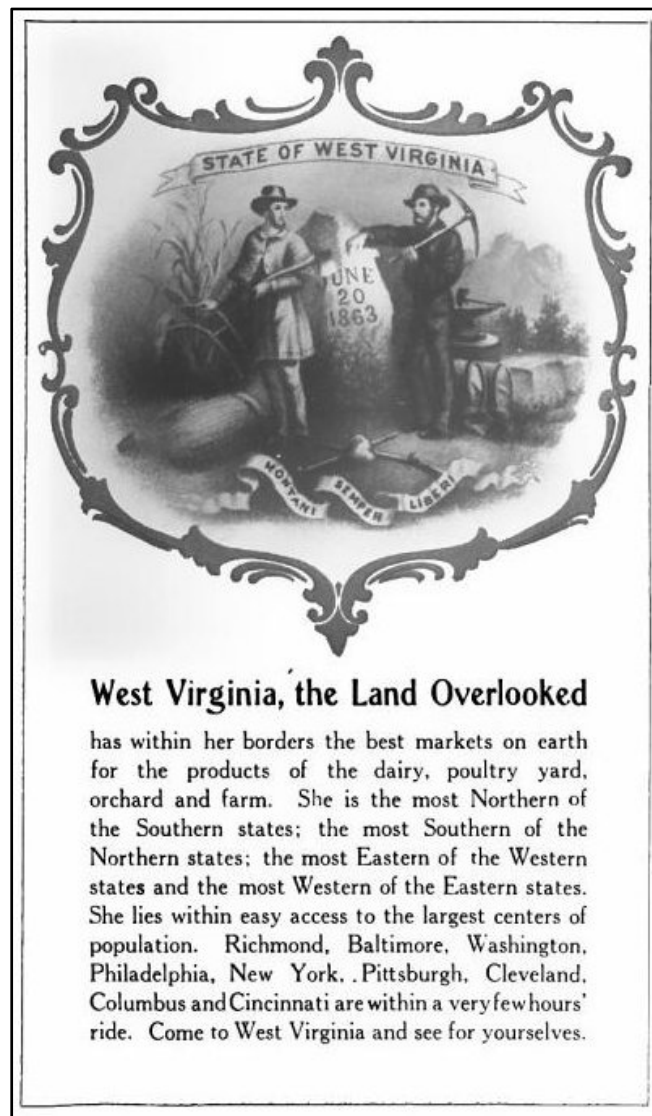


Figure 3 Illustration from the 1915 publication.

In 1926, a study of farm families in the state was conducted by the West Virginia General Federation of Women's Clubs. Their findings included the following: "91 percent of farmers owned their home, 53 percent had no running water, 84 percent were without electricity and 81 percent disposed of sewage through a privy. Only 12 percent of households hired outside labor for the farm, although 28 percent reported that they fed a threshing crew each year."⁹

Wayne County farmers responded to the need during World War II for more meat and other animal products. The numbers of dairy cattle, beef cattle, and hogs reached record highs in the early 1940s. The value of livestock and livestock products sold in Wayne County doubled between 1940 and 1945. There were 2,839 farms in Wayne County in 1945, which constituted 59.9% of the land area. Most farms were owned by the operator, who lived on the farm. Tenant farming was not prevalent in the county.

One of the issues encountered during a rural survey are vacant and abandoned farmhouses. As farms have consolidated and gotten larger, and fewer people actually live on farms, dwellings and outbuildings are left behind to decay. The issue of excess dwellings on farms isn't a new one. In the 1945 Agricultural census, there were 319 unoccupied dwellings on farms.

The mid-twentieth century heralded the dawn of many changes in Wayne County – the large, river bottom farms along the Big Sandy would be bought by industry. The dairy farms that were once so common up every hollow would cease production due to government regulations. And generations of Wayne County residents would leave the farm behind, never to come back. The 2012 Census of Agriculture recorded 197 farms in Wayne County, with an average size of 153 acres. This was down from 261 farms in the 2007 census. There were only seven dairy farms in the county, while 84 farms reported having beef cattle.

Industrial Development

By the turn of the century, log drives carried the timber of three states down the Big Sandy to the Ohio River. Industries such as logging, mining, and commercial river traffic created the backbone of the Wayne County economy throughout the early portion of the century. In 1921 the town of Huntington expanded its corporate limits westward into Wayne County.¹⁰ Business in the region included the glass industry, a flour mill, furniture manufacturers, and, in 1921, the International Nickel Company opened a plant near Guyandotte.¹¹ The new industry brought

⁹ <http://www.wvagriculture.org/Centennial/History.html>

¹⁰ Tim Massey. Wayne County. Electronic Document, 2010, <http://www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/934>, Electronic Document, accessed October 2013.

¹¹ Robert Dilger, and Steve Kovalan Cabell County History. Electronic Document, 200. <http://www.cabellcounty.org/History/history.htm>, accessed October 2013.

economic success and population growth to the county. In 1923, Huntington became home to the state's first radio station and, in 1949, the state's first television station.¹² The largest companies operating in the county include Ashland Chemical Co., Sunoco Chemical, Hamer Lumber, Rockspring Development, Pen Coal Company, and Kanawha River Terminal.¹³

Towns, Hamlets and Crossroad Communities

Although Wayne County's population has increased substantially since the first part of the twentieth century, and industry supplanted agriculture, the county remains predominantly rural. In 1913, it was observed that "there are no large cities in Wayne County. The following are the principal towns: Wayne, Ceredo, Kneova, Fort Gay (Cassville), East Lynn, Dunlow, Webb, Crum, Stonecoal, Buffalo, Dickson, Echo, Genoa, Fergusson and Wilsondale."¹⁴

The county seat of Wayne County, first known as Trout Hill, overlooks Twelvepole Creek near the center of the county. Incorporated in 1882, it was re-christened Fairview until the present name of Wayne was adopted in 1911. The population in 1900 of Wayne was 407, while the census that year recorded 384 citizens. At that time, the town had "one bank, a graded school, seven stores, two hotels, one drug store and three churches. It derives its support principally from the farming districts and the N. & W. Railroad."¹⁵

One of the significant historic aspects of rural counties is the numerous crossroad communities and hamlets, located scant miles apart along a county's road or waterway networks. Although these crossroad communities are fairly recognizable to the student of the cultural landscape, little study has been made of their characteristics.

This collection of buildings, surrounded by farmland, may indeed be located at the juncture of two roads, but could also be located near a ford in a river, or along the railroad, or near the site of an industry. Smaller than the county seat, without the anchoring presence of a courthouse or other municipal buildings, these hamlets usually contain a post office, store, a garage, churches, and a school, flanked by dwellings. They are usually not incorporated.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Massey.

¹⁴ Krebs and Teets, 20.

¹⁵ Krebs and Teets, 20



Figure 4 Former store and garage (on left) at the crossroads of Mill Creek and Radnor Hollow Road.

There is typically no neatly laid grid of streets; some larger crossroad communities have a series of small residential streets radiating off of the main road, but smaller examples consist of dwellings and commercial structures fronting on one road. Many of those communities are now represented by nothing more than a name on the topographic quadrangles, the built environment completely vanished, along with the memories of the place and the people who called it home.

In a study of historic sites in Morgan County, Kentucky, Karen Hudson posits that the “continued dominance of agriculture in Morgan County has fostered the existence of small crossroad villages needed to serve the numerous scattered farms.”¹⁶ While it is true that farming and crossroad communities have long been partners in many rural states, it appears that topography and transportation access – or lack thereof – created and fostered crossroad villages.

¹⁶ Karen Hudson. *Morgan County Survey of Historic Sites*. (Morgan County Historical Society, 1992) On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council.

One of the no longer extant crossroads communities in the survey area was White's Creek. The Cyrus family owned the oldest house in the village of White's Creek (now demolished), and was closely connected with the village's early development.¹⁷ Abraham Cyrus (1818-1903), who had the Farmhouse built, was a prominent landowner who was influential in local and county affairs. A post office was established at Whites Creek in 1858 and continued until 1955.



Figure 5 Former store associated with the farmstead at WA-0215.

In the National Register of Historic Places listed Multiple Property Documentation Form *Crossroads Communities in Kentucky's Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Region*, nomination author Jennifer Ryall notes that the "crossroads community is itself essentially a compromise between the dispersed-area farms it supports and larger county seat or river towns."¹⁸ These communities, once vital centers of commerce, began to fade around the mid-twentieth century. Even by 1955, a distinction was being made between the rural-nonfarm population settlements of the current time and those a generation earlier. Instead of being villages with some degree of self-sufficient, they were simply homes, "clustered along highways and at the urban fringe."¹⁹

¹⁷ Douglas L. Bailey. *Abraham Cyrus Farmstead, 3271 Cyrus Road (CR 1/6), Cyrus, Wayne County, West Virginia. Historic American Buildings Survey Report (HABS No. WV-266)*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1992

¹⁸ Jennifer Ryall. *Crossroads Communities in Kentucky's Bluegrass Cultural Landscape Region*. Multiple Property Listing; National Register of Historic Places nomination. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, KY. Section E, page 3.

¹⁹ Ibid.

During the Great Depression, many of the empty houses on Wayne County farms were occupied again, as people who had moved away were forced back home to eke a living out of the family farm. Many of the stores and garages in crossroad communities were constructed at that time. These stores were invaluable community centers in these communities, often serving as not only a general store and hub of neighborhood news, but also sometimes bank and post office. There were 128 post offices in Wayne County at one time; there are now 13 operating post offices in the county.

Transportation

The project area has historically developed along transportation routes. The earliest game trails became unpaved roads, while the Big Sandy River was a vital transportation corridors; in addition to the river, the numerous waterways across the county linked farms and crossroad communities together. Dry creek beds accommodated travelers on foot and horse, while paths meandered next to creeks when the water was up.

The Big Sandy Valley saw steamboat traffic along its course as far eastward as Pikeville, Kentucky, while unpowered boats served points even farther upstream.²⁰ Collis Huntington's decision to locate the terminus for his Railroad at Huntington would lead to continued growth of Wayne and Cabell Counties. The main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway was completed through Wayne County to its terminus at Kenova in 1890, and the railroad bridge across the Ohio was built two years later.²¹

Although many roads were authorized by the Virginia legislature in the late eighteenth century, the few roads that were constructed were usually not paved, and suffered from a lack of maintenance. The challenging terrain and inferior construction techniques stymied the development of an overland transportation network. Despite the natural and manmade obstacles, West Virginia had four principal east-west routes by the mid-nineteenth century, including: the National Road (1818), the James River and Kanawha Turnpike (1832), the Northwestern Virginia Turnpike (1838), and the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike (1847).

Until 1920, most roads in Wayne County were not paved. The road network was neither reliable nor well-maintained. The West Virginia Good Roads Federation, using the slogan "Help Pull West Virginia out of the Mud," began campaigning in 1919 for an amendment to the state constitution to "empower the legislature to undertake road improvements."²² After voters approved two "good roads" amendments in 1920 and 1928, the state government, bolstered by

²⁰ Massey.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Jerry Bruce Thomas, "Good Roads Movement." e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia. 10 February 2012. Web. 25 May 2014.

some federal and county funds, focused on the construction of a state road system and the improvement of other primary routes.

US 52 is known as the Tolsia Highway from Kenova to Williamson in Mingo County. This 66-mile corridor has had several upgrades, including the widening to four lanes from the Tri-State Airport Access road to the interchange with West Virginia Route 75. The West Virginia Department of Transportation plans to eventually upgrade the Tolsia Highway to four-lanes from Sharps Branch Road in Cyrus to Prichard. This 5.51-mile project would cost \$83.8 million and is 39th in priority.

The first track of the railroad in the project area opened in 1903; twenty years later, the second track was constructed. The road used to be level with the railroad tracks, but beginning in the 1960s, what was then known as County Route 1 in Wayne County was improved. This involved not only paving the road, but raising it above the railroad bed, widening it in places, and finally, renumbering it as US Route 52 in 1979.

The construction of Interstate 64 through the county lead to increased economic opportunities and increased accessibility to both southern West Virginia to the east, and Ohio and Kentucky to the west.

Civil War

The people of Wayne County, along with the surrounding counties of southern West Virginia, had bitterly divided loyalties during the Civil War. Although Virginia as a whole voted to secede, Wayne County voters remained loyal to the Union. By the fall of 1861, Union forces had gained tenuous control over most of this region, although Confederate cavalry raids were frequent and discouraging to Union supporters.²³ The nearby community of Guyandotte was the scene of an infamous raid, carried out on November 10, 1861, targeting Union troops stationed in the Confederate stronghold. While successful, this action precipitated the burning of the town by Union troops and sympathizers in one of the Civil War's early acts of retaliatory destruction.²⁴

Reconstruction

Wayne County benefitted greatly during the bustling post-Civil War period. Huntington, established in 1871 at the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad's western terminus, spurred the growth of the surrounding area. The county's rich stands of timber could now be transported by both river and rail. The agricultural base of the county began a slow shift toward industrialization that would be fully realized in the twentieth century.

²³ Joe Geiger, Jr. *The Tragic Fate of Guyandotte*. (West Virginia Archives and History, Charleston, WV, 1995)

²⁴ Ibid.

4.0 THE ROSWELL CYRUS FARM

Property Description

The main dwelling (Resource 5) is a two-story brick, common bond I-house that faces west, toward the Big Sandy River (Figure 7). Though a specific date has not been determined, archival research and an examination of the dwelling indicates that it was built in the late 1840s/mid-1850s. The rural character of the site helps explain the transitional nature of the style of the house, which combines the restrained façade of the lingering Federal style with elements of the Greek Revival style, which was nationally prominent at the time.

