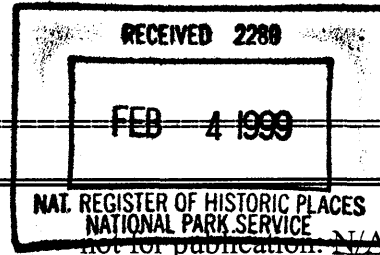


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

290

1. Name of Property PICKAWAY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

historic name: Pickaway
other name/site number: The Sinks, Pickaway Plains



2. Location

street & number: Roughly bordering US 219 and SR 3
city/town: Union
state: West Virginia county: Monroe code: ~~065~~ 063
vicinity: X zip code: 24983

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.

Susan M. Pierce 1/27/99
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:

Joe
Signature of Keeper *Edson H. Beall* Date of Action *3/3/99*

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
126	42	buildings
1	0	sites
7	3	structures
0	1	objects
134	45	TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
Secondary Structures
AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural Fields
Animal facilities, Horticultural facilities
Agricultural Outbuildings
RELIGION: Religious facility
EDUCATION: School house
COMMERCE/TRADE: Department store,
Tourist home
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
Manufacturing facility, milling grain,
lumber, blacksmith
GOVERNMENT: post office

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
Secondary Structures
AGRICULTURAL: Agricultural Fields
Animal facilities, Horticultural facilities
Agricultural Outbuildings
RELIGION: Religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE: Tourist home
MEDICAL: Medical facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne,
Gothic Revival
LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY:
Colonial Revival
NO STYLE

Materials

Foundation: concrete, stone, wood (post)
Walls: wood, weatherboard, log, brick, tile
Roof: metal (tin); asphalt
Other: plywood, particle board,
metal (aluminum)

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.

Name of Property

County and State

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

Architecture

Agriculture

Education

Period of Significance

1790-1948

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

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: Monroe County Historical Society, Union, WV

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3,005 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Quad map name
A	17	<u>546540</u>	<u>4165140</u>	Ronceverte
B	17	<u>543185</u>	<u>4162140</u>	Union
C	17	<u>540040</u>	<u>4164930</u>	Ft. Spring
D	17	<u>542395</u>	<u>4168425</u>	Ft. Spring

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet.

Pickaway Rural Historic District
Name of Property

Monroe County, WV
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Barbara Sibold and Ron Ripley

Organization: Monroe County HLC

Date: August 1998

Street & Number: PO Box 193

City or Town: Union State: WV Zip: 24983

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Multiple Property Owners

Street & Number: On file with SHPO

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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General Description

The Pickaway Rural Historic District is a settlement of historic farms with the Pickaway Village at its center. This unique setting is located on gently rolling farmland in the north central section of Monroe County just north of Union, the county seat. Passing through the center of the historic landscape is the main transportation artery of the county, a section of US 219. This route has long been recognized as the Seneca Trail because it was a principal north-south route for the Seneca Indian tribe. State Route 3 separates from US 219 at the heart of the Pickaway Village and passes west through the northwestern part of the Pickaway Rural Historic District. Monroe County Road 11 branches off at the south end of the Pickaway Village and leads to the east passing through the northeastern portion of the landscape.

The core of the Pickaway Rural Historic District consists of a related group of six buildings: (1) the 1840 Reverend John Simpson house, (2) the 1890 one-room Pickaway School, (3) the 1887 Trinity Methodist Episcopal South Church, (4) the Pickaway Store and Post Office, c. 1885 with attached c. 1890 residence, (5) the modern 1980 Church of God, and (6) the c. 1890 frame mill and blacksmith shop.

Arranged about the core of the Pickaway Village are historic farms: to the north, the Gilchrist-Pritt-Perrine farms; to the east, the Overholt-Gilchrist-Pritt and McClung farms; to the west, the Beckett, Kilcollin, and Lemon farms; to the south, the Sibold and Weikle farms. Monroe County Road 3/6, the Stringtown Road, forms the western boundary.

The Pickaway Rural Historic District is level to moderately rolling land surrounded by moderately hilly land devoted to pasture and is backed in the distance by Peters Mountain or the Allegheny Front to the east and south; by Swopes Knobs and the Appalachian Mountains to the west. The very prominent Bicketts Knob to the west is seen from all areas of the historic landscape. Peters Mountain is named after Peter Wright.

The landscape within the Pickaway Rural Historic District continues as an agricultural resource after two hundred years as Monroe County's premier agricultural example, maintaining its nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural integrity.

Farm Resources

Historically the farms have remained in the same family hands, or within the community. Some of the names used in the nomination are those associated with the farms from the last 50-150 years.

The following descriptions identify the resources on each farm, using the code of :

- C-Contributing Resource
- NC- Non-Contributing Resource

Each building is identified by a letter, and is placed on the accompanying maps.

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FARM NUMBER 1 CAMPBELL FARM

Current Owner - Bruce and Susan Pritt Perrine

The farm was established historically by Robert Campbell in the 1780s and consisted of about 1500 acres. Susan Pritt Perrine is a Campbell descendant. The 1780s Robert Campbell double-pen log house lies just outside the district. The highlight of this farm is the double-pen log barn with center drive-thru or dogtrot. The 1870s house on the property was built by the Campbell family and probably served as tenant house. The Gilchrist Family owned the farm during most of the 20th century.

A. Modern House: double wide trailer, 6 bays, with concrete foundation, vinyl siding and asphalt roof. NC

B. Tool Shed: modern pressed wood siding with asphalt roof and concrete block foundation. NC

C. House ca 1870: 3 bay, I-house with interior chimneys, 6/6 double-hung sash windows, tin roof, clapboard siding and stone foundation with attached cistern house covered with lattice. C

D. Hen House ca 1870; vertical board with tin roof and wood post foundation. C

E. Double Pen Log Barn 1st half of 19th century; has early to mid 19th century shed extension which entirely wraps the log barn and exhibits mortise and tenon with wooden peg construction; log barn is half dove tailed notching, 2 story with drive through thrashing floor, covered with vertical board and clapboard siding; due to shed extension the standing seam roof appears as a gable on hip. The log section exhibits large double doors with vertical boards with mortise and tenon frame with wooden pegs, large wooden hinges with wooden dowels which are set into the frame work of the log section. Within one of these doors is a smaller door of the same construction as the larger doors. The threshing floor within the log section is held in place in many areas by rose head nails. Any iron work (chains and latches) are handmade and most likely of the log section's period. The roof of the log section is without a ridge pole. Local tradition credits this barn's construction to Davy Hawker who "wore out a broad ax to the eye". C

F. Silo ca 1930; tile block with no roof. C

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FARM NUMBER 2- CAMPBELL/HODGE FARM

Current Owner - Jeff Pritt

The farm was established by John Gray before 1780. A fort was constructed on the property. By the early 1800s it was farmed by Andrew Campbell. Dr. Hodge owned the property at the turn of the century, before it was farmed by the Gilchrist family during much of the 20th century. The 1890 cottage and outbuildings would have been constructed during Dr. Hodge's ownership. Jeff Pritt is a direct descendant of the Campbell and Gilchrist families.

