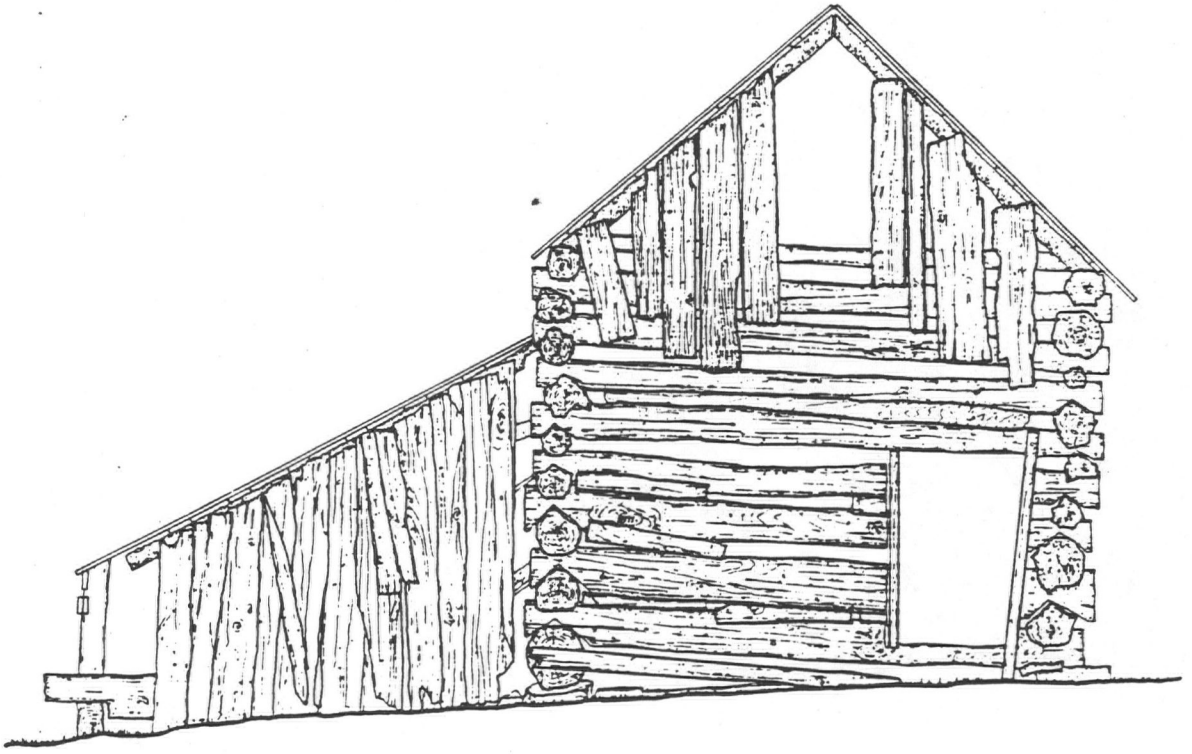
West Virginia University
The INSTITUTE for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology
EST. 1989

TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER 7 APRIL 26, 1993

The Trump-Lilly Farm:

Historic Structures & Cultural Landscape Report



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TRUMP-LILLY FARM
HISTORIC STRUCTURES
AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

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April 1993

Institute for the History of Technology
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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 nine buildings, yard fences and field fences located along state highway Route 26/3, about 2.5 miles from state Route 26 in Raleigh and Summers Counties, West Virginia. This site is to be included in programmed activities that affect the qualities and characteristics of the site, structures, and their setting.

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

on page vii this was called "state highway Route 26/3" which is correct?

The Trump-Lilly Farm is a 202.15-acre former farm complex consisting of nine 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 thirty per cent of the property is now in open pasture and sixty-five per cent is woodland with a moderate hardwood stand.

Among the extant structures on the property the most prominent is the circa 1870s 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 one-room kitchen 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 eight 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 three 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.

how?

A SITE PLAN SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH THIS SECTION SHOWING THE BUILDINGS/FEATURES DESCRIBED

IT WOULD BE GOOD TO HAVE SOME IDEA OF HOW MANY.

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. what is 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 per cent of the farm is now cleared and it should be noted ~~that the agri~~cultural 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.

How does this percentage relate to the 30% of open pasture referred to in the 1st paragraph of this section?

What is "the historic landscape"

[1.2] PROPOSED USE

Since the Trump-Lilly Farm was ~~just~~ acquired by the National Park Service in 1988 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 managment alternatives have yet been formalized. However, a List of Classified Structures for the farm ~~was completed~~ draft forms were prepared 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~~ on which decisions governing preservation ~~and restoration~~ 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 Trunp-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 ~~to~~ in the National Register 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 ~~submitted~~ 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

1988 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 ~~completed~~ draft forms prepared

Type 402 funds available for planning

Type 404 funds available for interim preservation and stabilization

1992 Research began on HSR/CLR

1993 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 site includes access and circulation for park visitors, security, fire detection, ~~security and~~ 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: (1) management as a "discovery site;" (2) active management and interpretation as a cooperative effort with the private sector to manage agriculture and husbandry; (3) active management and interpretation by NPS; (4) management and interpretation as a "living history" site.

Justification for management alternatives is based on data compiled for completion of the report. Recommendations 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 are the property of the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, 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: A Manager's Guide. 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.

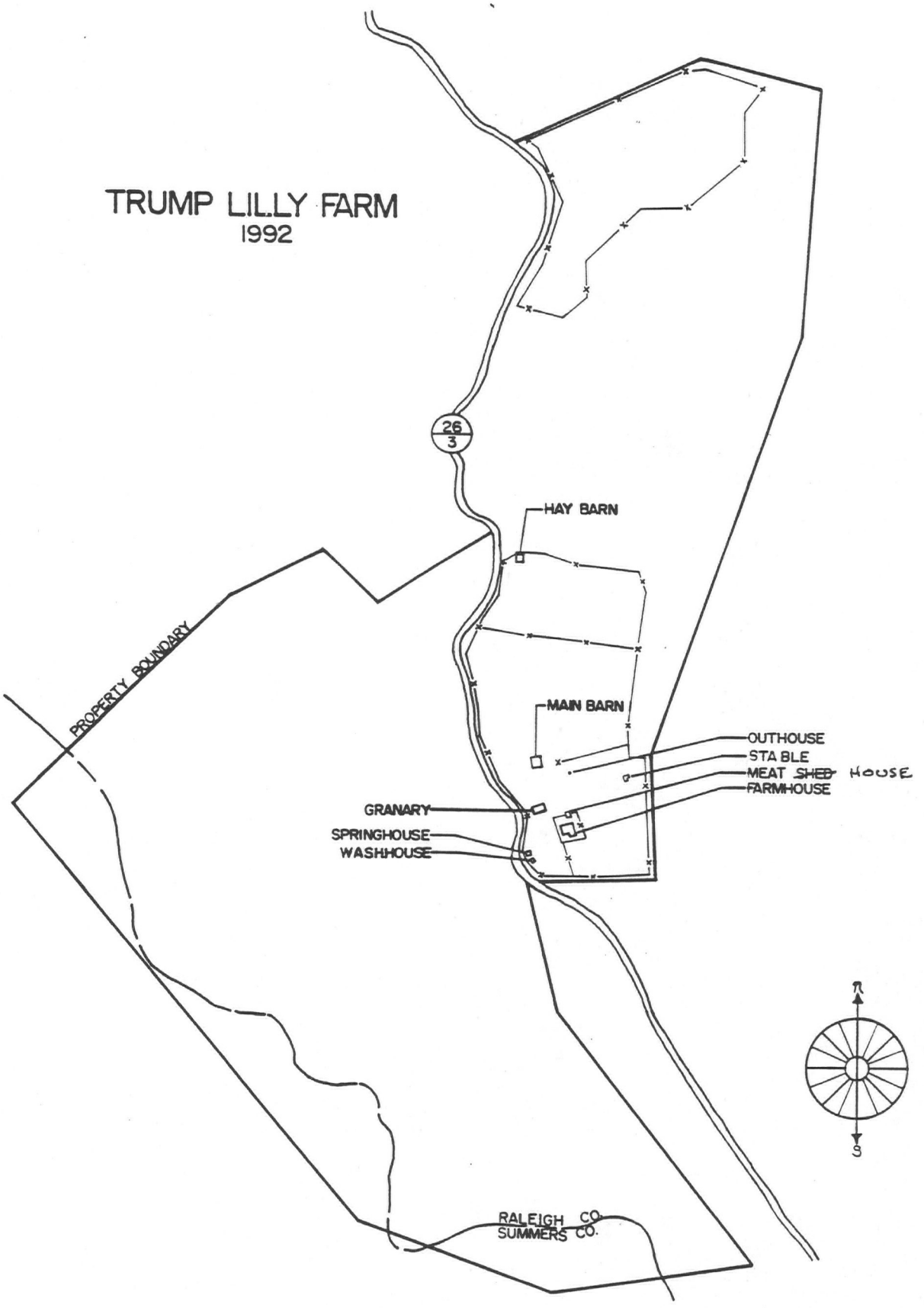
c. Evaluation of potential threats to historic structures and recommendations.

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.



STRUCTURE LOCATION PLAN, TRUMP-LILLY FARM, 1992

[2.1] HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

begin w/ overview of significance

Location and setting

NEED VICINITY & LOCATION MAPS

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 bisected 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 percent.

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 three 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 spring house 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 and the hay barn farther north. All structures except the northernmost, the hay barn, are visible from the farmhouse.

CORRUGATED IRON? IS THIS NEW OR HISTORIC?

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

Actually, a mix of field systems and farmyard units.

The core of the farm as outlined above is relatively free from the encroachment of forest vegetation. A fencing system encloses the field systems 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 readily discernable due to deteriorated fencing systems hidden by encroaching vegetation.

relationship to spring; develop of core area

What were/are they

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.

no context

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 house,

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.

Structural Changes — This is difficult for the reader to have a discussion on changes prior to the discussion of the occupant's/owner's history. Can we change the order c section.

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.[1] 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,

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

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 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 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.[2] 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

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[2]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, Westt 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.

very disjointed—

occurred around 1910 since George Bennett, owner at that time, is credited as having built the kitchen.[3]

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.

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~~ house 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.

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.

mov to next page to p in Chrono ord

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[3]Oba S. Lilly, Interview by J. William Hill, 9 July, 1992, Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV. 2 ✓

very inconclusive data.

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.

insert paragraphs →

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 house. 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

activities are discussed — not the physical landscape

the site prior to 1912.[4] The Agricultural and Manufacturing census entry for Peter Davis in 1850 reports 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.[5] The Davis family of 1850 consisted of John and his wife Mary, two daughters and five sons.[6]

~~Unfortunately~~ 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.

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

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[4]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.

[5]Agriculture and Manufacturing Census, 1850.

[6]U. S. Census, 1850.

poorly organized — information is presented in fragmented manner

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.[7]

~~Unfortunately,~~ 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.

Why? 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. would have or did?

Historic setting - from what time period?

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

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[7]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.

map/site plan would be beneficial to discussion.

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.

size character type of fruit...

it has not been described!

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.

What is fact vs. speculation?

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 livestock was kept on the farm and the agricultural system became 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 ~~site~~ structures continued to weather and received increasing 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.

now its introduced.

WHAT KIND of FENCES?
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS/TECHNOLOGY AS A INDICATOR of HISTORIC USE PATTERNS?

OCCUPANTS'/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.[8] 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 with in that county.[9] Early

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[8]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.

[9]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).

exploration activity may have begun in that area as early as 1744; however, the first settlement in the area dates to circa 1768.[10] 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 Keeney's Knob had been founded by that date.[11] 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 to be 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,[12] 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]...."[13] However, Richmond's daughter, Mary, lived 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

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[10]Otis K. Rice, A History of Greenbrier County (Lewisburg, WV: Greenbrier Historical Society, 1986), 14.

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

[12]Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1850 and Agricultural and Manufacturing Census, 1860, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia, Morgantown, WV.

[13]James Miller, History of Summers County West Virginia (Hinton, WV: by the Author, 1908), 412.

Gorge. William Richmond, patriarch of the clan in New River, migrated to the falls of New River (Sandstone) prior to 1810.[14] 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 be known as New Richmond and after the completion of the rail line through New River Gorge in 1873, Sandstone.[15]

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.[16] 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.[17] Although no document

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[14]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.

[15]Billy E. Richmond, "The First Families of Richmond District," Beckley Post Herald 20 March, 1968, 6; and Miller, Summers County, 409-414.

[16]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.

[17]John Davis et al to William C. Richmond, Deed Book A, page 106, dated 28 April, 1851, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV. This deed traces the owner ship 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

indicates the location of the homestead, it seems safe to assume the farm was sited on the more arable floodplain along New River than the upland bench associated with the Trump-Lilly farm.[18]

Some time prior to 1845, Davis sold 150 acres of this tract to Samuel Richmond.[19] The remainder of the 300-acre tract was acquired by William C. Richmond, Samuel's son, in 1851 from the heirs of Peter Davis.[20] Peter Davis's will dated 16 March 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 12 April 1838. John also held a fourteen-acre tract on the waters of New River from 11 February 1834.[21] 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.

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."

[18]Davis was convicted by court-marshal of the Continental Army in 1780, John H. Gwalthmey, 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. ~~due to feelings of shame and paranoia~~.

[19]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.

[20]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.

[21]Surveyors Record Book 1, page 71, dated 12 April, 1838 and Surveyors Record Book 1, page 28, dated 11 February, 1834 (respectively), Records of Fayette County, Fayetteville, WV.

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.[22]

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 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.[23]

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, nor was she a 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

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[22]United States Census, State of Virginia, County of Giles, 1820, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, page 114A.

[23]United States Census, State of Virginia, County of Fayette, 1840, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, page 162.

valued his farm at $1100.00. Davis's livestock included horses, milk cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine valued at $416.00, and his acreage produced Indian corn, oats, butter, bees wax, and honey.[24] 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.[25] 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 appears that this tract was held speculatively and for timber purposes. No data indicates it was used for agricultural purposes, although this possibility exists.[26]

William C. Richmond held what was the remainder of the tract from 1851 until 1888 when he deeded the property to his daughter

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[24]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.

[25]John Davis et ux to Evan Hinton, Deed, Deed Book A, page 231, dated 11 April 1853, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV. This section of present Trump-Lilly became part of large holding 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 31 December 1907, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

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

Mary E. (Richmond) Trump and her husband, Richard B.[27] Richmond was a prosperous New River farmer. He held 904 acres (valued at $5000.00) 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 $636.00. 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 $100.00. In 1880 Richmond slaughtered or sold for slaughter livestock valued at $160.00 and estimated that the value of his farm production was $1269.00.[28]

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 $8000.00. 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 $25.00. His woodlands produced forest products, including 30 cords of wood, valued at $180.00. His sheep produced 45 fleeces totaling 130 pounds.[29]

The Agricultural and Manufacturing 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 this period, serving as a local Justice of the

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[27]William C. Richmond et al to Mary E. Trump, Deed, Deed Book J, page 4, dated 9 January 1888, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

[28]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.

[29]Agriculture and Manufacturing Census, 1880.

Peace, administrator of the Raleigh County Court, and a delegate to the West Virginia Legislature.[30]

Data gathered from the Agricultural and Manufacturing 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 animal husbandry, most often centered on swine and sheep, with milk and beef cattle occupying a less important role and 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.[31] 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 feed south of the north (hay) barn is

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[30]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).

[31]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 4 May, 1989, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

reported to be that of Harry Trump, the son of Richard and Mary, who died after eating poisoned corn.[32]

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, 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. [33]

The Trump family held the property until 1905, when the property was conveyed to Laura B. Richmond.[34] 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).[35] 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 earlier agricultural census reports mentioned.

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

[33]United States Census, State of West Virginia, Raleigh County, 1880 and 1900, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

[34]Mary B. E.T. Trump et ux to Laura B. Richmond, Deed, Deed Book 31, page 259, dated 20 March, 1905, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

[35]U. S. Census, 1900.

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 site begins. The Richmond family held the property for little more than one year and sold it to Naaman Lilly in July of 1906 for $800.00.[36] 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 $1400.00.[37]

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.[38] At the time of Bennett's purchase of the Trump-Lilly property in 1910, he owned a large farm in the Pluto area[39] 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.[40] 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

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[36]Laura B. Richmond et ux to Naaman Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 35, page 478, dated 24 July, 1906, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

[37]Naaman Lilly et ux to George A. Bennett, Deed, Deed Book 44, page 206, dated, 7 June, 1910, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

[38]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.

[39]United States Census, State of West Virginia, Raleigh County, 1910, microfilm copies, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

[40]Oba S. Lilly, Interview, 9 July 1992.

neighboring the Lilly residence.[41] 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.[42] The New River Land Company acreage was Davis acreage which had been transferred to the 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[43]. 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.[44]

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

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[41]United States Census, State of West Virginia, County of Raleigh, 1920, microfilm, West Virginia and Regional History Collection, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV.

[42]New River Land Co. to Simeon Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 50, page 187,dated 17 August, 1912, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

[43]Special Commissioner to Aden J. Lilly, Deed, Deed Book 126, page 348, dated 16 February, 1935, Records of Raleigh County Court, Beckley, WV.

[44]Oba Lilly, Interview, 9 July 1992.

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.[45] 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 property as a vacation site 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 4 May, 1989.[46] Pages 5 and 7 state that the property was acquired in 1988. ?

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.[47]

The Lilly family participated in what can be termed self-sufficient or subsistence agriculture on the site during the early twentieth century. The farms' 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

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[45]A. J. Lilly et ux to Oba S. Lilly et ux, Deed, Deed Book 425, page 358, dated 11 July, and Deed Book 425, page 360, dated 18 July, 1963, Records of Raleigh County, Beckley, WV.

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

[47]Oba S. Lilly, Interview, 9 July 1992, transcript, and Hazel Lilly Florence and Jean Lilly Sovine, Interview by J. William Hill, 7 July 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.

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, vegetable gardening and orchard products, while excess production in these areas provided resources which could meet the limited additional needs of the family.

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, ~~although of importance,~~ 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.[48] 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, Berry, Bowling, Davis, Hogan, Palmer, and Richmond.[49] 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

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

[49]Neighboring family names are additionally supported by census enumerations of 1910 and 1920.

Social v. physical history.
Landscape described in general terms - acres cleared

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.[50] By the 1940s, enrollment in the Swell Mountain School[51] had fallen to ten students.

spell out?

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. Lilly family members remember timbering activities taking place on their farm during their residency. 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 and 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 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

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[50]This site is noted West Virginia County Road Map for Raleigh County as a school.

[51]Richmond School and Hogan School are colloquial labels for the Swell Mountain School.

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. DOES THE HISTORIC ROAD TRACE REMAIN?

The Lilly families 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 use 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 Lilly's 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 latter 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. WAS THE FORGE ASSOCIATED WITH A BUILDING?

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.

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 families 30-50 sheep provided additional economic stability for the family. Sheep were sheared on the farm in a shearing or sheep pen to the northeast 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 house 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, and hay 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 west 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, Pearmains, Northern Spy, Red June, Winter Banana, and Yellow Transparent,[52] 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

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[52]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.

1930s. Water for bathing and laundry were 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 wash house 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.

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 lit 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 ~~problems~~ 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 irregular 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.

[2.2] ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION and Landscape

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 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 measured drawings of farm buildings completed by Institute delineators. Also, relevant photographs are included at the end of each respective sub-section.

Farmhouse

The house is a two-story hewn log structure in the Midland log tradition with a slightly misaligned one-story rear hewn log 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 ~~two-by-four~~ 2" x 4" rafters. The second is a remarkable difference in ceiling heights. The ceiling in the addition is approximately ~~one foot~~ 1' 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 reveals 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" ~~by~~ 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 ~~is pierced once by~~ has a doorway approximately in the center of the wall and ~~once by~~ a pair of double-hung windows just north of the doorway. On the second floor ~~is pierced only once on the east by~~ has 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 this segment (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 authority, J. Costa, as being typical of late nineteenth 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 uninterrupted by either window or door. It is clad in beveled clapboard siding. An exterior stone chimney constructed of native sandstone is centered on this wall. A single fire box 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" feet 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 ~~which~~ 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. 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 interrupted 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. ~~as all exterior doors in the house.~~ 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 interrupted once in the center of the attic gable by a 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

Another choice of words, rather than "interrupted?"

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"),[53] 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.

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~~ 3" base boards are found at wall and floor junctions and quarter round moldings are found in

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[53] In cases where room dimensions are irregular dimensions are averages.

corners and at wall and ceiling junctions. Plain undecorated moldings surround doors and windows.[54] 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 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~~ 3" from the floor and approximately ~~ten inches~~ 10" 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 this window 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. The window in the south room has no decorative trim, while the window in the north room is framed with plain undecorated ~~four-inch~~ 4" 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

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[54]Some moldings have been removed and are not present at the site.

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", inner door facing 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 (1' 2") 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~~ 5' from the kitchen wing's conjunction with the main body of the structure ~~one encounters~~ is a hewn log rather than a joist. At that same point one encounters what would suggest the former gable end 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, ~~one finds~~ are two additional joists and rafters and the log walls 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.

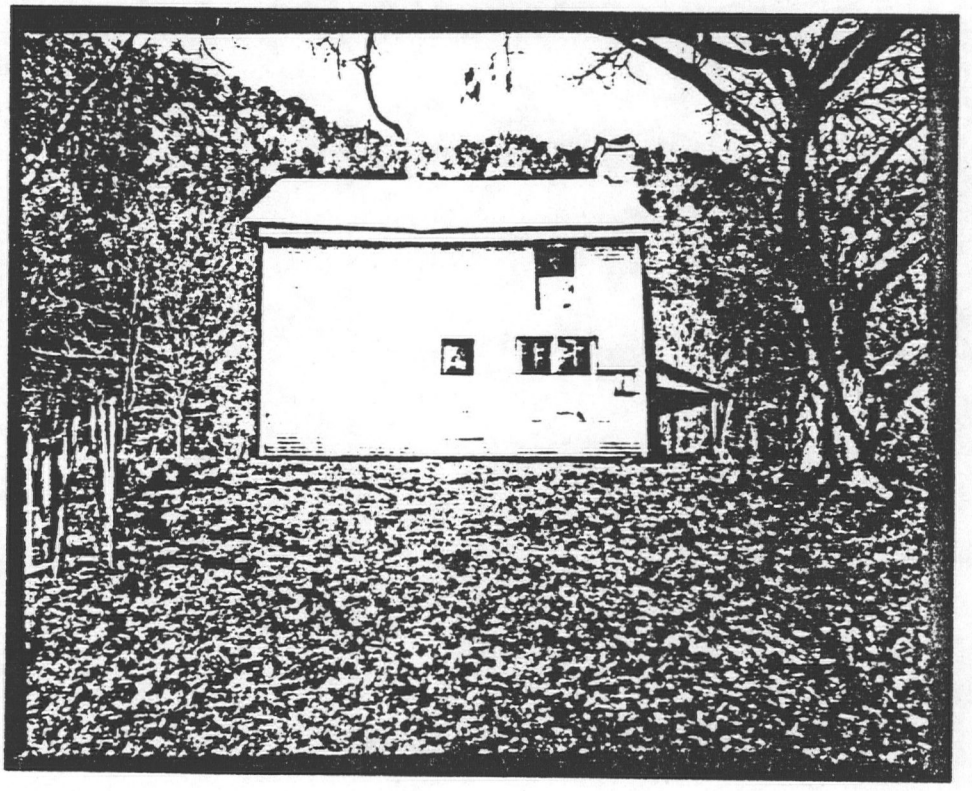


Fig. 1. Farmhouse, east elevation. (IHTIA)

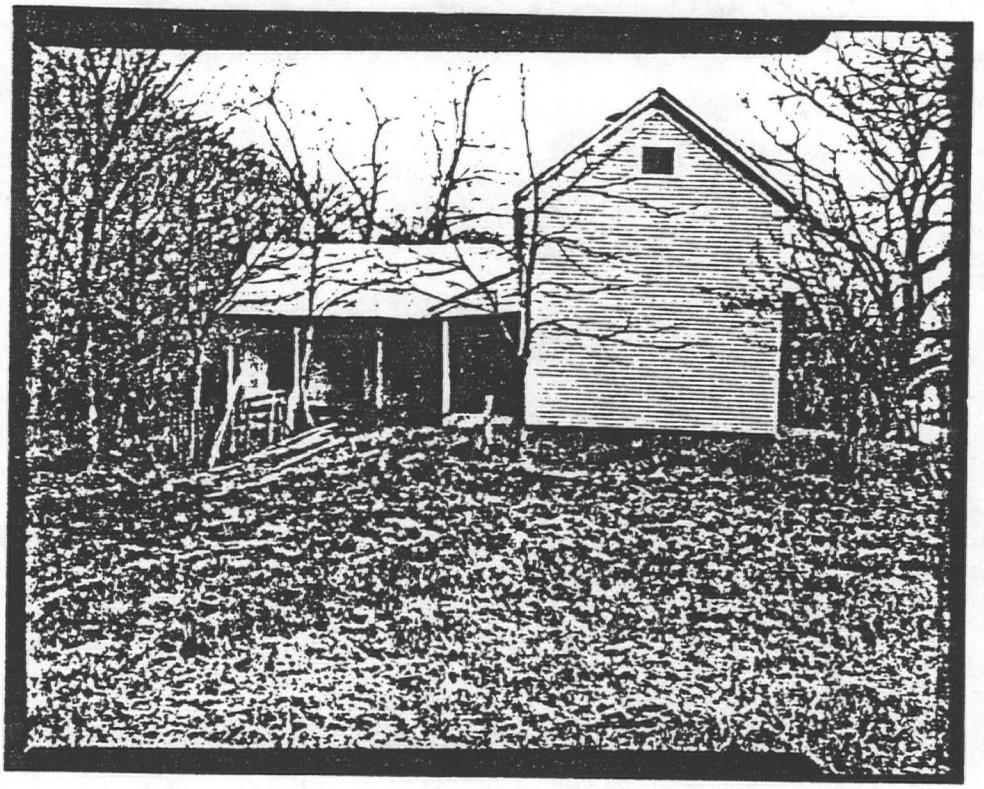


Fig. 2. Farmhouse, south elevation. (IHTIA)