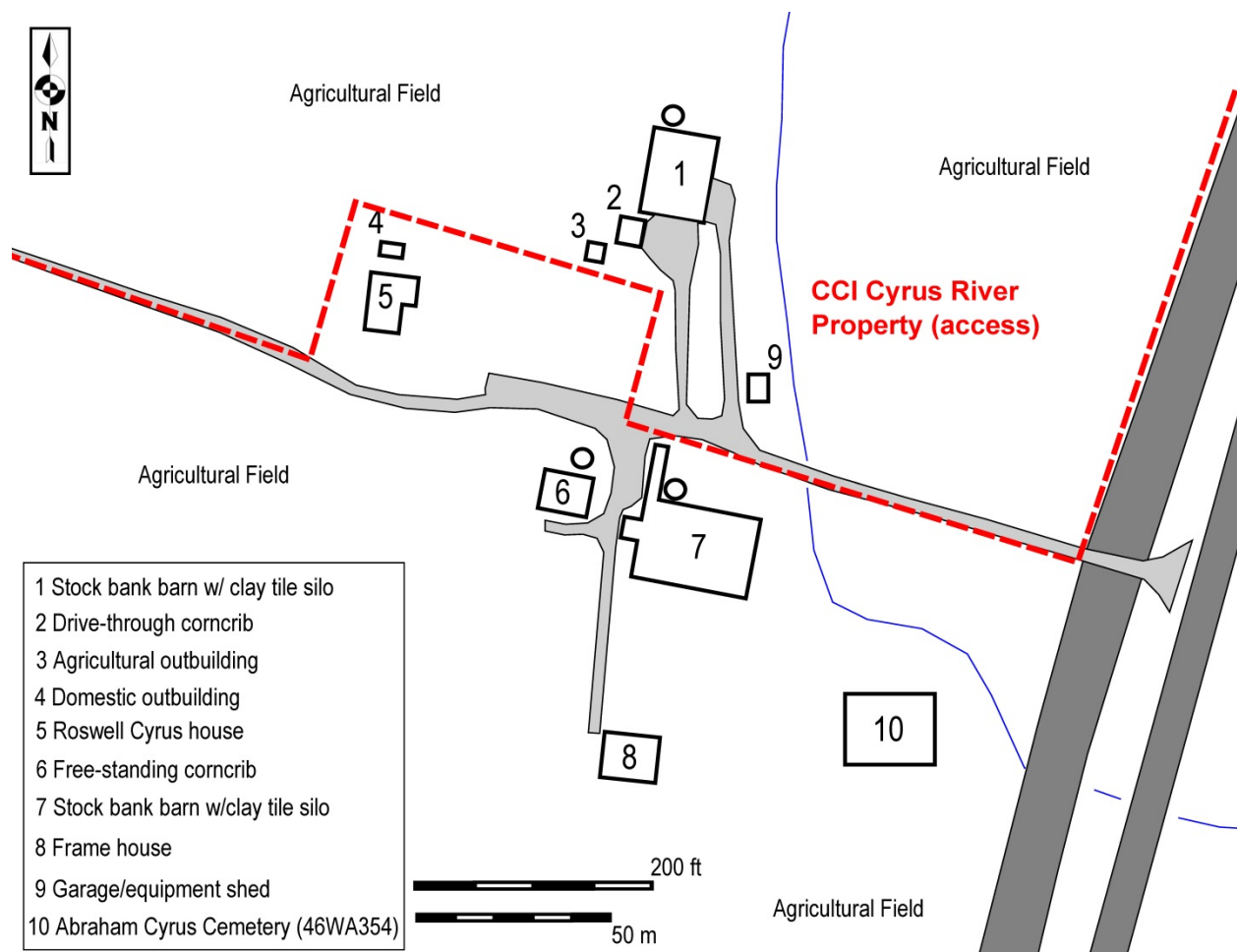


Figure 6 Site plan of the Roswell Cyrus Farm.

A limited glimpse into the interior of the house through a window reveals very simple interior details. The baseboard and other woodwork are quite minimal and small in scale, not in keeping with the Greek Revival influence. The fireboxes were originally sized for burning wood, but were resized with coal burning inserts in the late-nineteenth century.

The gable ends are laid in seven-row common bond, while the façade is laid in running bond, with occasional closers. The single pile, central passage dwelling rests on a continuous cut stone foundation. The five-bay wide façade has a window/window/door/window/window fenestration pattern (Figure 8). The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, and the sills have a drove-work finish (Figure 9). Heavy stone lintels are located above all of the openings on the façade, including the two basement lights, which have metal grates.

The central entryway has a four-panel door, a five-light transom and three light sidelights, set above recessed panels (Figure 8). There is no indication, such as ghostlines, of a porch or portico on the restrained façade. The house has interior gable end brick chimneys, which have been taken down above the roof line. The side-gable roof is clad in a metal standing seam. The cornice may have been slightly altered during a re-roofing campaign, but it too is fairly simple and understated. A bulkhead cellar entry is located on the south gable end of the house (Figure 11).



Figure 7 Façade of Roswell Cyrus House (Resource 5) and domestic outbuilding, facing east.



Figure 8 Façade, facing east.



Figure 9 Detail of window and sill.



Figure 10 Detail of entryway.



Figure 11 Cellar entry on south gable end of house.



Figure 12 Façade and south gable end.

A one-room, two-story ell extends to the rear (east). A two-story, L-shaped porch runs across the east wall of the main block of the house and links up with the south elevation of the ell (Figure 13). Though a previous porch likely occupied the same footprint, this version dates from the 1930s. At this time, the east elevation functioned as the façade of the house, given its orientation toward the road and the railroad. The formal front of the house, facing the river, was no longer the public face of the dwelling.

The porch rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation and has, on the first story, rusticated concrete supports (Figures 14). The second story of the porch has wooden supports and an open rail wooden balustrade. There is a half-glass, half-panel entry door on the east elevation; the openings on the east and south elevations have stone sills and lintels. A shed roof porch with turned and chamfered supports is located on the north elevation of the ell (Figure 15).



Figure 13 South and east elevations, showing ell and porch.



Figure 144 East elevation of main block and ell.



Figure 155 North elevation of ell, showing porch. Well is in foreground.

A one-story, frame domestic outbuilding (Resource 4) is located on the north side of the house, next to a well with a concrete block housing and gable roof shelter (Figure 16). The outbuilding rests on stone piers, and is two bays wide with a door/window fenestration pattern on the façade (south elevation). The doorway has been altered and enlarged, and the window is a six-over-six double-hung wooden sash window. A single light casement window is located on the north elevation. The interior is divided into two rooms; this appears to have functioned as some type of domestic dependency in the post-Civil War period.



Figure 166 Domestic outbuilding (Resource 4), facing southeast.

The current agricultural complex is divided by modern land ownership, which produced circumscribed access to some of the agricultural outbuildings (see Fig. 6). The portion of the agricultural complex that allowed access (Figure 17) is located to the east of the dwelling and includes Resources 1-3 and 9.

Resource 3 is a one-story, frame agricultural outbuilding (or chicken coop) constructed on a poured concrete foundation (Figure 18 through 21). The exterior is of board and batten construction. The split-gable roof retains very little of the asphalt shingle roofing. The south elevation contains a swing-open, double door entrance. The north elevation contains a single rectangular window opening. The west (rear) elevation is pierced by a single, full-width window opening. The building appears to have been used as storage and/or equipment shed and later may have been converted to a chicken coop. The structure likely dates to the 1925-1949 time period.



Figure 17 Agricultural Resources 1-3, facing east.



Figure 18 Resource 3, facing northeast.



Figure 19 Resource 3, facing south.



Figure 20 Resource 3, facing east.

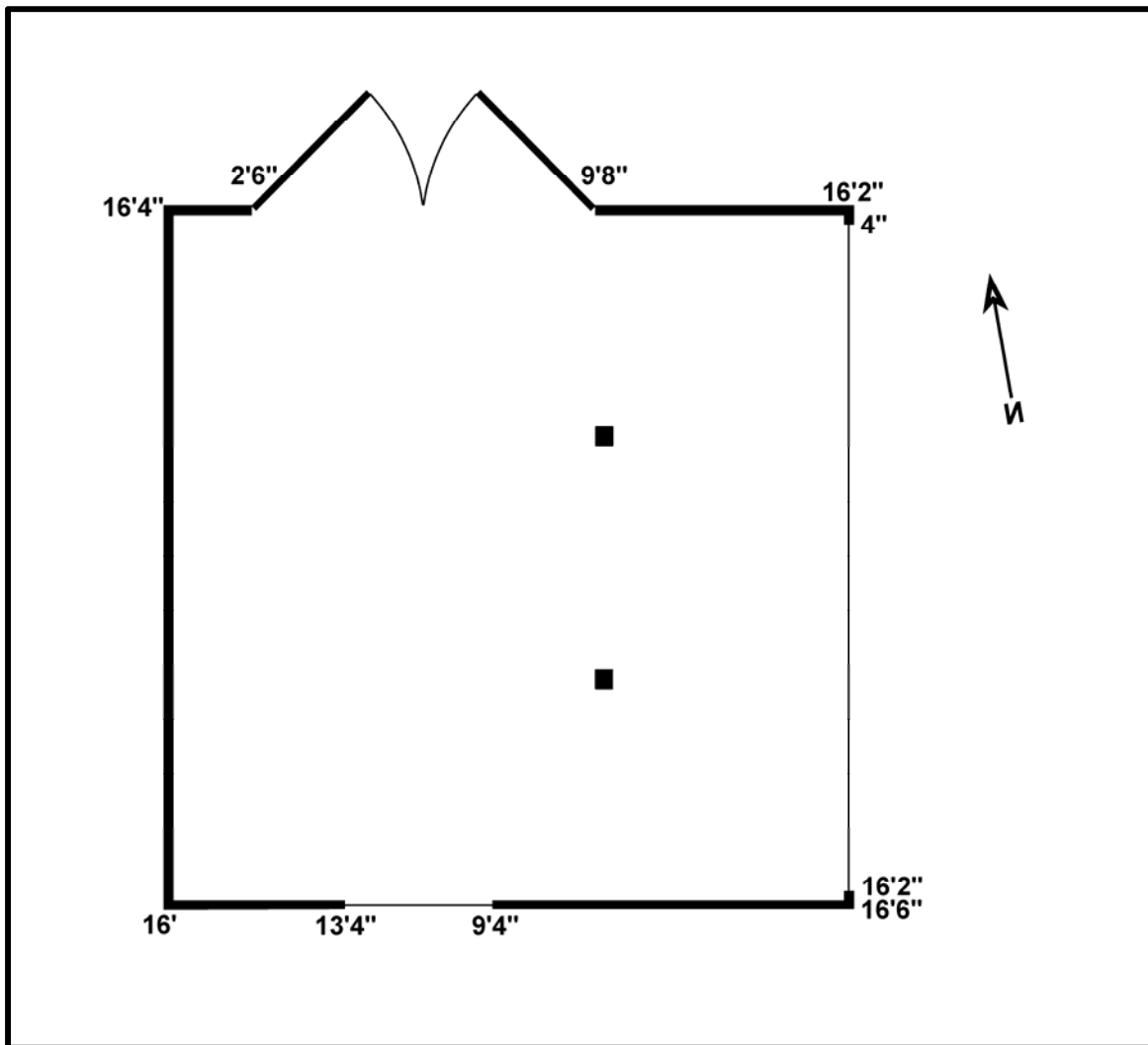


Figure 21 Measured plan of agricultural outbuilding (Resource 3).

Resource 9 is a one-story, two-bay garage (or equipment shed) constructed of concrete blocks (Figure 22 and 23). The exterior is constructed of a coarse-aggregate concrete block, likely locally made. The façade is open allowing access to the interior via a double-bay garage door entrance. Two rectangular windows pierce the east (rear) elevation. The side-gable roof is clad in a standing seam metal roof. The building appears to have been employed as storage for farm equipment and/or tools. It likely dates to the 1925-1949 time period.



Figure 22 Resource 9, facing east.

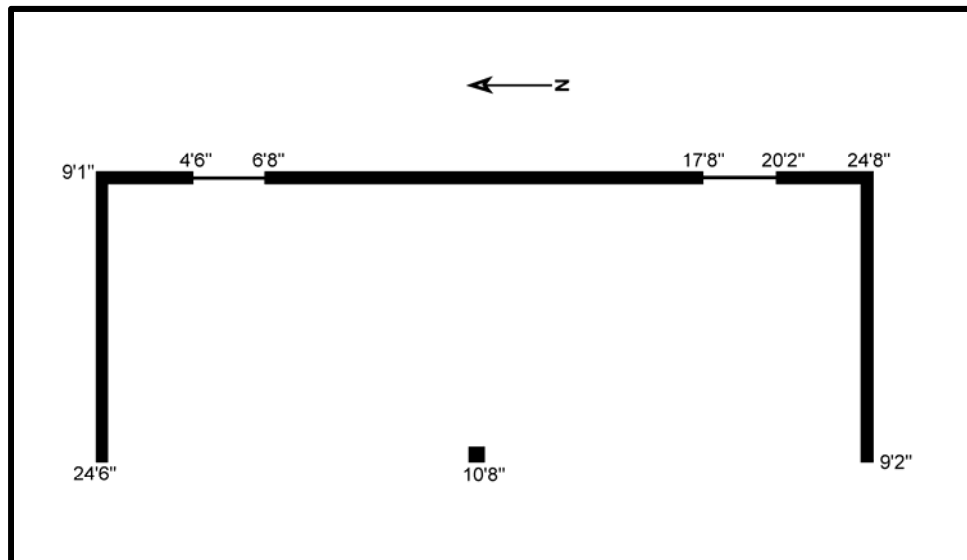


Figure 23 Measured plan of Garage/Equipment Shed.

Resource 2 is a frame, drive-through corncrib (Figure 24). The southern crib is elevated on ceramic drainage pipes, while the northern crib sits on a poured concrete foundation. The box-frame corn crib is clad in vertical boards with a gable metal roof. Double hinged doors have been added to the west elevation, while a loading bay on the south gable end has been boarded over.



Figure 18 Drive-through corncrib (Resource 2), facing northwest.



Figure 19 Drive-through of the corncrib.



Figure 20 South elevation of the corncrib.



Figure 21 West elevation of corncrib.

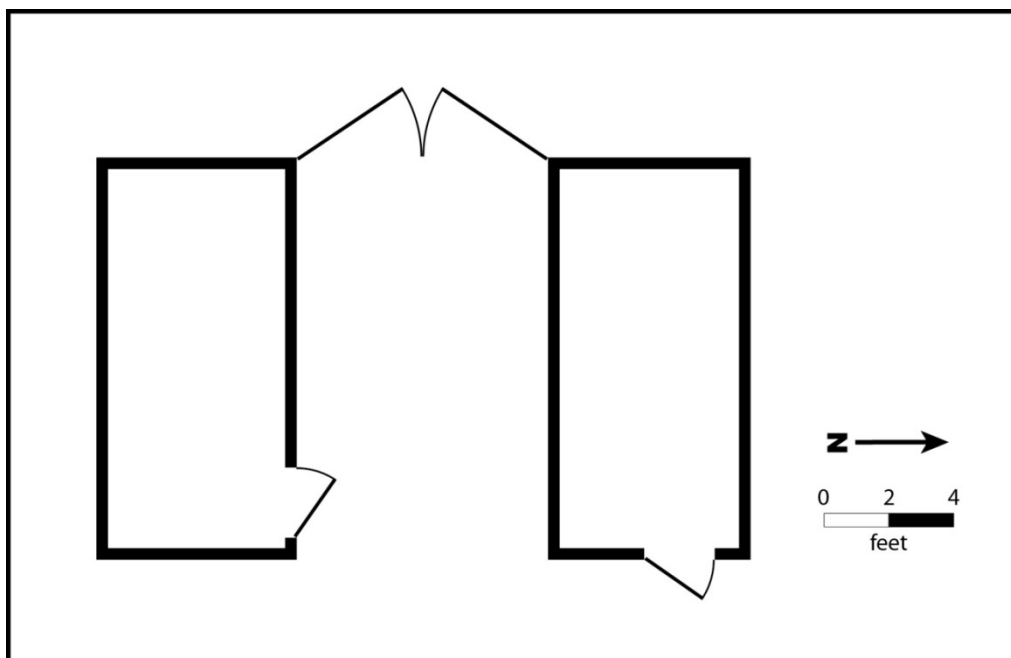


Figure 22 Measured plan of corncrib.

