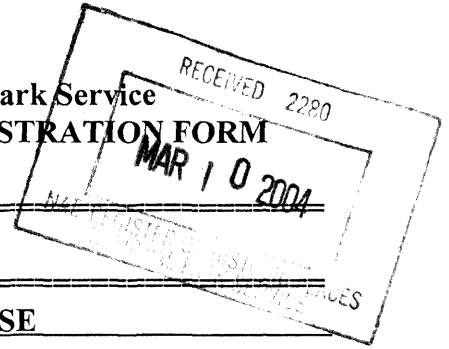


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: HAYMOND, WILLIAM EDGAR, HOUSE

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 110 South Stonewall Street not for publication: N/A
city/town: Sutton vicinity: N/A
state: WV county: Braxton code: 007 zip code: 26601

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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally.

(___ See continuation sheet.)

Susan Pearce 3/5/04
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	<u>Edson D. Beall</u>	<u>4/21/04</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Materials

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Foundation: Sandstone

Walls: Aluminum

Roof: Slate

Other: Wood

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

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.)

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.

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.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Law

Industry

Commerce

Period of Significance

1894-1922

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Haymond, William Edgar

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Franzheim, Edward Bates

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property: Less Than One

UTM References

Quad Map Name: **Sutton**

Zone: 17 Easting: 525296 Northing: 4279348

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Shelia Allen, Tom Allen, Alan Rowe, Jennifer Murdock

Organization: West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Date: January 7, 2004

Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Telephone: 304-558-0240

City or Town: Charleston State: West Virginia ZIP: 25305-0300

Property Owner

Name: Shelia and Thomas Allen

Street & Number: 110 South Stonewall Street Telephone: 304-765-3782

City or Town: Sutton State: West Virginia ZIP: 26601

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The William Edgar Haymond House is located directly across the Elk River from the town of Sutton, the seat of Braxton County. The Haymond lot is narrow, and begins on the banks of the Elk River, crosses South Stonewall Street, then rises up a steep hill behind the house. Neighboring dwellings along South Stonewall Street are for the most part of the same period and construction materials. The front yard of the house is raised above the street level, and retained by a stone wall two feet high. A set of stone steps, centered in the wall, provides access from the sidewalk to the yard. A low, cast-iron fence bought of the Stewart Iron Works, of Cincinnati, Ohio, runs the length of the stone wall. A small, period garage accompanies the main house on its east side.

Main House 1894 Contributing Building
Exterior Description:

The Haymond house follows an asymmetrical, Queen-Anne style design prepared by the Wheeling architect Edward Bates Franzheim in 1894. The house is solidly constructed on a sandstone foundation with a wooden frame, sheathed in wooden, coved siding. The original siding exists beneath a covering of aluminum added in the 1980s. A section of the original siding is now visible beneath the front porch, as the owner has begun the process of removing the aluminum siding. For the most part, the siding contractor did not eliminate the original wooden trim details, such as dentil moldings, corner boards, and pediments, when the siding was added.

The main facade of the house faces north toward the town of Sutton, visible across the Elk River. Rising two and a half stories, the house is four bays wide. The first story is reached from grade by a series of wooden steps, which lead to a wide front porch. The porch roof is flat, and is supported by four, round Doric columns. Originally, a wooden balustrade composed of turned balusters crested the porch roof. The northeast corner of the main facade is dominated by an octagonal, three story tower with a flat roof. The north side of the tower has paired, wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the first and second stories, and smaller, round-headed windows on each of the third floor bays. Barely visible from the street, a red brick chimney with a corbelled cap protrudes from the tower roof. The main entrance is centered in the facade, with a rectangular transom window above. On the second story above the main entrance, a wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash window is present. The main-entry bay divides the octagonal tower from a front-gable, pedimented pair of bays to the right of the entry. Each of the bays beneath the pediment feature two, wood-frame 1/1 double-hung windows. The pediment above is dramatic, with two curved brackets, dentil moldings, and an ox-eye window centered in the tympanum.

The east elevation of the house presents a the side view of the previously described octagonal tower at the northeast corner of the house. No windows are present in the tower on this elevation. Four bays are present in the east elevation, with two wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash windows providing light for the kitchen on the first story, and one smaller window lighting the butler's pantry between the kitchen and the dining room. A door with a rectangular transom

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window provides access to the dining room space within the octagonal tower. Fenestration is similar on the second story, with the exception being the south-east corner bedroom only having one window, as opposed to the two in the kitchen below. At the roof level, a pedimented dormer window is visible, centered in the facade. Directly to the south of the dormer is a tall, narrow red brick chimney with a corbelled cap. From this vantage point, the hipped profile of the roof of the house is clearly visible, with its covering of gray slate shingles.

The south elevation of the house faces the steeply rising hillside that functions as the back yard. A one story, shed-roofed porch spans nearly the entire width of the rear elevation. The porch roof is supported by five turned wooden posts with sawn brackets. Fenestration on the rear elevation is irregular, being roughly broken into three bays. Two back doors, each located beneath the shelter of the porch roof, provide access into the kitchen and the main, center hallway, alternatively. Between the doors there are two windows, one mounted high on the wall and square in shape, and the other a wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash window that provides light to the area beneath the stair landing. To the west of the hallway access door is a wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash window. The second story mirrors the latter window on the first story, but breaks with symmetry with an off-center landing window. To the east of the landing window is another wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash window that lights a second story bedroom. At the roof level, there is a centered, pedimented dormer with a paired set of wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash windows. To the west of the dormer is a tall, narrow red brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The back slope of the hipped roof is visible from this vantage point.

The west elevation is composed of two regular bays in width. Both the first and second stories display identical fenestration, with a single, wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash window accompanied by paired wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash windows to the south. At the roof level, there is a centered, pedimented dormer with a single wood-frame 1/1 double-hung sash window. A tall, narrow red brick chimney with a corbelled cap is present to the north of the dormer window.

Interior Description:

The interior layout of the house is a classic four-over-four plan. Interior finishes and materials are in a high state of preservation. Most notable are the three types of Lincrusta wall coverings visible throughout the house. Experts in the field of the decorative arts have proclaimed the wall coverings, which cover all wall and ceiling surfaces, and in the main stairhall rise three stories, extremely uncommon. In the main hall and throughout the three level stairwell, the paper is a Gothic Revival style. Much like the interiors of classic American Gothic Revival structures like Lyndhurst near Tarrytown, New York, the wall covering combines Early English and Tudor Gothic along with elements of invention. Long, thin columns topped by ornate chatrells lead to Early English arches resting on every other column. The common interior spaces are filled with ornamental flowers and delicate bar tracery in a repeating pattern, giving the appearance of a blind arcade lining the stairway.