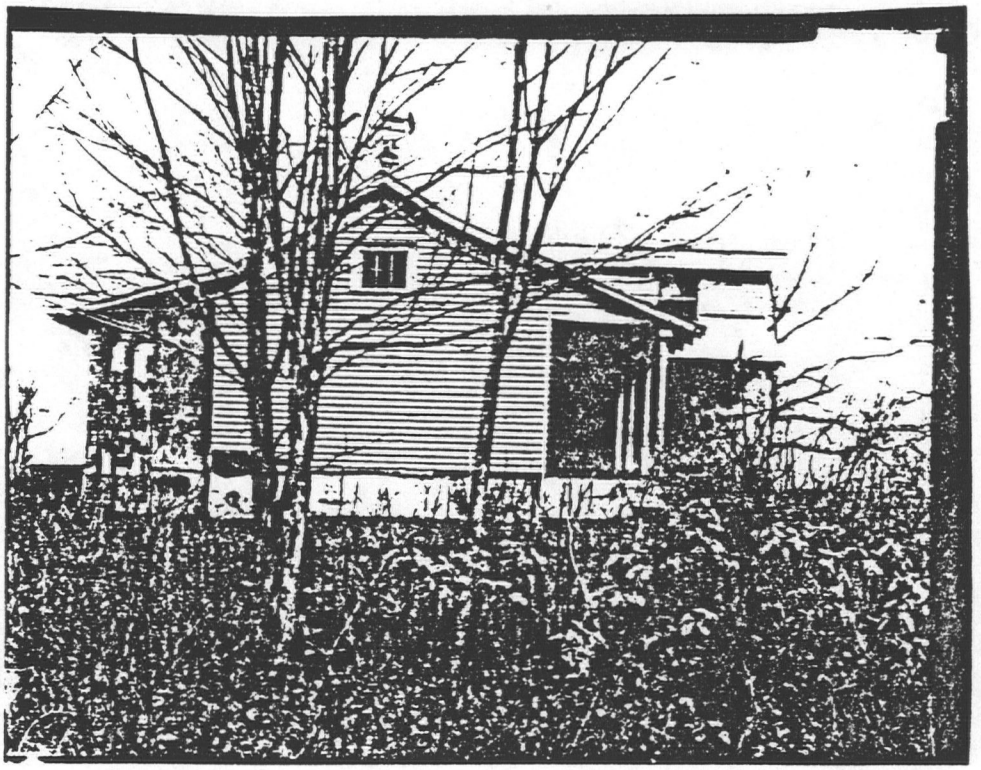


Fig. 3. Farmhouse, west elevation. (IHTIA)

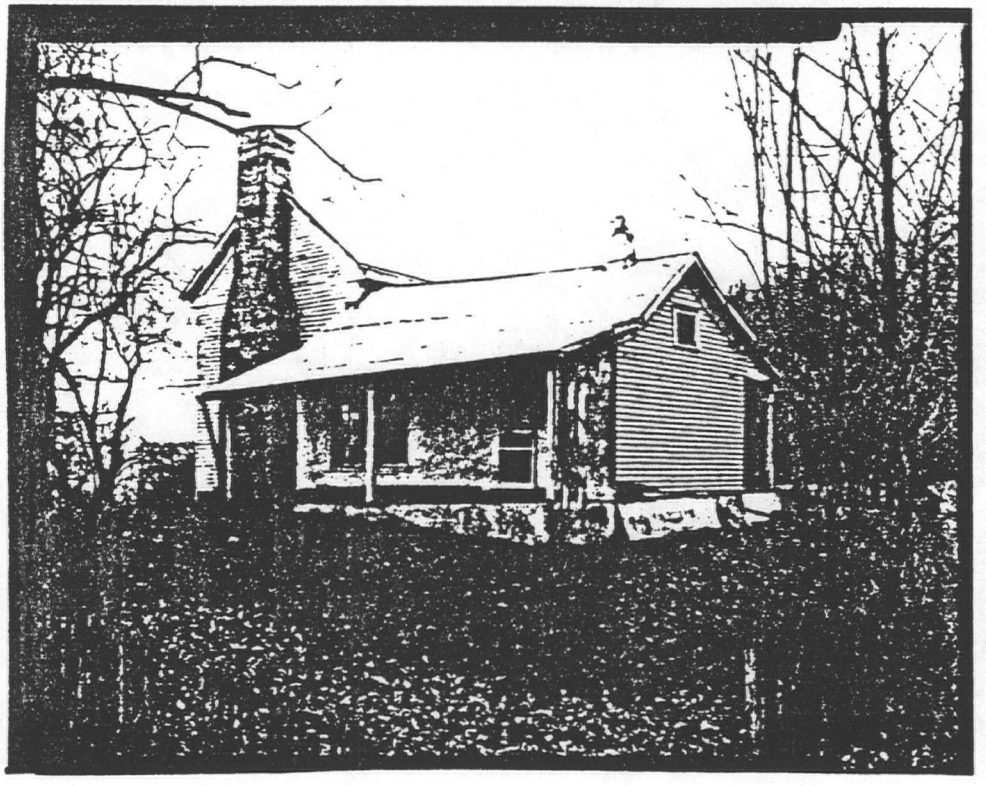


Fig. 4. Farmhouse, north and west elevations. (IHTIA)

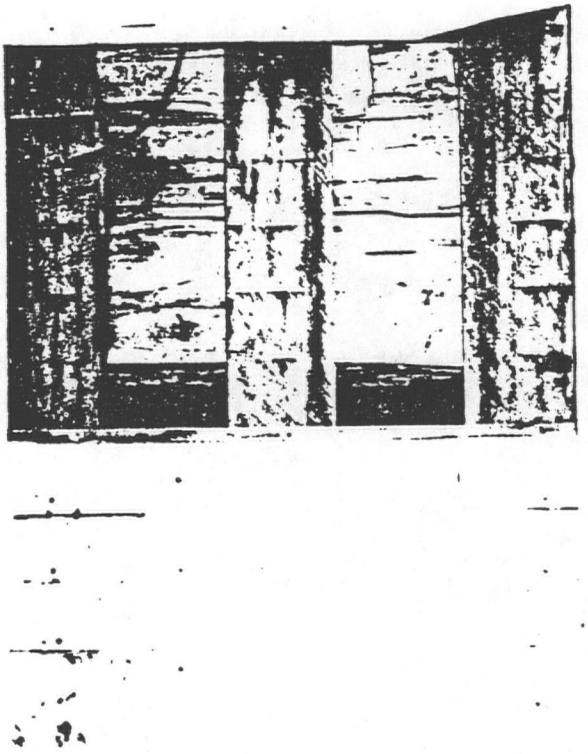


Fig. 5. Farmhouse, northeast corner, detail of hewn log. (IHTIA)

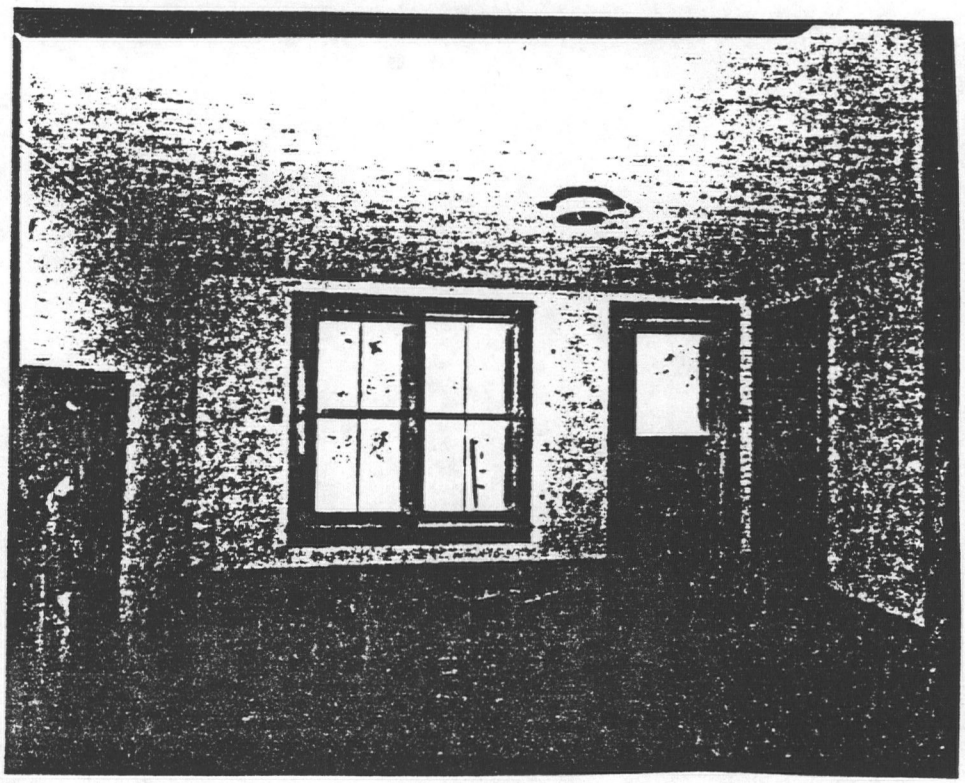


Fig. 6. Farmhouse, interior, living room, east wall. (IHTIA)

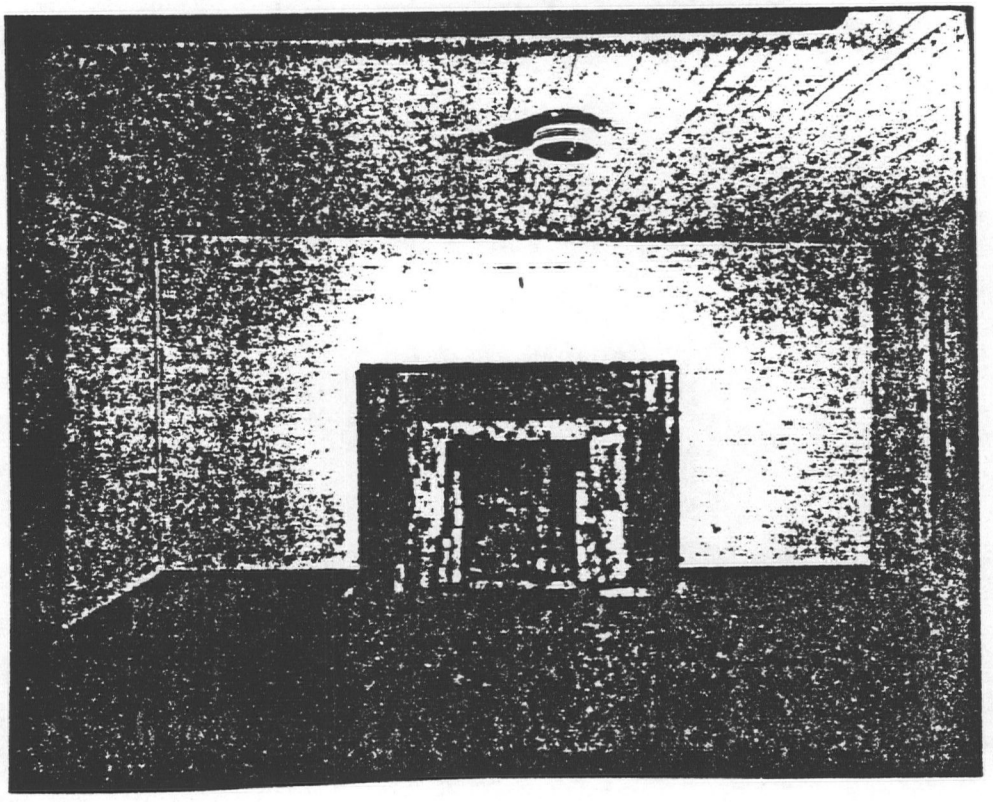


Fig. 7. Farmhouse, interior, living room, north wall. (IHTIA)

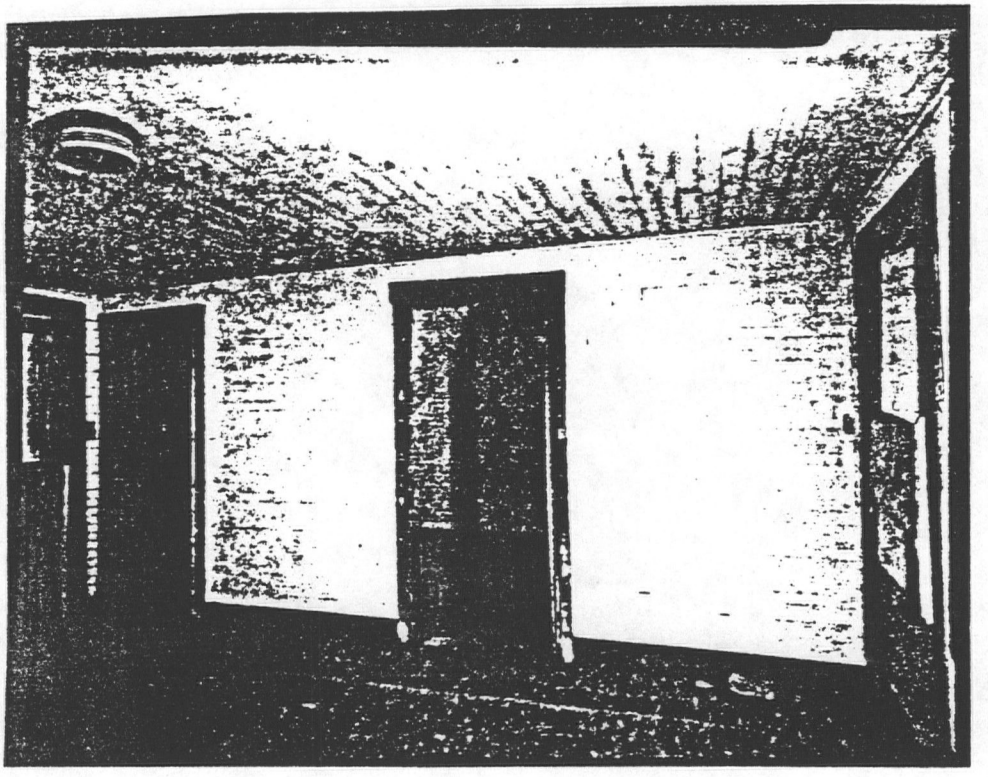


Fig. 8. Farmhouse, interior, living room, south wall. (IHTIA)

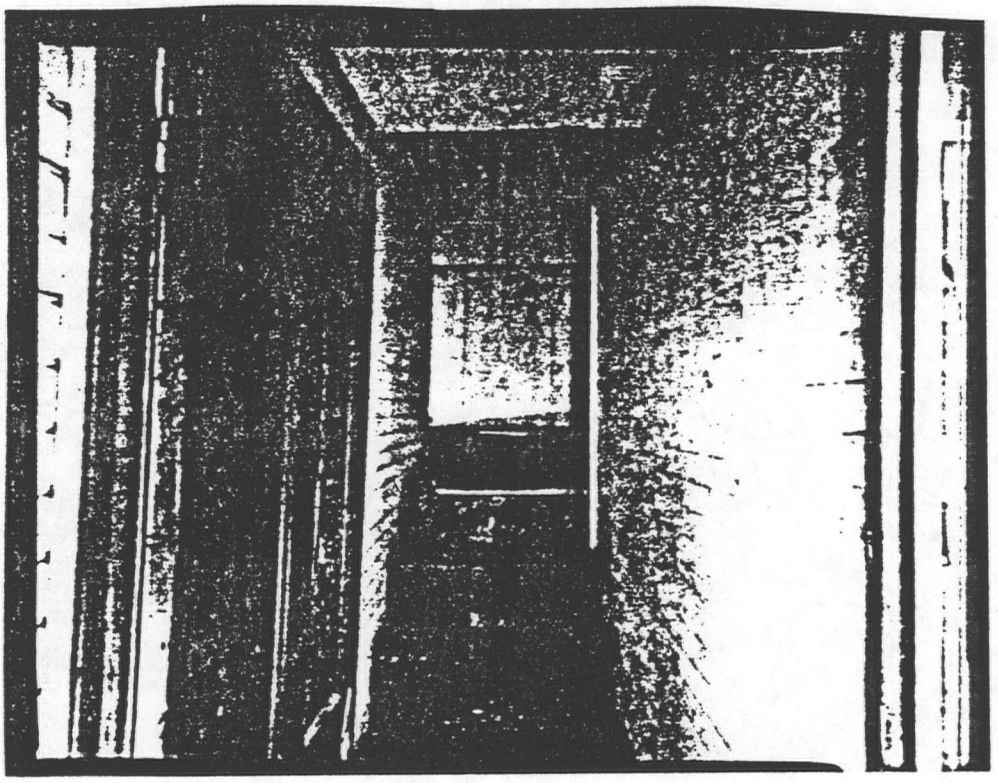


Fig. 9. Farmhouse, interior, stairway, southeast corner. (IHTIA)

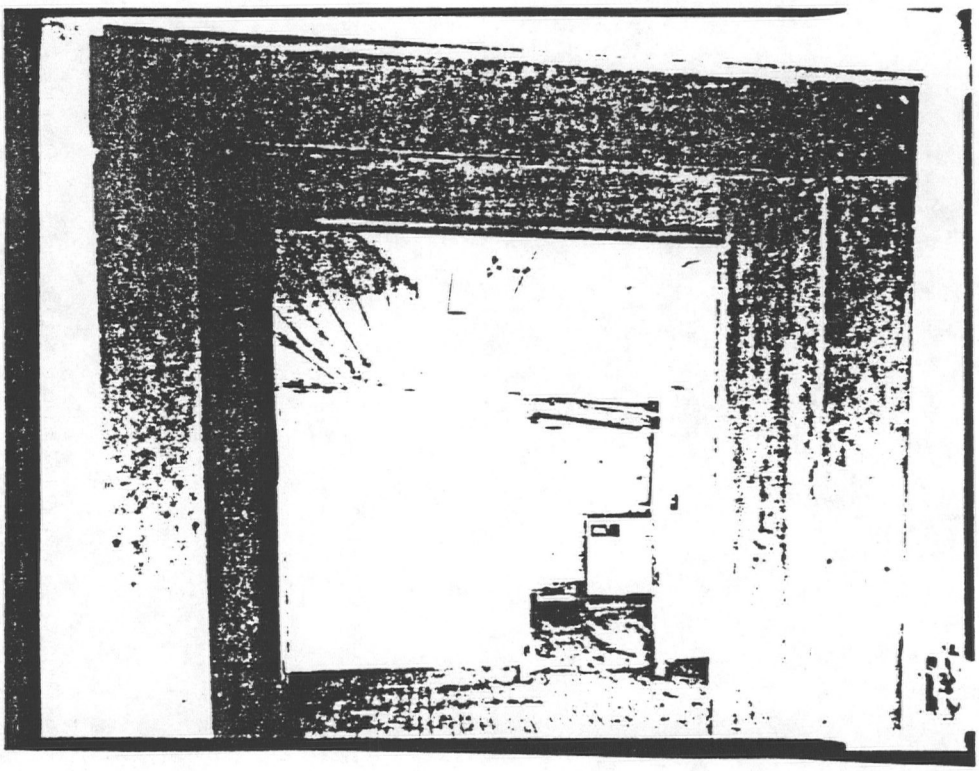


Fig. 10. Farmhouse, interior, dining room to kitchen. (IHTIA)

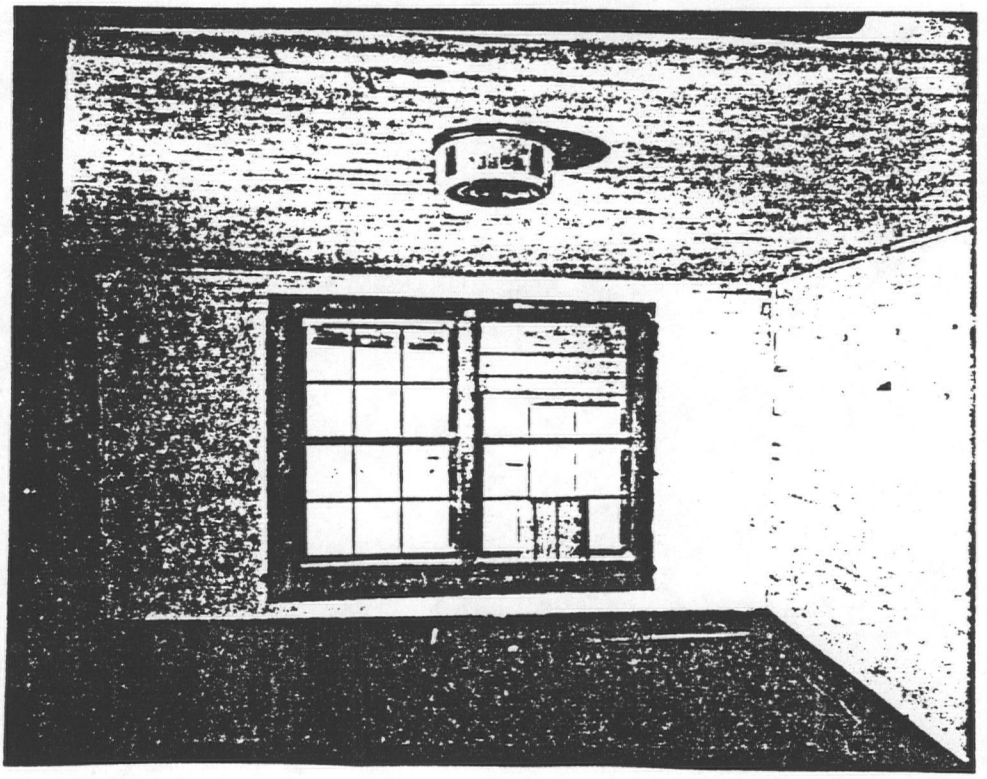


Fig. 11. Farmhouse, interior, dining room, north wall. (IHTIA)

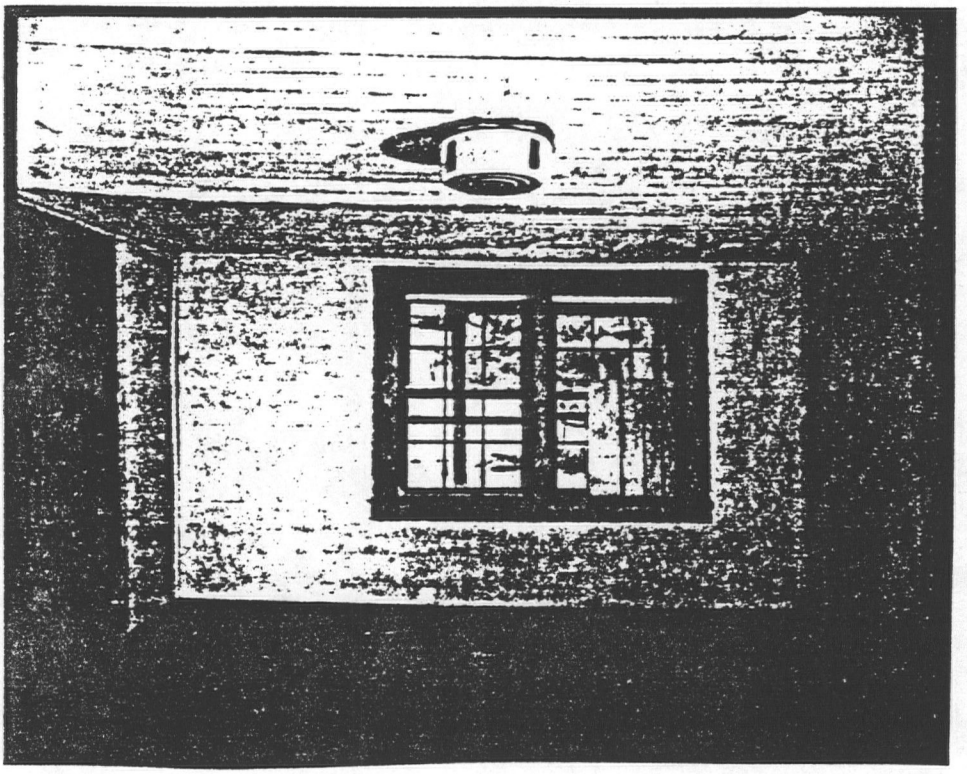


Fig. 12. Farmhouse, interior, dining room, south wall. (IHTIA)

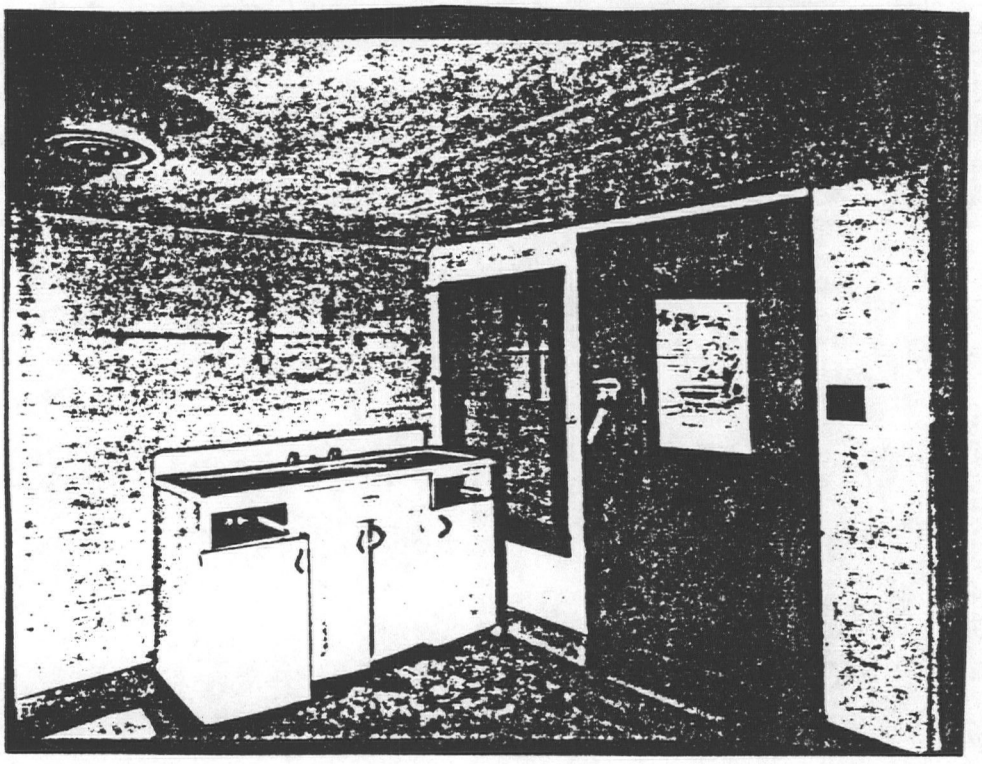


Fig. 13. Farmhouse, interior, kitchen, northwest corner. (IHTIA)

