September 26, 2019

Ms. Susan Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
West Virginia Division of Cultural & History
1900 Kanawha Blvd, East
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

Subject: **Mountain Valley Pipeline Project**
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Gum Farmstead Historic District (Underwood Farmstead LE-0150)
WVDCH File #15-67-MULTI
FERC Docket #CP16-10

Dear Ms. Pierce:

On behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Midstream Gas, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream LLC, Tetra Tech is enclosing, in accordance with the approved *Mountain Valley Pipeline Project, Historic Property Treatment Plan Implementation: Management Summary, Work Plan, and Schedule, Underwood Farmstead (LE-0150)* (June 2018) (Management Summary), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form (Form). The enclosed Form has been revised according to the comments received from your office's National Register Coordinator, Mr. Jeff Smith, July 31, 2019. As per Mr. Smith's request in email dated September 24, 2019, Tetra Tech is providing a digital copy of the Form only.

Sincerely,

Hannah L. Dye

Hannah L. Dye, MA
Architectural Historian
Tetra Tech

Cc: Megan Neylon, EQM (no attachment)
Evelyn Tidlow, GAI (No attachment)

Enclosure:
1 compact disc – National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Gum Farmstead Historic District and photographs

320 Adams Street, Suite 101, Fairmont, WV 26554
Direct 304-685-6593

September 26, 2019

Jesse and Amber Shackleford
3414 Freeman's Creek Road
Camden, WV 26338

Subject: **Mountain Valley Pipeline Project**
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Gum Farmstead Historic District (Underwood Farmstead LE-0150)
WVDCH File #15-67-MULTI
FERC Docket #CP16-10

Dear Jesse and Amber Shackleford:

On behalf of Mountain Valley Pipeline, LLC (Mountain Valley), a joint venture between affiliates of EQT Midstream Partners, LP and NextEra Energy, Inc., Con Edison Midstream Gas, LLC, WGL Holdings, Inc., and RGC Midstream LLC, Tetra Tech is enclosing for your files the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Registration Form (Form) for your property.

Tetra Tech is sending you the enclosed Form as part of the implementation of the *Revised Historic Property Treatment Plan, Underwood Farmstead (LE-0150)* dated December 2017. The Form provided to you on March 29, 2019, was submitted to, and reviewed by, the West Virginia Division of Culture and History - State Historic Preservation Office (WVDCH) NRHP staff and WVDCH NRHP staff provided comments to Tetra Tech. This version of the Form addresses those comments received by Tetra Tech July 31, 2019.

Tetra Tech is providing documentation adequate to the level necessary to submit the Form, in consultation with WVDCH's NRHP staff, to the West Virginia Archives and History Commission (WVAHC). The nomination will be reviewed by WVDCH NRHP staff according to National Park Service criteria before it is presented to the WVAHC. If accepted by the WVAHC, the nomination will be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, who will determine whether or not the property will be listed in the NRHP.

Sincerely,

Hannah L. Dye

Hannah L. Dye, MA
Architectural Historian
Tetra Tech

Cc: Ms. Susan Pierce, WVDCH (no attachment)
Megan Neylon, EQM (no attachment)
Evelyn Tidlow, GAI (no attachment)

Enclosure:
1 hard copy – National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Gum Farmstead Historic District (Underwood Farmstead LE-0150)

320 Adams Street, Suite 101, Fairmont, WV 26554
Direct 304-685-6593

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _____Gum Farmstead Historic District_____

Other names/site number: ___Underwood Farmstead; WV SHPO Site No. LE0150

Name of related multiple property listing**:**

_____N/A_____

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 3414 Freeman's Creek Road _____

City or town: __Camden_____ State: ____WV_____ County: __Lewis_

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national ___statewide _X_local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_A ___B ___C ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [X]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	5	structures
0	0	objects
4	5	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions

DOMESTIC / single dwelling / secondary structures;
AGRICULTURAL / agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions

DOMESTIC / single dwelling / secondary structures;
AGRICULTURAL / agricultural outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
Other: I-house

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, STONE/Sandstone

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Gum Farmstead Historic District (District) is a 117-year-old 46-acre family farm complex situated along Fink Creek on the north and south sides of Freeman's Creek Road (County Route 10) and the west side of Bear Fork Run (County Route 2). The property is located approximately 0.5 mile east of Churchville and approximately three miles north of Camden in Freeman's Creek District of Lewis County, West Virginia. The District's farmstead has a dispersed plan; working buildings face into their own yard areas and areas shared by other buildings. This plan is dissected by a public right-of-way that provides access into the heart of the farmstead. The nomination includes one contributing site, the property's historic agricultural landscape, and four contributing buildings including a farmhouse (Resource A), root cellar (Resource B), bank barn (Resource C), and granary with shed addition (Resource D)—all of which are timber frame structures dating from the first half of the twentieth century that remain in a relatively unaltered condition (**Figure 1 - Sheets 2 and 3**). Five additional structures within the farmstead include a loading chute (Resource E), feed house and shed addition (Resource F), chicken house (Resource G), pole barn (Resource H), and well house (Resource I). While these non-contributing structures were constructed beyond the property's period of historic significance, they, with the exception of the well house, are similarly constructed timber frame structures and do not detract from the District's integrity of setting. The farmhouse fronts a one-lane gravel road and the farmstead is surrounded by mature trees, multiple pastures, cropfields, and meandering perennial streams that all contribute to the idyllic rural setting.

Narrative Description Summary Paragraph (Continued)
Today the farm comprises only 46 acres compared to the 185 +/- acres at the time the contributing buildings were constructed. However, the key aspects of the historic agricultural landscape, particularly the hilltop cropfields and creek-side pasturage associated with livestock raising, remain preserved within the property's current boundary. The built environment and associated landscape retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

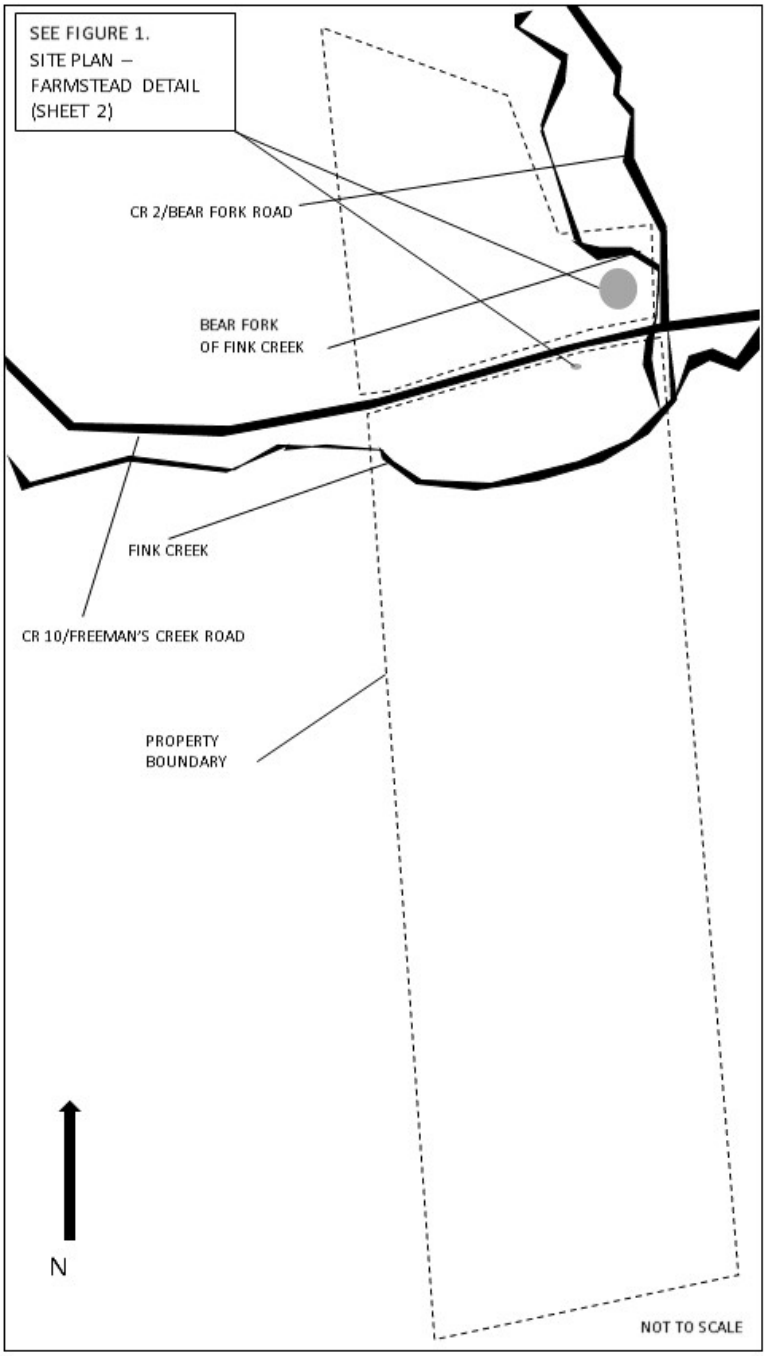
Narrative Description

This nomination includes four contributing resources (Resources A-D) five non-contributing resources (Resource E-I), and one contributing site, the locations of which are depicted in Figure 1 - Sheets 2 and 3 and descriptions for which are provided below.