Resource 1 is a bank barn with a clay tile silo (Figure 29). Bank barns are built into the side of a hill, with access from two levels. The lower level, situated partly underground, is often used for sheltering livestock. Bank barns can have a number of plans, either transverse frame, or English, or a combination of the two. The plan of Resource 1 follows the latter plan.



Figure 23 East elevation of barn.

The barn, clad in vertical boards, rests on a stone foundation. The south gable end shows evidence of the barn being reboxed, with the opening for the front gable hay hood covered up (Figure 30). Access to the barn on this gable end is through sliding wooden doors. A sash window (the muntins are mostly gone, making identification of the number of lights impossible) is located below the hay hood. Sills in the lower part of the barn are hewn

Additional openings are located on the lower level of the west and east elevations of the barn. A shed roof addition, used for equipment storage, is located on the east elevation of the barn. The clay tile silo, which sits on a poured concrete foundation, is located on the north gable end of the barn (Figure 32). The blocks were manufactured by Brazil Hollow Brick and Tile Company in Brazil, Indiana.



Figure 24 South gable end of barn.



Figure 25 Sills with hewn marks in lower level of barn.



Figure 26 East elevation of barn, facing northeast.



Figure 27 North gable end of barn and silo

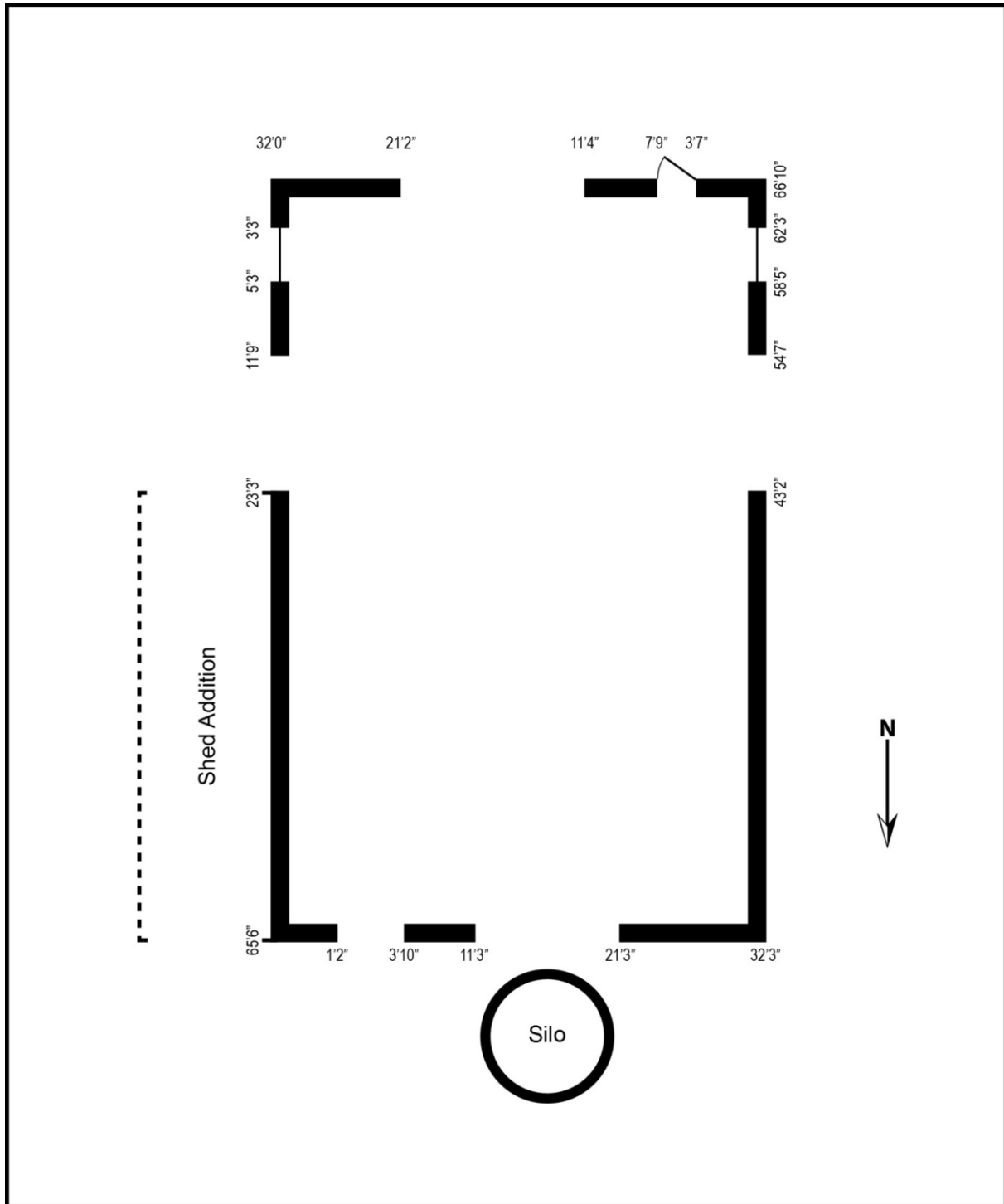


Figure 28. Measured plan of the barn.



Figure 29 Looking north in loft, upper level of barn.



Figure 30 Milking parlor in lower level of barn.

On the south side of the farm road, and outside current access, are another agricultural complex, dwelling (Resource 8) and cemetery (Resource 10). This complex is now in separate ownership from Resource 5, but was historically was part of the Roswell Cyrus Farm. The agricultural outbuildings include another bank barn (Resource 7), clay tile silo and corncrib (Resource 6).



Figure 31 Bank barn (Resource 7), facing southwest.

The bank barn (Resource 7) rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vertical boards (Figure 37). It appears to have a composite plan much like the other bank barn, sort of a cross between a transverse frame and an English plan. There are several different periods of construction; later shed roof additions extend to the east, providing space for feeding cattle and storage of hay rolls. The gable roof is clad in corrugated metal. Double hinged doors on the north gable end provide access to the upper level of the barn. The clay tile silo is located on the north end, adjacent to the milking parlor, which has six-light sliding windows.



Figure 32 Bank barn (Resource 7), Facing south.



Figure 33 Concrete block milk house on west side of barn.



Figure 34 Hewn timbers in barn.



Figure 35 Free stalls for dairy cattle, from second half of 20th century.



Figure 36 Milking parlor on west side of barn.



Figure 37 Built-in mangers and hay racks in original central portion of barn.

The free-standing corncrib (Resource 6) rests on concrete piers and is clad in vertical boards and horizontal boards, lined with metal screening (Figure 44). The corncrib has three internal divisions for ear corn. A shed roof addition is located on the west side of the corncrib. A round metal corncrib is located on the north side of the corncrib.



Figure 38 Corncrib (Resource 6), facing north.

The dwelling (Resource 8) faces east, toward the road and the railroad, as befitting its later construction date. The two-story, single pile house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding (Figure 45). The three-bay wide facade has a window/door/window fenestration pattern, with one-over-one double-hung replacement sash windows. The window openings are elongated, suggesting an Italianate influence when the house was built. A hipped roof porch extends across the façade. The side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The house likely had brick, interior gable end chimneys originally, but they have been removed below the roofline. A two-story, double-pile ell extends to the rear (west) centrally from the main block of the house. Enclosed two-story porches are located on either side of the ell (Figure 46).



Figure 39 East and north elevations of Resource 8, facing southeast.



Figure 40 North elevation, showing ell.

The Abraham Cyrus Cemetery (Resource 10) is located to the east of the farm and domestic outbuildings. It is surrounded by a fence, but access was not available at the time of the survey (Figure 47).



Figure 41 Facing south, looking toward cemetery.

5.0 DWELLINGS

Houses documented in the survey vary in construction materials, form, plan and style. Unlike architectural details, which tend to change with the prevailing national or regional trends, “house plans tend to change more slowly over time than styles, so one plan type may be seen in any number of different styles.”²⁵ Due to the narrow focus of this survey, the architectural styles associated with any specific resource will be discussed within this section as well as construction method, rather than pulled out into a separate section.

The plan and type of a house is often reflected on the façade of the resource, with the fenestration arrangement hinting at the organization of rooms on the inside.²⁶ The plan of a historic dwelling is an important tool for historians; the interior layout shows how the house was used, and reflects not only the means of the inhabitants, but the influence of technology, fashion and an evolving social structure. Although the functionality of the interior space and the needs of its residents is perhaps the driving force behind the choice of an interior plan, physical limitations also played a factor in determining the type of house built. The plan of a house could evolve just like the exterior ornament, siding or paint colors. Given the scope of this study, interior access to most houses was not possible, so plan arrangement is not always certain.

During the settlement period and the first few decades of the nineteenth century in West Virginia, most people lived in houses of one to three rooms, usually only one-story high. Prior to the widespread use of passages, many houses were either single pens, consisting of only one room. The single-pen log house at WA-0201 is one such example (Figures 48-49).

Log Construction

The plentiful stands of timber Euro-American settlers encountered in the area that would become Wayne County not only fueled industry in the nineteenth century, but also provided the requisite material for most buildings. Although settlers hailed from a variety of cultural hearths, “to say that log construction was the prevalent mode of building is an understatement. Universal would come closer to the mark.”²⁷

These log houses were either square or rectangular in plan. Single room – also called single pen – log houses over time usually gained a log addition, or frame additions, which is a typical

²⁵ William Macintire, *A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky*. (Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council, 2009), 112.

²⁶ For example, a typical side-passage plan is three bays wide, with a door/window/window fenestration pattern; the door leads directly into the passage.

²⁷ S. Allen Chambers. *Buildings of West Virginia*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 14.

expansion method for log houses. Additions could be added to either side of the existing log house, or to the front or back.

Common forms, in addition to the single pen, include the double pen, saddlebag, and dogtrot. The latter plan seems to have had some popularity in the area around Wayne County. A traveler in Cabell County in the first decade of the nineteenth century described the “usual style of the cottages in this part of the country” with an “open space that divided two enclosed ends from one another, but all covered with the same roof.”²⁸

Log houses could be clad with siding or left exposed, but the former technique decreased maintenance and increased the comfort level inside the house. Siding also denoted an attention to appearances and status level, as siding required a large investment of labor and money. From the outside, a log house could be indistinguishable from a balloon-framed house built later. Only two substantiated log houses were documented as part of this project.²⁹

Although oral history recounts that the Cyrus family lived in a log house prior to building second-generation homes of frame and brick, not all residents followed suit.³⁰ Log construction persisted in Wayne County throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, for both private and public buildings. Justices in Summers County stipulated the construction of a two-story log courthouse in 1872.³¹

²⁸ Ibid, 17.

²⁹ Some houses, purported to be log, showed no signs from the exterior (window depth, which indicates wall thickness, or the protrusion of wall plates at the cornice line).

³⁰ Personal conversation with Charles “Skip” Cyrus.

³¹ Chambers, 18.



Figure 42 Single pen log house at WA-0201.



Figure 43 Rear elevation

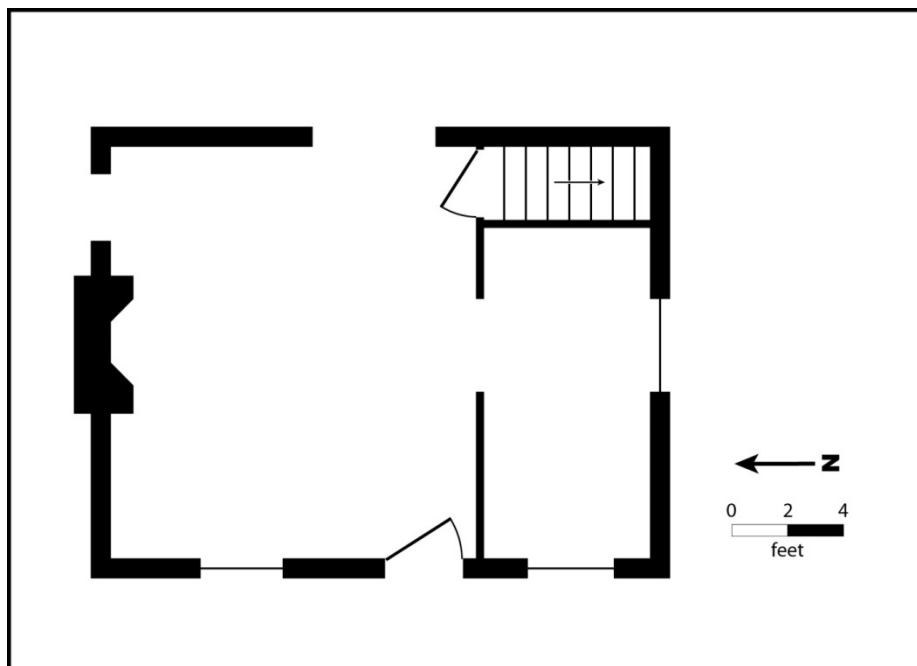


Figure 44 Floor plan of the log portion of WA-0201.



Figure 45 Log dogtrot at WA-0223.



Figure 46 Detail of the enclosed dogtrot between the two pens, WA-0223.

Frame Construction

The majority of buildings documented in the survey were frame, most of them built with milled, sawn lumber with cut or wire nails. Most were either balloon frame, with stud wall construction (or platform frame), or box framing (no studs, with the wall itself – vertical boards – forming the structure). The railroad helped disseminate new architectural styles and materials across Wayne County. Dwellings were built in the Italianate style, with elongated arched windows, bay windows and decorative brackets. The late nineteenth century saw an increase in frame construction, largely due to the introduction of balloon framing. The ease and affordability of this construction method allowed standard rectangular and square forms to be modified. T-plans and cross-plan houses became common, as did the addition of porches and decorative Victorian elements to otherwise plain and traditional house forms.



Figure 47 The brackets, turned and chamfered porch posts and sawtooth frieze are all machine made elements applied to the curved porch of the late-19th century house at WA-0214.