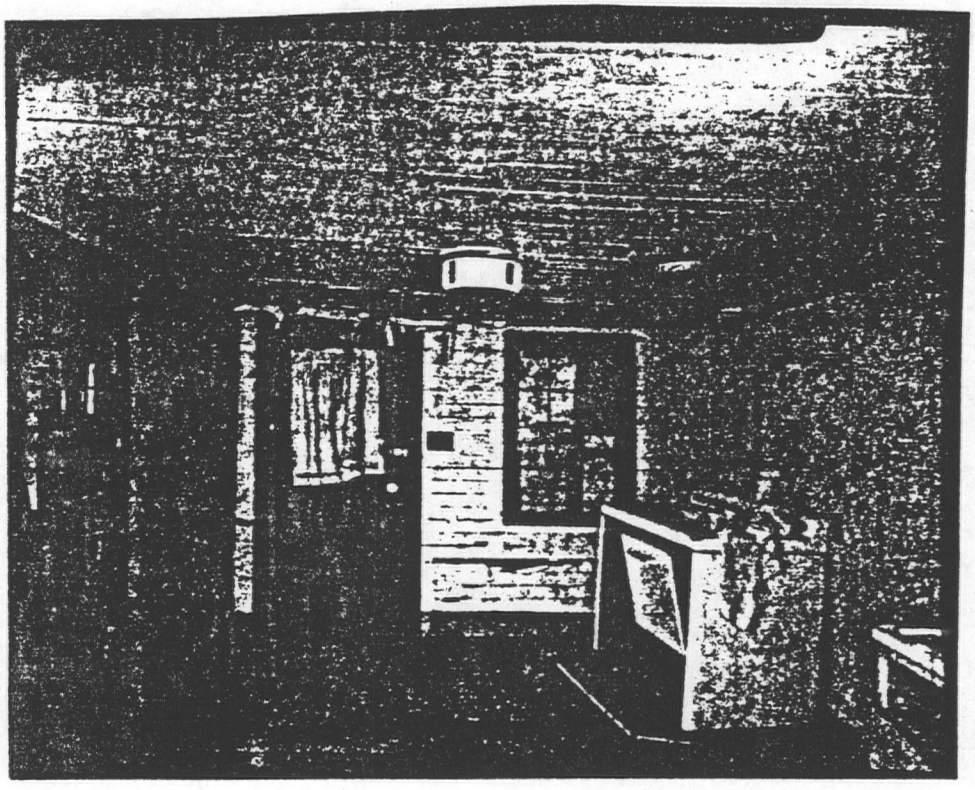


Fig. 14. Farmhouse, interior, kitchen, south wall. (IHTIA)

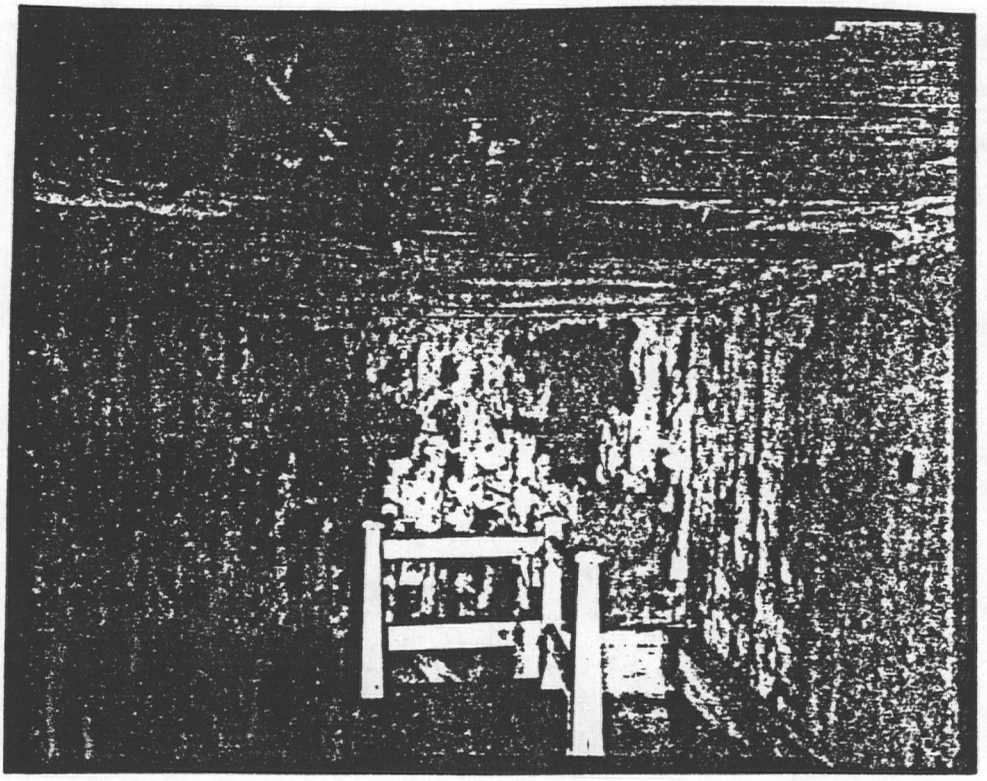


Fig. 15. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, south room, southeast corner, with stair rail. (IHTIA)

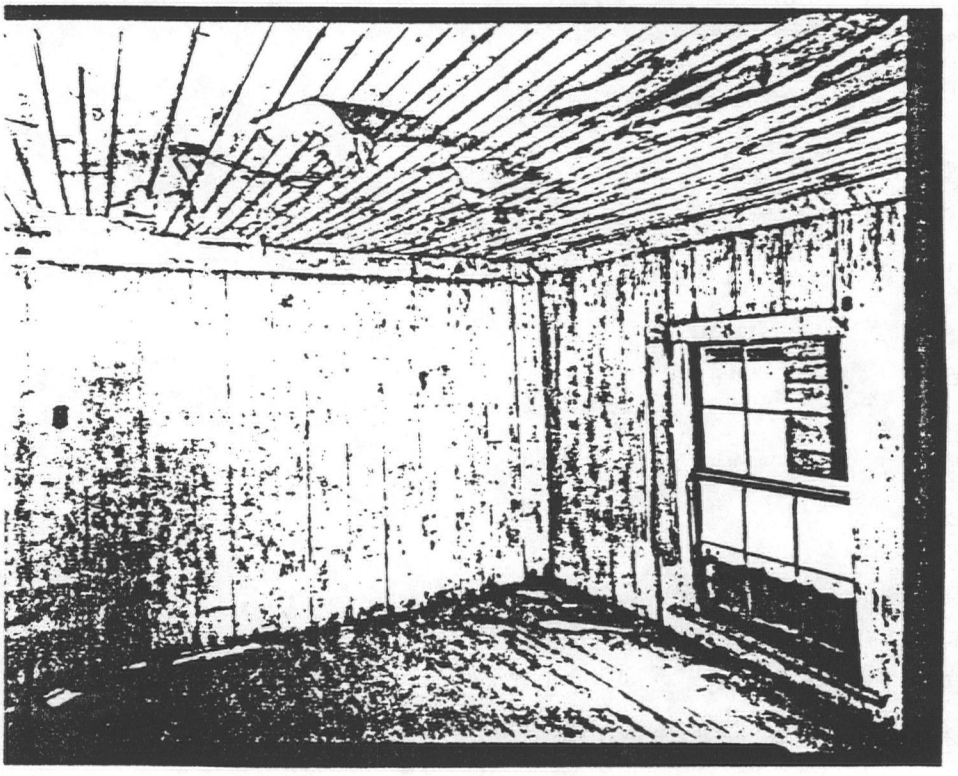


Fig. 16. Farmhouse, interior, 2nd floor, south room, southwest corner. (IHTIA)

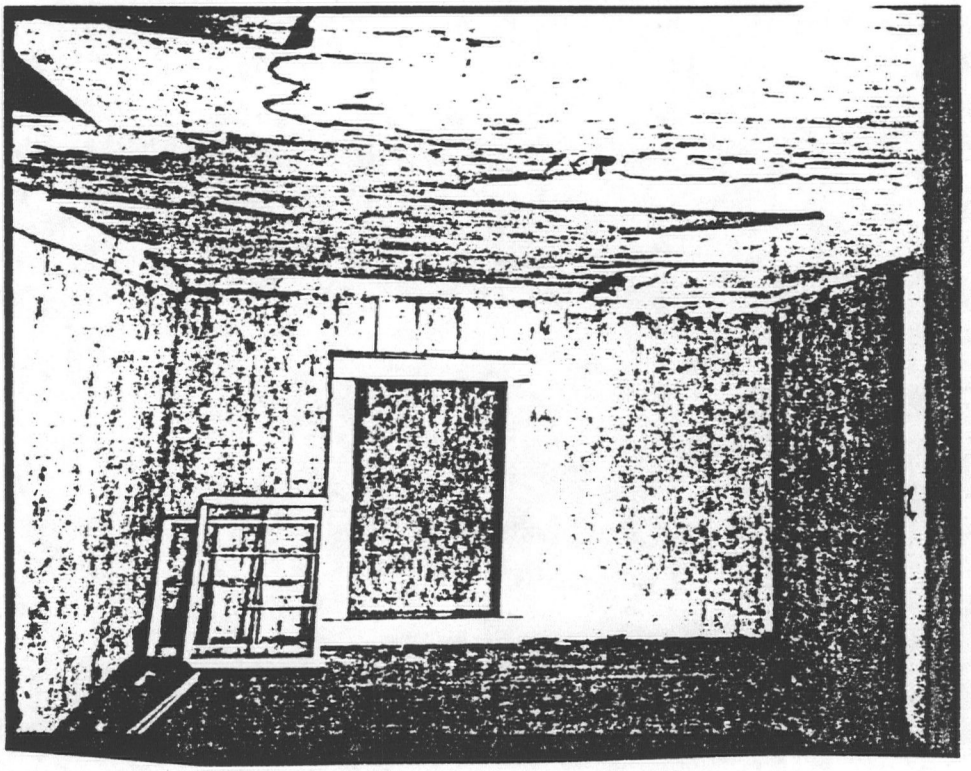


Fig. 17. Farmhouse, 2nd floor, north room, east wall. (IHTIA)

House
Meat ~~Shed~~/Storage Shed

The meat house 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 ~~nine-inch~~ 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 structures 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. ~~to the structure~~.

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 waist height on the west wall.

dimension instead.

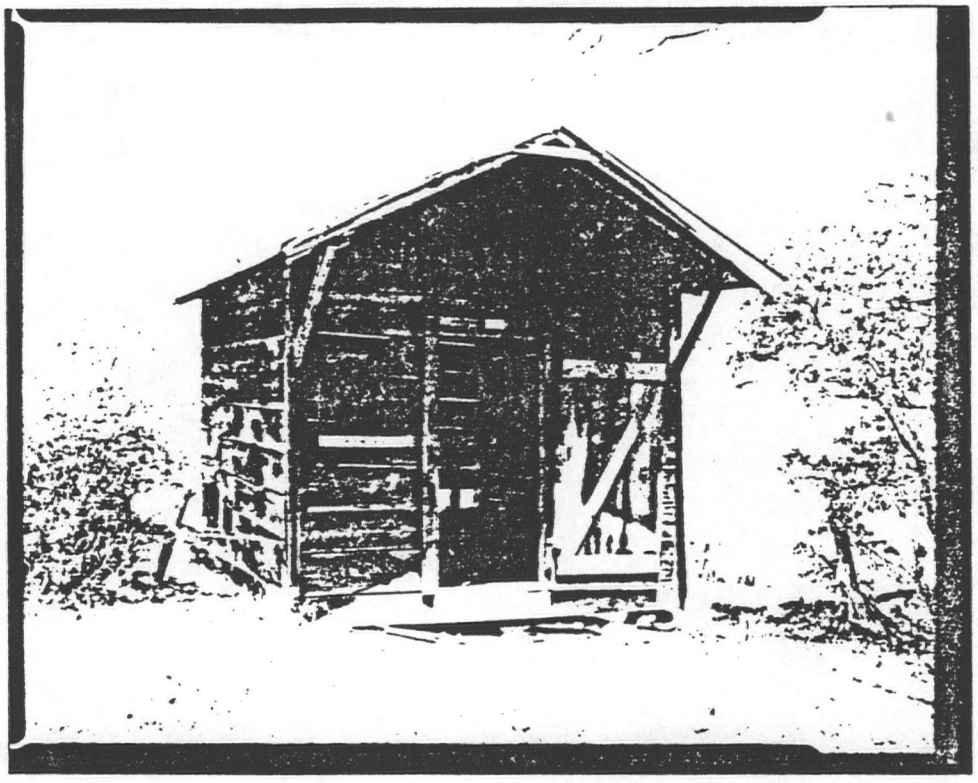


Fig. 18. Meat ~~Shed~~ House, south elevation. (IHTIA)

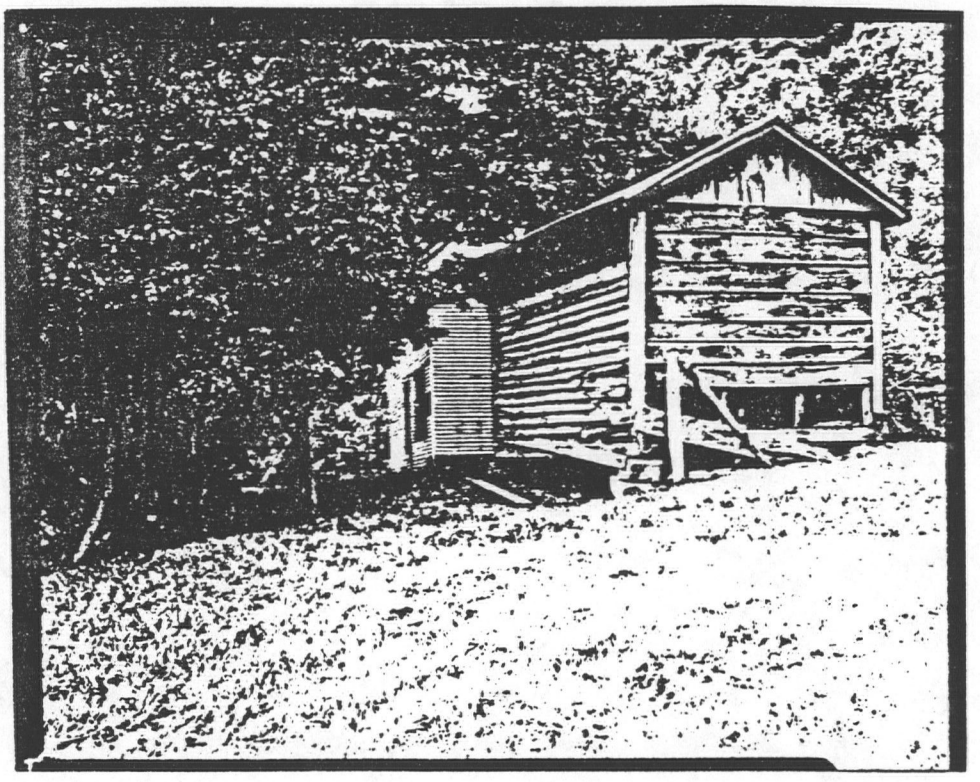


Fig. 19. Meat ~~Shed,~~ House northeast corner. (IHTIA)

Info already provided in history section.

~~The Springhouse, late 1920s-early 1930s~~

The 12' 3" ~~by~~ x 13' 7" ~~stone~~ springhouse is constructed of rough-cut somewhat irregularly coursed local sandstone. The walls average ~~one foot~~ 1' in thickness but vary due to individual stone size. ~~The masonry walls were constructed by George Bennett, owner of the site 1910-1912.~~ 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.

is there a door?

The springhouse roof is similar in configuration to that of the meat house in that the roof's truss system rests on massive hewn chestnut plates which rest on the stone walls and extend some 5' ~~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 ~~two-by-six~~ 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.

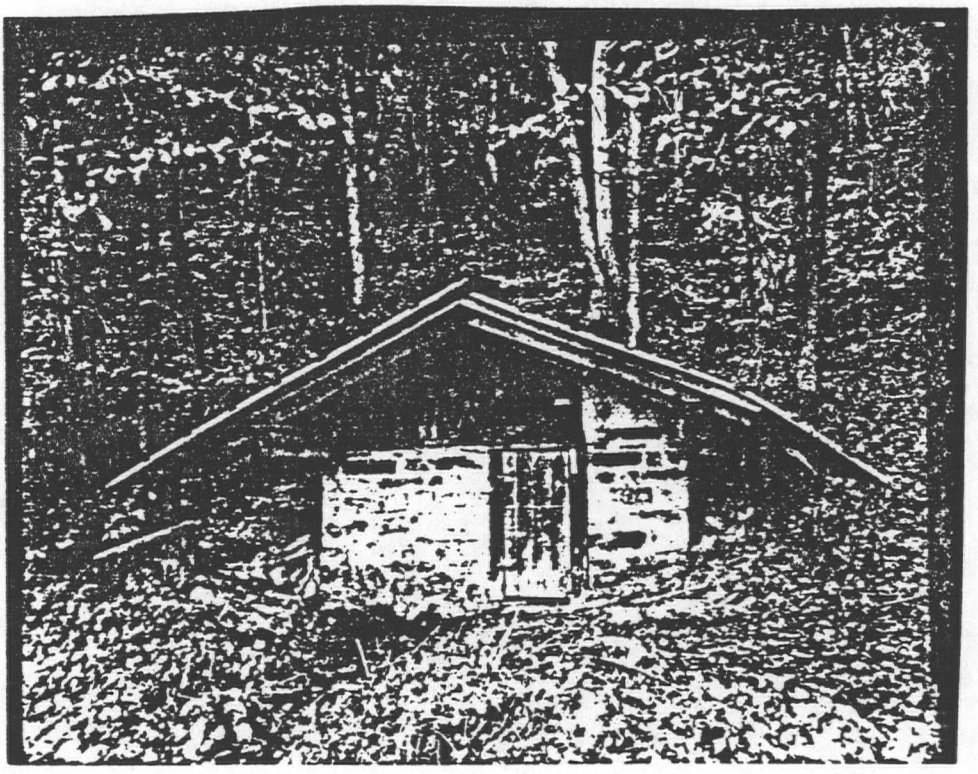


Fig. 20. Springhouse, east elevation. (IHTIA)

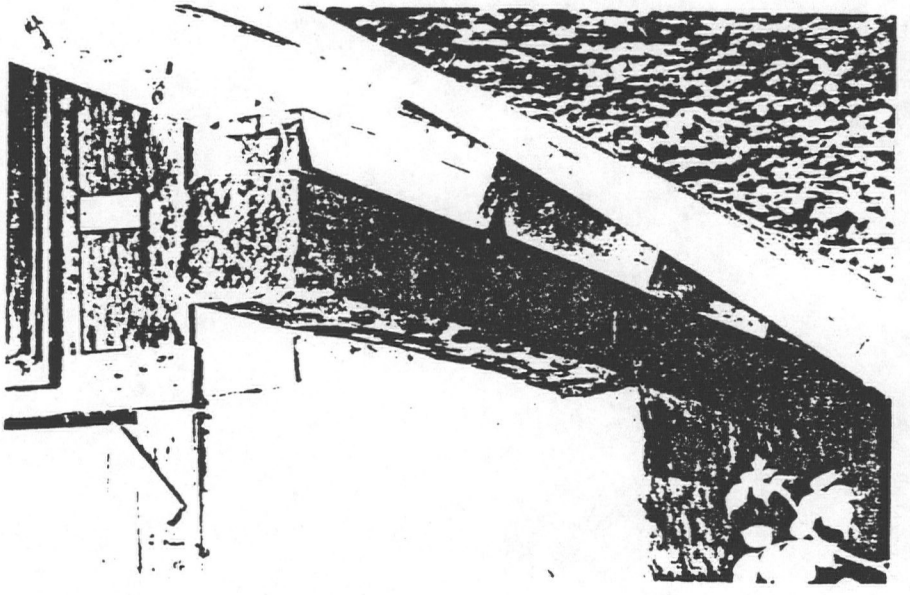


Fig. 21. Springhouse, detail, northeast corner, rafter plate. (IHTIA)

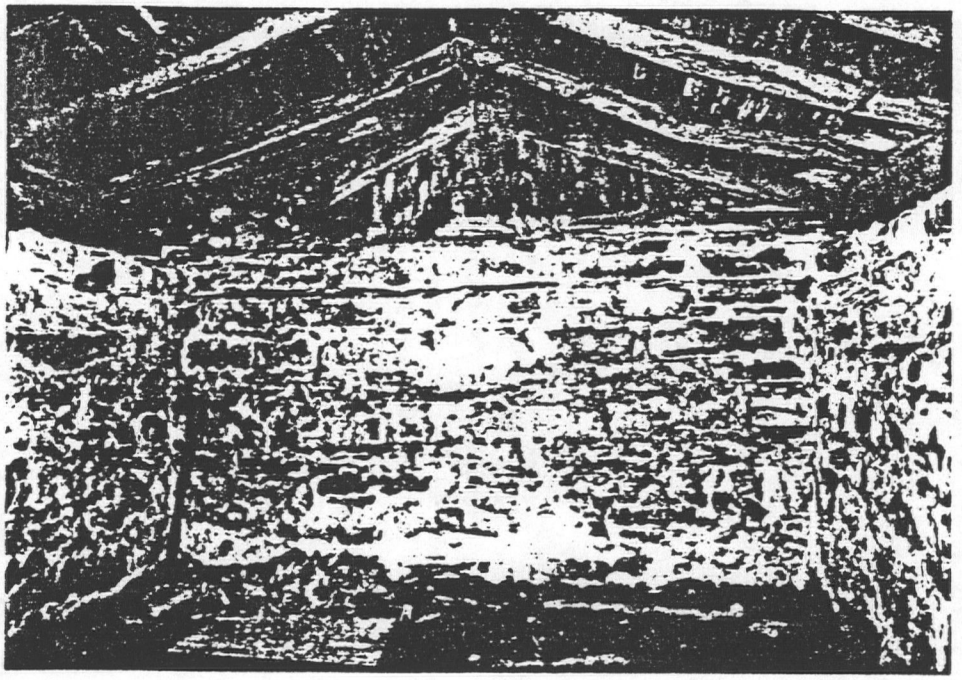


Fig. 22. Springhouse, interior, west wall. (IHTIA)

~~The~~ Washhouse, ~~late 1940s-early 1950s~~[55]

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~~ 11, ~~two-by-four~~ 2"×4" rafters, ~~nine~~ 9 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~~ 1" 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 ceiling and walls of the structure ~~is~~ are 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

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[55]This description is based on observation made and field notes recorded prior to the vandalization of the washhouse in August 1992.

line with the long axis of the structure and is composed of irregularly sized chestnut members.