Resource	**Construction Date**	**Status**
Farmhouse (Resource A)	1902	Contributing
Root Cellar (Resource B)	c.1920	Contributing
Bank Barn (Resource C)	c.1940	Contributing
Granary and Shed Addition (Resource D)	c.1910	Contributing
Loading Chute (Resource E)	c.2013	Non-Contributing
Chicken House (Resource F)	c.1970	Non-Contributing
Feed House with Shed Addition (Resource G)	c.1960	Non-Contributing
Pole Barn (Resource H)	c.2013	Non-Contributing
Well House (Resource I)	c.1965	Non-Contributing
Gum Farm – historic agricultural landscape (Site)	1902	Contributing

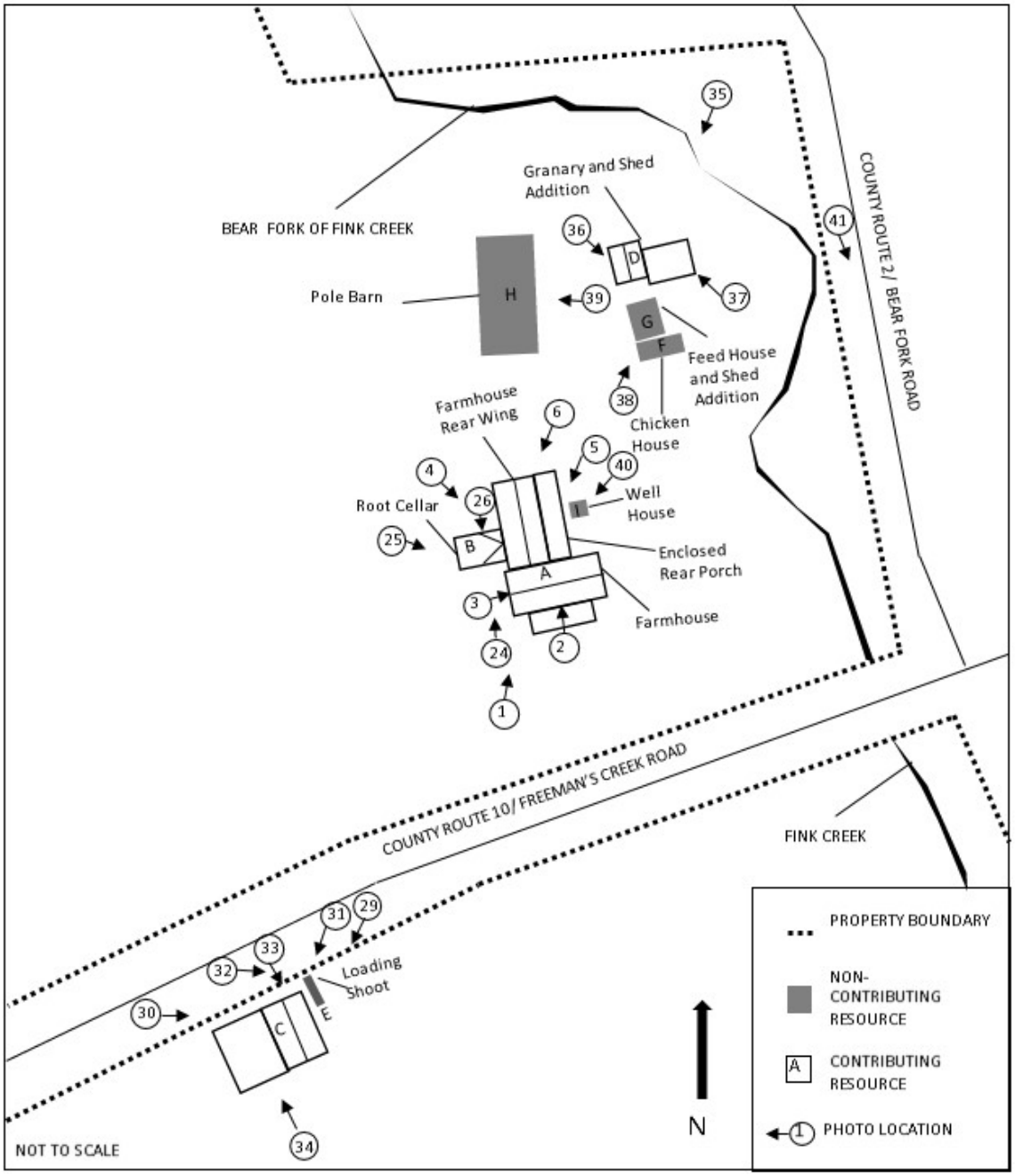
SHEET 1 OF 3

FIGURE 1. SITE PLAN – OVERVIEW
GUM FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



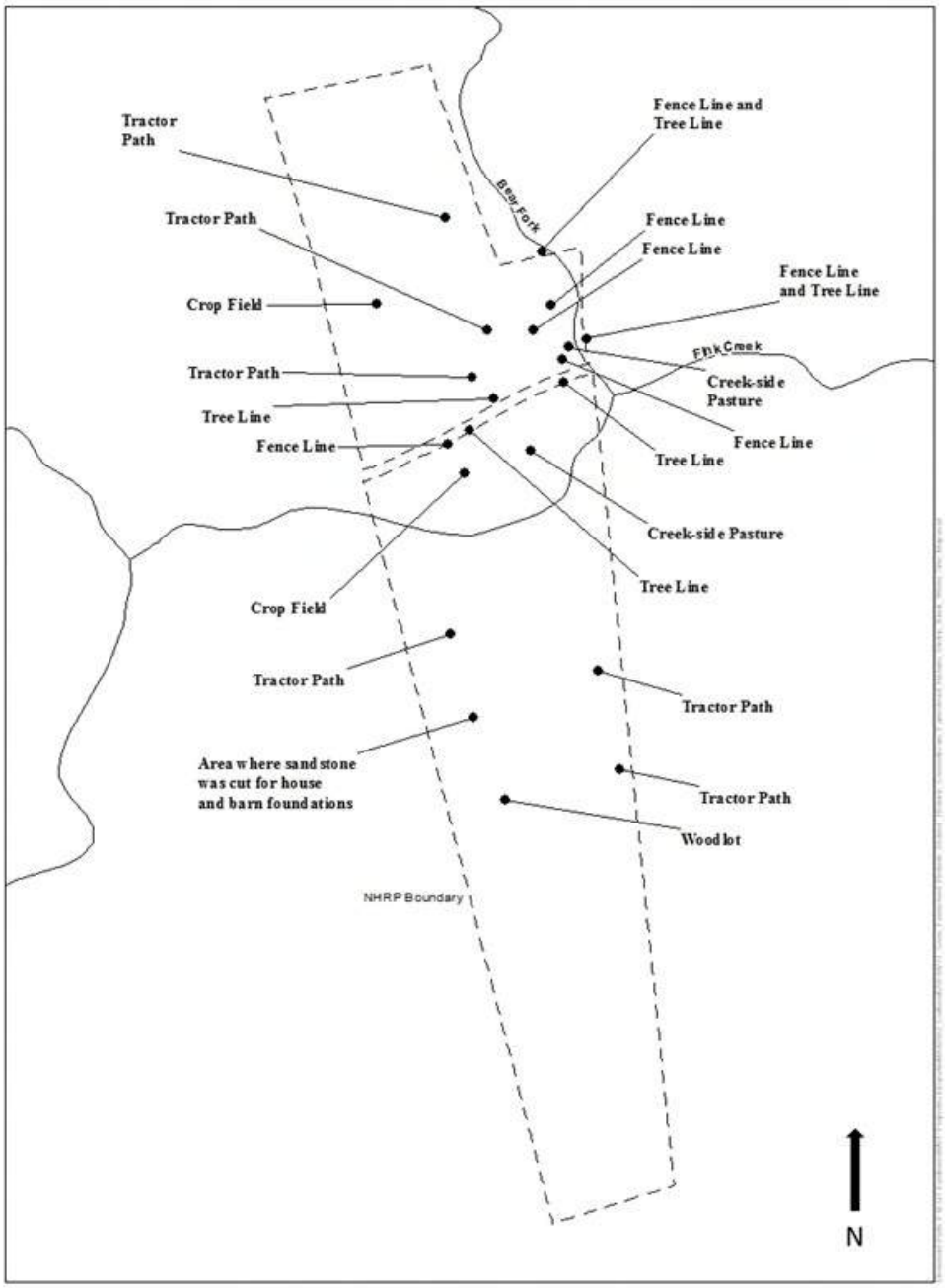
OVERVIEW

FIGURE 1. SITE PLAN – FARMSTEAD DETAIL
GUM FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
SHEET 2 OF 3



FARMSTEAD DETAIL

FIGURE 1. SITE PLAN – HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES
GUM FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
SHEET 3 OF 3



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Farmhouse (Resource A) **1902** **1 contributing building**

Exterior
Constructed in 1902, the residence is an L-shaped, two-story I-house with a single-story ell at its rear (north) elevation and is set back about 65 feet north of Freeman's Creek Road (Lewis County 1902:343; Gum 2019) (**Photo 1**). Both the main residence and the ell have steeply-pitched, side gabled metal roofs, exterior walls clad in wood drop siding and stand on cut sandstone piers (sourced from the southern portion of the property) (Gum 2019). The stone piers are concealed by galvanized metal skirting panels. The main façade faces south.

The two-story element of the residence has common features found in I-house plans: two full stories, a side-gabled roof with two stone interior-end chimneys, and a long, multi-bay symmetrical main façade. The roof features narrow enclosed eaves. The entrance is centered on the ground story, fitted with a wood, four-panel door, and surrounded by plain board cladding like that above. The door is topped with a transom and features a decorative surround with cornice, bird's-eye motif, and shaped molding (**Photo 2**). This modest ornament at the door surround among the only decorative features on the otherwise unadorned house. The front door is flanked by four windows positioned directly below their second-floor counterparts. The low-pitch shed-roof porch shelters the entrance and two inner windows. Just below the roof is an enclosed area clad with drop siding. The second-story features five tall window openings fitted with double-hung vinyl sashes (in the same location as the original wood windows) with original wood window surrounds. Exterior wall cladding on either side of the central window is plain boards rather than drop siding, and there is exposed metal flashing where the partial-width porch roof projects from the main façade just below the second story windows. The residence originally had a two-story, centered porch. The newer porch, constructed circa 1960, is single-story and is supported by unpainted square posts with railings, decking, and steps also of unpainted wood. It lacks a balustrade or skirting. East and west elevations of the two-story element of the residence lack fenestration or entrances. The gable ends have siding run diagonally toward their centers (rather than more typical horizontal siding matching that below) and there are cornerboards (**Photo 3**). There are frieze boards under the cornice on the north and south elevations as well as in the gable ends. The north elevation of the two-story element has an upper-story and ground-story window matching those on the main elevation near its east end.

The single-story rear ell contains a bedroom, original kitchen, bathroom, and an enclosed porch. This ell projects from the west end of the north elevation of the two-story element (**Photo 4**) and has an asymmetrical gabled roof with a shed-roof addition at the east (**Photo 5**). A cut stone, as opposed to field stone, chimney projects from the center line of the roof. Fenestration is comprised of tall windows that match those on the two-story main block as well as windows of various shapes and sizes fitted with wood and vinyl sashes. Vertical wood trim boards divide the two-thirds of the building closest to the two-story wing from the rear one-third of the addition (added circa 1948). The trim boards cover a seam in drop siding that does not match exactly. The circa-1948 addition contains a kitchen and laundry room.

