

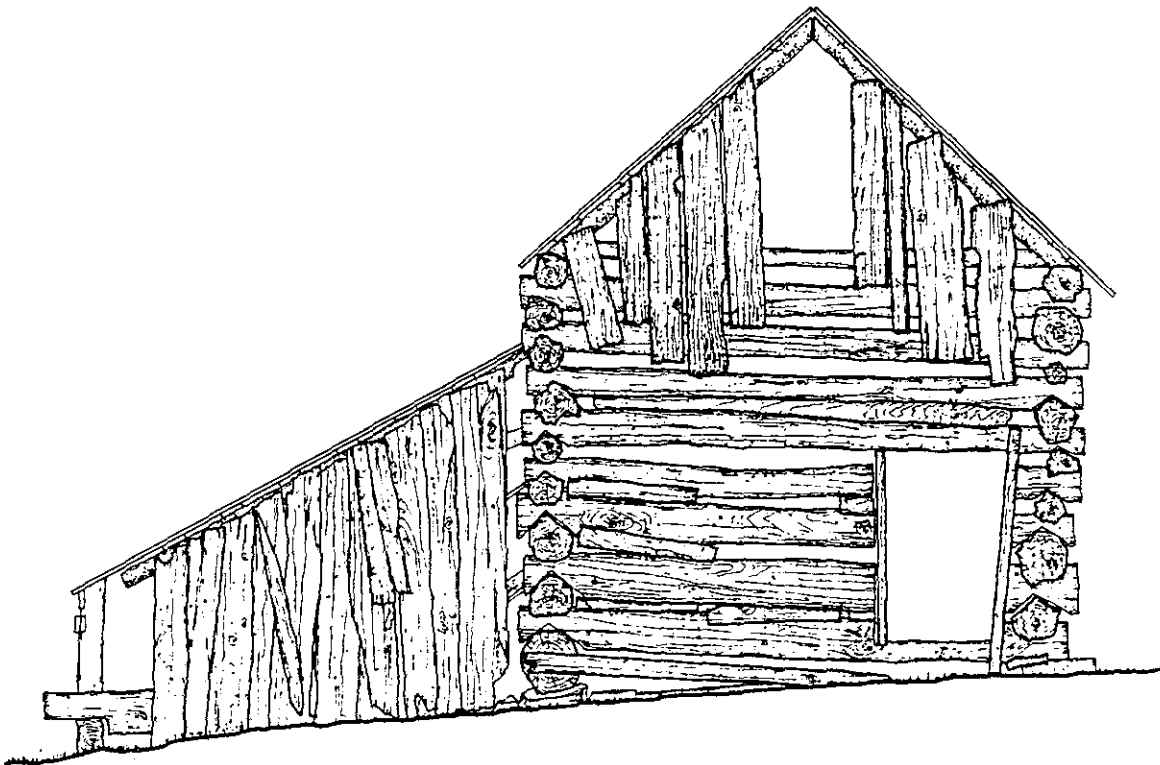
D-135  
File:  
New River  
Gorge

TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER 7

AUGUST 17, 1994

# The Trump-Lilly Farm:

Historic Structures & Cultural Landscape Report



1535 Mileground P.O. Box 6305

Morgantown, WV 26506

(304) 293-2513

SCANNED  
12-11-2002

ON MICROFILM

PLEASE RETURN TO:

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER  
DENVER SERVICE CENTER  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TRUMP-LILLY FARM  
HISTORIC STRUCTURES  
AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Historical Data Section Prepared by:

John Nicely  
Billy Joe Peyton  
J. William Hill

Architectural And Landscape Data Section Prepared by:

Joe Condie  
Tracy McDonald  
John Nicely

Professional Consultants

Emory L. Kemp, P.E.  
Paul D. Marshall, A.I.A.  
George Longenecker, A.S.L.A.

17 August 1994

Institute for the History of Technology  
and Industrial Archaeology

West Virginia University

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	v
FOREWORD	xi
PREFACE	xiii
<u>1.0 ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION</u>	1
1.1 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	3
1.2 PROPOSED USE	5
1.3 PLANNING BACKGROUND	7
1.4 PROPOSED TREATMENT AND JUSTIFICATION	9
1.5 RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OF MATERIAL COLLECTED IN PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT	11
<u>2.0 PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS SECTION</u>	13
INTRODUCTION	15
2.1 HISTORICAL DATA SECTION	17
Location and Setting	19
Historic Setting	21
Occupant's/Owner's History and Analysis	22
Structural Changes	39
Architectural and Landscape Changes	42
Site Decline	44

	<u>PAGE</u>
2.2 ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DATA SECTION	45
Introduction	47
Farmhouse	49
Meat Shed	91
Springhouse	97
Washhouse	105
Outhouse	119
Granary	129
Stable	143
Barn	161
Hay Barn	177
Outlying Barn	189
Landscape	197
Measured Drawings	217
2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS	245
Factors Affecting Preservation	247
Management Options	250
Impact of Proposed Action	254
Recommended Areas for Further Study	258
<u>3.0 APPENDICES</u>	261
3.1 CONSULTING ARCHITECT'S REPORT	263
3.2 CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S REPORT	271
3.3 HISTORIC MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS	277
3.4 COUNTY COURT DOCUMENTS	315
<u>BIBLIOGRAPHY</u>	339



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
1. Farmhouse, east elevation	57
2. Farmhouse, south elevation	59
3. Farmhouse, west elevation	61
4. Farmhouse, north and west elevations	63
5. Farmhouse, log detail	65
6. Farmhouse, interior, living room	67
7. Farmhouse, interior, living room	69
8. Farmhouse, interior, living room	71
9. Farmhouse, interior, stairway	73
10. Farmhouse, interior, dining room to kitchen	75
11. Farmhouse, interior, dining room	77
12. Farmhouse, interior, dining room	79
13. Farmhouse, interior, kitchen	81
14. Farmhouse, interior, kitchen	83
15. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, south room	85
16. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, south room	87
17. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, north room	89
18. Meat Shed, south elevation	93
19. Meat Shed, northeast corner	95
20. Springhouse, east elevation	99

Figure	Page
21. Springhouse, detail, rafter plate	101
22. Springhouse, interior, west wall	103
23. Washhouse and Springhouse, view northwest	107
24. Washhouse, north elevation, August 1993	109
25. Washhouse, east elevation, August 1993	111
26. Washhouse, southeast corner, pre-August 1993	113
27. Washhouse, south elevation, pre-August 1993	115
28. Washhouse, interior, pre-August 1993	117
29. Outhouse, south elevation	121
30. Outhouse, south elevation	123
31. Outhouse, northeast corner, detail	125
32. Outhouse, interior	127
33. Granary, south elevation	131
34. Granary, south elevation	133
35. Granary, east elevation	135
36. Granary, north elevation	137
37. Granary, west elevation	139
38. Granary, detail, half dove-tail notches	141
39. Stable, north elevation	145
40. Stable, south elevation	147
41. Stable, north elevation	149

Figure	Page
42. Stable, east elevation	151
43. Stable, south elevation	153
44. Stable, west elevation	155
45. Stable, detail, saddle notches	157
46. Stable, detail, deteriorated side shed	159
47. Barn, view northeast	163
48. Barn, west elevation	165
49. Barn, north elevation	167
50. Barn, east elevation	169
51. Barn, south elevation	171
52. Barn, detail half dove-tail notches	173
53. Barn, interior, detail, stabilization support	175
54. Hay Barn, south elevation	179
55. Hay Barn, west elevation	181
56. Hay Barn, north elevation	183
57. Hay barn, east elevation	185
58. Hay Barn, detail, mixed notches	187
59. Outlying Barn, view southeast	191
60. Outlying Barn, view west	193
61. Outlying Barn, view east	195
62. View east, Granary, Stable, Meat shed, and Stable	199

Figure	Page
63. View southwest, Farmhouse and Meat shed	201
64. View north, Farmhouse and Meat shed	203
65. View east, Farmhouse and dooryard fence	205
66. View west, Farmhouse and dooryard fence	207
67. Typical zig-zag (worm) fence	211
68. Typical post and rail fence	213
69. View south, County Route 26/3	215
70. Aerial Photograph, ca. 1957, USDA, SCS	279
71. View north of Trump-Lilly, ca. 1920	281
72. Granary, south elevation, ca. 1961	283
73. Springhouse and "Woodshed," ca. 1957	285
74. Granary, northeast corner, ca. 1939	287
75. Lilly Family and fence, ca 1936	289
76. Post and rail fence with calt, ca. 1938	291
77. Dooryard fence with K. Kinzel, ca. 1955	293
78. Jean Lilly Sovine with fence, ca. 1939	295
79. Lilly Family with horse team and fence, ca. 1957	297
80. Eden and Aden Lilly with sheep, ca. 1930	299
81. Aden and Oba Lilly picking apples, ca. 1938	301
82. Ruth, Aden, Grace, and Jean Lilly, ca. 1946	303
83. Saw Mill, ca. 1939	305

Figure	Page
84. Lilly Family and farmhouse, ca 1946	307
85. Aden and Eden Lilly, 1962	309
86. Oba Lilly in "grave field," November 1992	311

Map	Page
1. Wilson Carey Nicholas et al Survey, ca. 1797	313

## FOREWORD

Under the auspices of Cooperative agreement CA-0429-9-8009 between the National Park Service and the West Virginia University Research Corporation, the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology (the Institute) is organized and maintained by West Virginia University, a land-grant institution. The mission of the Institute involves research, teaching and service in the history of technology, industrial archaeology and the preservation of engineering works. This includes instruction in techniques of historic site documentation, scholarly studies in the history of technology, multi-media documentation of significant industrial processes and engineering works, and professional consultation relative to aspects of America's industrial heritage. While physically located in West Virginia, the Institute maintains a strong interest and involvement in projects of regional and national relevance.

Institute personnel are extensively involved in the historic preservation and interpretation of industrial and transportation sites, and maintain a close working relationship with leading firms of preservation architects and engineers, industrial archaeologists, archival photographers, and other specialists on the field of preservation technology. NPS and Institute personnel have a history of formal and informal cooperation to undertake historic preservation projects of mutual interest.

Relative to the roles of the NPS and the Institute, both organizations desire to exchange knowledge, skills, and resources in furtherance of the recognized objectives, policies, and responsibilities of each. As such, the Institute was directed by Amendment No. 6 to Cooperative Agreement CA-0429-9-8009 to undertake this Historic Structure Report in May 1992.

Billy Joe Peyton  
April 1993

## PREFACE

This Historic Structures/Cultural Landscape Report has been prepared to fulfill the primary goals and requirements as outlined in NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline. Specifically, this report addresses the Trump-Lilly Farm, a 202-acre former farm complex consisting of ten buildings, yard fences and field fences located along county route 26/3, about 2.5 miles from county route 26 in Raleigh and Summers counties, West Virginia. This report is to be included in programmed activities that affect the qualities and characteristics of the site, structures and their setting. Although this report contains a cultural landscape component, its primary focus is historic structures; therefore, a more detailed and focused Cultural Landscape Report may be needed in the future.

Primary sources of data utilized in completion of this report included on-site field investigations, historic photographs, maps, architectural and engineering drawings, census data, county deeds, records, and interviews with local citizens and former residents of the farm itself. In addition to primary sources, some secondary references were consulted for general historical information.

Many people were asked to offer their knowledge and expertise during the course of this project. Their generous participation was invaluable and does not go unnoticed or without appreciation. Finally, a special thanks to the staff of the New River Gorge National River for their assistance in the successful completion of this report.

## [1.0] ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

This section of the Historic Structure Report for the Trump-Lilly Farm was prepared with the assistance of the staff at New River Gorge National River to include five categories:

### 1.1 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

### 1.2 PROPOSED USE

### 1.3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 1.4 PROPOSED TREATMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

### 1.5 RECOMMENDED TREATMENT FOR MATERIALS COLLECTED IN PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT



## [1.1] MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The Trump-Lilly Farm is a 202.15 acre former farm complex consisting of ten buildings, yard fences and field fences located along County Route 26/3, about 2.5 miles from State Route 26 in Raleigh and Summers Counties in West Virginia. This site is accessible via a one-lane dirt and gravel road that is not on National Park Service property and not within the boundary of New River Gorge National River [NERI]. About ten percent of the property is now in open pasture and 90 percent is woodland with a moderate hardwood stand.

Among the extant structures on the property the most prominent is the circa 1880s main house, a typical two-story Midland log farmhouse with clapboard siding and a side-gabled roof. It is one room deep, with two rooms upstairs, two downstairs and a single sandstone chimney laid-up against the northwest gabled wall. An attached two-room kitchen wing is located off the southeast side of the house. Open porches are attached to both sides of the kitchen.

In addition to the main house, on the site are nine other structures of utilitarian design: the meat house, washhouse and outhouse are unpainted frame structures in relatively close proximity to the house; the springhouse, of cut stone, is also near the main house; the granary and four barns are single crib log structures located in adjacent fields. Portions of a historic picket fence and remnants of early ornamental plantings are extant on the property, as well. Vestiges of an apple orchard survive in both the top and bottom fields, and all farm fields are enclosed within the decaying remains of an extensive network of chestnut split rail and post and rail fencing.

As a cultural landscape, Trump-Lilly represents a rare surviving example of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century traditional self-sufficient/subsistence farm of the Mid-Appalachian region. Farms of this type were once fairly commonplace within the New River drainage area, but very few survive in this excellent state of preservation.

The farm, part of its original field configuration and exact legal boundaries intact, is little altered with a high degree of integrity. There are no modern visual or technological intrusions, except for original electrical connections strung in the 1940s. This lack of modern accretions creates the ambience and feel of a genuine upland farmstead of the period.

The historic landscape is overgrown but intact, and thus retains its integrity; of special significance is the fact that most of the original farm structures are extant. However, only about ten percent of the farm is now cleared and it should be noted that the agricultural system that one sees today is small by comparison to the endeavors that went on there in years gone by. What remains at Trump-Lilly is an outstanding collection of highly unaltered vernacular log structures, portions of farm fields and fences which retain a high degree of integrity and depict a once prevalent way of life that has now all but vanished.

## [1.2] PROPOSED USE

Since the Trump-Lilly Farm was acquired by the National Park Service in 1989 it is not addressed in the 1981 Cultural Landscape Study prepared for NERI by Paul D. Marshall and Associates, the 1982 General Management Plan, or any other principal park management documents. Given this situation, no specific management alternatives have yet been formalized. However, List of Classified Structures draft forms for the farm were completed in 1991.

The farm is recognized as a significant cultural resource within NERI, and a number of management alternatives have been discussed. Before any alternatives can be finalized, however, additional planning must be carried out in the form of this Historic Structures/Cultural Landscape Report. This report is intended to provide information for which decisions governing preservation of the farm will be based.

Before the preparation of this report there was little contextual information available about comparable sites in the park, but the general consensus among cultural resource specialists is that Trump-Lilly represents one of the finest examples of vernacular log architecture within NERI's boundary.

A National Register of Historic Places nomination for the farm was prepared by the State Historic Preservation Office at the West Virginia Division of Culture and History as part of an ongoing inventory of NERI resources. That work culminated in the Trump-Lilly Farm being listed on the National Register of Historic Places in December 1990.

To date, major management actions taken on behalf of the farm have been few in number. They include an analysis of proposed uses of the property developed by NERI in 1990; utilization of type 402 funds in the amount of \$25,000 for planning in 1991, and \$75,000 in type 404 funds awarded for interim preservation and stabilization that same year.

### [1.3] PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 1989 Trump-Lilly Farm purchased by NPS
- 1990 Nomination and listing on the National Register of Historic Places
- 1991 Analysis of proposed uses of the property
- List of Classified Structures draft forms prepared
- Type 402 funds available for planning
- Type 404 funds available for interim preservation and stabilization
- 1992 Research began on HSR/CLR
- 1994 HSR/CLR Completed

## [1.4] PROPOSED TREATMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

No development concept plan/interpretive prospectus exists for Trump-Lilly at this time, but there are a number of planning concerns relative to NPS development of the farm site. Among the concerns is the ability to provide regular visitor access and circulation while maintaining site integrity, and determination of appropriate levels of treatment, use and interpretation of the farm complex. Related concerns for the viability of future development of the property include access and circulation for park visitors, security, fire detection, lighting, operation and maintenance. Additionally, if the decision is made to return the site to a working farm, several issues must be confronted. First and foremost are questions of type and method of farming allowable at Trump-Lilly. Several alternative treatments of the farm are discussed in this report.

Alternative treatments include a broad spectrum of management and interpretative options. These options range from a less intense "discovery site" scenario to more active management and interpretation models which may include elements such as, adaptive reuse of the property, cooperative arrangements involving NPS and the private sector, and/or intense management and interpretation which reintroduces limited agriculture and husbandry to the property.

Justification for management alternatives is based on data compiled for completion of the report. They are based on the major applicable themes as listed in History and Prehistory in the National Park System and the National Historic Landmarks Program (1987) which are:

- XI. Agriculture
  - Subtheme F. Farming on the East Coast for Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, and Vegetables)
  
- XVI. Architecture
  - Subtheme X. Vernacular Architecture

Recommendations in this report present alternatives which arose from research of historical sources, site investigation, data culled from oral history interviews and consultation with NPS personnel at both NERI and the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia.

[1.5] RECOMMENDED TREATMENT OF MATERIALS  
COLLECTED IN PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

Any material objects collected in preparation of this report will be returned to the New River Gorge National River. All original research notes and primary and secondary source materials including photographic negatives, oral interviews and their transcripts will be transmitted to New River Gorge National River. The Institute for The History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology will maintain copies of the noted materials, to be made available to any and all parties wishing to undertake research related to the topic.

[2.0] PHYSICAL HISTORY AND ANALYSIS SECTION

## INTRODUCTION

The Physical History and Analysis Section represents the collection, presentation, and evaluation of the structures and cultural landscape. Preparation, analysis, and summary of the field survey data were prepared by Institute landscape architecture specialists assisted by staff historians, a structural engineer, and consulting preservation architect. All maps, drawings, photography, and diagrams follow the guidelines set forth in NPS-28: Cultural Resources Management Guideline, Release No. 3, August 1985. This section includes research analysis and summary of pertinent documentary material with the following components:

- a. Historical significance of structures and cultural landscape.
- b. Description and record of existing conditions - including maps, drawings, photographs, diagrams of the cultural landscape and identification of primary landscape components.
- c. Evaluation of potential threats to historic structures and recommendations.
- d. Recommended steps for preservation and justification for recommendations.
- e. Impact of proposed action on structures and landscape.
- f. Estimates of costs to carry out recommendations.
- g. Recommendations for further study and research.



[2.1] HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

## Location and Setting

The Trump-Lilly Farm is located on an upland bench approximately one thousand feet above New River. The farm is sited on an eastward facing slope of White Oak Mountain at 2300 feet above sea level. This particular portion of White Oak is more commonly known in the region as Swell Mountain. The 202.15-acre Trump-Lilly tract is situated on county route 26/3 approximately 2.5 miles from Hinton. The property is divided by the Raleigh/Summers County line. The major portion (175.04 acres) of the farm is located in Richmond District, Raleigh County, while the remainder of the acreage (21.11 acres) is a part of Jumping Branch District, Summers County. All structures related to the site are found in the Raleigh County portion of the tract.

The farm is reached by following County Route 26, River Road, north approximately fifty yards from its intersection with State Route 20, then following County Route 26/3 west/northwest along its winding ascent through second growth forest to the site. The rugged unpaved road is characterized by a number of sharp turns, steep grades and panoramic views of Hinton and New River below.

Approximately one-half mile from the farmstead one reaches the rolling upland bench upon which the farm is located. Only about forty percent of the tract lies on the bench itself. Much of the farmland, particularly that lying west of route 26/3, and areas which are closely associated with the side slopes of a number of mountainous drainage systems both intermittent and perennial, is situated on slopes as great as sixty per-cent.

Only approximately ten percent, or twenty acres, of the site is currently cleared and bears any resemblance to an agricultural system. The encroachment of mixed mesophytic climax vegetation of the region has hidden field division and further encroaches on farm structures daily. Closer observation discloses that most of the woody vegetation on the site is of approximately the same age, which indicates that general agricultural disuse of the area occurred rather abruptly (ca. 1960s).

The farmyard is clustered into an area near the road and is composed of six structures in close proximity and four barns somewhat removed from the farmyard area. The farmyard, which is centered on the farmhouse, is composed of the farmhouse and meat shed which are partially enclosed by the remains of a picket fence, the springhouse and washhouse to the west, the

outhouse to the northeast and the granary slightly to the northwest. Somewhat outside this core lie the stable to the east, the main barn to the north, the hay barn farther north, and the outlying barn still farther north. All structures except the outlying barn and the hay barn, are visible from the farmhouse.

The farmhouse is constructed of hewn logs sheathed in siding. The barn is constructed of rough hewn logs, while the less sophisticated stable and hay barn and outlying barn are of undressed logs. The roofs of three barns are currently overlaid with protective metal sheeting, while the outlying barn's roof has collapsed. The springhouse is constructed of native sandstone with a wooden truss roof. The washhouse, meat house, and outhouse are frame structures.

The core of the farm as outlined above is relatively free from the encroachment of forest vegetation. A fencing system encloses the field systems and yard related to the above named structures dividing this area into five closely related units: the dooryard which encloses the farmhouse; the farmyard which includes the granary, the springhouse, and the washhouse; a field area which includes the stable; a field area which includes the main barn and a field system which includes the hay barn. A small stream fed by the spring follows a course through the farmyard along the dooryard fence. Additional field systems exist on the site but are not as readily discernable as those directly associated with the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse due to deteriorated fencing systems hidden by encroaching vegetation. Two additional field systems can be found in association with the outlying barn at the northern reaches of the acreage. Currently approximately 90 percent of the fence system east of county rout 26/3 is traceable, while that for the east is for the most part lost.

Apple, pear, paw paw and chestnut trees located near the house are the only vegetative remnants of the farm agriculture of the site. Decorative plant materials such as common lilac, common mockorange, shrub althea, hosta, daylily, and peony are interspersed with encroaching native vegetation along the perimeter of the dooryard fence.

The structures on the site are unimposing and utilitarian in appearance. The farmhouse is composed of a two-story single crib log structure with single crib attached kitchen wing. The structure is clad in siding and painted white. The meat shed, outhouse, and washhouse are unpainted frame structures. The springhouse is stone with a frame roof. The granary and the three barns are single crib log structures.

### Historic Setting circa 1930-1940

Approaching the farm one would have encountered agricultural fields on the less steep areas of the mountainside west of the road with sheep foraging the steeper areas of Swell Mountain. Nearing the farmstead, one would have seen directly south of the house a vegetable garden bordered to the west by the grape arbor; south of the vegetable garden, one would have noticed the mound or knoll and grazing sheep or cows; to the east of the house, an orchard and the stable; to the north of the house and granary, stood the barn which was bounded to the east by a second large vegetable garden and to the north by an additional orchard area. Beyond the barn and orchard one would have encountered the "grave field," that area which is associated with the grave site of one of the Trump children, with the hay barn at its northern extent. Still farther to the north were additional cleared acres, perhaps planted in corn, wheat or oats, and on the point to the east still another log barn.

In addition to the agricultural system described, one would have expected to encounter livestock. During the late spring, summer and early fall one would have found the sheep grazing on the outlying steeper slopes and during the winter nearer the protection of the farm buildings. Cows, swine, horses, and chickens would be found near the farmyard, as would bee hives. On most days, including holidays and weekends, one would expect to encounter family members attending to chores, particularly during the growing season.

## Occupant's/Owners' History and Analysis

Property title of the Trump-Lilly farm can be traced to the early eighteenth century. The tract was at various times divided into separate titles and at times included in the ownership of one individual. Early evidence of ownership indicates a large portion of the site may have been included in the large Samuel L. Hopkins patent of 11,500 acres which was located to the north of Madam's Creek. A smaller portion of the tract was included in the Alexander Stuart land grant, dated June 26, 1795. Alexander Stuart recorded three grants totaling 1262 acres on the waters of New River in Greenbrier County in 1801. The 1795 records in Montgomery County, Virginia indicate Stuart held additional lands in the area of Trump-Lilly.<sup>1</sup> Because of the nature of land grants and their subsequent surveys, these tracts may have overlapped. Early surveys in western Virginia were often of a speculative nature resulting from grants of land in reward for service to the state, often stemming from the Revolutionary War. Often grants were made much earlier than the necessary survey and the surveys were inaccurate and irregular.

Early exploration of western Virginia is often associated with The Bates and Fallum Expedition in 1671, but settlement of this section of the New River area did not take place until the second half of the eighteenth century. The early history of this region is closely associated with that of Greenbrier County, although the Trump-Lilly tracts never fell within that county.<sup>2</sup> Early exploration activity may have begun in that area as early as 1744; however, the first settlement in the area dates to circa 1768.<sup>3</sup> Kitchin's "A New Map of Virginia," dated 1770, indicates that the general area had been well explored and documented by the end of the 1760s, and that settlements east of New River such as that located at

---

<sup>1</sup>Sims, Sims Index, 86 and John Davis et al to Wm. Richmond, Deed. Additionally substantiated by Map of Surveys in southern West Virginia and western Virginia circa 1795 (Map 1). On this map Lots 1, 5 and 9 in the area of Trump-Lilly are labeled as belonging to Stuart.

<sup>2</sup>Although the Trump-Lilly farm is located in Richmond District, Raleigh County (1850), its political history must be traced through Fayette County (1831), Giles County (1806), Montgomery County (1776), Fincastle County (1772), Botetourt County (1769) and West Augusta County (1738). Geographically speaking, Richmond District, Raleigh County, is a southern peninsula of Raleigh County bounded to the east, south and west by Summers County. Thus, Richmond District is more closely associated historically and culturally with Summers County (1871) and its predecessor Greenbrier County (1777).

<sup>3</sup>Otis K. Rice, A History of Greenbrier County (Lewisburg, WV: Greenbrier Historical Society, 1986), 14.

Keeney's Knob had been founded by that date.<sup>4</sup> A great deal of the settlement in the Greenbrier-Bluestone area of New River is associated with post-Revolutionary land grants such as those of Stuart and Hopkins.

The first settlers of the New River gorge settled the areas adjacent to the river itself. The floodplain areas were among the richest and most arable, and therefore the first to be developed. It was only in the mid to late nineteenth century that settlement density along the river floodplain forced less attractive ridge and plateau acreage similar to the Trump-Lilly acreage to be actively settled and cultivated. This pattern is typified by Trump-Lilly owner William Richmond, who owned the tract from 1851 until its transfer to his daughter Mary in 1888. Although owner of 147 acres (50 improved and 97 unimproved) in 1850 and 500 acres (100 improved and 400 unimproved) in 1860<sup>5</sup>, which included both bottom land and upland acreage, Richmond "lived and died on the fine bottom about a mile below the round-house at Hinton, on the Raleigh side. [He] secured it in his early days, built himself a residence and resided thereon until the date of his death [ca. 1900]...."<sup>6</sup> However, Richmond's daughter, Mary, who established an independent household in 1888, settled on the bench tract which is the Trump-Lilly acreage today.

The Richmond family may be used as a typical example of late eighteenth century settlement in this section of the New River Gorge. William Richmond, patriarch of the clan in New River, migrated to the falls of New River (Sandstone) prior to 1810.<sup>7</sup>

William pioneered on property on the west side of New River near the Great Falls (known at times as Richmond's Falls and Sandstone Falls). At this location Richmond built a grist-mill and established a post-office and general store. This development became a center for regional commerce and communal activity in the early nineteenth century. The community came to

---

<sup>4</sup>T. Kitchin, A New Map of Virginia, Map, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

<sup>5</sup>Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1850 and Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1860, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia, Morgantown, WV.

<sup>6</sup>James Miller, History of Summers County West Virginia (Hinton, WV: by the Author, 1908), 412.

<sup>7</sup>Netti Schreiner-Yantis, 1810 Census of Giles County, Virginia (Springfield Virginia: by the Author, 1970) A-9. The 1810 entry for William Richmond indicates his household was in the area and contained his wife, three daughters, and five sons.

be known as New Richmond and after the completion of the rail line through New River Gorge in 1873, Sandstone.<sup>8</sup>

### Davis Era

Peter Davis is the first resident of the New River region who can be closely associated with the Trump-Lilly property. Davis and his family, who had been residents of Monroe County, Virginia, settled on the waters of New River between 1810 and 1815. The 1815 tax list for Giles County, Virginia, lists Peter Davis as a resident on April 5, 1815.<sup>9</sup> Davis is listed for that year as owning one horse and five cows and being the only male over sixteen years of age in the household. Davis acquired a 300-acre tract from Alexander Stuart (alternately spelled Stewart) on May 28, 1818. A later deed indicates the tract was located on New River and likely extended some distance up Swell Mountain's slope.<sup>10</sup> Although no document indicates the location of the homestead, based on the Richmond example and general settlement patterns mentioned, it seems safe to assume the farmstead was sited on the more arable floodplain along New River than the upland bench associated with the Trump-Lilly acreage.<sup>11</sup>

Sometime prior to 1845, Davis sold 150 acres of this tract to Samuel Richmond.<sup>12</sup> The remainder of the 300-acre tract was acquired by William C. Richmond, Samuel's son, in 1851

---

<sup>8</sup>Billy E. Richmond, "The First Families of Richmond District," Beckley Post Herald March 20, March, 1968, 6; and Miller, Summers County, 409-414.

<sup>9</sup>Netti Schreiner-Yantis, 1815 Tax List of Giles County, Virginia (Springfield, Virginia: by the Author, 1971), 10, and Schreiner-Yantis, 1810 Census of Giles County, Virginia (Springfield, Virginia: by the Author, 1970), A-4. No entry is found for Peter Davis in Giles County in 1810.

<sup>10</sup>John Davis et al to William C. Richmond, Deed Book A, page 106, dated April 28, 1851, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV. This deed traces the ownership of the Davis tract as "being part of a Survey of 300 acres by survey dated the 26th day of June 1795 and granted to Alexander Stewart the twentieth day of February 1815, and by him devised to Archibald Stewart and by him conveyed to Peter Davis by Deed bearing date 28th day of April 1818 lying and being in the County of Raleigh on New River containing the one half of the briery bottom below the mouth of Madams Creek."

<sup>11</sup>Davis was convicted by court-marshal of the Continental Army in 1780, John H. Gwaltmeyer, ed., Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, 1775-1783 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 425. Although unlikely, Davis may have settled on the upland bench in order to remove himself from society in that more isolated area.

<sup>12</sup>Michael Bragg et al to William C. Richmond, Deed, Deed Book C, page 763, dated May 31, 1845, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV. This deed states that Peter Davis had conveyed a portion of his holdings to Samuel Richmond. Samuel Richmond was the father of later owner William C. Richmond.

from the heirs of Peter Davis.<sup>13</sup> Peter Davis's will dated March 16, 1841 left his property to his wife, with instruction that his estate be equally distributed among his children upon her death.

Davis's son, John, held 100 acres north of and adjoining Peter's holdings on the waters of New River from April 12, 1838. John also held a fourteen-acre tract on the waters of New River from February 11, 1834.<sup>14</sup> Although the chain of title to the three Davis family surveys divides in the mid-nineteenth century, it is believed to be the basis for the farm today. The tracts were reunited by the Lilly family in the early part of the twentieth century to form the existing farm.

Little information is available concerning the agricultural and cultural activities of the Davis family. Census records for Giles County, Virginia, in 1820 indicate Peter Davis was engaged in agriculture and headed a household consisting of himself (age greater than 45 years), presumably his wife, Susan, (age between 26 and 45 years), two females between the ages of 16 and 26 years, 5 female children under age 16, one adult male (age 20-45 years) and two male children under age 16. John Davis is also listed in the 1820 census. He too was engaged in agriculture and headed a household consisting of himself (age 16-20), presumably his wife (age 16-26) and one male child under age ten.<sup>15</sup>

Circumstances for the Davis clan in 1840 (no record of John or Peter Davis was found for 1830) are essentially the same. Both Peter and John maintain separate households and are engaged in agriculture. Peter is in his seventies and Susan in her sixties. Their household consists of two female members in their twenties and one in her late teens, as well as one male in his twenties and one in his late teens; however, the familial relationships of these individuals

---

<sup>13</sup>John Davis et al to Wm. C. Richmond, Deed. Wording in the deed substantiates Bragg et al to William C. Richmond, Deed Book C, page 763, in that William C. Richmond already owned a half of the original 300-acre survey.

<sup>14</sup>Surveyors Record Book 1, page 71, dated April 12, 1838 and Surveyors Record Book 1, page 28, dated February 11, 1834 (respectively), Records of Fayette County, Fayetteville, WV.

<sup>15</sup>United States Census, State of Virginia, County of Giles, 1820, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, page 114A.



is not known. John's household consists of himself in his thirties, his wife now in her twenties, two females under five, one male between five and ten, and one male less than five.<sup>16</sup>

By the time of the 1850 census report several changes had taken place in the Davis household. Prior to his death in 1841 Peter Davis had transferred a portion of his 300-acre holdings to Samuel Richmond. The 1850 census contains no entry indicating that Susan Davis, Peter's widow, was maintaining a separate household in the district, nor was she a listed member of John's household.

The John Davis household in 1850 consisted of John (age 40), Mary, his wife (age 36), five sons, and two daughters. The Agriculture Census of 1850 indicates that Davis carried on a farming operation on 153 acres, only 50 of which were improved. He valued his farm at \$1100. Davis's livestock included horses, milk cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine valued at \$416, and his acreage produced Indian corn, oats, butter, bees wax, and honey.<sup>17</sup> One can assume this operation to be typical of earlier operations on the property occupied by the Davis family as well as illustrative of agriculture and husbandry in that region of New River.

### Richmond Era

In the early 1850s the Davis heirs, including Peter's widow, Susan, disposed of the Peter Davis holdings on New River. The remainder of Peter Davis' 300-acre tract was transferred to William C. Richmond in 1851, and in 1853 John Davis transferred the remainder of his holdings to Evan Hinton.<sup>18</sup> The Hinton Family held what amounts to approximately 122 acres of the site until 1912. The Davis family migrated at that time to Fayette County. It

---

<sup>16</sup>United States Census, State of Virginia, County of Fayette, 1840, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, page 162.

<sup>17</sup>United States Census, State of Virginia, Raleigh County, 1850, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, page 12 and Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1850, 138-139.

<sup>18</sup>John Davis et ux to Evan Hinton, Deed, Deed Book A, page 231, dated April 11, 1853, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV. This section of present Trump-Lilly apparently became part of large holdings of the Hinton Family and in 1907 became part of the holdings of the New River Land Company. Joseph and Silas Hinton to New River Land Company, Deed, Deed Book 39, page 395, dated December 31, 1907, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

appears that this tract was held speculatively and for timber purposes. No data indicates it was used for agricultural purposes, although this possibility exists.<sup>19</sup>

William C. Richmond held what was the remainder of the tract from 1851 until 1888 when he deeded the property to his daughter Mary E. (Richmond) Trump and her husband, Richard B.<sup>20</sup> Richmond was a prosperous New River farmer. He held 904 acres (valued at \$5,000) in 1870, 130 acres of which were improved farm acreage; the remaining 774 acres were in woodland. Richmond's livestock included 4 horses, 6 milk cows, 3 other cattle, 63 sheep, and 38 swine, together valued at \$636. His cultivated acreage produced wheat, rye, indian corn, oats, hay, and orchard products. Additionally, his operation produced maple sugar, molasses, butter, and wool and his household was engaged in the production of home manufactures valued at \$100. In 1880 Richmond slaughtered or sold for slaughter livestock valued at \$160 and estimated that the value of his farm production was \$1,269.<sup>21</sup>

The Richmond farming enterprise had grown by 1880 to include 140 tilled acres, 40 acres of pasture and meadows and 986 acres in woodland, for a total of 1166 acres valued at \$8,000. The 1880 enumeration indicates the farm operation had also grown. Richmond indicated his livestock included 4 horses, 4 oxen, 6 milk cows, 11 other cattle, 70 sheep, 27 swine, and 138 fowl. In addition to the crops he listed in 1870, he produced oats, sorghum, and both Irish and sweet potatoes. His two-acre orchard contained 150 bearing trees and produced 100 bushels of apples valued at \$25. His woodlands produced forest products, including 30 cords of wood, valued at \$180. His sheep produced 45 fleeces totaling 130 pounds.<sup>22</sup>

The Agricultural Census of 1870 and 1880 indicates that Richmond held one of the most valuable and profitable farms in the district. He was also involved in local government during

---

<sup>19</sup>New River Land Company to Simeon Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 50, page 187, dated August 17, 1912, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV. This conveyance transfers only surface and timber rights except timber previously sold to T. E. Courtney.