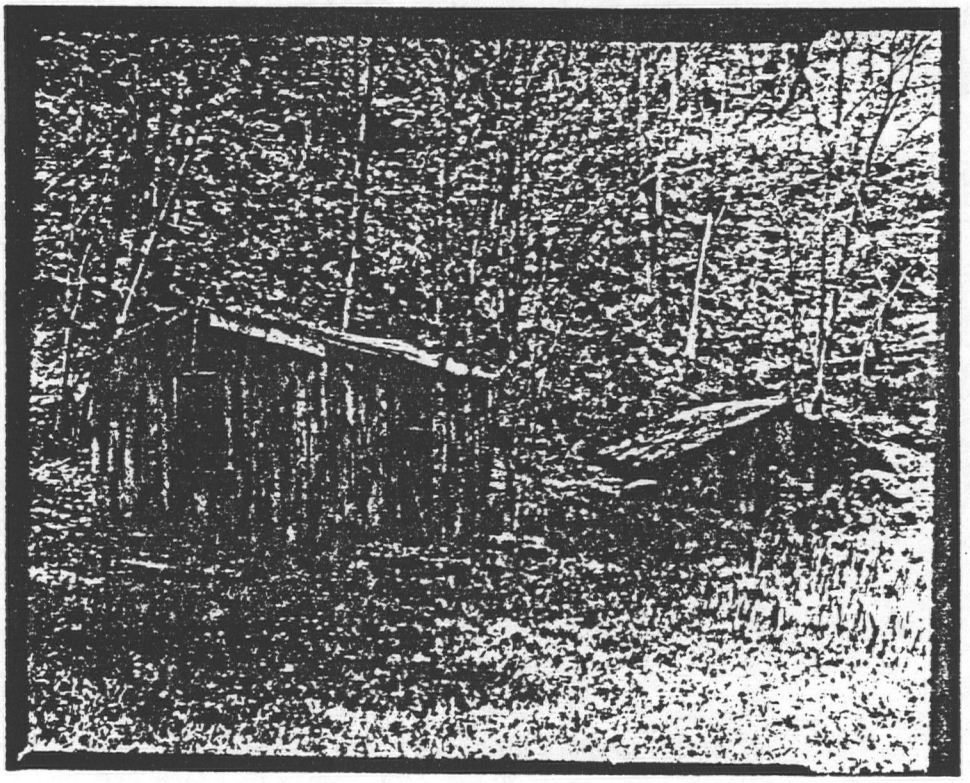


Fig. 23. View northwest, washhouse and springhouse. (IHTIA)

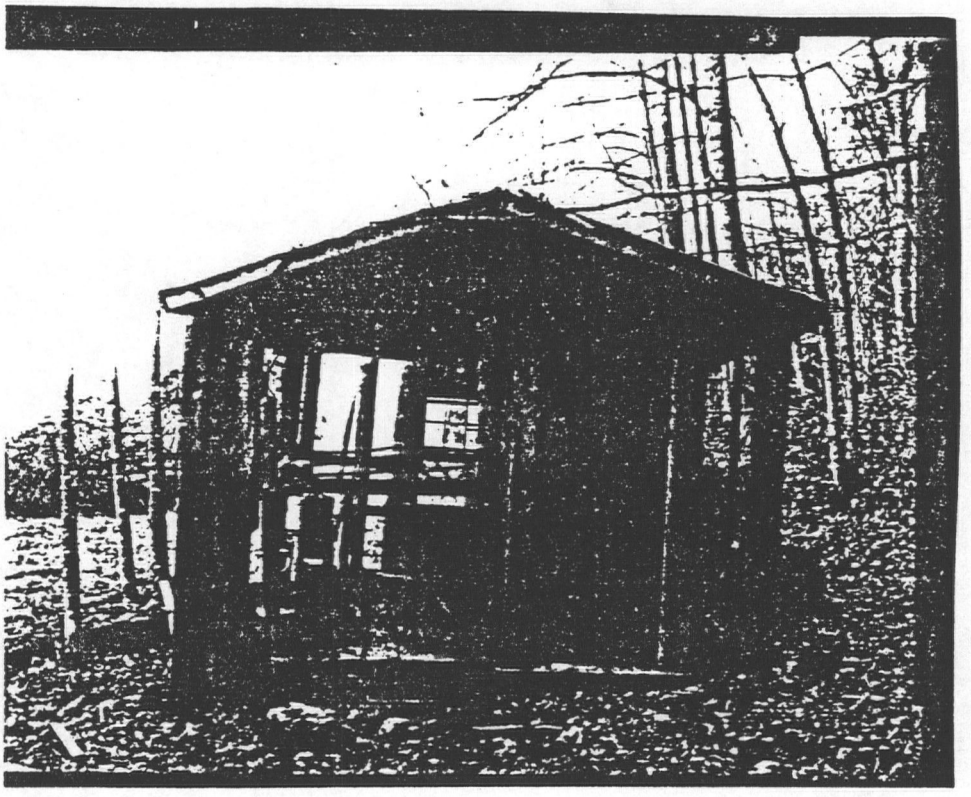


Fig. 24. Washhouse, north elevation, after August 1993. (IHTIA)

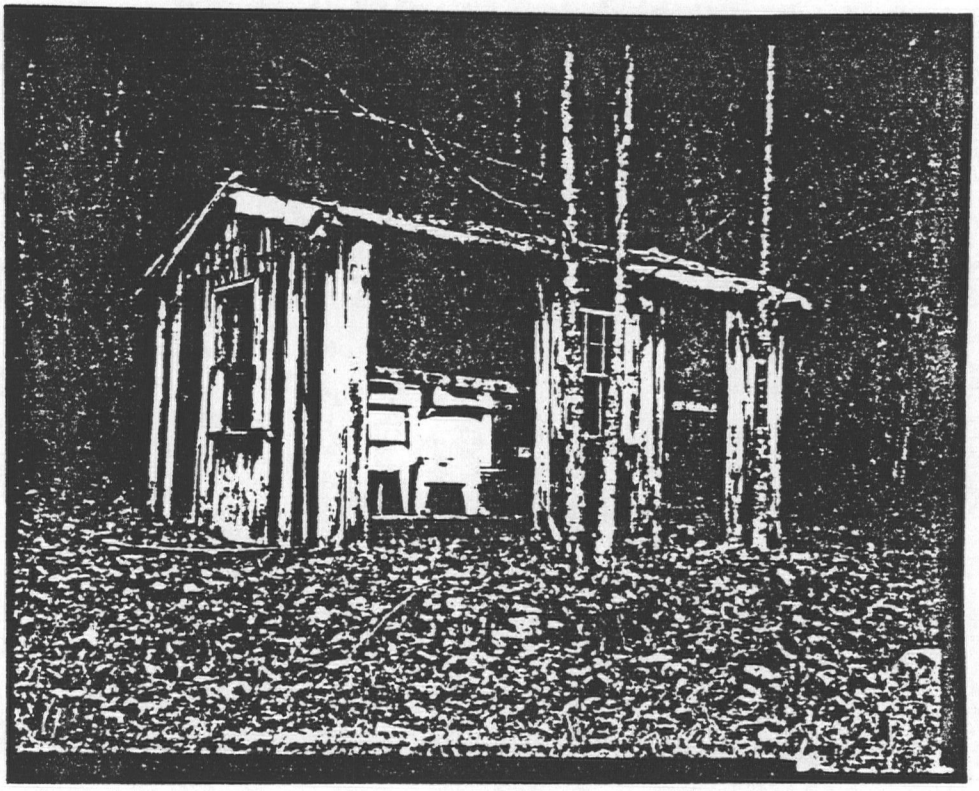


Fig. 25. Washhouse, east elevation, after August 1993. (IHTIA)

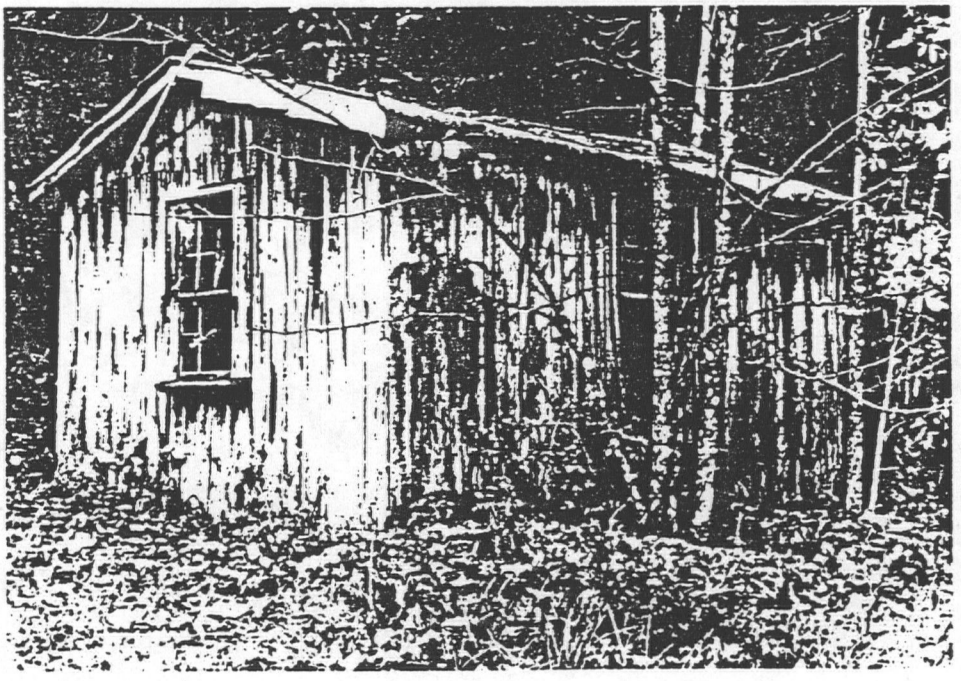


Fig. 26. Washhouse, southeast corner, pre-August 1993. (IHTIA)

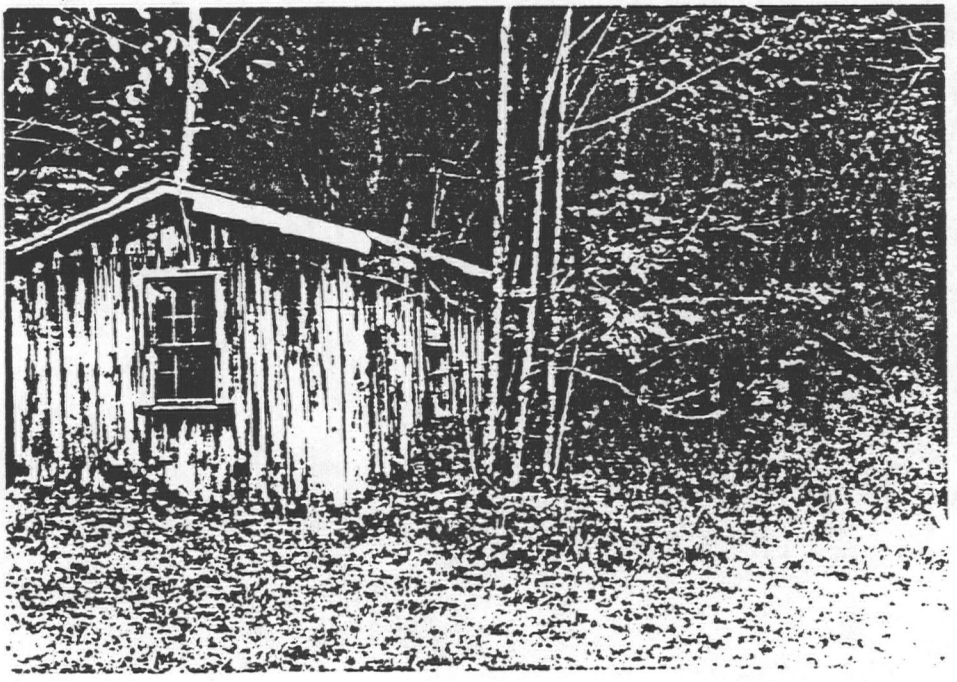


Fig. 27. Washhouse, south elevation, pre-August 1993. (IHTIA)

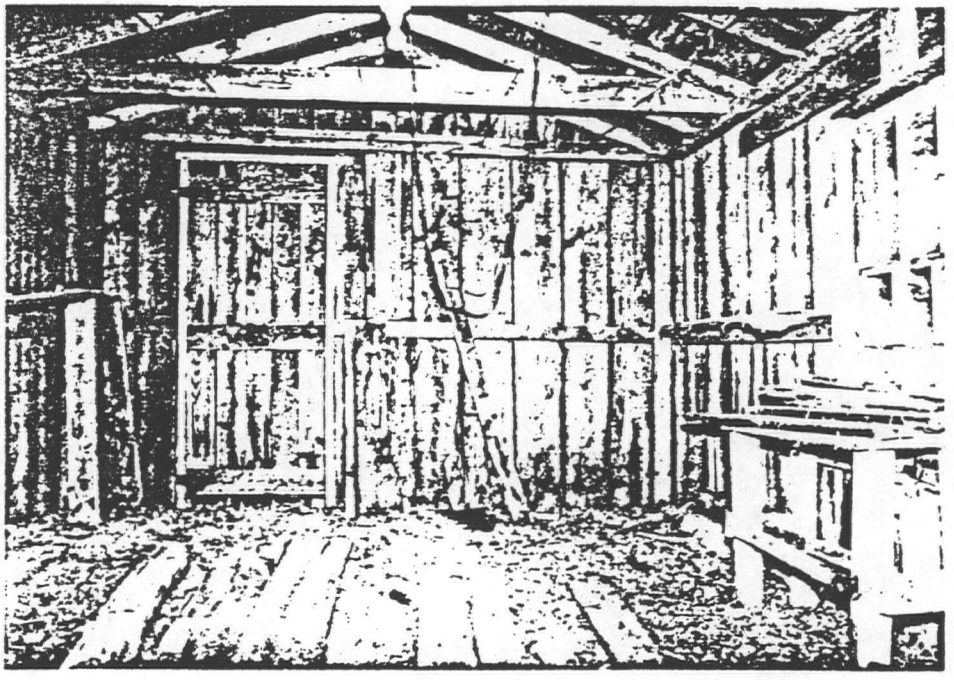


Fig. 28. Washhouse, interior, north wall, pre-August 1993.(IHTIA)

The Outhouse

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 is 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 ~~currently~~ evident. Currently the structure lists noticeably to the east and a portion of the rear and east wall is absent.

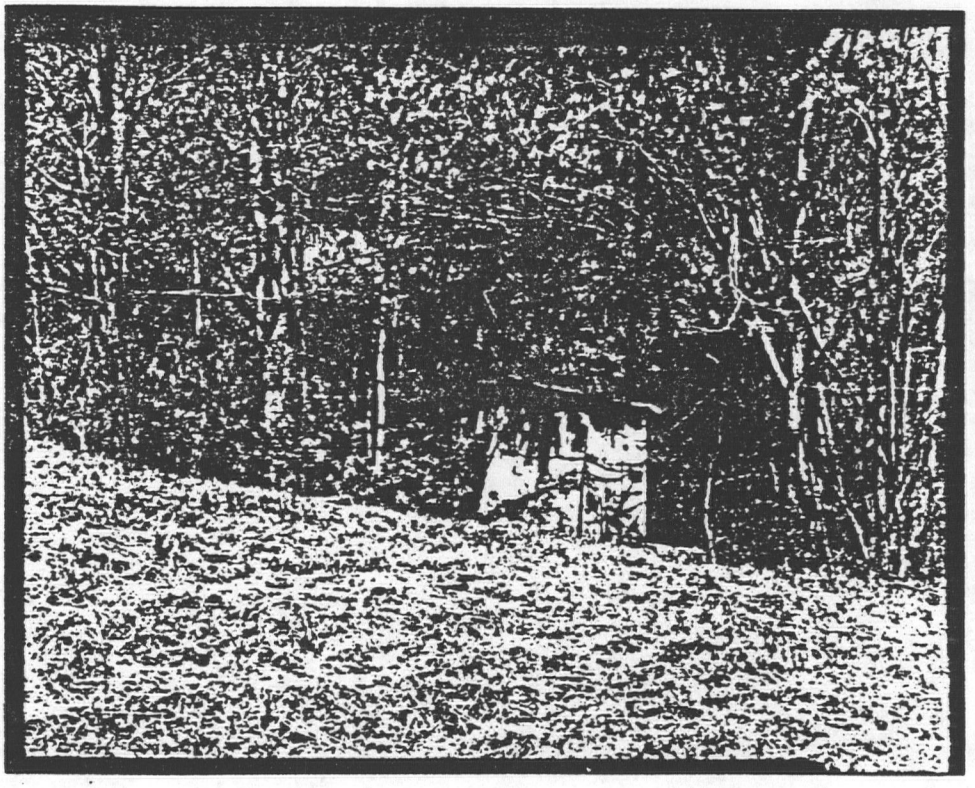


Fig. 29. Outhouse, south elevation, barn in rear. (IHTIA)



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



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

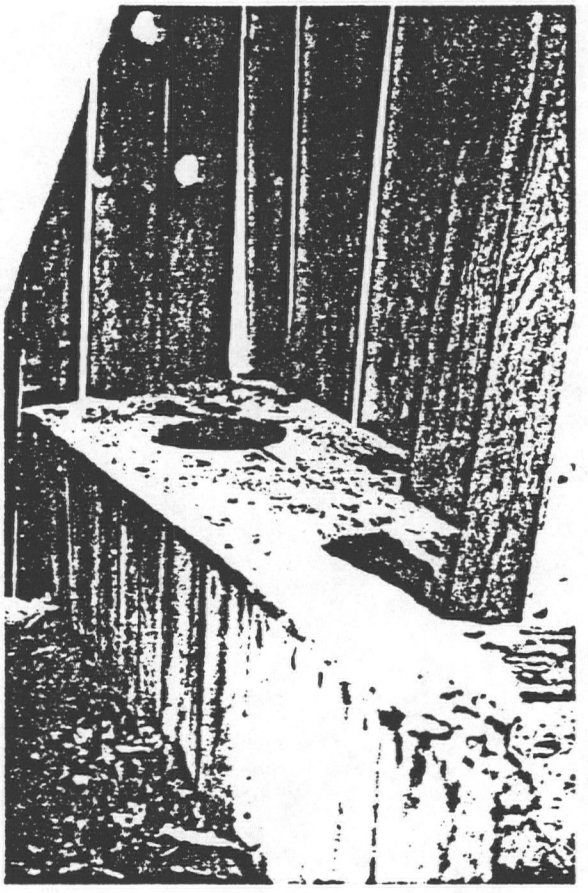


Fig. 32. Outhouse, interior, northwest corner, note seat along north wall. (IHTIA)

The Granary, (prior to) 1932

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 twenty-four 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" squares. 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~~ and the south, or front, extension is approximately 4" 11". The topmost log carries the roof which is constructed of fourteen 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 exhibit exaggerated notching characteristics somewhat different than the

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~~ 6"to7" 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 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 3' ~~three feet~~ from the west wall) into two spaces by a wooden structure approximately ~~three feet~~ 3' high. A wooden storage bin is located in the northeast corner. Access to the loft area is gained through and 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.

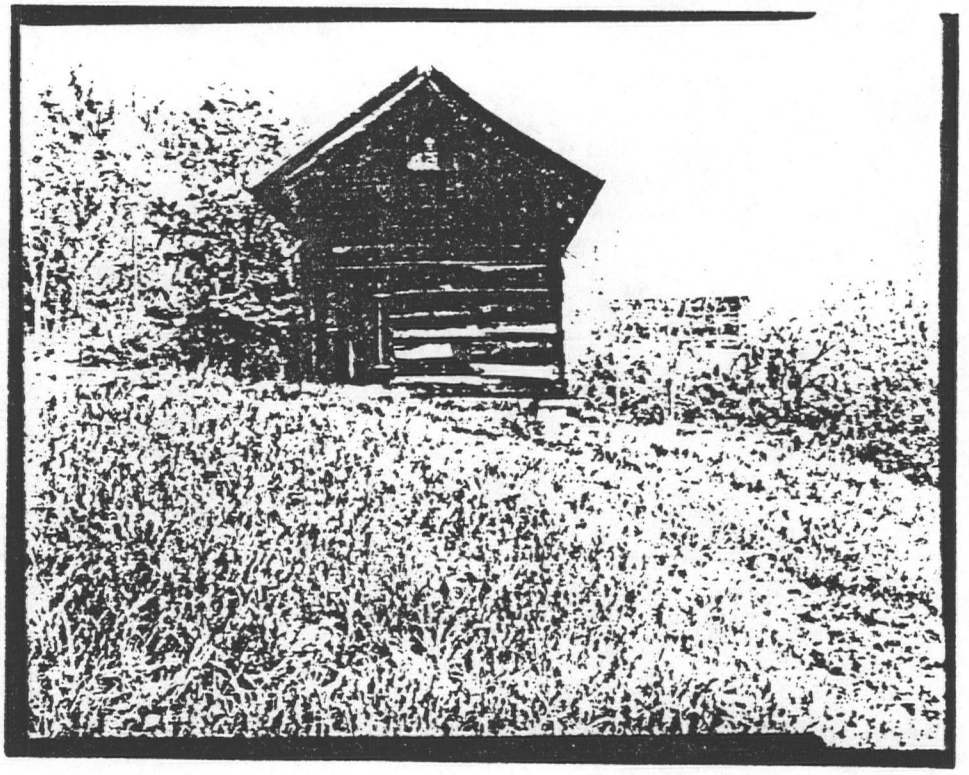


Fig. 33. Granary, south elevation, note barn in rear. (IHTIA)

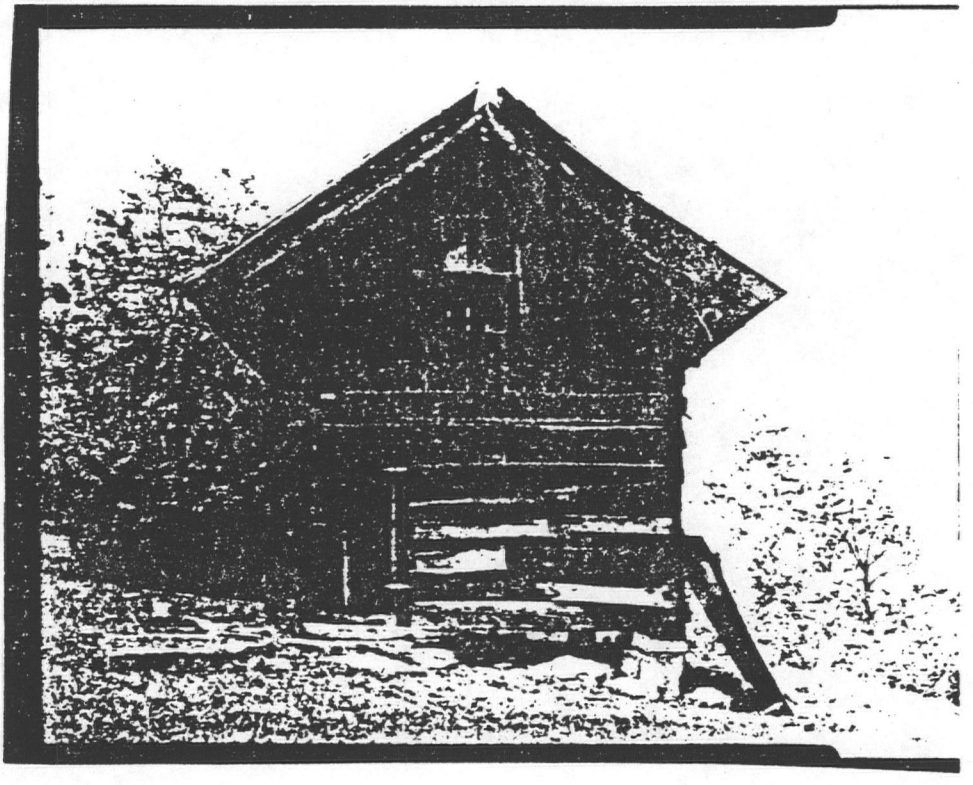


Fig. 34. Granary, south elevation. (IHTIA)

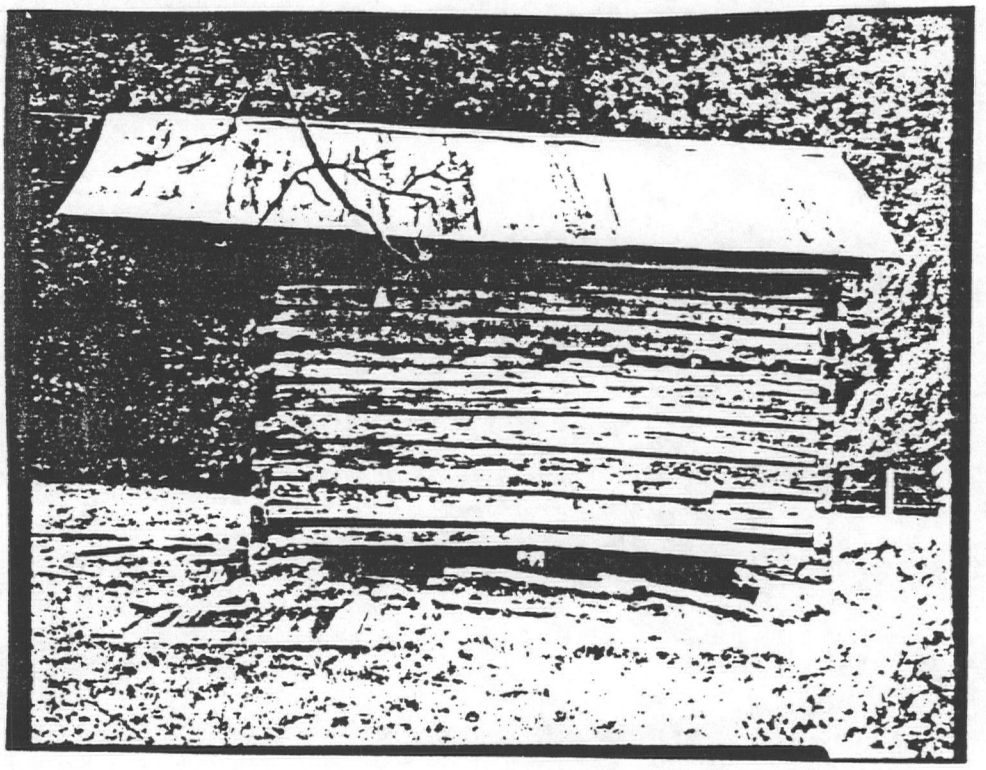


Fig. 35. Granary, east elevation. (IHTIA)

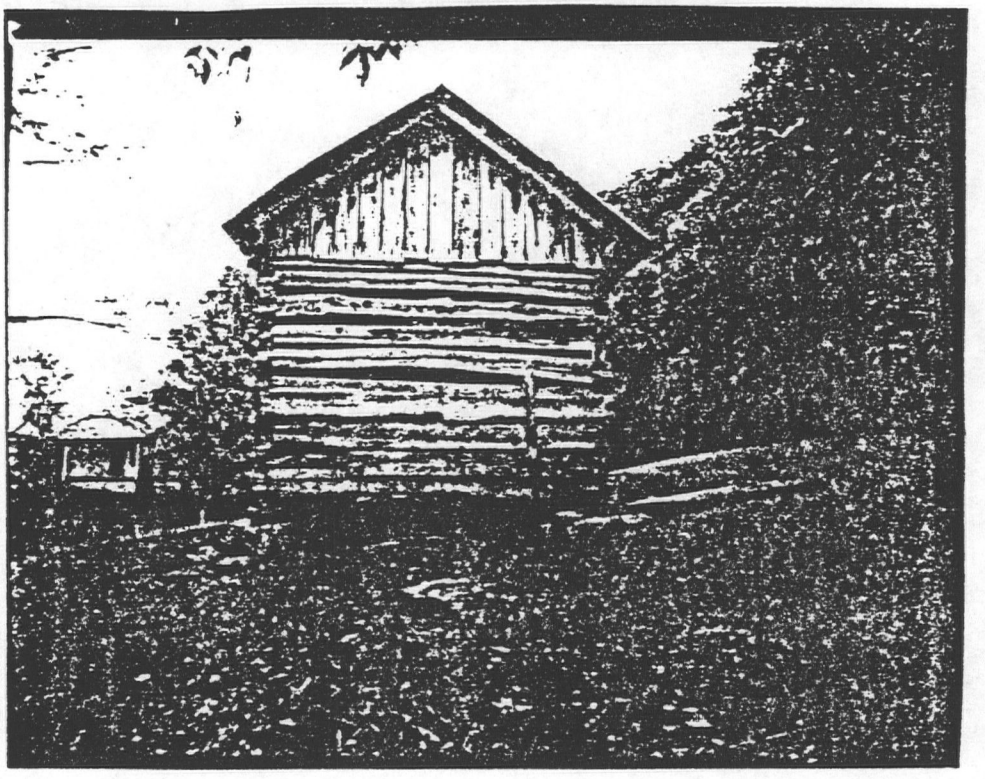


Fig. 36. Granary, north elevation, note farmhouse in rear. (IHTIA)