A. Large Barn ca 1873; post and beam construction, 2 story with hay loft, vertical board siding and standing seam tin roof. C

B. Silo ca 1890; wooden. C

C. Cottage ca 1890; 3 bay with standing seam tin roof, clapboard siding, asphalt roof. May have been the office of Dr. Hodge. C

D. Modern House c 1978; modern split level with artificial stone and vinyl siding, concrete foundation and asphalt roof. Has a 2 bay front with one bay side wing and 1 bay attached garage. NC

E. Garage ca 1978; 2 bay modern garage with workshop, vinyl siding and tin roof. NC

F. Granary ca 1870; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof with attached corn crib, a drive through shed extension and a stone foundation. C

G. Large Cattle Barn ca 1870; post and beam construction with wooden pegs, vertical siding, tin roof and wood post foundation with a shed extension. C

H. Carriage Barn ca 1870; 1 bay with clapboard siding, standing seam tin roof and a stone foundation. C

I. Pig Pen ca 1948; horizontal board siding, tin roof and concrete foundation. C

J. Large Cattle Barn ca 1890; 2 1/2 story with hay loft, vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof and stone foundation. C

K. Silo ca 1946; concrete block. C

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Dr. Hodge/ Jeff Pritt Farm Continued:

L. Large cattle barn ca 1900; 2 story with hay loft, vertical board siding, post and beam construction with standing seam tin roof and stone foundation. C

M. Silo ca 1940; concrete block with no roof. C

N. Trailer ca 1980; modern (this is the original site of the Andrew Campbell log house ca 1800 which was moved to Stuart Manor on the Davis Stuart Road near Lewisburg in Greenbrier County). NC

O. Shed; modern building with vertical board siding and a tin roof. NC

P. Log Structure ca 1800; 2 story structure half dove tailed with a standing seam tin roof. It is covered with clapboard siding and has a gable end shed extension where the logs are exposed with some of the original chinking made with flax straw still present. There is a batten door with wood turned hinges and wooden dowels to hold the hinges. Door is made with early square nails. Stone piers and wood post foundation. The original purpose for this structure is unknown. C

Q. Privy ca 1915; vertical board siding with tin roof. C

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FARM NUMBER 3- NICKELL FARM
Current Owners - Sarah and Audrey Overholt

This farm is part of the original Young holdings near Pickaway. The Young's came to the "Sinks" about 1788. The Overholt family descends from the Young family through the Gilchrist and Nickell family lines. Samuel Rankin Nickell built the farmhouse and outbuildings which date from 1902 to 1910.

A. House ca 1902; 3 bay 2 ½ story house built on the cruciform plan, 1 story porch with hip roof and square Tucson columns and a gable center front on 2nd floor porch with Victorian cut work verge boards, basement cellar entrance covered with lattice. C

B. Small Storage Shed ca 1910; board and batten siding with standing seam tin roof. C

C. Smoke House ca 1910; vertical board siding with wood post foundation and standing seam tin roof, back section used as a wood house. C

D. Privy ca 1910; shed roof with asphalt siding and German clapboard siding. C

E. Carriage Shed ca 1910; board and batten siding with standing seam tin roof and stone pier foundation. C

F. Blacksmith Shop ca 1910; 2 story with vertical siding, tin roof and stone pier foundation. C

G. Small Cattle Barn ca 1910; vertical board siding with stone pier foundation and standing seam tin roof. C

H. Small Sheep Barn ca 1910; has shed extension, standing seam tin roof and vertical siding. C

I. Loading chute and scale ca 1910 C

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FARM NUMBER 4-IRONS/ PRITT FARM

Current Owner - David Pritt

The farm historically was formed by the Irons and Gilchrist families in the 19th and 20th centuries. David Pritt is a descendant of the Gilchrists's. The farmhouse and large barns date from c. 1870 to 1880, but many of the farm outbuildings are turn of the century. Dr. Benjamin Irons built the c. 1880 house and loom house. On the property near the main road is the Broom Factory House c. 1840, also called the Pomphrey House.

A. House ca 1880; 2 1/2 story, 3 bay L shaped with a 2 story shed extension to the rear, gabled roof with a 1 story front porch with wooden balustrade and a rear wing, polygonal window on 1st floor front, porch has cutworm with square Tucson columns with chamfered and lambs ears, 2 over 2 double-hung windows, clapboard siding and tin embossed shingle roof. C

B. Loom House ca 1880; frame 1 1/2 story extended gabled end without pillar or support, stone foundation, standing seam roof, 6 over 6 double hung windows and paneled pegged doors. Loom house presently houses the early nineteenth century Campbell loom. Building may have been Dr. Irons medical office earlier. C

C. Dairy ca 1940; concrete block with asphalt roof. C

D. Tool House ca 1900; vertical board siding with tin roof and stone pillar foundation. C

E. Chicken Shed ca 1900; board and batten siding with standing seam tin roof and wood pillar foundation. C

F. Elevated Child's Playhouse ca 1958; elevated posts with tin roof and clapboard siding. NC

G. Tool Shed ca 1940; concrete block with tin roof. C

H. Wood Shed c 1900; 3 bay vertical board, with standing seam tin roof and wood post foundation. C

I. Garage c 1910; 2 bay clapboard, with standing seam tin roof and wood post foundation. C

J. Machine Shed ca 1870; 2 bay with wood post foundation, board and batten siding, tin roof. C

K. Granary ca 1910; drive through with shed extension, standing seam tin roof, vertical board siding and wood post foundation. C

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Irons/ Pritt Farm Continued:

L. Cattle Barn ca 1870; vertical board siding, post and beam construction, 1 ½ story with standing seam tin roof and stone block foundation. C

M. Cattle Barn ca 1870; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof, post and beam construction with stone block foundation. C

N. Silo ca 1930; no roof, tile block C

O. Broom Factory House ca 1840; 2 story, 3 bay house with gabled roof, 6 / 6 double-hung windows with pressed tin roof, L-shaped plan with stone foundation. This building is also known as the Pomphrey House. C

P. Small Barn ca 1890; vertical board siding, standing seam roof and stone foundation covered with concrete. C

Q. Shed ca 1890; board and batten siding and tin roof with stone pillar foundation. C

R. Cattle Scales ca 1920; vertical board with standing seam roof. C

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NUMBER 5 - PICKAWAY VILLAGE

Pickaway was established as a small community on land farmed by the Reverend John Simpson in the late 19th century. The village dates from 1880 to 1920 when it served as a crossroads for local businesses. It is also the site of the late 19th century lumber mill owned by John A. Campbell and his family

A. Pickaway School ca 1890; 1 story 3 bay gable roofed, one room frame building with gable end facade, 1 story porch on front facade, standing seam tin roof and stone pillar foundation. State road historical marker commemorating the first Corn Club in the state is placed in front of the building. C (Owner - David Pritt)