The west elevation of the rear element has an entrance left of center (**Photo 5**). It is fitted with a fully-glazed replacement door and is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. Areas of the upper wall flanking this door are clad in unpainted plywood. There is a wide rectangular window opening fitted with a vinyl replacement window left of the door, a pair of small narrow windows fitted with wood sashes near the center of the elevation, and a pair of smaller wood sash windows near its north end. A metal cover creates an informal breezeway by connecting its roof eave to the roof of a low root cellar building just to the west of the house (**Photo 4**). The asymmetrical north elevation has a screened vent in the gable end and two small wood sash windows left of center (**Photo 6**). An entrance below the gable is fitted with a metal screen door with plastic jalousie window and is accessed via a low set of concrete steps.

Interior
The first floor of the house is formally entered through a single wood paneled door as described previously (See **Figure 2-Sheet 1**). Upon entering the front door, one is in what was originally a vestibule flanked by cased openings topped with movable transoms and decorative surrounds (with cornices) to the east and west leading to the hall (or multipurpose room) and parlor, respectively. However, the wall leading to the parlor was removed circa 1948, so today one stands in an open room comprising the original parlor and vestibule upon entry (**Photo 7**) and only the cased opening leading to the hall remains (**Photo 8**). The surround's cornice board is composed of individual pieces of wood trim to form its design. A single wood paneled door located immediately north of the entry door (adjacent to what would have been the parlor's interior west wall) (**Photo 7**) leads to the back porch that was enclosed circa 1948.

The L-shape staircase sits immediately north of the front door against an interior wall (the same wall that features the cased opening, transom, and surround leading to the hall) and has a landing in the bend (**Photo 9**). The staircase lands facing east. The right (east) side of the staircase has plain box newel posts and the stair balustrade features slender turned balusters, capped with a molded rail (**Photo 10**). A small, solid wood door opens into a closet underneath the staircase landing.

Both the hall (on the west end of the first floor) and parlor (on the east side) feature fireplaces centered on the exterior wall flanked by closets on each side accessed by single wood paneled doors with original cast-iron painted rim-lock sets and decorative glass door handles (**Photo 11**). The mantle has been removed in the parlor and the room's fireplace has been modified to hold a gas wall heater. The mantle in the hall (multipurpose room) is composed of individual pieces of wood to form its design. The rooms' walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain under modern carpet. Each room has two windows facing (south) out onto the front porch. The parlor also features a window on its north (rear) wall. These five windows all have simple wood surrounds. The house's transition from gas to electric is evident in these two rooms through the intact gas light fixtures (**Photo 12**), a visible cord entering the exterior wall (**Photo 13**), and a switch plate located where a wall once stood (to hide the wires) (**Photo 14**).

On the north wall of the hall, a cased opening (with transom, surround with cornice) leads to what was originally a bedroom. The north wall of the bedroom features a fireplace with original mantle flanked by

a single wood paneled closet door on the left and a single wood paneled door with a simple wood surround on the right leading to the original kitchen (**Photo 15**). Like the mantle in the hall, the bedroom's mantle is composed of individual wood trim components to form its overall design. The fireplace has been modified to hold a gas wall heater. The room's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain under modern carpet. On the west wall is a window with a simple wood surround.

Leaving the bedroom heading north through a single wood paneled door one enters the farmhouse's original kitchen. The kitchen has two exterior doors, one on the west leading to the outdoor root cellar (**Photo 16**) and one on the east leading to the now enclosed rear porch. Both doors are single wood paneled doors (with transoms, surrounds with cornices). To the right of the door on the west wall is a window with a simple wood surround. The kitchen's interior wall (shared with the bedroom) features a fireplace with original mantle (**Photo 17**). This mantle appears nearly identical to the mantle in the hall (multipurpose room) and appears to be the most intact with its brackets. Like the fireplaces in the bedroom and hall, the kitchen's mantle is composed of individual pieces of wood to form its design and has been modified to hold a gas wall heater. The room's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain under modern carpet. To the right of the fireplace is a built-in cabinet or pantry with four painted wood panel doors (**Photo 18**).

On the east wall of the original kitchen is a single wood paneled door with a simple wood surround that leads to circa-1948 bathroom that was created by removing a window facing out to the rear porch, then enclosing a portion of that porch. The room's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain. The bathroom features its original vanity, bathtub, shower, and toilet.

The original kitchen's north wall has a cased opening leading to a circa-1948 rear addition comprising a kitchen and laundry room. The circa-1948 kitchen features original wood cabinets. The room's walls (except for its south wall) and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain under modern linoleum. The south wall was originally the exterior north wall of the farmhouse prior to the addition and is clad in drop siding (**Photo 19**). Both the kitchen's north and east walls feature two windows with simple wood surrounds.

Leaving the circa-1948 kitchen through a cased opening with a simple wood surround on its west wall, one enters the laundry room. The room's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain under modern carpet.

Returning to the farmhouse's vestibule, the previously noted L-shape staircase leads to the second-floor which contains two bedrooms (See **Figure 2-Sheet 2**). The staircase lands east facing a wall. The two second-floor bedrooms are located at the south end of a short hallway. The hallway's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain.

At the end of the hall there is a window with a simple wood surround. This window is the centrally-located (or middle) window within the farmhouse's second-story fenestration in the façade. There is evidence of patching in the south wall's tongue-and-groove above the window in the shape of cornice board where a door once led to a second-story porch (no longer extant) (**Photo 20**).

Turning left (east) at the end of the hall, a single wood paneled door (with transom, surround with cornice) leads to a bedroom. The bedroom features a fireplace centered on the exterior (east) wall. To the right of the fireplace is a closet accessed by a single wood paneled door. The mantle has been removed in the bedroom and the fireplace has been modified to hold a gas wall heater; however, the chimney stones have been left exposed (**Photo 21**). The room's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original narrow-plank hardwood floors remain (**Photo 22**). The room's south wall has two windows and the north wall has one window—all with simple wood surrounds.

Turning right (west) at the end of the hall, a single wood paneled door (with transom, surround with cornice) leads to the second second-floor bedroom. The bedroom features a fireplace with the original mantle centered on the exterior (west) wall flanked by closets on each side accessed by single wood paneled doors. Like other original mantles throughout the first floor, this mantle is composed of individual pieces of wood to form its compatible design and the fireplace has been modified to hold a gas wall heater (**Photo 23**). The room's walls and ceilings are the original painted tongue-and-groove; the original hardwood floors remain under a modern carpet. The room's south wall has two windows with simple wood surrounds.

Root Cellar (Resource B) 1920 1 contributing building

Adjacent to the farmhouse's west elevation is a front gable root cellar measuring roughly 15 feet long by 14 feet wide (**Photo 24**). The circa-1920, one-story cellar is constructed of structural terra cotta block. The structure's front gable roof is covered in corrugated metal; rafter tails are exposed. A shed-roof covers the space between the cellar door and the farmhouse kitchen's exterior door and connects the two buildings. The structure's attic story is clad in vertical wood boards and access to the attic is provided by a small wooden hinged door on the west elevation's gable end (**Photo 25**). Main level access is provided by a solid wooden human door on the structure's east elevation directly across from an exterior door leading to the original farmhouse kitchen (**Photo 26**). The shed roof connection between the root cellar and the farmhouse's kitchen is covered in corrugated metal. This structure exhibits characteristics typical of root cellars, the first being that it is in the farmhouse's orbit, in this instance, incorporated into the fabric of the farmhouse. Also, while root cellars range in size, like this cellar, they were commonly large enough for an adult to stand erect. Further, this cellar is floored in concrete, which is typical of this structure type and features storage bins for produce (**Photo 27**) and shelves for canned goods (**Photo 28**).