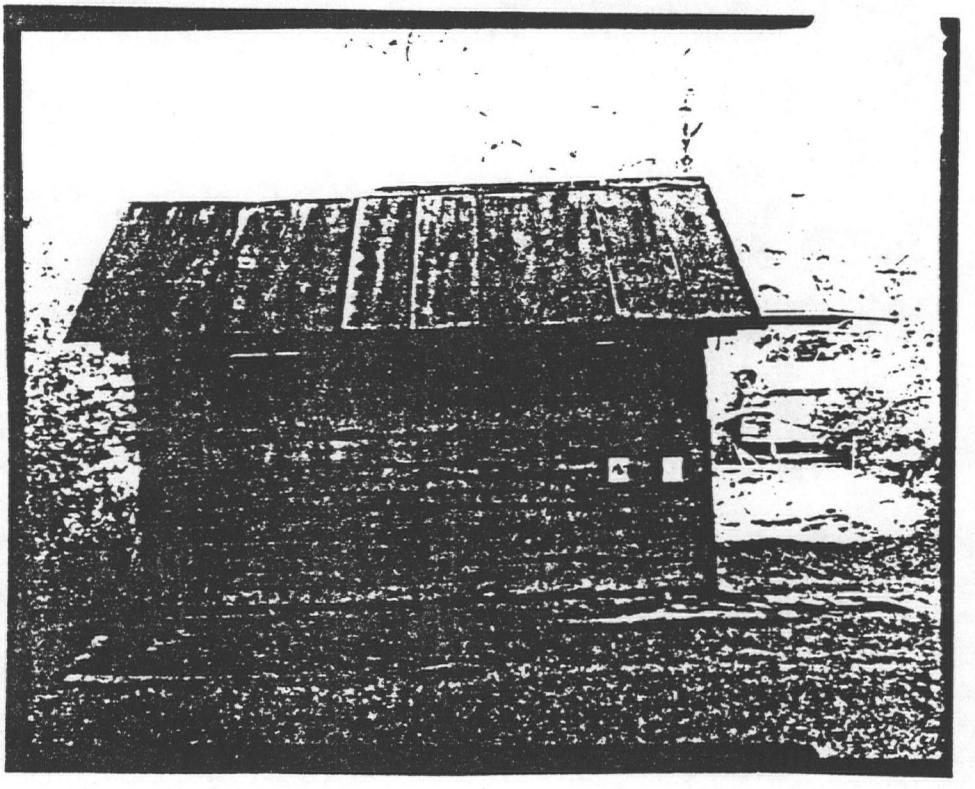


Fig. 37. Granary, west elevation, note meat ~~shed~~ house in rear. (IHTIA)

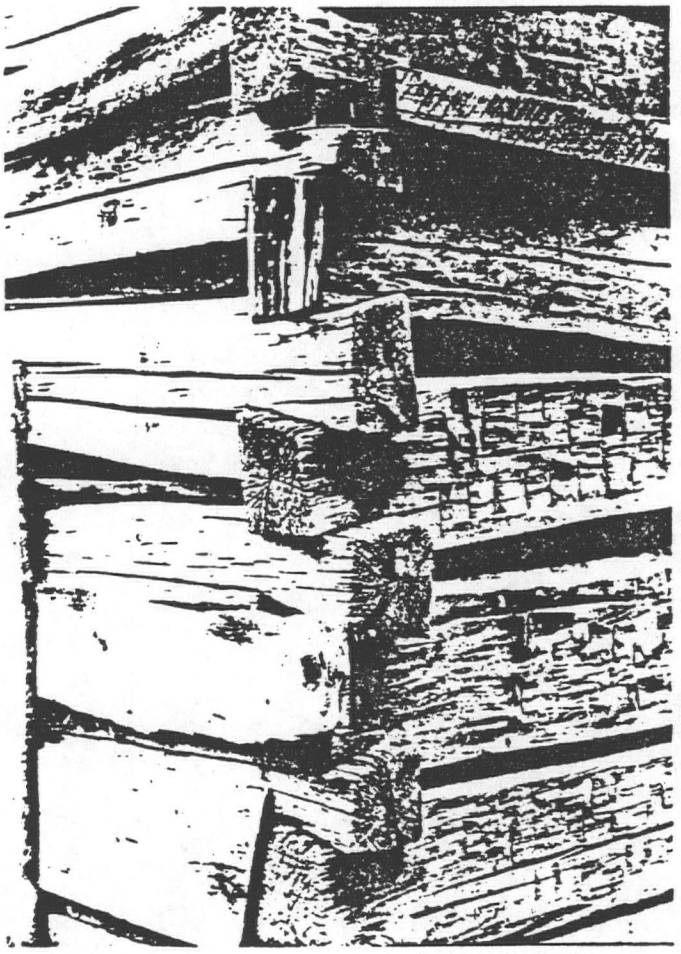


Fig. 38. Granary, northwest corner, detail, half dovetail notches. (IHTIA)

~~The~~ 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 saddled-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 and vary greatly in their diameters, the largest being approximately ~~two feet~~ and the smallest ~~ten inches~~. Notches in the long wall as well as portions of deteriorated log members in those notches may indicated 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 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.

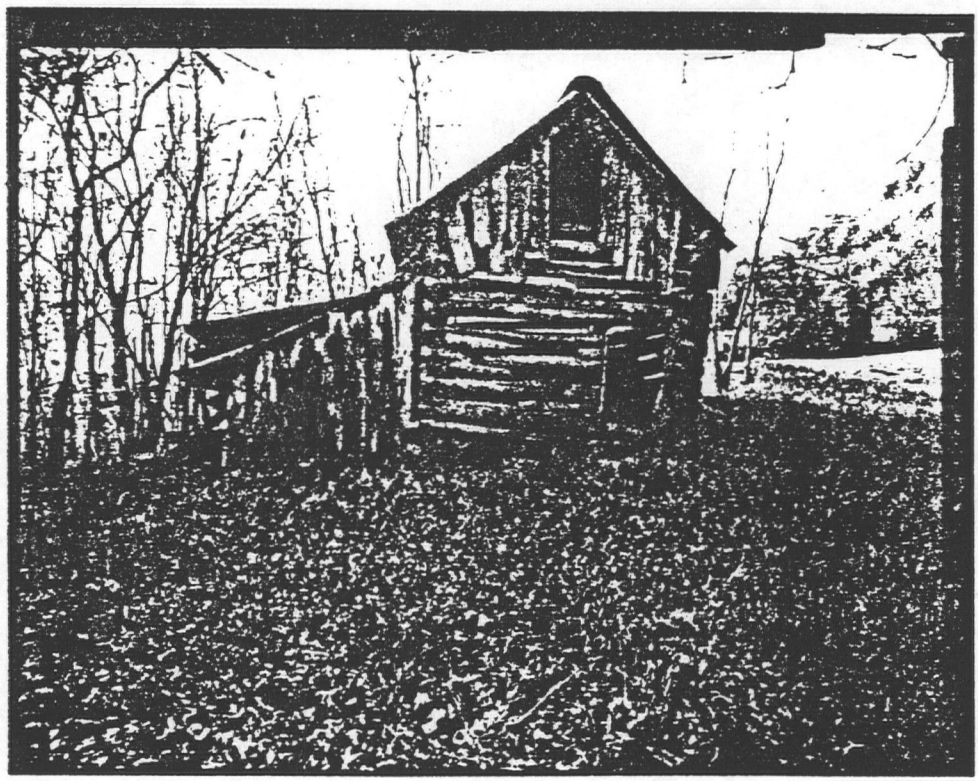


Fig. 39. Stable, north elevation, note field to right. (IHTIA

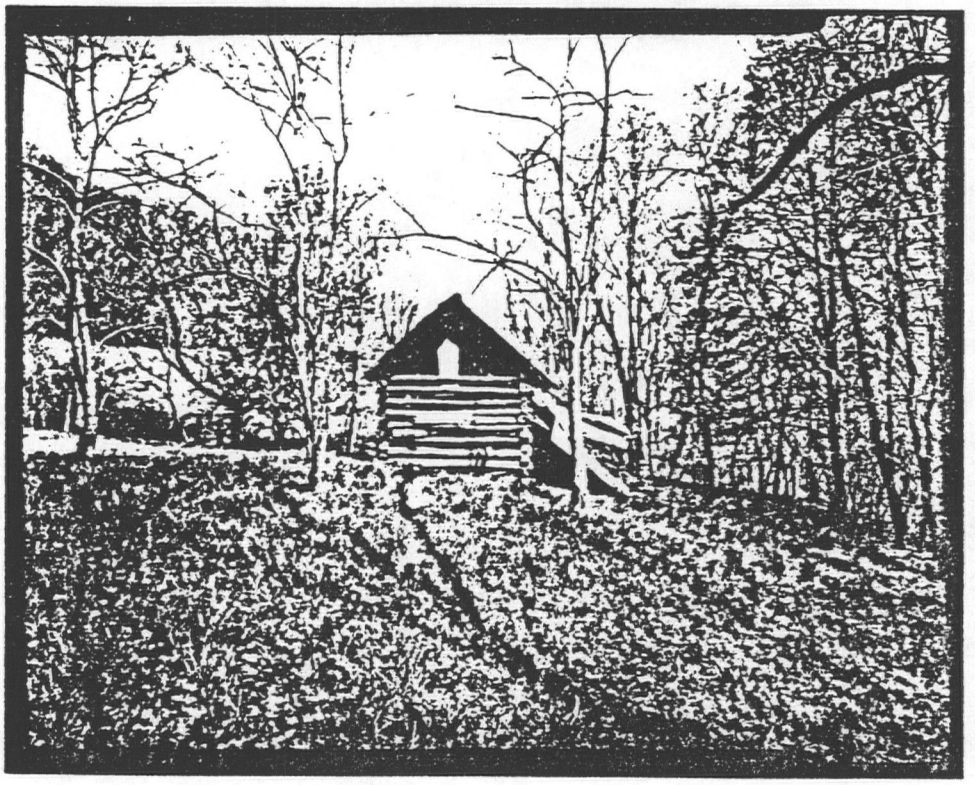


Fig. 40. Stable, south elevation. (IHTIA)

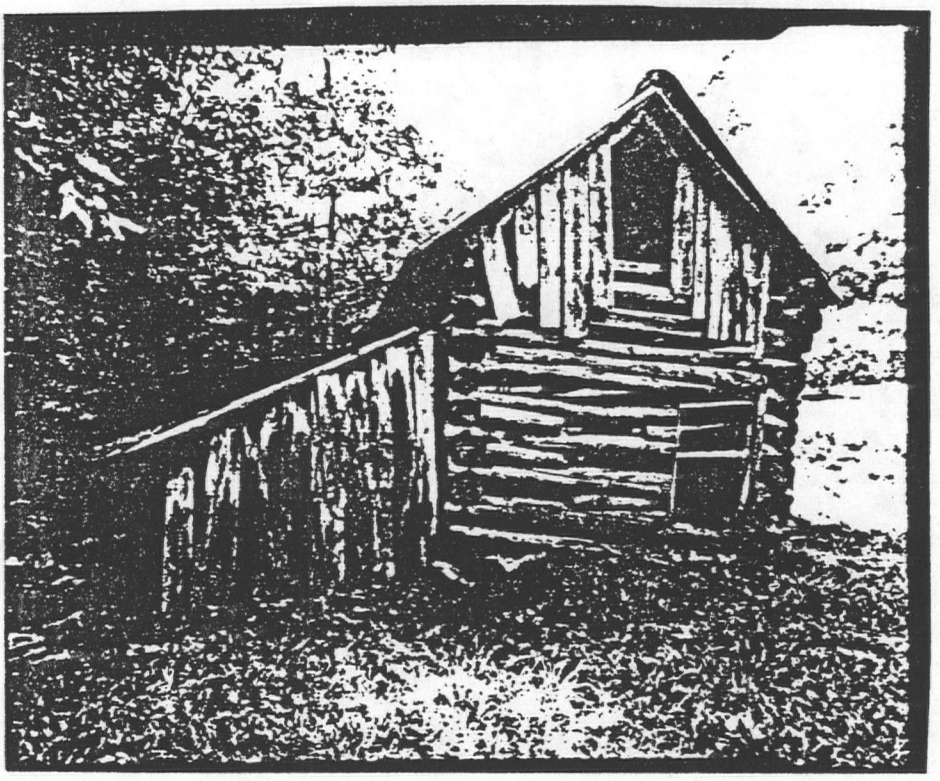


Fig. 41. Stable, north elevation. (IHTIA)

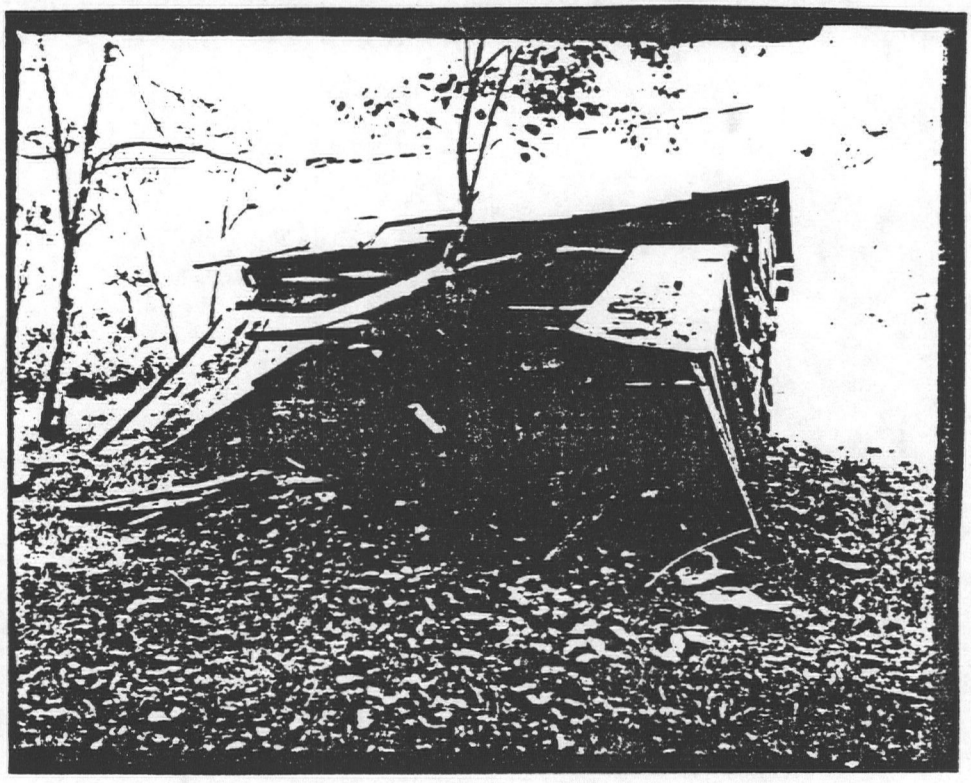


Fig. 42. Stable, east elevation. (IHTIA)

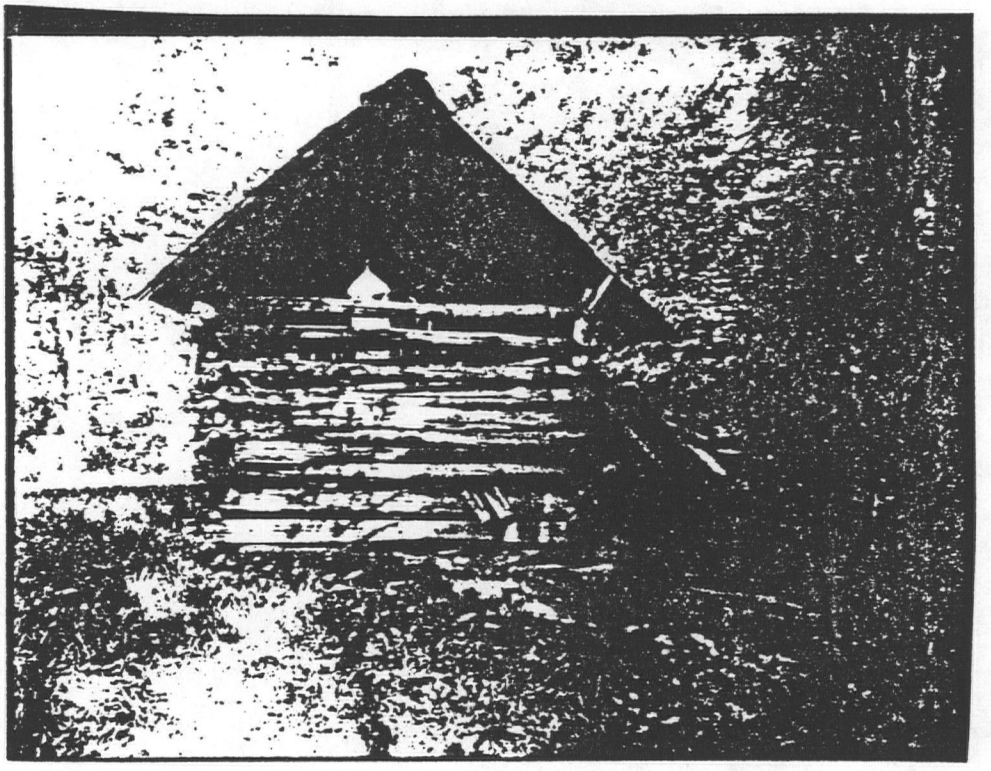


Fig. 43. Stable, south elevation. (IHTIA)

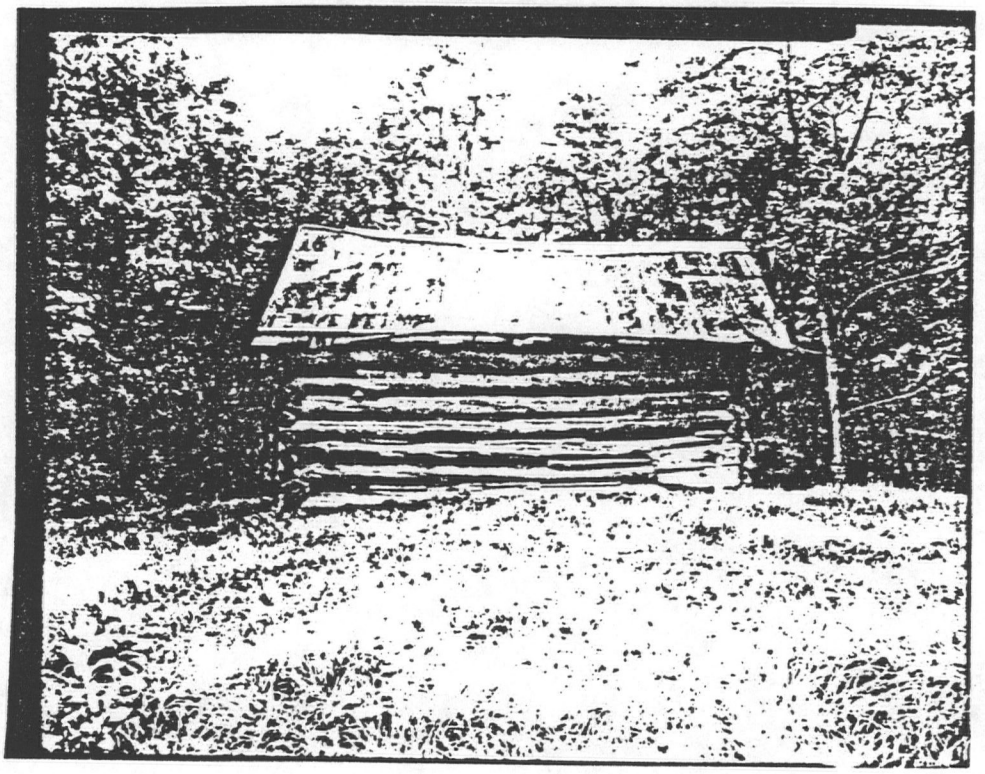


Fig. 44. Stable, west elevation., (IHTIA)



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

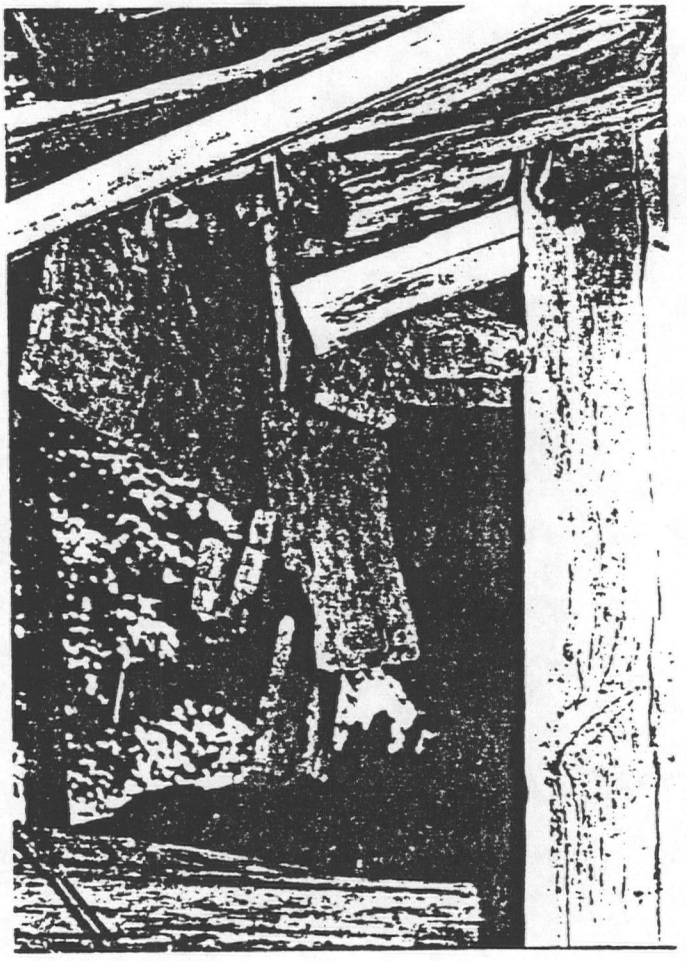


Fig. 46. Stable, northeast corner, side shed, note deteriorated condition. (IHTIA)

~~The 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 structure 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~~ 10 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 newly introduced 2"x 10" which are attached to upright 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. 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 portion of logs six and seven is 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~~ 10' 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 foot prints and corner foundation stones which remain in place.

of what?