B. Trinity United Methodist Church ca 1887; one story 3 bay wide and 6 bay long with gable roof, gothic revival style frame church, Bell towers at the two corners on the east. lancet-arched stained glass windows, double door entrances, board and batten siding on the gable ends, standing seam tin roof, tile and concrete foundation. C (Trustees)

C. Pickaway Store, Post Office and Hawkins Cottage ca 1900; 2 story 3 bay gable roofed frame building with a gable entrance and one story porch, double-door entrance flanked by oversized display windows, standing seam tin roof and stone foundation, to the north is a 1 story frame residence marked by decorating jig-sawed wood work below the eaves, the 2 sections are joined by a 1 story frame hyphen ca 1890 with pressed tin roof, stone foundation, polygonal bay window to the north, t shaped cottage. C (Owner - Gene Jackson)

D. Modern Shed; prefab, asphalt roof with pressed board siding. NC (Owner: G. Jackson)

E. Machine Shed ca 1900; 3 bay vertical board with tin roof. C (Owner: G. Jackson)

F. Pickaway Church of God; small modern metal building. NC (Trustees)

G Small Metal Storage NC (Trustees)

H. Mill with Blacksmith Shop ca 1890; 1 story one bay gale roofed frame building with a double door entrance on the east gable end, shed extension to the north, tin roof and stone foundation. C (Owner: David Pritt)

I. Simpson House ca 1840; 2 ½ story 3 bay gabled roof I- shaped frame house. Greek Revival in style, gabled end brick chimneys, late 19th century 2 story front porch with monumental square Doric columns, house is notable for its use of brick nogging which was unusual in Monroe County when it was built. C (Owner - Kermit Morgan)

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FARM NUMBER 6- STEELE/PARKER FARM

Current Owner - Gary Lemons

This land was farmed by the Steele Family from the late 18th century through the 19th century. The farmhouse was built by J.C. Parker dates to roughly 1890. The older farm outbuildings are from c. 1840 to 1890. The Lemons family has owned the farm through much of the 20th century.

- A. House ca 1890; 3 bay T shaped 2 story, clapboard siding with standing tin seam roof, stone foundation, porches enclosed, originally 2 bay wing. C
- B. Shed ca 1890; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof, wood post foundation. C
- C. Granary ca 1890; side shed extensions, 1.5 story with tin roof and wood post and stone foundation, wrap-around shed on three sides, serving as machine shop. C
- D. Cattle Barn ca 1840; standing seam tin roof, shed extension with tin roof, hand hewn timbers, mortised and tendon construction with wooden pegs, vertical board siding. C
- E. Silo ca 1970; modern cement NC
- F. Turkey Barn ca 1987; modern with metal siding, metal roof and concrete foundation. NC
- G. Turkey Barn ca 1987; modern with metal siding, metal roof and concrete foundation. NC
- H. Office ca 1987; modern with metal siding, metal roof and concrete foundation. NC
- I. Incinerator ca 1987; modern with metal siding, metal roof and concrete foundation. NC
- J. Chicken House ca 1946; cinder block, tin roof. C
- K. Dairy ca 1945-46; metal side, tin roof with concrete block foundation. C
- L. Barn ca 1920; standing seam tin roof, shed extension, vertical board siding, wood post foundation. C
- M. Machine Shed ca 1945-46; metal siding, tin roof, wood post foundation. C
- N. Well House ca 1930; stone walls and foundation, tin roof. C
- O. Privy ca 1945-46; vertical board siding and tin roof. C

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NUMBER 7 - MAYO LEMONS HOUSE

A. House; built in 1981, modern ranch with brick siding, asphalt roof and block foundation. NC

NUMBER 8 - MIKE EVANS HOUSE

A. House ca 1958; 4 bay brick house, ranch style with attached garage, asphalt roof and block foundation. NC

NUMBER 9 - PAM BOGGS HOME

A. House ca 1955; 3 bay 1 ½ story with 2 dormers, brick siding, block foundation and asphalt roof. NC

B. Shop ca 1989; board and batten siding, tin roof and block foundation. NC

C. Shed ca 1989; board and batten siding, tin roof and block foundation. NC

D. Garage ca 1970; 1 bay with vertical board siding, tin roof and block foundation. NC

E. Shed ca 1970; asbestos siding, asphalt roof and block foundation. NC

F. Shed ca 1890; 1 bay with tin roof, vertical board siding and wood post foundation. C

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FARM NUMBER 10 - HAWKINS FARM

Current Owner - Lee McClung

Part of the 489 acre farm of Joseph Parker who settled in the Pickaway area in the late 18th century. The c. 1890 farmhouse and outbuildings were built by J.N. Hawkins who married Sarah Irons, a Parker descendant. The farm has been owned by the McClung family since mid-20th century. Lee McClung is a Parker descendant through the Sibold family.

A. Victorian House ca 1890; 3 bay clapboard siding, T shaped Victorian, 2 ½ story, first floor has polygonal bay at the end of the T, wrap around porch, chamfered post with lambs tongue trim, roof is embossed tin shingle, stone foundation. C

B. Smoke House and Root Cellar ca 1890; 2 story, board and batten siding, standing seam tin roof, first floor is stone with a recessed entry on the gable end with entrance to root cellar and smoke house. C

C. Garage; modern 2 bay garage with concrete foundation, converted from 2 early sheds, pressed board siding and tin roof. NC

D. Cattle Barn ca 1900; post and beam standing seam tin roof, loft, has shed extension on side, new cinder block foundation. C

FARM NUMBER 11 - PARKER/ TOM SIBOLD FARM

Current Owner - Frank McClung

Also part of the 489 acre farm of Joseph Parker who settled in the Pickaway area in the late 18th century. A log house dates to 1820, and the current outbuildings range from c. 1890 to 1950. Tom Sibold built the c. 1919 home. His daughter, now McClung, inherited the property and is a Parker descendant. On the property is the Parker cemetery.

A. Cattle Barn ca 1900; post and beam construction with hay loft and shed extension, vertical board siding, wood post foundation and tin roof. C

B. Chicken House ca 1900; board and batten, tin roof and wood post foundation. C

C. Silo ca 1955; concrete block. NC

D. Chicken House ca 1920; vertical board, tin roof and post foundation. C

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PARKER/SIBOLD FARM Continued:

E. Log Building ca 1820; small hand hewed, half dove tail notching, tin roof, original purpose is unknown, near site of early log home which burned. C

F. Machine Shed ca 1970; tin roof, tin siding and post foundation. NC

G. Well House, tin roof, pressed board siding and block foundation. NC

H. House ca 1919; 3 bay clapboard, 2 ½ story, wrap around porch, gable ends with diamond shaped windows, second story front porch, hip roof, gable on front and sides (gable on hip), Victorian cutwork verge board in gable ends, embossed tin roof, Doric columns and cutwork, four-square style with rear extension, concrete foundation. C

I. Wash House, Meat House and Garage ca 1919; embossed tin roof, clapboard siding, 2 story with concrete foundation. C

J. Cattle Barn ca 1890; vertical board siding, tin roof and shed extension, has post and beam construction. C

K. Machine Shed ca 1890; vertical board siding, tin roof and post foundation. C

L. Weighing Scale ca 1890; vertical board siding, tin roof and post foundation. C

M. Milk House ca 1950; tin roof and cinder block. NC

N. Silo ca 1950; concrete block. NC

O. Object ca 1989; Bronze and stone monument depicting genealogy of Parker and Biggs family. NC

P. Parker Cemetery ca 1790 - 1830; C

As noted in the statement of significance, there are no original markers still standing, only depressions mark the grave sites. A stone and plaque have been placed on the site.