<sup>20</sup>William C. Richmond et al to Mary E. Trump, Deed, Deed Book J, page 4, dated January 9, 1888, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

<sup>21</sup>Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1870, Richmond District, Raleigh County, WV, original documents, Collection of West Virginia Division of Culture and History, Charleston, WV, p. 1-2.

<sup>22</sup>Agriculture and Manufacturing Census, 1880.

this period, serving as a local Justice of the Peace, administrator of the Raleigh County Court, and a delegate to the West Virginia Legislature.<sup>23</sup>

Data gathered from the Agricultural Census for the years 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 illustrate the importance of agriculture and husbandry in the region during the mid-years of the nineteenth century. Although some question remains regarding the extent to which the Trump-Lilly site was engaged in farming during this period, the census records very clearly indicate that residents of this district were engaged in similar farming activities. For the most part, the farms were of comparable size and value which grew during the period. Several enterprises provided the bulk of the farming endeavors. They include 1) animal husbandry, most often centered on swine and sheep, with milk and beef cattle occupying a less important role; and 2) the production of crops such as corn, wheat, and oats supporting the family and livestock, with orchard and vegetable production occupying a supplementary role.

### Trump Era

On January 8, 1888, William C. and his third wife, Nancy, conveyed approximately 104 acres of their 1166 acre holdings to their daughter, Mary E. (Richmond) Trump.<sup>24</sup> This tract can be traced through subsequent ownership to the present and is clearly a portion of the Trump-Lilly farm as it is known today. Most importantly, this is the first date from which residency on this particular acreage seem likely. This conclusion seem consistent with the description of the property in the deed of conveyance to Mary Trump. The physical description of the tract mentions several cliffs and the bench. Additionally, a grave site located approximately one hundred feet south of the hay barn is reported to be that of Harry Trump, the son of Richard and Mary, who died after eating poisoned corn.<sup>25</sup>

Based on this information, it seems likely, given settlement chronology of the region and the association of the Davis family and William C. Richmond with homesteads near New River,

---

<sup>23</sup>Records of the Raleigh County Court, WV, 1866-1885 and Records of the House of the State of West Virginia, 1872-1876 (Wheeling and Charleston: The State of West Virginia).

<sup>24</sup>William C. Richmond et al to Mary E. Trump, Deed and David Rosenberger et al to the United States of America, Deed, Deed Book 745, page 65, dated May 4, 1989, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

<sup>25</sup>Letter from David W. Rosenberger to John C. Reed, Land Acquisition Officer, U. S. Department of the Interior, dated August 24, 1988, in Land Acquisition Office, Oak Hill, WV; and personal interview with Oba S. Lilly, November 13, 1992.

that the Trump family built the first homestead on the present farming tract sometime during the 1880s. However, previous owners may have used the acreage for agricultural purposes such as livestock pasturage, crop production, and timber harvest.

The 1880 census reports that Mary Richmond (Trump) was 28 years old and remained an unmarried member of her father's household. The 1900 census entry for the Richard Trump family indicates that Mary, Richard and their three children, William C. (14 years), Russell V. (12 years) and Lockie M. (8 years) resided on the farm.<sup>26</sup>

The Trump family held the property until 1905, when the property was conveyed to Laura B. Richmond.<sup>27</sup> Unfortunately, little data has been located concerning the residency of the Trump family on the site. Richard is listed in the 1900 census as a farmer and this enumeration indicates he completed a "Farm Schedule" for that year (schedule number 100).<sup>28</sup> That schedule was not located. One can assume that the Trump family engaged in the same type livestock and farming practices as those generally accepted in the area, which are typified by those of William C. Richmond as well as, neighboring farmers in the district as enumerated on the earlier agricultural census reports mentioned.

#### 1905-1912 Era

With the conveyance of the property to Laura B. Richmond and her husband O. R. Richmond, a series of short occupancies of the property begins. The Richmond family held the property for little more than one year and sold it to Naaman Lilly in July of 1906 for \$800.<sup>29</sup> Lilly and his wife, Sarah and their seven children held the property for four years and sold it in June of 1910 to George A. Bennett for \$1,400.<sup>30</sup>

---

<sup>26</sup>United States Census, State of West Virginia, Raleigh County, 1880 and 1900, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

<sup>27</sup>Mary E. Trump et ux to Laura B. Richmond, Deed, Deed Book 31, page 259, dated March 20, 1905, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

<sup>28</sup>U. S. Census, 1900.

<sup>29</sup>Laura B. Richmond et ux to Naaman Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 35, page 478, dated July 24, 1906, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

<sup>30</sup>Naaman Lilly et ux to George A. Bennett, Deed, Deed Book 44, page 206, dated, June 7, 1910, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

Bennett held the Richmond tract of the farm until February 1912 when he sold it to Aden Lilly. Bennett remained in possession of the farm, including the privilege of cultivation and pasturing, as well as the fruit and crops raised on the farm, until 15 March, 1913.<sup>31</sup> At the time of Bennett's purchase of the Trump-Lilly property in 1910, he owned a large farm in the Pluto area<sup>32</sup> approximately four miles from Trump-Lilly. Whether Bennett and his family resided at the farm or only used the arable acreage for agriculture is uncertain. Oba Lilly maintains that Bennett did in fact live on the site, and is further credited with construction of the kitchen addition to the house, presumably during this two-year period.<sup>33</sup> If in fact Bennett is responsible for the current kitchen/dining room configuration, it is reasonable to assume he did reside at the Trump-Lilly site. Additionally, 1920 census data indicates Bennett resided in the Swell Mountain area. The enumeration for that year lists the Bennett residence as neighboring the Lilly residence.<sup>34</sup> Bennett, who was a local craftsman as well as farmer, is credited with the construction of the springhouse circa 1934-35.

It seems pertinent to point out that the approximately 104-acre Richmond/Trump tract had been agriculturally developed by this time and that its agricultural utility was prized by Bennett. This is supported by his stipulation in the 1912 deed of transfer to Lilly that the agriculture products of that year remain in his possession.

### Lilly Era

With the acquisition of two separate tracts by the Lilly family in 1912-13 the Trump-Lilly farm in its present configuration was formed. Aden J. Lilly purchased the Bennett tract and Simeon Lilly, Aden's father, purchased 121-113/160 acres from New River Land Company.<sup>35</sup> The New River Land Company acreage was Davis acreage which had been transferred to the

---

<sup>31</sup>George A. Bennett et ux to A. J. Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 48, page 136, dated 29 February, 1912, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

<sup>32</sup>United States Census, State of West Virginia, Raleigh County, 1910, microfilm copies, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

<sup>33</sup>Oba S. Lilly, Interview, July 9, 1992.

<sup>34</sup>United States Census, State of West Virginia, County of Raleigh, 1920, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

<sup>35</sup>New River Land Co. to Simeon Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 50, page 187, dated August 17, 1912, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

Hinton family and subsequently to the New River Land Company. Aden Lilly eventually acquired the New River Land Company tract his father had purchased from the Special Commissioner of the Raleigh County Court in 1935<sup>36</sup>. Simeon Lilly, a prosperous cattle merchant, purchased the tract with the express purpose of giving it to his son, but died in an accident before the transfer took place.<sup>37</sup>

Aden Lilly held the property until 1963 when his son, Oba, purchased the farm. The Lilly family operated a subsistence/self-sufficient farming operation on the site during the first half of the twentieth century. It is the Lilly family occupation of the site which is best documented and provides an insight into the farming practices of this region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In July 1963 the farm was sold to Oba Lilly by this parents.<sup>38</sup> Although Oba resided in Radford, Virginia, he attempted to farm a portion of the site during the summers, but met with only limited success. Nonetheless, he held the farm as a vacation property and for future retirement until 1973.

David Rosenberger purchased the farm and held it as a vacation property from 1973 to 1989. The site became a property of New River Gorge National River May 4, 1989.<sup>39</sup>

---

<sup>36</sup>Special Commissioner to Aden J. Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 126, page 348, dated February 16, 1935, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

<sup>37</sup>Oba Lilly, Interview, July 9, 1992.

<sup>38</sup>A. J. Lilly et ux to Oba S. Lilly et ux, Deed, Deed Book 425, page 358, dated July 11, and Deed Book 425, page 360, dated July 18, 1963, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

<sup>39</sup>Oba S. Lilly et ux to David Rosenberger, Deed, Deed Book 528, page 228, dated, June 23, 1973 and David Rosenberger et ux to United States of America, Deed, Deed Book 745, page 65, dated May 4, 1989, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

## Self-sufficient/subsistence Agriculture in the Early 20th Century

The period of Lilly occupancy, 1912-13 to 1963, is the era for which most documentable data concerning the cultural and agricultural history of the Trump-Lilly site exists. This data is provided by interviews with Oba S. Lilly, Hazel Lilly Florence and Jean Lilly Sovine.<sup>40</sup>

The Lilly family participated in what can be termed self-sufficient or subsistence agriculture on the site during the early twentieth century. The farm's production revolved around two types of commodities needed by the family in order to sustain itself; the production of farm products which supplied the daily needs of the family, and the production of commodities which could be sold or traded to supply the needs of the family which they could not produce themselves. The family needs were supplied primarily by production of livestock, vegetables, and orchard products, while excess production in these areas provided resources which could meet their limited additional needs.

It is perhaps pertinent to note that the agriculture and husbandry of the Trump-Lilly farm, although similar to other endeavors in the vicinity, was markedly different than the large commercial farming enterprises of neighboring areas such as Greenbrier County. The agriculture focus of the farm centered on the production of commodities for consumption of the family unit. The farm did not produce what may be termed a "cash crop" from which the support of the family was drawn. In fact, the production of income-producing products remained secondary in importance.

Although the Trump-Lilly farm appears to be an isolated farm today, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century it was one of several family farms on Swell Mountain. U. S. Geological Survey Maps dating from 1912 indicate as many as nine farms in the Swell Mountain vicinity.<sup>41</sup> This is supported by Lilly Family recollections of neighboring families in the area. Other families who resided in the area along Route 26/3 were Adkins, Bennett,

---

<sup>40</sup>Oba S. Lilly, Interview, July 9, 1992, transcript, and Hazel Lilly Florence and Jean Lilly Sovine, Interview by J. William Hill, July 7, 1992, transcript, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. Cultural and agricultural data presented for this period, 1912 to 1963, is taken from the interviews cited unless otherwise noted.

<sup>41</sup>U. S. Geological Survey, West Virginia, Big Bend Quad, 1912, Map, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

Berry, Bowling, Davis, Hogan, Palmer and Richmond.<sup>42</sup> Six or more houses existed in the immediate neighborhood north of Trump-Lilly and several, including the Jim Richmond Farm, were located south of Trump-Lilly. The total population of the bench of Swell Mountain may have numbered in the sixties in the 1920s and 1930s.

The population of Swell Mountain was sufficient to support the Jim Richmond School which was located south of Trump-Lilly, likely on or near the Richmond property. It was attended by as many as thirty-five to forty children in the 1920s. The Richmond School was replaced in the 1920s by the Hogan School which was located approximately one mile to the north of Trump-Lilly on the west side of the road. The site of the Hogan School is marked by the remains of a stone foundation.<sup>43</sup> By the 1940s, enrollment in the Swell Mountain School<sup>44</sup> had fallen to ten students.

The 1912 Big Bend USGS map indicates that the acreage cleared by residents of the area was not contiguous, but isolated. It is best characterized as islands of arable lands within steep heavily forested acreage. However, forested acreage unsuited to agriculture was actively timbered. Depending on the era, woodland acreage may be barren as a result of recent timber harvest or it may be in some state of regrowth. An aerial photograph of 1957 illustrates that much of the area associated with the farm was in second growth, particularly that to the west of county route 26/3 indicating that that area had been timbered in the recent past. By the time of the 1957 aerial photograph, a deforested corridor can be seen along route 26/3. Lilly family members recall timbering activities taking place on their farm during the 1930s. The Ball operation centered on timber to the east of the farmhouse and the operation to the slopes to the west of the house belonged to a gentleman named Kirby.

The Lilly family cleared fields for farm related agriculture and pasturage as necessary. They also harvested timber to meet their building and heating needs and to facilitate opening new fields. The stony nature of the acreage of their farm produced an abundant yearly crop of stones which were used to build walls. Stones in excess of those needed to build walls were stacked in areas less well suited for agriculture, producing large cairn-like formations or were

---

<sup>42</sup>Neighboring family names are additionally supported by U.S. Census enumerations of 1910 and 1920.

<sup>43</sup>This site is noted on West Virginia County Road Map for Raleigh County as a school.

<sup>44</sup>Richmond School and Hogan School are colloquial labels for the Swell Mountain School.



deposited in drainages to create dry passages across intermittent streams. Examples of all three usages are found in the immediate area of the farm.

Early access to the farms on Swell Mountain was normally gained by foot or by means of horse drawn buggies or wagons. The earliest road from the Hinton area followed the ridge line and was much steeper than that of today. The current roadway was built in the late 1930s or early 1940s. It was sited to reduce the steep slope of the earlier road. In its original circuit the old road passed from the top of the knoll south of the Trump-Lilly farmhouse between the house and the present springhouse. It passed near the granary just to the west. The more recent road was built somewhat to the west of the earlier road nearer the steep slope of the mountain. Access to the farm by foot followed a footpath which cut cross country by a shorter route than the road and joined the Madam's Creek Road.

The Lilly family's major means of transport was two horse-drawn wagons. A relatively small (number one or one-and-one-half) Studebaker wagon with buckboard seat was used to transport farm produce to the Hinton area for sale. Aden Lilly, although very nearly blinded in a farming accident at approximately age 20, often transported the produce in the Studebaker allowing the horse team to guide the way to Hinton and back. A large (number three) wagon, which was the size of a two-ton truck, was used for larger transportation needs on the farm itself.

In addition to the wagons, the Lillys used two or three farm sleds drawn by horse to transport farm implements and building materials on the farm. The sleds were made on the farm using Black Locust runners for durability.

Although transportation to the region's cultural and economic center, Hinton, was available, the Lilly family remained for the most part isolated on the farm. Cultural interaction centered on school, church and farm related activities. The Lilly children attended the Richmond School and later the Hogan School, where they developed ties with neighborhood residents. Although no church developed on Swell Mountain, the children, once they reached ages that allowed independent travel, attended the Methodist Church on Madam's Creek. The children would travel by foot cross country on the "near cut" to Madam's Creek, often returning after nightfall by lantern. Occasionally itinerant Primitive Baptist ministers would conduct services in the schoolhouse on Swell Mountain.

Farm related activities were responsible for most social interaction in which the family took part. "Quiltings" and "barn raisings" accounted for irregular social gatherings. Events associated with harvest such as "corn huskings" and "thrashings" or grain harvest provided annual gatherings. During the wheat harvest neighbors would gather and travel from farm to farm in the neighborhood with the threshing machine crew assisting one another in bringing in their crops. Neighbors in the area also shared in the use of cane mills to grind their "sugar cane" to make molasses. The Lilly farm produced cane occasionally, but not as a regular crop.

Most contact with Hinton revolved around limited economic visits until the Hogan School closed around 1940 and the younger Lilly children attended school in Hinton. Aden Lilly and later his son, Oba, transported farm products to Hinton for sale. Items sold by the family included: milk, butter, eggs, honey, cabbage, celery, sweet corn, green onions, green beans, potatoes, tomatoes, rhubarb, and orchard products, especially apples. Additionally, mutton was sometimes sold. Mercantile establishments in Hinton were the source of the limited items the family could not produce for themselves. These items included salt, sugar, baking soda, as well as some farm implements such as scythe blades which the family could not manufacture. Farm implements were often repaired or manufactured on the farm using a forge operated by Oba Lilly.

Additional, although infrequent, economic contacts were made when wheat was taken to the gasoline powered flour mill at Pluto and when corn was taken to a water powered mill on the river in the Hinton area. The Lillys preferred the water driven mill for corn because it ground more slowly with less heat than the gasoline driven mill. Normally two barrels of wheat would be ground in the fall which would provide the family with flour for the year. Meal was ground more frequently and in smaller one or two bushel quantities. Both were stored in the meat shed.

Sheep provided two sources of economic activity for the family. The sale of lambs in the fall provided income from which the farm's taxes were paid and school books were bought for the children. Wool from the family's 30-50 sheep provided additional economic stability for the family. Sheep were sheared on the farm in a shearing or sheep pen to the northwest of the granary, near the gate in the fence line. The wool was transported to Walker's Store at Jumping Branch, where Walker bought wool from local sheepmen and shipped it to market. The Lilly family normally accepted processed wool items such as blankets and linsey-woolsey in return for their unprocessed wool.

Family members remember purchasing a sewing machine and a kitchen safe/cupboard with funds from the sale of ginseng collected in the area. Although the family did not normally engage in this activity as part of their regular activity, it appears to have been a method to obtain particular items which were beyond the means of their normal productivity.

Normal activity on the farm revolved around care and maintenance of the livestock, and production of crops for sale as well as family consumption. Caring for the wide diversity of livestock, poultry and crops maintained at the farm required the energy of all family members.

Livestock were fed each morning before the family breakfast. Poland China hogs were preferred by Aden Lilly. Normally three to five hogs were kept to supply the family with salt-cured pork such as ham and bacon. During the Lilly period no meats were smoke cured on the farm, and no structure known as a smokehouse existed. Three or four milk cows were kept as well as white-faced Herefords. The sheep—white and black faced Dorset—usually numbered from thirty to fifty, but in some years as many as two hundred may have been kept. Chickens usually numbered near one hundred and were "white-legger" (Leghorn). Twenty to twenty-five bee hives occupied a space to the west of the house near the picket fence. A team of horses was always maintained for transportation and farm use.

Livestock was always sheltered within the limits of the farm structures available. Sheep, which were allowed to forage on the hillsides west of the farmyard during summer months, wintered near the farm and were sheltered in an area beneath the barn and in the stable or "little barn" located to the east of the farmhouse. Chickens were kept in the chicken house located near the mound and later in a chicken house near the meat shed and in the side shed of the granary. Hogs were kept in a pen located just northeast of the granary. The remainder of the farm livestock was kept in sheds attached to the sides of the barn, stable, hay barn, and outlying barn.

The farm year normally began in the early spring when the fields to be planted would be cleared of stones and prepared for cultivation. Fields directly to the south of the house and west of the barn were reserved for vegetable production, while fields to the north of the farmhouse would be prepared for wheat, corn or perhaps oats. The acreage to the west of route 26/3 was often planted by hand with corn, while sheep grazed the steeper regions of the mountainside west of the fields. The family cows were often pastured south of the farmhouse in the area known as the mound or knoll. The Lilly family rotated crops from year to year.

In the early years of their residence on the site very little fertilization of the rich soils was needed. In later years the fields were fertilized using lime, manure, wood ash, and household waste.

In addition to the farm acreage devoted to seasonal vegetable and grain crops, an area directly to the north and east of the barn was allocated to orchard. Approximately fifty apple trees were found in the orchard. A number of named varieties, including Ben Davis, Early Harvest, McIntosh, Pearmain, Northern Spy, Red June, Winter Banana and Yellow Transparent,<sup>45</sup> were planted. Other fruit trees (cherry, pear, etc.) were located outside the orchard proper in the fields east and south of the farmhouse.

Farm products were preserved by the family for later consumption. Pork was salt cured rather than smoked, supplying the family with hams and bacon which provided the mainstay of the family's diet. Beef was occasionally a supplement. Products which could be preserved by home canning methods were put up in half-gallon quantities. Damsons, pears, peaches, strawberries, black cherries, sour cherries, crab apples, and black raspberries as well as local items gathered in the neighborhood, such as wild grapes and black berries, were used for jellies and butters. Such preserved items were stored along with dairy items in the springhouse. Hazel Lilly Florence recalls the cool waters of the spring cooling cream to provide the family with whipped cream at any season.

The spring provided the family with its only water supply until Oba Lilly constructed three small farm ponds in the 1960s. The spring was a dependable and constant supply of water. It continued to flow even during the driest drought years of the 1930s. Water for bathing and laundry was drawn from the spring. The family bathed in a number two wash tub and the laundry was done in a large iron kettle set up near the springhouse. When electricity reached the farm in the 1940s, the washhouse was constructed and the family wash was done in an electric, wringer-type washing machine. Prior to the construction of the springhouse in the mid-1930s, the spring flowed through a simple depression in the hillside.

---

<sup>45</sup>A. J. Downing, The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1847, 56-148; and Southmeadow Fruit Gardens, "Price and Variety List", Lakeside MI, 1991-92. Pearmain includes American Summer Pearmain, Autumn Pearmain and Scarlet Pearmain among others. These varieties have been cross referenced with the Lilly family interviews.

Family entertainment was simple. Evening entertainment often revolved around learning activities for the children such as spelling and arithmetic drills. The family had a Crosby battery radio and an "organ case" piano, a Lilly family heirloom. The family also participated in regular evening devotions. The children entertained themselves with games such as dominos, checkers, and a board game they constructed called "Fox and Goose." Playing cards were not permitted. Activities changed little when electricity reached the farm in the 1940s, and although the house and outbuildings were promptly electrified, telephone service was never introduced.

The six-room farmhouse provided shelter for the family activities. The structure was always heated by a single wood burning fireplace located in the living room on the first floor and a wood burning range was employed in the kitchen until the 1940s. The children occupied the rooms on the second floor of the house, while their parents used the south room on the first floor of the main body of the structure. The center room between the living room and kitchen served as the dining room. The house was lighted by kerosene lamps until the 1940s when it was electrified. Plumbing was never introduced into the structure.

Family and livestock health care normally revolved around home remedies, both herbal and patent medicines. The two older Lilly children, Hazel and Oba, were attended at birth by a midwife, while the younger children, Ruth, Grace and Jean, were attended by a physician. Patent medicines familiar to the family included: turpentine, castor oil, epsom salts, black oak pills and black draft. Herbals gathered locally included: calmas root, rattlesnake root, golden seal, ginseng, yellow root, picayune angelica, alum root and boneset. The herbals mentioned were often used for livestock ailments as well as human illnesses. It was not unusual for neighbors to assist one another during times of family illness. During the flu epidemic of 1918-19 a neighbor cooked and cared for the Lilly family.

After the Lilly children matured and left the farm, and as Aden and Eden Lilly aged, farming activities at the site progressively slowed. In the early 1960s Aden and Eden Lilly left the farm to be cared for in the Beckley area by their daughter Grace. Oba purchased the farm in 1963 with the intention of using the property as a vacation/retirement home, and farming the acreage during the summers from his home in Radford, Virginia. Crops were planted during the early years of his ownership, but their success was impeded by the infrequent care and maintenance they received during Oba's irregular visits. It was at this time that agriculture on the Trump-Lilly site ceased. The rather abrupt end of agriculture on the site, and its

maintenance as a single geographic unit coupled with the lack of renovation to both the architecture and landscape have served to preserve the site much as it was in the early twentieth century.

### Structural Changes

Little documentable material has been found regarding the farm prior to 1912 when the Aden J. Lilly family moved to the site. Aden Lilly bought a parcel of land which adjoined a parcel owned by his father, Simeon, creating the Trump-Lilly farm as it exists today. Simeon had purchased the tract with the intention of giving it to his son's family but died before the transfer took place.

The earliest date to which residence on the tracts which make up the current farmstead can be established with reasonable certainty is circa 1888.<sup>46</sup> Mary E. Trump was given a portion of this property by her father, William C. Richmond, in that year. Although some question remains as to the earliest resident on the site, the Trump residence seems probable for several reasons. First, Lilly family members on the property after 1912 are certain of the previous existence of several structures on the site including the house. Second, a grave on the site between the barn and the hay barn in what is sometimes know as the "grave field" has been identified as that of Harry Trump, son of Mary E. Additionally, prior to 1888 the tracts which make up the current farm were owned by Richmond and Davis family members, local families most often associated with rich arable bottom lands fronting New River which included acreage located on the mountainsides away from the river.

Some evidence, although inconclusive, points to the possibility that an earlier residence, that of John Davis, may have occupied a site on what is now the Trump-Lilly tract. John and his father, Peter, had title to approximately 400 adjoining acres (Peter, 300 acres and John, 100 acres) in this vicinity of New River, at least a portion of which fronted the river. Peter sold 150 acres of the property to Samuel Richmond sometime prior to 1851, which left the Davis clan with 250 acres in the area. John Davis and his family are known to have been operating a farming enterprise in 1850 which was separate from that of his widowed mother. Whether this enterprise was centered on acreage currently identified as the Trump-Lilly or remained centered on bottom land near the river is not known. This uncertainty is brought about by

---

<sup>46</sup>William C. Richmond et al to Mary E. Trump, Deed, DB J/4, dated January 1, 1888, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

a disappointing lack of empirical data concerning the family and the region for the early nineteenth century. By 1848 John Davis held title to all properties which currently comprise the farmstead.<sup>47</sup> Davis may have utilized a portion of the acreage for agricultural and livestock purposes or timber harvest, while maintaining his residence near the river.

At the time of the Lilly acquisition of the farm only three of the current structures were on the site. The house, the granary and the stable east of the house occupied their current locations in 1912. Structures were added to the farmstead as time passed. The barn was built in 1919-20, side sheds were attached to the granary in the 1920s, the stone springhouse and the hay barn were added circa 1935 and the washhouse was built in the 1940s after the farm was electrified.

The house, which was constructed prior to 1912, was likely formed by the joining of two independent single crib log structures. No structural evidence has been found to indicate the main two-story structure has been altered in form. Low ceilings, structural formations visible in the attic and combination log and frame construction in the north and south kitchen-wing walls may indicate this portion of the house was raised and joined to the house at some time. Speculation leads one to believe this may have occurred around 1910 since George Bennett, owner at that time, is credited as having built the kitchen.<sup>48</sup>

In the early 1930s exterior siding on the house was replaced with yellow poplar beveled siding which remains in place. At that same time the interior of the house was floored with oak flooring and paneled throughout with tongue and groove wall boards. Exposed second floor joists which had been open were covered with ceiling boards.

The porch on the north of the kitchen wing also dates from the 1930s. A gable window in the south facing gable of the main body of the house which is not present in a 1920s photograph may have been installed at this time. The farm was electrified in the late 1940s.

---

<sup>47</sup>John Davis et al to Wm. Richmond, Deed, Deed Book A, page 106, Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV; United States Census, State of Virginia, County of Raleigh, 1850, microfilm, and Agricultural and Manufacturing Census Records, State of Virginia, County of Raleigh, 1850, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV; Records of Fayette County Court, (VA) WV, 28. and Commonwealth of Virginia to John Davis, Fayette County Land Grant, dated 1851, in Edgar B. Sims, compiler, Sims Index to Land Grants in West Virginia (Charleston, WV: The State of West Virginia, 1952), 86.

<sup>48</sup>Oba S. Lilly, Interview by J. William Hill, July 9, 1992, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

A meat/storage shed was attached to the north wall of the house near the chimney. The shed was removed when it was replaced in the 1930s by the meat shed located just to the northeast of the house.

The single crib log granary was on the site in 1912 when the Lilly family acquired the property. Side sheds were attached to the granary in the 1920s and used for storage of tackle and tools. The metal billboard material currently protecting the remains of an earlier shingle roof was installed by Oba Lilly during the 1960s.

The single crib stable or "little barn" located east of the house predated 1912. Metal roofing dates from the 1963-73 ownership of Oba Lilly.

The single crib barn north of the farmhouse was constructed about 1918-1919 in a style similar to the granary. Livestock sheds were originally attached to the north and south walls of the structure. The structural stabilization and construction of the current protective roof system was initiated by the National Park Service in 1989.

The hay barn to the north of the barn was constructed by the Lilly family in the early 1930s. Metal billboards were introduced to protect the roof in the 1960s and early 1970s.

George Bennett constructed the stone springhouse circa 1935. Prior to its construction the springhead had simply been an excavated depression in the hillside.

After the 1940s electrification of the farm, the washhouse was constructed. It provided a sheltered location near the house and the springhouse for family washing. The washhouse was seriously damaged in August 1992 when vandals removed much of the original siding of the structure.

At least three structures associated with the Lilly period of residency no longer exist. One located between the springhouse and the house was used as a wood shed and storage building. Foundation stones and several badly deteriorated logs mark the footprint of this structure. The structure was in place as late as 1957. Early photographic evidence (ca. early 1920s) picture a structure of apparent similar use in approximately the same location, and could in fact be the same building.



The second is the chicken house which was located near the current meat shed. The 1920s photograph pictures a structure in this approximate location. Another earlier chicken house may have been sited near the knoll or mound south of the house. Poultry was also housed in one of the granary side sheds.

A photograph dated 1939 pictures a small rectangular single crib log structure within the hog pen. This use area was located to the northeast of granary near the present roadway. This area also contained the sheep pen, which was used to contain the sheep during the shearing season.

### Agricultural and Landscape changes

The current encroaching vegetation belies the rich agricultural history of the farm in the first half of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, only minimal data document farm usages of the site prior to 1912.<sup>49</sup> The Agricultural Census entry for Peter Davis in 1850 report that Davis was operating on a total of 153 acres valued at \$1,100, only 50 of which were improved. For that year Davis produced 600 bushels of Indian corn, 50 bushels of oats, 40 pounds of butter and 24 pounds of beeswax and honey. Livestock associated with his farming operation included 7 horses, 6 milk cows, 7 other cattle, 17 sheep and 38 swine. Davis estimated the value of his livestock at \$416 and reported slaughtered animals valued at \$11.<sup>50</sup> The Davis family of 1850 consisted of John and his wife Mary, two daughters, and five sons.<sup>51</sup>

Little site specific information is available which demonstrates the improvements, tract enlargements or farming changes which may have taken place between 1850 and 1912. Surely as population density in the area increased and the number of prime agricultural acres decreased area residents were forced to clear and cultivate less attractive acreage. One would assume this era to have included the Trump-Lilly tract, and that during the period from 1850 to 1912 increasingly larger areas were cleared for farming.

---

<sup>49</sup>Even though some question remains as to Davis's residency on the site the agricultural census data is relevant since some of the farming operation may have occurred on the site and if not the Davis association with the specific area is representative of the types of livestock and horticulture taking place in the area in 1850.

<sup>50</sup>Agriculture and Manufacturing Census, 1850.

<sup>51</sup>U. S. Census, 1850.

Although inconclusive because William C. Richmond owned a large tract of farmland which included the Trump-Lilly farm in 1880, one may safely assume that the same type of farming as described for the year 1850 occurred on the nearby acreage, if not on the Trump-Lilly tract specifically. Describing his farming operation which centered on the home farm located on the flood plain at river level, Richmond lists similar activities as did Davis in 1850. Richmond's operation was much larger than Davis's and tended toward the production of sheep more so than Davis. In addition to larger numbers of essentially the same types of farm animals, Richmond lists a large number of fowl (138), the cultivation of beans and sorghum, and a large (two acre) orchard containing 150 bearing trees.<sup>52</sup>

No data has been recovered documenting the agricultural changes which occurred on the Trump-Lilly acreage between 1880 and 1912. It seems safe to assume that the owners of the site during this period continued to improve the acreage by clearing additional fields for agriculture, planting additional orchard areas and increasing numbers and perhaps types of livestock maintained on the farm. Judging from the future importance of sheep during the Lilly period, one might also assume that sheep husbandry became an increasingly viable endeavor during the second half of the nineteenth century.

No definitive chronology can be assembled for the growth of the agricultural system on the site. However, a Lilly family photograph dating from the 1920s shows a great portion of the acreage to the west of the road to be cleared of vegetation as well as the hill or mound directly to the south of the house. Lilly family members recollect the clearing of additional fields as the need arose. During the Lilly occupancy one would have encountered a much different landscape than that viewed today. Logging operations to the east and west of the bench as well as the agricultural field system of the Trump-Lilly and neighboring farms would have produced an area devoid of the forest vegetation currently in place.

---

<sup>52</sup>Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1880, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. By 1880 the Agricultural Census enumeration had been expanded to include additional areas of agricultural interest as well as a more detailed synopsis of land use, crop and livestock composition and value of products and property. Interestingly, comparison of Richmond and Davis in the 1850 Agricultural Census indicates both operations were very similar. Richmond, for instance, listed no sheep in his operation in 1850.

### Site decline

As the Lillys aged and as the children matured and left the farm, the agriculture activity on the site diminished. Acreage which had been logged became reforested, less husbandry was practiced on the farm and the agricultural system was inevitably reclaimed by the forest. With the sale of the farm to Oba Lilly in 1963, and subsequently to David Rosenberger in 1973, the agricultural decline of the farm accelerated. Visible traces of the agricultural and domestic history of the site became less well defined and the structures continued to weather and received increasingly less maintenance. The agricultural system evident today is only a minor remnant of the self-sufficient/subsistence farming endeavor of the early and mid-twentieth century.

[2.2] ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DATA SECTION

## Introduction

The Architectural and Landscape Data Section of this Historic Structure Report has been produced to meet the requirements as outlined in NPS 28, to gather data on the existing and historic condition of the Trump-Lilly Farm complex. This is necessary for the development of potential management alternatives for the farm within the context of NERI and to determine feasible treatment for the interior and exterior of the building complex and the farmyard. Furthermore, a completed Historic Structure/Cultural Landscape Report is necessary before any rehabilitation and/or restoration work can be undertaken by the NPS.

The principal source of data for this section comes from field investigations conducted over the course of completing this report. Historic photographs and narrative histories added valuable information on details. Oral interviews with former residents and neighbors of the Trump-Lilly farm helped provide a better understanding of the various changes that have occurred over the years.

Included in this section are maps and measured drawings of farm buildings completed by Institute delineators. Also, relevant photographs are included at the end of each respective subsection.

### Farmhouse, circa 1880-1890

The house is a two-story hewn log structure in the Midland log tradition with a slightly misaligned one-story hewn log rear addition. The rear addition to the typical I-house form creates a basic L conformation to the entire structure (although somewhat askew due to the slightly off-axis position of the addition). Structural investigation of the addition's attic space indicates that the rear addition may have been a separate freestanding entity at some time. This supposition is supported by the frame construction method used to enclose a space of approximately five feet directly adjacent to the I. The different construction materials and method seem to indicate an open space was filled to connect two separate structures.

Several other differences can be remarked in the construction characteristics of the house and its addition. The first is the roof framing members. The roof of the main body of the house is framed using pole rafters while the addition's roof uses common 2" x 4" rafters. The second is a remarkable difference in ceiling heights. The ceiling in the addition is approximately one foot lower than in the main body of the house. Consulting architect Paul Marshall, suggests the difference in ceiling heights may be the result of the raising of the floor level in the kitchen wing to match the elevation of the remainder of the house when the modification of the kitchen took place. Investigation of the walls of the addition in the area of the dining room's north wall just east of the pair of double-hung windows in that wall reveal an absence of log walls beneath the panelling. Investigation of the attic in that same area reveals a single log in the topmost position extending from the addition and nearly abutting the main body of the structure. The height and positioning of this upper log suggests the possibility of a covered area between two separate structures.