Hall-parlor Plans

The hall-parlor plan is one of the earliest European derived house plans. The most common arrangement of hall-parlor plans is that of two rooms aligned end to end, with fireplaces at one or both gable ends. The hall was an all-purpose room; usually the larger and more highly finished of the two rooms, used for cooking and dining. The smaller room, the parlor, typically was reserved for sleeping or as a sitting room. The hall would invariably be heated; the parlor might not be heated. One twentieth century version of a hall-parlor plan was found at WA-0203, (Figure 57).

The hall-parlor plan is not the only two-room plan to be utilized historically in rural West Virginia. Saddlebags, mentioned previously, are two log pens sharing a central chimney. Many late-nineteenth and twentieth century houses are two-room plans, but they are not saddlebags, nor do they have a strictly defined hall-parlor plan. The small two room house at WA-0202 is one such example (Figure). An interesting variation on the two-room plan is the house with two front doors, typically with a four-bay wide fenestration pattern.



Figure 48 The two-room house at WA-0202 dates from the early 20th century. A well with automatic pump is located on the partially enclosed porch.



Figure 49 The 1.5 story house at WA-0212 is likely a two-room plan.



Figure 50 The 1936 dwelling associated with WA-0216 also appears to be a two-room plan.

There are some interesting variations on the two-room plan in the survey area; whether they are the result of accretion or a deliberate design choice is not known. The Auxier House (WA-0203), abandoned for many years, is a two-story, single pile, frame dwelling on a stone foundation. A half-glass, half-panel entry door, typical of the mass-produced doors of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is flanked by two-over-two double-hung sash windows. An exact construction date is not known, but it is likely turn of the century. The façade, with a three-quarter front porch with turned and chamfered porch posts, is very commonplace.



Figure 51 East and north elevation of WA-0203.

The rooflines, of the house, however, suggest another story, one of the quixotic, yet quite practical nature of rural, vernacular dwellings. The plan of the house can only be partially understood and explained by observation alone. The entry door opens into a living space, with a chimney located on the far wall; the stack has been removed from above the roofline, but would have been parallel with the ridgeline of the roof. To the left of the living room is a space that has been divided into two rooms: a sleeping room and a dining room (Figure 58).

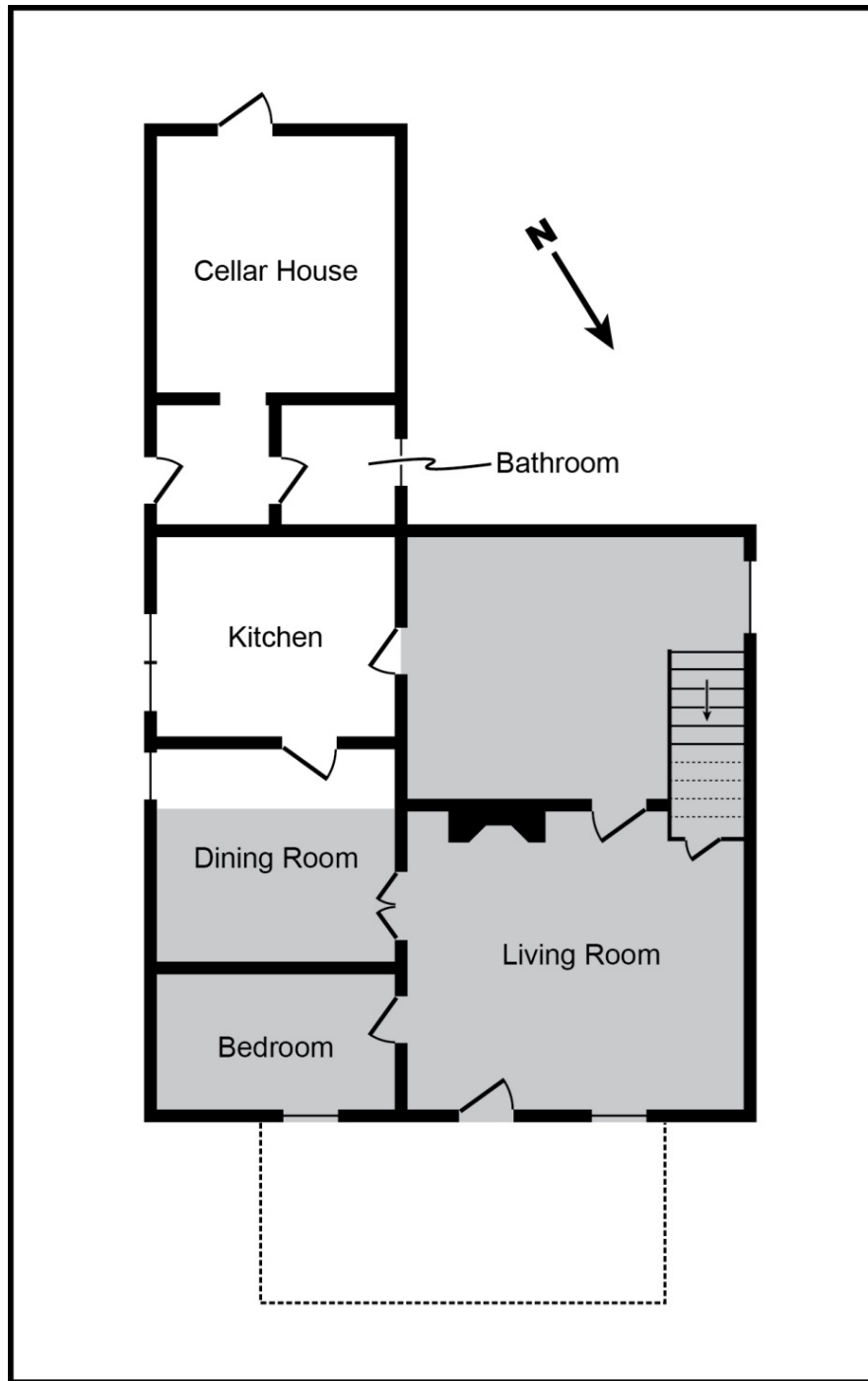


Figure 52 Plan of WA-0203- not to scale. Gray-shaded rooms appear to be first phase of construction.

The one-room, one-story ell which extends to the rear of the living room, and which the stairs to the upper level begin, was original to the house. The remainder of the rooms not shaded gray to signify the first phase of construction are a hodge-podge of shed and hip roofs; these could have been porches later enclosed. The most interesting aspect of the house is not the way in which the rooms were classified or even how the footprint was internally divided, but the attached cellar house at the rear of the dwelling. The idea of a farm's dwelling being connected to outbuildings is not a new one, but it is one not seen elsewhere in this survey, with a proliferation of historic cellar houses, or one commonly seen along the West Virginia/Kentucky border.³² The likely explanation is simple enough; with the advent of indoor plumbing and the addition of bathroom to the house, the logical placement was near the kitchen, which meant it had to be placed up against a previously disconnected cellar house. Nonetheless, the rambling profile of the house and the evolution of the floor plan makes for interesting speculation.



Figure 53 East elevation, with attached root cellar in foreground and stone coal house at right.

³² For example, Thomas Hubka and his New England study, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn*.

The Two-Front Doors Puzzle

Since interior access wasn't possible at most of the houses in the survey, as mentioned earlier, some speculation is necessary when evaluating a dwelling and its possible interior configuration. These dwellings, however, tend to conform to an expected pattern of fenestration. The house at WA-0217 presents a different type of façade. The one-story, frame dwelling, built around 1920, has a window/door/door/window fenestration pattern on the façade.



Figure 54 Two-front door dwelling at WA-0217.

While frame two-front door houses from the twentieth century are common across rural Kentucky, this was the only example of its type in Wayne County. The two-front door house has many precedents in architectural history. Henry Glassie classifies it as a type “XX” house and believes it came from England, where such a housing form was typically a dwelling for two families. Glassie explains the appearance of the two-door house in America, particularly Pennsylvania, as attempts at fashion and acculturation by German settlers.³³

³³Henry H. Glassie, *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia: A Structural Analysis of Historic Artifacts*. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1975), 182.

In an article in the journal *Material Culture*, Dennis Domer explores “genesis theories” for the two-door house in America, touching on several scholarship theories of the two-door house, including Glassie’s “Georgianizing” theory, the saddlebag and dogtrot theory offered, respectively, by Fred Kniffen and James Shortridge, and finally, the economic theory explored by Henry Kauffman. All these explanations focus on “proximate issues” or as Domer contends, the two front doors evolved from “the need to respond to some essential problem such as prevailing fashion, economic reality, climatic condition, constructional necessity, or changing social conditions such as a growing family.”³⁴

He then traces the history of two-front doors back to respective German traditional plans, such as the “wohnstahallus” or house barn, which characteristically had “two or more separate doors on the long side for people and animals.” The power of tradition and historical precedent, Domer argues, motivated the use of the two-front doors in America, rather than immediate, financial concerns, or proximate issues. Even as the plan of the house evolved and changed and responded to innovations in heating and the removal of animals, the façade remained the same. The diffusion of German immigrants in America can explain the appearance of some two front door houses within the south.³⁵

The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission's Bureau for Historic Preservation's (PHMC BHP) Architectural Field Guide provides a brief overview of that state's “Pennsylvania German Two Door Farmhouse.”³⁶ These houses, with a symmetrical four bay façade of two central doors, flanked by windows, and four windows on the second floor, “usually date from the mid-1800s and are often built of brick or frame.”³⁷ The conclusion of the PHMC BHP follows along with both the Glassie and Domer adaptation theories, that the traditional German form was adapted to the prevailing symmetry of architectural styles of the period.

Given the dispersion of some Pennsylvania German settler to Wayne County, the appearance of a traditional style is not surprising. All of the theories, however, emphasize the nineteenth century and do not explore the house form in the twentieth century.

In a 1976 study of traditional architecture in the Normandy Reservoir of Tennessee, “Cumberland” houses, that is, a subtype of double pen houses with two front doors, were encountered frequently. Norbert F. Riedl, Donald B. Ball and Anthony P. Cavender coined the

³⁴ Dennis Domer, “Genesis Theories of the German-American Two-Door House.” in *Material Culture* 1 (Spring 1994), 3.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission's Bureau for Historic Preservation's Architectural Field Guide http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/architectural_field_guide/2370. Accessed May 2014.

³⁷ Ibid.

term to apply to both log and frame dwellings with two front doors.³⁸ Most examples were one-story, and characterized by central chimneys and shed roof porch on the long axis wall, and associated with farming families of low to moderate income.³⁹

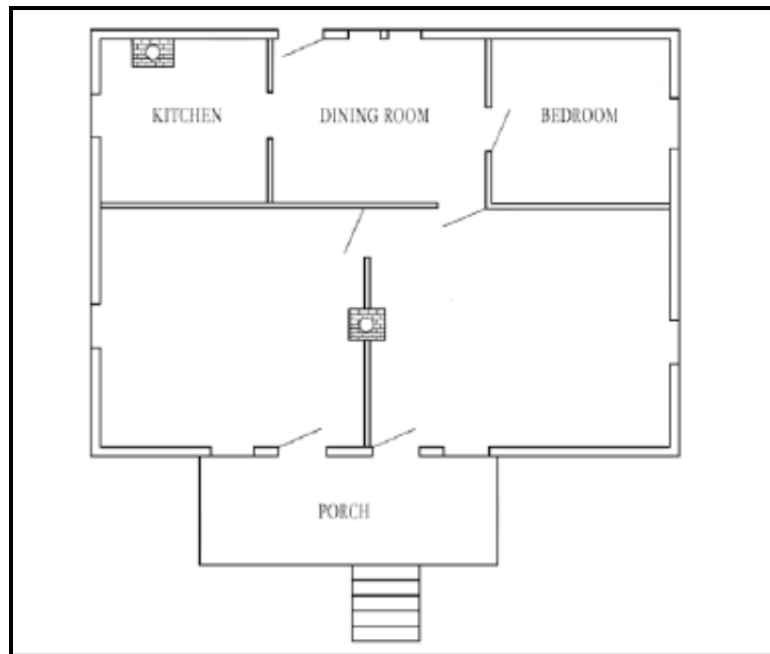


Figure 55 Floor plan of the Gunn House from the Normandy Reservoir Study. This is a typical Cumberland house plan, with two rooms under the main roof, and a shed addition at rear.⁴⁰

The authors of the Normandy Reservoir study conclude that the reason for the two front doors lies with the evolution of the double-pen frame dwelling itself. That type, they reason, was “developed from one of its log counterparts - either the dogtrot or saddlebag dwelling.”⁴¹ The builders of the frame dwellings simply applied the same mental template to a different material, maintaining the tradition of the two front doors, “though it would have been a simple matter to construct a double-pen entirely of frame with only one front door.”⁴² Functional explanations for

³⁸ Norbert F. Riedl, Donald B. Ball and Anthony P. Cavender. *A Survey of Traditional Architecture and Related Material Folk Culture Patterns in the Normandy Reservoir, of Coffee County, Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1976)

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 234.

⁴¹ Riedl, 88.

⁴² Ibid., 88.

the two front doors were explored as well – elderly inhabitants of the study area offered numerous reasons of their own, ranging from “fire escapes” to the conservation of energy, since there was no hallway to heat. Another explanation is the use of one of the rooms for newlyweds in the family, and the extra front door “served to provide privacy and symbolize independence.”⁴³

The Normandy Reservoir study is not conclusive, in that the authors did not try to determine the age of the buildings surveyed, and their study area was relatively limited. It is useful, however, in pointing out that such structures existed in Tennessee, and even without concrete dates, one can surmise that there was such a building tradition present in the nineteenth century.

The majority of the structures surveyed in the Normandy Reservoir study appear to be small-scale, folk housing. This same trend can be observed in the Outer Bluegrass of Kentucky in the wide spread occurrence of two front door “tenant houses” constructed after the Civil War. Two Kentucky researchers, William Lynwood Montell and Michael Lynn Morse, encountered the two-door house phenomenon during their 1970s study of folk architecture in the Commonwealth.⁴⁴ Montell and Morse’s tenant houses are late-nineteenth and twentieth century frame examples, either a balloon or box frame dwelling with two pens (of rooms) of roughly equal size, each with their own door.

Surviving Kentucky examples, according to Montell and Morse, are frame, generally a story and half tall, with two front doors, and possess “a small, central chimney which serves as a double flue for stoves located in each of the two front rooms.”⁴⁵ The front rooms in these tenant houses “almost always function as a parlor and a guest bedroom” with kitchen and dining areas to the back in a rear, usually shed, addition.⁴⁶ Their occupants explain the presence of these two front doors in many ways: as a cooling device, fire escape route, or as an accommodation for overnight guests, who might want to pay a visit to the privy without disturbing their hosts.⁴⁷

Whatever the reason for two front doors, (and there are definitely conscious reasons and explanations for the persistence of the type through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), a Cumberland house makes efficient use of space. The two rooms can both be used for living space, and it is more energy efficient to heat those rooms rather than wasting heat on a hallway, that has utility only as a means of moving throughout the dwelling. A house with a hallway is also necessarily larger than a two-room house without a passage.