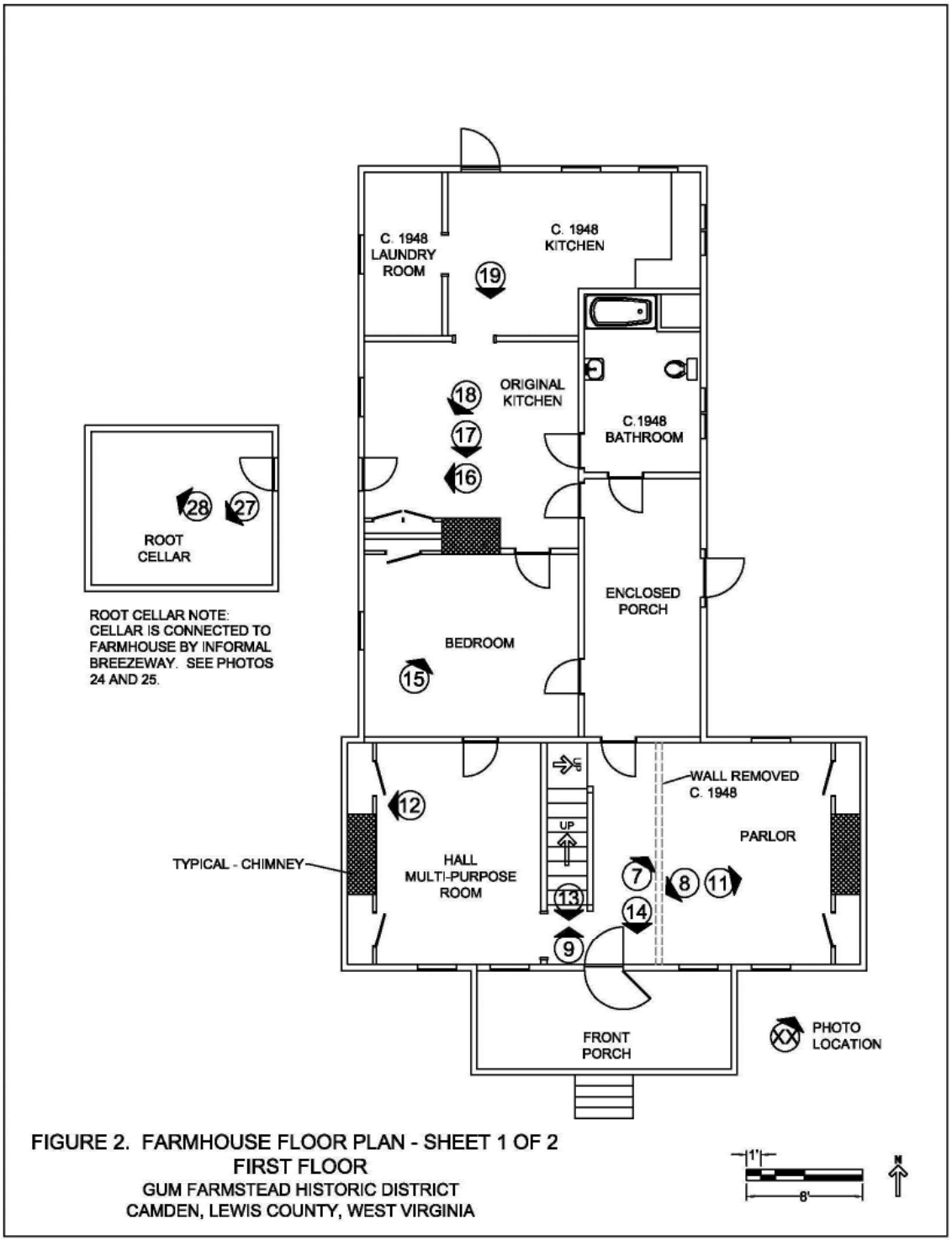


FIGURE 2. FARMHOUSE FLOOR PLAN - SHEET 1 OF 2
FIRST FLOOR
GUM FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

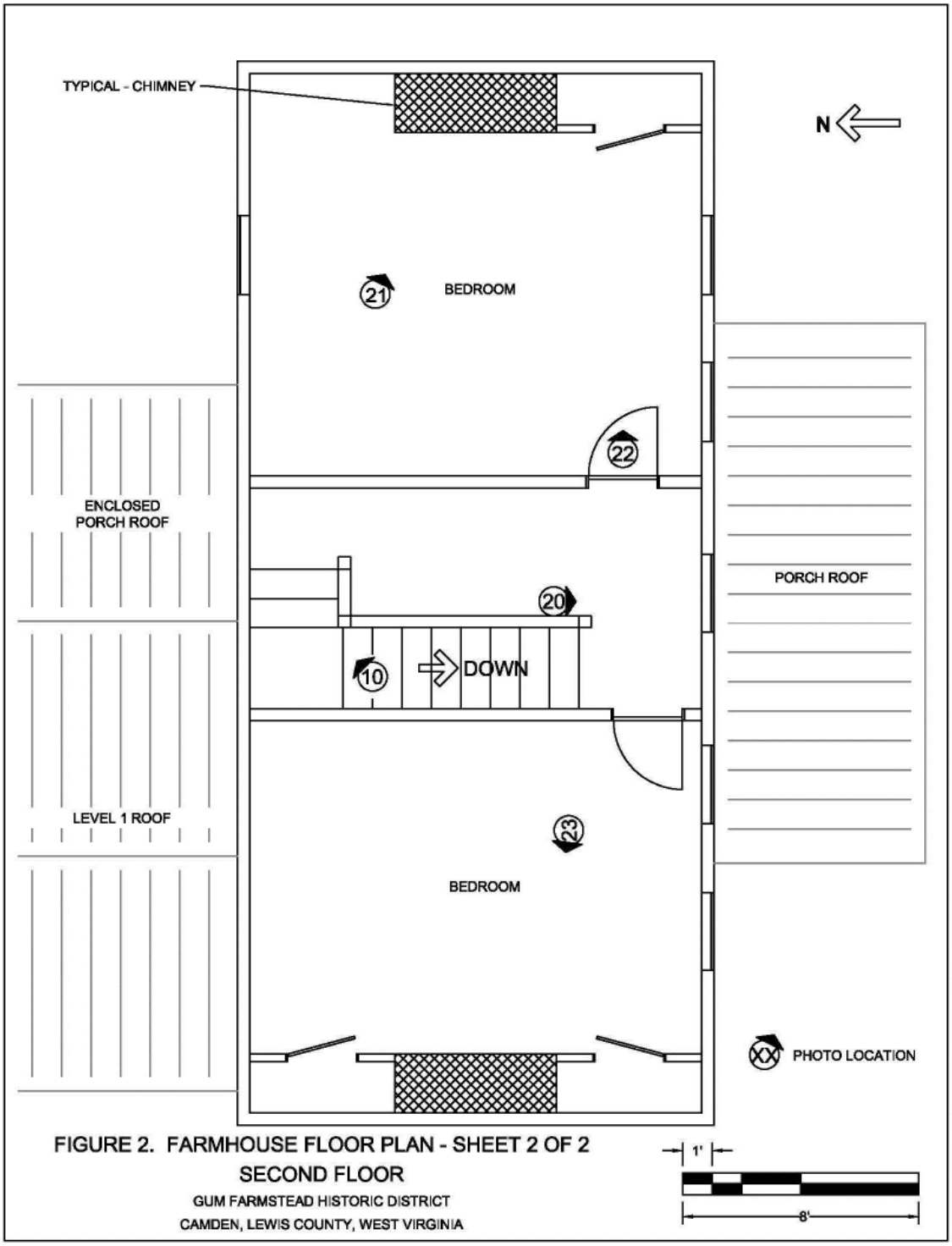


FIGURE 2. FARMHOUSE FLOOR PLAN - SHEET 2 OF 2
SECOND FLOOR
GUM FARMSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT
CAMDEN, LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Bank Barn (Resource C) 1940 1 contributing building

Located on the opposite side of County Route 10 directly adjacent to the road, approximately 155 feet southwest of the farmhouse, stands a small variation of a gable-entry bank barn (also known as a gable front bank barn) (**Photo 29**). The circa-1940 timber frame gable-entry bank barn is banked on its gable end (rather than the eaves side) and a shed-roofed timber frame addition, constructed on cut stone piers, is appended to the barn's west elevation (eaves side) (**Photo 30**); the barn's total dimensions are roughly 30 feet by 22 feet. The barn's lower story is constructed of structural terra cotta block and features a square window opening on the eave's sides (**Photo 31**). The barn's upper story is clad in vertical wood boards. The building's gable and shed roofs are covered in standing seam metal. A non-contributing, circa-2013 loading chute runs along County Route 10 directly off the barn's east elevation (**Photo 32**). Historically, double wagon gable-end doors on the upper level provided easy access to tractor/machinery storage space via an earthen ramp; however, the current doors appear to have been repurposed from another building (**Photo 33**). Access on the lower level was through another gable-end door, on the opposite end (**Photo 34**).

Granary and Shed Addition (Resource D) 1910 1 contributing building

Approximately 118 feet northeast of the farmhouse (Resource A) stands a circa-1910 front gable, timber frame granary raised on wood piers (**Photo 35**). The granary measures roughly 14 feet wide by 19 feet long. The granary's exterior is clad in vertical wood boards. The structure's front-gabled roof is covered in standing seam metal. The structure exhibits the following typical characteristics of granaries: wood construction; tight boarding, no windows; gable end pass doors and entry doors (**Photo 36**); interior bins, partitioned from one another; and an interior walkway. Also, the granary is elevated off the ground, as a means of deterring rodents.

A shed-roofed machine shed addition measuring roughly 20 feet wide by 25 feet long was appended to the granary's east elevation (eaves side) circa 1935 (**Photo 37**). The addition's exterior is clad in vertical wood boards and its shed roof is also covered in standing seam metal.

Non-Contributing Resources

Five additional structures within the farmstead, constructed beyond the property's period of historic significance, include a circa-2013 loading chute (Resource E), circa-1970 chicken house (Resource F), circa-1960 feed house with shed addition (Resource G), circa-2013 pole barn (Resource H), and circa-1965 well house (Resource I).

As noted previously, the circa-2013 wooden loading chute is located adjacent to Resource C along County Route 10 (**Photo 32**). The circa-1970 chicken house and circa-1960 feed house with shed addition are clustered directly south of Resource D (**Photo 38**). The chicken house is a timber frame structure measuring roughly 8.5 feet wide by 18 feet long. The structure's exterior walls are clad in vertical wood boards and its front gable roof is covered in standing seam metal. The timber frame feed

house and addition are topped by a shed roof covered in standing seam metal. The structure measures roughly 11 feet wide by 16 feet long and its walls are clad in vertical wood boards.

The circa-2013 pole barn is located approximately 120 feet north of Resource A (**Photo 39**) and measures roughly 45 feet wide by 70 feet long. The structure's framing system is built of wood roof trusses connected to vertical sidewall posts. The barn's gable roof is covered in standing seam metal. The structure lacks exterior cladding.

Approximately 3 feet east of the farmhouse rear wing's enclosed porch stands a circa-1965 square well house constructed of concrete block measuring roughly 6 feet long by 6 feet wide (**Photo 40**). The structure is topped by a flat roof covered in standing seam metal. The structure is accessed through a small solid wood door on its south elevation. A metal grate, installed to provide ventilation, is located on the structure's east elevation.

Gum Farm 1902 1 contributing site

While a significant proportion of the original 185+/- acres comprising the Gum Farmstead at the time of the house's construction no longer remains, the 46-acre farm uniquely maintains continuity of use (i.e. crop production, pasture, livestock raising). A comparison of current and historic aerial photographs reveals that key aspects of the historic agricultural landscape that were continuously farmed, particularly the hilltop cropfields and creek-side pasturage associated with cattle raising, remain preserved within the property's current boundaries (**Figure 3-Sheets 1 and 2**). The farm notably retains traces of field divisions, fields, property boundaries, treelines, fencing, woodlots, circulation paths and the current boundaries include the area from which the sandstone was sourced for the house and bank barn foundations (Gum 2019) (**Figure 1-Sheet 3**). Most importantly, the farm maintains its rich pasturage along Fink Creek and its tributary Bear Fork Run that reflects why this area of Lewis County was chosen for and achieved success in livestock raising.

Alterations

A number of exterior and interior alterations have been made to the District's primary resource, the farmhouse (Resource A), since its construction in 1902. The second-story's five window openings are fitted with replacement double-hung vinyl sashes (in the same location as the original wood windows) and exterior wall cladding on either side of the central window is plain boards rather than the original drop siding. Further, the removal of the residence's original upper story porch likely resulted in the loss of millwork such as window surrounds with corner brackets similar to those on the west elevation (**Photo 25**).