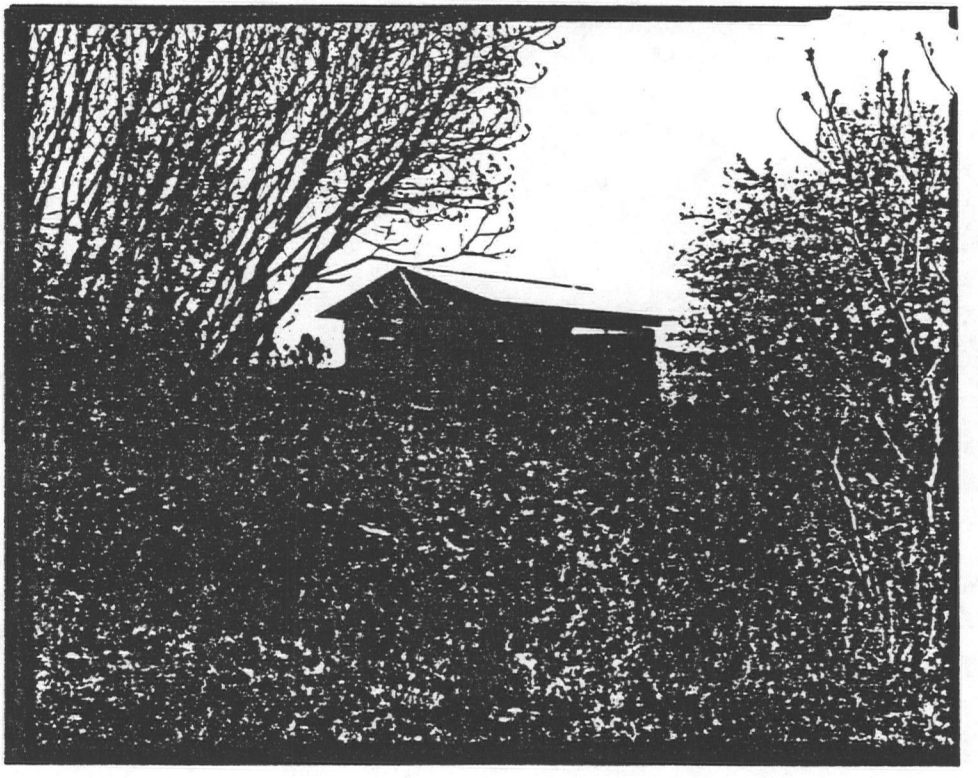


Fig. 47. Barn, view northeast. (IHTIA)

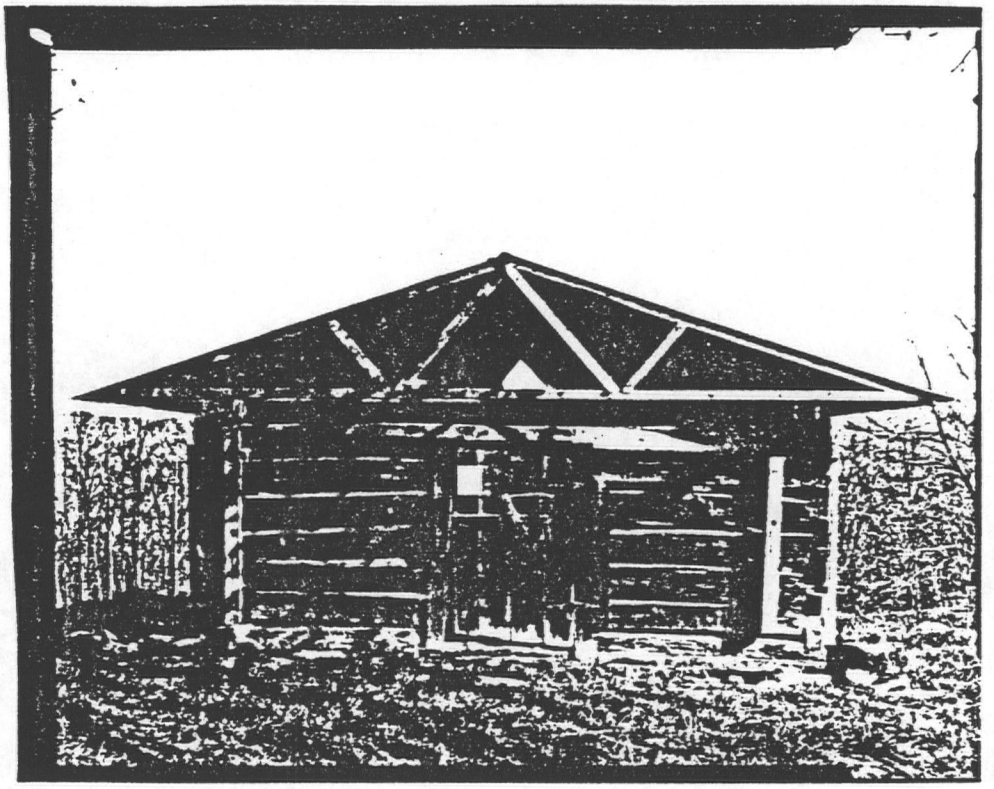


Fig. 48. Barn, west elevation. (IHTIA)

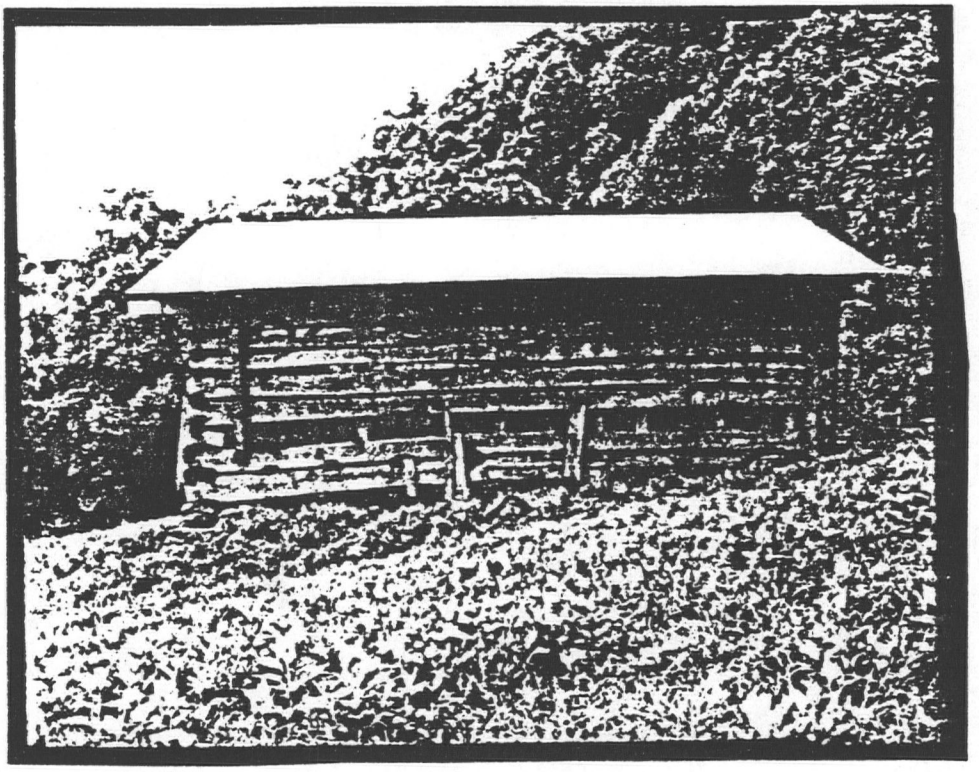


Fig. 49. Barn, north elevation. (IHTIA)

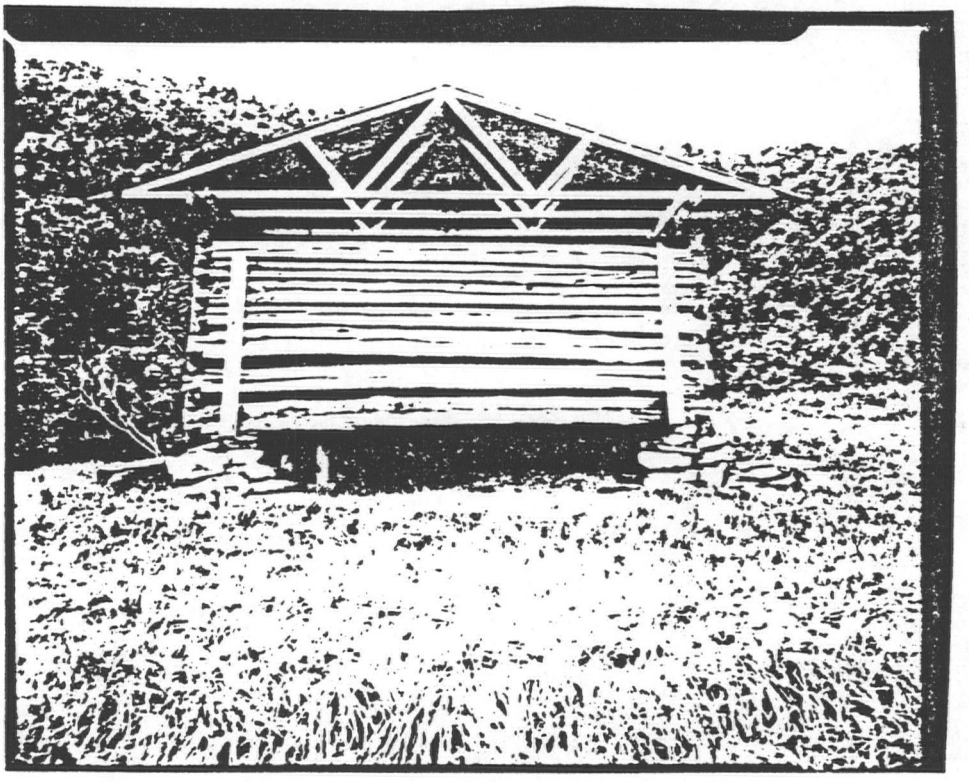


Fig. 50. Barn, east elevation. (IHTIA)

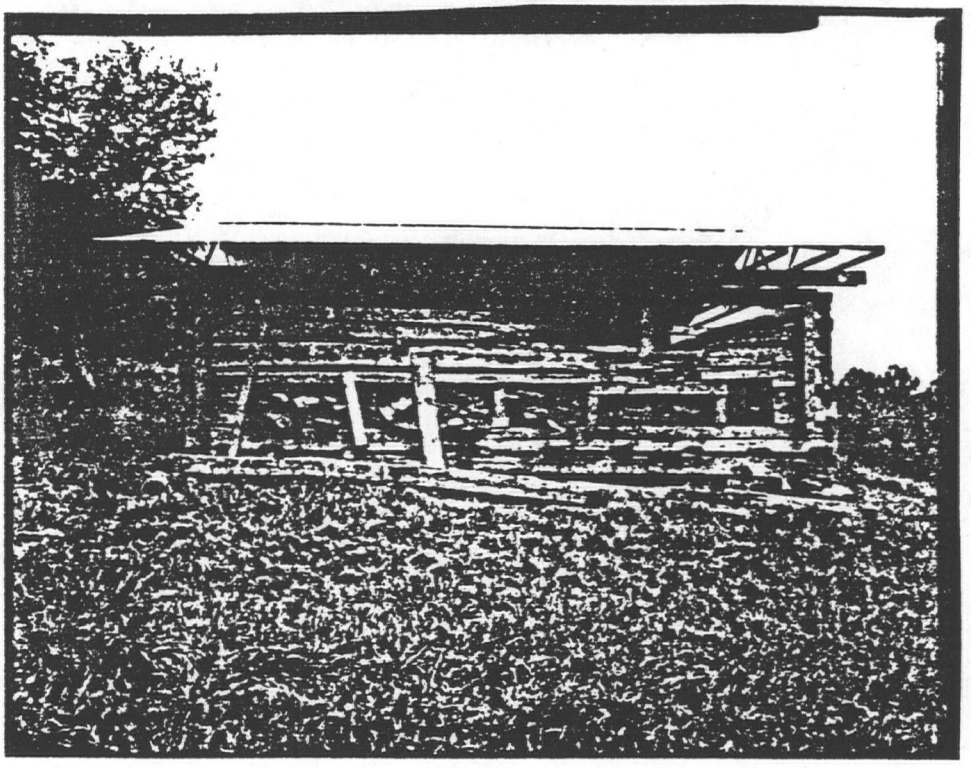


Fig. 51. Barn, south elevation. (IHTIA)

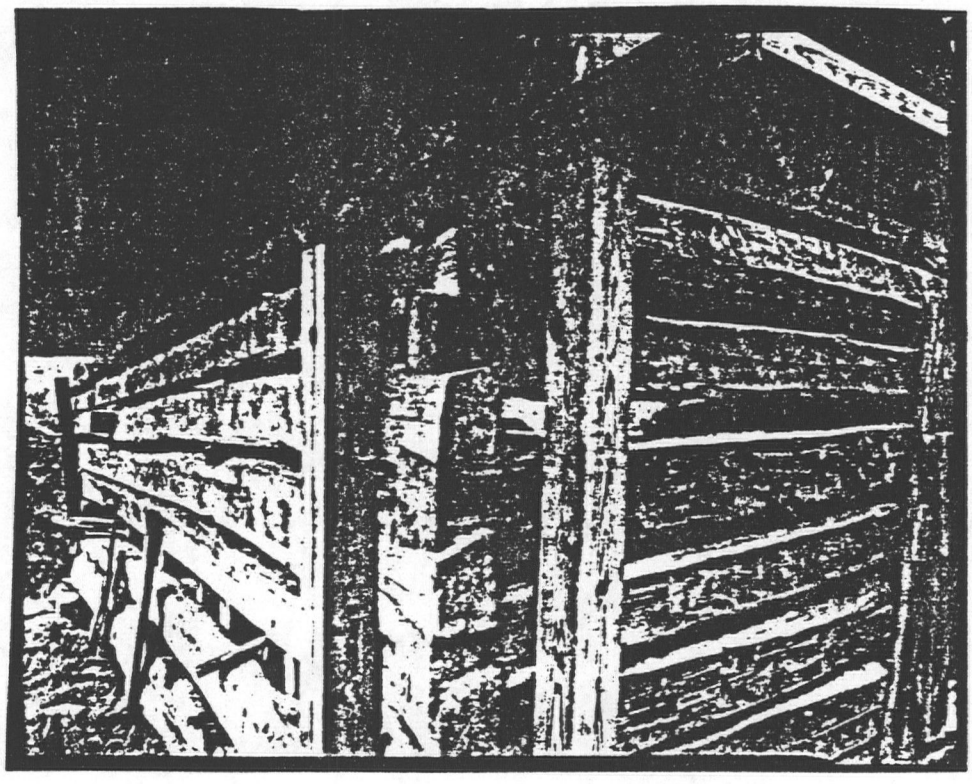


Fig. 52. Barn, northwest corner, detail, half dovetail notches and stabilization supports. (IHTIA)

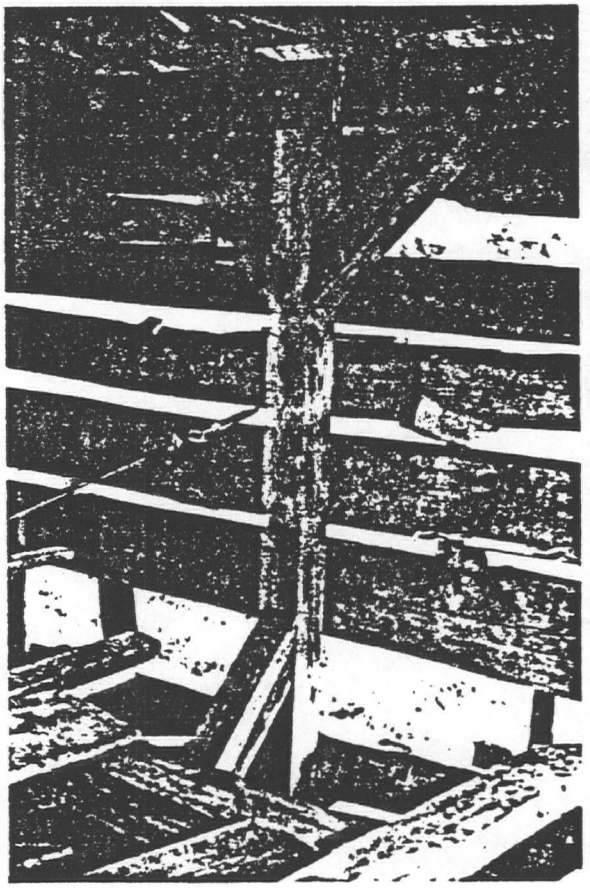


Fig. 53. Barn, interior, north wall, stabilization support. (IHTIA)

The Hay Barn (Outlying 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.

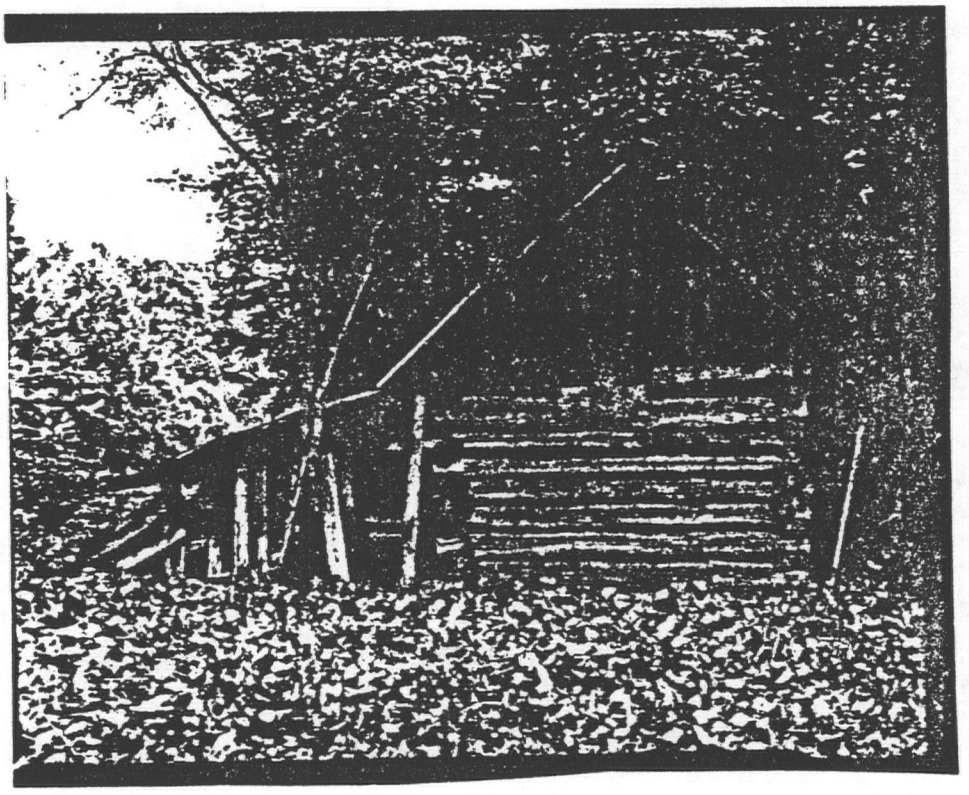


Fig. 54. Hay barn, south elevation. (IHTIA)

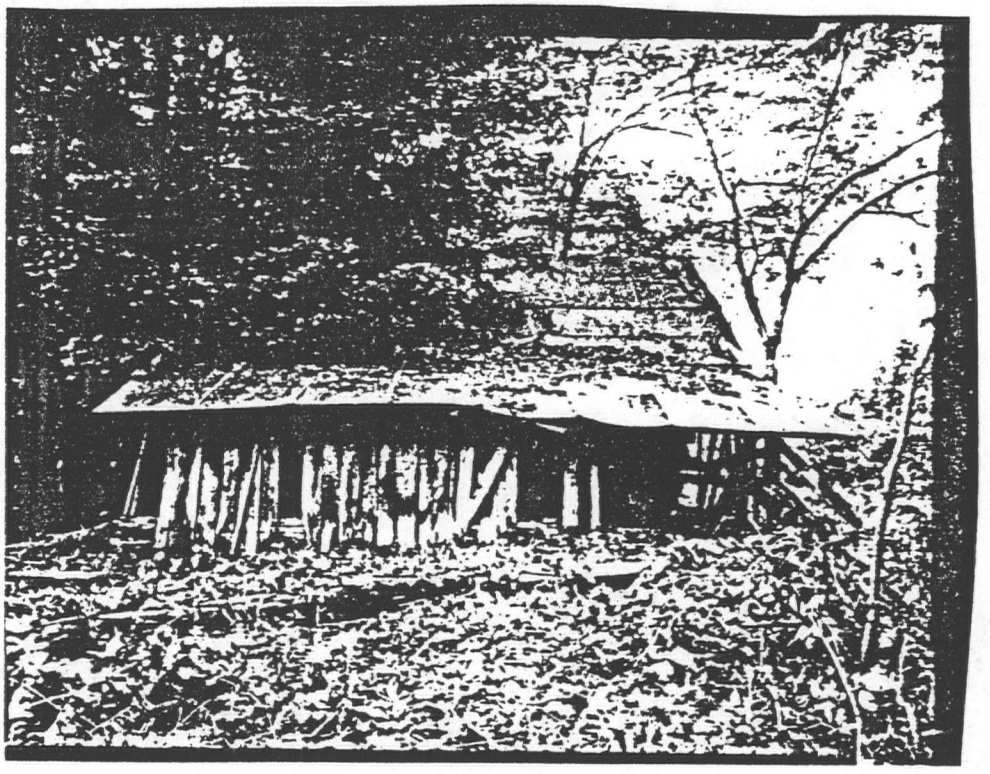


Fig. 55. Hay barn, west elevation. (IHTIA)



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

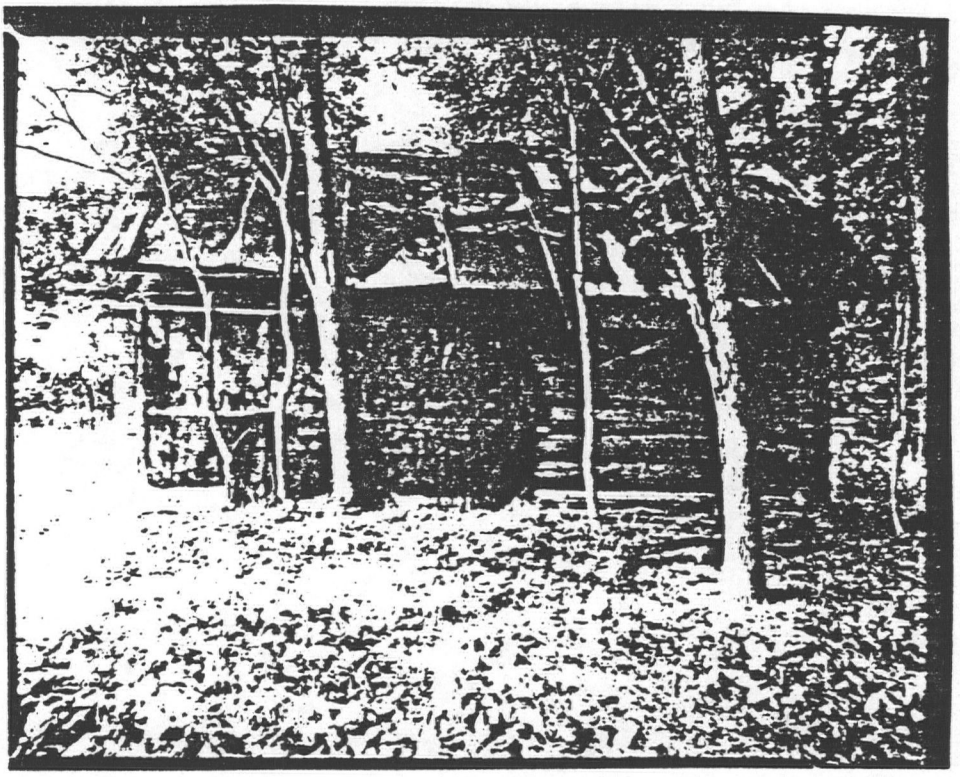


Fig. 57. Hay barn, east elevation. (IHTIA)



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

Spatial organization
farming system — relating structures & features to
on another — defining the interrelationships.

The Landscape

The landscape associated with the Trump-Lilly farm may best be described as 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 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 house to the corner of the fence 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 line 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. 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 spring house 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.

focus on small-scale details - fence lines or individual plants w/out describing the context of a mixed-farm—

Stream - relationship of develop. of farmstead to natural feature stream.



Fig. 59. View east, from left: granary, stable, meat ~~shed~~ house, and farmhouse. (IHTIA)

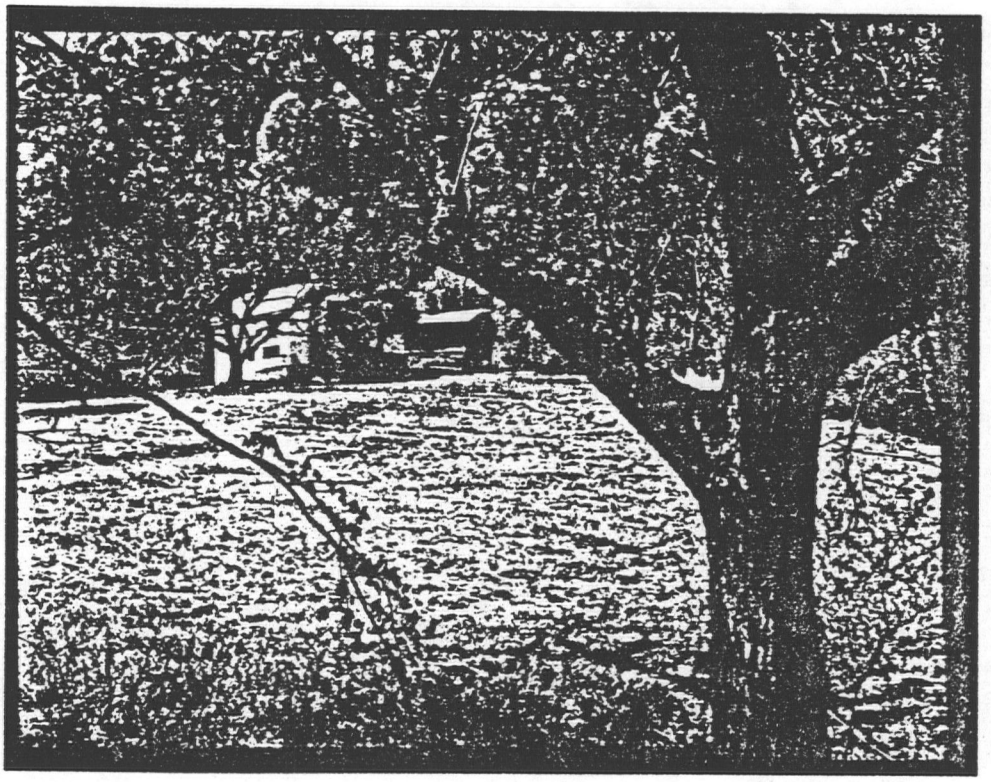


Fig. 60. View southwest, farmhouse and meat ~~shed~~ house. (IHTIA)

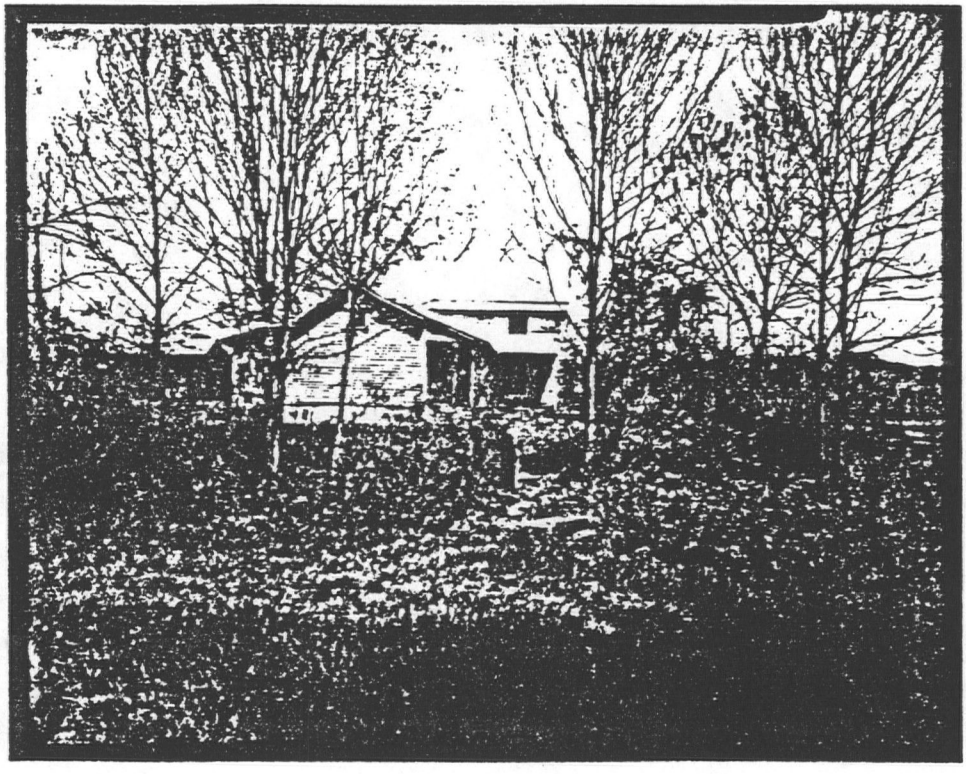


Fig. 61. View north, farmhouse and meat ~~shed~~ house. (IHTIA)