⁴³ Ibid, 89.

⁴⁴ William Lynwood Montell and Michael Lynn Morse, *Kentucky Folk Architecture* (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976)

⁴⁵ Ibid, 26.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 26.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

In the Rural Heritage Development Initiative survey of Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky, approximately 10 percent of the houses documented were classified as Cumberland Houses.⁴⁸ A much smaller survey sampling, of Casey County, a county straddling the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle regions, tallied a disproportionate number of Cumberland houses. Twenty-six percent of the houses documented in the Casey County survey meeting the Cumberland type as defined above. To further confuse the issue, the two-front door layout was carried forward into the twentieth century and the Craftsman style of construction. “Cumberland bungalows” is a term utilized in Kentucky to describe these dwellings which combine the two-front door, four-bay wide fenestration with the massing of a bungalow and the attributes of the Craftsman style. The Cumberland’s influence on the rural landscape deserves much further study, as field work across the state proves that the Cumberland “to some degree... replaces the log cabin and leads into the bungalow and ultimately, to the manufactured house.”⁴⁹

Central Passage Plans

Passages allowed for an evolution in the treatment of space within dwellings, and evolved in tandem with changing notions of privacy and the employment of domestic workers. Spaces “are powerful entities to the people who build and occupy them, and for that reason changes in spaces are sensitive indicators of changes in their occupants’ attitudes.”⁵⁰ The most common passage type plan in Wayne County is the central passage.

The introduction of the central hall was an evolution in the idea of space. Central hall plans connected all of the rooms in a dwelling through a centrally placed stair passage. The central passage affected accessibility, visibility and rearranged the domestic spatial hierarchy. Most central passage houses are only one room, or one pile, deep. The central passage plan was built in Wayne County in the nineteenth and into the twentieth century.

⁴⁸ Macintire, 121. See <http://heritage.ky.gov/natreg/histbldgsurv/rhdireport.htm>

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Dell Upton. “The Origins of Chesapeake Architecture,” in *Three Centuries of Maryland Architecture: A Selection of Presentations Made at the 11th Annual Conference of the Maryland Historic Trust* (1982), 50.



Figure 56 Late-nineteenth century house at WA-0214.



Figure 57 Turn -of -century central passage house, originally one-story, at WA-0216.



Figure 58 Abandoned central passage plan at WA-0222.

Masonry Construction

Brick and stone houses utilize solid materials, held together by pressure and mortar, to construct walls.⁵¹ There was only one true masonry house encountered in the survey area, the Roswell Cyrus House. Brick houses will usually be three to four bricks thick and built on a continuous foundation. Building in brick is more permanent than frame or log, provided a more fire-proof structure, and was a visible statement of the means of the owner.

In the twentieth century, with the ease of acquiring materials from multiple brick yards in Huntington, many people built brick veneer houses, which were encountered more commonly than their masonry predecessors. A brick veneer house has balloon frame construction with a thin facing of brick applied to the exterior.

Along with brick, stone construction is more labor-intensive, and is seen more often as a foundation material or in chimneys rather than stone walls for buildings. In addition to foundations (both on houses and outbuildings) and chimneys, stone was documented as a building material for cellar houses (at the ground level), and for several buildings at the John Shivelhood Farm, WA-0207 (Figures 66-67).

⁵¹ Dry-laid stone is common in fences and some foundations, but not in the walls of buildings.



Figure 59 Roswell Cyrus Farm.



Figure 60 Partially banked garage and apartment at WA-0207.

According to the current owner, the first story was present when her parents bought the site in the 1920s. Her parents added the second story and built the stone bungalow associated with the property.

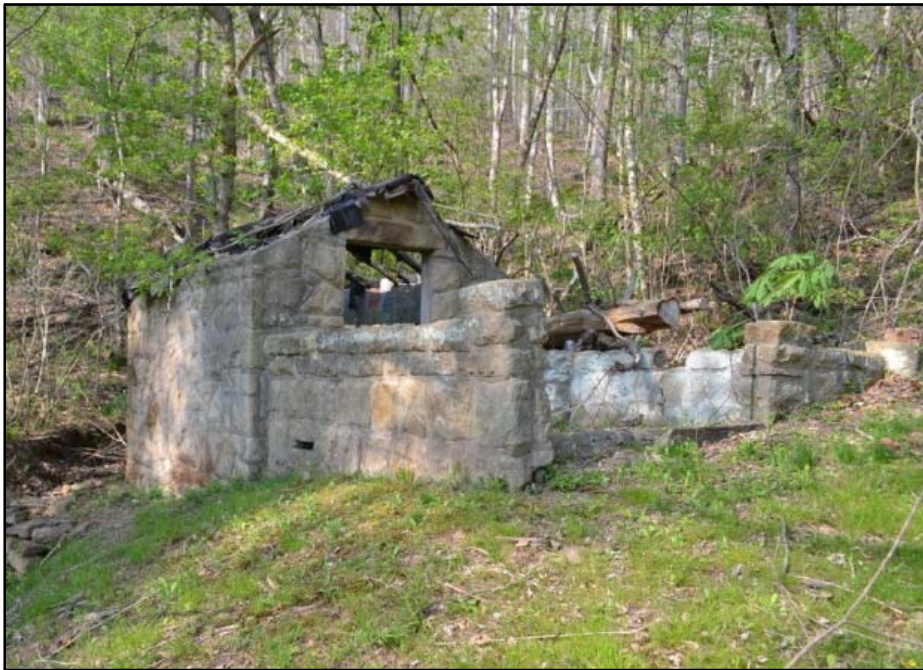


Figure 61 WA-0207; John Shivelhood built this stone hog pen in 1944.

Twentieth Century Houses

Many of the twentieth century dwellings documented in this survey do not belong to a definitive style classification, but may combine certain forms and shapes of popular national styles. The Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional were all observed in the survey area.

Craftsman Influence: Bungalows

Bungalows, which combined “moderate price with attractive design,” appealed to Americans seeking an end to renting and a comfortable place to raise their families. The low lines of the bungalow gave the building a solidity which offered comfort and security.⁵² The open wide front

⁵² Clifford Edward Clark. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 173.

porch also was a feature particular to the Bungalow. The porch created a harmonious nature between the outside world and the home, with its rusticated piers and airy nature. The front porch also allowed owners to chat with passersby who walk on the sidewalks, invoking a neighborly feeling.

The inside of a Bungalow is as simple and efficient as its exterior. It has an open floor plan, which has no delineation between public and private space. The bungalow was an unpretentious design which helped increase the appearance of an average size lot through its horizontal lines and low height.⁵³ This style also became popularized through the use of plan books and illustrations in such magazines as *Ladies Home Journal*.⁵⁴

Though no houses in the project area were identified as being “kit” houses purchased from such popular retailers as Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward or Aladdin, it is clear that local builders were influenced by this popular style. Figure 68 from the 1931 Aladdin Sales Catalog illustrates a common type and what came with the purchase of the kit. The front-gable orientation of the Hawthorne is similar to what is sometimes called the “southern bungalow.” Many rural buildings from the period between World Wars I and II, as well immediately after WWII, echo the Craftsman style with rooflines, dormers, window light configuration and construction details such as exposed rafter tails.

⁵³ Kenneth T. Jackson. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), 186.

⁵⁴ Clark, 179.



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Plan C	\$920
Plan D	\$845
Plan E	\$856
Plan F	\$873
22'x8' Porch	\$135
Sub-Flooring, Wall Sheathing and Building Paper	\$131
Wood Lath	\$66
Asphalt Strip Shingles in place of Roll Roofing	\$50

PLAN A

PLAN C

PLAN D

PLAN E

PLAN F

PLAN G

Figure 62 Advertisement for the Hawthorne Bungalow from the 1931 Aladdin Sales Catalog.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Aladdin Homes 1931 Sales catalog, 8.. Online at:



Figure 63 The dwelling at WA-0215 has no specific architectural features, but its massing, gambrel roof and shed dormer draw inspiration from the Craftsman style.



Figure 64 This rusticated concrete block garage with its exposed rafter tails, associated with WA-0215, displays the influence of the Craftsman style.

http://clarke.cmich.edu/resource_tab/aladdin_company_of_bay_city/annual_sales_catalogs/annual_sales_catalogs_index.html



Figure 65 This three-bay, side gable form at WA-0225 is common for the area – only the windows display a trace of the Craftsman influence.

The bungalow was typically one to one-and-one-half stories (though occasionally two full stories high), usually frame, though brick veneer was common as well, two rooms wide and two rooms deep (though additions and porches could increase the depth of the original plan). Most bungalows have the previously mentioned front porch, details like exposed rafter tails and brackets under overhanging gables; dormers if an upper story exists, double-hung sash windows, often with vertical lights set over a single lower sash; a chimney, and usually a full-light or multi-light entry door.



Figure 66 Circa 1937 brick-veneer bungalow at WA-0200



Figure 67 Bungalow from the first quarter of the 20th century, WA-0210.



Figure 68 WA-0207, The John Shivelhood House, built in 1927.

According to McAlester, the period of influence for the Colonial Revival style is 1880 to 1950, and the style's rise was fueled by an interest in the dwellings associated with the colonial period, particularly English and Dutch houses on the Atlantic seaboard. The first proponents of this style, which was seen as simplified and classically motivated response to the Victorian era, were professional architects. Richard Morris Hunt's house, Sunnyside, in Newport, Rhode Island, dating from 1870, has been identified by architectural historian Vincent Scully as the "first built evidence of colonial revivalism to exist anywhere."⁵⁶

Colonial Revival dwellings borrow freely from the Federal and Greek Revival styles of the nineteenth century, and typically include a symmetrical façade with multi-light double-hung windows; a central entry with some sort of surround, either a hood, or fanlight and sidelights; a one-story porch or portico; usually side-gabled; dormers are common as well. Sometimes, the only hint of a Colonial Revival influence is found in porch columns and cornice returns, like the dwelling at WA-0209 (Figure 75).

⁵⁶ Cynthia Johnson. "Weehawken." *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed 2007.



Figure 69 This asymmetrical, front gable dwelling at WA-0209 has the orientation and porch of a southern bungalow, with Colonial Revival stylistic details.

Minimal traditional houses, as defined by McAlester, are a “simplified form based on the previously dominant Tudor style of the 1920s and 1930s.” These houses are characterized by a front gable on the façade that echoes the Tudor Revival style, but without the overly steeped pitch of the Tudor roof and the ornamentation of Tudor Revival houses. Another term for this style is the “American Small House,” coined by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office and defined as a “compact three-, four-, or five-room house with an irregular floor plan, usually with a moderately pitched end-gable roof, sometimes with small wings or rear ells; built from the 1930s to the 1950s.”⁵⁷

⁵⁷Richard Cloues. “House Types,” in the *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, available online at <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2663&hl=y>



Figure 70 This minimal traditional house at WA-0202 was built in 1944.

6.0 OUTBUILDINGS

Documenting the historic farmstead goes beyond merely recognizing it on the landscape. The farm complex is composed of not only the farm family's house, but an array of domestic and agricultural outbuildings that supported the operations of the farm. These buildings "facilitated the production of materials and housed the farm's workforce."⁵⁸

Outbuildings are structures designed to house specific tasks or built for a specific purpose, away from the main house. Outbuildings are found on farms and in town. These structures were often specialized and differed slightly from farm to farm, depending on the farmer, his background, what type of farming operation he had, and whether he had labor outside of his own family members. There are two types of outbuildings – there are the ones clustered close to the house, such as the smokehouse or a detached kitchen – known as domestic outbuildings. Then there are agricultural outbuildings – the ones located away from the house and the space around it (referred to in this survey as the "domestic yard") – structures like stock barns, granaries, and corn cribs.

Outbuildings tend to be sited in a similar fashion, no matter what size or type of farming operation. The domestic yard is typically anchored with the house at the center or front, domestic outbuildings clustered behind it, and then to the rear, a barn lot. If the house was constructed in the late-nineteenth or first half of the twentieth century, then it likely faced a county road. Earlier houses might have been oriented toward a waterway or a turnpike no longer in existence.

Changes in farm practices could alter the layout of farm structures. In the twentieth century, the cultivation of burley tobacco, which was grown in the bottoms along the Big Sandy River, meant that this basic plan shifted slightly, as tobacco barns were built near the fields where tobacco was grown and on top of hills, to take advantage of the wind. Silos might be built away from the domestic yard and out in fields where fodder would be combined.

This section will explore the different types of outbuildings encountered in the survey, beginning with agricultural outbuildings and followed by domestic outbuildings. Not every example will be included in this section, but are all documented on their respective HPI forms.

⁵⁸ John C. Allen, Jr. *Uncommon Vernacular: The Early Houses of Jefferson County, West Virginia 1735-1835*. (Morgantown, West Virginia: West Virginia University Press, 2011), 121.

Most of the farms surveyed had a very tight cluster of outbuildings, both domestic and agricultural. These two examples show how the layout of the farm complex changes little no matter the location. . The layout of one ridgetop farm (located, appropriately, on German Ridge Road) is illustrated in Figure 77.