The west elevation of the rear element has an entrance left of center fitted with a replacement door and areas of the upper wall flanking this door are clad in unpainted plywood instead of the original drop siding.

Alterations to the farmhouse's interior include the removal of: the interior parlor wall circa 1948; the mantle in the upper floor's east bedroom; and the window on the east wall of the original kitchen facing out to the rear porch.

Integrity

Location
The District retains integrity of location. None of the extant farm buildings on the property have been moved or reused; they remain where they were originally constructed. The farmstead's siting with respect to natural features (rich pasturage of Fink Creek), the use of indigenous materials (sandstone for foundation and chimneys sourced from the property), and its relationship to roadways (market-driven livestock farming) are all aspects that add to the property's integrity of location.

Design
The District retains integrity of design. A combination of natural and cultural elements creates the form, plan, style, and spatial organization of the farmstead. Resources A through D maintain their original siting, orientation, form, massing, proportion, location of doors, roof types, and ornament. While the loss of the farmhouse's two-story porch likely resulted in the loss of more character-defining millwork than what is currently found, the farmhouse maintains its I-house form and there is sufficient historic fabric intact to convey its historic association.

Except for the removal of the interior parlor wall circa 1948, the farmhouse's interior maintains its original form and plan. Most notably, each room of the two-story element retains a fireplace flanked by closets—a key characteristic of the I-house form. Resources B through D retain significant form and plan elements characteristic of their respective building types. For example, the root cellar is in the farmhouse's orbit, is large enough for an adult to stand erect, and is floored in concrete. The bank barn is, as its name suggests, banked, is sited next to the road, and features an earthen ramp. The granary is an elevated, timber-frame structure featuring tight boarding, no windows; gable end pass doors and entry doors, interior bins partitioned from one another; and an interior walkway.

The design of the District's farmstead retains integrity with respect to farm labor patterns for its period of significance in Lewis County. The farmstead maintains its dispersed plan; working buildings face into their own yard areas and areas shared by other buildings. This plan is dissected by a public right-of-way that provides access to the farmhouse.

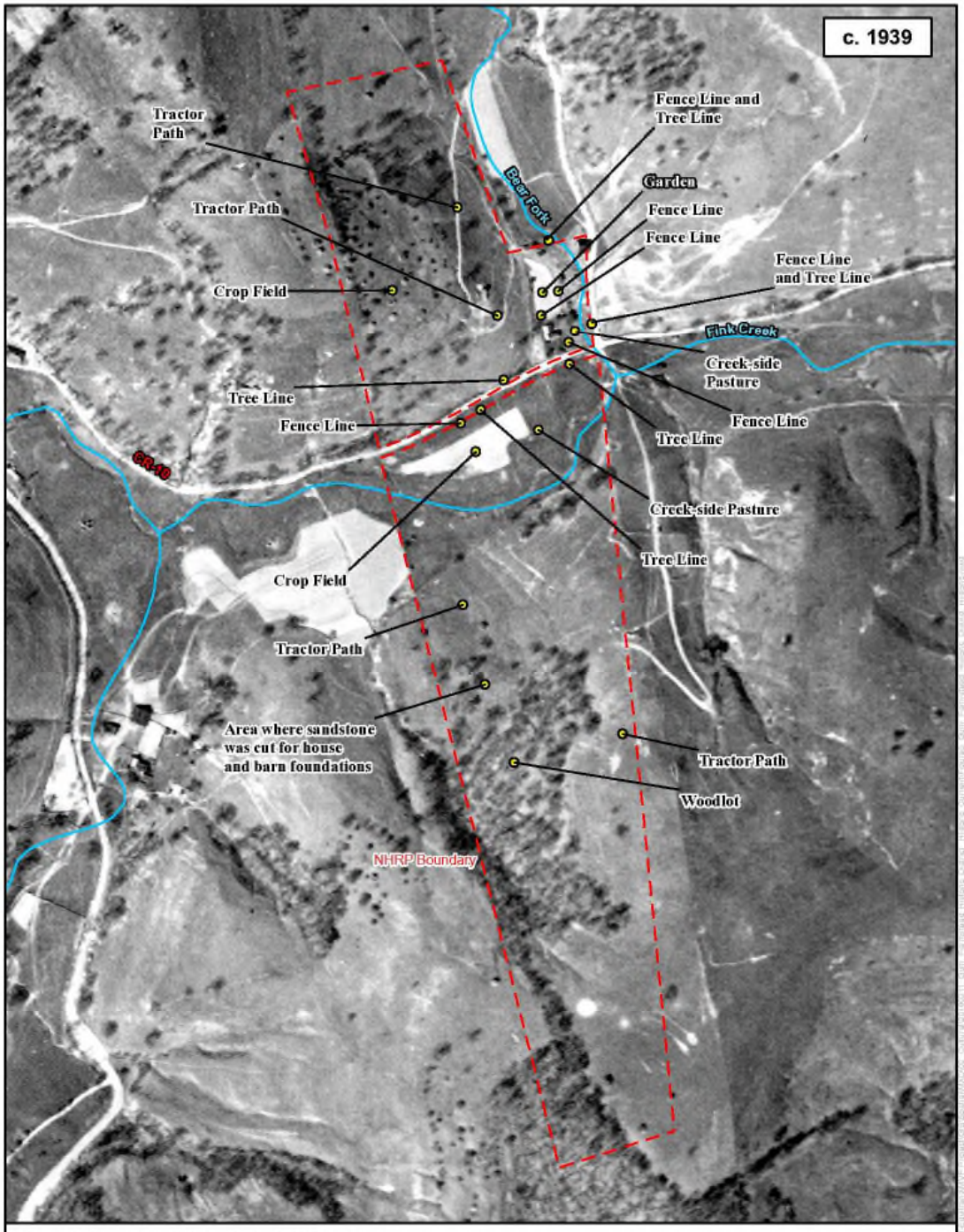


Figure 3. Current and Historic Aerial Photography - SHEET 1 OF 2
Gum Farmstead Historic District
Camden, Lewis County, West Virginia

N W E S

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

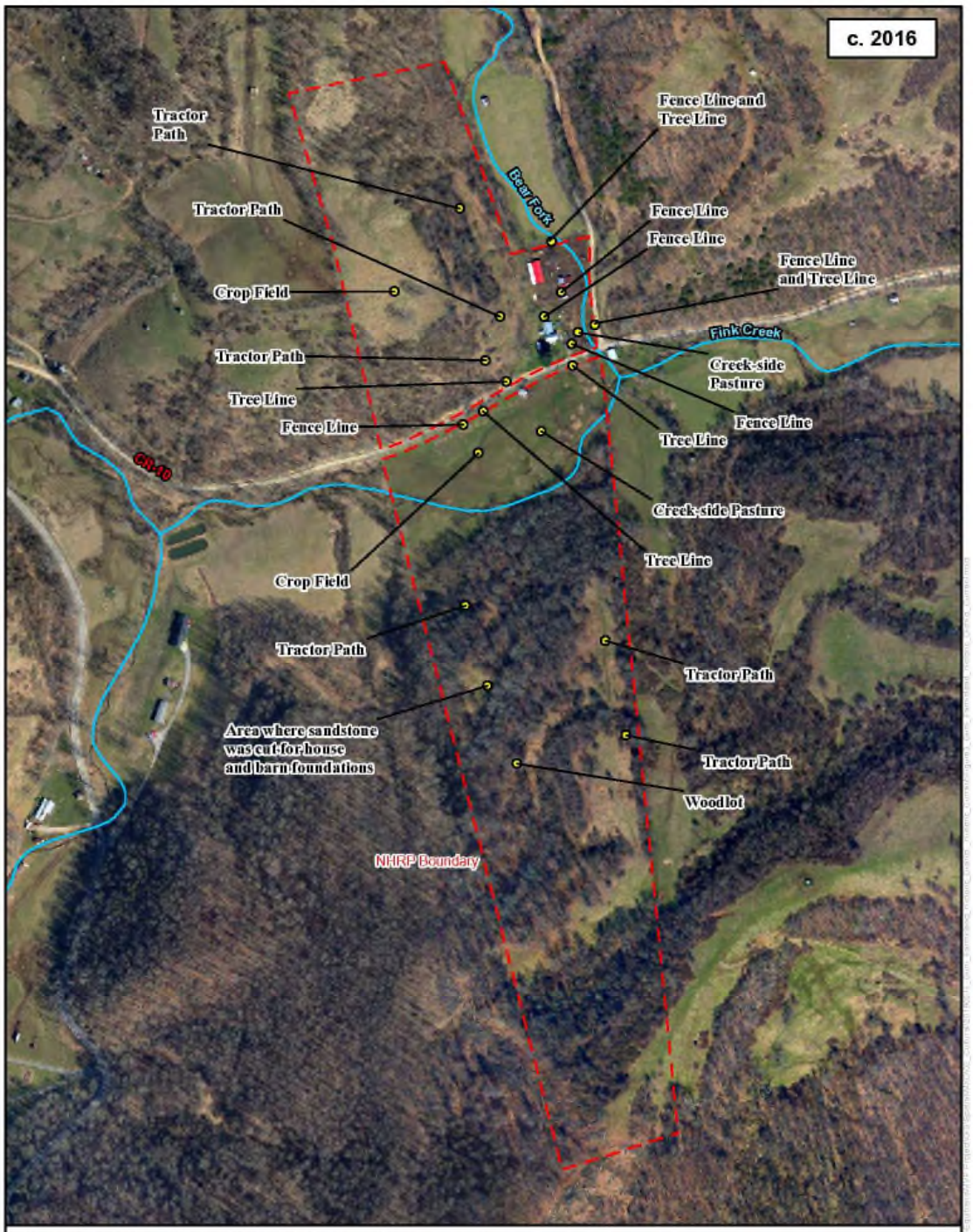


Figure 3. Current and Historic Aerial Photography - SHEET 1 OF 2
Gum Farmstead Historic District
Camden, Lewis County, West Virginia

N W E S

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Feet

The farmstead's landscape retains integrity of design as it maintains traces of field divisions, fields, property boundaries, treelines, fencing, woodlots, and circulation paths from the property's period of significance (**Figure 1-Sheet 3** and **Figure 3-Sheets 1 and 2**). Further, key landscape elements that contributed to the area's notoriety for livestock raising are preserved within the property's current boundary. The farmstead contains a mix of contributing and noncontributing buildings and structures. While the non-contributing structures were constructed beyond the property's period of historic significance, they, with the exception of the well house, are similarly constructed timber frame structures and do not detract from the District's integrity of design. Despite the presence of these non-contributing structures, the farmstead adequately illustrates patterns of agriculture along Fink Creek in Lewis County for its period of significance.