Additionally, within the attic area of the kitchen/dining room structure one finds structural configuration inappropriate to the interior of an attic space. A partition which resembles a gable plate has been constructed at approximately the same position as the end of the log walls below. This partition is of similar configuration, including a central opening, as the gable plate in the west end of the kitchen which is pierced by a single window. The partition or gable plate which faces east is covered with true clapboard which suggests an exterior wall and is applied with cut nails. The above data suggest the structural characteristics of two separate structures which have been joined at some time. The following descriptions will deal with the main body and kitchen wing as two independent elements.

The main body of the house is constructed of massive hewn chestnut logs notched in the half dovetail style. The foundation logs or plates rest on foundation stones at each corner. The 24' 10 3/4" x 16' 8 1/2" rectangle lies with its long axis on a north-south line. The south, east and north walls of the structure are clad in poplar beveled clapboard siding while the west wall which fronts a porch is clad in poplar tongue and groove siding applied vertically.

The east front of the structure is pierced twice on the first floor and once on the second. The first floor has a doorway approximately in the center of the wall and a pair of double-hung windows just north of the doorway. The second floor is pierced only once on the east by a single double-hung window, which has been removed from its framing but whose parts remain in the structure. The first floor door is glazed. A single glass panel is found in the uppermost position with three wooden panels below. The pair of double-hung windows is divided by a mullion and composed of two sashes, each sash being divided vertically by a single muntin.

The south wall of the structure is clad entirely in beveled clapboard and carries the gable of the roof system. This wall is interrupted only once by a single casement window, 3' x 2', located in the gable of the attic space. This six-light window is composed of two tiers and three ranks.

A portion of the west wall of the main body of the house remains exposed, and with the south wall of the kitchen wing creates an L. This portion of the house is peculiar in that it is clad in vertically applied tongue and groove siding. The visible first floor wall is interrupted by both a door and a window. This door is located approximately opposite of and of the same design as that found in the east front, that is, one large glass panel over three smaller wooden panels. The double-hung six-over-six window is made up of two sashes divided into two tiers and three ranks. Both openings in this wall are south of the center line of the wall.

The second floor of this wall is interrupted by a single window located directly above the first floor window. This window is also of the double-hung two-tier six-light configuration. The double-hung six-over-six windows in this wall are recognized by local vernacular architecture authority, J. Costa, as being typical of late nineteenth century construction in this area. A portion of the lower level of this window is partially covered by the roof structure and roofing of a dropped shed roof which covers a porch below. The L-shaped porch fronts this wall and extends along the kitchen wing. It is accessed from the door in this wall as well as a door opening from the kitchen.

The north wall of the main body of the house is punctuated by neither window nor door. It is clad in beveled clapboard siding. An exterior stone chimney constructed of native sandstone is centered on this wall. A single firebox is opposite the chimney on the first floor of the house.

The roof of the main portion of the house is constructed of pole rafters. The ridge of the roof is on a north-south axis, creating gable walls facing north and south. The roof is composed of irregularly sized roof boards covered in turn with asphalt roofing.

The kitchen wing is attached to the west wall of the main body of the house. This 22' 5" x 15' 4 1/2" wing of the house is sited 5' 1" to the north of the vertical plane of the north wall of the main body of the house. This misalignment of the kitchen wing creates two L-shaped spaces. The first, mentioned previously, forms the south porch, and the second consists of the north wall of the main body of the house and a portion of the east wall of the kitchen wing. A porch 5' 11 1/2" deep is found along the entire length of the north wall of the kitchen wing. A second porch, 5' 5 1/2" deep, stretches along the south wall of the kitchen to meet the porch on the west wall of the main body of the house forming a single porch which encompass the entire L-shaped form of the house. The kitchen wing is of one-story construction with attic space above. The ridge of roof lies on an east-west axis and abuts the west wall of the main body of the house. Both joists and rafters in this roof are constructed of milled members. The attic space is pierced near its western end by a concrete block chimney approximately centered on the ridge of the roof.

The short east wall of the kitchen wing is clad in poplar beveled clapboard. Unlike other portions of the walls of this wing, this area is of frame construction founded on logs. It seems likely it is of later date than both the main body of the house and the kitchen wing.

The south wall of the kitchen wing, which is clad in horizontally applied flush poplar siding is broken twice by windows and once by a door. From east to west one finds a pair of double-hung windows lighting the dining room, a door opening into the kitchen area and a single double-hung window lighting the kitchen. All three windows in this wall are of the same double-sash, two-tier, three-rank, six-light design as other examples in the structure. The door is of the same design as other exterior doors in the structure, three panels below a large single light. The L-shaped covered porch which is founded on log members is attached to this



wall. An extended secondary roof of shallower slope, supported by decorative turned posts, shelters the porch.

The west or gable wall of this wing is clad in poplar beveled clapboard. It is fenestrated in the center of the attic gable by a single casement window. This window is a single six-light unit of two tiers and three ranks. It provides the only access and light to the kitchen wing attic.

The north wall of the kitchen wing, which is also clad in horizontally mounted flush poplar siding, is very similar to the south wall in that it mirrors window and door placement. From east to west one finds a pair of double-hung windows slightly larger than their counterparts in the south wall opening in to the dining room, a door opening into the kitchen area and a single double-hung window opening on the kitchen. A covered porch is also found on this wall. Although all windows are of similar design, the kitchen window appears to be of an earlier more crude or "homemade" construction, more similar to those found in the main body of the house than those found in the dining room and living room. This may indicate that the windows in the kitchen area are of an earlier date than those in the dining room and living room, perhaps aiding in formulating a chronology of the development of the structure. The porch on the north wall, like its counterpart on the south wall, is covered by an extended secondary roof of shallower slope supported by posts decorated with corner bevels.

The interior of the main body of the house is composed of four rooms, two on the first floor and two on the second floor. The north room on the first floor is the largest (14' 11" x 13' 8"),<sup>53</sup>and served as the living room. It is accessed from the exterior by a doorway in the east wall, and a doorway in the west wall which opens onto the L-shaped porch. An interior doorway in the west wall of this room gives access to the kitchen wing. A hearth, the lone source of heat in this section of the house, is centered in the north wall of this room. The hearth is constructed of local sandstone and is lined with fire bricks.

The south room (8' 4" x 9' 1") is divided from the north room by a double wall partition. The southeast corner of this room houses the upper portion of the stairway to the second floor. This room was traditionally used by Aden and Eden Lilly as their bedroom.

---

<sup>53</sup>In cases where room dimensions are irregular dimensions are averages.

A doorway near the southeast corner of the north room leads to the stairway. The corner stairway is constructed in such a manner that approximately half its rise is accomplished along the east wall and half is accomplished along the south wall.

The first floor is finished with oak tongue-and-groove flooring, tongue-and-groove ceilings and flush horizontal tongue-and-groove wall boards which were installed circa 1920 during the Lilly residency. Undecorated three inch base boards are found at wall and floor junctions and quarter round moldings are found in corners and at wall and ceiling junctions. Plain undecorated moldings surround doors and windows.<sup>54</sup> The fireplace is surrounded by a decorative poplar molding system of a very plain style. The mantel board has been removed.

The second floor of the house is divided into two rooms by a single wall partition with a doorway located at center. The partition and ledged and braced door are constructed of irregular random width tongue-and-groove boards and are stabilized by supports in the form of moldings at ceiling and floor on the north side of the partition. The cast iron Blake door latch and hinges found on the door are typical late nineteenth century. The stairway from the first floor opens into the southeast corner of the south room (14' 11 1/2" x 11' 7") and is protected by mortise and tenon handrail secured with nails rather than pins. A window is located in the west wall of this room. The window is remarkable in that it is positioned only three inches from the floor and approximately ten inches of the lower lights are covered by the roof and roofing of the porch below. This configuration would seem to indicate that the porch roof was constructed after the window.

The second, or north, room (14' 11 1/2" x 11' 6 1/2") on the second floor is similar to the south room. The east wall contains a window positioned very near the floor. The sashes have been removed from the window frame but they remain in the room. An opening in the ceiling located near the north wall and centered along that wall gives access to the attic space. Although the chimney is located on the exterior of the north wall, no firebox or evidence of an early firebox is noted on this wall.

The second floor rooms are finished with unsophisticated and irregular flooring, vertically mounted wall boards, and ceiling boards. The window in the south room has no decorative

---

<sup>54</sup>Some moldings have been removed and are not present at the site.

trim, while the window in the north room is framed with plain undecorated four inch molding. Ceiling height on the second floor is 6' 9 1/2".

The attic space reveals the characteristics of the roof construction. The roof is composed of 11 rafters and joists. The rafters are poles ranging in diameter from 3 1/2" to 9" while the joist are rough cut 2" x 4" members 14' 6" in length. The rafters are unevenly spaced, the widest spacing being 3' 2" and the narrowest being 2' 1/2". The ridge of the roof creates head space of approximately 6' 6" at its greatest height. A ridge pole was not used in the construction of the roof. Current condition of the attic would not indicate that the space was ever finished to provide additional habitable space.

The kitchen wing of the structure is divided into two rooms by a double-walled partition constructed of horizontally mounted tongue-and-groove paneling with a centered door opening. The partition is remarkable in that its placement is somewhat (7") skewed. Thus, it creates trapezoidal shaped rooms having one of two walls on the east-west axis longer than its opposite. A second peculiarity in this section of the house is the 6' 7" floor to ceiling heights. As mentioned previously, the shorter ceiling heights may relate to structural changes which took place when two separate structures were joined.

The first room (11' 2"/11' 9" x 13' 7") adjoins the north room of the main body of the house and is accessed through a doorway in the west wall of that room. The rather thick, approximately 12", door jamb is consistent with a doorway cut through log walls. The room is characterized by two pairs of double-hung windows, one pair each in the north and south walls. The north wall windows are slightly taller (14") than those in the south wall. This room functioned as the dining room.

The second, or westernmost, room in the kitchen wing is what clearly may be termed the kitchen (9' 1"/9' 8" x 13' 6"). This room is defined by two exterior doors, one each in the north and south walls, and two windows, one each in the north and south walls. Consultant Costa noted that the window sashes in this room are hand made, perhaps indicating an earlier date of construction in the kitchen, than in the dining room. This chronology would be consistent with modification of the dining room related to the joining of two separate structures. Remnants of a flue opening remain in the ceiling aligned with the chimney above.

Both rooms in this wing are finished in much the same fashion as the first floor rooms in the main body of the house. They exhibit oak tongue-and-groove flooring, horizontally mounted tongue-and-groove wall boards and tongue-and-groove ceiling boards. Corners and wall and ceiling junctures are finished with quarter round moldings and baseboards are found at floor level. The kitchen floor area has been covered with linoleum flooring. Moldings have been removed from the doorway between the kitchen and dining room, and a portion of the molding around the north dining room window was removed during field investigation to determine the extent of log construction in that wall.

No evidence of access from the interior spaces to the attic above has been noted. Admittance to the attic space is gained through the casement window in the gable of the west wall. As noted previously, structural configuration of the attic space and the roof's truss system document dissimilarities in construction details of the two sections of the house. The roof is constructed of 2"x 6" joists and 2" x 4" rafters on irregular two-foot centers (the longest interval is 2' 7"). At a point approximately five feet from the kitchen wing's conjunction with the main body of the structure is a hewn log rather than a joist. At that same point one encounters what would suggest the former gable of a separate structure. This configuration, including siding and opening, is similar to that found in the west gable of the kitchen. Beyond this atypical configuration, are two additional joists and rafters and the log wall of the main structure. Although absent in the side wall construction of the dining room below, one finds in the uppermost position logs extending 17' 1" along the north and south walls on an east-west axis. This rather odd construction opens endless speculation as to the origins of the kitchen wing. The kitchen may have been a freestanding single crib structure with a lower level or earthen floor. The roof system may indicate the early presence of an exposed gable with a protective extension of the eave similar to that found in the granary and large barn.



Fig. 1. Farmhouse, east elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 2. Farmhouse, south elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 3. Farmhouse, west elevation. (IHTIA)

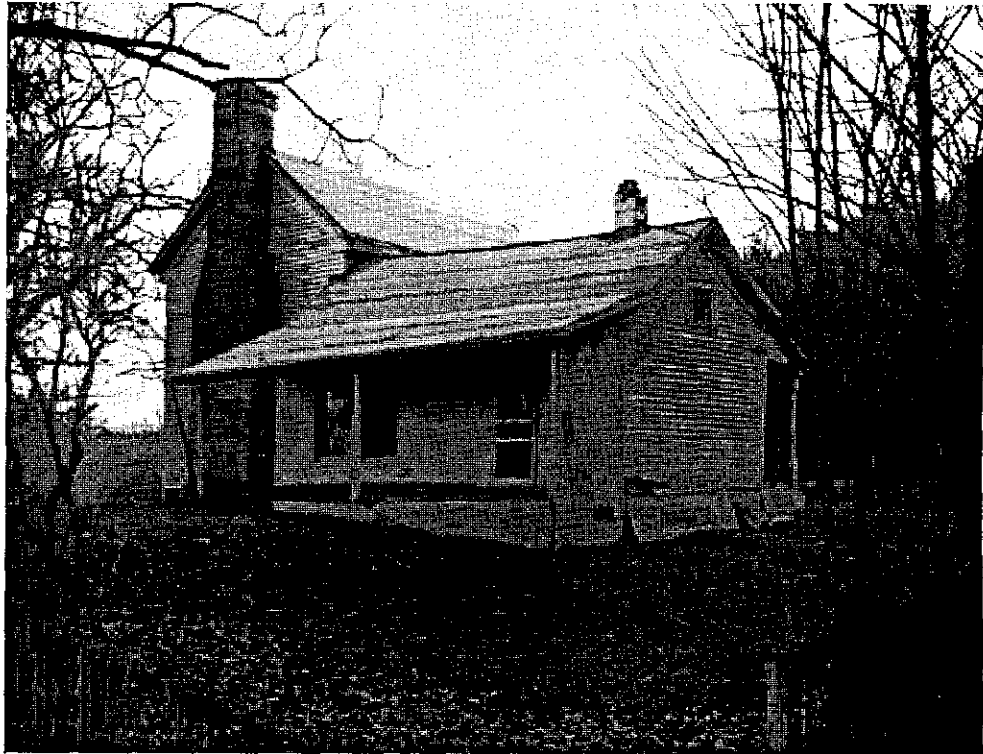


Fig. 4. Farmhouse, north and west elevations. (IHTIA)



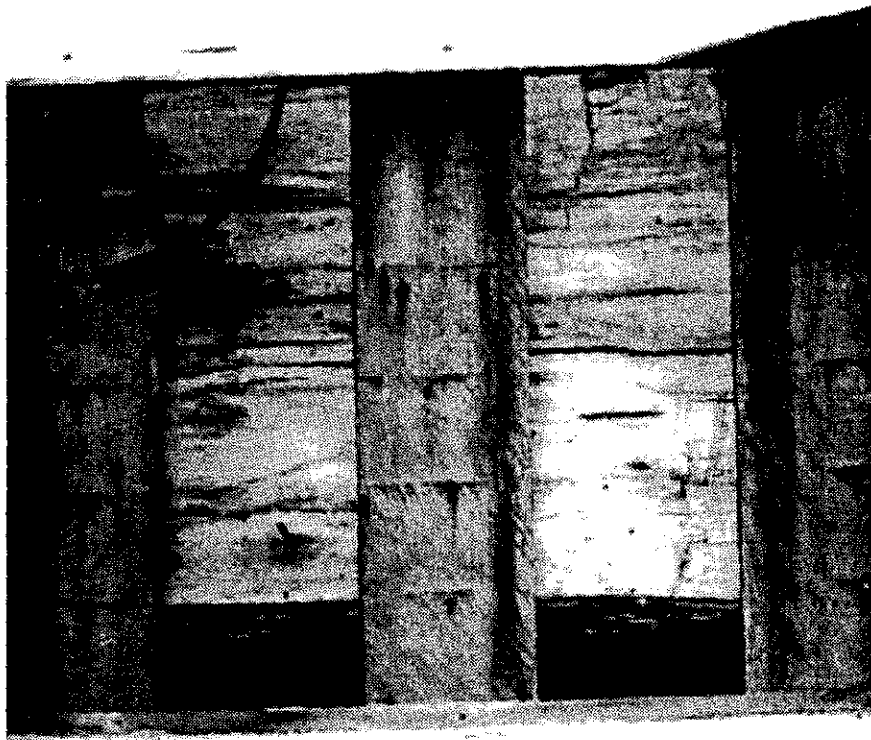


Fig. 5. Farmhouse, northeast corner, detail of hewn log.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 6. Farmhouse, interior, living room, east wall. (IHTIA)



Fig. 7. Farmhouse, interior, living room, north wall.  
(IHTIA)

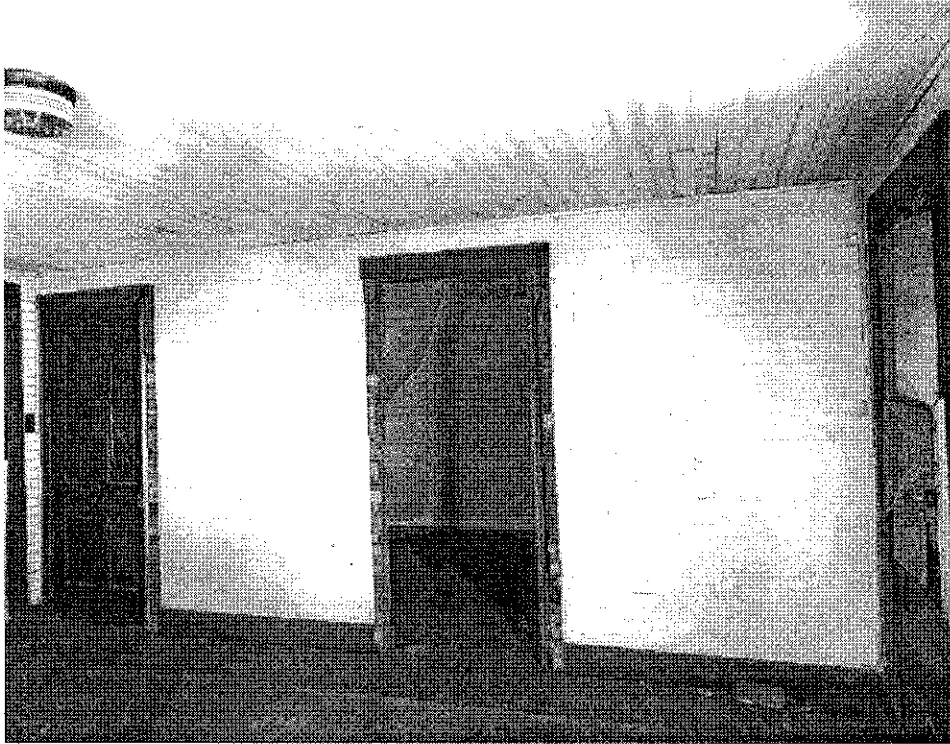


Fig. 8. Farmhouse, interior, living room, south wall.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 9. Farmhouse, interior, stairway, southeast corner.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 10. Farmhouse, interior, dining room to kitchen.  
(IHTIA)

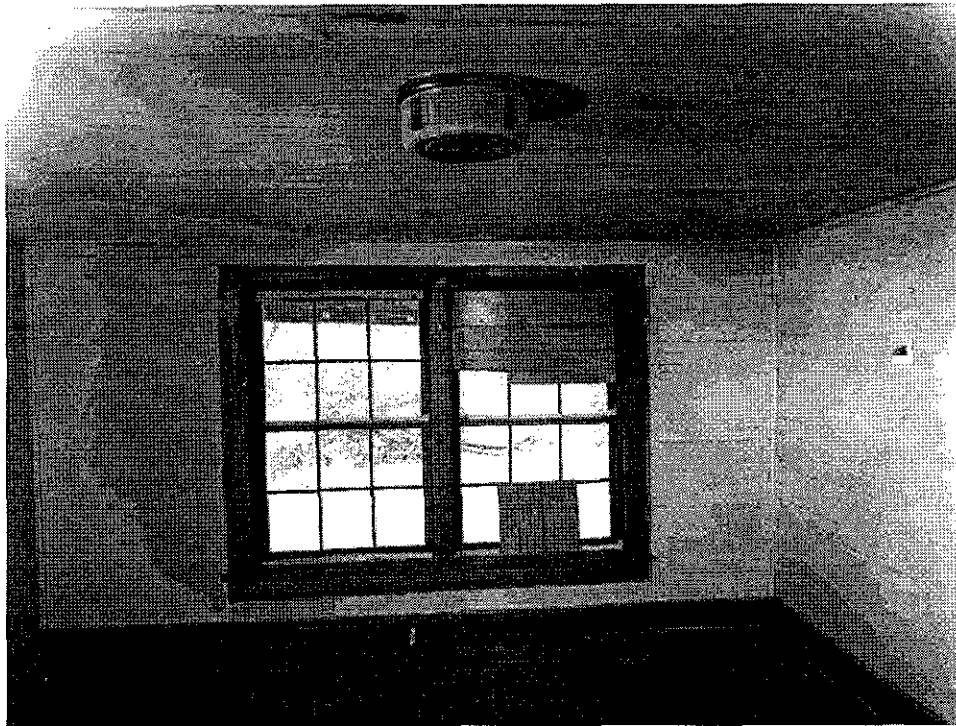


Fig. 11. Farmhouse, interior, dining room, north wall.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 12. Farmhouse, interior, dining room, south wall. (IHTIA)



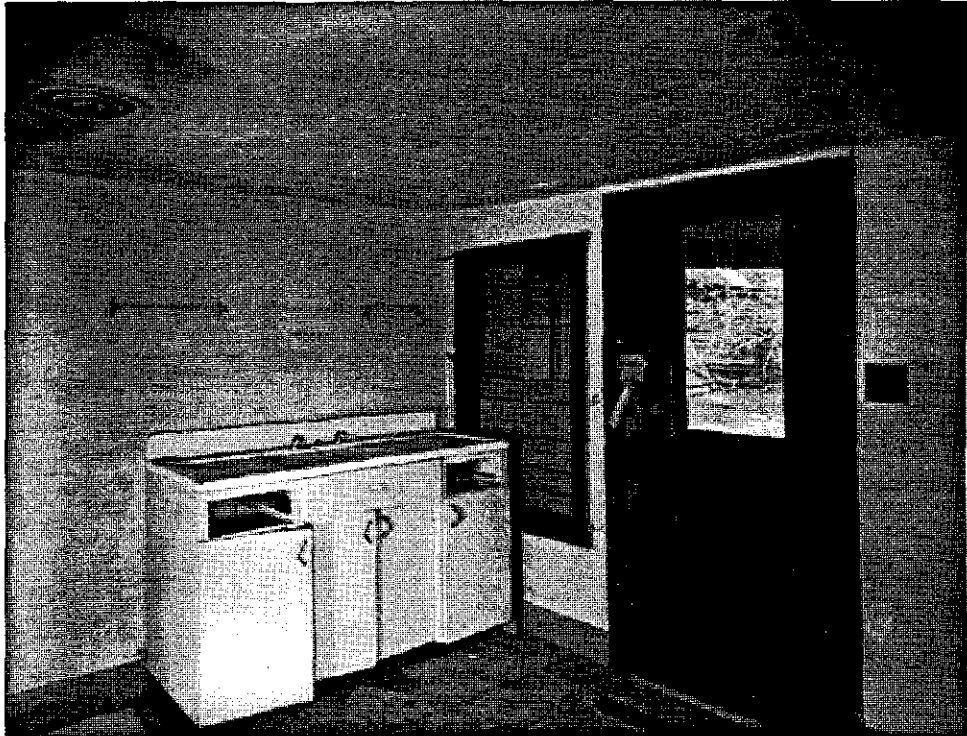


Fig. 13. Farmhouse, interior, kitchen, northwest corner.  
(IHTIA)

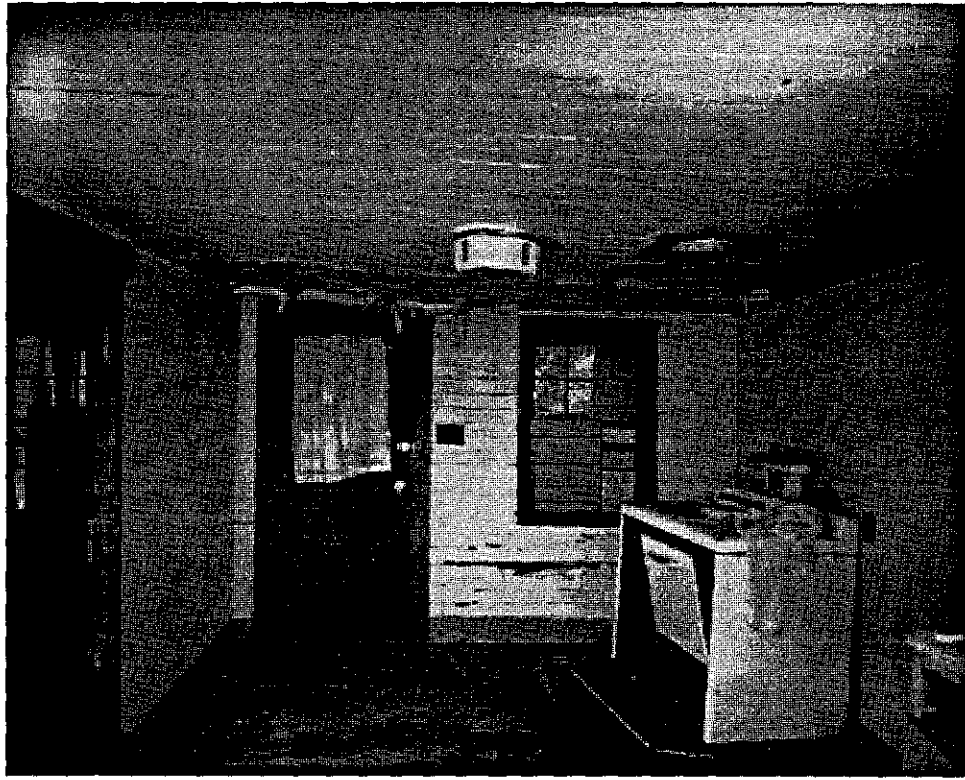


Fig. 14. Farmhouse, interior, kitchen, south wall. (IHTIA)



Fig. 15. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, south room, southeast corner, with stair rail. (IHTIA)



Fig. 16. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, south room,  
southwest corner. (IHTIA)



Fig. 17. Farmhouse, 2nd floor, north room, east wall. (IHTIA)

### Meat Shed/Storage Shed, circa 1930s

The meat shed is a 13' 1" x 10' 3" frame structure constructed of rough cut lumber on a stone foundation. The framing system is of typical platform style. The exterior siding is composed for the most part of 9" chestnut boards applied horizontally. The east wall of the structure carries an additional layer of beveled clapboard poplar siding which is somewhat deteriorated. The south wall of the structure contains the door which is constructed of the same type members as the siding. The gable plate is covered with various sized boards, battens are absent. The structure's front gabled roof lies on a north-south axis and is constructed of rough cut 2'x 4" rafters and joists. The front gable eave is extended some three feet over the south front of the structure creating a sheltered entrance.

The interior of the structure has unfinished ceiling and walls. The flooring is secured directly to the framing members and three intervening joists. Shelving is attached to the studs at approximately 3' 6" on the west wall.

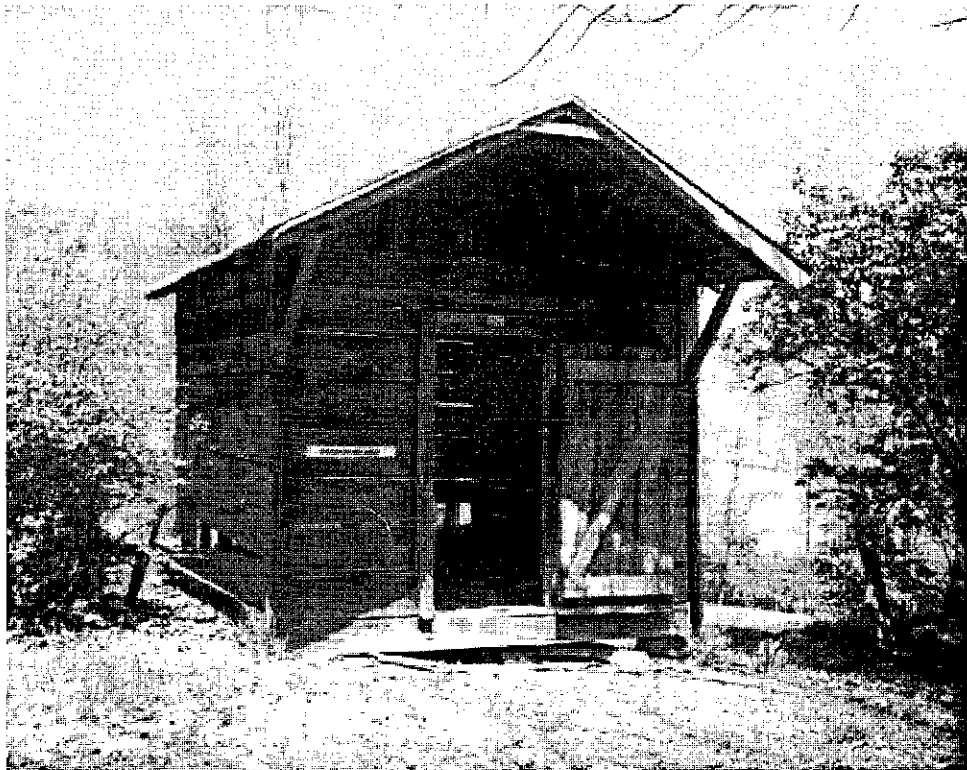


Fig. 18. Meat Shed, south elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 19. Meat Shed, northeast corner. (IHTIA)



### Springhouse, circa 1930s

The 12' 3" by 13' 7" springhouse is constructed of rough-cut somewhat irregularly coursed local sandstone. The walls average one foot in thickness but vary due to individual stone size. The structure is sited so that its west, or rear wall, and the west ends of the north wall and south wall are deeply embedded in a severe slope. The embankments on the north and south are graded in such a manner that the east gable wall which contains the doorway and spring exit are free of encumberments. The doorway is slightly off center axis in the north half of the east wall and the spring exits at ground level in the south half.

The springhouse roof is similar in configuration to that of the meat shed in that the roof's truss system rests on massive hewn chestnut plates which rest on the stone walls and extend some five feet from the east, gable wall. This system creates an extended roof which shelters the doorway as well as a portion of the small pool which collects directly outside the springhouse. A screened opening in the east gable plate above the door vents the interior. The roof itself is absent of joists or ridge board and its 2" x 6" rafters rest directly on the timber plates. The roof is currently protected by large sheets of aluminum scavenged from roadside billboards.

The interior of the structure is devoid of ceilings or wallboard of any type. A circular pit is found in the southeast quadrant of the concrete floor. The pit is connected to a shallow, seven-inch-wide trough through which the spring exits the structure.



Fig. 20. Springhouse, east elevation. (IHTIA)

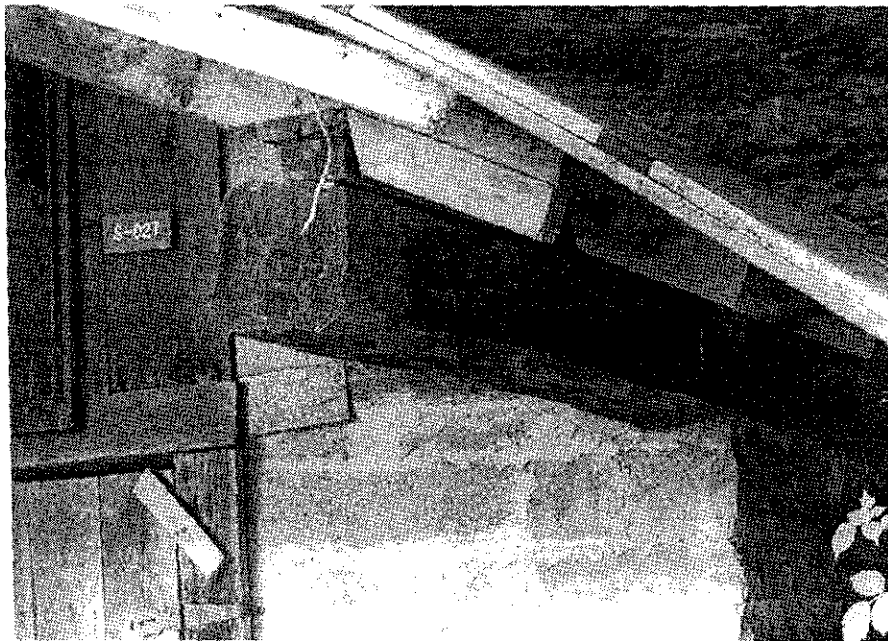


Fig. 21. Springhouse, detail, northeast corner, rafter plate.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 22. Springhouse, interior, west wall. (IHTIA)

Washhouse, circa 1940s<sup>55</sup>

Just south of the springhouse lies the washhouse. Crude frame construction characterizes this late addition to the farmyard. The washhouse is constructed from rough cut chestnut members and its foundation members rest on stones or the earth. The water logged nature of this area has resulted in the deterioration of the foundation of this structure. This 16' 3 3/4" by 12' 1/2" rectangular structure is sited with its long axis on a northwest-southeast line, with gable walls facing northwest and southeast. The northeast wall of the washhouse is covered with chestnut board and batten siding while the other three sides are covered with various width boards fitted side to side without benefit of battens. The siding is carried by a single horizontal nailer. The crude construction methods used in this structure are further illustrated by the lack of wall studs used in framing. Only one stud is noted that in the southwest wall. Approximately eighty percent of the exterior siding was removed by vandals in August 1992.

The entrance to the structure is gained through a doorway right of center in the northwest gable wall which faces the springhouse. The door is constructed of irregular sized vertical planks. Double-hung six-over-six windows are centered in both the northeast and the southeast walls.

The roof is composed of eleven two-by-four rafters nine of which rest upon the long walls. Additional roof stability is achieved by the introduction of three randomly placed joists. The roof is composed of one-inch-thick roof boards of various width covered with asphalt roofing. A circular hole, which may be the remains of an opening to accommodate a flue, is centrally located in the north quadrant of the roof.

The interior of the structure is unfinished, with neither ceiling nor wallboard. The plank flooring is installed directly on floor joists which rest on foundation members. The flooring is laid in line with the long axis of the structure and is composed of irregularly sized chestnut members.

---

<sup>55</sup>This description is based on observation made and field notes recorded prior to the vandalization of the washhouse in August 1992.