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All floor surfaces are finished in 1 3/4 inch wide oak tongue and groove boards. Interior window and door trim is oak. Rich surface decoration and attention to detail abounds, with most rooms featuring fireplace surrounds of different design and tile-work. All non-pocket doors are constructed from heart pine, with either a cherry finish or woodgraining. Folding, interior shutters are present on most windows, which are built from poplar stained with a cherry finish. Brass combination gas/electric lights that are original to the house are present in both hanging and wall sconce installations.

The first story is divided between private, service-oriented uses and public, entertainment functions. Upon entry, a wide, central hallway is visible, that runs through the house from front to back on a north-south axis. Most visible in the hallway is the single-run oak stairway that rises to a landing, partway to the second story. To the east of the hallway, and accessed through a wide doorway closed by massive oak pocket doors, is the dining room. The dining room is located in the octagonal tower that is visible from the exterior. The east wall of the dining room is dominated by a massive, cherry fireplace surround embellished with Italian tile-work. Moving clockwise around the floorplan, the next room encountered is the kitchen/butler's pantry.

The kitchen for the most part has been modernized, but on several walls, the original beaded wainscot is still in place. The kitchen and butler's pantry retain wall pass-throughs that allowed the transfer of food and plates from the service areas to the dining room. In the southeast corner of the house is the library, a room connected to the front parlor by massive cherry pocket doors. The south wall of the library holds a large cherry fireplace surround with a beveled mirror and brown and white mottled tile. North of the library, and through the aforementioned pocket doors is the main parlor. The parlor opens into the center hallway through another set of cherry pocket doors. The fireplace for this room is located on the west wall, with a massive cherry surround that has a beveled mirror and red tiles bearing a floral motif.

Second floor spaces are divided into four bedrooms, and two bathrooms. The southwest, northwest, and northeast bedrooms are of a larger aspect, with the smaller southeast bedroom accessed by a service staircase descending to the kitchen. Of special note is the fireplace surround in the southwest bedroom, which features a seashell motif in the surrounding tile that is found only in this room. The half-story attic is unfinished, and divided into three main rooms. The historical use of this space beyond a storage function is unknown, but the northeast room, being the third floor of the octagonal tower, bears traces of having a formal use at one time. The octagonal walls of the room are plastered and retain the original wallpaper.

Garage ca. 1920 Contributing Building

Located at the end of a narrow, concrete driveway, the garage opening faces north. The garage is a hip-roof design, roughly rectangular in shape, with the south wall built into the hillside. The walls of the garage are constructed of hollow clay blocks, and dressed with a hard, cementitious material on the exterior. Asphalt shingles cover the roof surfaces, and the double, wooden swinging doors have been sheathed with aluminum siding. A set of concrete stairs run

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along the west side of the garage, providing access to the steep hillside back yard.

Section 7 Summary:

The main house, with its accompanying garage, continues to reflect the historic ownership of their builder and first owner, William Edgar Haymond. Although altered on the exterior with aluminum siding, the house retains its original plan, and much of its exterior trim. The interior of the house is in generally excellent condition, with the extensive, entire-wall Lincrusta coverings adding a layer of significance for its uncommon style and state of preservation.

Section 8 Statement of Significance:

The Haymond House is eligible under Criterion B for Law, Industry, and Commerce, for its association with the productive life of William Edgar Haymond, a prominent Braxton County attorney and industrial promoter. The areas of significance were chosen to reflect Haymond's role in Sutton's late-19th and early-20th century industrial and business growth. The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1894, and ends with Haymond's sale of the property in 1922. Were it not for the alteration of aluminum siding, the house would also be significant under Criterion C for Architecture. In direct proportion to his success as a counsel to the industrial and transportation interests of his day, Haymond's desire to erect a home worthy of his status as a leading local figure is a significant act. The selection of Edward Bates Franzheim, one of the era's leading architects, to design the house is yet another indication of Haymond's wish to proudly display his elevation to the ranks of central West Virginia's leading citizens.

Early Years and Professional Life:

William Edgar Haymond was born at Falls Mills, located in Braxton County, western Virginia, on February 17, 1855. The father of W.E. Haymond was Eugenius Haymond, and his mother was Mary J. Berry Haymond. He was educated in the public schools of Braxton County in the winter seasons, and labored on the family farm in summer. Following this simple education, he taught school for a few terms. Afterwards he studied law in Weston under Judge Evanston, and he was admitted to the Braxton County Bar in Sutton, in 1879. He was a devoted husband and father. He was twice married. His first marriage was to Emma C. Hawkins, of Buckhannon, West Virginia, who died in 1907. In 1914 he married Ethel R. Rhodes who survived him and died in 1932. To the first marriage were born two children, Gertrude Haymond Henry of New York City, and Norah Haymond Bradley of Rye, a suburb of New York. Haymond spent his entire professional life in the Braxton County Bar, and upon his death in 1931, he was the oldest member, both in years and service. In 1884, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Braxton County, an office that he held for eight years.

Initially, Haymond practiced law alone, but on July 1, 1904 he joined with Mr. Fred L. Fox, a future State Senator and judge of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, to form

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the law firm Haymond & Fox. For more than forty years Haymond was chief counsel for the Pardee and Curtain Lumber Company, which was the largest lumber company in the area with vast land holdings. Additionally, Haymond served as counsel for the Charleston, Clendenin, & Sutton Railway Company, and later the Coal & Coke Railway Company when the former company passed into the control of the Davis and Elkins interests. His relationship with that line continued after its transfer to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

As the senior partner of his firm, Haymond was known for his aptitude in trials involving land titles. His most lucrative case involved a suit brought by Elwood D. Fulton against an organization known as "The Little Kanawha Syndicate." In this suit, Haymond served as chief counsel for the plaintiff against the likes of George J. Gould, the infamous New York railroad magnate. Gould controlled the interests of the Kanawha Syndicate, which was responsible for the management and development of railroads and natural resource real estate holdings in central West Virginia. Approximately 50,000 acres of coal land in Braxton and Gilmer Counties were involved. Haymond led his client to victory, reaping a fantastic \$35,000 fee in the process. Haymond and Fox enjoyed a practice that extended to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, all the Federal Courts, and the United States Supreme courts. Haymond's abilities as a lawyer were further described in his obituary, published in the July 16, 1931 edition of the Braxton Democrat:

In [the] litigation of [land titles] he did not have a superior in the State, and he was almost, if not quite, as much at home in courts of equity. He did not win his cases through the arts of oratory, but by close, convincing arguments, backed by the force and power of a personality that inspired courts and juries to believe in the honesty of the man and caused them to respect his plea. He was frank, honest and truthful in his dealings with his clients, the courts and opposing counsel and litigants. . . The young members of the bar loved him, and in his dealing with them he was always kind and considerate.