Setting
The District maintains integrity of setting with respect to the farmstead's interior organization. It retains its original relationships among buildings, natural features, and landscape elements that make up the farmstead. The District also maintains integrity of setting as it applies to the farmstead's surroundings. The property is bordered on all sides by either open space, woodland, or agricultural land.

Materials
The District retains integrity of materials as all key exterior and interior materials of Resources A through D from the period of significance remain intact. The only exception to this is the farmhouse's fenestration that is a combination of double-hung vinyl and wood sash windows. However, the replacement vinyl windows are consistent with the original wood windows in color, form (one-over-one, double hung), and size, and the original wood surrounds remain intact. The replacement of select windows does not significantly erode the property's integrity of materials.

Workmanship
The District's built environment retains traditional and historic-era craftsmanship including skills such as wood joinery and masonry as well as skills more closely related to agriculture such as fence building, tree planting, and farm planning.

Feeling
Due to its integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship, the District evokes an aesthetic sense of a small, early-to-mid twentieth-century farm in Lewis County. The property retains a sense of the interrelationship of the human and natural. The farmstead and general area continue under agricultural use, which enhances integrity of feeling.

Association
The District maintains integrity of association as its built and natural environment demonstrate a direct link to a working farm along Fink Creek in Lewis County in the early-to-mid twentieth century. The intact historic landscape features are a key element to the property's ability to maintain this association. Specifically, crop field size, scale, shape, and land use patterns from the period of significance are retained. In this case, the reduction of the farm's acreage does not erode integrity of association, because

the areas that were continuously farmed, particularly the hilltop cropfields and creek-side pasturage associated with livestock raising, remain preserved within the property's current boundary (**Figure 1-Sheet 3 and Figure 3-Sheets 1 and 2**).

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1902-1948

Significant Dates
1902, 1948

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Gum Farmstead Historic District (District) is significant at the local level under *Criterion A: Agriculture*. The farmhouse and associated outbuildings convey their original function and purpose and demonstrate the way in which small, early-to-mid twentieth-century farms contributed to Lewis County's ranking as one of the foremost stock-raising counties in the state, second only to Harrison (Smith 1920:397). The District's farmhouse is also significant at the local level under *Criterion C: Architecture*, as it exemplifies a distinctive vernacular house form that evolved over time due to transitions in the relationships of farm family members to each other and labor as well as the availability and acceptance of modern amenities. The period of significance is c.1902-c.1948 which corresponds to the date of construction for the farmhouse (1902) and the various other contributing buildings on the property (ranging from c.1910 to c.1940). The period of significance ends c. 1948 when the farmhouse underwent renovations to integrate modern amenities such as electricity and indoor plumbing. In the year 1948, the property's acreage was also decreased by more than half to 81 acres at which point the farm's activities were reduced to harvesting hay, leasing out pasture, and cultivating small areas of corn and other vegetables for home consumption (Lewis County 1948:450; Gum 2019). That year began the property's transition away from a working family farm as livestock raising on the property was undertaken by cattle dealers for the first time since 1902 (Gum 2019).

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Early History of Freeman's Creek District and Lewis County

The District's assemblage of domestic and agricultural buildings combined with its intact historic landscape features form a classic characterization of subsistence agriculture along Fink Creek in Lewis County, West Virginia, in the early-to-mid twentieth century. While the Joseph Gum farmhouse wouldn't be built until 1902, earlier settlement patterns and land transactions set the stage for patterns of agriculture that would follow in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century along Fink Creek in Freeman's Creek District and Lewis County.

Considerable territory on Leading Creek (including its tributary Fink Creek) remained for the most part unsettled until the 1840s (O'Donovan 1989:162; Smith 1920:149). Among the earliest settlers of central and southwestern Lewis County, West Virginia, were Irish and German immigrants who first came to the region in the 1830s and 1840s following a network of roads and turnpikes. The construction of these roads, which was necessary to facilitate internal improvements in Western Trans-Allegheny Virginia, provided ready employment for workers.

By the time the Irish and German immigrants settled in Lewis County, in the years following the completion of the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike, the more desirable lands for farming had already been settled and, as a result, the principal export of the farmers was cattle. They could be raised easily on the succulent pasturage of upper Freeman's Creek and Fink Creek, and they possessed a great advantage over all other kinds of agricultural produce in that they could be driven to market (Smith 1921:155). For example, by 1850, Nicholas Alkire, who resided in Jane Lew approximately 13 miles east of the Gum Farmstead, was reputed to be the second richest man in the county, his wealth having grown with "the increase of the herds that he pastured during the summer in the rich coves of Fink Creek" (Smith 1920:201).

Gum Farm History

The 185+/- acres comprising the Gum Farmstead at the time of the house's construction was originally part of a land tract near double its size. In 1856, Irish immigrant Thomas J. Glenn purchased 292+/- acres on Fink Creek from Thomas and Belinda Cheuvront (Lewis County 1856:380). The land, reduced to 185+/- acres through subsequent transactions, changed hands twice more before it was settled. First, it was transferred from Thomas Glenn to Israel Simmons in 1859, then from Israel Simmons to J. Dallas Simmons in 1900 (Lewis County 1859: 90; Lewis County 1900:283). Joseph and Margaret Gum acquired the property in 1902 and constructed the farmhouse between 1902 and 1903 (Lewis County 1902:343). At the time the house was constructed, Joseph and Margaret, aged 64 and 58 respectively, lived in the farmhouse with their son William Gum (age 30), William's wife Nancy (age 28), and their children, Georgia (age 3) and Alice (age 1) (Ancestry.com 2006). By 1910, William and Nancy had three additional children: Therman/Thurman (age 7), Ernest "Lott" (age 5), and Hazel (age 2) (Ancestry.com 2006). In 1920, following Joseph's death, William is listed as head of the household and additional family members Aldo R. Gum (age 18) and Albert G. Gum (age 26) were living in the home and working as farm laborers (Ancestry.com 2010). By 1930, the inhabitants of the farmhouse included only Margaret, Charles, Nancy, Thurman, Ernest, and Hazel (Ancestry.com 2002). Agricultural census manuscripts for individual farms, including the Gum Farmstead, are not available beyond 1880. While the farm's product mix, livestock numbers, and ratio of pasture to crops for its period of significance cannot be ascertained, great-grandson of Joseph, William "Bill" Gum, notes that the farm's activities always revolved around cattle raising (Gum 2019).

Criterion A: Agriculture

Built Environment

The District possesses a strong representation of typical buildings from the period of significance including a farmhouse, root cellar, barn, and granary.

The farmhouse (Resource A) formed the nexus of the farmstead's activities and is significant because it reflects relationships between the farm family members and the labor performed as well as trends toward modernization. The farmhouse's original kitchen has two exterior doors—one leading to the side

porch and the other to the root cellar. The exterior door to the side porch allowed family farm members to enter the farmhouse for mealtimes and return to their work without having to enter parts of the farmhouse devoted to more formal social uses (i.e. parlor and hall). The exterior door leading to the root cellar (Resource B), connected to the kitchen by an informal breezeway, allowed for the convenient retrieval of produce and canned goods for meal preparation. Further, modifications such as the addition of the bathroom, running water, and electrification indicate access and willingness to adopt modern amenities.

The root cellar (Resource B) should be interpreted as a critical element in the Gum Farmstead's subsistence strategies, particularly over the long winter in the days when most eating was seasonal. Root cellars were constructed and used prior to and into the refrigeration era. While the entire family was probably involved in harvesting, storing, and retrieving articles from the root cellar, it is likely that women performed most of the labor, since they were the chief gardeners and they controlled most of the food preparation and processing. As such, the root cellar suggests the relationship of farm family members to each other and gender roles in the division of labor.

The early-twentieth century saw a transition from horse-drawn farm equipment and transport to machinery and the auto. Although machinery was not as predominant as in other regions, most farms in Lewis County in the early twentieth century would have included a machine shed that was small in scale and basic in function (Sutton 1967). The farmstead's variation of the gable-entry bank barn (Resource C), sited next to the road and near the farmhouse, was a multipurpose structure that filled this role. The structure's upper level provided storage for a tractor or auto. This barn also represents the increased importance of a market economy, the importance of pasture, and the need to conserve labor. The chief purpose of a gable-entry bank barn was to conduct livestock raising efficiently, by feeding, sheltering, and loading cows. Its siting on a road is indicative of the market orientation of livestock raising.

Grain growing continued at the same levels in the early-twentieth century, as in prior periods, so granaries also continued in use (Noble 1984:39; Noble 1995:130). The farmstead's granary (Resource D) was devoted to storing threshed grain. Grown for animal feed, small grains were a valuable and highly vulnerable component of livestock raising. As such, the granary is significant as secure storage for small grains was a priority for the Gum Farmstead. While the date of construction for the granary is noted as circa 1910, it is possible that the granary was constructed soon after 1911, a date in the agricultural history of the United States that was marked by the failure of the hay crop. Farmers, unable to "winter their cattle," shipped them to markets where they entered competition with many more than the usual numbers of stock. By the fall of 1911, livestock raisers in Lewis County were faced with the choice of selling their cattle at ruinous prices or having them underfed the following winter. To secure the greatest possible food value from their crops, several farmers in different sections of the county decided to build granaries and silos (Smith 1920:410).

The granary's circa-1930 machine shed addition should be also considered significant as it illustrates a trend toward mechanization in the early-twentieth century.

Landscape

The farmland, associated with the farmstead since its construction, retains its original divisions and use. The District possesses a strong representation of typical landscape features from the period of significance including traces of field divisions, pasture, crop fields, treelines, fencing, woodlots, and circulation paths (**Figure 1-Sheet 3** and **Figure 3-Sheets 1 and 2**). The District's landscape includes pasturage along Fink Creek and its tributary Bear Fork Run that demonstrate why the Fink Creek area of Lewis County was significant in livestock raising. The farmstead's plan is dissected by a public right-of-way; the farmstead's spatial relationship to the road is significant as it indicates the market-oriented nature of livestock raising.