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FARM NUMBER 12 - REED HOMESTEAD

Current Owners - Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Reed

Part of the Reverend John Simpson's farm holdings from the 19th century. The present farm has been divided off for a new residence and outbuildings.

- A. House ca 1962; 4 bay ranch, asphalt roof, vinyl siding and concrete foundation. NC
- B. Shed ca 1962; pressed board siding, tin roof and concrete foundation. NC
- C. Stable ca 1962; 2 bay, concrete block foundation, tin roof. NC
- D. Shed ca 1962; pressed board siding, tin roof and concrete foundation. NC

FARM NUMBER 13 - CAMPBELL (II) FARM

Current Owner - Jewell Clark

This property was part of the original Robert Campbell Farm and stayed in the Campbell hands until turn of the century. It is not known who built the c. 1890 house. The Miller family owned the farm during much of the 20th century, and Jewell Clark is a descendant.

- A. House ca 1890; 3 bay T- shaped cottage, standing seam tin roof, clapboard siding, 1.5 story, 6 over 6 double hung windows, stone foundation plastered over. C
- B. Shed-Garage ca 1890; gabled end, tin roof, vertical board siding, wood post foundation. C
- C. Woodshed ca 1890; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof, wood post foundation. C
- D. Privy ca 1890; vertical board siding, tin roof, wood post foundation. C
- E. Shed ca 1890; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof, wood post foundation. C

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FARM NUMBER 14 - RAY BECKETT FARM

Current Owner - James Beckett

This farm consists of part of the 18th century Steele holdings, the 19th century Miller Farm, the early 20th century Keadle farm, and the mid-19th century William Beckett farm. The c. 1880-90 house and outbuildings were established by William's son, Ray Beckett. The farm is in the center of the historic landscape and is the best example of farm and homestead buildings. All the families are inter-related. The farm is currently owned and farmed by Ray Beckett's son and grandson.

A. House ca 1880; T-shaped, 3 bay, 2 story with clapboard siding, standing seam tin roof, 3 bay rear wing with brick outside chimney, standing seam tin roof, concrete block foundation replaced stone foundation. C

B. Privy ca 1890; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof. C

C. Smoke House and Root cellar ca 1890; board and batten siding, asphalt roof, stone foundation, recessed entry. C

D. Garage ca 1948; 2 bay, 2 story garage of concrete block construction, affectionately known as "Hunker Down" by Pickaway residents. C

E. Shed ca 1949; 2 story, tin roof, pressed board siding, concrete foundation. NC

F. Corn Crib and Granary ca 1890; vertical board siding, standing seam tin roof, wood post foundation. C

G. Machine Shed ca 1890; 6 bay, 2 story, tin roof, vertical board siding, wooden post foundation partially replaced with concrete. C

H. Storage Shed ca 1970; vertical board siding, tin roof and concrete foundation. NC

I. Horse Barn ca 1880; tin roof, vertical board siding, timber-frame post and beam construction, concrete and wood post foundation. C

J. Silo ca 1948; concrete C

K. Large Barn ca 1880; 2 story with 2 cupola style ventilators on roof ridge, 2 story gable end, standing seam tin roof, wood post foundation, vertical board siding, post and beam construction. C

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Ray Beckett Farm Continued:

L. Richardson-Beckett House ca 1850; 4 bay, 1 ½ story, gabled end cottage, standing seam tin roof, clapboard siding, 2 door entrance, Jenny Lind walls, pine floors, batten door, original cut sandstone chimney, original old glass windows, poor to fair condition. C

M. Cistern ca 1900; concrete to the north of the house. C

N. Small Shed ca 1900; tin roof, vertical board siding. C

O. Chicken House ca 1900; tin roof, vertical board siding, wood post foundation on cut rock pillars. C

P. Large Barn ca 1890; post and beam construction, 2 story, gable end barn, standing seam tin roof with original post foundation. C

Q. Silo ca 1948; tin roof, concrete. C

R. Machine Shed ca 1890; 5 bay, standing seam tin roof, vertical board siding and wood post foundation. C

S. Chicken Shed ca 1890; vertical board siding, tin roof, wood post foundation. C

T. Gable End Granary and Corn Crib ca 1900; horizontal clapboard siding, standing seam tin roof, stone pier foundation. C

NUMBER 15 - MILTON DICKSON HOUSE

Current Owner - Maria Palov

The house was constructed by Milton Dickson about 1890 and the architectural style is similar to many other farmhouses in the community. Shelt Miller received life time occupancy from Dickson heirs during the 20th century.

A. House ca 1890; 2 story, stone chimney, 3 bay gabled end and also a gable ended porch, second story porch with cut work decoration and beveled chamfered post pillars, first floor porch, hip roof, craftsman style pillar on brick posts, cut stone chimney on one end and brick chimney on other end, 3 bay one story kitchen wing. C

B. Dairy c. 1948; concrete block with tin roof. C

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FARM NUMBER 16 - JIM BECKETT HOMESTEAD

Current Owner - Jim Beckett

Early 20th century farm and outbuildings constructed by the Jim Beckett family.

A. House ca 1935; 4 bay, gable end, 1 story with rear wing, Craftsman Style, clapboard siding, asphalt roof, concrete foundation. C

B. Chicken House ca 1900; tin roof, vertical board siding, wood post foundation. C

C. Garage ca 1900; 2 bay garage, tin roof, vertical board siding, wood post foundation. C

FARM NUMBER 17 - CHARLES KEADLE HOMESTEAD

Current Owner - Jim Beckett

Early 20th century farm and outbuildings constructed by the Charles Keadle family.