In the same edition of the Braxton Democrat, Haymond was noted for yet another demonstration of his exceptional skills as a lawyer. It was reported that in only fifteen minutes, Haymond convinced his opponents (described as "one of the great law firms of New York City") to settle, sending him home with a check for \$125,000. The senior member of the opposing firm was quoted as saying "He is a very high class gentleman, and the best lawyer that has been in these offices in many a day." Haymond's noted honesty and skill in argument and organization would serve Braxton County well as it began to industrialize.

Leadership in Community Growth and Industrial Development:

William Haymond's crowing achievement was the winning of the Coal & Coke Railway for Sutton. The movement to connect Sutton with the capital at Charleston, and with the coal and timber lands to the northeast in Randolph County, began in the mid-1890s, originally under the

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guise of the Charleston, Clendenin, & Sutton Railroad, and later under the control of Senator Henry Gassaway Davis. Through his skills as a booster, and businessman, Haymond took the responsibility of routing the railroad through Sutton as a personal project, often traveling to Washington, DC, to meet with Henry Gassaway Davis personally on the matter. Although Sutton had been served by a branch line of the West Virginia & Pittsburgh Railroad since 1891, Haymond desired a direct line through the town and to other destinations. In the realities of the Gilded Age, being by-passed by a railroad equaled death for a community. Haymond sought to avoid that fate by taking part in the formation of the Waggy Development Company in 1904, dedicated to raising construction funds and procuring right-of-way within the town of Sutton, thus opening the way for the railroad through the center of the town. Anticipating the eventual building boom brought about by the railroad, in 1906 Haymond and associates formed The Development and Industrial Improvement Company of Sutton, expressly for the dual purpose of improving the town's infrastructure and to attract industry. Early work to attract industry, at which Haymond was in the center, involved the wooing of a window glass plant. Uncertain economic times made the railroad project a risky business proposition for Haymond, who invested much of his personal fortune in the work, but the construction continued until the first Coal & Coke steam engine chugged into Sutton on January 10, 1910. Following the south bank of the Elk, the railroad passed directly in front of Haymond's house, adjacent to a substantial stone retaining wall that lends its name to "Stonewall Street" to this day.

The construction of the Coal & Coke was a major factor in opening the center of the state, and the Allegheny Highlands, for the exploitation of the coal and timber reserves held there. Industrial enterprises were indeed attracted to Sutton and its environs as a result of the railroad's construction, and it can be said at least that the railroad quickened the pace of logging, coal mining, and coke production along its route. Braxton County, prior to the appearance of the railroad, was primarily an agricultural region, with limited transportation connections to outside markets. Within the book "Resources of West Virginia", a publication prepared for the 1876 Centennial in Philadelphia, each West Virginia county was detailed in a thumb-nail sketch. In Braxton County's description, the main route of transportation enumerated was the Elk River, which was navigable for only ten months of the year, and then only to "bateaux and light crafts." The only improved, public highway was the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike. Population hovered around 6,480 souls in the entire county. By 1910, Sutton alone claimed 1,121 citizens, up from only 864 ten years before. The establishment of a US Government chemical extract plant, which later became the Sutton Chemical Company in 1927, another Haymond area of interest, characterized the nature of railroad-era industrial development in Braxton County. Interested mainly in the creation of wood alcohol, the company took advantage of the region's abundant standing timber and reliable rail access. Clearly, the pace of life was quickening, and the advent of the railroad played an important part.

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Civic Duties and Political Aspirations:

Not content with a life strictly local in nature, Haymond extended his interests to the local, state, and national political spectrum, as well. As previously mentioned, Haymond's first elected post was that of Prosecuting Attorney for Braxton County, beginning in 1884 and ending in 1893. Haymond served as county school superintendent, and was a member of the town council several times. He was also instrumental in the campaign to save the courthouse for Sutton. Much like the critical need for a railroad, keeping the county court in Sutton was an important political and economic measure. In 1900, Haymond was nominated by the state Democratic party to run for the House of Representatives. Haymond was celebrated as Braxton County's first native-born, national office-seeker. His nomination was characterized in The Braxton Democrat as "purely a case of the office seeking the man," and in that spirit Haymond set out on a multi-county campaign that took him to Bridgeport and Salem in Harrison County, Wheeling and Elm Grove in Ohio County, and Moundsville and Benwood in Marshall County. His Republican opponent, B.B. Dovener, of Ohio County, ended up defeating Haymond in the overall election, but Haymond defeated Dovener in Braxton County by 314 votes. Haymond served as a member of the West Virginia Delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1912, representing the 4th District. This appears to be his last dalliance in politics, following which he settled into his old routine of legal matters and community development.

House Construction and Architectural Legacy:

In 1894 William E. Haymond commissioned Edward Bates Franzheim, a noted architect of Wheeling, West Virginia, to construct a residence on the south side of the Elk River. The house replaced the former home of John Poole, one of the few residents of the south side of the river prior to the construction of Haymond's dwelling. In his 1919 book on the history of Braxton County, John Davison Sutton reported that up to the 1880s, few people lived beyond the confines of the town's one principal street. The movement of Haymond, and eventually others, to the south side of the river signaled the effects of a growing population. The Braxton Democrat followed the construction of the house with great interest, beginning a series of small reports on Friday, July 20, 1894. As the house neared completion, the Braxton Democrat re-printed a more lengthy assessment from the Weston Democrat in its November 16, 1894 edition:

Attorney W.E. Haymond, of Sutton, is constructing a beautiful residence in that little city. When completed it will be a model of convenience and architectural design. It is situated on the south side of the Elk River and commands a full view of that magnificent stream and the picturesque and historic country surrounding it. The building will be supplied with hot and cold water, and heated throughout by a large furnace in the basement. The plan is by Franzheim, of Wheeling, and fully attests the reputation of that skilled and experienced architect.