Criterion C: Architecture

The District's farmhouse, with its original design, materials, and workmanship, is noteworthy as an example of folk vernacular architecture and a subsistent farmer's residence built according to local standards at the dawn of the twentieth century in Lewis County. While I-houses dotted the Lewis County landscape in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, few authentic examples exhibiting original materials and workmanship remain in Freeman's Creek District and no other examples exist today along Fink Creek. With its lack of ornamentation, the farmhouse stands in stark contrast to the c.1870 brick Italianate Simmons mansion located approximately two-and-a-half miles east at the intersection of CR 10/Freeman's Creek and Burnside Roads. Although it was clearly not a mansion, the farmhouse nevertheless makes a statement about the family that dwelt within: they were prosperous, respectable, and in vogue with the times. The simple I-house was constructed by local artisans, using tried-and-true construction techniques, traditional room dimensions, and almost any material readily available in the area. From the foundation's sandstone piers (cut from the southern portion of the property) to the custom fireplace mantles and cornices constructed on-site and piecemeal from individual pieces of wood trim, the District's farmhouse possesses physical characteristics that reflect very localized craftsmanship and the resourcefulness of rural life in Lewis County. In contrast, there are also remnants of detailed and refined millwork indicative of highly skilled carpentry that reflect the family's agricultural prosperity.

The significance of the farmhouse's design extends beyond the authenticity of its I-house form to its rear ell and circa-1948 addition. These alterations are architecturally significant for their design because they are associated with the needs and priorities of farm life. Building a rear wing rather than extending the entire rear of the house was not only cheaper, it also preserved one of the most attractive I-house features: a light-filled parlor with windows on opposite sides of the room. Additionally, the crook of the wing provided a perfect place to build a utilitarian back porch, where messy chores could be done, and family members and hired hands could wash up before entering the house. The extension of the rear wing circa-1948 to incorporate a kitchen (with running water and electricity) and a laundry room as well as the enclosure of a portion of the porch to make room for the farmhouse's first bathroom represent significant modifications in local house designs as farmers had access to and were willing to adopt

modern amenities. The District's I-house stands a symbol of rural craftsmanship and agrarian success along Fink Creek in Lewis County, West Virginia, in the early-to-mid twentieth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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1889 Deed Book 20. Weston, WV: Lewis County Courthouse. Page 506.
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1902 Deed Book 49. Weston, WV: Lewis County Courthouse. Page 343.
1910 Deed Book 72. Weston, WV: Lewis County Courthouse. Page 204.
1948 Deed Book 236. Weston, WV: Lewis County Courthouse. Page 450.
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office (WVDACH-SHPO, Charleston)
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___LE-0150_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____46_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17S	Easting:	535792.2024	Northing:	4327765.07
2. Zone: 17S	Easting:	535939.5617	Northing:	4327794.637
3. Zone: 17S	Easting:	536002.4917	Northing:	4327612.672
4. Zone: 17S	Easting:	536076.2218	Northing:	4327628.895

UTM Coordinates (Continued)

5.	Zone: 17S	Easting:	536160.7896	Northing:	4326778.256
6.	Zone: 17S	Easting:	536051.0267	Northing:	4326743.676
7.	Zone: 17S	Easting:	535833.7091	Northing:	4327622.891

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary coincides with the current tax parcel 03-4D-43.1 that comprises 46 acres delineated as 3,458 feet along the west boundary; 376 feet along the south boundary; 499 feet along the north boundary; 2,805 feet along the southeast boundary; 626 feet along the northeast boundary; and 240 feet along the central northern boundary (small side of "L") (**Figure 4**). Generally, the boundary is defined by Bear Fork Road (County Route 2) and a fence line to the east (**Photo 41**), wood lots to the north and south, and tree lines and a wood lot to the west (**Figure 1-Sheet 3 and Figure 3-Sheet 1**).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all structures and buildings (contributing and non-contributing) associated with the farmstead as well as all associated landscape features from the period of significance including traces of field divisions, pasture, crop fields, treelines, fencing, woodlots, and circulation paths.

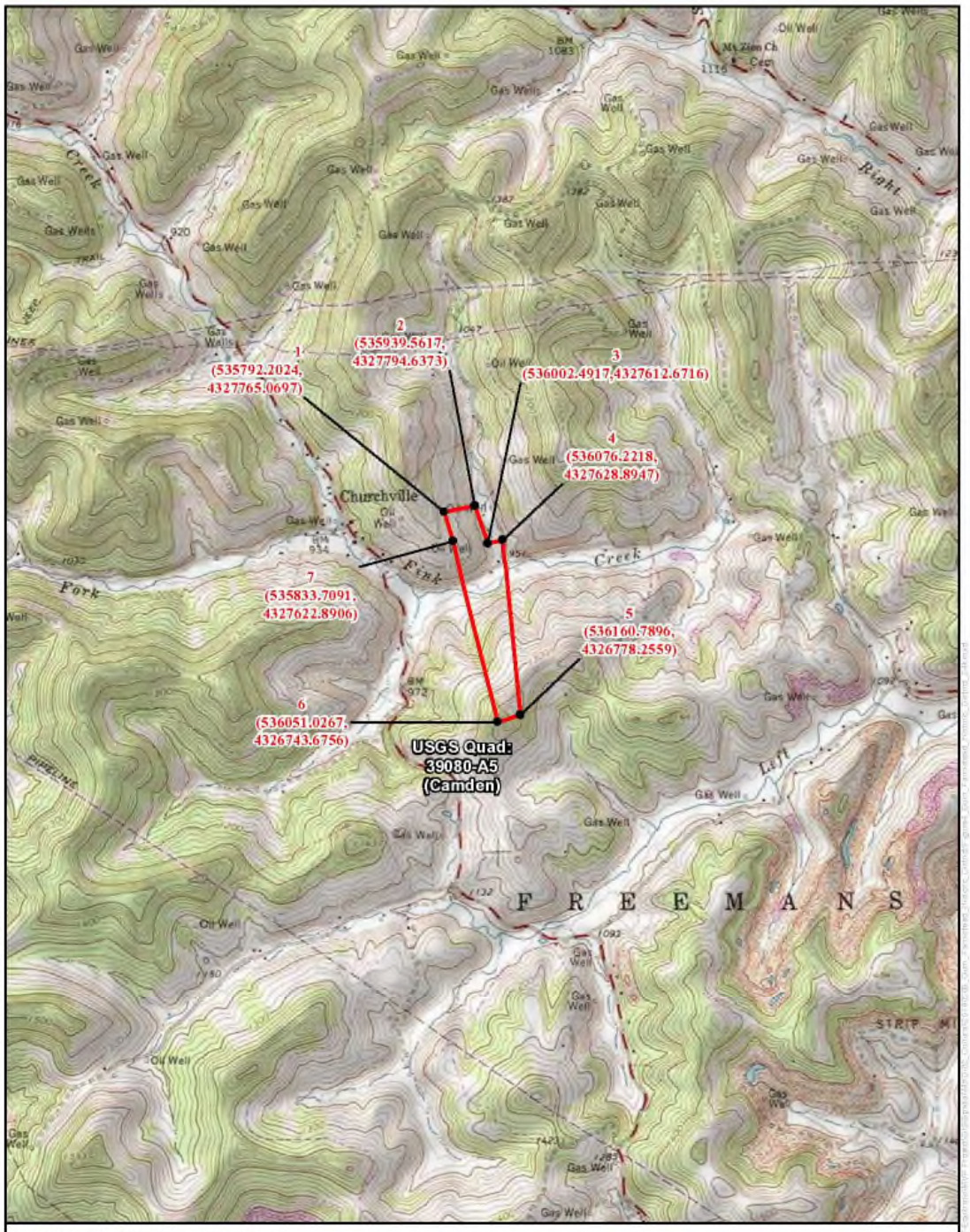

Figure 4. USGS Location Map
SHEET 1 of 2
Gum Farmstead Historic District
Camden, Lewis County, West Virginia