A. House ca 1920; 4 bay with clapboard siding, 1.5 story, mansard roof covered with asphalt, hip roofed dormers centered on mansard roof, concrete foundation, one story porch. C

B. Garage ca 1900; standing seam tin roof, wood post foundation, clapboard siding, shed extension. C

C. Cattle Barn ca 1900; post and beam construction with hay loft, tin roof, vertical board siding, concrete foundation. C

D. Chicken House ca 1900; clapboard siding, tin roof, concrete foundation. C

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FARM NUMBER 18 - WALNUTTA FARM

Current Owners: Don and Barbara Sibold

The Sibold farm consists of lands owned in the 19th century by the Dunsmore, Lively and Parker families. The farm was owned by Judge C.A. Campbell in the early 20th century. This large well kept farm is owned and farmed by descendants of Joseph Parker. Elaine Lively constructed the main house called "Walnutta" as well as the tenant house about 1911. Judge Campbell built the Eloise Sibold House c. 1932 for his farm manager. The working farm has some later outbuildings from 1935 to present day.

A. "Walnutta" Home c. 1911; Queen Ann Victorian, 3 bay, 2 ½ story, stone foundation, standing seam tin roof with gable ornamentation, German clapboard siding, one story wrap-around porch with Doric columns. C

B. Dairy ca 1911; standing seam roof, 1 bay, 2 story with first floor concrete scored to look like block and second story German clapboard siding. C

C. Smoke House ca 1911; 1 story 1 bay with German clapboard siding, standing seam tin roof and stone foundation. C

D. Storage Shed and Corn Crib ca 1935; vertical board siding, tin roof and stone foundation. C

E. Garage ca 1989; vertical board siding, tin roof, wood post foundation. NC

F. Cattle Barn ca 1935; post and beam construction, vertical board siding, tin roof with ventilator on roof ridge, wood post and concrete block foundation. C

G. Silo ca 1982; concrete block with tin roof. NC

H. Silo ca 1946; concrete, no roof. C

I. Machine Shed ca 1960; 2 bay, tin roof, vertical board siding, concrete slab foundation. NC

J. Machine Shed ca 1930; 3 bay vertical board siding, tin roof, wood post foundation. C

K. Machine Shed ca 1965; converted bunker silo, horizontal board siding, tin roof, concrete slab foundation. NC

L. Garage ca 1911; vertical siding, tin roof, 2 bay. C

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Walnutta Farm Continued:

M. Tenant house ca 1911; one story 3 bay, concrete block foundation, German clapboard siding on west wall as well as asbestos shingles on rest of house, asphalt roof, cellar with outside entrance. C

N. Barn ca 1910, post and beam construction, vertical siding, tin roof, Gambrel roof, side extension to the east, stone foundation. C

O. Silo ca 1910; brick no roof. C

P. Milk House ca 1940; concrete with slab foundation and tin roof, 1 bay. C

Q. Milking Parlor ca 1946; concrete block with tin roof. C

R. Chicken House ca 1935; clapboard siding, tin roof. C

S. Eloise Sibold House ca 1932; 5 bay, 1 ½ story with 2 dormers, stone foundation, asphalt roof, horizontal clapboard siding, attached garage to north, shed addition to south. C

T. Hay Shed ca 1990; vertical siding with tin roof and post construction. NC

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FARM NUMBER 19 - HUDSON FARM

Current Owner - Mark Kilcollin

This farm was owned by Reverend Robert Hudson in the early 20th century and is one of the most attractive farms in the historic landscape. The Victorian 1880 Hudson farmhouse is still on the property, as are many of the turn of the century outbuildings and barns.

A. House ca 1955; Neo-Colonial Revival 3 bay, 1 ½ story brick with wood shake roof and stone foundation. NC

B. Shop ca 1955; brick one story with wood shake roof. NC

C. Picnic pavilion ca 1970; stone floor with wood shake roof and post supports. NC

D. Shed ca 1955; board and batten with wood shake roof. NC

E. Rev. Hudson House ca 1880; 3 bay 2 ½ story vernacular Victorian I-shaped house with a kitchen wing, ornamentation, turned posts on the one story porch, tin roof and stone foundation.
C

F. Chicken House ca 1900; vertical board, tin roof. C

G. Small Barn-Wood Shed extension and Corn Crib ca 1900; vertical board siding, tin roof and wood post foundation. C

H. Smoke House ca 1900; vertical board siding, tin roof and stone foundation. C

I. Machine Shed ca 1900; vertical board, tin roof and stone foundation. C

J. Stable ca 1900; clapboard siding, tin roof and stone foundation. C

K. Large Cattle and Horse Barn ca 1900; concrete pillar foundation, tin roof, post and beam construction. C

L. Stable ca 1960; behind large barn, tin roof and concrete block foundation. NC

M. Tenant House ca 1920; 1 story, clapboard siding, tin roof and stone foundation. C

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FARM NUMBER 20 - JOHN LYNCH FARM

Current Owner - Kenneth Weikle

Historically this land was owned in the 19th century by the Lynch family. John Lynch settled in the area soon after the American Revolution. This family has been very prominent in Monroe county and many descendants are still in the area today. Lynch constructed the house in 1850, and his farm has many mid-19th century outbuildings including a large post and beam barn. The Weikle's have owned the property since the 1950s.

A. House ca 1850; 1 story frame with clapboard siding Greek Revival, hip roof, 3 bay, 2 interior chimneys (stone capped with brick), central hall, stone foundation, rear porch with chamfered posts, standing seam tin roof with standing eagles snow-catchers, 48 x 40 deep. C

B. Smoke House ca 1850; tin roof, board and batten siding, wood post foundation. C

C. Carriage Shed ca 1850; board and batten siding, standing seam tin roof, one bay, wood post foundation. C

D. Machine Shed ca 1980; 8 bay, tin roof, vertical board siding, concrete block foundation. NC

E. Granary ca 1850; board and batten with wood post foundation and tin roof. C

F. Large Cattle Barn ca 1850; mortised and tenon construction with wooden pins, board and batten, later 20th century side shed, stone foundation, tin roof. C

G. Cistern ca 1940; concrete. C

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Statement of Significance

The Pickaway Rural Historic District is significant under Criterion A for Agriculture, and Education. It is also significant under Criterion C for Architecture because of its varied assortment of late-nineteenth and early twentieth century rural buildings. In addition to the farm land the landscape contains 168 buildings of which 126 are contributing and 42 are noncontributing. The period of significance is 1790 to 1948 representing the period of development and agricultural use.

Historical Background - Early Settlement

The Pickaway Rural Historic District is situated along both sides of US Route 219 and State Route 3 about four miles north of the county seat of Union, in Monroe County. US 219 was once the Seneca Trail, one of the oldest North-South trails used by the Native Americans. In the early to mid-nineteenth century these roads through the Pickaway area were known as the Lewisburg to Union Turnpike, uniting the county seats of Greenbrier and Monroe. Other names include the White Sulphur to Salt Sulphur Springs Turnpike, and the Sweet Springs to Blue Sulphur Springs Turnpike. Documentation from Howell's *Journey to the Sweet Springs in 1804* describes passing through Pickaway on the way from Sulphur Springs (White Sulphur Springs) to Union and onward to Sweet Springs.