Fig. 62. View east, farmhouse and remains of dooryard fence. (IHTIA)

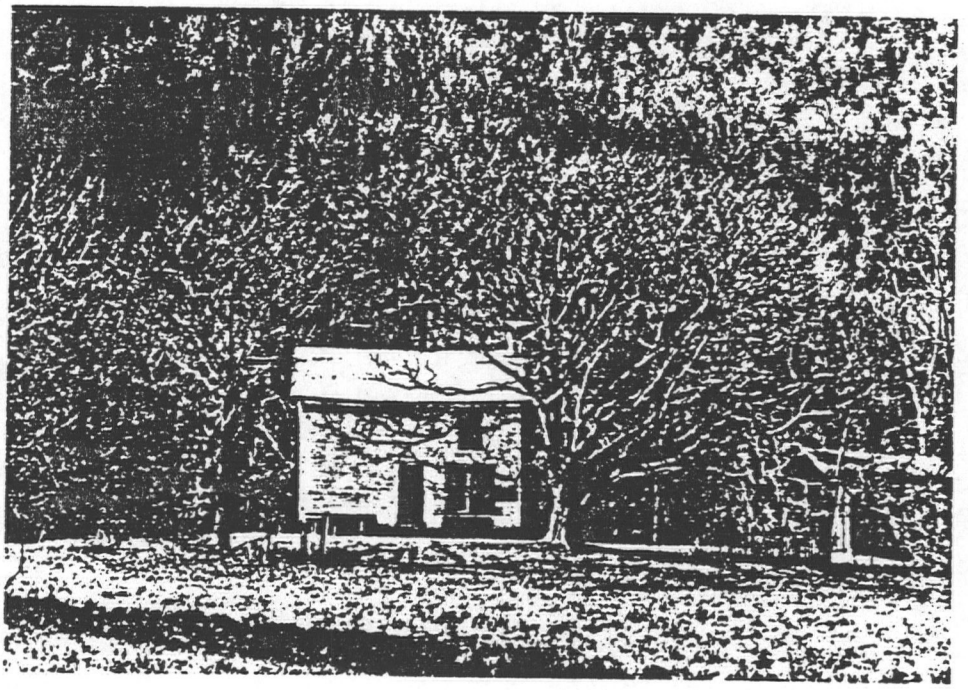


Fig. 63. View west, farmhouse, remains of dooryard fence, note chestnut trees left and right of house. (IHTIA)

Remains of a 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 division. 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~~ 25 yards south of the farmhouse. The southernmost fence is connected to the south-west corner of the dooryard fence separating the springhouse and wash house area from the vegetable garden. size

Additional fenced divisions are found to the north and to the west of those mentioned. Their exact configuration was not determined by this study. However, the system to the west of the road was determined to separate the steeper reaches of Swell Mountain which was used to pasture sheep from a narrow lower areas which, although quite steep, was used for crops such as corn and tomatoes.

size of fields — types of crops.
lack of site plan —
system — veg garden, orchards field crops, livestock



Fig. 64. Typical zig-zag (worm) fence, note stones filling water course in foreground. (IHTIA)

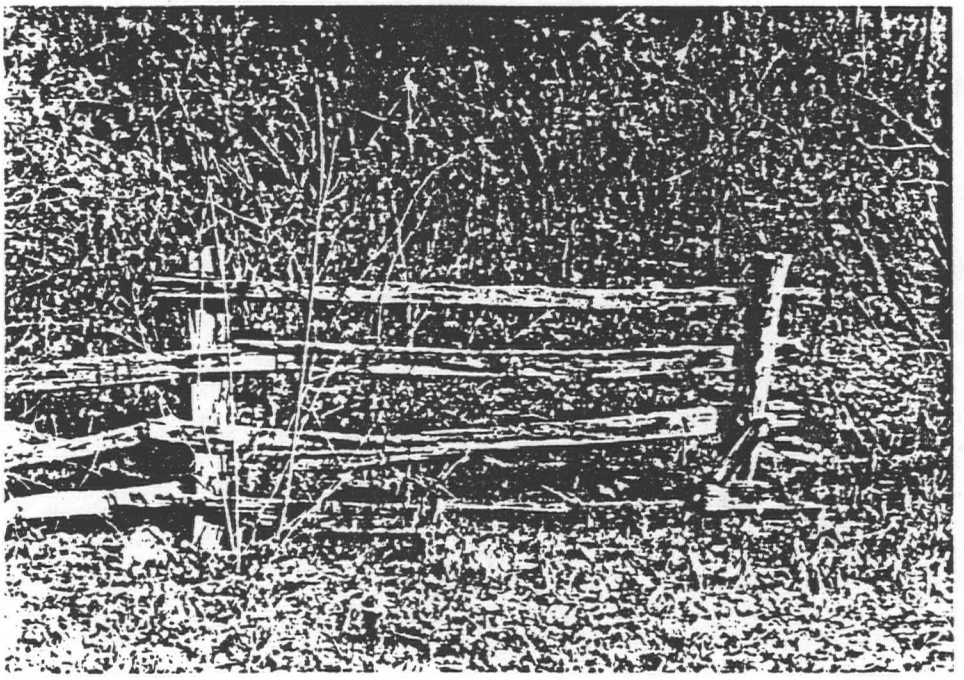


Fig. 65. Typical past and rail fence. This section found between barn and hay barn fields. (IHTIA)



Fig. 66. View south, County Route 26/3, west of barn and hay barn fields. (IHTIA)

In addition to the definable fence system on the site a less extensive, but definable farm road system has been established. The most apparent of these is the access road which passes from the entrance gate of the eastern section of the farm past the farmhouse to the stable. From the stable access to the northern fields could be reached by crossing the dry passage mentioned earlier. A definable, but heavily overgrown road is found along the northern band of the stream between the farmhouse and the barn. The third section of farm road established can be found at the southwest fence corner southeast of the wash house. This road follows a route west of a farm pond, through a copse of white pines to fields south of the farmhouse. In addition to the roads mentioned, route 26/3 provided access to fields to the north.

Three farm ponds can be found on the site. In addition to the pond south of the farmhouse, the drained remains of a second is located directly north of the granary. It is marked by riparian vegetation and the remains of drainage tiles which may have acted a an overflow drain for the pond. A third pond is located to the east of route 26/3 approximately one-half mile from the farmhouse. All three ponds were constructed during the 1960s.

The sole remaining vestiges of Trump-Lilly agriculture are the orchard remains which are found near the farmhouse and the barn. Two pear trees remain on the farm. One is located directly south of the farmhouse, the other is found near the stable. Both trees were fruited in the fall of 1992 and appear to be a winter variety. Three apple trees in relatively good condition are found just to the east of the house and several more in poorer condition are scattered throughout the field near the barn in the area of the orchard. The apples also exhibited fruit in the fall of 1992. Although an attempt was made to establish their variety, it was not successful. Horticultural consultant, George Longenecker, felt the apples were probably seedling rather than named varieties. Additionally, one tree seemed to exhibit two distinct types of fruit suggesting a grafted specimen gone awry.

The remainder of the landscape associated with Trump-Lilly may be characterized as rugged and reclaimed. With the exception of the areas previously described, the acreage which was in agriculture during the Lilly Era which ended rather abruptly in the

1960s has reverted to the mixed mesophytic climax vegetation associated with the central hardwood forests of the region. Additional exotic species found in addition to the natives in the area are in keeping with abandoned agricultural and inhabited sites. The horticultural consultant did not report any threatened or endangered species during his brief visit.

One species of interest, Carolina Silverbell (Halesia carolina) was found in several locations in the forested areas south and east of the farmhouse. This species which is normally associated with the coastal plain is credited with entering the state via the New River corridor. Its location near the river is not considered extremely unusual.

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 plan 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~~ PRESERVATION 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~~ house 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~~ THE REMOVAL BY VANDALS 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

however, do we know for sure?

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. Sides 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

What is period of significance — does it include 1940's additions
What criteria is property significant under?

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.

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 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.

the structures are a component of the landscape — without understanding the landscape no context for structures

Management Options

The potential management options which follow are based on data compiled for the completion of this report. The Trump-Lilly Farm ~~only~~ became a part of New River Gorge National River in 1988 and thus has not been included in the 1982 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

report should be limited to structures w/ landscape section— landscape systems & components should structure the information—

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 ~~site~~ property. First is the availability of funds for the ~~conservation~~ PRESERVATION, potential restoration, OR REHABILITATION and eventual operation and interpretation of the ~~site~~ farm. Second is the potential for the ~~site~~ 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 ~~site~~ farm near the southeastern margin of the park. Third is the inaccessibility of the ~~site~~ farm 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~~ PRESERVATION, restoration, and interpretation given the limitations and potentials of the site. farm

Management options for Trump-Lilly farm appear to be extremes of the same theme, isolated upland agriculture and its related cultural and economic characteristics. The spectrum of management options which present themselves within the relevant theme are:

1) Management of the site farm as a "discovery site".

2) Active management and interpretation of the site farm as a cooperative effort including the private sector in the management of agricultural and husbandry related activities, or active management and interpretation of the site solely by NPS.

3) Management and interpretation of the site farm as a "living history site."

Discovery Site

Management and interpretation as a "discovery site" would allow the ~~site~~ farm to remain much as it is. Structures and landscape would be stabilized to prevent further deterioration, ~~of the~~ called preservation—.

~~integrity of the site~~, but a major restoration program would not take place. The site would be accessed by a trail system which would interconnect with other circulation systems planned for this sector of the park. An interpretive scheme, perhaps in the form of waysides, would be introduced to aid visitor understanding of late nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture, vernacular architecture and rural farm culture. The interpretive scheme would be visually augmented by the stabilized site structures and landscape.

Several problems are inherent in less intensive interpretations of this type. First is that the security of the site might be compromised. This potential has been realized in the vandalism which occurred ~~on the site~~ during the summer of 1992. The isolated nature of the site and the non-personal nature of this type of management may present an unsuitable climate for the protection and security of the site. Also, since the ~~site~~ 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.

Active Management and Interpretation Plan

Several factors indicate that an active management and interpretation ~~plan~~ rather than a "discovery site" mode could be adopted for this ~~site~~. Chief among them are the historic integrity of the ~~site~~, the absence of large scale alterations to ~~site~~ structures and the compact and relatively unchanged geographic nature of the site. The potential for further documentation of the early history of the ~~site~~, as well as the potential for more complete documentation and understanding of the Lilly period, are additional factors which make passive management a less attractive option. Additionally, the absence of other managed and interpreted agricultural sites in New River Gorge National River and the region tend to add to the attractiveness of an active rather than passive management plan.

~~A more intense management plan for Trump-Lilly farm appears to be more suitable for the site. As previously outlined~~, the two mid-range intensity management options may be accomplished either

by the NPS functioning as sole operator of the site, or by NPS acting as the site management and interpretation agency while members of the private sector actively make use of the agricultural and livestock capabilities of the site. The second of the options, the public/private cooperative arrangement, may be most advantageous. This type of cooperative arrangement would allow the NPS to focus of the management and interpretation of the site, while interested and skilled private parties engage in the day-to-day farming operation.

Living History

The most active management plan for the Trump-Lilly agricultural site, "living history," would include the complete restoration of structures, the intensive reclamation of the landscape, the introduction of historically accurate livestock and agricultural specimens, and the practice of historically accurate agricultural and husbandry practices. At its extreme, "living history" would include interpretive personnel dressed in period costume using period equipment. Because of the difficulties associated with this type of management, the nature of this site, and the uncertainty of sufficient visitor volume to warrant the investment of the needed management, interpretation and operational capital, this management option seems inappropriate at this time.

Active Management as the Preferred Alternative

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 site, 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 plan. Perhaps the greatest question in this regard is the reintroduction of agriculture and livestock 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 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 (ie. apples, pears, etc.), market or vegetable garden production (ie. tomatoes, potatoes, etc.) which supported the family economically and substantively, and crop production (ie. corn, wheat, etc.) which

where did these activities occur — what physical form

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~~ house, 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 site require reconstruction. 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 site.

Why not? — we would not recommend reconstruction of missing structures

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~~ house, 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 may be introduced in the proper 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. Whether "discovery site" or "living history site," visitor access to the farm presents a logistical problem. The easier solved circulation problem is that of a "discovery 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~~ 1,000' 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 site prohibits development without negatively impacting the site. 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), but using smaller vehicles suited to the terrain would not impact the area appreciably. Additionally, a shuttle system would allow the management to regulate the number and flow of visitors to the site.

In addition to visitor circulation to and around the ~~site~~, visitor information about the site is important. The rather remote location of Trump-Lilly requires that visitors be informed of the location ~~of the site~~, the theme ~~of the~~ interpretive, 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 site as an active farm engaged in agriculture and husbandry appears the most viable use of the site. Additional areas of interpretation at Trump-Lilly include late nineteenth century folkways (cultural and domestic activities), architecture, food preservation techniques, medical and veterinarian 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 ~~plan~~ 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.

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 plan for the site 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. Archaeological investigation of the site is recommended to supplement the site specific data collected from the historical materials.

In addition to areas concerning the earliest history of the site, 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 for 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 a agricultural with industry.

The specific region surrounding Trump-Lilly is somewhat different than other sections of the Gorge region. Coal extraction was not a driving force in the Hinton area as it was in the Fayette county area New River. This particular area's economy seems to have been driven by agriculture, timbering, and transportation (which was dependent of extractive commodities in adjacent areas).

Therefore, further investigation of materials such as the Agricultural and Manufacturing Census for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 ~~is recommended~~ as well as 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 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.

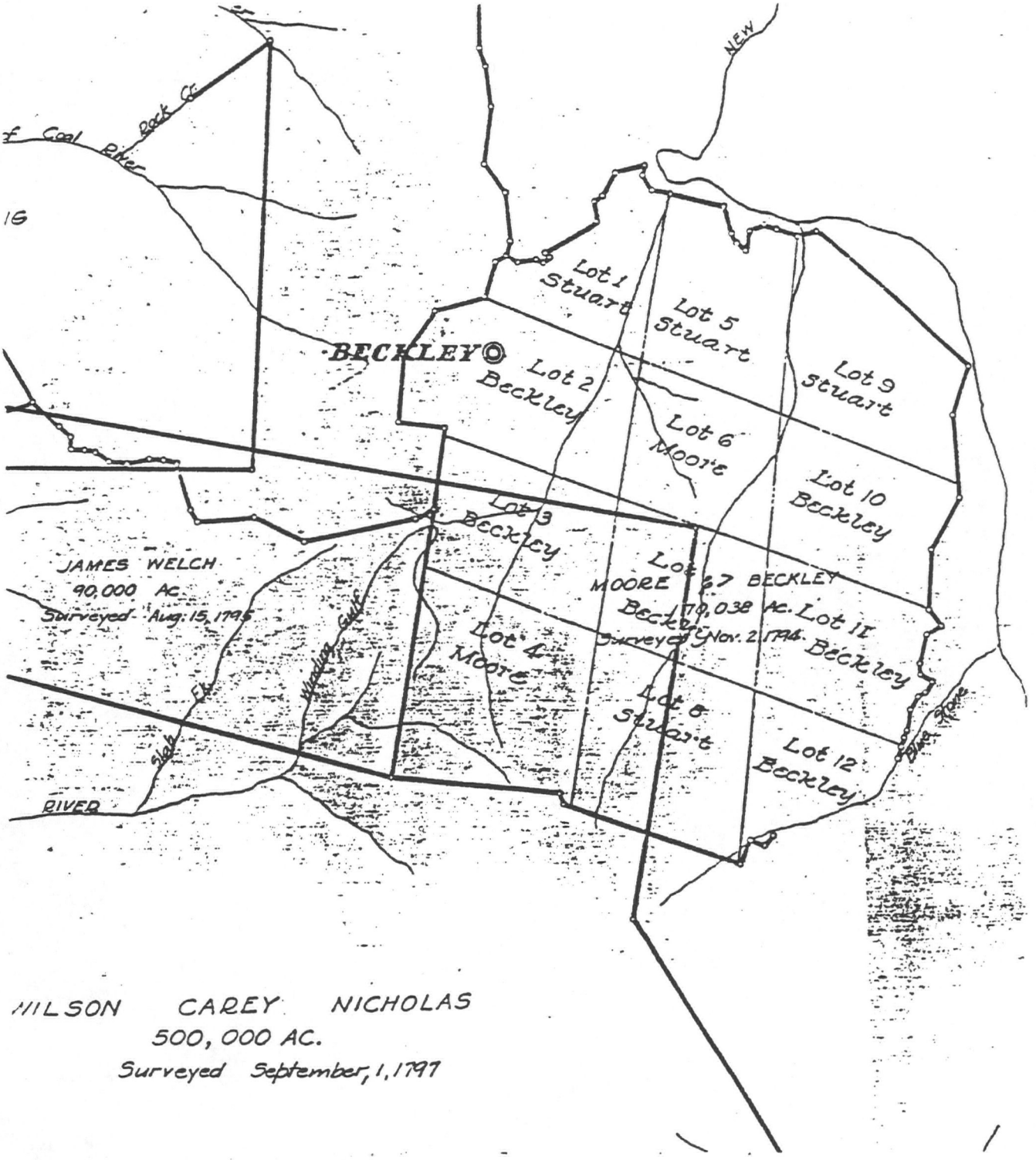
Further data should be collected from the remaining Lilly family members to complete the history of the farm during the early part of the twentieth century. As well as site-specific data which can be collected from the Lilly family, general data regarding

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. 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 and research notes, with the following considerations: methodology and analysis, assessment of future research needs, documentary data such as historic maps and photographs, bibliography.



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

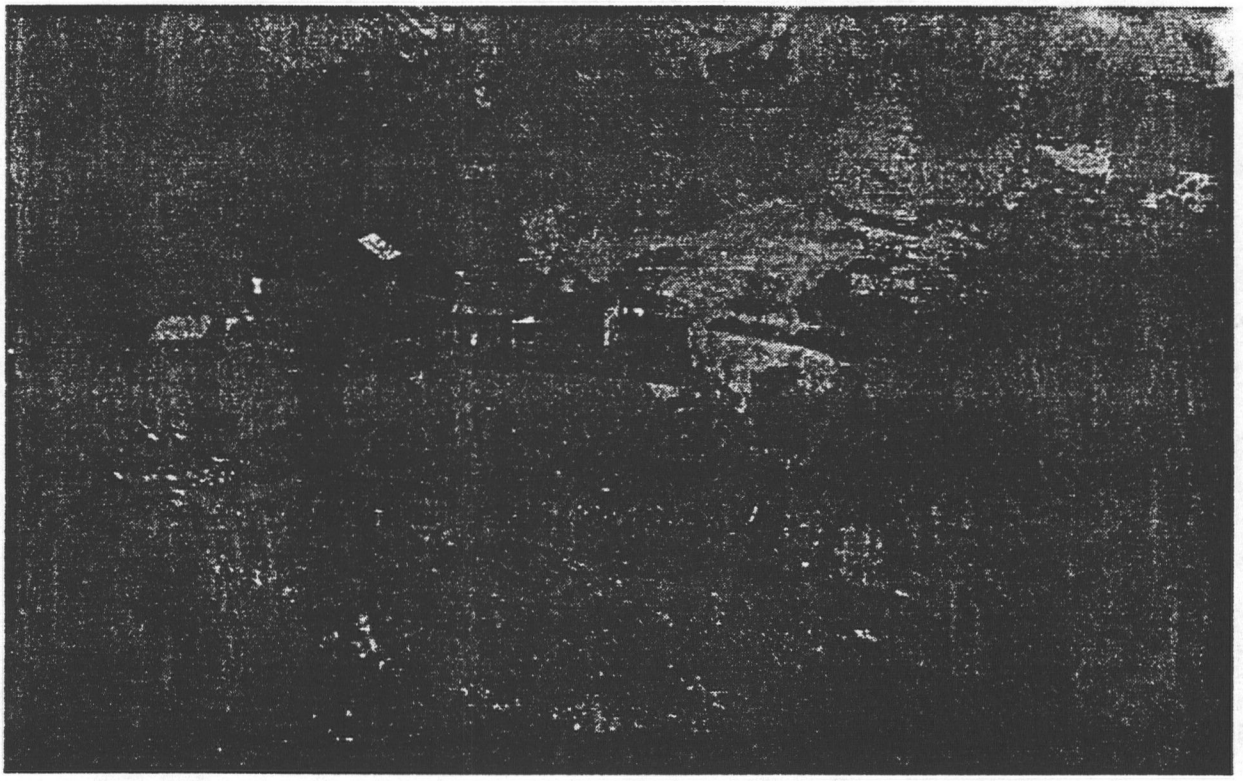


Fig. 67. View north from mound, circa 1920. Note picket fence around garden south of farmhouse, no side sheds on granary (west of house), "woodshed" with shed roof (west of house), barn without side shed north of house and cleared fields north, east, south and west of farmyard. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

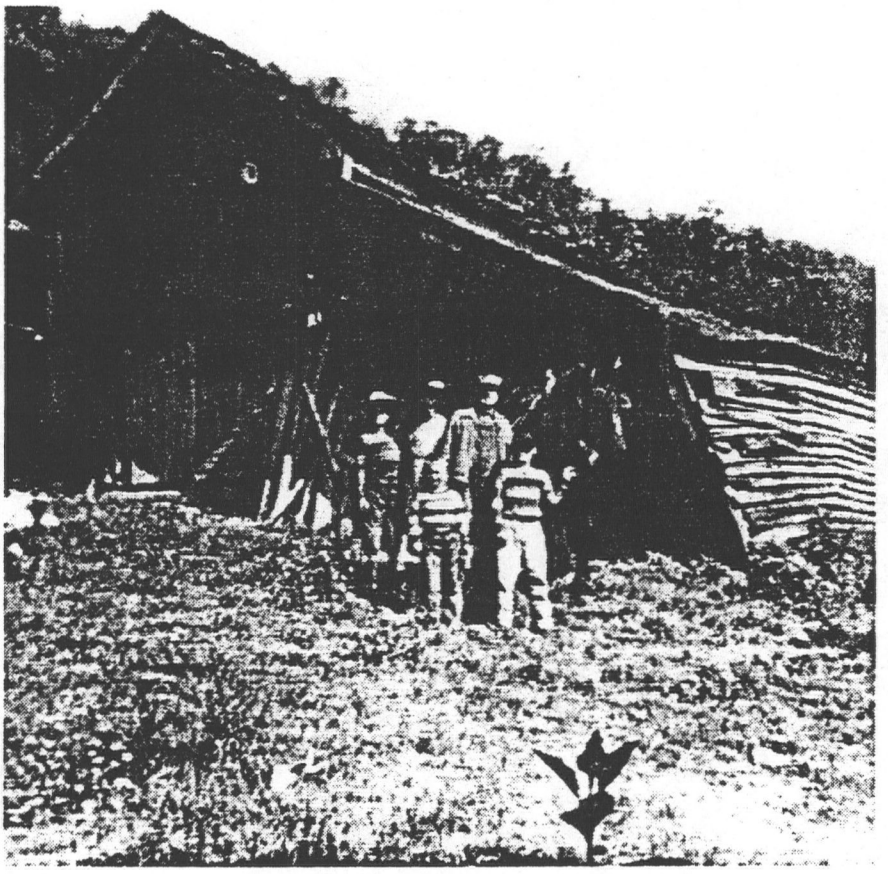


Fig. 68. Granary, south elevation, circa 1961. Note side shed. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

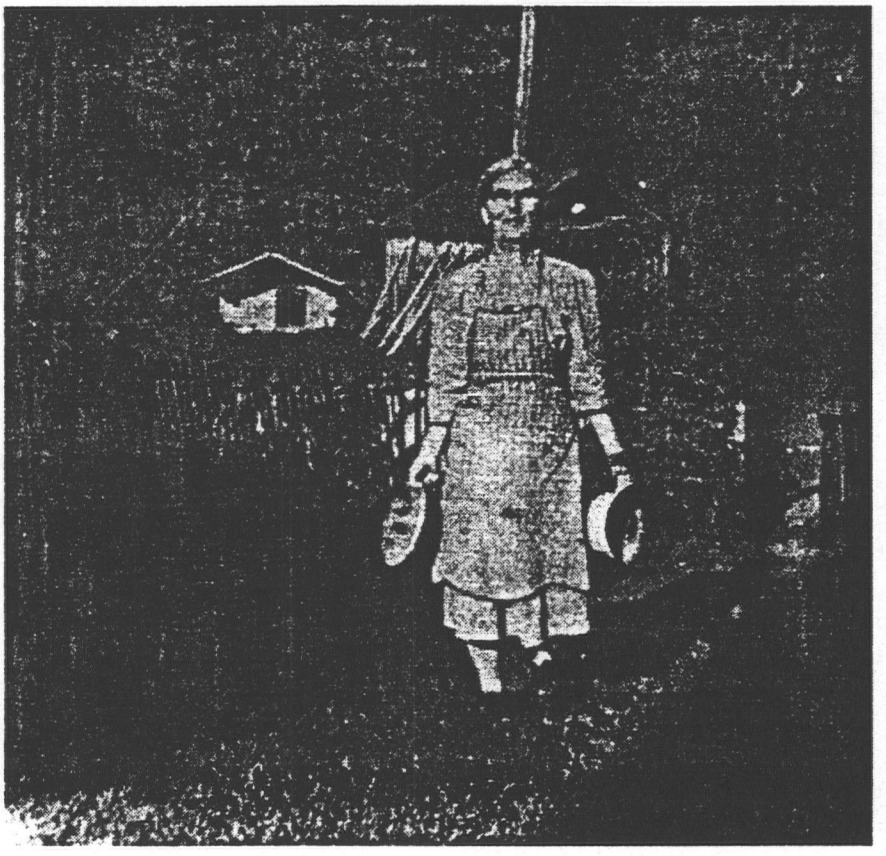


Fig. 69. Springhouse and "woodshed", circa 1957. Eden Lilly in southwest dooryard, note picket style fence. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