Fig. 23. View northwest, Washhouse and springhouse. (IHTIA)

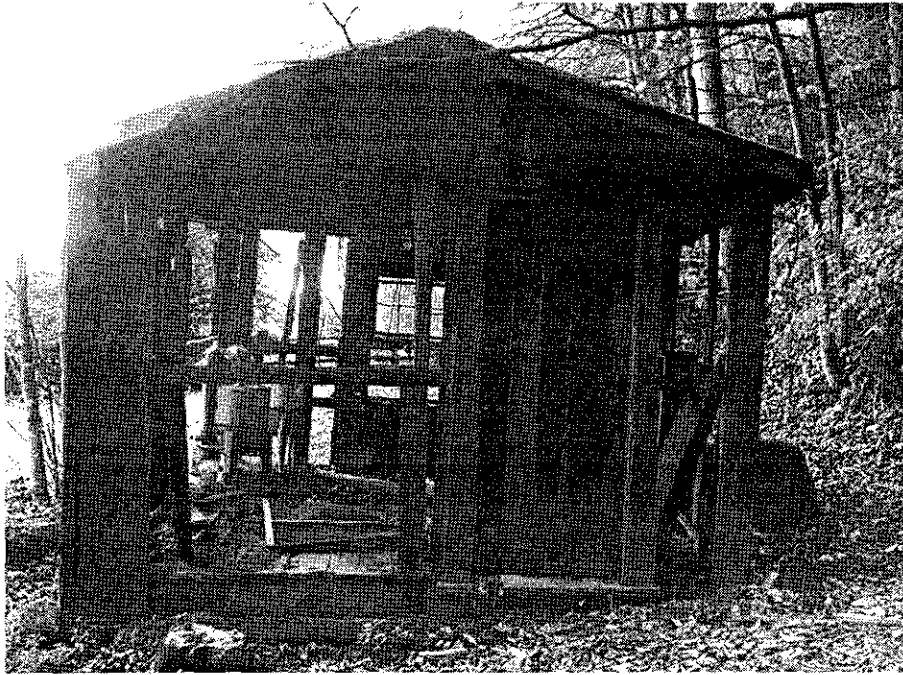


Fig. 24. Washhouse, north elevation, after August 1993.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 25. Washhouse, east elevation, after August 1993. (IHTIA)





Fig. 26. Washhouse, southeast corner, pre-August 1993. (IHTIA)

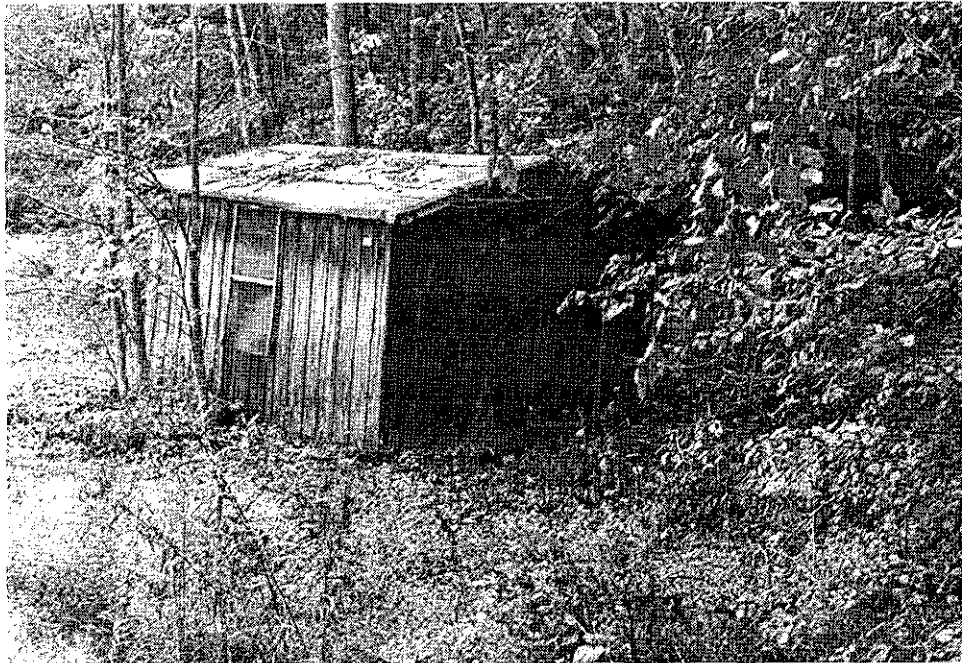


Fig. 27. Washhouse, south elevation, pre-August 1993.  
(IHTIA)



Fig. 28. Washhouse, interior, north wall, pre-August 1993.(IHTIA)

Outhouse, date unknown

The outhouse is located to the northeast of the farmhouse on the stony south shoulder of the spring drainage. The rectangular structure is approximately 7' 0" by 6' 3 5/8". The structure's log foundation members are supported by stones and carry four joists, the outer two of which act as foundation members. The outhouse's construction is odd in that vertical framing members in the form of corner posts or studs are absent. The flat roof is carried by four rafters which are supported by what may be termed plates at top of each wall. The plates also act as nailers for the exterior siding. The vertical board siding (no battens are present) is attached to the plate above and foundation members below. Entrance is gained through a door centered in the south wall. The door is constructed of the same vertical style siding as the walls. Siding boards are not consistently sized.

The interior of the structure consists of a two-seat bench positioned along the full length of the north wall. The 1' 10" deep bench is constructed of two 6' 10" boards and is pierced by two circular holes approximately 11" in diameter. The east end of the bench is badly deteriorated. The flooring is composed of the same type boards as the exterior siding.

The outhouse was relatively well leveled by its stone foundation piers on this sloping grade. No evidence of a pit beneath the structure is evident. Currently the structure lists noticeably to the east and portions of the rear and east walls are absent.



Fig. 29. Outhouse, south elevation, barn in rear. (IHTIA)



Fig. 30. Outhouse, south elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 31. Outhouse, northeast corner, note foundation stones and deteriorated condition. (IHTIA)



Fig. 32. Outhouse, interior, northwest corner, note seat along north wall. (IHTIA)



### Granary, (prior to) 1912

The granary, which is located northwest of the farmhouse, is a single crib log structure characterized by massive hewn yellow poplar log construction, two-story configuration, and front facing gable with extended eave protecting the south facing entrance. Evidence in the form of foundation stones and ground line deformations indicate the position and size of former attached side structures to the east and west.

Large foundation stones at the four corners carry massive foundation logs which are oriented along the north-south axis and mark the long walls (east and west) of the 20' 10" by 14' 10" structure. An additional stone and timber pier positioned near the midpoint of the east wall provide additional support for that wall. Half dovetail notched hewn logs make up the remainder of the 11' 5" high walls. Although somewhat irregular, the wall logs usually measure 6 3/4" to 7 1/4" thick.

Rough cut 2" x 10" joists resting along the edges of the north-south foundation logs support the first-story floor which is composed of 24 irregular floor boards. The second story or loft is supported by seven log joists. The ends of the joists are hewn shaped about 10" from each end to form approximately 5" square shapes. The squared joist ends are fitted in a series of notches in the wall logs approximately 6' 4" above the foundation logs. Irregular floor boards rest on the joists.

The topmost log in both the east and west walls extends beyond the vertical plane of the north and south walls creating gable extensions. The north, or rear, extension is approximately one foot deep and the south, or front, extension is approximately 4" 11" deep. The topmost log carries the roof which is constructed of 14 log rafters without benefit of joist or ridgeboard. The roof is composed of irregularly sized and placed nailers covered by wooden shingles. The singles are approximately 2 1/2" in width and 5' to 6' in length. The shingle roof is currently protected by metal billboards placed over the structure.

The topmost log in both the north and south walls exhibits exaggerated notching characteristics somewhat different than the half dovetail notches in the remainder of the structure. The bottom notch is rather long and arched forming a shape similar to the decorative serif on the letter T. These logs extend some six or seven inches beyond the vertical plane of the lower east and west walls allowing the upper logs in the east and west

walls (which carry the roof) to extend slightly beyond the plane of those walls. The north gable is finished with vertical mounted chestnut oak board siding. The south gable is finished with horizontal beveled siding and is pierced by a window. The double-hung window's lower sash is missing. The upper sash is six-light, two-tier, three-rank.

Entrance to the structure is gained through a doorway cut into the south wall. The ledged and braced door is composed of three vertical boards. The entrance is sheltered by the eave overhang described earlier. Other exterior walls are characterized by the addition of horizontal boards in areas where large openings are created by the failure of wall logs to abut tightly.

The interior of the structure is utilitarian. The first floor is partially divided along its east-west axis (approximately three feet from the west wall) into two spaces by a wooden structure approximately three feet high. A wooden storage bin is located in the northeast corner. Access to the loft area is gained through an opening in the flooring located along the south wall below the gable window. Earlier access may have been gained by a ladder attached to the west wall near the entrance in the south wall.



Fig. 33. Granary, south elevation, note barn in rear. (IHTIA)



Fig. 34. Granary, south elevation. (IHTIA)

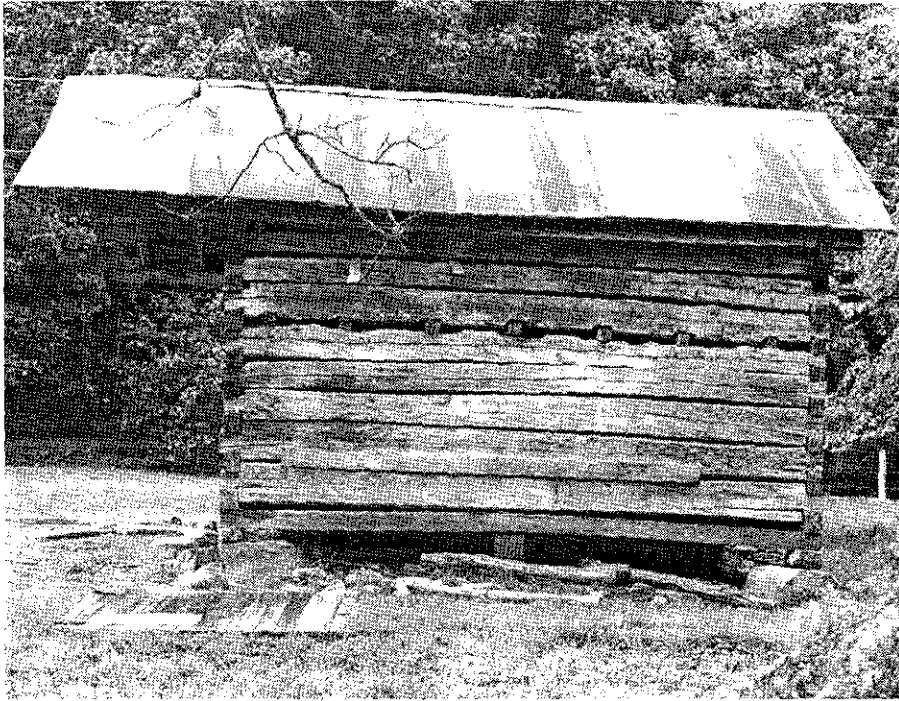


Fig. 35. Granary, east elevation. (IHTIA)

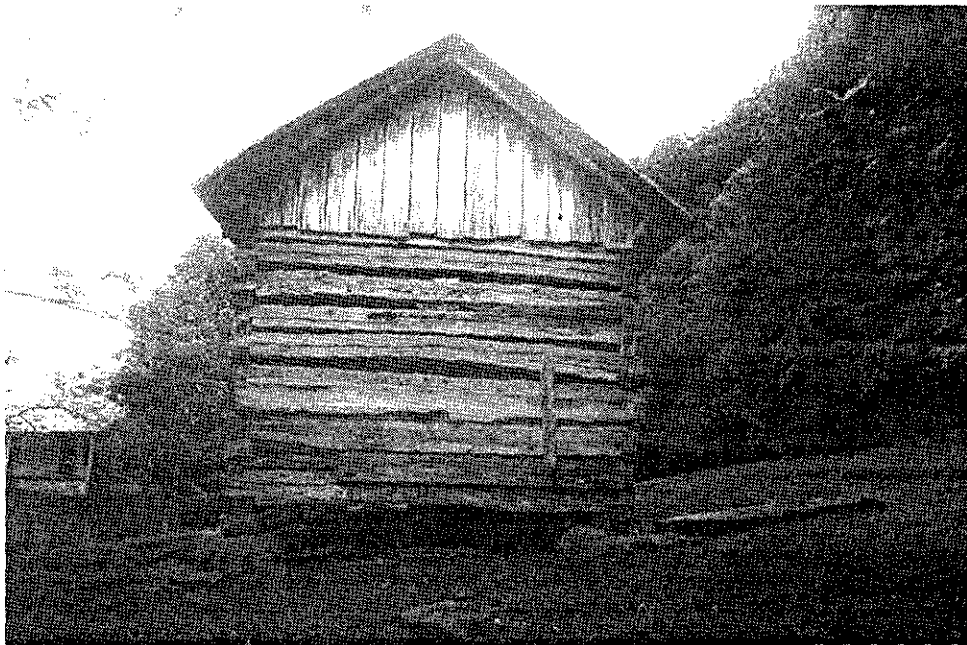


Fig. 36. Granary, north elevation, note farmhouse in rear.  
(IHTIA)

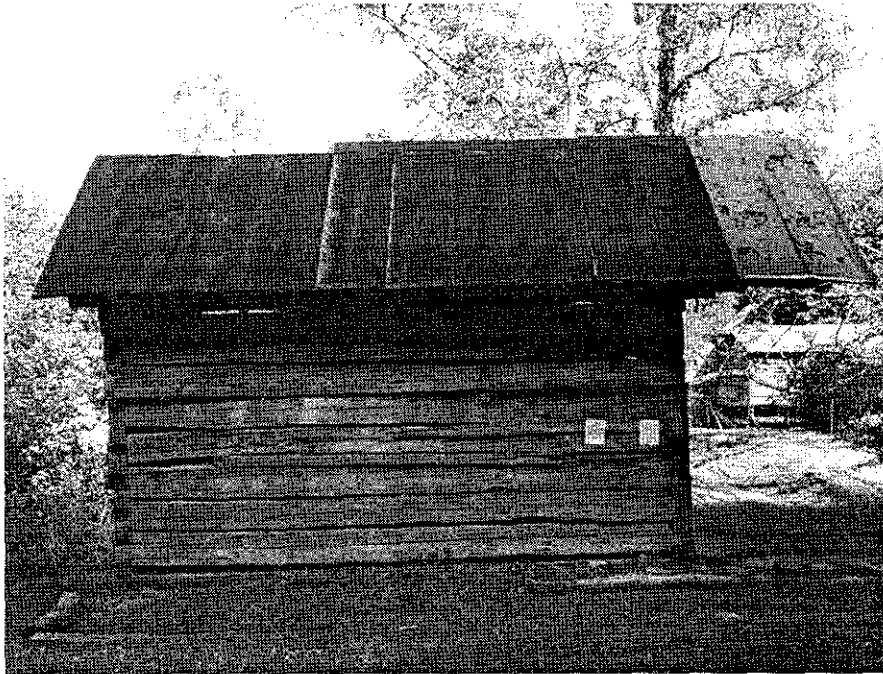


Fig. 37. Granary, west elevation, note meat shed in rear.  
(IHTIA)

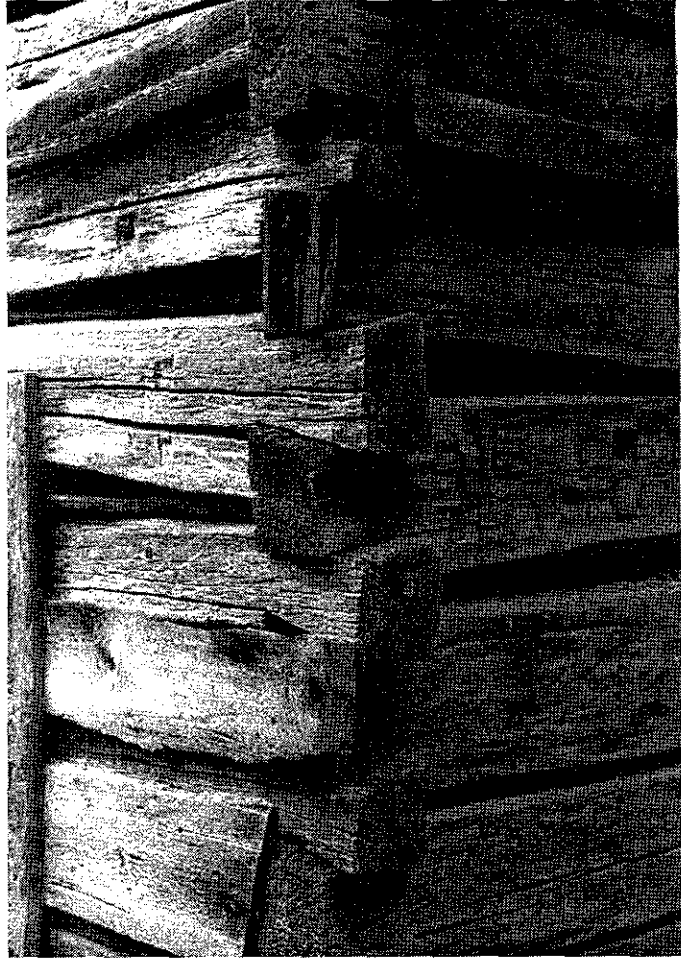


Fig. 38. Granary, northwest corner, detail, half dove-tail notches. (IHTIA)



Stable ("little barn"), (prior to) 1912

The stable is located to the east of the farmhouse. This single crib log structure with attached side shed is characterized by unhewn saddle-notched round chestnut logs much less massive in size than either the farmhouse or the granary. The 21' 3 1/2" x 12' 1" structure is sited with its long axis along a north-south line with the ridge of the gable roof on the same axis. The 21' 1" x 10' 1" side shed is attached to the east wall of the structure. The main foundation logs which rest on stones are positioned on an east-west line and form the short wall of the structure.

The walls rise approximately 8' 2" from the main foundation logs. The wall logs vary greatly in their diameters, the largest being approximately two feet and the smallest ten inches. Notches in the long walls as well as portions of deteriorated log members in those notches may indicate the earlier presence of a loft floor at approximately five feet from foundation logs. The shed roof of the side shed is introduced into the east wall at approximately the same height as the notches. The topmost logs in the east and west walls carry the roof.

The front gable roof is constructed of nine log rafters traversing the short (east-west) span of the structure. Neither joists or ridge board is found in this configuration. The roof is sheathed in irregularly sized boards attached to irregularly sized and placed nailers. The roof is currently protected by metal billboard sections placed over the earlier roof. The south gable is open and the north gable is partially closed with vertically mounted boards of various width and length. A central opening remains in the north gable.

An open doorway in the north wall provides access to the structure. Additional access to the stable is gained through a small opening (2' 4" x 2' 2") cut into the logs in the lower south end of the west wall. This opening is currently closed with two boards attached to the exterior of the structure. Large spaces between logs have been closed with a wide variety of wooden boards and split logs.

The side structure is composed of a spliced log foundation member laid in line with the north-south axis of the structure. The short wall foundation timber is placed on the north-south timber to the east and rests on stones to the west. Five vertical posts resting on the foundation timber support a plate which carries the split log rafters on the east side of the structure. The shed is joined to the barn by the insertion of the rafters between the sixth and

seventh logs in the east wall and the insertion of a half joist member between the fifth and sixth logs. The exterior board siding on the north wall is attached vertically while board siding on the east wall is attached horizontally. The shed is in very deteriorated condition, most notable in the southeast corner which is totally collapsed.



Fig. 39. Stable, north elevation, note field to right. (IHTIA)



Fig. 40. Stable, south elevation. (IHTIA)

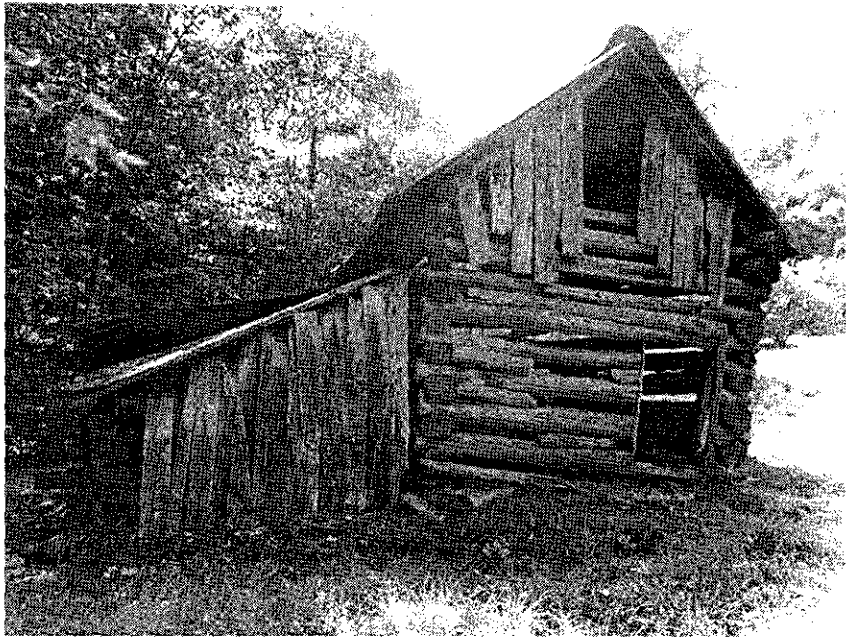


Fig.41. Stable, north elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 42. Stable, east elevation. (IHTIA)

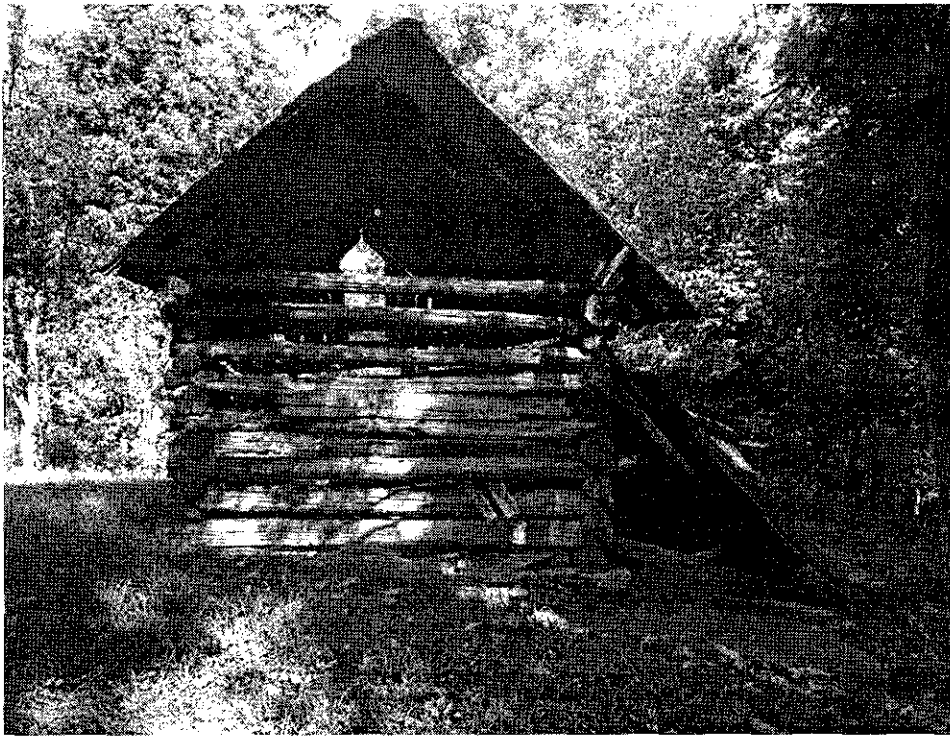


Fig. 43. Stable, south elevation. (IHTIA)

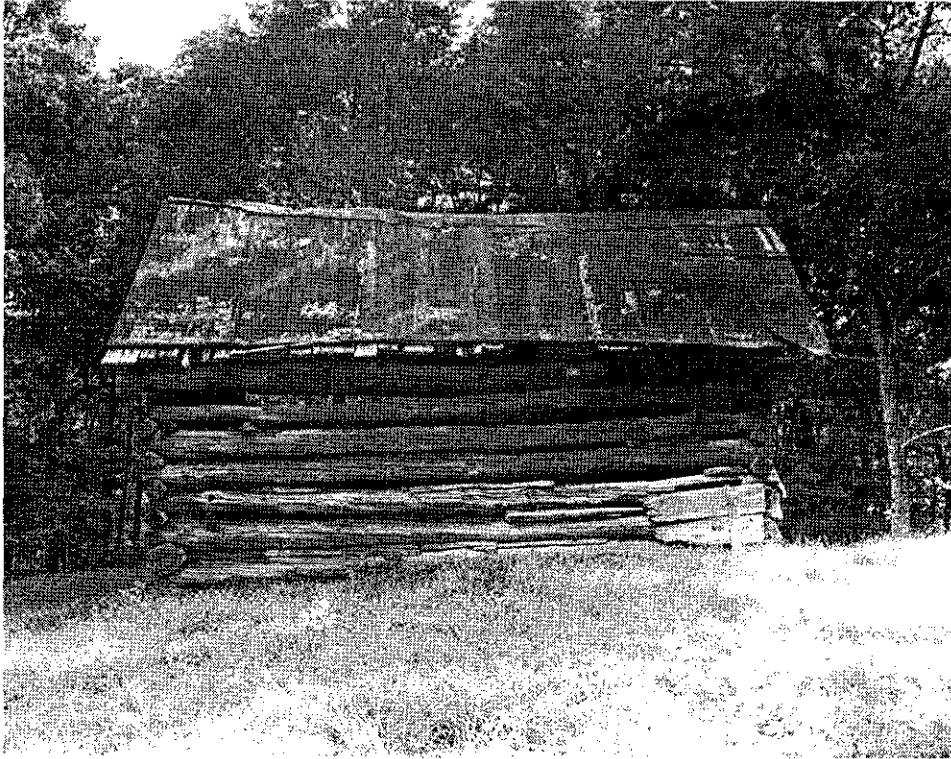


Fig. 44. Stable, west elevation. (IHTIA)





Fig. 45. Stable, northwest corner, detail, saddle notches. (IHTIA)

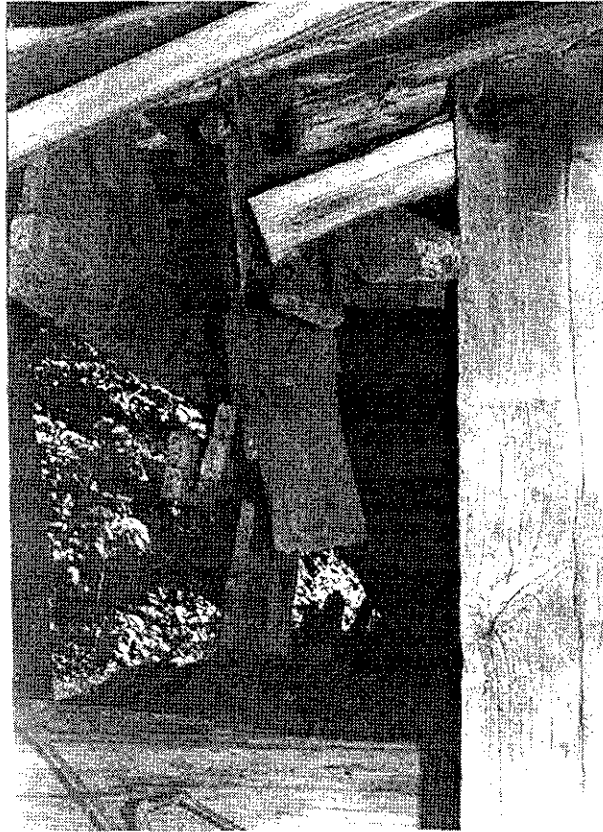


Fig. 46. Stable, northeast corner, side shed, note deteriorated condition. (IHTIA)

Barn, circa 1919-20

The barn is sited on a slight hillock to the north of the farmhouse and the granary. It is a rectangular structure, 27' 9" x 19' 7 1/2" constructed of massive hewn chestnut foundation members and poplar wall logs, all joined by half dovetail joints. The primary foundation members of the structure lie on an east-west line as does the ridge of the front gabled roof. The structural integrity of the barn has been seriously compromised so that it is currently supported by four vertical pairs of opposing 6" x 6" timbers held in tension by metal cables top and bottom. An earlier roof system, wall logs and remains of the loft joists and flooring have been salvaged and remain stored in the structure.

The first floor is supported by ten log joists which are fitted into notches between the primary foundation timbers and the second log members of the north and south walls. Remnants of the loft structure in the form of four joists are currently in place between the sixth and seventh logs (approximately 6' above foundation log) of the north and south walls. The current roof consists of modern wooden trusses carried by 2" x 10" members which are attached to upright wooden posts which were introduced at the time of the structure's stabilization.

Access to the interior of the structure is gained through a doorway centered in the west gable wall. The door is constructed of four vertical planks of varying width in the ledged and braced style. The second log above the foundation log in the north wall of the barn has been removed allowing access to the first floor. A similar opening is present in the south wall. Above the opening the eastern half of the south wall is seriously deteriorated (a large portions of logs six and seven are absent). The east wall of the barn is uninterrupted by any opening.

The barn was originally constructed with a loft and the gable arrangement was similar to that of the granary. The west gable eave of the structure was extended approximately ten feet creating a protective eave which sheltered the entrance to the structure. Side sheds were attached to the north and south walls of the structure to house livestock. Layout and position of the side attachments are discernable by foundation foot prints and corner stones which remain in place.



Fig. 47. Barn, view northeast. (IHTIA)

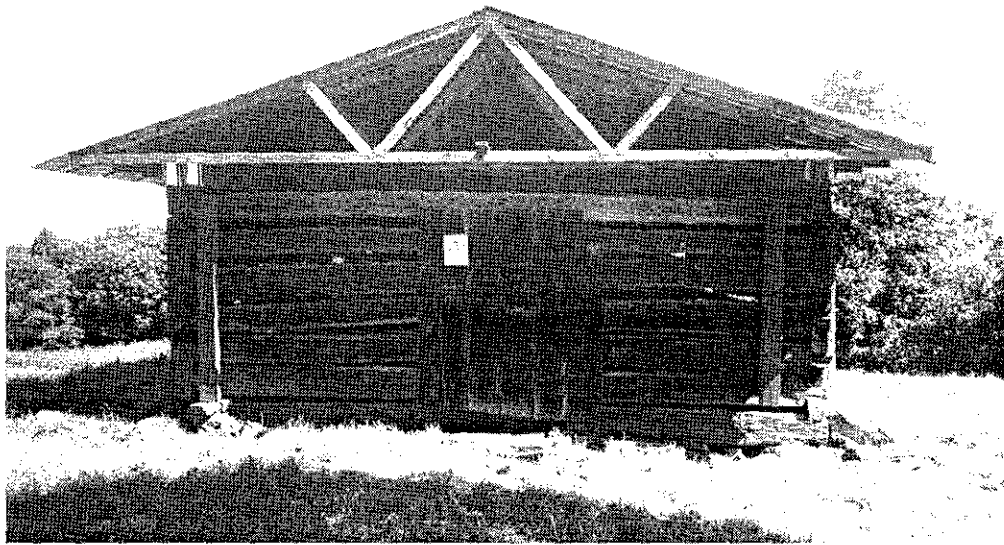


Fig. 48. Barn, west elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 49. Barn, north elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 50. Barn, east elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 51. Barn, south elevation. (IHTIA)





Fig. 52. Barn, northwest corner, detail, half dove-tail notches and stabilization supports. (IHTIA)



Fig. 53. Barn, interior, north wall, stabilization support. (IHTIA)

Hay Barn, circa 1930

The hay barn is located approximately 100 yards north of the farmyard complex. This 21' 8" x 11' 11 1/2" rectangular structure is sited with the long axis of the structure on a north-south line. The ridge line of the roof follows the same north-south line with gables facing north and south. A shed side structure is attached to the west wall of the structure.

Primary foundation logs of chestnut are found in the east and west long walls of the structure. The remaining unhewn chestnut log members are of a variety of diameters, the overall impression is of less massive construction similar to that of the stable. The notching system used in the hay barn is less sophisticated and consistent than that found in other structures. Notches which may be classified as both saddle and square (flat) are exhibited in the structure. No door or window openings are present in the structure, limiting access to the open gable ends. The second log above the foundation log in the west wall has been removed to allow animal access.

The roof is carried on the topmost long wall (east and west) logs. It is composed of eight pole rafters without benefit of joist or ridgeboard. The wooden shingle roof is attached to a number of irregular sized and spaced nailers. The roof is currently protected by an overlayment of metal billboards similar to other structures on the site. The gables are open.

The side structure which is attached to the west wall is similar in appearance to that of the stable. It is founded on a massive unhewn log laid parallel to the long wall of the barn and resting on stones. Supplementary foundation members extend from the corners of the side structure and rest on the primary foundation log. Four log posts rest on the foundation log and carry a plate upon which rest the rafters. The rafters are introduced into the west wall of the barn between the eighth and ninth logs in that wall. Roof boards are attached directly to the rafters. The shed is currently covered by metal billboard material. This shed differs in construction from that attached to the stable primarily in the absence of half-joists in the roof construction. The exterior of the shed is covered in vertical board siding of a variety of widths. Many of the siding boards are missing or hanging insecurely from the shed.



Fig. 54. Hay barn, south elevation. (IHTIA)



Fig. 55. Hay barn, west elevation. (IHTIA)

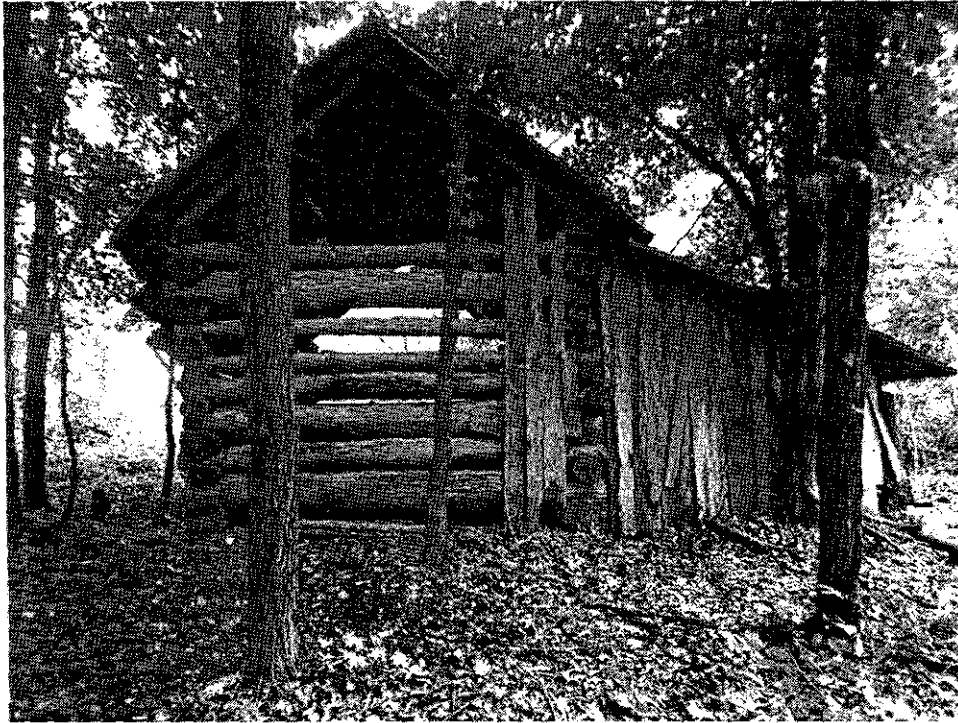


Fig. 56. Hay barn, north elevation. (IHTLA)



Fig. 57. Hay barn, east elevation. (IHTIA)

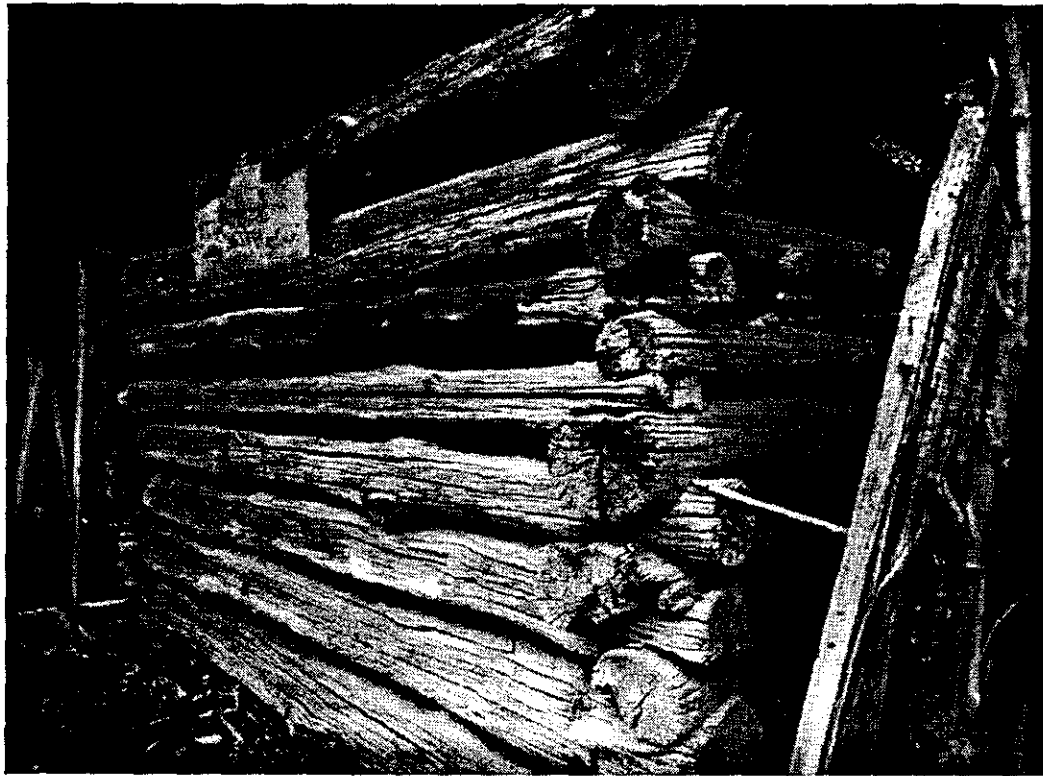


Fig. 58. Hay barn, southeast corner, note flat and saddle type notches. (IHTIA)



Outlying Barn, circa 1930

The outlying barn is located some 400 yards north and to the east of the farmyard. The rectangular structure is sited near the front edge of a spur with its long wall on an east-west line which conforms to the long axis of the spur. The barn measures approximately 22' x 12'. Apparently a side structure similar to those found on other barns of the farm was attached to the south exterior wall of the structure, however, the collapsed main roof system obscures this area.