N W E S

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

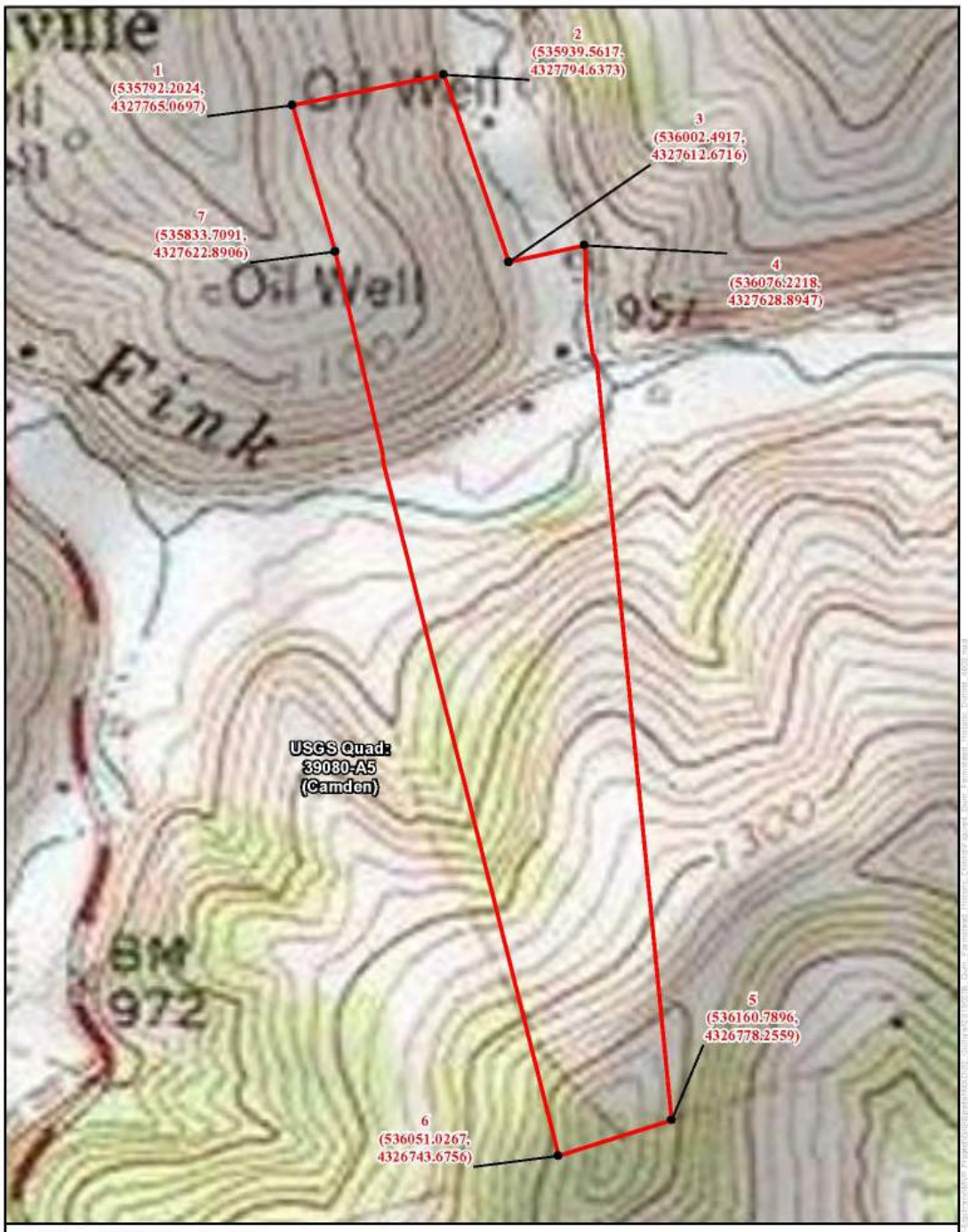

Figure 4. USGS Location Map
SHEET 2 of 2
Gum Farmstead Historic District
Camden, Lewis County, West Virginia

Photo Log

Name of Property: Joseph Gum Farmstead
City or Vicinity: Camden
County: Lewis County State: West Virginia
Photographer: Hannah L. Dye
Date Photographed: March 10, 2018 and January 19, 2019

Photo 1 (WV_Lewis County_Joseph Gum Farmstead_0001)
Farmhouse
South and West Elevations
Camera facing: North

Photo 2 (WV_Lewis County_Joseph Gum Farmstead_0002)
Farmhouse – Front door transom and decorative surround with cornice, bird's-eye motif
South Elevation
Camera facing: North

Photo 3 (WV_Lewis County_Joseph Gum Farmstead_0003)
Farmhouse – West gable end siding running diagonally toward its center
West Elevation
Camera facing: East

Photo 4 (WV_Lewis County_Joseph Gum Farmstead_0004)
Farmhouse – Rear wing projecting from the west end of the north elevation of the two-story element
West Elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 5 (WV_Lewis County_Joseph Gum Farmstead_0005)
Farmhouse - Rear wing with asymmetrical gabled roof with a shed-roof addition at the east
East Elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 6 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0006)
Farmhouse - Asymmetrical north elevation of rear wing, screened vent at the gable end and two small wood sash windows left of center
North Elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 7 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0007)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Open room comprising the original parlor and vestibule, cased opening remains where wall leading to the parlor was removed circa 1948
Camera facing: North

Photo 8 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0008)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Cased opening, transom, and surround on interior wall (same wall housing staircase)
Camera facing: West

Photo 9 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0009)
Farmhouse (Interior) - L-shape staircase sitting immediately north of the front door against interior wall (same wall that features the cased opening, transom, and surround leading to the hall)
Camera facing: North

Photo 10 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0010)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Right (east) side of the stair case, plain box newel posts, stair balustrade with slender turned balusters capped with a molded rail
Camera facing: North

Photo 11 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0011)
Farmhouse (Interior) – Fireplace in parlor centered on the exterior wall flanked by closets on each side accessed by single wood paneled doors, mantle removed, fireplace modified to hold a gas wall heater
Camera facing: East

Photo 12 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0012)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Intact gas light fixture on west wall of hall (multipurpose room)
Camera facing: West

Photo 13 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0013)
Farmhouse (Interior) – Electric cord entering the north exterior wall near front entry door
Camera facing: North

Photo 14 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0014)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Switch plate located where parlor interior wall once stood (to hide the wires)
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 15 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0015)
Farmhouse (Interior) - North wall of the bedroom, fireplace with original mantle flanked by a single wood paneled closet door on the left and a single wood paneled door with a simple wood surround on the right leading to the original kitchen
Camera facing: North

Photo 16 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0016)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Kitchen exterior door on west elevation leading to the outdoor root cellar
Camera facing: West

Photo 17(WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0017)
Farmhouse (Interior) –Interior wall of original kitchen (shared with the bedroom) with fireplace and original mantle, fireplace modified to hold gas wall heater
Camera facing: South

Photo 18 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0018)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Built-in cabinet with four painted wood panel doors located to the right of the fireplace in original kitchen
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 19 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0019)
Farmhouse (Interior) - The south wall of circa-1948 kitchen (originally the exterior north wall of the farmhouse prior to the addition) clad in drop siding
Camera facing: South

Photo 20 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0020)
Farmhouse (Interior) - Evidence of patching in the south wall's tongue-and-groove above the window in the shape of cornice board where a door once led to a second-story porch (no longer extant)
Camera facing: South

Photo 21 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0021)
Farmhouse (Interior) – East second floor bedroom, mantle removed, fireplace modified to hold a gas wall heater, chimney stones exposed
Camera facing: East

Photo 22 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0022)
Farmhouse (Interior) – Original hardwood floors in second floor east bedroom
Camera facing: East

Photo 23 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0023)
Farmhouse (Interior) – Second floor west bedroom, original mantle, fireplace modified to hold a gas wall heater
Camera facing: West

Photo 24 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0024)
Root Cellar appended to farmhouse's west elevation by a shed-roof connection over the farmhouse kitchen's exterior door
South Elevation
Camera facing: North

Photo 25 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0025)
Root cellar - attic story clad in vertical wood boards, access to attic provided by small wooden hinged door
West Elevation
Camera facing: East

Photo 26 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0026)
Root cellar - Main level access provided by a solid wooden human door on the structure's east elevation directly across from an exterior door leading to the original farmhouse kitchen
East Elevation
Camera facing: North

Photo 27 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0027)
Root cellar – storage bins for produce
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 28 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0028)
Root cellar – shelves for canned goods
Camera facing: West

Photo 29 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0029)
Bank Barn- Opposite side of CR 10 directly adjacent to the road, southwest of the farmhouse, small variation of a gable-entry bank barn (or gable front bank barn)
East and North Elevations
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 30 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District _0030)
Bank Barn - Shed-roofed timber frame addition, constructed on cut stone piers, appended to the barn's west elevation (eaves side)
North and West Elevations
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 31 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0031)
Bank Barn - Lower story constructed of structural terra cotta block, square window opening on the eaves sides
East Elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 32 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0032)
Loading shoot - non-contributing (circa-2013) running along CR 10 directly off the bank barn's east elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 33 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0033)
Bank Barn - double wagon gable-end doors on the upper level, earthen ramp
North Elevation
Camera facing: South

Photo 34 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0034)
Bank Barn - Access on lower level, gable-end door on the opposite end
South Elevation
Camera facing: North

Photo 35 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0035)
Granary and Shed Addition
North Elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 36 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0036)
Granary and Shed Addition - wood construction; tight boarding, no windows; gable end pass doors and entry doors
North and West Elevations
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 37 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0037)
Granary and Shed Addition
South and East Elevations
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 38 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0038)
Chicken House and Feed House with Shed Addition
West and South Elevations
Camera facing: Northeast

Photo 39 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0039)
Pole Barn
East Elevation
Camera facing: West

Photo 40 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0040)
Well House
East and North Elevations
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 41 (WV_Lewis County_Gum Farmstead Historic District_0041)
View from Bear Fork Road (County Route 2), fence line along district's eastern boundary
Camera facing: South

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Photo 5

Photo 6

Photo 7

Photo 8

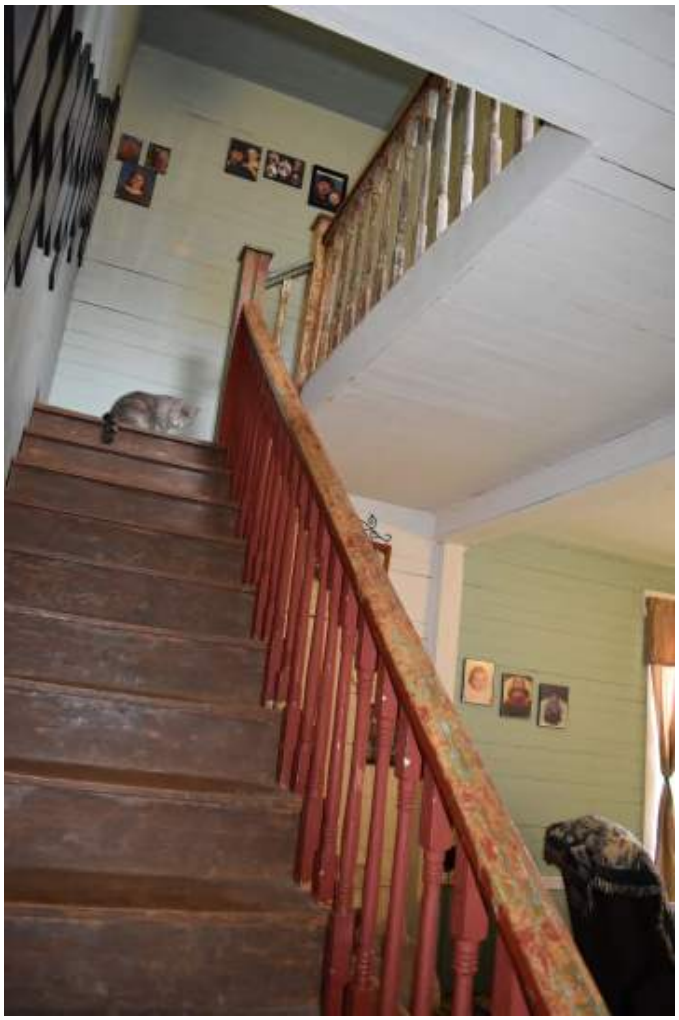

Photo 9

Photo 10

Photo 11

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Figure 2. Farmhouse Floor Plan-Sheets 1 and 2
Figure 3. Current and Historic Aerial Photographs-Sheets 1 and 2
Figure 4. USGS Location Map-Sheets 1 and 2

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