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Edward Bates Franzheim (1866-1942) had only recently set up his practice in Wheeling prior to designing the Haymond house. As such, the house represents an important, early example of Franzheim's domestic work outside of Ohio County, despite the covering of aluminum siding. Franzheim's works are most prominent in Wheeling and Ohio County, including the home of calico manufacturer Henry Stifel, and the Romanesque Revival Vance Memorial Chapel, among others. Much of his surviving work is the result of his partnership with M.F. Giesey and F.F. Faris, and together they designed in Wheeling the Egerter Building, the Court Theater, and the Schmulbach Building, one of the state's first skyscrapers.

Perhaps the most interesting facet of the house is the pressed Lincrusta wallcovering. Lincrusta, invented in 1877, is a heavy, rigid project made of a linseed oil mixture with a deep relief imprinted upon it and was often used as a protective element in highly trafficked hallways. Anaglypta, invented in 1886, is similar, although more lightweight and malleable due to the fact it is an embossed material made from cotton pulp. Be it one of these or another embossed product, it remains remarkably unaltered, retaining its glorious detailing. The pressed wallcovering are one of only a few in the United States to have remained in-situ regardless of changing interior design fashions. It is a remarkable survivor. The house contains three different patterns of embossed paper. Unlike traditional wallpaper, architects and homeowners considered the embossed coverings to be a form of permanent architectural ornament. The covering was an alternative to embossed leather, wooden paneling, or decorative plaster. Benefits of the product included being waterproof and therefore easy to clean, especially useful in stairways and entrance halls where walls suffered abuse by frequent traffic. Sanitary and hygienic, it was also very beautiful. The parlor paper is particularly classic in its separation of the embossed elements. A popular conceit of the 19th century, the walls were often divided into three parts, having a cornice frieze on top, wainscoting on the bottom half and a filler paper between the elements. In both the library and the parlor, the interior wall decoration has a slight variant of this, having a cornice frieze and then a very prominent molding detail, and the entire wall finishing with the Neoclassical pattern with a dominant circular wheatshaft pattern.

Haymond's house was not his only addition to the building stock of Sutton. As any successful lawyer would do, Haymond built an office near the courthouse square. Built in 1892, the Romanesque Revival commercial building faces North Hill Street, and shares the rear wall of the Sutton Bank, which faces Main Street. Haymond was also instrumental in the construction of the Elk Hotel (built in 1894), as he conceived of the idea, and added his time and financial backing to ensure its success. Both the Elk Hotel and the Haymond Building were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987, as contributing buildings within the Sutton Downtown Historic District.

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Summary:

The William Edgar Haymond House remains as a lasting tribute to the works of a prominent attorney and regional booster. William Haymond is a well-documented figure in the history of central West Virginia, playing an important role in the development of the town of Sutton, and the development of the region's transportation and natural resources. Although altered on the exterior with an application of aluminum siding, the house maintains enough integrity to reflect of its historic appearance at the time of Haymond's residence, with a special emphasis on the rich interior craftsmanship and rare decorative materials. It was at this residence that William Edgar Haymond lived during his most productive years, participating in the advancement of law, commerce, and transportation in Sutton and Braxton County. For these reasons, the Haymond House is considered significant under Criterion B for Law, Industry, and Commerce between the years 1894 and 1922.

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Bibliography

Books:

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Haymond, William Edgar, House
Name of Property

Braxton, West Virginia
County and State

Section number 10

Page 11

Verbal Boundary Description

That certain property on the south side of the Elk River in the town of Sutton, bounded on the North by the Elk River; on the West by the property of Alfred Walker; on the South by part of Lots 29 and 30 of the Development Company's Addition and by Hill Street; and on the East by the property of A.L. Morrison, exempting therefrom the street and the railroad right of way.

Taken from a deed dated December 28, 1922, and recorded January 10, 1923 in Deed Book 126, Page 560, held in the Clerk's Office of the County Braxton.

Boundary Justification

The property described above is the plot historically associated with the residence of William Edgar Haymond during his period of tenure.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Haymond, William Edgar, House
Name of Property

Braxton, West Virginia
County and State

Section number Photo

Page 12

Name of Property: William Edgar Haymond House
Address: 110 South Stonewall Street
Town: Sutton, West Virginia
County: Braxton

Photographer: Erin Riebe, WV SHPO.

Date: January 9, 2004.

Negatives: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Photo 1 of 26 | Camera facing south. View of Haymond house from Sutton. |
| Photo 2 of 26 | Camera facing south. View of Haymond house from South Stonewall Street. |
| Photo 3 of 26 | Camera facing south. View of Haymond house from South Stonewall Street. |
| Photo 4 of 26 | Camera facing north. View of Haymond house from back yard. |
| Photo 5 of 26 | Camera facing south. View of Haymond house from South Stonewall Street. |
| Photo 6 of 26 | Camera facing east. View of Haymond house porch, showing original clapboards. |
| Photo 7 of 26 | Camera facing south. View of Haymond house, showing main entrance and original clapboards. |
| Photo 8 of 26 | Camera facing north. View of Haymond house, showing back porch detail. |
| Photo 9 of 26 | Camera facing south. View of Haymond house garage. |
| Photo 10 of 26 | Camera facing north. View of Haymond house garage. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Haymond, William Edgar, House
Name of Property