The early written history of the Pickaway area does not detail how it got its name. Several theories have been offered. After the Revolutionary War returning county militia members are said to have named the area in honor of the Pickaway Plains area in Ohio, which resembled the Pickaway area in Monroe County. This name was to commemorate the signing of the treaty with the Shawnee Indians following the decisive Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. Margaret Handley Paulee Erskine was held captive by the Shawnee Indians at Pickaway Plains, Ohio and in her recollections she describes the area of Pickaway as being like the area of her captivity. Another explanation for the name given to the area is that it is a derivation of "Picqua" the name of a Shawnee tribe.

The Pickaway area was originally called "the Sinks" and the first post office that was established in the area on January 5, 1848, was also called "the Sinks" but was changed to Pickaway Plains on February 7, 1848. The first postmaster was Matthew Campbell who served from 1848 until 1851. John H. Simpson, a Presbyterian minister and school teacher, held the post from 1879 until 1886. The post office was in several different locations until 1890 when the Pickaway store, called the Hawkins Store, was built. This became the location until 1958 when it was moved to Spark's Garage building and stayed there until it closed in 1983. Mail delivery was then directed from the post office at Sinks Grove.

Most of the early settlement in the "Sinks" or Pickaway occurred in the 1770's and the settlers were largely of Scotch-Irish and German extraction. They traveled down the Shenandoah

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Valley and thus across the Allegheny Front. A fair number of English settlers came from tidewater Virginia. One of the earliest to settle was Joseph Parker, Sr. (1752-1819) an immigrant from Ireland who settled on a 489 acre tract that is now part of the McClung farms. A large stone and bronze monument marks the burial spot of this immigrant from Ireland and members of his family. No original grave markers exist; however, there are some depressed ground marking for the graves. The bronze tablets at the site give an account of the genealogy of the Parker family and many descendants exist in the area. Owners of the Walnutta Farm, the Sibolds, are one such descendent.

William Hawkins, born in Philadelphia in 1743, was a son of James and Hannah Harper, who came to Pennsylvania from England with the Quaker immigration that began about 1683. The son who had a good schooling and learned the hatters trade, went to the Shenandoah Valley, but eventually came to the Sinks of Monroe (Pickaway) where he continued to teach school and make hats. The Hawkins family owned the Pickaway Store (also called Hawkins store) in the early 20th century. (see historic photo #2)

John Gray came from Pennsylvania and settled a little northwest of Pickaway Village (the Campbell/Hodge farm historically and the Jeff Pritt farm today). John, Jr. (d.1821) served many terms in the Virginia Assembly, going to and returning from Richmond by horseback. Robert R Gray, a descendent, was pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church for over forty years in the early to mid-20th century. He was also an educator and was for a while a principal of Union High School. Papers by Ruth Linton in the *History of Pickaway*, (WPA Project 1935) in the Monroe County Historical Society indicate that John Gray built a log block house (Pickaway Fort) about three hundred yards from the Andrew Campbell house near where a spring erupts under a rock ledge. This block house was torn down by Judge Andrew Campbell and Patrick Campbell just after the Civil War. The site of the Andrew Campbell house is known and a spring erupts under a rock ledge immediately south of W V Route 3 near the Jeff Pritt house. Archeological investigation has yet not been conducted on the site of the Pickaway Fort.

The center of the Pickaway Rural Historic District is the small village of Pickaway. It includes the Rev. Simpson house, the Pickaway school, Trinity Methodist Church, the Pickaway store and attached cottage residence, the Pickaway Church of God, and the mill and blacksmith shop. Historically, there were other businesses in the Pickaway Village. It boasted several other stores, a sawmill, a cooper, and a broom factory was located at the Pomphrey House just across from the Methodist Church. Pickaway Village developed as a crossroads village at the intersection of U. S. 219 and State Route 3 with a mill, stores, post office, church and school.

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Robert Campbell (1760-1847) was born in Armagh, County Antrim, Ireland. In 1781 he came to Philadelphia, and thence by way of Fincastle, Virginia to Pickaway. He came to own 1500 acres of the best land and from 30-40 slaves. A heavy owner of livestock and a great lender of money in an area of few banks, he was a justice of the peace and otherwise prominent in the social and political life of the county. His son, who married Ann Hawkins, was the builder of the Andrew Campbell house (see Historic photo # 3). Descendants of the Campbell's own much of the original land today. The Hon. Andrew N. Campbell, son of Andrew Campbell, was Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, 1888-1896 and it is he who removed the Gray (Pickaway Fort) blockhouse. The Andrew Campbell log house (ca. 1790) was disassembled and moved to Stuart Manor Farm near Lewisburg, WV. Remaining at the site is a two-story log building without windows, possibility the earliest structure left in the landscape. Across the highway is the large log barn with threshing floor (see historic photo #4) built by Andrew Campbell in the early 19th century, probably the most significant agricultural building in the Landscape. Judge Andrew N. Campbell served throughout the Civil War and graduated from the Law School of Washington College (Washington and Lee) during the presidency of General Robert E. Lee, with whom he was personally acquainted. As an attorney, he acquired a statewide reputation. He represented his county in the WV State Legislature and was a member of the Board of Regents of West Virginia University. In 1912, he retired from active practice of law.

William Beckett came to Pickaway sometime before his first marriage in 1841. J. D. Beckett, a son, spent much time in school work and served three terms as Monroe County superintendent and two as Monroe County Circuit clerk. In 1917, Beckett was president of the Monroe County Court. The present Beckett farms have been passed down in the family and include the original land of William. Beckett.

James Young came to the "Sinks" (Pickaway) about 1788 from Pennsylvania. Descendants of this family are present owners of the Nickell Farm.

Late 19th Century to early 20th Century

One of the most influential people in the history of the area was the Rev. John Simpson, the minister of the New Lebanon Reformed Presbyterian Church. Most of the present day village was constructed in the late part of the nineteenth century when most of the land was owned by Rev. Simpson. A boarding school for young women was held in Simpson's home, an impressive Greek Revival style house. The house sits just north of the Pickaway school.

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The Trinity United Methodist Church, which sits beside the school, was built in 1887 in a rural Gothic Revival style. Their congregation had shared a small church at Hillsdale, three miles east of the present church, with a neighboring Presbyterian congregation for nearly twenty years. They purchased the land from Rev. Simpson for their new building for \$100 and Rev. Simpson had a single restriction inserted into the deed of sale which read: "No female or women shall be allowed to preach or deliver public lectures in the church building that is being erected on said lot during the lifetimes of said grantors." The church remained essentially unchanged until 1927 when electricity was added to the church when a power line was run through Pickaway. The kerosene chandelier and wall lamps were replaced by electric lights. A basement was excavated under the church in 1931-32. Memorial stained glass windows were added in 1942 and a two story educational wing was added to the back of the church in 1964-65. The sanctuary was remodeled in 1967 with new pews, pulpit, furniture, alter, communion rail and front doors.