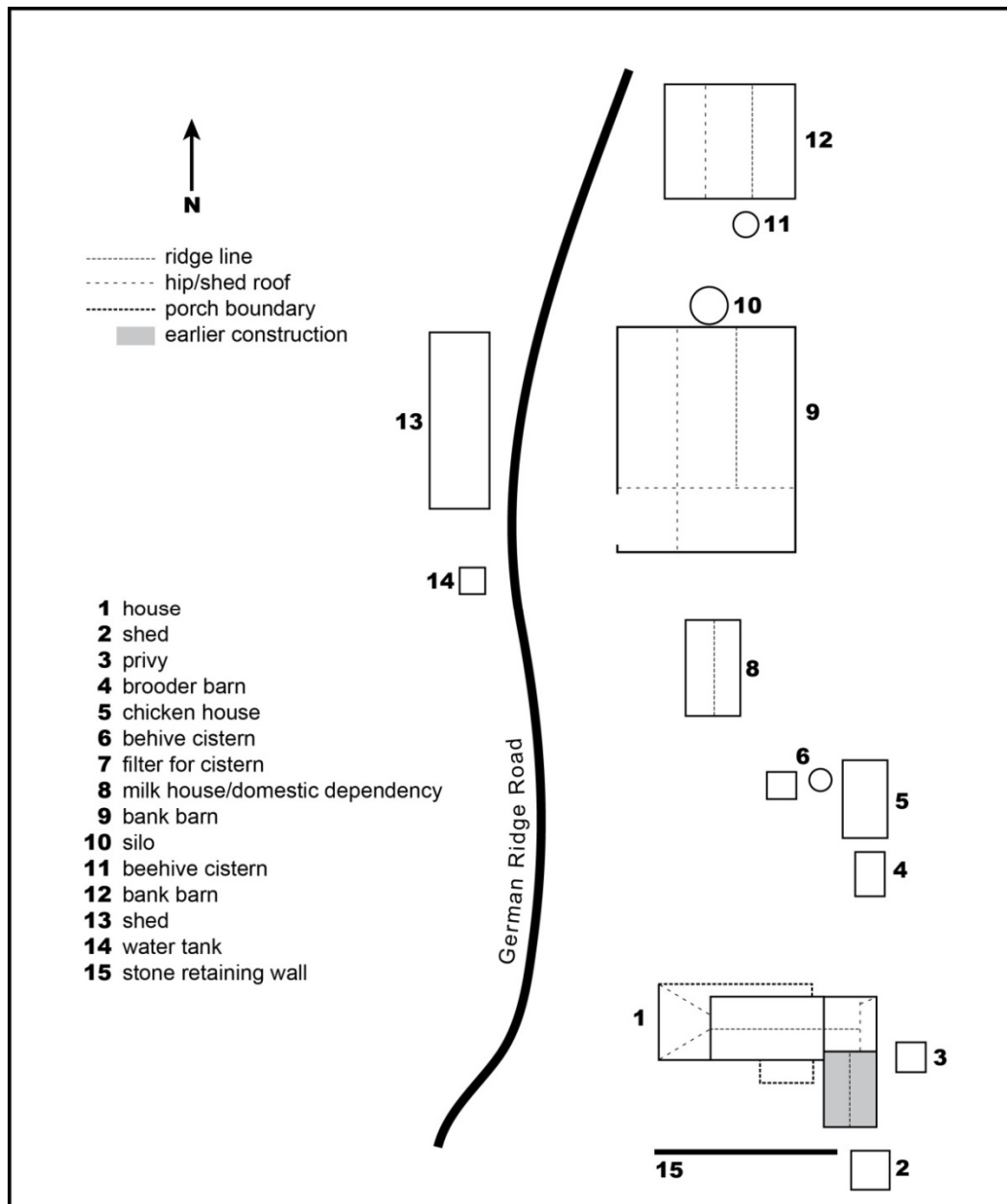


Figure 71 Farm site plan of WA-0206.

Although there is little separation between the domestic yard and the agricultural sphere of barns on a ridgetop, due to topography, a concentrated cluster of buildings was desirable even on bottom farms, in order to maintain more land for crops and pasture. The farm in Figure 78 is located in a small valley along Wolf Creek Road, but maintains the same characteristics of siting as a ridgetop farm.

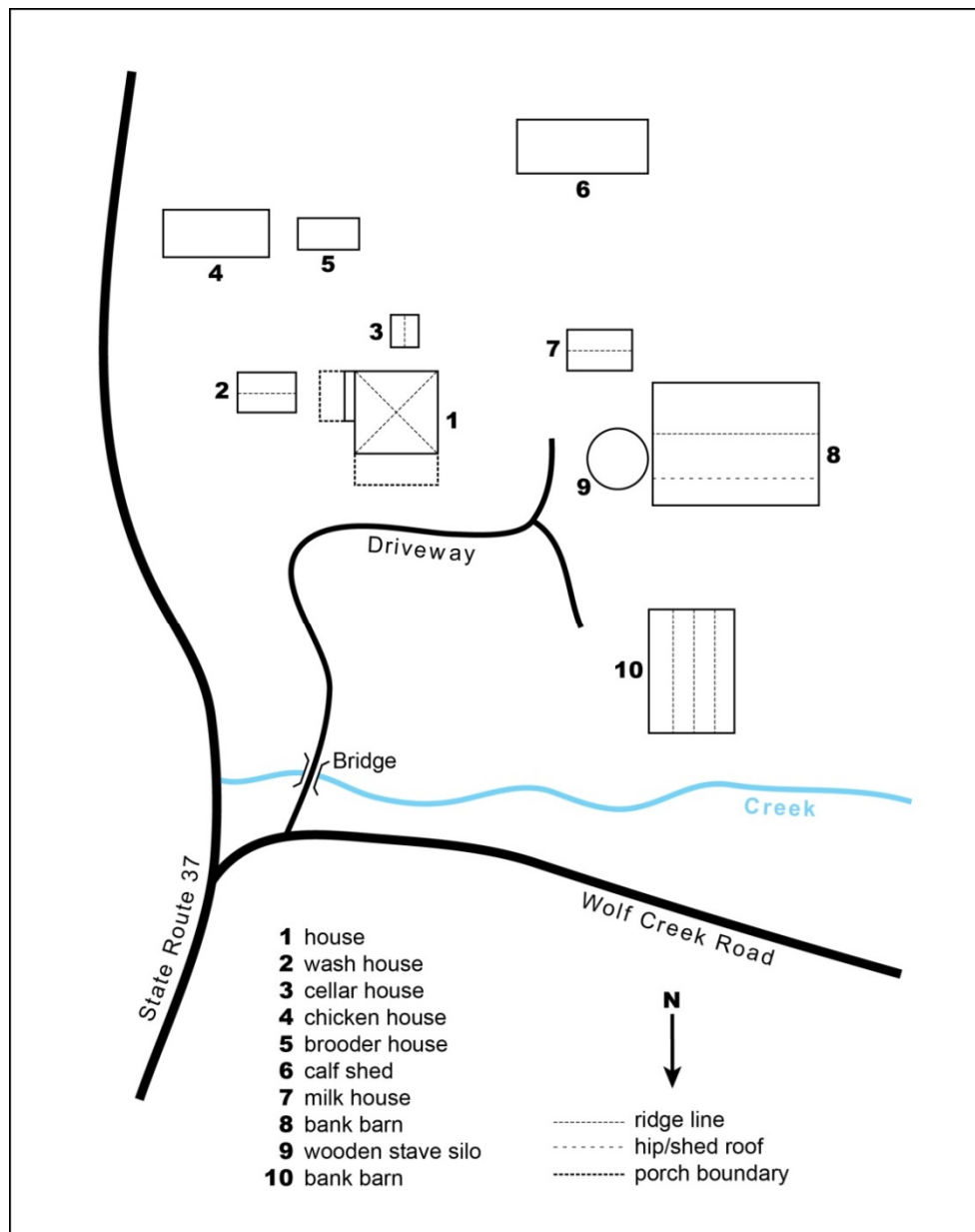


Figure 72 Site plan of WA-0217.

Barns

Barns are the most recognizable outbuilding on the rural landscape, but too often have been overlooked in historic surveys. Barn plans, like house plans, have evolved over time. Allen Noble's research into agricultural structures resulted in a conjectural evolution of barn plans, as seen in Figure 79 below.⁵⁹

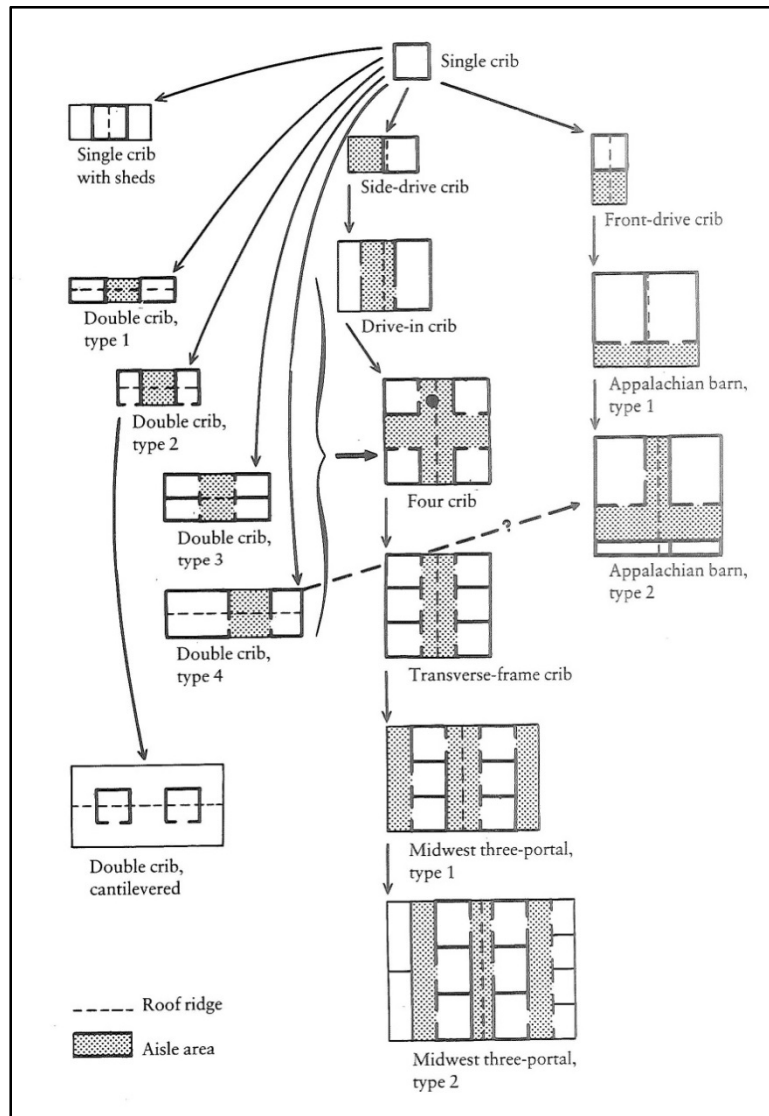


Figure 73 Noble's evolution of barn plans drawing.

⁵⁹ Allen Noble. *Wood Brick and Stone Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 2.

Four types of historic barns predominate in West Virginia: the log crib, the Aisled Barn (referred to as a transverse frame in this study) the English Barn, and the Bank Barn. All three types, as well as variation on the English barn, the Appalachian Barn, type 2, were identified in the survey area. There were 29 total barns documented in this survey. The earliest barns in Wayne County likely evolved from log cribs designed to hold grain, with shed extensions added to shelter livestock. Only one barn was recorded as part of this survey (WA-0210); just as log construction was supplanted by frame in dwellings, frame barns soon replaced log cribs. The barn at this site appears to have been a four-crib barn originally. From the exterior, the barn appears to be a twentieth-century transverse frame barn with six-light windows and sliding doors, all clad with weatherboards.



Figure 74 A portion of the log crib inside the barn at WA-0210.

The growth of the dairy and livestock industry after the Civil War, combined with innovations in technology and a move toward a more commercially-focused farm operation, spurred barn construction. Draft animals, used to plow fields and harvest crops, needed to be sheltered and fed, as did their corn and hay.

The English Barn is characterized by the aisle running through the center of the barn, perpendicular to the ridgeline of the roof, and typically has three sections on the ground floor, the center aisle and bays on either side of that aisle. The Appalachian Barn, type 2 is similar to the English barn in that it has a cross aisle, but it is located off center at one end, rather than through the center like an English barn. It then has a transverse aisle which is parallel with the ridgeline and forms a "T" with the main front aisle. Only one of these barns (WA-0201, Figure 81) was documented in the survey.



Figure 75 The barn at WA-0201



Figure 76 The corncrib inside the barn at WA-0201.



Figure 77 One of the built-in troughs/mangers at WA-0201.

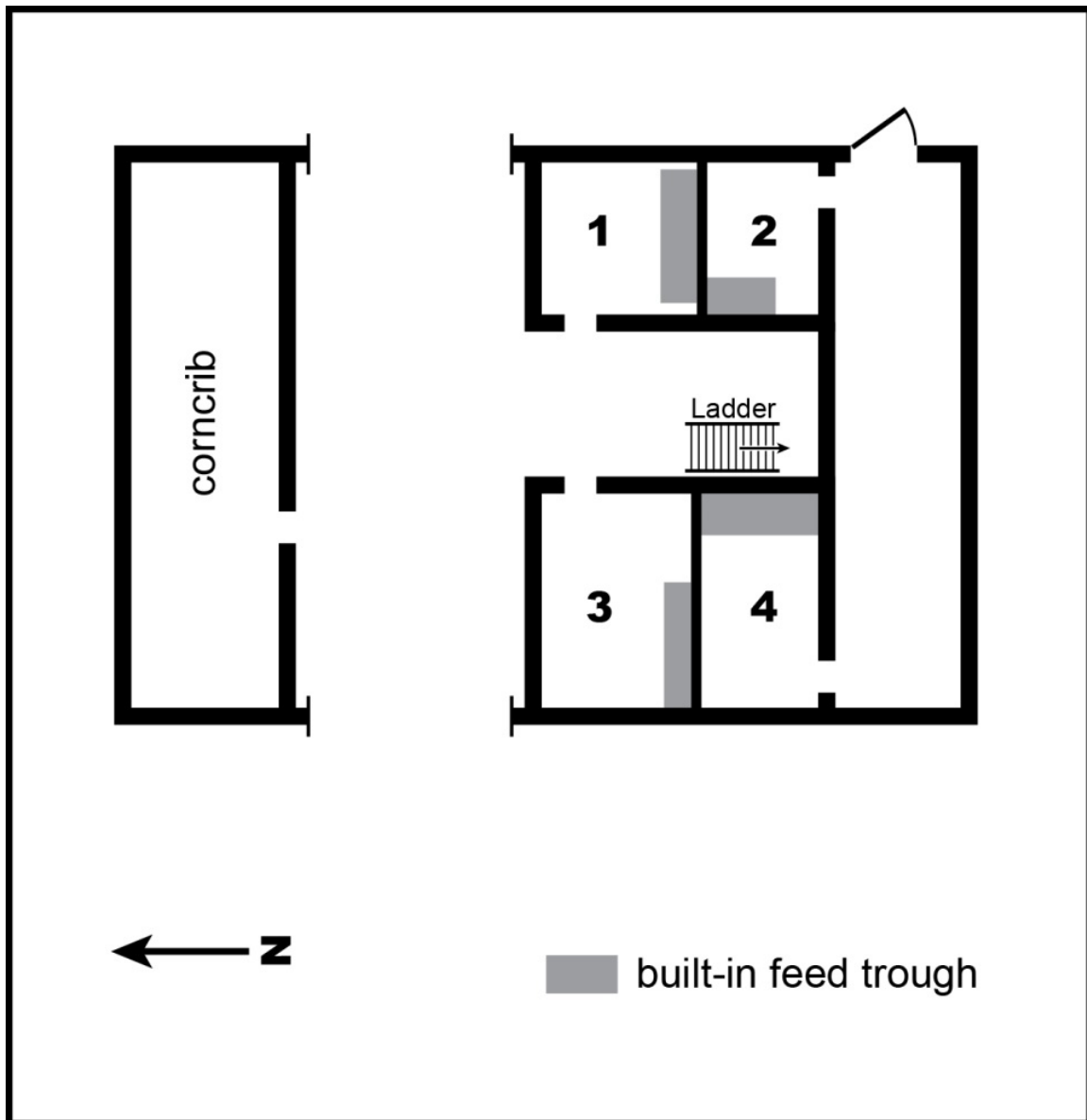


Figure 78 Plan of the barn at WA-0201 (not drawn to scale).