Braxton, West Virginia
County and State

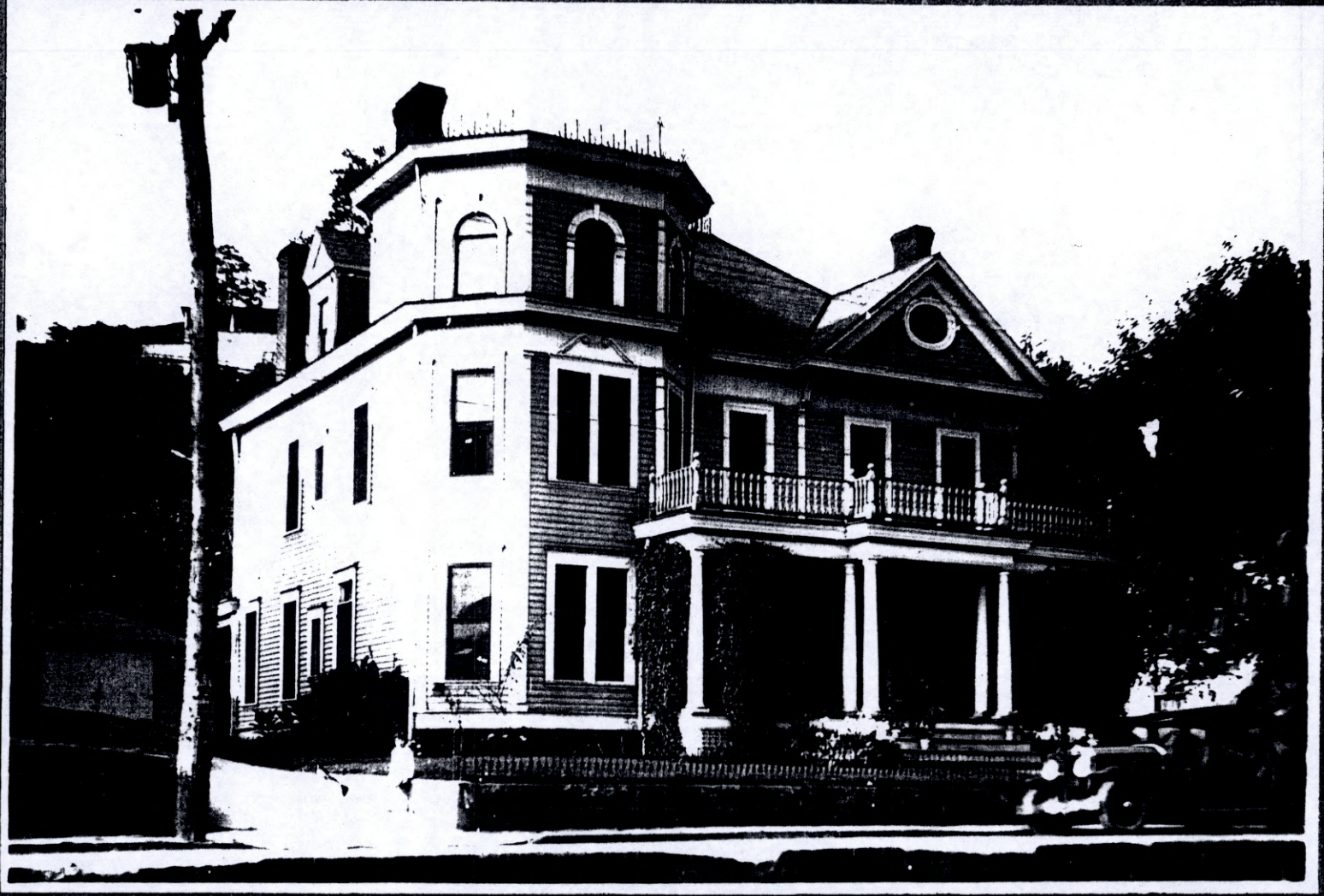
Section number Photo Page 13

- Photo 11 of 26 Main hallway showing combined gas/electric light fixture.
- Photo 12 of 26 Main hallway showing closed pocket doors.
- Photo 13 of 26 Dining room showing octagonal room shape.
- Photo 14 of 26 Dining room showing side door to driveway.
- Photo 15 of 26 Kitchen showing steps and door to back stairway.
- Photo 16 of 26 Library showing poplar folding interior shutters.
- Photo 17 of 26 Parlor showing Anaglypta installation on walls and ceiling, and pocket doors.
- Photo 18 of 26 Parlor showing Anaglypta/Lincrusta installation detail above fireplace surround.
- Photo 19 of 26 Newel post and balusters of main stairway.
- Photo 20 of 26 Main stairway with Lincrusta installation visible on inside wall.
- Photo 21 of 26 Main stairway with Lincrusta detail at ceiling/wall juncture.
- Photo 22 of 26 Main stairway with vertical view through stair well.
- Photo 23 of 26 Second story hallway showing stairway to attic and Lincrusta installation on walls.
- Photo 24 of 26 Second story view of arched doorway to servant's room and entry to back stairway, with Lincrusta installation showing on walls.
- Photo 25 of 26 Second story southwest bedroom showing burl walnut fireplace surround and shell motif in tile.
- Photo 26 of 26 Basement view of cut sandstone foundation blocks.

WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPH, CIRCA 1970



WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, CIRCA 1920



WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, X MARKS SUBJECT PROPERTY



G TOWN OF SUTTON, COUNTY-SEAT OF BRAXTON, LOOKING EAST UP ELK RIVER, AND TOPOGRAPHY OF C

CA. 1898

WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC POSTCARD IMAGE, X MARKS SUBJECT PROPERTY

NO. 125 VIEW ON STONEWALL ST. SUTTON. W. VA.