The structure is composed of unhewn log members of irregular size. Both saddle and square (flat) notches are used in this unsophisticated construction. A doorway approximately 3' high is cut into the center of the west wall between the first and fourth logs. Interlog spaces have been chinked with a variety of sized and shaped wooden pieces.



Fig. 59. Outlying Barn, view southeast. (IHTIA)



Fig. 60. Outlying Barn, view west. (IHTIA)



Fig. 61. Outlying Barn, view east, entryway in west wall.  
(IHTIA)

## The Landscape

The landscape associated with the Trump-Lilly Farm may best be described as an abandoned farmstead. With the exception of the cleared areas directly associated with the farmhouse and its dependent buildings and barns, the vernacular farm landscape has been reclaimed by the forest.

The area near the farmhouse is enclosed by the remains of a picket fence which separates the dooryard from other use areas near the house. Along the deteriorated fence to the south one finds a variety of utilitarian as well as decorative plant materials. Paw paw, black walnut and peach along with peonys, hostas and daffodils share this space with encroaching native vegetation such as sugar and red maple, boxelder and common spicebush.

The fence line<sup>56</sup> to the east of the house is defined by two large chestnut trees, both of which appear to be hybrids with distinct european chestnut (Castanea sativa) parentage. Paw paw, common lilac, hosta and peony are also found along this fence line. Although some intrusion of native species is noted along this fence line, it remains relatively open.

The section of the fence east of the meat shed to the corner post is absent. The fence west of the meat house maintains its integrity albeit supplemented by barbed wire. Several examples of both mockorange and common lilac share this line with several small sugar maples, while virginia creeper grows along the fence.

An opening or breach at the north end of the west fence currently allows free access to the house. Although the course of the spring-fed stream transverses this area, dry passage is provided by earthen covered rocks and stones. A gate is located in the south half of the fence near the south porch of the house. Several stones form a path from the south porch through the gate. A small stone bridge, or culvert, carries the path across the small stream created by the spring in the direction of the washhouse and springhouse. A large number of exotic and native species are found along this fence line. Included among them are several sugar maples, red maple, cucumbertree magnolia, shrub althea, daylily, hosta and large masses of japanese rose (Rosa multiflora). Some of the roses in this area may be hybrid forms with strong R.

---

<sup>56</sup>The term fence line is used to distinguish areas where sections of the fence are missing but a definite location for that missing fence is decernable.

multiflora parentage. Lilly family members recall the presence of lilly-of-the-valley in the dooryard, as well as roses all along the fence line.

The small stream fed by the spring is a dominant feature of the area to the west and north of the house. The spring crosses the space between the springhouse and the farmhouse, passes under the small bridge and follows the fence line, passes under the farm road which leads to the east of the house and flows eastward through a rocky drainage past the outhouse and stable where it abruptly descends the steep terrain towards New River. The rather ill-defined course of the stream between the springhouse and the farmhouse has created a extremely waterlogged almost swampy condition in that area. In addition to the dry passage over the stream near the northwest corner of the dooryard fence, a similar dry passage is found northeast of the house near the stable. Again, the ubiquitous stones thrown up by the winter freeze have been collected, used to fill the stream bed and covered with earth to provide a rather wide dry passage in this area. The disorganized manner in which the stones have been placed in the stream bed allow the water to flow through cracks and crevices without damming the stream. The banks of the stream north of the farmhouse and south of the barn have been totally reclaimed by a variety of native vegetation.



Fig. 62. View east, from left: granary, stable, meat shed, and farmhouse. (IHTIA)



Fig. 63. View southwest, farmhouse and meat shed. (IHTIA)





Fig. 64. View north, farmhouse and meat shed. (IHTIA)



Fig. 65. View east, farmhouse and remains of dooryard fence. (IHTIA)



Fig. 66. View west, farmhouse, remains of dooryard fence, note chestnut trees left and right of house. (IHTIA)

Remains of an extensive fencing system can be found through the site, many sections of which are in relatively good condition and continue to mark the agricultural divisions of the Lilly Era. Fences of the farm are of four types, the picket fence of the dooryard, and the stone wall, post and rail and worm (zig-zag) split rail of the field system. Stone walls are found primarily along the west side of route 26/3 and are currently in poor repair. Post and rail and worm fences make up the largest portion of the fences on the site. In the area of the currently cleared system near the house and farm buildings one can clearly mark the divisions. Fences mark the eastern and western boundaries of the upland bench which defines the farm. The eastern boundary is for the most part the abrupt change in slope which marks the topography's steep descent to New River, and the western boundary is the road. Both of the boundaries generally follow a north-south line. Other divisions of this area lie on an east-west axis creating roughly rectangular divisions. The northernmost line is located just north of the hay barn, the next is located approximately midway between the hay barn and the barn, the third is located just south of the barn and roughly follows the path of the spring stream on its northern bank, and the southernmost is located approximately twenty-five yards south of the farmhouse. The southernmost fence is connected to the south-west corner of the dooryard fence separating the springhouse and washhouse area from the vegetable garden.

Additional fenced divisions are found to the north of the hay barn and to the west of route 26/3. Although the exact configuration of the complete system to the west of route 26/3 was not determined, a well defined somewhat rectangular fence is clearly defined directly to the west of the hay barn. The system's northern and eastern legs are composed of split rail zig-zag, while the western and southern legs are post and rail. The larger system defined the steeper reaches of Swell Mountain which were used to pasture sheep from narrow rectangular areas which were used for crops such as corn and tomatoes. Sections of stone wall can also be found along the western margin of route 26/3 south of the rectangular field. Although the wall is ill defined in sections, its line may be followed to a point almost directly west of the farmhouse.

Beyond the steep mountain drainage just north of the hay barn and east of route 26/3 in an area associated with the outlying barn, are the remains of at least two field systems which are for the most part still in tact. The condition of these fences ranges from relatively good repair to ill defined and difficult to locate. Both split rail zig-zag and split post and rail fences are found in this area as well as some areas of barbed wire. The barbed wire sections seem to be

repairs to deteriorated fence sections. All fences in this section of the farm are well hidden by encroaching vegetation.

Three distinct areas are associated with this section of the farm. The first is an ill defined area located on the resumption of the bench at the top of the north slope of the intermittent drainage directly north of the hay barn. This area which has been described by Lilly family members as the location of an earlier saw mill is directly adjacent to the road. It is separated from the road by sections of split rail zig-zag fence, and the deteriorating remains of a farm pond is located within sight of the road. Directly to the south of the pond are several narrow terrace-like land forms

which appear to be artificial and may mark the location of mill equipment. To the west of this area is located the outlying barn which was reached by what is currently an indefinite farm road. The road follows the crest of the spur to the barn.

The barn field is confined by a split rail zig-zag fence. The fence follows the shape of the spur and is sited along the line where the slope of the spur dramatically steepens. The fence line is traceable along the southern flank and head of the spur. Along the rocky northern flank the line is very difficult to determine until it intersects with the corner of another field division.

The northernmost field associated with the farm is contained by a very well preserved fence. This field is separated from route 26/3 by a split post and rail fence. At the northern terminus of the post and rail, the fence turns east and continues in split rail zig-zag style. Although the fence is interrupted from time to time, it maintains its continuity until it reaches a corner point where it is joined by the zig-zag fence of the barn lot. At this point the fence takes a sharp turn to the west and is composed for several tens of feet of post and rail and then barbed wire. It then resumes its zig-zag construction, and following a somewhat winding course returns to a point near the farm pond mentioned earlier and route 26/3.



Fig. 67. Typical zig-zag (worm) fence, note stones filling water course in foreground. (IHTIA)

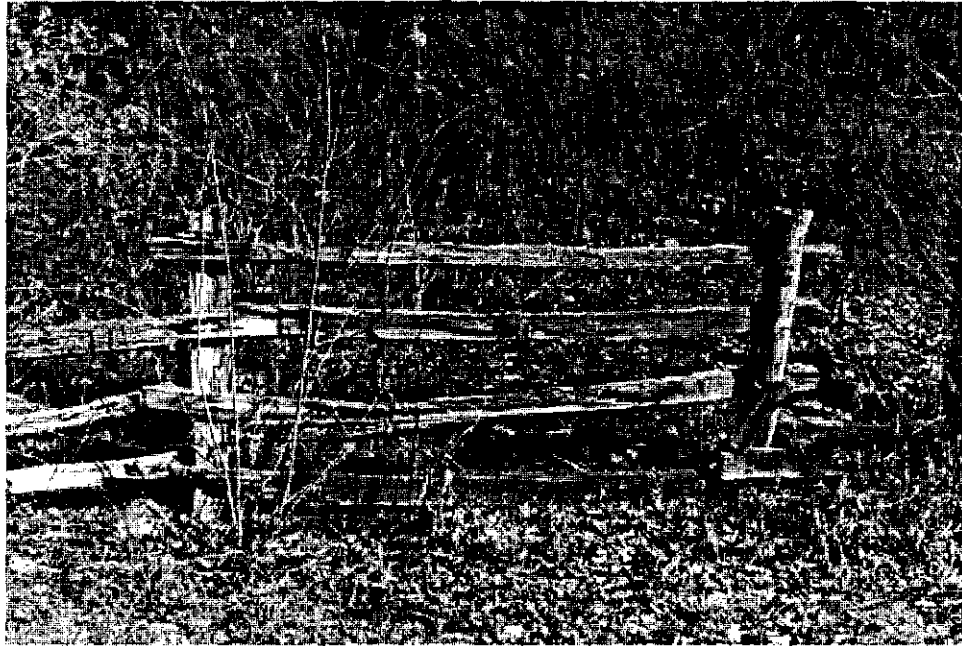


Fig. 68. Typical post and rail fence. This section found between barn and hay barn fields. (IHTIA)



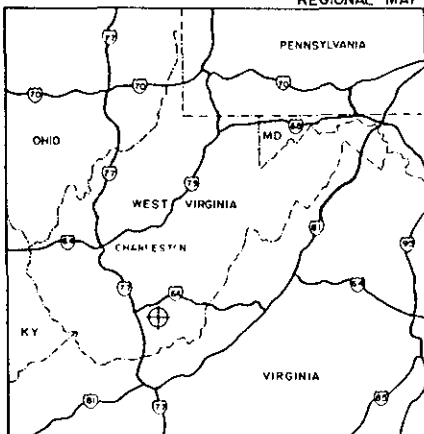
Fig. 69. View south, County Route 26/3, west of Barn and Hay  
barn fields. (IHTIA)



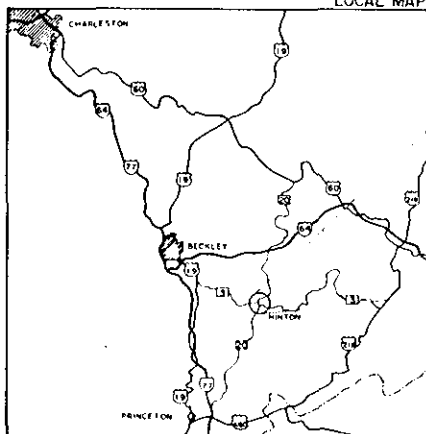
# THE TRUMP-LILLY FARM

HINTON, WEST VIRGINIA

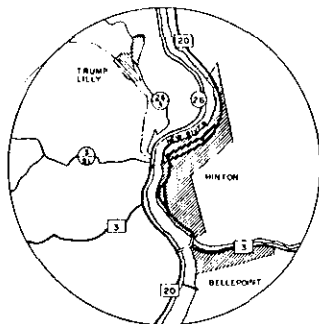
REGIONAL MAP



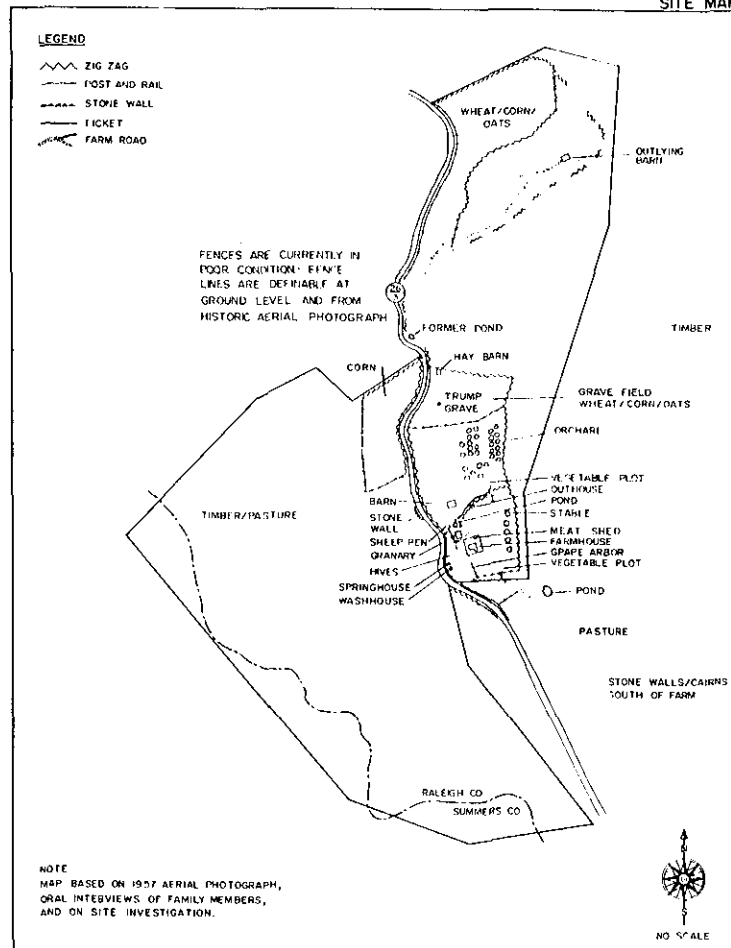
LOCAL MAP



LOCAL MAP ENLARGEMENT



SITE MAP



DATE: JULY 1992, MAY 1984  
 PREPARED BY: J. NICELY  
 FOR: THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY AND LOCATION SURVEY  
 HINTON, WEST VIRGINIA  
 SHEET 1 OF 14  
 INT 14 36  
 RAT 36  
 TRUMP-LILLY FARM  
 SUMMERS/RALEIGH COUNTIES  
 HINTON VICINITY

ON MICROFILM

### PLANT LIST

- AR - *Acer rubrum* - Red Maple
- AS - *Acer saccharum* - Sugar Maple
- AT - *Asimina triloba* - Common Pawpaw
- CS - *Castanea species* - Chestnut species
- FP - *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* - Red Ash
- HH - *Hosta species* - Hosta species
- HI - *Hemerocallis species* - Daylily
- HS - *Hibiscus syriacus* - Shrubalthea
- JN - *Juglans nigra* - Eastern Black Walnut
- LB - *Lindera benzoin* - Common Spicebush
- MA - *Magnolia acuminata* - Cucumbertree Magnolia
- MS - *Malus species* - Apple
- PA - *Paeonia species* - Peony species
- PC - *Philadelphus coronarius* - Sweet Mockorange
- PP - *Prunus pascica* - Peach
- PQ - *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* - Virginia Creeper
- PY - *Pyrus communis* - Common Pear
- PS - *Pinus strobus* - Eastern White Pine
- RM - *Rosa multiflora* - Japanese Rose
- SV - *Syringa vulgaris* - Common Lilac
- VT - *Viburnum trilobum* - American Cranberrybush  
Viburnum

# THE TRUMP-LILLY FARM

### FARMHOUSE PLANT LIST

East fence line: (fr. left, illustrated) *Syringa vulgaris*, *Malus species*, *Asimina triloba*, and *Castanea species*. Shrub/Seedling: (fr. left, unillustrated) *Malus species* and *Lindera benzoin*. Herbaceous perennials: (fr. left, un-illustrated) *Paeonia species* and *Hosta species*.

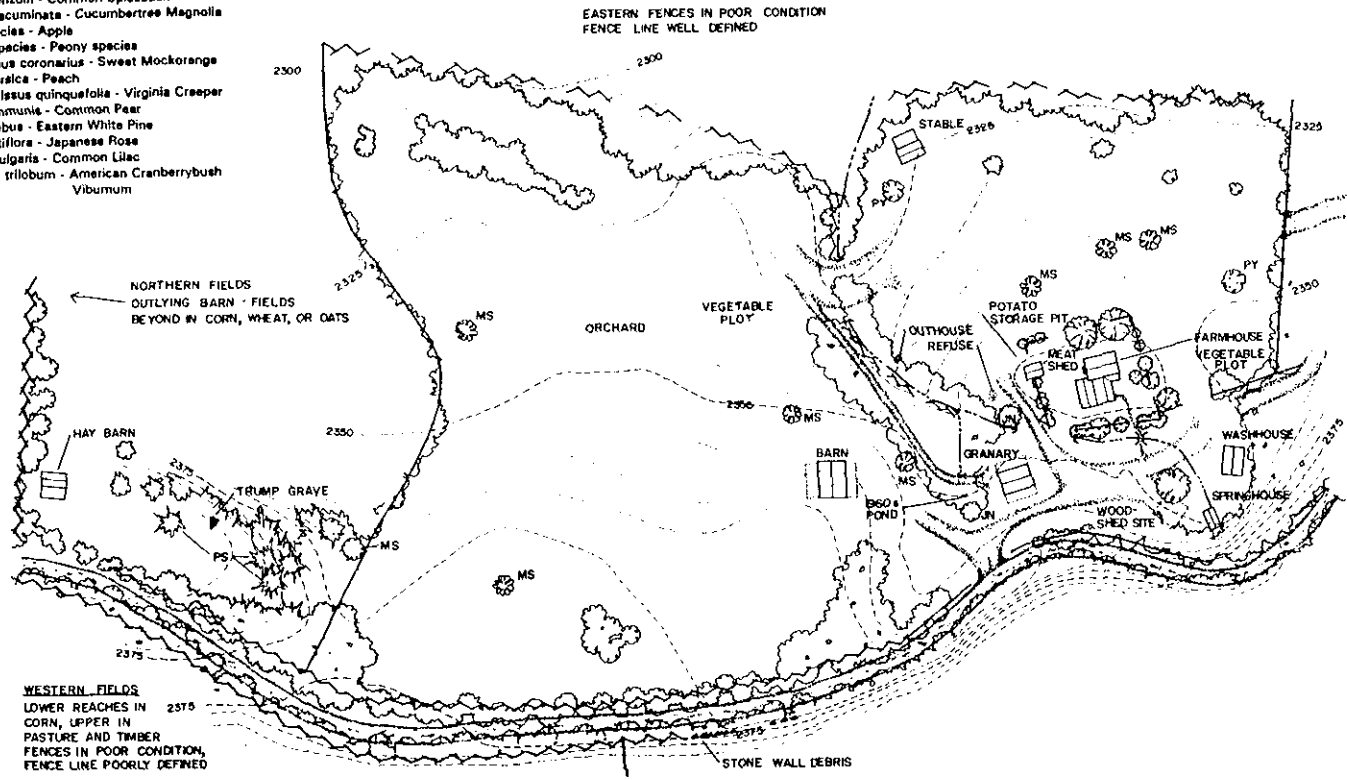
South fence line: (fr. top, illustrated) *Prunus persica*, *Prunus persica*, *Juglans nigra*, *Prunus persica*, *Asimina triloba*, and *Juglans nigra*. Shrub/Seedlings: (fr. top, unillustrated) *Juglans nigra*, *Prunus persica*, *Lindera benzoin*, and *Hibiscus syriacus*. Herbaceous perennials: (fr. top, un-illustrated) *Hosta species*, and *Paeonia species*.

West fence line: (fr. right, illustrated) *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Acer saccharum*, *Acer saccharum*, *Acer saccharum*, *Magnolia acuminata*, and *Acer saccharum*. Shrub/Seedlings: (fr. right, unillustrated) *Viburnum trilobum*, *Rosa multiflora*, *Hibiscus syriacus*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, *Acer rubrum*. Herbaceous perennials: (fr. right, unillustrated) *Hemerocallis species*. A number of native herbaceous species have invaded the ditch line outside the fence.

North fence line: (fr. bottom, illustrated) *Mass: Syringa vulgaris*, *Acer saccharum*, and *Syringa vulgaris*; *Mass: Acer saccharum* and *Philadelphus coronarius*; and *Philadelphus coronarius*. Herbaceous perennials: (fr. bottom, unillustrated) *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* along fence line.

### KEY TO SYMBOLS

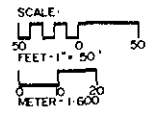
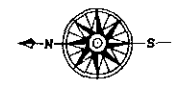
- PICKET FENCE
- POST AND RAIL FENCE
- STONE WALL
- FARM ROAD DR PATH
- STREAM COURSE
- OUTLINE OF MISSING STRUCTURE
- ZIG ZAG FENCE

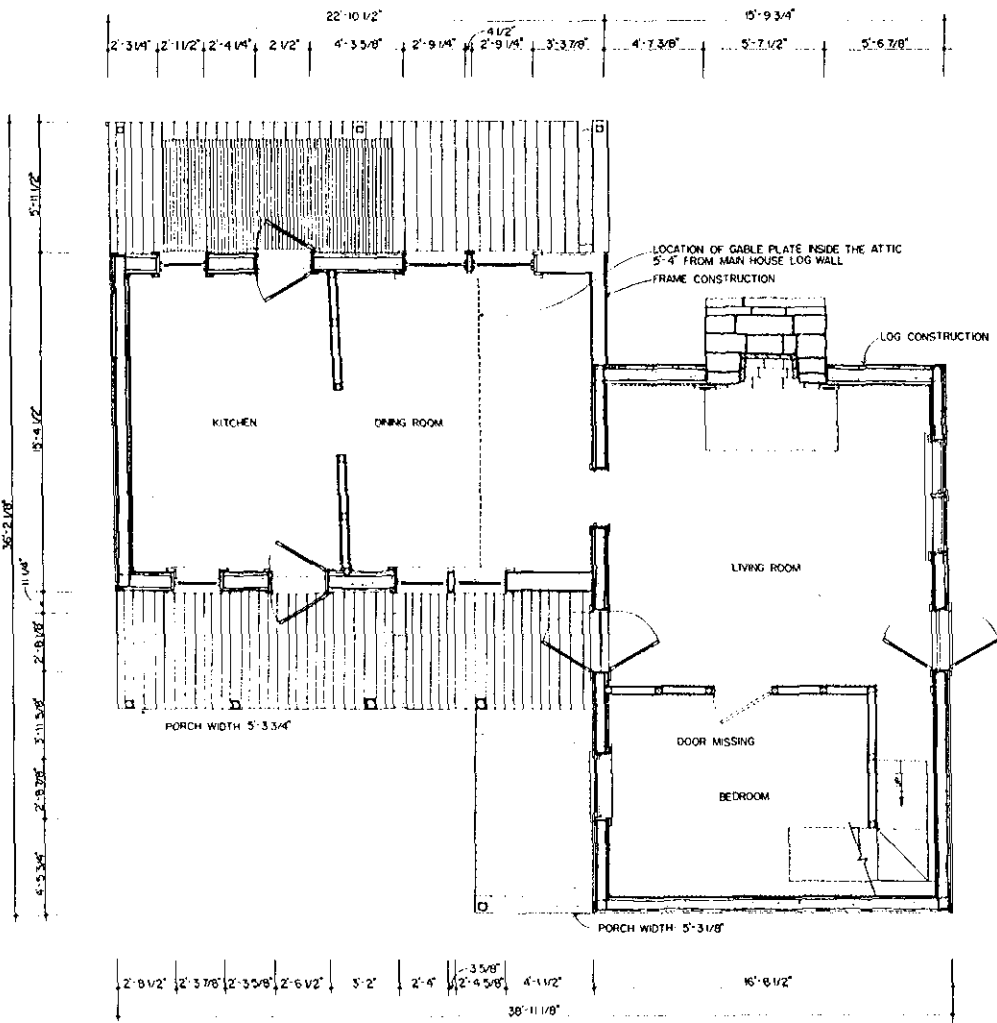


WESTERN FIELDS  
LOWER REACHES IN  
CORN, UPPER IN  
PASTURE AND TIMBER  
FENCES IN POOR CONDITION,  
FENCE LINE POORLY DEFINED

## SITE PLAN

ON MICROFILM

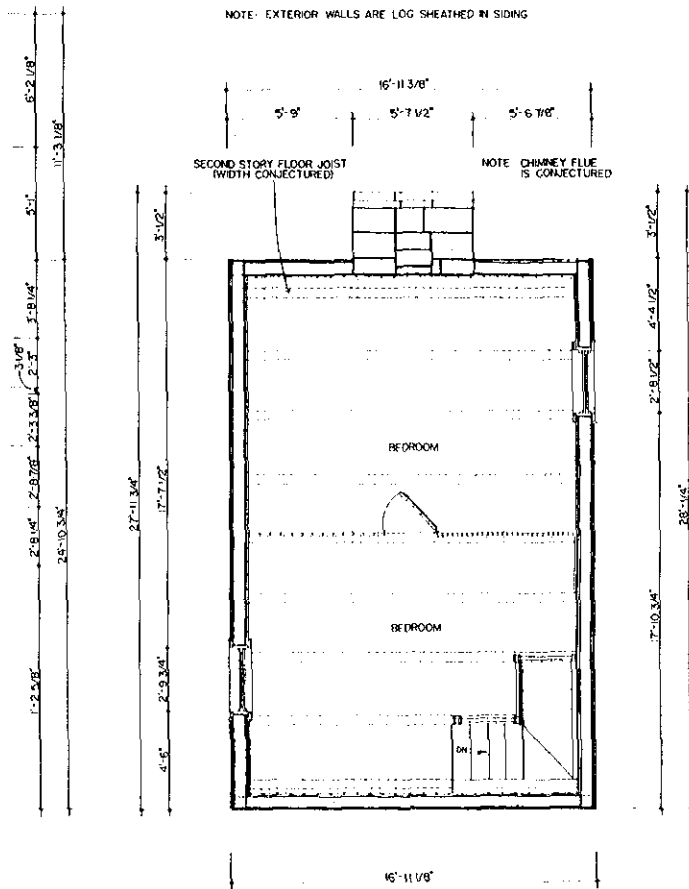




FLOOR PLAN

NOTE SOUTH PORCH IS NOT DIMENSIONED FOR CLARITY

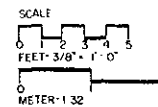
NOTE: EXTERIOR WALLS ARE LOG SHEATHED IN SIDING



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FARMHOUSE  
5-023  
ON MICROFILM



NIT  
36

1/4 T 1/4  
36

SHEET  
3 of 14

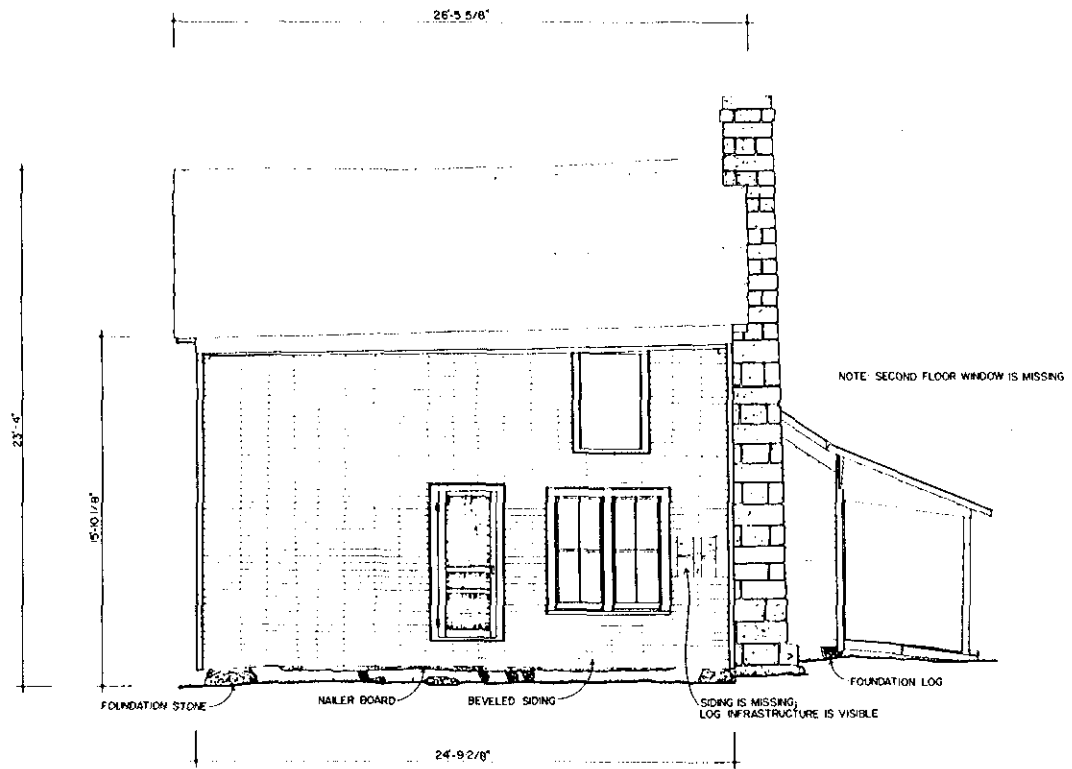
WEST VIRGINIA

TRUMP-LILLY FARM  
SUMMERS/WALEGH COUNTIES

HINTON VICINITY

JULY 1992

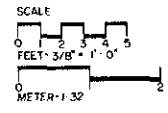
DESIGNED BY: F. McDONALD, J. COBDE  
Institute for the History of Technology  
and Industrial Archeology

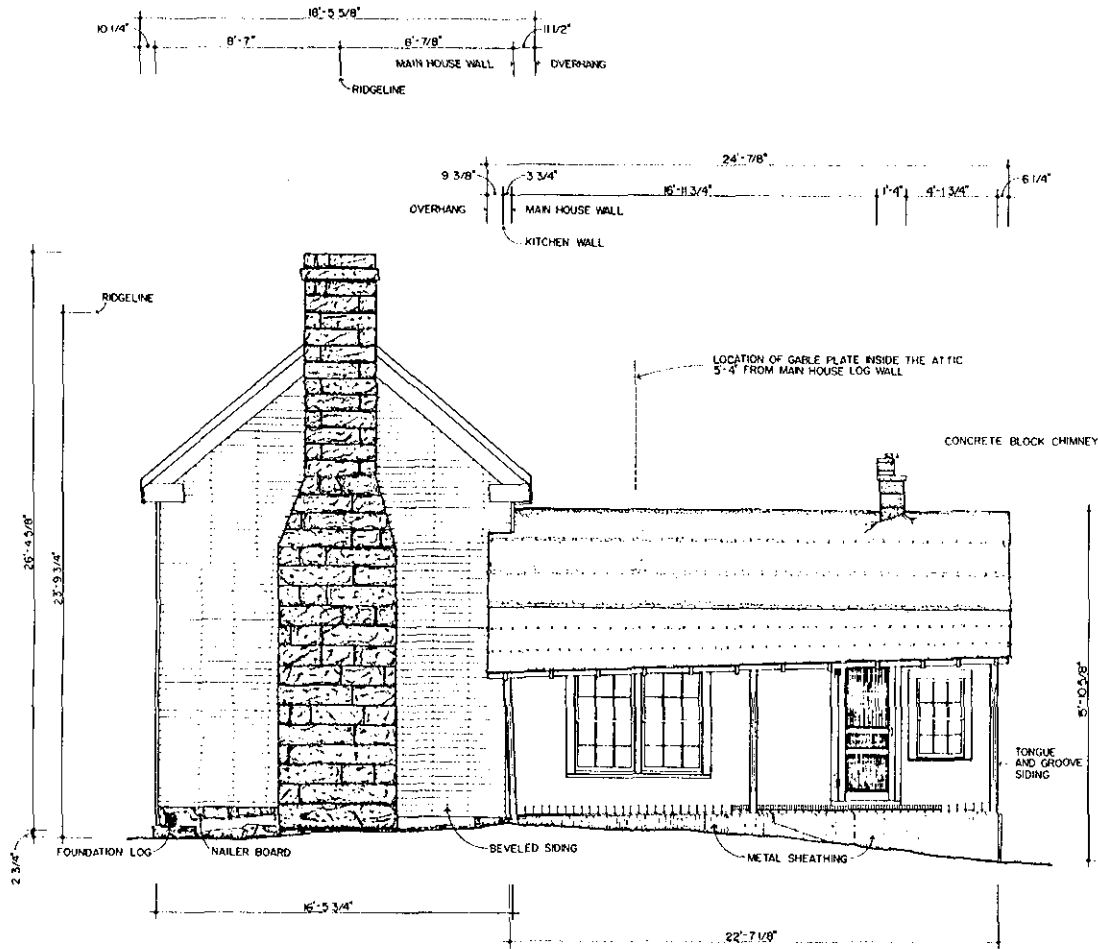


EAST ELEVATION

FARMHOUSE  
S-023

WINDMILL  
ON ARCHIVE

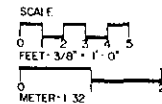


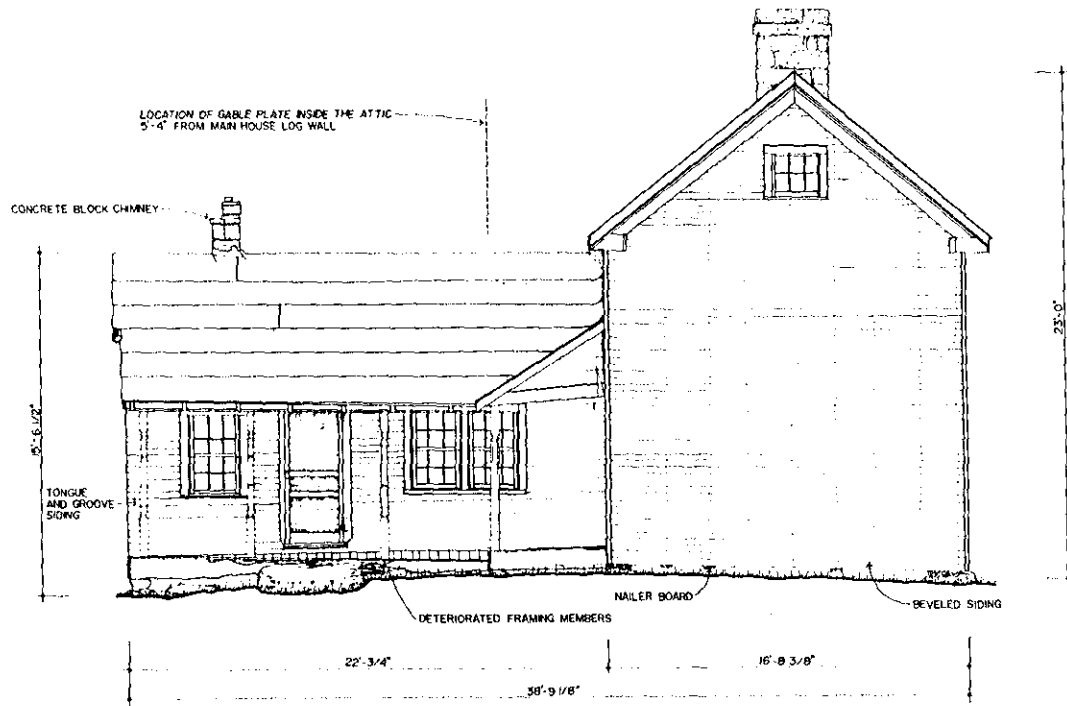


NORTH ELEVATION

FARMHOUSE  
S-023

ON MICROFILM

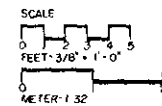




SOUTH ELEVATION

FARMHOUSE

S-023



DEVELOPED BY: J. McDONALD  
 JULY 1992  
 Institute for the History of Technology  
 and Industrial Archeology