Bank barns

The bank barn, characterized by being built into the side of a hill, was introduced into southern Pennsylvania by German settlers in the late-seventeenth century. Unlike barns with an English or Dutch cultural association, which were “designed to house harvested crops and to offer shelter in which threshing could take place after the growing season,”⁶⁰ the bank barn combined both crop storage with animal shelter. The bank barn in Wayne County typically features a combination on the English/Transverse frame plan, with openings and aisles on both the gable and long sides. There were seven bank barns recorded in the survey.



Figure 79 One of two bank barns at WA-0206. This barn has shed additions on the west and south elevations, and a concrete stave silo at the north gable end.

⁶⁰ Noble, 22.



Figure 80 The second bank barn at WA-0206.



Figure 81 Bank barn at WA-0217. This barn demonstrates both the English and Transverse Frame plans.



Figure 82 Bank barn with a transverse frame plan, WA-0225.



Figure 83 The bank barn at WA-0204 illustrates the English plan entrance. The shed addition to the left of the main entry was used to stable two work horses.

Transverse Frame

Transverse frame barns evolved from the four-crib barn; a change easily accomplished by “boarding up the side aisle openings and constructing frame cribs on the sides between the corner cribs.”⁶¹ The form is simple: a long aisle down the center from one gable end to the other. Transverse frame barns are longer than they are wide, with openings (usually hinged or sliding double doors) on the gable ends. The aisles on either side of the central aisle can be divided into rooms or stalls; often, a loft is constructed over the side (and sometimes center) aisles for hay storage. Aisled or transverse frame barns serve a stock barns, multi-purpose barns, equipment storage barns or tobacco barns. There were 20 transverse frame barns documented as part of this survey. These barns all date from the twentieth century and are used for feeding livestock, hay and grain storage and equipment storage.



Figure 84 Transverse frame barn at WA-0200. This barn, which rests on a concrete block foundation, dates from the mid-1950s.

⁶¹ Ibid, 11.



Figure 85 Gable end with hay hood of the transverse frame barn at WA-0211.



Figure 86 The other gable end of the WA-0211 barn.



Figure 87 Transverse frame barn with side shed addition at WA-0216. This barn dates to the first quarter of the 20th century.

Whereas the traditional transverse frame barn contains three aisles under one roof (an open central aisle, and an aisle to either side, either open or divided into stalls), some barns in Wayne County have additional aisles formed by shed additions to the side. Allen Noble classifies these barns as Midwestern three-portal barns, which are essentially an “expanded barn achieved by adding enclosed side aisles.”⁶² These side aisles are easily seen on barns with broken roof lines, like WA-0212 and WA-0209 (Figures 94 and 95).

⁶² Noble, 13.



Figure 88 Transverse frame barn with side shed additions, WA-0212.



Figure 89 Transverse frame barn with enclosed side shed additions, WA-0209.



Figure 90 Front gable braced hay hood with hay rake extant, at WA-0212.

Many of the surveyed barns have hay hoods, which project from one gable end, above the opening to the loft. Originally likely only a projection from the gable at the ridgeline to accommodate a pulley for raising hay into the loft, over time, hay hoods became more elaborate. Hay hoods protected the hay fork (WA-0212, Figure 96 which gripped loose (or baled) hay and deposited it the loft, and also protected farm workers and hay from the weather. Some hay hoods are simple triangular shaped projections, like the one on the barn at WA-0204 and WA-0223 (Figures 3.24 and 3.27). Squared and boxed-in hay hoods, like the ones on the barns at WA-0209 and WA-0200



Figure 91 Hay hood at WA-0204.



Figure 92 Hay hood at WA-0223.



Figure 93 Hay hood at WA-0209.



Figure 94 Hay hood at WA-0200.



Figure 95 Hay hood at WA-0224.

Dairy barns

Every farm family historically had a milk cow or two that they milked by hand. Mechanization in the twentieth century meant that farmers could milk more cows, and direct excess milk to the commercial market for a profit. Although milking machines began to be developed in the mid-nineteenth century, they did not work very well, and often proved harmful to the cow. Safer milking machines were patented in the first decade of the twentieth century, and began appearing in West Virginia between 1915 and 1925.

It wasn't until after rural electrification, however, that milking machines were readily available to farmers. The success of the REA, combined with the continued fall-out from the Great Depression, and the need for increased production during World War II, saw many West Virginia farmers increasing their dairy operations in the 1940s and 1950s. This coincides with the addition of milking parlors to existing barns, as well as the construction of new dairy barns designed to comply with new regulations and innovations. Nine dairy barns were documented in this survey, and most date from the WWII and post-WWII era.



Figure 96 The dairy barn at WA-0204 was built in 1951, while the milk house was built in 1948-1949. Prior to the construction of this barn, cows were milked in the historic bank barn built in 1869.

The Blatt Dairy Barn (WA-0220) was designed by a retired engineer with the US Army Corps of Engineers. The concrete block and frame, gambrel-roofed barn is 182 feet long, 36 feet wide, and built entirely with bolts. It could hold 12, 500 bales of hay. The Blatt Dairy operated until the 1980s; one reason that was possible was the investment the family made in a dairy processor. The Blatts processed the milk and delivered it themselves. The barn at WA-0220 has been adapted into a horse facility; the processing plant was located at another farm in Wayne County.



Figure 97 The dairy barn at WA-0220 is on left in the photo.

Milking parlors from this period in the survey area are characterized by their concrete block construction, fixed light windows, poured concrete floors and standardized metal stanchions, usually between 18 to 20 in each parlor. The windows were essential, especially before widespread electrification. Not only did they provide needed light for the twice-daily milking, but the light helped reduce the growth of mold and helped farmers keep the parlor cleaner – all things that made the milking process more sanitary.



Figure 98 The dairy barn (and wooden silo) at WA-0217.



Figure 99 The interior of the milking parlor at WA-0217.



Figure 100 The transverse stock barn at WA-0203 had a milking parlor added in the mid-20th century (shed roof addition on right in photo).



Figure 101 Interior of the milking parlor at WA-0203.

An ancillary structure to the milking parlor, but a vital one, was the milk house or chiller. In order to operate as a commercial dairy under increasing government regulations after the mid-1920s, farms had to have a dedicated space for raw milk to chill, be strained and stored before being transported to market. The basic form of the milk house in Wayne County is small, one-bay wide, front-gable oriented structure with a poured concrete floor, two or six-light windows and clad in glazed tile or constructed of rusticated concrete block.



Figure 102 The milk house at WA-0203.



Figure 103 The milk house at WA-0217.



Figure 104 Milk house at WA-0202.



Figure 105 Milk house at WA-0224.

There were 10 milk houses documented in the survey and five of them were clad in glazed tile. These milk houses, along with dairy barns and silos, form a landscape in Wayne County that is fast-disappearing. The dairy industry in Wayne County only exists today through these buildings, though dairy farms were a large part of the economy in the first half of the twentieth century.

There are multiple reasons for the decline in the dairy industry, and none of them are unique to Wayne County, but part of a pattern that has played out in the United States since the 1970s. For example, in the 1940s there were eight dairies operating along Wolf Creek Road, where two farms were surveyed (WA-0217 and WA-0218). Junior Bartram, who grew up on a dairy farm on Wolf Creek Road, described hauling milk to Louisa for sale in ten-gallon cans. The farm was historically around 50 acres in size, and his parents typically milked 20 cows, with a couple extra dry cows always on the farm.

Those ten-gallon cans had to be picked up from farms usually every other day. It was a challenge to keep the milk cool, because sour milk wouldn't be bought by the milk plant. The cans had to be cleaned and returned to the farms. This system changed dramatically with the innovation of refrigerated milk trucks. Milk was piped from the milking machines into the tank, foregoing the need for the individual cans, but while improving the quality of milk and requiring

less labor, the bulk tank meant an increase in capital needed to operate a dairy and make any profit. In order to pay for the cost increases in new equipment, farmers had to milk more cows. This directly impacted many of the dairies like the Bartram Farm in Wayne County.

It wasn't just innovations that impacted the dairy industry in Wayne County. The shift from a pasture-based production system to a confinement feeding system, which began in the 1960s, also forced many small dairy operations out of business. The availability of alfalfa hay and corn silage, both of which Wayne County farms have historically produced well, enabled the use of confinement feeding.

Corncribs

Since corn was one of the first crops planted, a structure to house ear corn typically was one of the first agricultural outbuildings constructed on a farm in West Virginia. Designed to store and dry corn, corncribs are utilitarian structures with a few basic forms. The first corn cribs were single pen log structures; no log corn cribs were identified in the survey area. Freestanding log cribs from the nineteenth century might now be log cribs encased inside of larger superstructures.

Over the years the single pen corncrib gave way to larger structures. The size of the corn crib depended on the amount of corn harvested. The height was determined by how high a man standing in a wagon could shovel. Later, after the invention of the portable grain elevator, corn cribs could be constructed much higher. Although available by 1904, portable grain elevators did not make an impact on the West Virginia market until the mid-1930s.

The most basic form of a twentieth century corncrib is the freestanding single crib, usually clad with horizontal siding, with a wire mesh often applied on the inside of the walls. This type of corncrib, as illustrated by the example at WA-0202 (Figure 112) was easy to build, with its shed roof and form, and elevated on piers off of the ground. This example was built in the 1940s, and in recognition of its utilitarian shape, was moved from another farm to its current location in the 1960s. This type of crib was popular throughout the twentieth century.

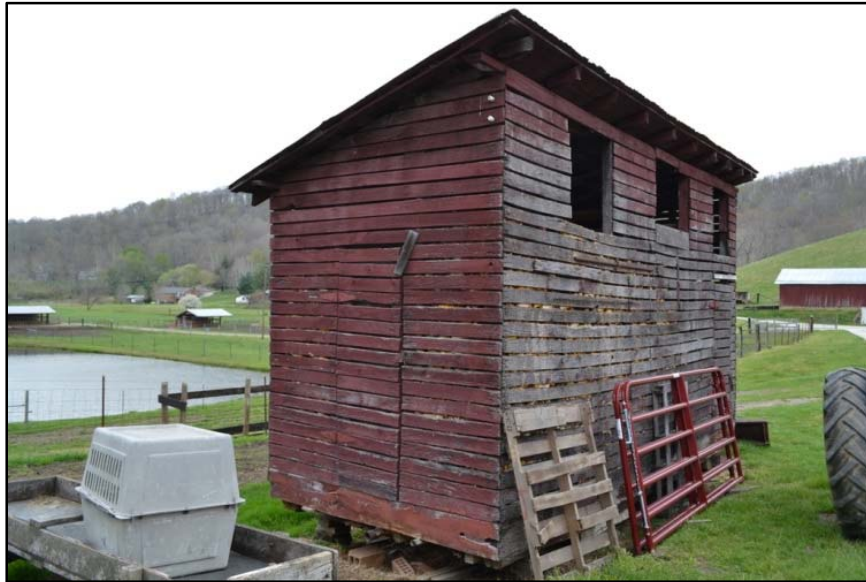


Figure 106 Corncrib at WA-0202.

The addition of a shed roof to a freestanding single crib results in a semi-protected place to park farm equipment, especially if the crib isn't being loaded on that side (Figure 113).



Figure 107 Single crib corncrib with shed roof addition at WA-0209.



Figure 108 The single crib corncrib at WA-0224 has a gable overhang, and is set up with a machine-powered cornsheller, which is shielded from the weather by a shed roof overhang.

Increased corn production in the 1930s through the 1960s led to a growth in both the number and size of corncribs across West Virginia. At the same time corn production began to increase sharply in the United States, drive-through corn crib (also called double corncribs) began to be constructed. This consists of two cribs on either side of a central drive, all under one roof. Corn cribs are usually clad in vertical boards, and are raised off of the ground. Some corn cribs, particularly the drive-through, might have a loft for additional grain storage above the central aisle and side cribs.

The crib at WA-0199 was modified to function like a drive-through corncrib, though it appears to be two single cribs unified under one shed roof by benefit of a sloping hillside (Figure 115). The lower crib rests on half-lapped sills on top of concrete piers. It appears to be later in construction than its counterpart. The upper crib, raised off of the ground by a combination of stones and paving bricks, has massive half-lapped sills displaying hewn marks. Both cribs, which are in poor condition and have not been used for some time, have human-sized doors on their west and east elevations.



Figure 109 The slope of the site at WA-0199 allows for the single shed roof.



Figure 110 East side of corncrib at WA-0199.



Figure 111 A typical gable-oriented drive-through corncrib at WA-0200.



Figure 112 Vegetation made it difficult to get a clear photograph of the very large drive-through corncrib at WA-0207, which sits adjacent to a front-gable granary (below).



Figure 113 Granary (on left) and corncrib at WA-0207.



Figure 114 Drive-through corncrib with side shed additions at WA-0223.

Most of the corncribs in the survey area conform to the single crib, shed roof form, or the gable-oriented drive-through form. But just like dwellings, some of these utilitarian structures demonstrate a certain flair with massing or roof slope, or modifications made to accommodate the different needs of the farmer. The drive-through corncrib at WA-0224 has a gambrel roof, a loft and two side shed additions, one of which connects the corncrib to the adjacent dairy barn (Figures 121-122). The gambrel roof allows for more corn storage than a typical shed or gable roof; ear corn can be deposited up to the ridgeline if necessary. Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company advertised plans for a gambrel corncrib in the 1950s. On this example, however, there is no indication that a portable elevator was used to load corn through the roof. Another curious aspect of this building is that the central aisle, usually left open to allow for equipment storage, is closed off with slatted, double hinged doors.



Figure 115 Corncrib at WA-0224.



Figure 116 The interconnected dairy barn and corncrib at WA-0224.

The use of alternate feed, such as soybean hulls, or crushed corn, along with a drop in the number of livestock on farms (the tractor replaced many of the draft animals that once consumed large amounts of ear corn), has diminished the role of the corncrib on the farm. Consequently, many wooden corncribs are being torn down or left to collapse on their own. There were 12 wooden corncribs surveyed on Wayne County.

In the second decade of the twentieth century, steel corncribs “were promoted...as a means of protecting vital food supplies from rats, fire and theft...the farmer was supposedly doing his patriotic duty if he bought a steel crib.”⁶³ Manufactured corncribs rose in popularity after World War II. Steel was once again available for the domestic market, and with the rising costs of lumber, appealed to many farmers.