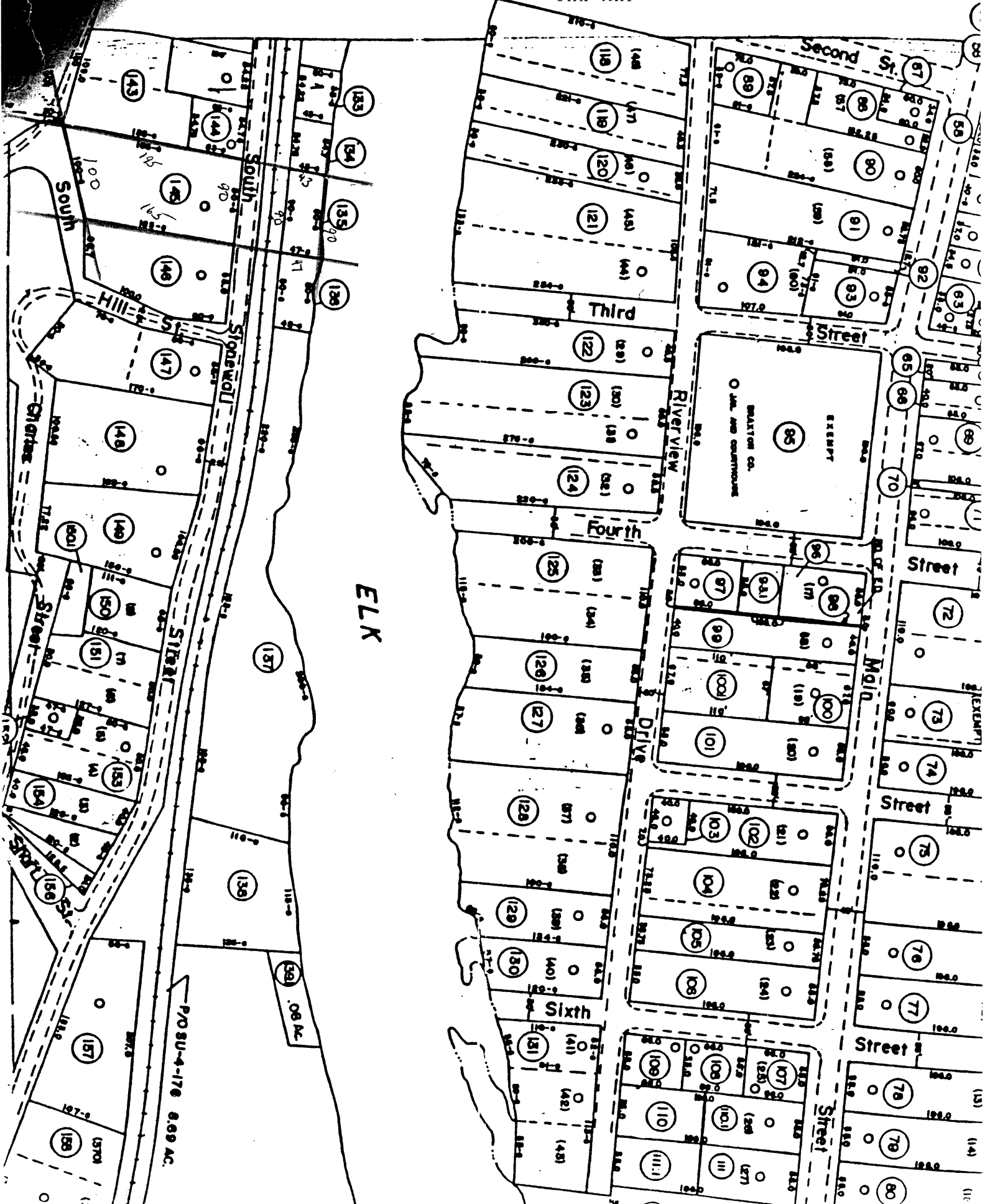




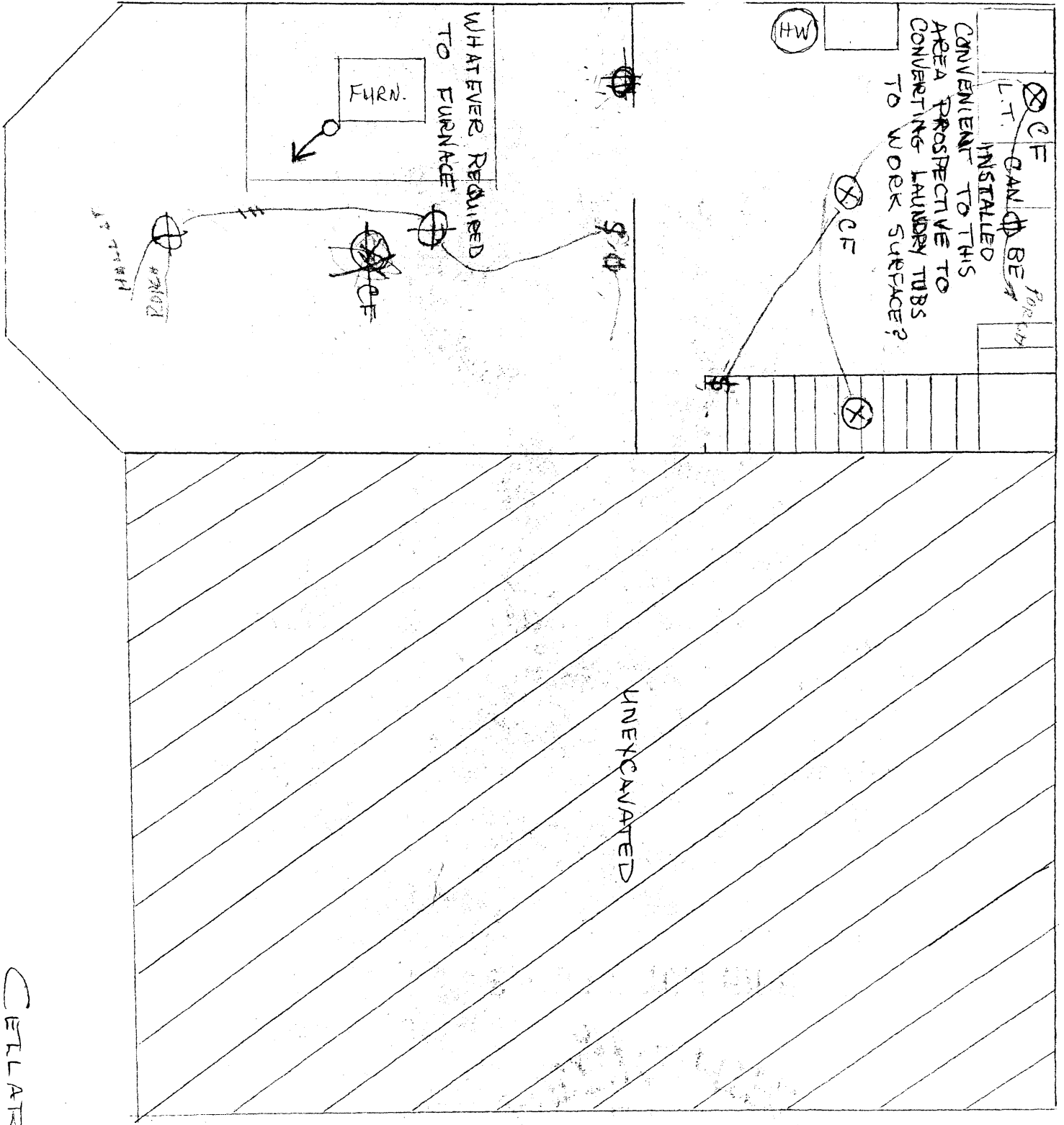
WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH, X MARKS SUBJECT PROPERTY