HUNTON VICINITY

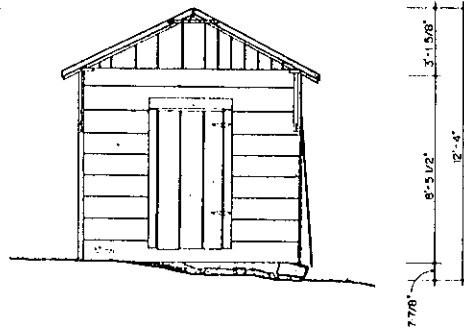
TRUMP-LILLY FARM  
 SUMNERS/RALEIGH COUNTIES

WEST VIRGINIA

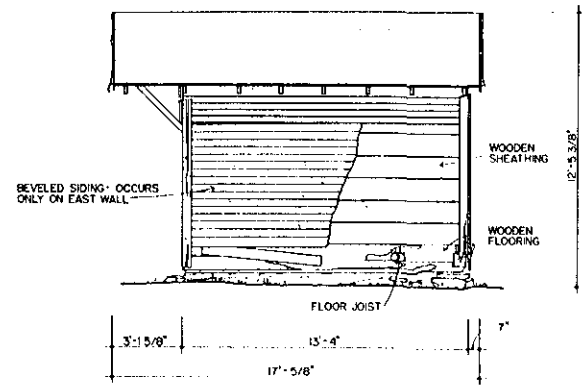
SHEET  
 6 of 14

INT  
 36

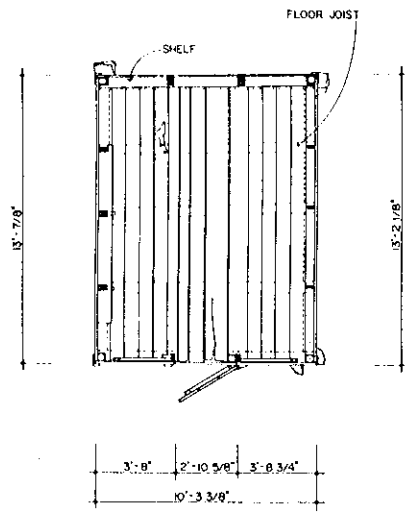
ON MICROFILM



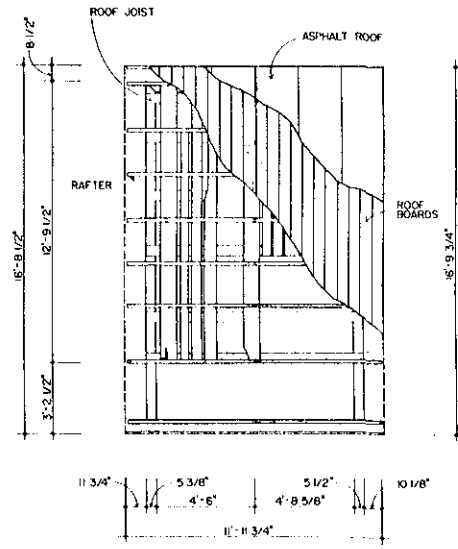
SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

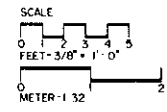


FLOOR PLAN

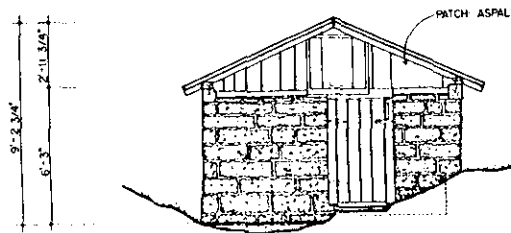


ROOF PLAN

MEAT SHED  
S-028

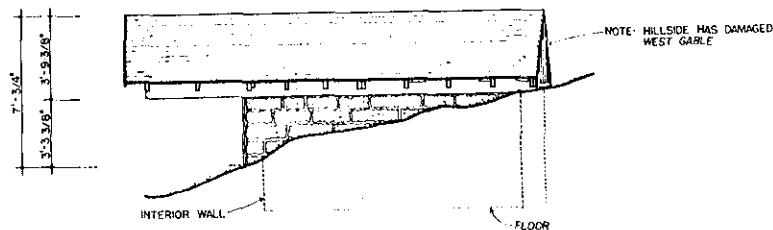


ON MICROFILM

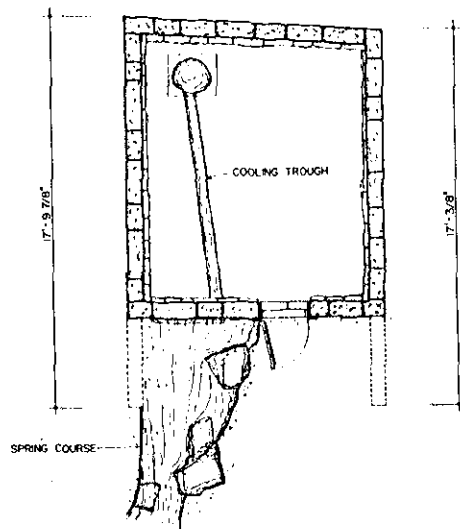


EAST ELEVATION

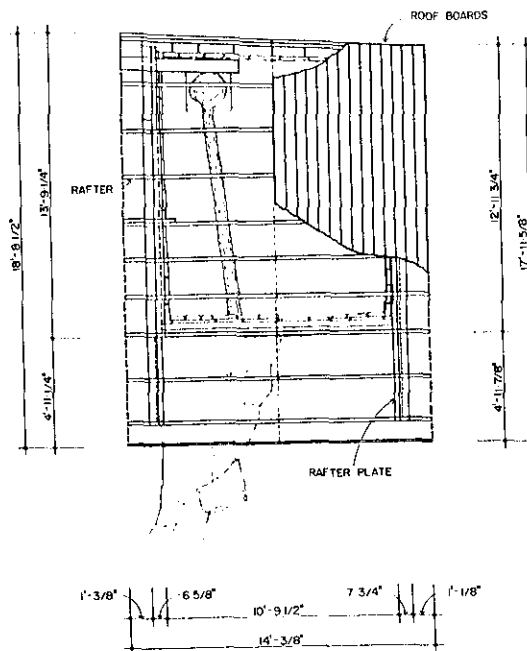
NOTE: PROTECTIVE METAL ROOF IS NOT ILLUSTRATED IN ORDER TO SHOW EARLIER, DETERIORATED WOODEN ROOF BENEATH



NORTH ELEVATION



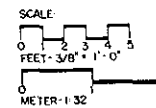
FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

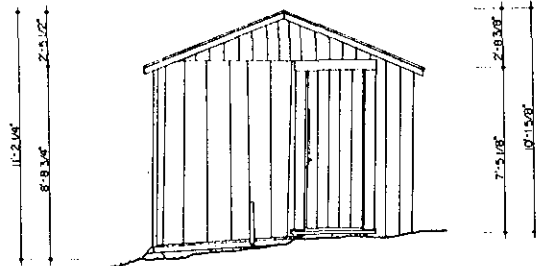


SPRINGHOUSE  
S-027

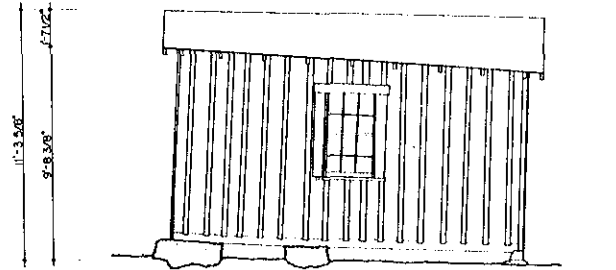


ON MICROFILM



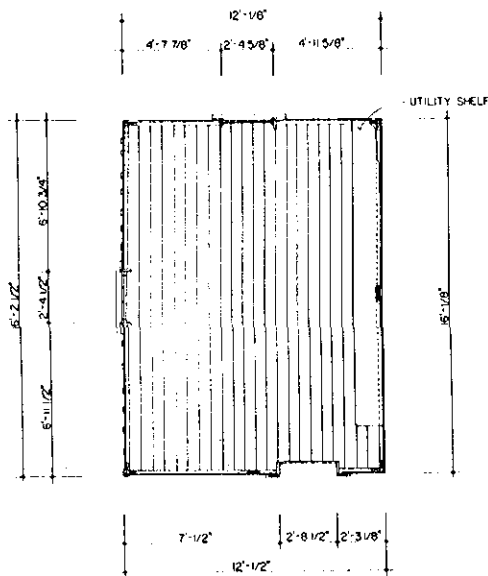


NORTH ELEVATION

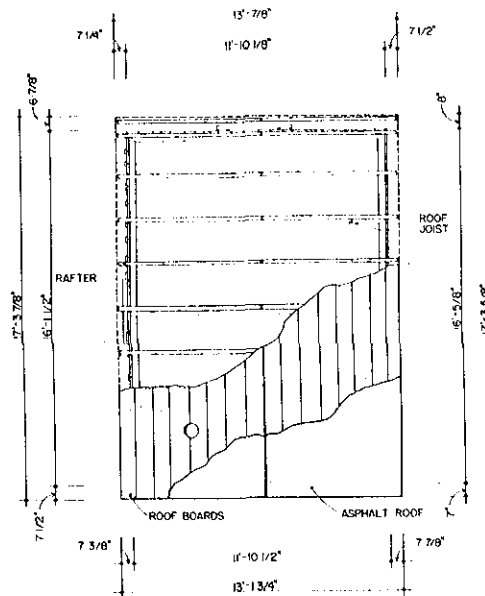


EAST ELEVATION

FOUNDATION HAS SUNK INTO SOFT EARTH AND MISALIGNED THE STRUCTURE  
BATTENS OCCUR ONLY ON EAST ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

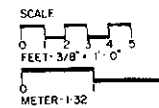


ROOF PLAN



WASHHOUSE

NOTE: DEPICTION OF STRUCTURE IS PRIOR TO THE VANDALISM OF AUGUST 1992



JULY 1992

DEVELOPED BY: T. McDONALD, J. CONDE  
Institute for the History of Technology  
and Industrial Archaeology

HINTON VICINITY

TRUMP-LILLY FARM  
SUMMERS/RALEIGH

WEST VIRGINIA

L.H.T./A

NT

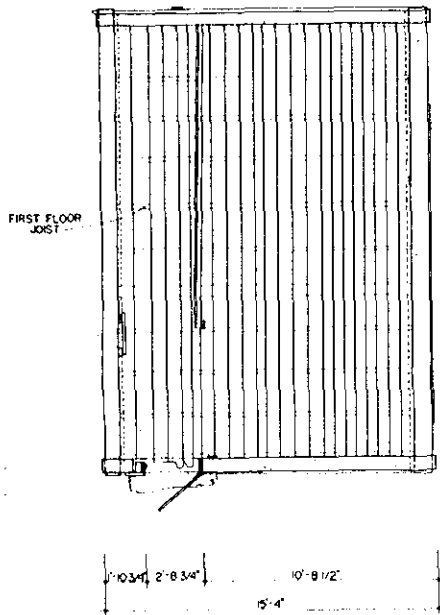
36

SHEET

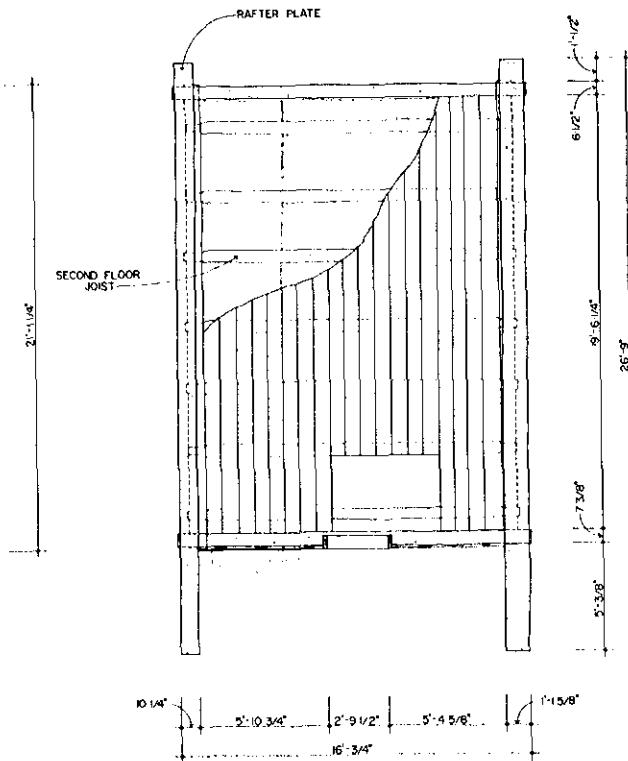
9 of 14

36

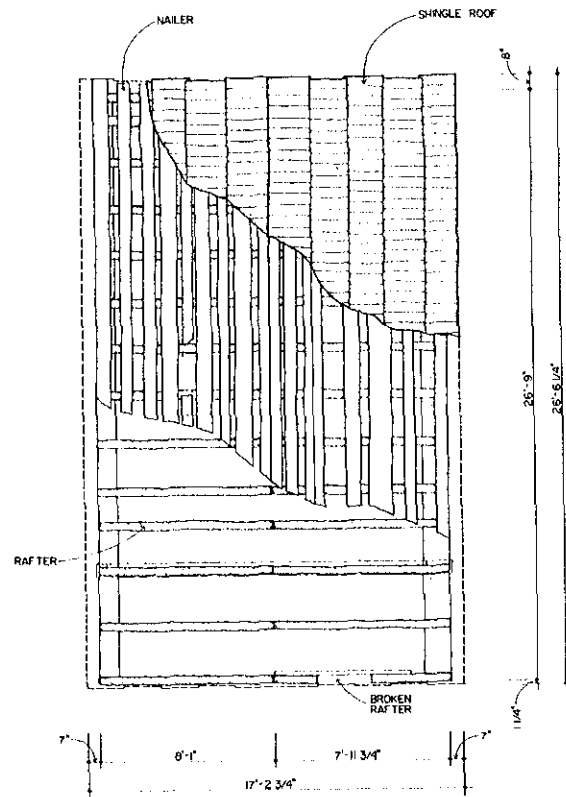
ON MICROFILM



FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

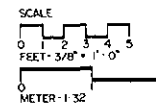


ROOF PLAN



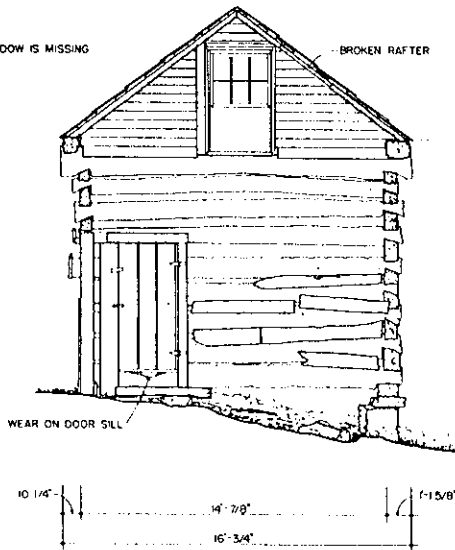
GRANARY  
S-024

ON MICROFILM



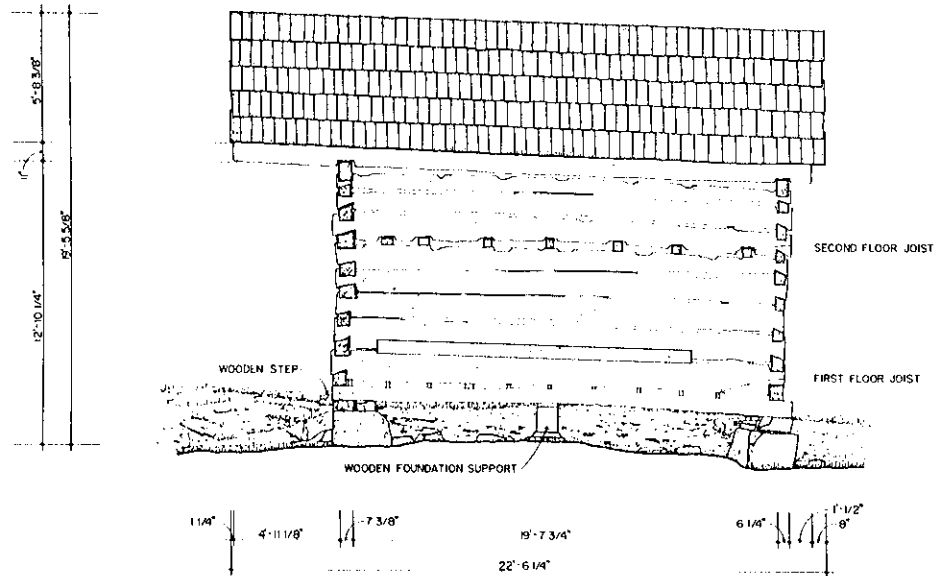
NOTE LOWER SASH OF WINDOW IS MISSING

BROKEN RAFTER



SOUTH ELEVATION

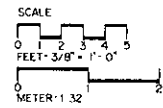
NOTE: PROTECTIVE METAL ROOF IS NOT ILLUSTRATED IN ORDER TO SHOW EARLIER SHINGLE ROOF BENEATH



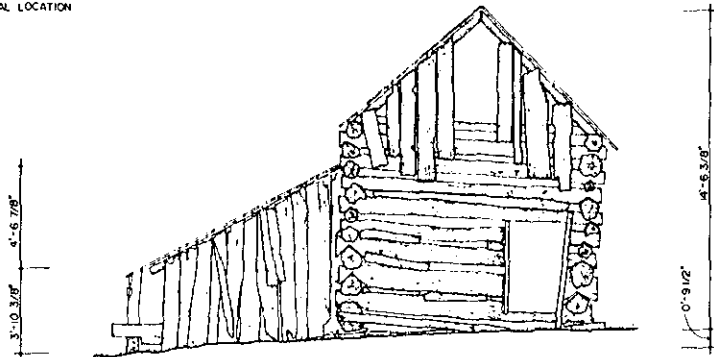
EAST ELEVATION

GRANARY  
S-024

ON MICROFILM

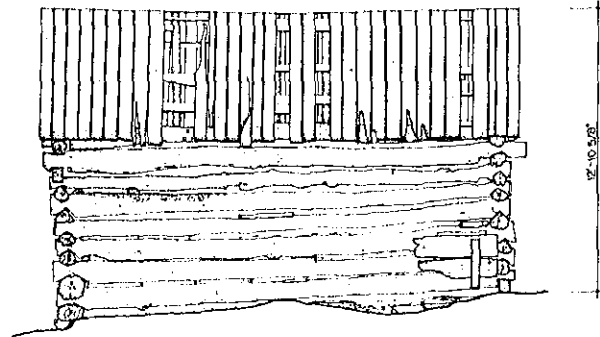


NOTE: SIDE SHED - CERTAIN DETERIORATED STRUCTURAL MEMBERS HAVE BEEN REALIGNED TO ORIGINAL LOCATION

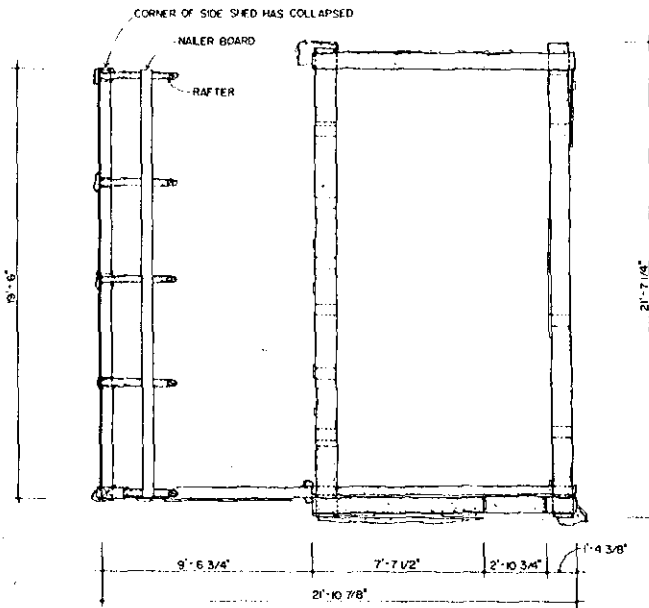


NORTH ELEVATION

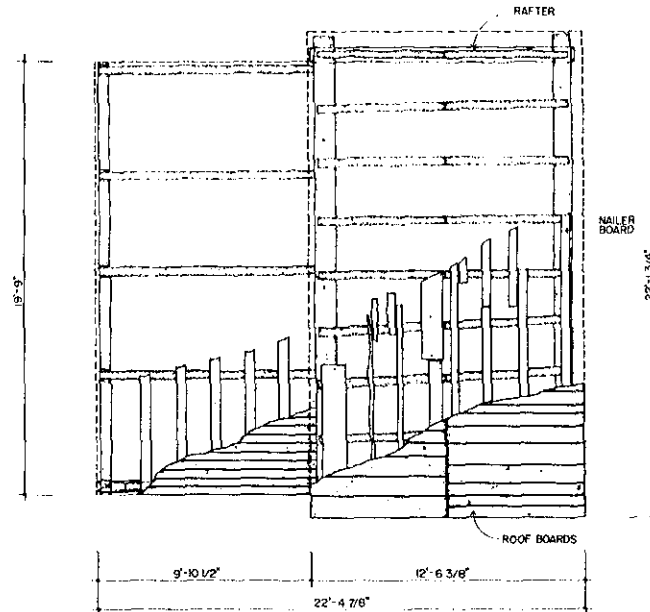
NOTE: PROTECTIVE METAL ROOF IS NOT ILLUSTRATED IN ORDER TO SHOW EARLIER, DETERIORATED WOODEN ROOF BENEATH



WEST ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN

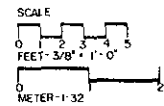


ROOF PLAN



STABLE  
S-026

KEY  
--- REMOVED WALL LOG  
--- NOTCHED JOIST POCKET



INT 36

I H T I A 36

SHEET 12 of 14

WEST VIRGINIA

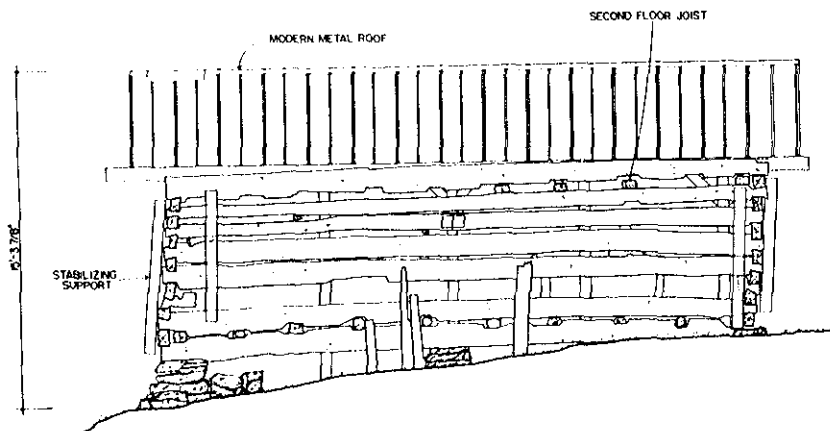
TRUMP-LILLY FARM  
SUMMERS/DALEIGH COUNTIES

HINTON VICINITY

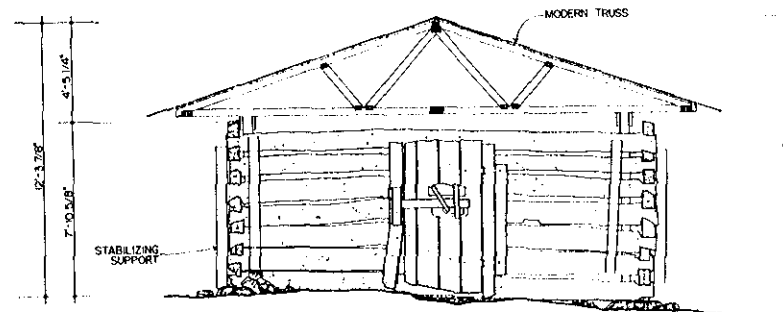
JULY 1992

DEVELOPED BY J. COOPE  
Institute for the History of Technology  
and Architectural Archeology

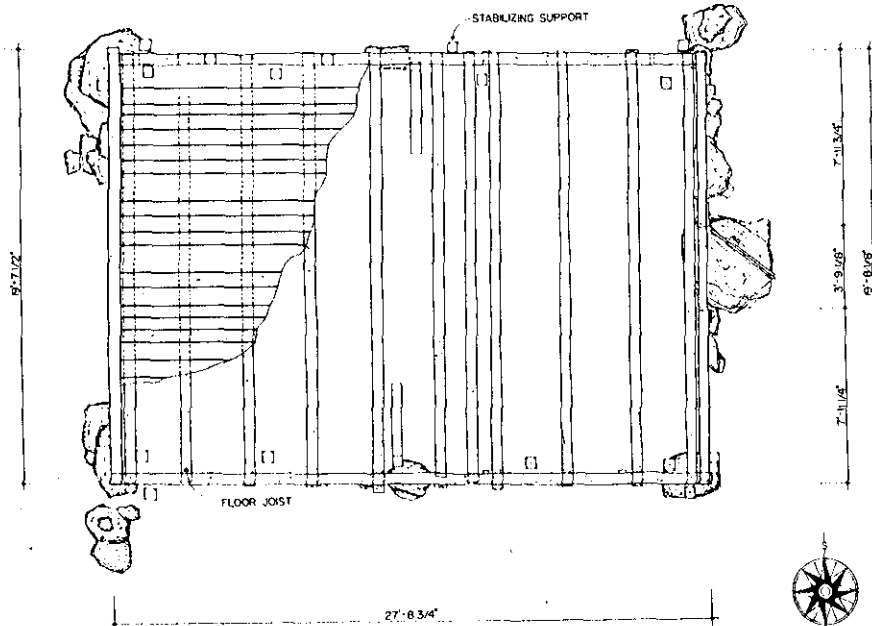
ON MICROFILM



NORTH ELEVATION



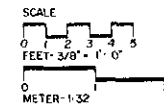
WEST ELEVATION



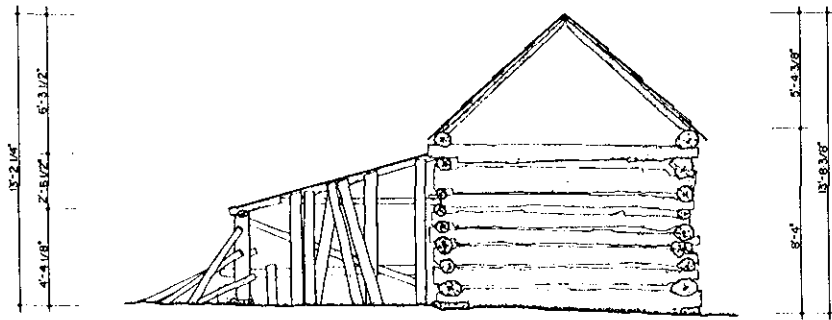
FLOOR PLAN

1899 STABILIZATION WORK BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 STABILIZATION ELEMENTS  
 TRUSS  
 METAL ROOF  
 VERTICAL SUPPORTS, CABLES, AND TURNBUCKLES

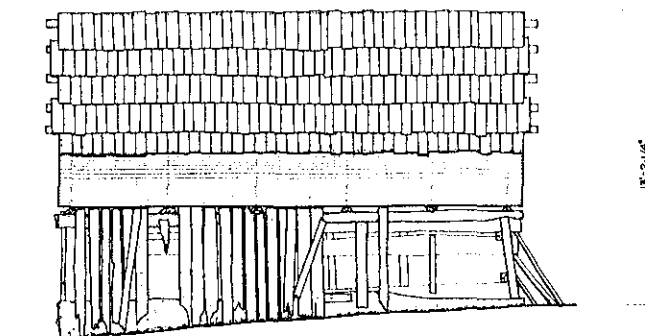
MAIN BARN  
 S-025



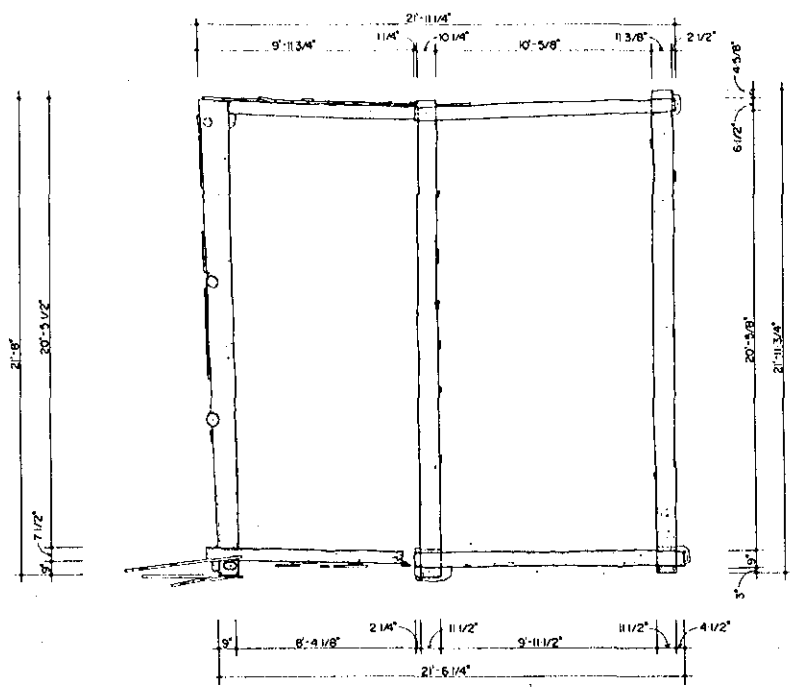
ON MICROFILM



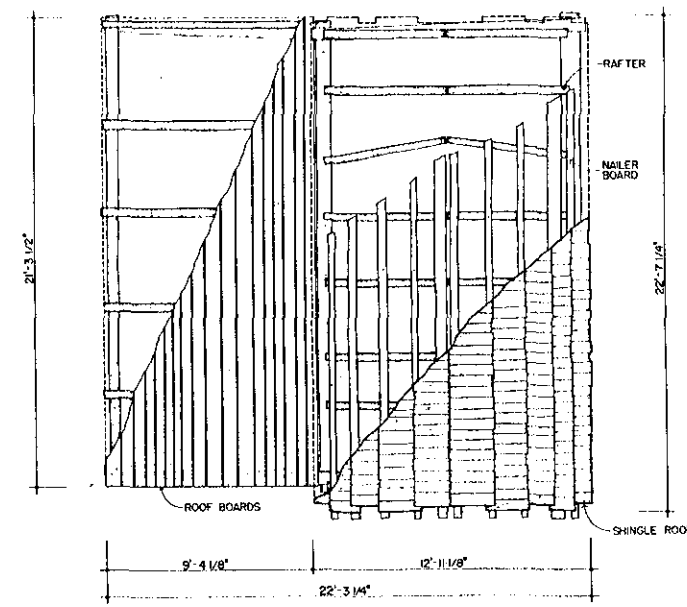
SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



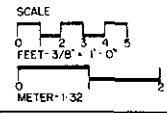
FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



HAY BARN



ON MICROFILM

2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

## Factors Affecting Preservation

A number of factors, both natural and human, serve as potential threats which affect the preservation of the Trump-Lilly farmstead. Natural factors which have affected the site and which hold future potential are weather, fire and vegetation. Weathering is an ongoing problem on the site, a situation that is exaggerated by its abandoned condition. This factor may be lessened in potential impact by the formation of a concise maintenance plan which considers the current condition of the structures, their age, construction and state of disuse. Fire poses a very serious potential threat to the site which is compounded by its isolated nature. The lack of a fire detection, reporting and suppression equipment on the site and the inaccessibility of the site to local fire fighting units adds to the potential fire threat. Installation of fire detection and suppression equipment and the formation of a detailed fire contingency plan would lessen this threat. Vegetation which is constantly encroaching on the site presents a potential threat to structural integrity which may be mitigated by including a vegetation management plan within the maintenance plan.

Human factors which pose a potential threat are lack of maintenance and vandalism. Lack of maintenance will cease to be a factor once a maintenance plan has been formulated for and implemented on the site. The potential threat of vandalism was realized on the site during the summer 1992 when the exterior siding of the washhouse was dismantled and removed from the site by unidentified persons. Several solutions such as detection equipment, a resident caretaker and education program to instruct the general public of the importance of historic structures may help prevent vandalism. The most suitable method of prevention is contingent on the preferred management option for the site.

Currently, the historic structures which comprise the farmstead are in relatively good repair notwithstanding their neglect. All structures on the site should be regularly inspected by maintenance and conservation professionals. The farmhouse suffers from some deterioration of foundation logs, particularly on the south side of the kitchen wing and in areas where they are in contact with soil. This structural problem has resulted in the misalignment of the roof in some areas, most notable is the east end of the north porch roof. The roof of the structure is unsound in some areas most notably in the center of the main wing. Water leakage has been detected along the east interior wall of the second floor. Additionally, exterior siding has been damaged in some areas and several windows have been broken or removed. The interior of the house is also in relatively good repair, the major exceptions being the absence



of the mantle above the fireplace in the living room and the absence of moldings around doorways on the first floor.

The meat shed remains in good repair. The major exception being the absence of some exterior siding on the east wall and damage to underlying sheathing, also in the east wall, which appears to be the result of livestock browse.

The stone wall of the springhouse remains stable. Some deterioration is evident in the area of the west gable which is in direct contact with the earth. This situation is the result of the structure being constructed so deeply into the steep hillside that its gable acts as a stop for debris falling from above. The framing of the doorway is deteriorated and unstable.

Vandalism which resulted in the removal of the exterior sheathing of the washhouse has compromised the structure's integrity. With the removal of the greater portion of the structure's siding, it is open to the elements, including wind, which could result in total collapse. Additionally, the foundation of the shed rests on water logged soil and is decayed. The very wet condition of the soil in the area may be a result of the ill defined condition of the drainage system which channels the spring through this low lying area.

The outhouse is in a very serious state of disrepair and deterioration. The north and east walls of the structure are seriously compromised. The entire structure lists noticeably to the east and appears in imminent danger of collapse into the stream to its north. Heavy snows in March 1993 may have had serious negative impact on the outhouse, as well as other less stable structures on the site.