Easy to fill mechanically with corn, and equally easy to empty, metal cribs keep their shape well, are low-maintenance and typically held more than a small wooden corncrib. Only one perforated metal corncrib was documented in the survey (Figure 123). Wire-mesh cribs were also popular; six wire mesh corncribs were documented.

⁶³ Roe, 66.



Figure 117 Three different types of corncribs are shown at WA-0221 – a metal crib, a wooden crib (the side facing the road has been modified) and a wire mesh crib.



Figure 118 A chicken house and three wire mesh corncribs at WA-0223.

Silos, Grain Bins and Granaries

Other grain storage structures on farms in the survey area include silos and grain bins/dryers.⁶⁴ Silage figured largely in many cattle operations (both dairy and beef) in West Virginia beginning in the 1920s, and throughout the twentieth century, silos have been one of the most conspicuous landmarks of the rural landscape. Unlike corncribs, which are designed to store and dry ears of corn, silos preserve green fodder in a succulent condition. This fodder is typically field corn, but could also be grasses or legumes.

Experiments with preserving corn fodder in the United States began in 1875. In 1882, only 91 farms in the country reported having silos to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.⁶⁵ Most of those identified farms were in New England, where large dairy herds and an urban population demanding milk year-round favored the rapid development of the silo.

The earliest upright silos were rectangular wooden structures. The affordability and availability of materials made them easy for a farmer to build, but in terms of producing high-quality silage, they were less than successful. Silos need to be airtight to allow proper fermentation, and the corners of rectangular silos allowed air pockets to form, causing the silage to rot. By the end of the nineteenth century, experimentation was underway with round silos that eliminated corners. Some farmers built circular wooden silos, but more common was a concrete silo, or a glazed tile silo. Silos are almost always located near a barn, usually at the gable end. A shed will sometimes connect the silo to the barn for ease of feeding stock inside the barn. Five silos were documented in the survey.

⁶⁴ Grain bins and dryers can be used for corn or soybeans, both important crops in the survey area.

⁶⁵ Noble, 71.



Figure 119 Circa 1937 silo made from brick pavers at WA-0199.



Figure 120 Wooden stave silo at WA-0217.



Figure 121 Stock barn, concrete stave silo, dairy barn and milk house at WA-0219.

Granaries are specialized structures that are not common on today's landscape; only one granary was documented. Instead of building a structure just to store loose grain, farmers could store grain in the loft of a corn crib or carriage house or other multi-purpose agricultural structure. Designed to hold grain in sacks or divided bins, granaries are typically built above the ground, and tightly sheathed, with few openings - choices intended to protect the grain dry and away from rodents and other pests.



Figure 122 Front gable granary at WA-0207.

Domestic Outbuildings

Chicken Houses

Chicken houses were once a ubiquitous sight on farmsteads, and even in towns. The tending of the chickens was usually the domain of the women of the house, and thus, it was usually placed quite near the house, so that the chickens could be tended and eggs gathered while many other domestic tasks were also performed. Often the chicken house was also located near the orchard or vegetable garden, which again stressed the importance of productivity and efficiency – women could tend chickens and work in the garden, while the chickens helped keep the insect population in check. Eggs were an important commodity for farm families to sell or trade.

Chicken houses can be divided by function, whether as a hen (laying) house or a brooder house. The hen house, true to its name, housed laying hens. Brooder houses were specifically for the raising of baby chickens, often with design specifications for their care. The form remains similar – most are simple structures with a shed roof, constructed of vertical boards with window

and door openings, and often now clad in modern synthetic siding, such as rolled asphalt siding or vinyl siding.

Chicken and brooder houses were often designed to be portable, allowing the chickens access to fresh dirt and grass, and the framing needed to be light. Sometimes they were built on skids. Box frame or lightly braced frame structures on piers rather than permanent foundations are typical. Soil-borne diseases were a big threat to baby chickens, so moving brooder houses frequently helped ensure a high survival rate.

Chicken houses typically had at least one human-sized door, several windows or openings covered with mesh or wire to let fresh air and light in, and a smaller opening, near the bottom of the façade, for chickens. Built-in equipment, such as roosts, nesting boxes and water and feed troughs were common in chicken houses. Brooder houses needed to be tighter, in order to conserve heat, and often had more windows and did not have built-in equipment. They were also usually smaller than houses used for laying hens.

All of the chicken houses in the survey area were from the twentieth century, and most date from the 1930 through 1950 time period. There were 15 chicken houses documented.



Figure 123 Chicken house (one of three) at WA-0203.



Figure 124 Chicken house at WA-0206.



Figure 125 Chicken house at WA-0207.



Figure 126 Chicken house at WA-0212,



Figure 127 Combination garage/chicken house at WA-00204.



Figure 128 Chicken house at WA-0217.



Figure 129 Chicken house at WA-0223.

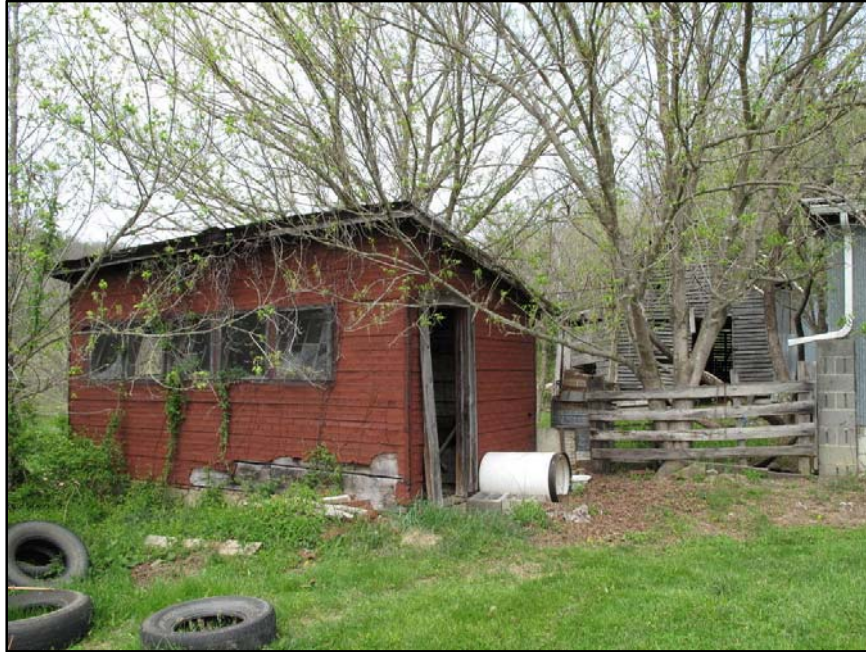


Figure 130 Chicken house at WA-0224.

Water sources

One of the most essential elements on every farm was water and a reliable water source. Settlement sites were chosen because of water. While a dependable spring was a blessing, it sometimes was not ideally located to the rest of the buildings on the farm. In order to protect the water source, and provide a cool storage space for dairy products and other perishable food items, many farmers constructed a building over the head of the springs. No springhouses were identified in the survey, although many five wells and six cisterns were documented.



Figure 131 Beehive cistern and filter at WA-0204.



Figure 132 Well associated with secondary dwelling at WA-0216.



Figure 133 Cistern with hand pump at WA-0206.

Privies

While considered necessary by today's standards, (and often euphemistically referred to as the "necessary"), privies are not thought to have been common in the rural antebellum Wayne County. This could be because they were intended to be impermanent, so their method of construction and materials were not slated to stand the test of time, and once disposed of, a new privy could be constructed quickly and easily. Historic privies were typically hand-dug pits that may have been lined with wood, barrels or un-mortared brick. High-style examples might have been built of masonry, but most were narrow, rectangular or square structures, one-bay wide, of frame or log construction. Only three privies were documented in the survey.



Figure 134 Shed-roof privy

Historically, the privy was usually sited at the edges of the domestic yard, within comfortable walking distance, but far enough away from the dwelling so as to minimize any smells or contamination of water sources. Along with other efforts, the federal government began championing enhanced sanitation measures and “improved” privies in the 1930s and 1940s. Privies are often archaeological treasure troves, because people used them to discard all matter of everyday objects.

Privies in the survey area are typically frame, shed roof, one-bay wide structures, either clad in vertical board, weatherboards or rolled asphalt siding. These privies are likely earth vault or dry earth privies. The former rested over an open pit in the ground, and the structure would be moved once the pit reached capacity. Dry earth privies had water-tight galvanized box mounted underneath the toilet seat. A hinged door at the rear of the privy allowed the box to be removed and emptied.



Figure 135 Shed-roof privy located next to a former garage in the a crossroads community at the intersection of Mill Creek and Radnor Hollow Roads.

Smokehouses and Meathouses

One of the most important tasks on farms prior to electrification and refrigeration was the preservation of food. In the fall, many farm families would butcher their hogs, and the meat would cure or smoke in a designated structure.

It can be difficult to draw the distinction between smokehouses and meathouses, since most people in the survey area referred to either as simply a smokehouse. The technical difference is that smokehouses employed smoke to cure meat, while meathouses cured the meat by salting or pickling it. Smoking could impart additional flavor to the meat, but imposed additional restrictions on the type of construction and location of the structure within the farmstead. There was only one substantiated smokehouse recorded in the survey area.



Figure 136 Log meathouse at WA-0223.

In *Agricultural and Domestic Outbuildings in Central and Western Kentucky, 1800-1865*, Macintire and Kennedy state that it is “not certain why some farmers chose to salt/pickle their meat in meathouses and some decided to smoke theirs in a smokehouse. There does not appear to be a pattern based on income, social status, geography, or ethnicity that would explain the decision.”

Smokehouses benefitted from fireproof construction materials, either stone or brick historically, which tended to be more expensive. Ventilation was required to regulate the temperature inside the smokehouse – meathouses do not have ventilation, but are as tightly built as possible. Typically, smokehouses do not have a raised floor, but rather a dirt floor, where the fire pit was made. The risk of fire meant that smokehouses were not sited as closely to the dwelling as meathouses. Smokehouses could operate with a fire-proof container holding the coals that could be moved about within the structure.

Meathouses, constructed of log and frame, are visually almost identical to smokehouses. Both structures are similar in plan and form: typically a one to one-and-one-half story front gable oriented building, either built on a continuous foundation or on piers. Meathouses often utilize a braced box-frame construction method – lacking a true balloon frame, the structures might have

corner posts but no true studs. The simplest of meathouses, for example, are one-bay wide frame structures, with a door centered in the gable end.

Root cellars/Cellar houses

Root cellars provided storage year-round for root crops and other fruits and vegetables. The excavated space provided insulation that helped maximize the lifespan of stored foodstuffs. Later modifications fitted some root cellars with shelves for storing canned goods. Prior to rural electrification and freezing, the root cellar played a major role on the family farm. Vegetables and fruit, including apples, carrots, turnips and potatoes, could be stored for months and would supplement the family's diet during the winter. Farmers could also use the root cellar to store excess produce intended for commercial sale. Root cellars can simply be dug out of the side of hill and are identified by an earthen covered arched dome. In this case, a bulkhead-type door opens directly onto the steps descending in to the cellar. The interior of the hillside root cellar typically has masonry or concrete walls and ceiling and a dirt floor.

The "cellar house" is a variant on the root cellar, and was more prevalent than the former in Wayne County. This structure combines a root cellar with dry storage on the upper level. The lower part of the structure is almost always built into the earth, either of stone or concrete. The upper level is typically frame, and one bay wide with a front gable orientation. The upper level of a cellar house can be used for many things, including a washhouse, smokehouse or just storage of dry goods. The gable is often cantilevered to provide shelter to the cellar entry beneath. There were seven cellar houses identified in the survey.

The concept of a combined-use building is common in West Virginia. According to John C. Allen, farmers in Jefferson County, West Virginia began combining various farm functions into single buildings around 1815. While the development patterns of Jefferson and Wayne Counties are sharply divided on many levels, the need to be fiscally conservative and "distribute the rate of loss" is a universal one in farming communities.⁶⁶ Only one structure that appeared to be solely a root cellar was identified, while eight cellar houses were identified.

⁶⁶ Allen, 147.



Figure 137 Probable root cellar at WA-0209.



Figure 138 Cellar house at WA-207.



Figure 139 Cellar house at WA-0216.



Figure 140 Cellar house with living space on upper level, WA-0218.



Figure 141 Cellar house at WA-0217.

7.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey presents the beginnings of a foundation to understand the cultural landscape of Wayne County. Although the Federal benchmark for historic resources is any structure, building, site or object 50 years of age or older, this does not mean that every historic resource is significant. What it does mean is that each historic resource studied and evaluated helps us learn about the culture of the study area, and what is typical, whether it is a corncrib, a log house or a farm complex. It also allows us to identify those resources that are unusual for the context of the study area and examine their origins within a parameter of survey data.

Many of the resources covered in the pages of this report can appear ordinary, even ubiquitous, components of the rural landscape. The loss of one historic dwelling, abandoned and overgrown on a farm, and the subsequent collapse of a barn associated with the house, may not seem like cause for alarm. But over the years, as one after another barn, house, church, store or post office either decay or are demolished – what story then does the environment around us tell?

Survey captures an image of a place and a resource, but it also can foster awareness in a local community and across the region and state, of the history held along the small, winding roads of rural areas. These stories are the ones that create the opportunity for heritage tourism efforts, which expand on a community's historic resources to attract tourists, which can bolster a local economy. Preserving a place's historic resources, in addition to recording them via photographs, plans and written descriptions, strengthens the distinctiveness of West Virginia's rural places, making them better places to visit, live and work.

Survey work is just the beginning, and the next logical step would be the nomination of eligible resources to the National Register of Historic Places. Listing in the NRHP enables property owners to take advantage of federal and state tax credits, which can help preserve the special historic resources for generations to come.

Recommendations

This survey identified 27 agricultural-related historic resources, but could have documented two times that number. Much additional survey work and archival work could be conducted in the future to not only preserve a record of the built environment of these historic counties, but also to understand the changing pressures on this rich landscape of farms, towns and crossroad communities. The following recommendations should not be considered only a starting point for additional work in Wayne County:

- Exploration of potential scenic byway status and the development of a rural historic district along White's Creek Road. This corridor is remarkably intact, featuring not only incredible views of the river and some natural areas, but also a number of historic farmsteads.
- Survey and context development of crossroad communities in Wayne County.
- MPDF of the farmsteads along German Ridge Road, which are still in the same family that came to Wayne County from Wetzel County in the late-nineteenth century.
- Implementation of an oral history initiative in Wayne County, focusing on rural life. Ideally, this would include not only oral history but also additional survey work, perhaps funded by a NEH grant.
- Development of a comprehensive agricultural and architectural context for Wayne County that could be used to evaluate and nominate individual resources.

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