Rev. Simpson also owned the land on which the Pickaway store now stands. He sold the property for the Pickaway Mercantile Company to Millie Early for \$5,000 in 1902. Marshall McCoy bought the property in 1903, but quickly sold the property to Medors Sawmill and Gristmill owned by T. J. Cecil in the same year. The property continued to change hands over the years and was last sold in 1962. The frame grist mill, which was operated by gasoline engine, and the attached blacksmith shop, still stand at the southeastern edge of Pickaway village.

The Pickaway school, built in 1890, has the distinction of being the site of the first of West Virginia's "Corn Clubs." These clubs for boys, focused on growing corn for competition. Mr. C. A. Keadle, superintendent of the Monroe County schools, started the program which was similar to ones already being used in New York, Ohio and Illinois. The corn clubs soon expanded to include girls and began to feature other types of farm related projects. Eventually the clubs became the 4-H clubs still active today.

The club began in August 1907, at a Farmer's Institute, sponsored by the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture at Pickaway, C. A. Keadle suggested having a boys corn growing contest. A plan was worked out between area farmers and WVU College of Agriculture to exhibit the corn on November 7, 1908. Seventy-one students were given 100 grains of corn apiece which was furnished by the Extension Department of WVU. On November 7th, forty-six students exhibited their corn at the Monroe County Courthouse in Union. The corn clubs spread statewide through the influence of Professor D. W. Working, who had been present at the inception of the idea for the corn clubs. West Virginia emerged as a leader in the 4-H movement, being the first state to construct and conduct a state 4-H camp. The state also originated the Charting and All-Star programs.

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Mr. Keadle was born May 26, 1864 at Red Sulphur Springs in Monroe County. His adult life was spent at his Pickaway home, which is now part of the Beckett farm. His house is a c. 1920 cottage which is now a medical facility. Keadle lived, farmed and taught school at Pickaway and died in 1939. In 1998, he was enshrined in the West Virginia Agricultural and Forestry Hall of Fame.

J. D. Beckett was another farmer from Pickaway who became superintendent of Monroe county schools in the 1870's during the reconstruction period following the Civil War. It was through his efforts that Monroe County schools were a model during that period of time.

The Rev. Robert Bowman Hudson, D.D., was born 1873 at Dublin, Pulaski County, Virginia. In 1908, he was unanimously called to Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church just west of Pickaway. His home and farm are the present Kilcollin farm on the Stringtown Road in the western part of the Pickaway Rural Historic District. Hudson's vision of the possibilities of country life extended throughout Monroe County. His interests and activities were very wide spread. A lover of the county, Hudson early identified himself with the farming interests of his people. He assisted in building up the local Farm Bureau organization of Monroe County and served as its president for several years. But he also participated at the state level of the Farm Bureau organization, during its early development, and served as the secretary for one year.

From the very first Rev. Hudson maintained a deep and helpful interest in the works of the 4-H clubs. He helped with the 4-H camp and was largely responsible for getting the annual county fair started, mainly because he wanted the 4-H boys and girls to have an opportunity to exhibit their projects. Hudson was a leader in every movement for the betterment of all phases of life during his ministry in Monroe Co. An active member of the executive committee of the Red Cross for several years, he did much to make its work effective. For several years Hudson was president of the Board of Trustees of Lewisburg Seminary for Women, and a member of the board of Trustees of Montreat Normal School for Girls. He was a zealous advocate of Christian education and his efforts in this connection have been invaluable. Rev. Hudson died January 27, 1926.

Walnutta (see historic photo #1) is located on the south-east side of US 219, 1/2 mile south of Pickaway Village. The main house was built in 1907 by Ellen Lively with the aid of a woman architect (the name of this architect is being researched). Walnutta would be one of the few known works of an early twentieth century woman architect in West Virginia. It is in the Queen Anne style and is a tall large 2 ½ story gable roofed frame building with an L-shaped plan. Projecting 2 ½ story polygonal bays with pedimented gable roofs are on the south and west.

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There is one-story frame wraparound porch. Walnutta is featured in Morton's 1916, *Monroe County History*. The entry includes a photograph and is labeled a "modern Monroe County farm house."

Judge Charles William Campbell born in 1856, at Red Sulphur Springs, bought Walnutta farm in the 1920's when it became his country home. C. W. Campbell continued in active law practice until 1924 when he retired to Walnutta and pursued farming and practiced law part time. Judge Campbell had lived his active life in Huntington, West Virginia. C. W. Campbell was the leading counsel in the litigation known as the Kings suits which involved the title to a vast tract of land in Logan, Mingo, Wyoming, Boone and other southern counties in West Virginia. He was counsel for C. Crane and Co., J. L. Caldwell, J. Q. Dickerson and supervised the acquisition of many thousand acres of coal land in the southern counties of WV. He was active in bringing about much coal development in southern part of the state, particularly Logan County.

Among his early clients was the Norfolk and Western Railroad Co. He purchased for the railroad its right-of-way from Rador to Kenova. Unsuccessful in persuading the N & W to build its line down the Guyandotte River instead of the Big Sandy River, Judge Campbell in association with General J. L. Caldwell, and others, organized the Guyandotte River Railroad Co. The company built the line up the Guyandotte River as far as Rador which was subsequently taken over by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. Judge Campbell was an organizer and first president of the WV National Bank in Huntington, and counsel for the First National Bank after its merger with WV National. He served until the merger of the First and Huntington National banks. Judge Campbell was also an organizer of the Huntington and Ohio Bridge Co. Judge Campbell served on the city of Huntington's council in the early 1890's, was a member of the state house of delegates, twice his party's (Democrat) nominee for circuit judge, and in 1919 was elected mayor of Huntington.

Civic and philanthropic enterprises to which Judge Campbell gave largely of his time and means included the Young Men's Christian Association of which he served as president, the Community Chest, and the original hospital for crippled children organized in Huntington in 1923. Judge Campbell was instrumental in the development of the city of Huntington and southern West Virginia.

John Amos, who owned the Rev. Hudson farm and the present Kilcollin farm, in the mid-20th century, built a fine country home on this farm which he called "Highland Green". He was Kanawha County's delegate to the WV state House of Representatives and House Speaker for a number of years. He later became a state senator and was the majority leader of the WV Senate.

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Historic Agricultural and Architectural Activities

The historic landscape is noted for the gently sloping to moderately sloping farmland which is distinctly different from the norm for farmland in Monroe County. There are very few acres in this landscape that are steep or very steep, which accounts for the exceptionally few acres that are devoted to wood lots. The productivity of the farmland and the ease of working the land first with draft animals and currently with tractor powered equipment has made the Pickaway Rural Historic District the jewel of Monroe County. The land is generally used as follows: 80% pasture, 15% crop land, principally forage crops with some corn grown for silage feed, 2.5% wood lots and 2.5% farmsteads.