Structurally, the granary is perhaps the most sound of the barn structures of Trump-Lilly. The most notable structural failure is that of the shingle roof. The deteriorated shingles have been temporarily protected by an overlay of metal salvaged from discarded roadside billboards. Side sheds have been removed from both east and west walls of the structure and the lower sash of the double-hung south gable window is no longer in place.

The main body of the stable appears to be sound. The deteriorated roof of the structure has been protected in the same fashion as that of the granary. The side structure attached to the east wall of the barn has collapsed, however at this time the structural elements of the shed may be in such condition and placement that reconstruction may be possible. Much of the

historic fabric of the side shed is very likely beyond salvage because of its deteriorated state, but its form and function remain discernable.

The barn exhibits the least historic integrity of the structures on the site today. After emergency stabilization in 1990, it is supported by a post and turnbuckle system which supports the log walls and is protected by a prefabricated truss and metal roof. Original timbers constituting the historic fabric of the structure are currently stored within the protection of the stabilized structure. Side sheds which originally housed livestock have recently been removed from the north and south of the structure by the NPS.

Similar to the stable, the hay barn appears to be sound. The roof of the structure has been protected with scavenged billboard metal. The side shed on the west wall has begun to deteriorate and collapse, although not as seriously as that of the stable.

The relatively good condition of the structures on the site and their lack of alteration in recent years make them an excellent physical representation of late nineteenth and early twentieth century non-commercial agriculture in the region. The integrity of the site has been maintained throughout the mid and late twentieth century. The only major "modern" alterations to the site may be the introduction of electricity in the late 1940s, rerouting of route 26/3 also in the 1940s, the introduction of metal protective roofs circa 1963, the construction of three farm ponds in the 1960s and the stabilization of the barn in 1990.

Cost estimates for the conservation and rehabilitation of the structures on the property are difficult to determine at this time. Once the preferred management option has been established and the degree of rehabilitation and conservation desired for each structure, a reliable cost estimate can be developed.<sup>57</sup>

Unfortunately the vernacular landscape has not fared as well as the structures. The agricultural field system has disappeared in all but the area directly adjacent of the farmhouse. Although often hidden by the encroaching tree line, remnants of the field divisions in the form of stone and wooden fences are still visible. However, the fields themselves have been reclaimed by second growth forest vegetation. Additionally, orchards, grape arbor and raspberry and strawberry patches have disappeared over time. The second growth forest has

---

<sup>57</sup>Additional cost related information is contained in Paul Marshall's consulting report, Appendix A.

erased traces of the logging industry which accompanied agriculture as an economic factor on Swell Mountain. It seems likely, given the remaining traces of the fence system which marked agricultural divisions on the site, that the shape of the earlier vernacular farm landscape could be reestablished. The decorative landscape which occupied the space directly adjacent to the farmhouse has also been seriously effected by time and neglect. Its remains are marked by the deteriorated picket fence which is found near the house as well as by several flowering shrubs and perennials intermingled with several invasive indigenous species along the fence margin. The fence line directly to the west of the house along the course of the spring feed stream has been particularly affected by the intrusion of native vegetation.

### Management Options

The potential management options which follow are based on data compiled for the completion of this report. The Trump-Lilly Farm became a part of New River Gorge National River in 1989 and thus has not been included in the New River Gorge General Management Plan. Recommendations of this report present the alternatives which arise from the research of historic resources, site investigation conducted during the preliminary preparation of measured drawings, data culled from oral interviews of former residents of the site and the current integrity of both the historic structures and the cultural landscape.

Several critical factors may influence the selection of a management course for this property. First is the availability of funds for the conservation, potential restoration and eventual operation and interpretation of the farm. Second is the potential for the property to attract visitors which may influence the allocation of funds for site specific use. This potential may be influenced by the location of the farm near the southeastern margin of the park. Third is the inaccessibility of the property as it relates to transportation and circulation of potential visitors to the site. Fourth is the perceived importance of the interpretation of upland non-commercial or self-sustaining agriculture within the framework of other management and interpretive goals of New River Gorge National River. Fifth is determination and development of an acceptable level of conservation, restoration and interpretation given the limitations and potentials of the farm.

Management options for Trump-Lilly appear to be extremes of the same theme, isolated upland agriculture and its related cultural and economic characteristics and the vernacular

architecture which accompanies this type agriculture. The spectrum of management options which present themselves within the relevant theme are broad, ranging from less intense forms such as a "discovery site" to more aggressive options which include a number of interruptive uses and adaptive reuses of the property.

Regardless of the future management of the Trump-Lilly Farm certain structural elements of the property require stabilization at the present time. They are:

- 1) The farmhouse-water leak in the northeast corner of the south 2nd floor room needs repair and temporary roof supports should be introduced at both the north and south porches
- 2) The springhouse/farmyard-requires improved drainage from the springhouse in order to help dry foundations of the springhouse and the washhouse
- 3) The stable-eastern side shed requires stabilization
- 4) The hay barn-western side shed requires stabilization
- 5) The outlying barn-requires stabilization of roof and side walls
- 6) The outhouse-lists noticeably to the east and requires stabilization
- 7) The washhouse-vandalized walls require stabilization

Management and interpretation as a "discovery site" would allow the farm to remain much as it is. Structures and landscape would be stabilized to prevent further deterioration, but a major restoration program would not take place. An interpretive scheme, perhaps in the form of a brochure and waysides, could be introduced to aid visitor understanding of late nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture, vernacular architecture, and rural farm culture and folkways. An interpretive program might include periodic "events" which would bring special groups to the property.

Several areas of concern are inherent in less intensive interpretations of this type. First is that the security of the site might be comprised. This potential has been realized in the vandalism

which occurred during the summer of 1992. The isolated nature of the property and the non-personal nature of this type of management may present a climate difficult for the protection and security of the site. Also, since the farm lies along county route 26/3, a public, although seldom used, route, the potential for unregulated access exists. Given the limited parking space available and the narrow winding nature of route 26/3, potential circulation problems accompany this management option. These problems, while not excluding this type management by their severity, would by their nature require the same mitigation as that inherent in a more active scenario. These include, but are not limited to: structure stabilization, frequent site security monitoring, and fire suppression equipment and/or alarm system.

Potential areas of concern may be mitigated by a public awareness program which may make use of interpretive brochures and waysides that could educate the visitor about the property's significance and the need for protection of the farm's unique elements. Additionally, South District personnel could schedule regular condition visits to the property, while personnel from all divisions of New River Gorge National River take part in monitoring the security of the site in the form of rotating visits.

The historic integrity of the farm, the absence of large scale alterations to the structures, and the compact and relatively unchanged geographic nature of the farm make it an ideal location for several potential management and interpretation options. The potential for further documentation of the early history of the property, as well as the potential for more complete documentation and understanding of the Lilly period, are additional factors which make a wide range of options viable. Additionally, the 1993 acquisition of the nearby Ballard property on River Road make this section the South District particularly attractive to the interpretation of agricultural in the New River Gorge.

An active management and interpretation option may include a variety of management schemes solely involving the NPS or involving the NPS in cooperation with any number of public or private groups or individuals. Management options include the potential for determining the level of interpretive or operational uses in cooperation with other agencies, private groups, or individuals. The options could include reestablishing agricultural uses for the land to adaptive reuses of the farm structures.

The most active management option for the Trump-Lilly Farm, would include the restoration of structures, the reclamation of the agricultural landscape, the introduction of historically accurate livestock and agricultural specimens and the practice of historically accurate agricultural and husbandry practices. At its extreme, this option might from time to time include interpretive personnel dressed in period costume using period equipment to portray the living history of the farm. However, under current NPS living history guidelines, the farmstead does not lend itself to recreating the scene as a working farm for any season. If the site is managed through an agricultural permit, historical information can be incorporated into the use permit to control appropriate land use practices. Any agricultural uses must conform with current NPS natural resources and environmental guidelines because of the watershed.

An active management alternative could also include the restoration of structures, and reclamation or maintenance of the agricultural landscape, but may fall short of the introduction of historically accurate agriculture and husbandry and would forgo living history interpretation of the site. The farm's agricultural and domestic interpretation might be accomplished in passive format such as brochures, audio-visual materials, and temporary and permanent exhibits both on and off site, and by waysides on site. The farmstead itself may be used adaptively to house artist-in-residence communities, a variety of workshops, or caretaker personnel in addition to the interpretive features mentioned.

Perhaps an ideal management and interpretation plan would be a blend of the best elements presented. For example, the rehabilitation of the farm structures coupled with the reintroduction of rather static agricultural practice in the form of a replanted heirloom orchard tended by Volunteers-in-Park combined with exhibits, audio-visual materials, lectures, and waysides. None of which would preclude the adaptive reuse of the property for a variety of other optional uses.

After stabilization of the structures, the options for interpretation and management of the site should remain flexible to allow for the protection of the site. Planning for agricultural permits, historic leasing, or any combination of options can be accomplished at the park level using the information provided in this document and NPS management guidelines.

## Impact of Proposed Action on Structures and Landscape

Given an active management plan, a number of facets of the history of agriculture, architecture and rural folkways may easily be interpreted at Trump-Lilly. Because of the relatively minor impact mechanization and technological advancement had on the farming and cultural practices on this property, there is a potential to interpret an era ranging from mid-nineteenth century through mid-twentieth century with relative ease.

Certain areas of concern and potential problems present themselves in an active management and interpretation option. Perhaps the greatest question in this regard is the reintroduction of agriculture and husbandry on the farm. Nonetheless, the importance of the vegetable/market garden and livestock to the economic/self-sufficient character of the Trump-Lilly operation is essential to its interpretation. Reintroduction is most likely the ideal management option as well as the most problematic. As outlined, several options may be presented to achieve reintroduction: first, park personnel may be charged with the care and maintenance of agriculture and livestock; second, private individuals may carry on agriculture and husbandry under the NPS management; and third, shared responsibility between the NPS and the private sector. An additional problematic aspect of the reintroduction of traditional agriculture and husbandry is the level of technical agriculture which is acceptable. Can traditional unmechanized methods operate effectively within the proposed options, must more modern techniques prevail or is a blend of both a feasible alternative? If a cooperative arrangement is the preferred option, the acceptance of nonhistoric agricultural and husbandry techniques may be necessary. The acceptance of nontraditional farming is recommended in this option, provided historic practices be interpreted on the site.

If agricultural and livestock reintroduction is part of the accepted management option, its level becomes an important question. Currently only a small portion of the more than 200-acre site is appropriate for the immediate introduction of agriculture, and that area is centered on the farmhouse and its immediate vicinity. During the height of the Lilly period all available acreage, including marginal acreage, was engaged in production or maintenance of livestock. Agricultural interpretation on only currently available acreage would not adequately portray the intensity of the historic usage of the site. Although virtually complete reestablishment of the historic field system is possible, it may not be necessary to realistically interpret late nineteenth and early twentieth century practices.

Of primary importance to the reintroduction of farming to this site is the correct selection of historic activities. Three agricultural endeavors traditionally took place on the farm which supported the family. They are orchard production (i. e. apples, pears, etc.), market or vegetable garden production (i. e. tomatoes, potatoes, etc.) which supported the family economically and substantively, and crop production (i. e. corn, wheat, etc.) which supported the livestock as well as provided substantive support for the family. Livestock centered on sheep which provided primary economic and substantive support, while milk cows, chickens and bees provided secondary economic and primary substantive support. Substantive support was augmented by the maintenance of beef cattle and hogs. The entire agricultural operation, as well as the market garden sales, depended on the care and maintenance of a team of horses. Given the complex interrelationships of the crops and livestock, it would be difficult and misleading to portray Trump-Lilly agriculture and husbandry without adequate representations of each.

An additional area of importance in the management and potential interpretation of the Trump-Lilly Farm is the architecture, both agricultural, which includes the barns and related outbuildings, and the domestic, which includes the farmhouse, meat shed, springhouse, washhouse and outhouse. An important area of consideration focuses on the potential use of the agriculturally related structures in their historic capacities. Rehabilitation of the extant structures such as the granary, barn, stable and hay barn would allow their reuse. Appendant structures such as the livestock shelters attached to the barn, stable and hay barn as well as the storage sheds attached to the granary require extensive rehabilitation or reconstruction. Some elements of the architectural system which are no longer present on the farm require construction. These features include the chicken house, bee hives, hog pen and sheep pen and may be extended to include the extensive stone and wooden fence system which divided the property.

Domestic architecture requires the same careful attention as agricultural particularly since several management and interpretive potentials exist for each structure. After its rehabilitation the farmhouse may be used to interpret folkways of the farm family and/or house caretaker or operational staff, should the need arise. Housing staff in the farmhouse may be problematic since the only modern amenity installed in the structure was electricity. However, the installation of modern plumbing, heating and air conditioning may be desirable to protect potential exhibit items in the structure or to provide suitable housing or office space. Such renovation is very likely possible with minimum adverse impacts on the structure.



Other domestic architectural features seem inappropriate for adaptive reuse. The remaining domestic structures, washhouse, springhouse, meat shed and outhouse, seem appropriate only to illustrate related domestic activities and folkways.

The landscape associated with the farmhouse may be restored to its former condition with relative ease. The form and placement of the fence which enclosed the farmhouse is readily ascertainable, allowing for its rehabilitation or replacement. Several rather long-lived decorative species, mockorange, lilac, peony, narcissus and hosta remain active on the site. Other species which have been identified by the Lilly family, and may be introduced once further research determines the correct location.

A potential obstacle in the management and interpretation of Trump-Lilly focuses on the isolated and inaccessible nature of its location on Swell Mountain. Regardless of the level of management and interpretation, visitor access to the farm presents a logistical problem. The easier solved circulation problem is that of a "discovery-like site". A system of trails connecting the farm with other use areas nearer New River presents only one obstacle, that of distance and slope. Because of the approximate one-thousand feet rise in elevation from the river to the site, physically manageable trails must be rather long and gentle.

Should a more active management plan be adopted, a visitor transportation plan must be included. One option might be the improvement of county route 26/3 to accommodate increased traffic and the construction of adequate parking for proposed visitors. This option is not recommended because it would negatively impact the isolated, inaccessible quality of the site which has been its historic character. Additionally, the limited space available on the narrow bench near the property prohibits development without negatively impacting the farm. Vehicular transportation in the form of a shuttle system utilizing several passenger vans seems an adequate solution. Operating along the lines of other NPS shuttle systems (eg. Harpers Ferry NHP and Eisenhower NHS) but using smaller vehicles suited to the terrain would not impact the area appreciably. Additionally, a shuttle system would allow management to regulate the number and flow of visitors to the site.

In addition to visitor circulation to and around the property, visitor information about the site is important. The rather remote location of Trump-Lilly requires that visitors be informed of the location, the interpretive theme, and the methods available to access the site. This information is best conveyed to the potential visitor at the Canyon Rim Visitor Center

and the Hinton Visitors Center. Information at the Canyon Rim Center may include interpretation of the importance of agriculture and its relationship to other historic themes such as settlement and industrialization.

The potential suggested uses appear to be entirely compatible with the historic fabric of the site. Management of the property or portions of the property as an active farm engaged in agriculture and husbandry as well as adaptive reuse of the farm for other sympathetic themes appears the most appropriate use of the acreage. Additional areas of interpretation at Trump-Lilly include late nineteenth century folkways (cultural and domestic activities), architecture, food preservation techniques, medical and veterinary practices employing herbal and patent medicines, rural transportation and education, and to a lesser degree logging and milling.

Although a wide variety of potential related uses are available for this site, care must be used in determining the scope of management of the farm. Because the area of Trump-Lilly has held its pristine nature, heavy development of the area may prove incompatible with the isolated character of this and neighboring sites. Potential uses which require extensive manipulation of the rural farming character of Trump-Lilly should be carefully evaluated to determine potential impact on the site. Transportation and visitor amenities both hold the potential for such negative impact.

Should an active management and interpretation option which involves the reintroduction of agriculture and husbandry be selected for Trump-Lilly, it may hold the potential for some negative impact on the farm-related structures of the site. Renewed use of the barns for livestock may negatively impact the historic fabric of the structures by livestock and related equipment. This negative impact might best be thought of as the normal "wear and tear" associated with agriculture and husbandry. Its impact may be lessened by limiting use of the historic structures and/or providing alternate structures on the site. Those structures on the site which relate to domestic activities such as the washhouse, springhouse and farmhouse are less likely to suffer in such fashion provided they receive adequate care and maintenance .

Reintroduction of historic activities on the site also hold the potential to impact the current landscape. Because a great portion of the Trump-Lilly agricultural system has been reclaimed by woodland, reintroduction of agriculture on a historic scale would necessitate reclamation of the historic field system. Preliminary investigation of the site during the summer of 1992 did not reveal protected or unusual species which would suffer from such action.

### Recommended Areas for Further Study

Regardless of the selected management option for the property several site-related areas indicate the need for further study. Although all readily available sources have been consulted in the preparation of this document within time and budgetary constraints, the early history of the site needs further attention. Early uses and architecture, as well as general settlement data and agricultural and domestic folkways for the region in general and the Swell Mountain section of New River in particular, warrant further investigation. Recommended avenues of investigation are: records of Wyth, Montgomery and Fincastle Counties, family histories of early owners of the tract and areas relating to early agriculture and husbandry. Archeological investigation of the farm is recommended to supplement the site specific data collected from the historical materials.

In addition to areas concerning the earliest history of the property, additional investigation of the period from 1850 to 1912 as well as the Lilly period (1912-1973) is recommended. Unfortunately, a large body of contextual data does not exist for either agriculture or vernacular (log) architecture for this period. Although much data has been gathered concerning the industrialization of the region, little data has been gathered concerning the agricultural history of the surrounding area. The period from 1880 to 1930 saw a transition from an agriculturally based economy to a industrialized economy based on coal, timber and transportation. This period saw a great number of individuals leave the farm in order to supplement an agricultural income with industry earnings.

The specific region surrounding Trump-Lilly is somewhat different than other sections of the Gorge region. Coal extraction was not the primary industry in the Hinton area as it was in the other sections of the gorge such as Fayette county. The Hinton area's economy seems to have been driven by agriculture, timbering and transportation. The transportation hub of Hinton was indirectly dependent on the extractive industries of adjacent areas. Therefore, further investigation of materials such as the Agricultural and Manufacturing Census for 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880 as well as general census data for the same period is recommended. The data available from these and other sources may provide the needed contextual or demographic framework in which the Trump-Lilly farm operated. Additionally this data would provide a clearer understanding of the importance of agriculture in the New River Gorge as well as the interrelationship of the growth of industry and the decline of agriculture.

Follow-up investigation centered on other families in the area may add information about architecture, agriculture, husbandry and domestic activities during this period. Investigation of past owners Richmond, Trump, Lilly and Bennett, and their descendants, may increase the body of knowledge pertaining to this earlier era of the farm.

An area of potential controversy exists concerning the categorization of the Trump-Lilly farm as either subsistence, self-sufficient or commercial. Further investigation of the economic and industrial trends in the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as well as comparative analysis of Richmond District, Raleigh County with neighboring regions more commonly associated with agriculture (i.e., Greenbrier County) may aid in determining the correct interpretation of this site, if a general label is deemed necessary.

Further data should be collected from the remaining Lilly family members to complete the history of the farm during the early part of the twentieth century. As well as site-specific data which can be collected from the Lilly family, general data regarding agriculture, husbandry and domestic folkways in the early twentieth century in this region is recommended.

Several areas of potential management impact should be investigated. A feasibility study should be completed to determine if agriculture and husbandry are a viable management option for this site. Several areas should be included in such a study. They include: transportation, maintenance, potential crop and livestock production, impact of proposed management of watershed and second growth vegetation, impact of management on potential protected species, utilities, interpretation and comfort facilities. In addition to feasibility, a historic furnishings report should be completed, if the management option adopted requires. This report should include not only the domestic structures, but also the agriculturally related structures of the site. Included in this report or an accompanying report should be furnishings required for the care and maintenance of crops and livestock (i.e. farming implements such as plows and harrows, and livestock equipment such as shearing implements and harnesses).

### [3.0] APPENDICES

This section includes technical data with the following considerations: documentary data such as historic maps and photographs, county court records, consulting reports, and bibliography.

3.1 APPENDIX A

Consulting Architect's Report

Paul Marshall, A.I.A.



January 12, 1994

Mr. John Knicely  
Institute for the History of Technology  
and Industrial Archaeology  
Bicentennial House  
1535 Mileground  
Morgantown, WV 26505

Re: The Trump-Lilly Farmstead

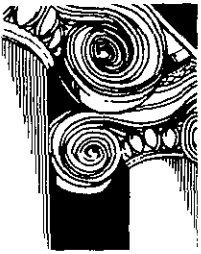
Dear John:

Having been to the Trump-Lilly Farmstead site with you last year, and given the existing buildings the somewhat cursory examination one can do in just a few hours, I believe your report to be an excellent description of the farmstead. Following are comments on both the report and restoration or stabilization issues as I see them.

#### Farmhouse

We are in agreement with your description of the farmhouse. Thinking further about the discrepancy between ceiling heights between the kitchen building and the main house, and the extended single log from the kitchen pen to the main house, I am reminded of another log complex. The Mary Conrad log house, as we found it when involved in its first relocation, consisted of two 1½ story log pens roughly configured as an "L" arrangement. The "newer" section dating to late 19th century was connected overhead by a roof section extending from its roof line to the side of the older structure. The connection was less than rigid, confirming that the auxiliary roof between buildings was not original to the addition. Your narrative speculates a similar construction system at Trump-Lilly.

The theory concerning the raising of the Trump-Lilly kitchen floor needs more investigation and would probably require some under-floor excavation to provide room enough for a thorough look-see. One result of your investigation, which helps to confirm the original/later construction theories, is the knowledge that the kitchen building is off-axis with the original house. This is unlikely to have happened if the two elements were planned to be connected. Your investigation of the



January 12, 1994  
Mr. Knicely  
Page 2

kitchen attic and end walls leaves little doubt, to me, that the space between buildings is an infill.

Your narrative accurately describes all other exterior and interior details of the house. There were minimal changes to the house over its history, thus few mysteries to unravel. The only unresolved question I had during my visit was why there had been a change in siding on the west wall. To solve this question may require some selective removal of material which, of course, can not be done at this time.

At this time I agree that the major stabilization need is to stop any penetration of the building by the elements until such time as its new owners determine a future course for its use and maintenance. Structural support of the porches will keep them from pulling away from the body of the house and opening voids where water can damage the building.

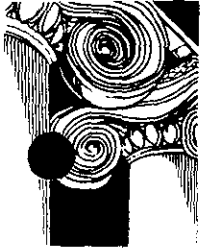
It seems likely that damage to the second floor northeast corner is the result of flashing failure at the chimney which may be allowing water to follow a rafter before dripping on the ceiling. The failure could also affect the stability of asphalt shingles in its vicinity which, in turn, would permit seepage under the shingles onto roof sheathing, particularly during snow-melt.

#### Outbuildings

None of the farmstead outbuildings exhibit features unlike hundreds of similar utilitarian structures found on subsistence farms in West Virginia, western Virginia and eastern Kentucky.

"Thousands of designs for barns and other outbuildings were published in farm journals and books during the 19th century." This is a quote from Country Architecture by Lawrence Grow, a Sterling/Main Street Book published in 1990 by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York. The author goes on to state that outbuildings are easily neglected even by their builders and owners who need them and should know better. The lack of maintenance of outbuildings on the Trump-Lilly farmstead is obvious.





January 12, 1994  
Mr. Knicely  
Page 3

Another observation concerning the Trump-Lilly farmstead is the quality of site selection for the outbuildings. The buildings appear to be part of the landscape, not alien to it, yet serve the practical needs of the farm regarding efficiency of operation.

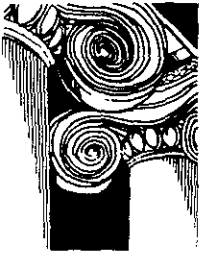
Temporary roofs have been installed on certain buildings, like the 1919-1920 barn, and more or less protection from rain/and snow is afforded other buildings except the outhouse and sheds of the stables and outlying barn. Stabilization of structure and waterproof coverings over roofing systems are essential to saving and subsequent restoration of this important collection of farmstead outbuildings. I would also recommend that the outhouse be reconstructed using as much original fabric as possible and providing new materials to match existing, as needed to complete the work. The outhouse importance to the overall farmstead, is clearly stated in your historical narrative in that no plumbing was installed in the house. This is also true of the spring house.

I agree that a channelization of water from the spring house is urgent to relieve the bog-like condition in the vicinity of the laundry building. This drainage was probably much better managed when the farm was occupied. In fact, there is evidence of a somewhat meandering but controlled drainage system.

Structural stabilization and temporary infill of deteriorated siding and openings should be part of the overall protective program for all outbuildings. Attention should also be given to security.

#### Cost Estimate

Estimating the cost of stabilization of Trump-Lilly Farmstead structures without obtaining quantities of materials and identifying construction methods is certainly on the edge of pure guesswork. Following is an attempt to provide preliminary estimates based on existing information and prior field experience.



January 12, 1994  
Mr. Knicely  
Page 4

### Farmhouse

Removal of existing chimney flashing and approximately 100 sq. ft. of roofing shingles plus installation of new replacements: \$420.00

If sheathing is required, boards will cost \$2.00 per sq. ft., installed

Support of existing porches - miscellaneous wood & labor: \$250.00

1/2" plywood to close window and door openings, about \$1.00 per sq. ft.

### Farm Outbuildings

It is probably better to give you factors to insert in quantities you can establish because of your on-site measurements.

Wood bevel siding costs about \$2.00/sq. ft. installed.

Metal standing seam roof will probably cost up to \$875 per square (100 sq. ft.) installed.

Timber framing installed:

6" x 10" = \$2,100 per thousand board feet.

8" x 16" = \$2,000 per thousand board feet.

Columns:

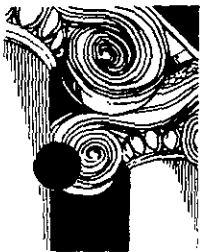
4 x 4 = \$3.00/lineal ft.

6 x 6 = \$8.00/lineal ft.

8 x 8 = \$11.00/lineal ft.

10 x 10 = \$22.00/lineal ft.

12 x 12 = \$30.00/lineal ft.

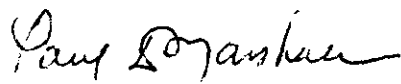


January 12, 1994  
Mr. Knicely  
Page 5

These are some figures for you to work with and check against your estimates. I dare not speculate about restoration costs because of the variables involved in the different structures.

If you have questions about any of the report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Paul D. Marshall, AIA

PDM/cas

3.2 APPENDIX B

Consulting Landscape Architect's Report

George Longenecker, A.S.L.A.

## TRUMP-LILLY FARM VEGETATION REPORT

By: George W. Longenecker, Landscape Architect

This review of the vegetation on the Trump-Lilly Farm took place on October 7, 1992.

All the plants appeared to be 'appropriate' for an old farmstead or as natives. The forest to the west across the road from the farmstead is a good example of a the mixed mesophytic climax forest common to the region. The only unusual plant which was found within the farmstead area was the Carolina Silverbell (Halesia carolina). It was found in several places in the forested areas to the southeast below the house. This tree is mentioned in Earl Core's "Vegetation of West Virginia" (pg.26) as being a member "of the Coastal Plain Element" which has "entered this State by migrating .. down the New River Valley."

In two areas away from the house plantations of Eastern White Pine (Pinus strobus) were found. While they are native to the region and appropriate to farmstead activities, these appeared particularly out of place from a natural stand point. Where they were planted could not be considered typical habitat for them and they were planted in rows. On the hillside to the southeast below the house the pines are growing very slowly due to poor conditions and overcrowding. A newer plantation to the north under the power lines is growing very well.

Scattered around the farmstead are ten or more apple trees many of which appear to be seedling apples, rather than any particular named variety. It was common practice in early days to plant apple seeds and be thankful for what one got. Most of the trees had a few apples left on them. The apples were mostly wormy and misshaped, making identification by form or taste very risky. In the field to the east of the house there are three apple trees which are in good condition except for needing some pruning to remove dead branches. Of these three one appeared to be of Red

Delicious parentage. Another may have been partly McIntosh. One of the trees had more than one variety of fruit growing on it indicating that these three were probably brought in as grafted plants or someone grafted a branch unto the one at another time. In the north meadow there is a tree with fruit which was found to be very woody and unpalatable. There was evidence of some other old apple trees in the edge of the woods next to the field to the south of the house. It was not ascertained whether the forest had actually grown up around them or whether they might have been volunteers.

Two large chestnut trees were found to the east of the house. Both appear to be hybrids, but with a distinct European Chestnut (Castanea sativa) parentage. The southernmost tree displayed a great deal of damage by the chestnut blight, but had excellent foliage and was fruiting heavily. The northernmost chestnut is a larger tree with very little evidence of blight, but the foliage showed a good bit of insect damage and it was more sparsely fruited. It was hard to find any fruit on the ground under either tree with good nuts in them. There was evidence that they had been picked over by turkeys. There was evidence of deer in this area as well. They seem particularly fond of the Hostas, keeping them browsed to the ground.

There are two heavily fruited pear trees. Both appear to be winter varieties, with their fruit still green and very hard at the time of the visit. This type of pear was commonly picked and stored like apples for use during the winter. One of the trees is down over the hill to the east of the house. The other is out in the field to the south of the house.

Two sizeable Pawpaws (Asimina triloba) were found along the old garden fence to the south and southwest near the house. These are natives typical of rich alluvial soils and were probably planted here. There are a number of young plants which have sprung up around the house where the seed have been carried by animals.

The plants along the garden fence near the house to the west (toward the road) have become overgrown and appear to have been invaded by Japanese Rose (Rosa multiflora). Before undertaking a wholesale clean up of this area, it would be worthwhile to check the summer bloom of the several roses in this area. From casual observation the roses appear to be mostly Japanese Rose . With careful scrutiny, however, there appears to be several different forms growing here. Some are the species form while others could be hybrids with strong R. multiflora parentage.

Several woody plants classified in West Virginia as noxious weeds were found. Japanese Rose (also known as multiflora rose) is common along the field margins and in places in the woods. A large plant of Autumn Elaeagnus (Elaeagnus umbellata) was found along the edge of the field to the south of the house.

On the brief visit to the site, nothing rare or endangered was found. More extensive study of the herbaceous vegetation in the forest areas in the spring and early summer might bring some to light. The herbaceous species in the north meadow were observed only casually and large number of prairie patch or meadow species were noted. Some unusual species might be found here if this area were left unmown during the growing season. The meadow could be mowed in the winter to keep out invading woody species and maintain it in its open condition if the meadow vegetation is desired.

### 3.3 HISTORIC MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS



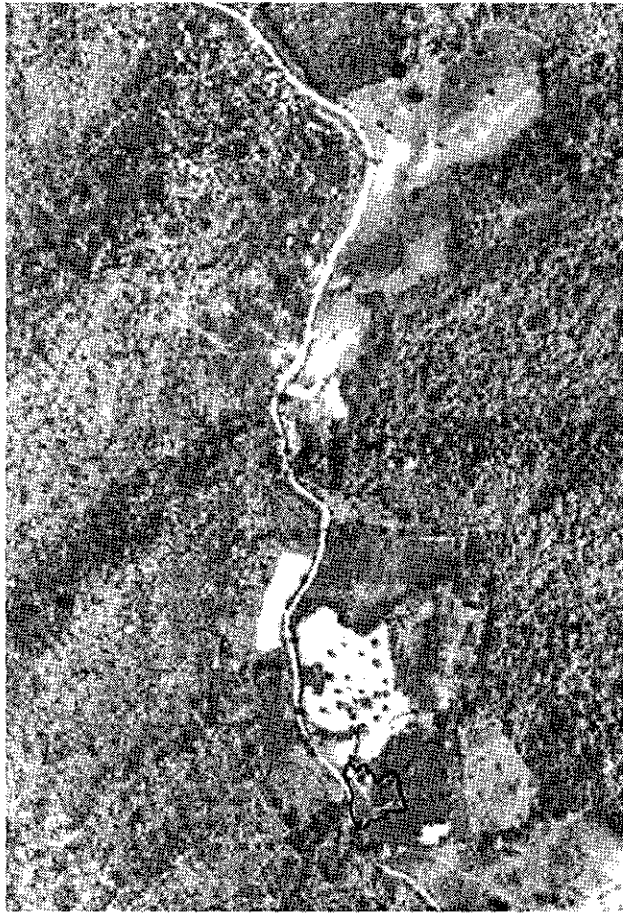


Fig. 70. Aerial Photograph, circa 1957, the farmyard is outlined in black. US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.