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WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
TAX MAP

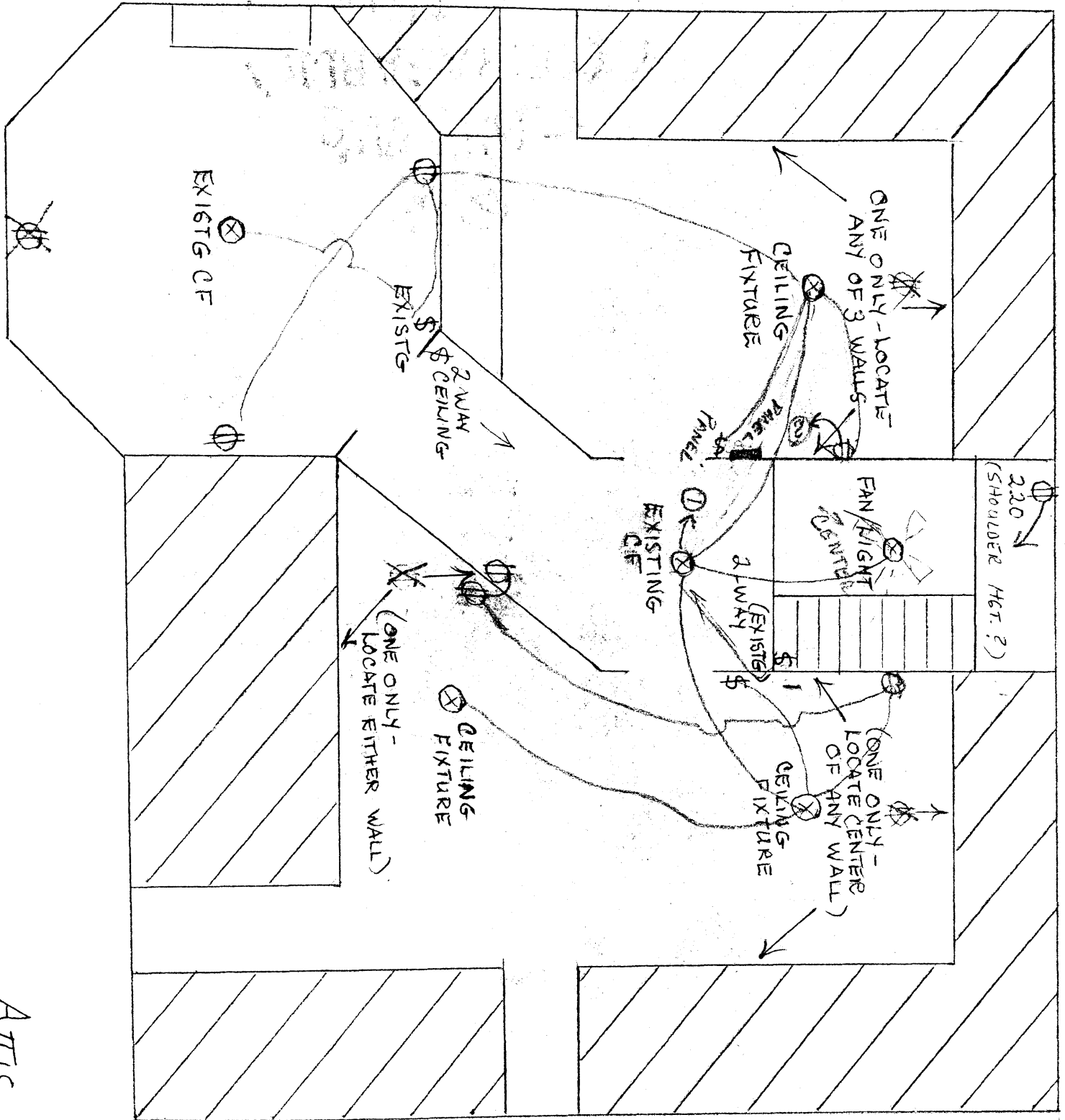


WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
FLOORPLAN



CELLAR

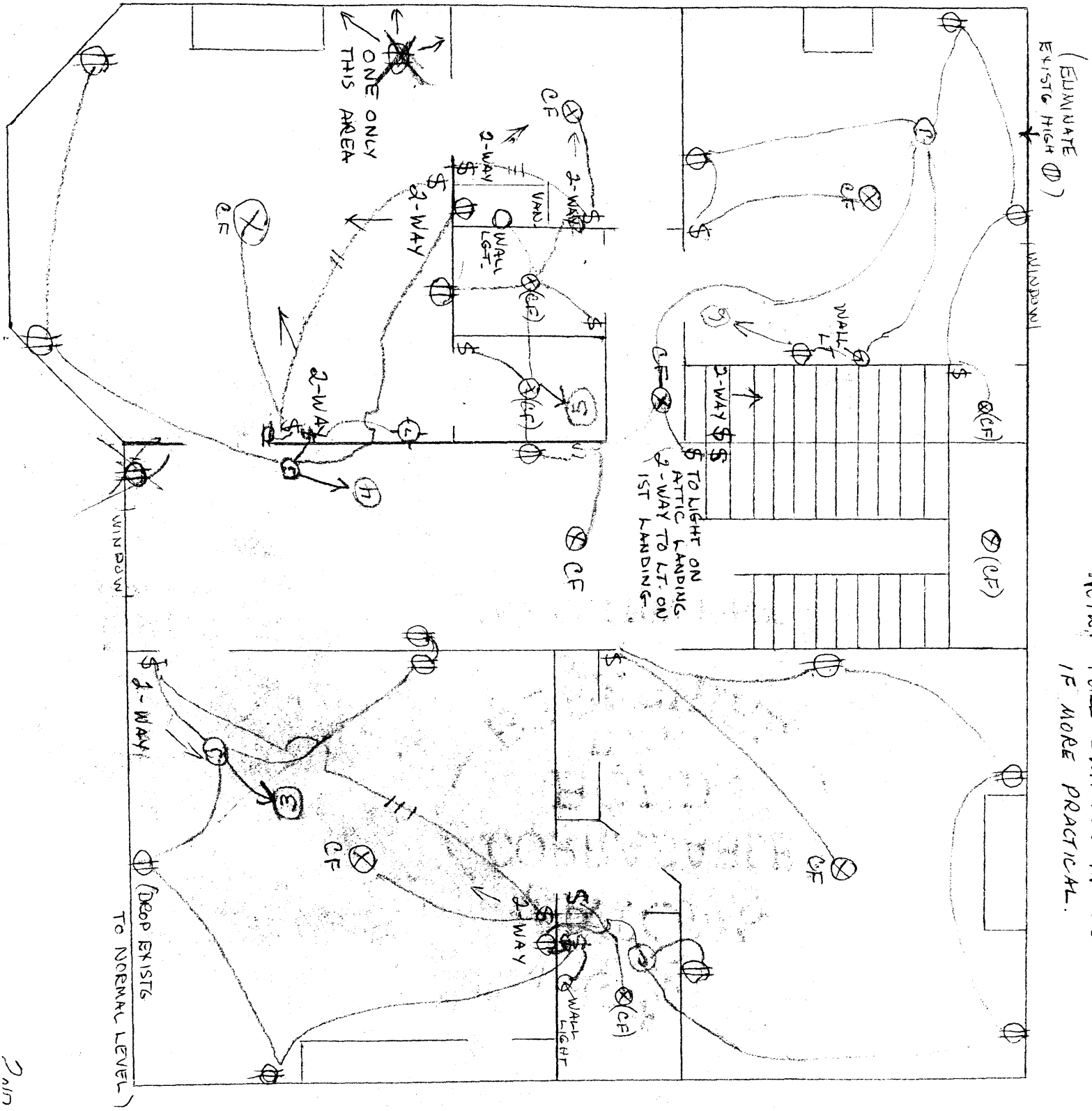
WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
 SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 FLOORPLAN