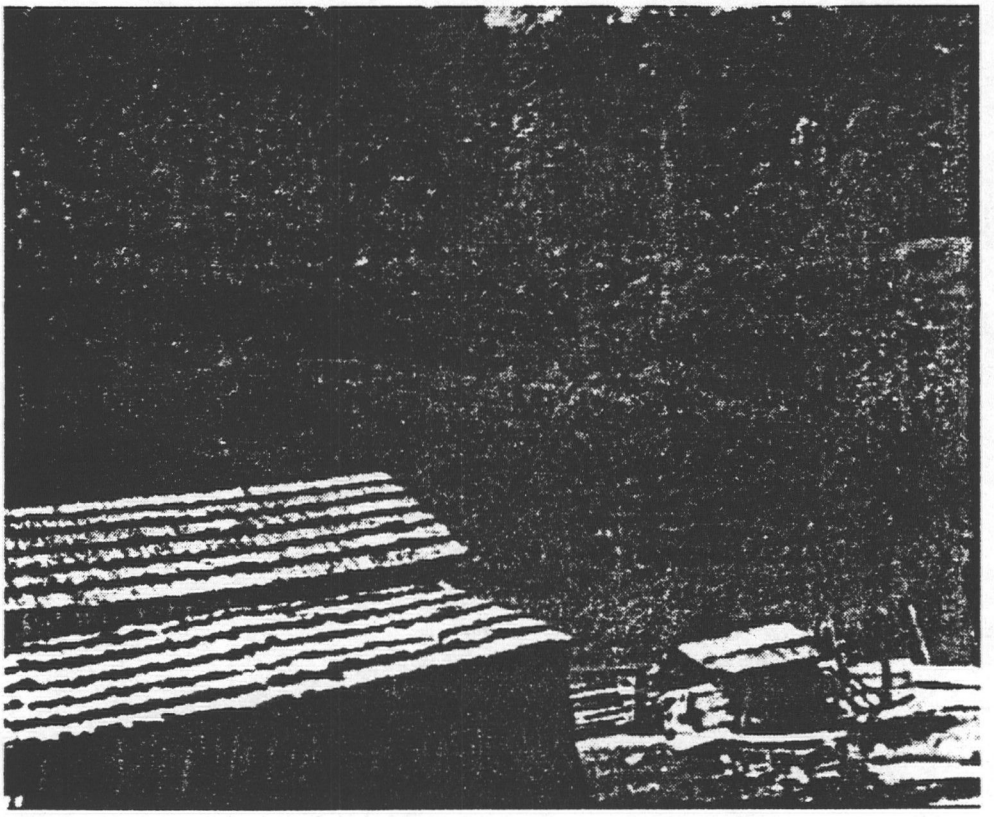


Fig. 70. Granary, northeast corner, circa 1939. Note "hog pen" north of granary. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 71. Grace Lilly Vines, Oba S. Lilly, and Jean Lilly Sovine, circa 1936. Note fence in background. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 72. "White-faced" calf, circa 1938. Note post and rail fence in background. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

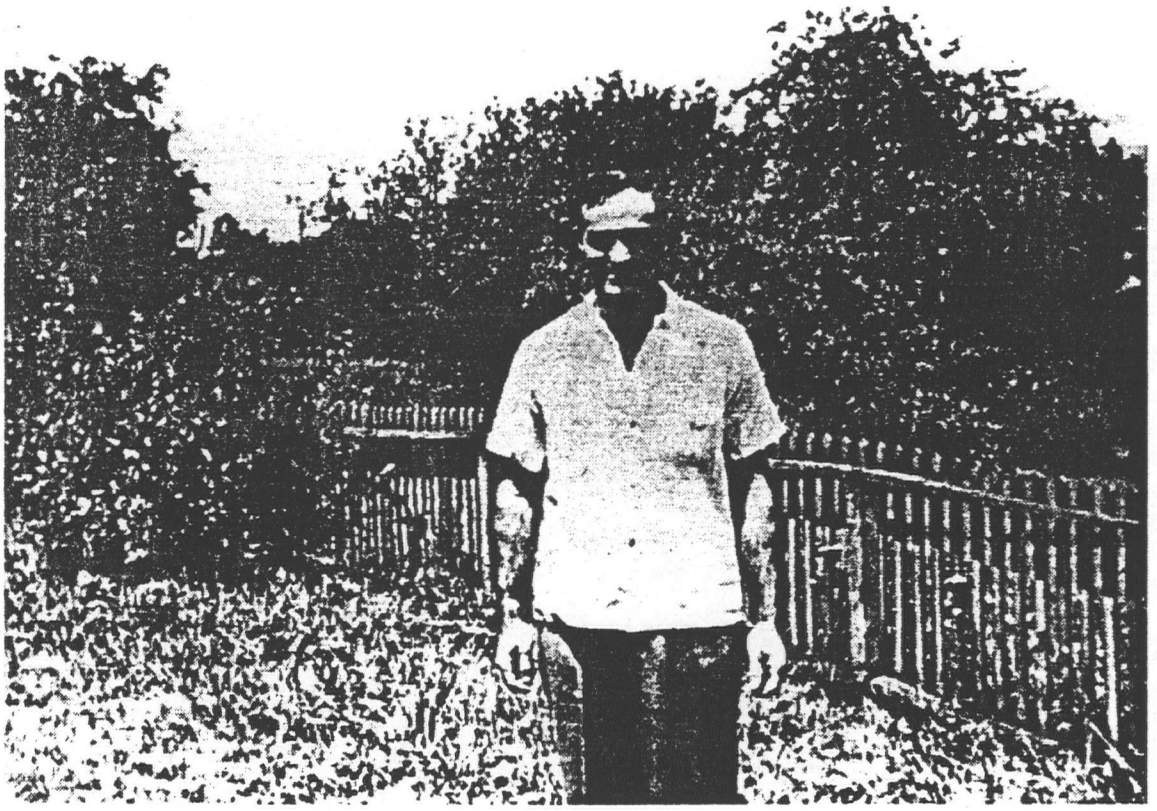


Fig. 73. Kenneth Kinzel, circa 1955. Note dooryard fence. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 74. Mamie Jean Lilly Sovine, circa 1939. Note fence. Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

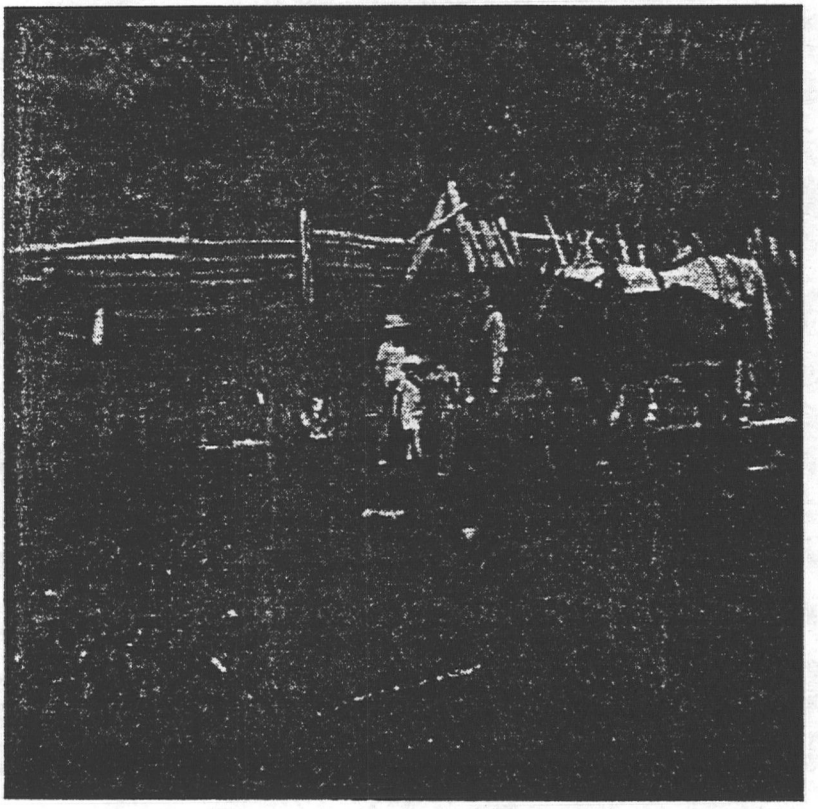


Fig. 75. Horse team, Charlie and Trixie, Aden Lilly, and his grandchildren, circa 1957. Note post and rail fence. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 76. Eden and Aden Lilly with sheep, circa 1930. Note sheep at trough located between granary and road. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

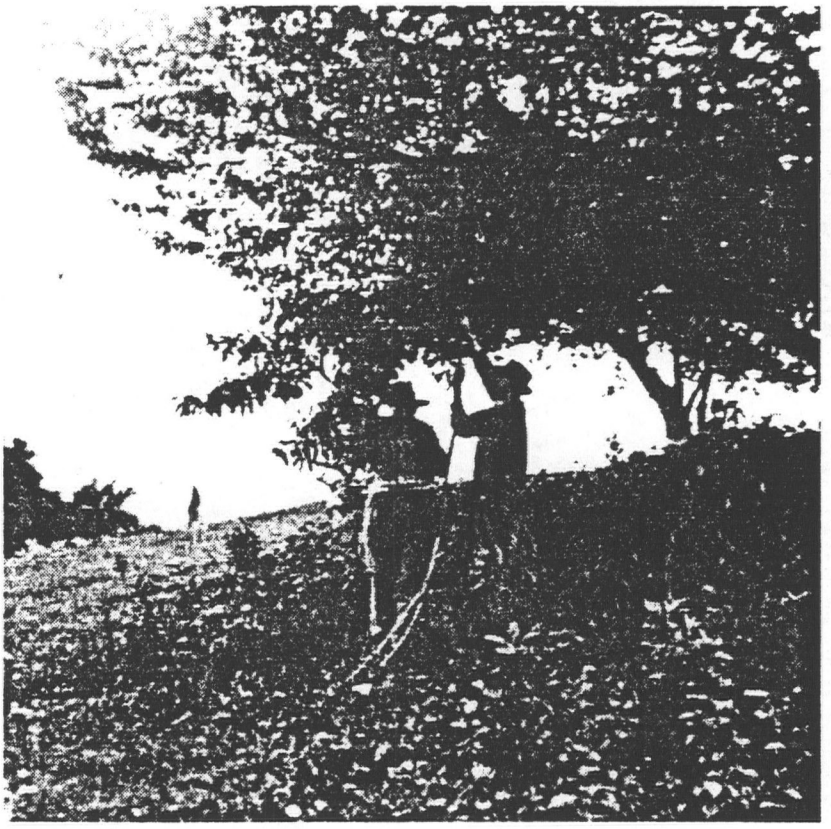


Fig. 77. Aden and Oba Lilly picking apples, circa 1938. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 78. Ruth, Aden, Grace and Jean Lilly, circa 1946. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

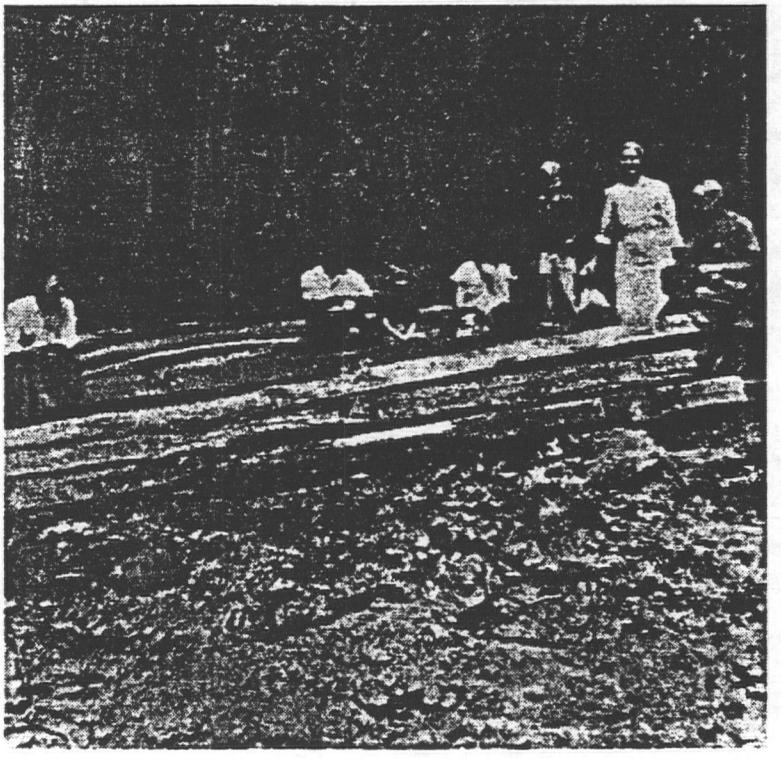


Fig. 79. Jimmy Ball's Saw Mill, north of farm, circa 1939. Eden and Aden Lilly at right. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)



Fig. 80. 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. 81. Aden and Eden Lilly, 1962. 50th Wedding Anniversary. (Photo-Hazel Lilly Florence)

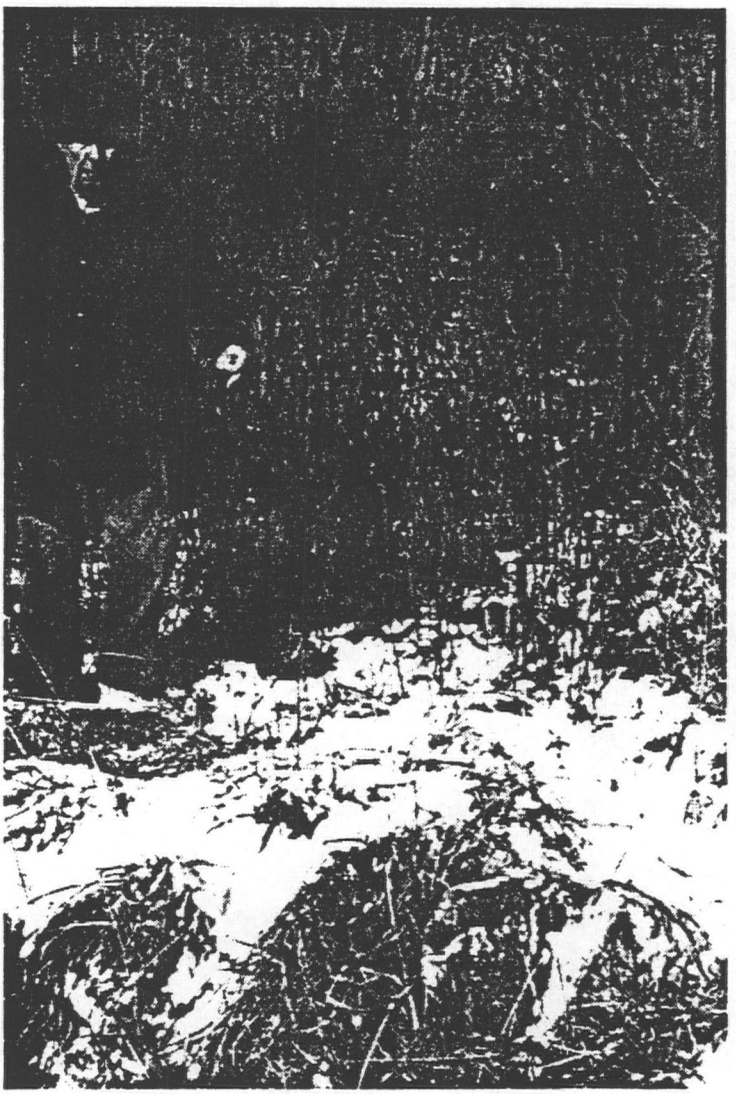
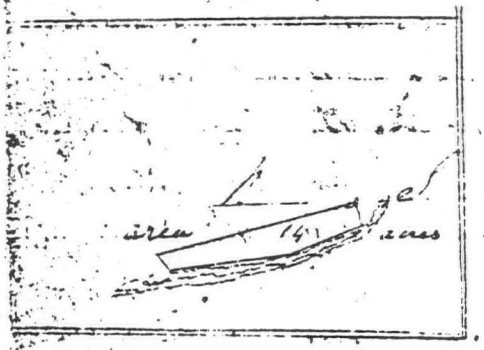


Fig. 82. Oba Lilly in the "grave field" (south of hay barn), November 1992. Stones in foreground right and at Mr. Lilly's feet mark grave of Trump child. (IHTIA)

Warr No 10447 Remains in this office not 7 October 24th 1833
all appropriated

Francis Tyree
Cle

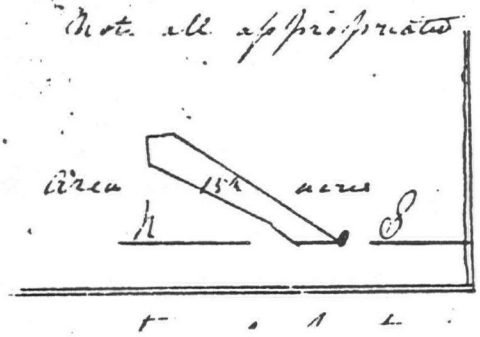


Surveyed for John Dawes 14 acres of land in Fayette County on New River above the Rye Bend including an improvement made by David Wilson which he is entitled to by virtue of part of a Land office Treasury Warr for 1606 acres No 2512 afsd of Francis Tyree Cle. was afsd of David Hanna and is Bounded as follows to wit

Beginning at a poplar and sugartree on the hillside above the improvement S 72 W 15 poles to a chesnut and Rock on the Bank of the River then down the same pr with its meandies N 20 W 84 poles to a forked gum on the Bank N 51 W 82 poles to three ocean 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 137 poles to the Beginning February 11th 1834

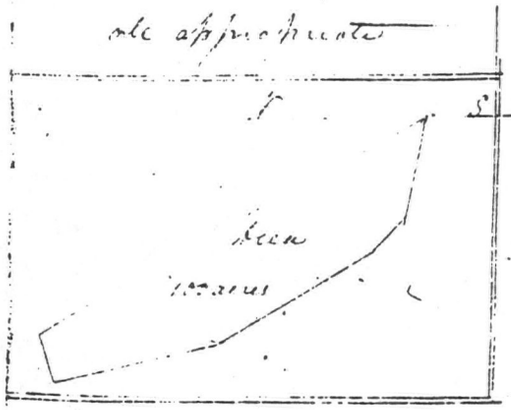
Warr No 2812 remains in this office
Note all appropriated

Francis Tyree Cle



Surveyed for John Scott 15¼ acres of land in Fayette County on New River above the Mouth of Upain creek adjoining the land of Samuel Wilson which he is entitled to by

Warr.t N.o 2717 remains on the Allotment of Frances Lee Style



Surveyed for John Davis 100 acres of Land in Fayette County on the waters of Town river Joining the Land of Peter Davis which he is entitled by virtue of Grant of a Land office Treasury Warr.t for 1000 acres N.o 2717 assn.d of Frances Lee who was assn.e of James Hill who was assn.e of Reuben Norvell & is bounded as followeth.

Beginning at a Spanish & chestnut oak cor.r to Peter Davis then Leaving N.th 77 W 72 poles to a hickory in a flat N 48 W 30 poles to a white oak on a ridge N 80 W 120 poles to two Buckeyes N 13 W 120 poles to a post oak near a gate S 70 E 84 poles to a large whiteoak near a drain on said Davis's line & with S 48 E 207 poles to the Beginning Sept 12th 1838

Warr.t N.o 2717 remains in this Allotment not all appropriate

Frances Lee Style

ook 2
ayette Co.

John Davis
to Revo
Fayette
Co

Deed 6 & 7 W
January Cy
March 1st 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 12th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, by virtue of Land office Treasury Warrant No. 2757

there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto John Davis

a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing one hundred acres it and lying in the County of Fayette on the waters of Paint Creek, beginning the land of Peter Lacy and bounded as follows To wit Beginning at a Spanish and chestnut oak corner to Peter Lacys thence leaving N 70° W 72 poles to a Hickory and a pointer N 30° W 130 poles to a white oak on a ridge, N 30 W 20 poles to two hickorys, N 3° W 22 poles to a pointer corner a gum N 30° E 32 poles to a large white oak near a drain on said Lacys line S 80° 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 24th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and forty one and of the Commonwealth the 65th

Seal.

John B Floyd

211

85
1845

The Last Will and Testament
of Peter Davis Sen'd

March the 16th 1841

Peter Davis wants these Children that is with him to have an Equal Share with those that are Married when they becomes of age or married he wants Tilly ann Davis to have a horse and Saddle one bed and Cow Then he wants the rest to be left to his wife untile her death Then to be divided Equally among them all

Wrote in the presence of William Meadows
Richard L Tyree
William Davis

Fayette County Court
August Term 1841

This Will was proved in open Court by the oath of the Attesting witness and ordered to be recorded

Test
Hiram Hill Clk

The Last Will and Testament of
of William Wiseman Sen'r

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 Betsy Blake Hannah Wiseman Jane Rogers Peggy Blake Sibbie Wiseman and Mary Wiseman Each one Dollar I give and devise to my Son James Wiseman my Real Estate consisting of one Tract of Land

Fayette Co. Will Book 1832-1845 Page 85

06 A/106

Dawsal dead 1848 & Richmond

This deed made the 28th day of April in the year 1831 between John Davis and Mary his wife, Susan Davis the widow of Peter Davis deceased, William Davis and Diane his wife, Richard Ingue and Cecilia Ingue of the one part and the said John and William Davis and Cecilia Ingue & Richard Ingue on the Children and heirs of Peter Davis deceased and William B Richmond, Witnesseth, That the said parties of the first part Calling the said John Davis and Mary his wife, Susan Davis the widow of Peter Davis deceased, William Davis and Diane his wife, Richard Ingue and Cecilia his wife, do grant unto the said William B Richmond 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 500 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 the 28th day of April 1818 lying and being in the County of Raleigh on Neils Run 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 Commons of the bottom thence N 75 E 168 poles to a Maple Cyearmon and Poplar on the bank of Neils Run at the lower End of said bottom, Corner the same thence up the Meanders of the Run and binding thereon 165 poles to two Sycamores and Ironbark on the Run bank and corner to said W B Richmonds part of said Survey thence through the said Survey with the said Richmonds 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 92 poles to a White Oak and black oak Barkes on a Lane knot on the Side of the big swell the beginning corner of the Survey which is your thence with the 363 poles to the Beginning The said grantors will Warrant generally the the property hereby conveyed — Witness the following signatures and seals

John Davis (Seal)
Mary her x mark Davis (Seal)
Susan her x mark Davis (Seal)
Wm her x mark Davis (Seal)
Diane her x mark Davis (Seal)
Richard Ingue (Seal)
Cecilia Ingue (Seal)

Raleigh County Court

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

Wm. C. Richmond et ux
to
Deed of Gift
Mary E. Trump.
This Deed delivered
to W. C. Richmond
this April 7th 1888.

This Deed, made this ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One thou
sand 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 (late Mary E. Richmond) party of the
second part, Witnesseth, that the said parties of the first part, for and i
Consideration of the natural love and affection they bear to the said part
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 sea
ing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknow
edge, 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 Jerry Meadows, thence N 42° W 44 poles to a Chest
nut 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 8
E 16 poles to a large poplar. S 9° E 19 poles to a double buckeye. S 87° W 7
poles to two Chestnuts. S 12° E. 58 poles to a Hornbeam (or Iron Wood) on a
Cliff. N 77° E. 7 poles to a beech, a Corner for the One hundred acre trac
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 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 for
ever. And the said parties of the first part hereby Covenant, that they
will warrant generally the title to the land and premises hereby con
veyed. Witness the following signatures and seals.

Wm. C. Richmond (Seal)
Nancy (her X mark) Richmond (Seal)

State of West Virginia }
County of Raleigh to wit }

I George W. Meador a Justice of the County aforesa
Do Certify that William C. Richmond whose name is signed to the wri
ting 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 17th day of January 1888. George W. Meador J.P.

III - Coal & oil reservation

21 / 2031

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 or parcel 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 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

Ex'd mailed to Frankie 3/9/1906.

LAURA B. RICHMOND ET AL. TO :: DEED NAAMAN LILLY.

THIS DEED MADE this 24th day of July , 1906, by and between Laura B. Richmond and O. R. Richmond, her husband, of 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 Hundre 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 and 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 a hickory 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 a nd spanish oak; S. 26°E. 58 poles to 3 birches on

GLCA

a cliff X (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 ches and linden; N. 37° E. 36 poles to two lindens; N. 16° W. 18 poles to a sourwood and black o 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 tract or 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 amde 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 linuen; thence N 37° E 3[illegible] 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,

DELIVERED TO GRANTEE June 20 19[illegible]

and certificates of recordation thereto attached, was this day presented in said office and admitted to record.

Teste: _____ Clerk.

Exd.

==========$$$$$$==========

GEORGE A. BENNETT ET UX $
TO: DEED $
A. J. L I L L Y . . . . $

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. 9 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. Crump 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)

Clerk.

NEW RIVER LAND CO.
TO: DEED
SIMEON LILLY.....

THIS DEED, Made this 17th day of August, 1912, by and between New River Land Company, a corporation of Hinton, West 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 Siers 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 caculation 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.

New River Land Company,
(Corporate Seal) By. T. H. Lilly, President.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
County of Summers, SS.

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 wirtings 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: W. J. Meadows
Clerk.

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