Fig. 71. View north from mound, circa 1920. Note picket fence around garden south of farmhouse, no side sheds on granary (west of house), "woodshed" with shed roof (west of house), barn without side shed north of house and cleared fields north, east, south and west of farmyard. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 72. Granary, south elevation, circa 1961. Note side shed. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 73. Springhouse and "woodshed", circa 1957. Eden Lilly in southwest dooryard, note picket style fence. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 74. Granary, northeast corner, circa 1939. Note "hog pen" north of granary. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 75. Grace Lilly Vines, Oba S. Lilly, and Jean Lilly Sovine, circa 1936. Note fence in background. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 76. "White-faced" calf, circa 1938. Note post and rail fence in background. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 77. Kenneth Kinzel, circa 1955. Note dooryard fence. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)





Fig. 78. Mamie Jean Lilly Sovine, circa 1939. Note fence.  
(Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

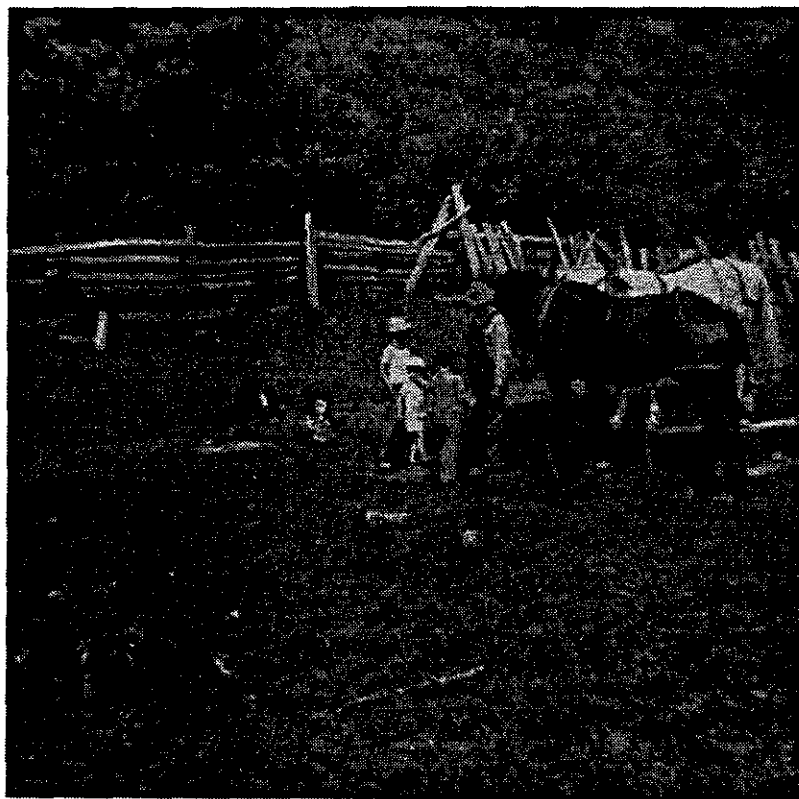


Fig. 79. Horse team, Charlie and Trixie, Aden Lilly, and his grandchildren, circa 1957. Note post and rail fence. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 80. Eden and Aden Lilly with sheep, circa 1930. Note sheep at trough located between granary and road. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 81. Aden and Oba Lilly picking apples, circa 1938. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 82. Ruth, Aden, Grace and Jean Lilly, circa 1946. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 83. Jimmy Ball's Saw Mill, north of farm, circa 1939. Eden and Aden Lilly at right.  
(Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 84. Lilly family near south porch of farmhouse, circa 1946. Standing: (from left) Grace, Ruth, and Jean; seated: Aden and Eden. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

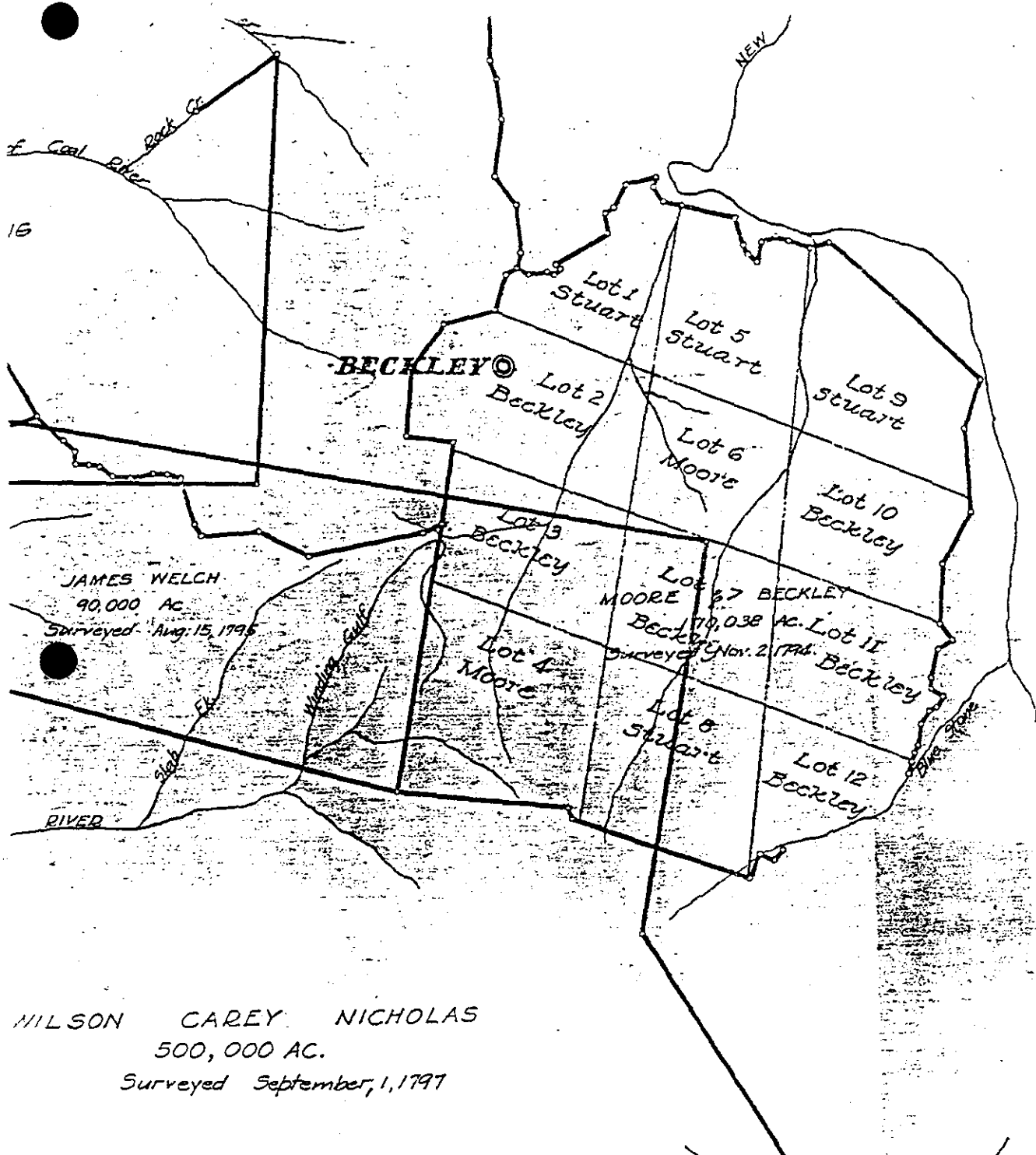


Fig. 85. Aden and Eden Lilly, 1962. 50th Wedding Anniversary. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)





Fig. 86. Oba Lilly in the "grave field" (south of hay barn), November 1992. Stones in foreground right and at Mr. Lilly's feet mark grave of Trump child. (IHTIA)



Map 1. Excerpt of Wilson Carey Nicholas et al Survey, circa 1797. Courtesy, Oba S. Lilly.

3.4 COUNTY COURT DOCUMENTS

11 ac<sup>r</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 10447 remains in this office not <sup>in registry</sup> October 24<sup>th</sup> 1833  
 all appropriated

Francis Lyne  
 J<sup>r</sup> file



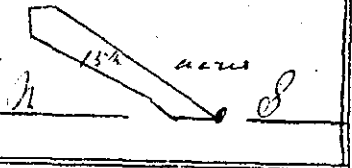
Surveyed for John Davis 14 acres of land in Fayette County on New River above the Big Bend including an improvement made by David Adkins which he is entitled to buy.

for 1606 acres N<sup>o</sup> 2612 aces of Francis Lyne Sr. was aces of David Hanna and is bounded as follows to wit

beginning at a poplar and sugar tree on the hillside above the improve-  
 ment S 72 W 15 poles to a chestnut and bush on the bank of the  
 River then down the same with its meanders N 20 W 51 poles to  
 a forked gum on the bank N 5 W 82 poles to three water birches  
 on the bank then leaving N 55 E 12 poles to a hickory and dogwood  
 at the foot of the hill S 14 E 157 poles to the beginning February 11<sup>th</sup> 1834

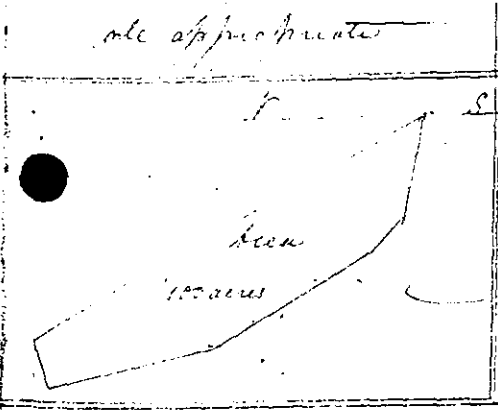
Plot N<sup>o</sup> 2612 remains in this office  
 Note all appropriated

Francis Lyne J<sup>r</sup> file



Surveyed for John Scott 15 1/2 acres of land in Fayette County on New River above the Mouth of Cramer creek adjoining the land of Samuel Withrow which he is entitled to buy

Warrant No 2717 remains in this office not all appropriate



Surveyed for John Davis 100 acres of land in English County on the waters of New river forming the land of Peter Davis which he is entitled by virtue of a part of a Land office Treasury Warrant for 1000 acres No 2717 of Francis Green also was a part of James Hill who was a part of Stephen Norwell & is bounded as follows

Beginning at a Spanish & Dutch tract cor to Peter Davis then leaving N 77 W 72 poles to a highway in a flat N 48 W 30 poles to a whitetack on a ridge N 80 W 120 poles to two benches N 13 W 120 poles to a post on a path S 70 E 34 poles to a large whitetack near a drain on said Davis's line & with S 28 E 30 poles to the Beginning. Apr 12<sup>th</sup> 1838

Warrant No 2717 remains in this office not all appropriate

Francis Green s<sup>r</sup>

K2  
ette Co.  
John Davis  
100 acres  
Fayette  
94  
Edward to E W  
Summers Co  
Mar 14, 1867

John B Floyd, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

To All to Whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That in conformity with a survey made on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, by virtue of Land office Treasury Warrant No. 2,717

there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto John Davis

a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing one hundred acres being and being in the County of Fayette on the waters of New River joining the land of Peter Davis and bounded as follows. Beginning at a Spanish and chestnut oak corner to Peter Davis, thence bearing N 77° W 72 poles to a hickory in a flat N 48° W 30 poles to a white oak on a ridge, N 30° W 120 poles to two buckeyes, N 31° W 120 poles to a poplar near a path S 70° E 320 poles to a large white oak near a drain on said Davis line S 28° E 307 poles to the beginning with its appurtenances

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land, with its appurtenances, to the said

John Davis

and his heirs forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said John B Floyd, Esquire,



Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed, at

Richmond, on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of Feb

in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and

and of the Commonwealth the 15<sup>th</sup>

forty one

John B Floyd

85  
The Last Will and Testament  
of Peter Davis Esq

March the 10<sup>th</sup> 1841

Peter Davis wants these Children that is  
with him to have an Equal share with those that are  
Married when they become of age or married he wants  
They own Davis to have a horse and saddle on each and  
low skin he wants the rest to be left to his wife until  
her death then to be divided Equally among children  
them all

wrote in the presence of William Meadows  
Richard T Lyree  
William Davis

Fayette County Court

August Term 1841

This will was proved in open court by the oath of the  
attesting witnesses and ordered to be recorded

Test

Arrian Hill Clerk

The Last Will and Testament of  
of William Wiseman Esq

I William Wiseman of the County of Fayette and State of  
Virginia do make and ordain hereby my last will and Testament  
in manner and form following

I give and devise to my Sons Isaac  
Ward Wiseman and William Riley Wiseman each one dollar  
to my daughter Betty Blake-Bannah Wiseman Jane Rogers  
Peggy Blake & Helen Wiseman and Mary Wiseman each one  
Dollar I give and devise to my Son James Wiseman my  
great killing gun mane saddle and a pair of young cows  
after the payment of all my just debts I give and devise  
all my property not herebefore not separatedly given to my  
children to be used in dispose of as she may desire with  
a full and plenary power my Executors and I the my will  
shall be sufficient without my consent and seal

Fayette Co. Will Book 1830-1866 Page 88

This deed made the 28<sup>th</sup> day of April in the year 1818 between John  
 Davis and Mary his wife, Susan Davis the widow of Peter Davis deceased,  
 William Davis and Jane his wife, Richard Hyne and Perisilla his wife  
 the said John and William, Davis and Perisilla Hyne and his wife  
 Richard Hyne and the Children and heirs of Peter Davis deceased and  
 William C. Wickham (Wickham) that in consideration of five thousand  
 and twenty dollars the said John Davis and Mary his wife, Susan Davis the  
 widow of Peter Davis deceased, William Davis and Jane his wife,  
 Richard Hyne and Perisilla his wife, do grant unto the said William  
 C. Wickham (Wickham) all of a certain tract or parcel of land (containing one hundred  
 and fifty acres, be the same more or less being part of a Survey of 300  
 acres by Survey dated the 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 1795 and granted to Alexander  
 Stewart the twentieth day of 18<sup>th</sup> January 1815, and by him devised to Archibald  
 Stewart and by him conveyed to Peter Davis by Deed bearing date  
 28<sup>th</sup> day of April 1818 lying and being in the County of Raleigh on  
 North River containing the one half of the lower bottom below the mouth  
 of Madams Creek beginning at a Red oak Black oak and Sugar tree  
 on a hill side opposite the corner of the bottom thence N 73 E 100  
 poles to a Maple Sycamore and Dog wood on the bank of New River at  
 the lower end of said bottom, corner the same thence up the meander of  
 the river and binding thence 168 poles to two Sassafras and Iron wood  
 on the river bank and corner to said W. C. Wickham's part of said Survey  
 thence through the said Survey with the said Richmond's line S 38 W  
 252 poles to a Chesnut Oak and Black oak on the opposite line and with the  
 same leaving the other division N 88 W 112 poles to a White Oak and  
 Black oak bush on a low knoll on this side of the big small the beginning  
 corner of the Survey which is gone thence S 88 W 300 poles to the beginning  
 The said grants will warrant generally the the property hereby  
 conveyed - Witness the following Signatures and seals.

John Davis (Seal)  
 Mary Davis (Seal)  
 Susan Davis (Seal)  
 W. C. Davis (Seal)  
 Jane Davis (Seal)  
 Richard T. Hyne (Seal)  
 Perisilla Hyne (Seal)

Raleigh County Court

We Joseph Leeper and Archibald B. Ulmer Justices  
 of the peace in and for the County of said do hereby certify that John  
 Davis and Mary his wife, Susan Davis the widow of Peter Davis dec'd



W. C. Richmond wife  
Deed of Gift  
Mary E. Trump  
Deed delivered  
W. C. Richmond  
April 28<sup>th</sup> 1888.

This Deed, made this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight, between William C. Richmond, of Raleigh County, in the State of West Virginia, and Nancy his wife, parties of the first part, and Mary E. Trump (Kate Mary E. Richmond) party of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the natural love and affection they bear to the said party of the second part, as well as the sum of one dollar to them in hand well and truly paid by the said party of the second part, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant bargain and sell, unto the said party of the second part, and to her heirs and assigns, All that certain tract of land lying and being situated in Raleigh County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Containing one hundred & four acres, more or less, Beginning at a hickory corner for Jenny Meadows, thence N 42° W 44 poles to a Chestnut and Chestnut oak, S 50° W 26 poles to two dogwoods and a Linden on line of same, S 70° W 80 poles to two small dogwoods and Spanish Oak, S 26° E 58 poles to three birches on Cliff (birches now down) Oak marked, S 80° E 16 poles to a large poplar, S 9° E 19 poles to a double buckeye, S 87° W 7 1/2 poles to two Chestnuts, S 12° E 58 poles to a Hornbeam (or Iron Wood) on a Cliff, N 77° E 7 1/2 poles to a beech, a corner for the One hundred acre tract S 13° E 50 Poles to a Chestnut on a bench, thence N 75° E 34 poles to a Chestnut and Linden, N 37° E 36 poles to two Lindens, N 16° W 18 poles to a Saurwood and black oak, and N 2° E 140 poles to the beginning be the contents thereof what they may. To have and to hold the said tract of land to the said party of the second part, her heirs and assigns forever. And the said parties of the first part hereby Covenant, that they will warrant generally the title to the land and premises hereby conveyed. Witness the following signatures and seals.

Wm. C. Richmond   
Nancy <sup>his</sup> Richmond 

State of West Virginia }  
County of Raleigh to wit }

I George W. Meador a Justice of the County aforesaid do certify that William C. Richmond whose name is signed to the writing above bearing date the ninth day of January 1888, has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said County. Given under my hand this 17<sup>th</sup> day of January 1888.  
George W. Meador J. P.

-----  
R. B. TRUMP AND WIFE,  
To Deed::  
L. B. RICHMOND,  
-----

THIS DEED, Made this 20th, day of March, 1905, by and between Richard B. Trump and Mary E. Trump, his wife, of the County of Raleigh and State of West Virginia, parties of the first part, and Laura B. Richmond ( wife of O. R. Richmond)

party of the second part, WITNESSETH:: That for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty (50) Dollars, cash in hand paid, and other valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Richard B. Trump and Mary E. Trump, his wife, do grant and convey unto the said Laura B. Richmond, with covenants of General warranty, the surface and all of the minerals, metals and metallic substances in, on and under the hereinafter described tract <sup>of same</sup> of land, except the coal and oil, which are hereby expressly excepted from this conveyance and reserved unto the said parties of the first part, situate in Richmond District, Raleigh County, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of Jerry Meadows and others and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a hickory, corner for Jerry Meadows; thence N 42° W 44 poles to a chestnut and chestnut oak; S 50° W 26 poles to two dogwoods and a linden on line of same; S 70° W 80 poles to two small dogwoods and Spanish oak; S 26° E 58 poles to three birches on cliff ( birches now down) oak marked; S 80° E 16 poles to a large poplar; S 9° E 19 poles to a double buckeye; S 87° W 7 1/2 poles to two chestnuts; S 12° E 58 poles to a hornbeam ( or ironwood) on a cliff; N 77° E 7 1/2 poles to a beech, a corner for the One Hundred acre tract; S 13° E 50 poles to <sup>6 3/4 poles to a chestnut and linden N 37°</sup> a chestnut on a bench; thence N 75° E 36 poles to two lindens; N 16° W 18 poles to a sourwood and black oak; and N 2° E 140 poles to the beginning, the tract of land herein described being the same tract or parcel of land conveyed by Deed from William C. Richmond and Nancy Richmond, his wife, to Mary E. Trump, bearing date on the 9th, day of January, 1888, and of record in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of Raleigh County, West Virginia, in Deed Book "J", at pages 4 and 5, to which deed reference is here made.

It is distinctly understood and agreed that this is a sale in gross and not by the acre. Excepting and reserving unto the said parties of the first part all mining privileges and rights of way in, over, under and through said tract or parcel of land necessary and convenient for use in mining, removing, shipping and hauling the coal and oil herein reserved. Witness the following signatures and seals.

Richard B. Trump, (Seal)  
Mary E. Trump, (Seal)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA:  
County of Raleigh, to-wit:

I, Ashton File, a Notary Public of the said County of Raleigh, do certify that Richard B. Trump and Mary E. Trump his wife, whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date March 20th, 1905, have this day acknowledged the same before me in my said county. Given under my hand this 20th, day of March, 1905.

Ashton File, Notary Public.

WEST VIRGINIA:  
Raleigh County Court Clerk's Office, April 4th, 1905.

the certificate of acknowledgment there on, was this

35/478

Exp  
mailed to  
Franklin  
8/9/1906

=====#====

LAURA B. RICHMOND ET AL.

THIS DEED MADE this 24th day of July, 1906, by and

TO :: DEED

between Laura B. Richmond and O. R. Richmond, her husband, of

NAAMAN LILLY.

Raleigh County, West Virginia, parties of the first part, and

Naaman Lilly, of Summers County, West Virginia, party of the second part.

W I T N E S S E T H :-- That for and inconsideration of the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.00), Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700.00) of which amount is cash in hand, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) in twelve (12) months from this date, with interest, which is evidenced by note bearing even date herewith, do grant <sup>and</sup> convey unto the said Naaman Lilly the following described real estate, to-wit: situate in Richmond District, Raleigh County, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of Jerry Meadows, et als., and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at shickory corner for Jarry Meadows; thence N. 42° W. 44 poles to a chestnut and chestnut oak; S. 50° W. 26 poles to a dogwood and a linden on line of same; S. 70° W. 80 poles to 2 small dogwoods and spanish oak; S. 26° E. 58 poles to 3 birches on

RECORDED

a cliff (birches now down) oak marked; S. 80° E. 16 poles to a large poplar; S. 9° E. 19 poles to a double buckeye; S. 87° W. 7 1/2 poles to 2 chestnuts; S. 12° E. 58 poles to a hornbeam (or iron wood) on a cliff; N. 77° E. 7 1/2 poles to a beech, a corner for the 100 acre tract; S. 13° E. 50 poles to a chestnut on a bench; thence N. 75° E. 34 poles to a chestnut and linden; N. 37° E. 36 poles to two lindens; N. 16° W. 18 poles to a sourwood and black oak and N. 2° E. 140 poles to the beginning, being the same tract of land conveyed to the said

44/207

NAAMAN LILLY & WIFE  
TO: DEED  
GEO. A. BENNETT.

THIS DEED, Made and entered into this 7th day of June, 1910, between Naaman Lilly and Sarah G. Lilly, his wife, parties of the first part, and George A. Bennett, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:- That for and in consideration of the sum of Fourteen Hundred Dollars (\$1400.00) cash in hand paid by said party of the second part to said parties of the first part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the said parties of the first part do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part all that certain <sup>tract</sup> parcel of land situate in Raleigh County, West Virginia, bounded and described as follows:- to-wit:-

BEGINNING at a hickory, corner to the Jerry Meadows' land; thence N 42° W 44 poles to a chestnut and chestnut oak; thence S 50° W 26 poles to a dogwood and a linden on line of same; thence S 70° W \_\_\_ poles to a rock on the County Road, at the corner this day made between said Bennett and G. W. Palmer, in a line of the said Jerry Meadows, (now W. W. Richmond) land; thence with the county road in a southerly direction \_\_\_ poles to a large poplar, corner to the lands now belonging to the New River Land Company (formerly the Hinton lands); thence S 9° E 19 poles to a double buckeye; thence S 87° W 7 1/2 poles to

two chestnuts; thence S 12° E 58 poles to hornbeam (ironwood) on a cliff; thence N 77° E 7 1/2 poles to a beech, a corner for the one hundred acre tract; thence S 13° E 50 poles to a chestnut on a bench; thence N 75° E 34 poles to a chestnut and linden; thence N 37° E 36 poles to two lindens; thence N 16° W 18 poles to a sourwood and black oak; thence N 2° E 140 poles to the beginning, being a part of the same land that was conveyed to the said Naaman Lilly by Laura B. Richmond and husband by deed bearing date the 24th day of July, 1910

DELIVERED TO GEORGE BENNETT  
June 20 1910

Teste: \_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk.

Exo.  
197  
George A. Bennett et ux  
TO: DEED  
A. J. L I L L Y . . . .  
of the second part:

-----§§§§§-----  
THIS DEED, Made this 29th day of February, 1912,  
by and between George A. Bennett and Victoria A. Bennett,  
his wife, parties of the first part, and A. J. Lilly, party  
of the second part:

WITNESSETH:- That for and in consideration of the sum of Sixteen Hundred Dollars, cash in hand paid by the party of the second part to the parties of the first part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said parties of the first part do grant, bargain, sell and by this deed convey unto the said party of the second part, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in County of Raleigh, and State of West Virginia, and is bounded and described as follows, to-wit:-

BEGINNING at a hickory, corner of the Jerry Meadows' land; thence N. 42 degrees W. 44 poles to a chestnut and chestnut oak; thence S. 50 degrees W. 26 poles to a dogwood and linden on line of same; thence S. 70 degrees W. \_\_\_ poles to a rock on the County Road, at the corner between the land hereby conveyed and G. W. Palmer, in a line of the said Jerry Meadows, (now — W. W. Richmond) land; thence with the County Road in a Southerly direction \_\_\_ poles to a large poplar, corner to the lands now belonging to the New River Land Company, (formerly the Hinto lands); thence S. 2 degrees E. 19 poles to a double buckeye; thence S. 87 degrees, W. 7-1/2 poles to two chestnuts; thence S. 12 degrees E. 58 poles to a hornbeam (ironwood) on a cliff; thence N. 77 degrees E. 7 1/2 poles to a beech, a corner for the one hundred acre tract; thence S. 13 degrees E. 50 poles to a chestnut on a bench; thence N. 75 degrees E. 34 poles to a chestnut and linden; thence N. 37 degrees E. 36 poles to two lindens; thence N. 16

degrees W. 18 poles to a sourwood and black oak; thence N. 2 degrees E. 140 poles to the beginning, and being a part of the same land, that was conveyed to Naaman Lilly,, by Laura B. Richmond, and husband, by deed bearing date on the 24th day of July 1906, and of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Raleigh County, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 35, at pages 478 and 479, and is the same land which was conveyed to the said George A. Bennett, by Naaman Lilly and wife by deed dated on the 7th day of June, 1910, and of record in the office of the Clerk of said Court in Deed Book No. 44, at page 206.

Reference is here made to each of said deeds for more complete descriptions. It is hereby mutually understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto, that this conveyance is subject to the reservations expressed and set out in a certain deed from Richard B. Trump and wife, to Laura B. Richmond, and also a deed from said Laura B. Richmond, et al., to Naaman Lilly, for the said land.

It is also further agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto that the said parties of the first part, are to remain in possession, use, and enjoyment of the premises hereby conveyed, with the privilege of cultivating and pasturing the same, and using the fruit and crops raised thereon until the 15th day of March, 1913, free of charge.

And the said parties of the first part hereby WARRANT GENERALLY the title to the said land.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

WITNESS the following and signatures and seals, the day and year first above written.

Geo. A. Bennett, (Seal)  
Victoria A. Bennett, (Seal)

NEW RIVER LAND CO.

THIS DEED, Made this 17th day of August, 1912, by and

TO: DEED

between New River Land Company, a corporation of Hinton, West

SIMEON LILLY.....

Virginia, party of the first part and Simeon Lilly of Raleigh County, West Virginia, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:- That for and in consideration of One Hundred Dollars and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said party of the first part bargains and sells and by these presents conveys, with covenants of General Warranty of title, unto the said party of the second part, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Richmond District, Raleigh County, West Virginia, being a part of a tract of land conveyed to the said party of the first part by Joseph Hinton and others, and is bounded and described as follows:-

BEGINNING at a poplar near a road; thence N. 82 1/2 W. 18 1/2 poles to two red oaks by a cliff; N. 41 1/2 W. 29 poles to a chestnut oak on Siera line; S. 89 W. 25 poles to a stake ( black oak and locust marked as pointers) S. 58 W. 82 poles to a large locust on the ridge; S. 34 1/2 E. 213 poles to a hickory in a flat (four hickories and black oak marked as pointers); S. 54 1/2 E. 56 poles to a dogwood on Richmond's line; N. 78 E. 20 poles to three black oaks, N. 28 W. 87 poles to a buckeye on the hill; N.

11 degrees 40 minutes West 74 poles to a stake by a rock, N. 78 degrees 30 minutes W. 3 poles to a hornbeam N. 13 degrees 49 minutes W. 58 poles to a chestnut stump; N. 87 degrees and 20 minutes East 7 1/2 poles to a buckeye N. 10 degrees 12 minutes W. 20 poles to the beginning, containing by calculation 121 and 113/160 acres by surface measure, which was agreed upon by the parties hereto as the method of measurement to apply to the tract of land hereby conveyed, This deed conveys only the surface of the said land and such timber as has not been heretofore sold to T. E. Courtney and others and is subject to the contract made with the said T. E. Courtney, but does not include any mineral or mineral products of any kind, nor any oil or gas, all of which are expressly reserved and excepted from this deed. The right to mine and remove the coal and mineral products from the said land as well as the right to bore for oil and gas on the said land and remove the same through or over the said lands is hereby expressly reserved, together with the usual mining privileges.

WITNESS the following signature and seal.

(Corporate Seal)

New River Land Company,  
By. T. H. Lilly, President.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
County of Summers, ES.

I, Harvey Ewart a Notary Public of the said County do certify that T. H. Lilly, personally appeared before me in my said County and being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that he is the President of the Corporation described in the writing above bearing date on the 17th day of August, 1912, authorized by said Corporation to execute and acknowledge deeds and other writings of the said Corporation; and that the seal affixed to the said writing is the corporate seal of the said corporation, and that the said writing was signed and sealed by him in behalf of the said Corporation by its authority duly given.

Given under my hand this 17th day of August, 1912.

Harvey Ewart, Notary Public.

WEST VIRGINIA,  
Raleigh County Court Clerk's Office, May 28th 1913.

The foregoing Deed, together with the certificate of acknowledgment, thereon, was this day presented in said office and admitted to record.

Teste: M. J. Meadows  
Clerk.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### BOOKS

- Ambler, Charles H. A History of Western Virginia to 1861. Morgantown, WV: By the author, 1931.
- Bealer, Alex W., and John O. Ellis. The Log Cabin: Homes of the North American Wilderness. Barre, MA: Barre Publishing, 1978.
- Brumbaugh, Gavis Marcus. Revolutionary War Records. Vol. 1, Virginia. Lancaster, PA: Lancaster Press, Inc., 1936.
- Carter, Thomas, and Bernard L. Herman. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Vol. 3. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1989.
- Conley, Phil, and W. T. Doherty, West Virginia History. Charleston, WV: West Virginia Educational Foundation, 1971.
- Darlington, L. Neil. Cabins of the Loop and Environs of the Southern Half of Fayette County, Virginia (new West Virginia). Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1988.
- Day, Peggy Ann Houchins. History of Meadow Bridge and Beelick Knob, West Virginia. Meadow Bridge, WV: By the author, 1986.
- Dayton, R. W. Pioneers and Their Homes on the Upper Kanawha. Charleston, WV: West Virginia Publishing Co., 1947.
- Dodrill, W. C. Moccasin Tracks & Other Imprints. Charleston, WV: Lovett Printing Co., 1915.
- Donnelly, Shirley. Yesterday and Today: A Keepsake. Vols. 1, 2, and 3. Beckley, WV: Beckley Post Herald, 1980.

- Doran, Michael R. Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia: 1634-1895. Athens, GA: Iberian Publishing Co., 1987.
- Dunaway, Wayland Fuller. The History of the James River and Kanawha Company. New York: Columbia University, 1922.
- Downing, A. J. The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1847.
- Eckert, Allan W. The Frontiersman, A Narrative. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1967.
- Forbes, Harold M. West Virginia History: A Bibliography and Guide to Research. Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 1981.
- Fry, Rebecca E. Recollections of the Rev. John McElhenny, DD. Richmond: Whillet and Shepperson, Printers, 1893.
- Glassie, Henry. Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.
- Gordon, William A. The Killing of Adam Caperton by the Indians. [Louisville: Press of J. P. Morton and Co., c. 1918.]
- Gwathmey, John H. Historical Register of Virginians in the Revolution, 1775-1783. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1938.
- Hale, John P. Trans-Allegheny Pioneers: Historical Sketches of the First White Settlements West of the Alleghenies, 1748 & After. Cincinnati: The Graphic Press, 1886.
- Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, Illustrated: Special Virginia Edition. New York: H. H. Hardesty and Co., 1884.
- Harper, Josephine L. Guide to the Draper Manuscripts. Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1983.



- Hedrick, Charles B., comp. Memoirs of Raleigh County: Historical and Biographical. Beckley, WV: Wood Printing Company, 1932.
- Howe, Barbara J., and Emory L. Kemp. Public History: An Introduction. Malabar, FL: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc., 1986.
- Huntington, Whitney Clark. Building Construction: Materials and Types of Construction. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1975.
- Johnson, Ronald W., and Michael Schene. Cultural Resource Management. Malabar, FL: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc., 1986.
- Johnston, Ross B. West Virginians in the American Revolution. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1977.
- Lilly, Jack. The Lilly Family. Vol. II. Canton, OH: By the author, 1978.
- Mackey, James. Notches of All Kinds: A Book of Timber Joinery. Prince George, Canada: Log House Publishing Co., 1983.
- Marshall, Paul D. New River Gorge National River: A Cultural Research Project. Charleston, WV: Paul D. Marshall and Assoc., 1981.
- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.
- Miller, James H. History of Summers County: From the Earliest Settlement to the Present. Hinton, WV: By the author, 1908.
- Miller, T. Condit, and Hu Maxwell. West Virginia and Its People. New: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1913.
- Moffett, Marian, and Lawrence Wodehouse. The Cantilever Barn in East Tennessee. Knoxville: University of Tennessee School of Architecture, 1984.

- Morton, Oren Frederic. A History of Monroe County. Baltimore: Regional Press Co., 1974.
- Munn, Robert R. Mountain Bibliography. Berea, KY: Council of the Southern Mountains, 1961.
- Noble, Allen G. Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape. Vol. 1. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.
- Peters, J. T., and H. B. Carder. The History of Fayette County, West Virginia. Charleston, WV: Jarrett Printing Co., 1926.
- Peyton, Lewis Preston. History of Southwest Virginia, 1746-1786. Richmond: J. L. Hill Printing Co., 1903.
- Pierson, Clayburn. Long Ago in Nicholas County. Summersville, WV: Nicholas Historical and Genealogical Society, 1989.
- Rice, Otis K. The Allegheny Frontier: West Virginia Beginnings, 1730-1830. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1970.
- \_\_\_\_\_. West Virginia: The State and Its People. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1972.
- \_\_\_\_\_. A History of Greenbrier County. Lewisburg, WV: Greenbrier County Historical Society, 1986.
- Rohrbaugh, Malcolm J. The Trans-Appalachian Frontier: People, Societies, and Institutions, 1775-1850. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978.
- Sanchez-Saavedra, E. M. A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution, 1774-1787. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1978.
- Sanders, William. Legacy of Homes and Families : Princeton-Athens. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing, 1985.

Schriener-Yantis, Netti. 1810 Census of Giles County, Virginia. Springfield, VA: By the author, 1970.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1815 Tax List of Giles County, Virginia. Springfield, VA: By the author, 1971.

Shawkey, Morriss Purdy. West Virginia in History, Life, Literature, and Industry. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Co., 1928.

Shelter, Charles. Guide to the Study of West Virginia History. Morgantown: West Virginia University Library, 1960.

Sims, Edgar B., comp. Sims Index to Land Grants in West Virginia. Charleston, WV: State of West Virginia, 1952.

Spooner, Walter W. The Back-Woodsmen or Tales of the Border. Cincinnati: W. E. Dibble and Co. Publishers, 1883.

Stinson, Helen S., comp. Land Entry Book, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Dallas: By the compiler, 1984.

Strausbaugh, P. D., and Earl L. Core. Flora of West Virginia. Grantsville, WV: Seneca Books, Inc.

Summers County Historical Society. The History of Summers County, West Virginia. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Press, Inc., 1985.

Summers, George W. Pages from the Past: Recollections, Traditions, and Old Timer's Tales of Long Ago. Edited by Jim Comstock. Richwood, WV: West Virginia Hillbilly, 1973.

Upton, Dell, and John Michael Vlach. Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Wells, Camille. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture. Paducah, KY: Image Graphics, 1982.

West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Claude R. Hill (Mildred Haptonstall), ed. Glimpses of West Virginia History. Beckley, WV: National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, 1962.

Wills, Camille, ed. Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture II. Columbia MO: University of Missouri Press, 1986.

Withers, Alexander Scott. Chronicles of Border Warfare, 1792-1865. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1961.

Woodring, Stanley M. Aerial and Satellite Imagery of West Virginia. Charleston, WV, West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, 1977.

#### THESIS

Rice, Otis K. "Frontier West Virginia: Some Aspects of Its Political, Social and Economic Development." Thesis, University of Kentucky, 1960.

#### ARTICLES

Brown, Leona G. "Recalling an Irish Mountain Farm Family: The O'Leary-Gwinn Connection." Goldenseal Vol. 17, # 1 (Spring 1991).

"Folk Settlements in the Blue Ridge Mountains." Appalachian Journal Vol. 5, # 2.

"Look at Barns." Blueprints Vol. III, # 1 (Fall 1984).

McLean, Lois C. "Irish Mountain: The Story of a West Virginia Immigrant Community." Goldenseal Vol. 17, # 1 (Spring 1991).

Schultz, Leroy B. "The Barns of West Virginia." Goldenseal Vol. 4, # 2-3 (April-September 1978).

\_\_\_\_\_. "West Virginia Cribs and Granaries." Goldenseal Vol. 10, #1 (Winter 1983).

\_\_\_\_\_. "Log Barns of West Virginia." Goldenseal Vol. 10, #2 (Spring 1983).

#### NEWSPAPERS

Ripley, Opal. "Irish Mountain Founded by Hard Sons of Old Sod." Beckley Post Herald-Register, 16 June 1963.

Sawyers, F. W. "Early County History Influenced by Scotch-Irish." Hinton Daily News, 12 December 1971.

#### GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

"Guide for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscape." National Register Bulletin Release # 3 (August 1985).

Melnick, Robert Z. Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System. Washington, DC: Park Historic Architecture Division, Cultural Resource Management, National Park Service, U. S. Department of Interior, 1984.

U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Cultural Resources Management Guideline NPS-28, Release Number 3. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, August 1985.

#### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Agricultural and Manufacturing Census of Fifteen Southern States. Microfilm at West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

Population Census of the United States. Microfilm at West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920.

### CONSULTING REPORTS

Longenecker, George. "Trump-Lilly Vegetation Report." Special Collection, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, 1992-93.

Marshall, Paul. "Trump-Lilly Architectural Report." Special Collection, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, 1992-3.

### INTERVIEWS

Florence, Hazel Lilly and Jean Lilly Sovine. Interview by J. William Hill, 7 July 1992. Transcript. Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology.

Lilly, Oba S. Interview by J. William Hill, 9 July 1992. Transcript. Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

### MAPS

Kitchin, T. A New Map of Virginia, 1770. West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

U. S. Geological Survey. West Virginia, Big Bend Quad, 1912. West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

Wilson Carey et al. Survey Map, circa 1797. Oba S. Lilly, Hinton, WV. [Likely a compilation of several maps drawn at a date later than 1797].