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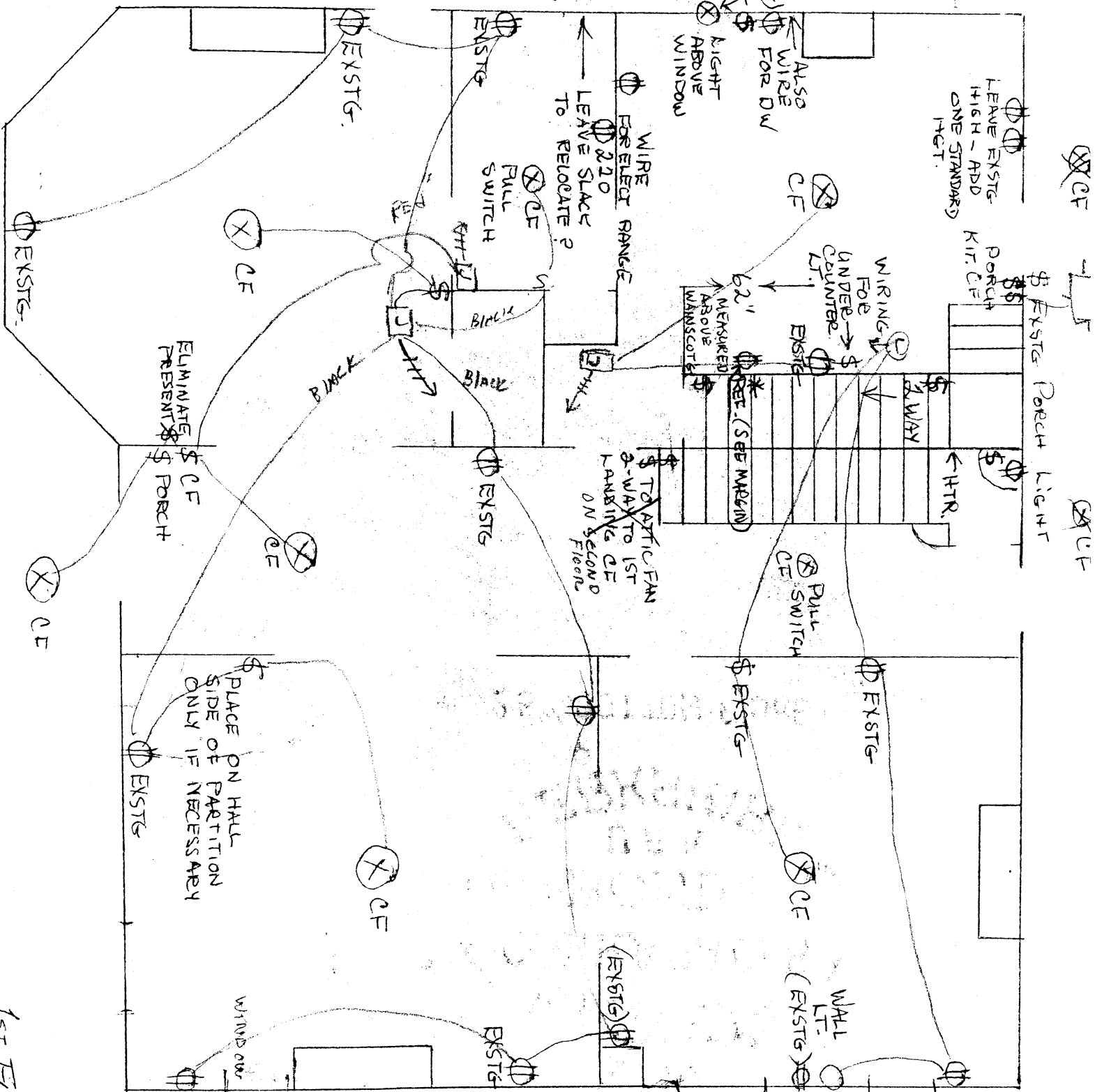
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WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
 SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 FLOORPLAN



2 in Frame

WILLIAM EDGAR HAYMOND HOUSE
 SUTTON, BRAXTON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
 FLOORPLAN



NOTE:
 EXTREME CARE WITH WALL-COVERINGS ALL HALLS, LIBRARY, AND LIVING-ROOM (LISTED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE.)

NOTE:
 BROWN RECEPTACLES WHERE LOCATED IN BASEBOARDS IVORY IN WALLS

NOTE:
 RUN 220 TO GARAGE - CHECK W/GENE FOR DETAILS

EUGENE D. DUNN
 710 CUNNINGHAM ST
 ST ALBANS, W.VA
 25177
 PH - 727-7628

1st Floor