The Great Greenbrier Valley is divided into three areas, where farming is the principal business. In the north there is the Little Levels in Pocahontas County surrounding Hillsboro. In the center we find the Big Levels in Greenbrier County surrounding Lewisburg. And in the south we have the Sinks area in Monroe County surrounding Union. The Sinks are so called because the rolling plateau area just west of the Allegheny Front is drained by a myriad of sinkholes into an extensive limestone cave system. Most water drains into the Greenbrier River and eventually into the Gulf of Mexico. It is in the "sinks" area that we find the Pickaway Rural Historic District. Seventeenth Century explorers, when they crossed the Allegheny Front onto this plateau, found large areas of savannahs with waist high grass. Native Americans had used this land as hunting grounds and regularly burnt these savannahs to preserve their grasslands.

Arthur Fallows describes in his journal, written in 1671, on the Woods Expedition land in Northern Monroe: "Going forward we found rich ground but curious rising hills and brave meadows with grass about a man's height. The farther west we went the richer the soil and full of bare meadows and old fields." Old fields is a common expression for land that has been cultivated by the Indians and left fallow, or unseeded after plowing. Arthur Fallows also described out-croppings of stone (limestone).

When the European settlers came in the latter part of the eighteenth century they were able to set plows to these savannahs to raise grain. A deed of James Dunsmore from 1815, (Deed Book C. page 511) describes briefly a part of the Pickaway Rural Historic District as being a part of "the plowed savannahs." The diary of John Howell Biggs, tells of visitors in 1804 coming from eastern Virginia, on their way to the Sweet Springs resort. They traveled through the Pickaway area and described it as "neat and well kept" with "well kept white painted houses." The picture is quite similar today, with a large number of simple white painted houses.

Along with domestic related buildings, most of the farm properties contain a large

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collection of buildings that meet the agricultural functions of the farm. These buildings generally include barns, corn cribs, stables, machine sheds, chicken houses, silos and blacksmith shops. Most domestic farm related outbuildings include a meat house, smokehouse, root cellar, storage sheds and privy. The Ray Beckett Farm is an excellent example of the arrangement of outbuildings in a straight line, the buildings descending in order from the main dwelling to one of the main barns. This arrangement forms the western boundary of a barn yard and a household yard. Behind and to the sides were the kitchen gardens and orchard. During the nineteenth and most of the twentieth centuries all farmsteads would have a home garden and orchard. There are only remnants of orchards today, and most gardens are lying fallow. There are no known examples of eighteenth century buildings existing, though most farmsteads retain their nineteenth century examples.

There are some early to mid-nineteenth century buildings in the historic landscape including the 1840 Reverend Simpson house (see photo #6) and an important double pen log barn with threshing floor (see photo #4). The Reverend Simpson house, with hewn timbers is in-filled with brick (nogging) and covered with clapboards in the Green Revival style. This is the earliest domestic building in the historic landscape. The Campbell double pen log barn and the two story log building (unknown use) without windows are the earliest agricultural building and homestead outbuilding found in the historic landscape, both dating to the early nineteenth century.

Other arrangements of outbuildings about the farmsteads include, as in the Beckett Farm example, a straight line, a completely haphazard arrangement and others in a square or rectangular block enclosing a barnyard. Many single barns are scattered about the landscape and most are timber framed construction with mortise and tendons held by wooden pegs. Good examples can be seen on the present Beckett, Weikle, Pritt, Kilcollin and Lemon Farms.

Many of the homes around Pickaway were constructed around the period of 1870-1890 and are clapboard with a center front two-story porch. This front porch is supported by columns and has a cutout balustrade. The photo of the Tom Sibold/Frank McClung home (#27) is a good example, but other similar homes include the Nickell/Overholt, and Milton Dickson farmhouses. Similar farm homes are scattered outside the historic district between the communities of Pickaway and Sinks Grove. The time period and similarity in craftsmanship suggested that the same local builder or woodworker was used.

Today's Agricultural Activities

The cool upland climate of Monroe Co. and Pickaway is comfortable to domestic animals and does not favor an excessive number of pestiferous insects. The extensive limestone belts passing through the Pickaway Rural Historic District are the natural home of bluegrass and is

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particularly adapted to grazing. The cool nights allow good bluegrass growth. The raising of cattle for market has always been the leading farm interest. Cattle buyers around the country know about the reputation of this area for grass and cattle. Horses for export are raised in much smaller numbers. The Beckett farm today raise 25-30 draft horses and other farms nearby have large numbers of thoroughbreds. John Amos' Highland Green farm in the western section of the Pickaway Rural Historic District was a large breeder of thoroughbreds in the mid 20th century.

Turkeys were grown in Pickaway for market and are grown today for egg production on Picqua farm, the Lemons family farm. Corn, small grains and hay are the leading tillage crops now, as in the past. The agricultural community has historically adopted the latest soil conservation practices to conserve the soils and increase crop production. In recent years, the McClung and Walnutta/Sibold farms have independently been named the Conservation Farm of the Year in the Greenbrier Valley Soil Conservation District (which shows best use of land and farming practices to conserve soil and water). The Walnutta/Sibold farm was listed as being in the top three of the state the year they were district winners. In 1984 the Walnutta/Sibold and McClung farms were also state winners, as best farming operation, this takes into account farm production levels, agriculture and family involvement and efficient farming practices in their respective farming operations being dairy and beef farming. Economics of present day, has made farms shift from corn to better management of hay and pastureland, the areas most valuable crops. Much of the corn in the last one hundred years has been made into ensilage as the numerous silos of different ages attest.

Summary

The Pickaway Rural Historic District maintains its nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural and architectural integrity. The land is maintained by members of the same families, who managed these farms in the nineteenth century. Most non-contributing resources are mid-twentieth century housing and agricultural outbuildings. Intrusions to the historic landscape are relatively few and non-offensive. The farms in the Pickaway Rural Historic District continue much as they have always done in the pursuit of agriculture with the traditional pursuit of horse breeding and raising of cattle for market. In the mid-twentieth century the area became involved in dairy farming which has now returned to just market cattle. The continued use of the land for farming has preserved the historic rural character of the landscape. The Pickaway Rural Historic District is exceptional in this area of West Virginia for its continuous integrity of its historic resources.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are defined by the outer edges of the farmsteads radiating out from the Pickaway Village, the core of the Landscape. The north and northwestern boundaries are defined by the Susan Pritt Perrine and Jeff Pritt farms. The northeastern boundaries are defined by the Overholt and David Pritt farms. WV route three branches off at Pickaway Village and travels through the Susan Pritt Perrine and Jeff Pritt farms. The eastern boundary is established by the McClung farms and touches Givens Road (Monroe County 11/1). The southern boundary is defined by the Sibold and Weikle farms and touches the Tollgate-Hillsdale Road (Monroe County 219/5). The western boundary is defined by the Kilcollin and Beckett farms and has as its boundary edge the Stringtown Road (Monroe County 3/6).

Boundary Justification

The Pickaway Rural Historic Landscape includes the small roadside village of Pickaway and the agricultural lands surrounding the village that constitute the unique quality of this particular area of Monroe County (level land to moderately level crop land and pastures and the softly rolling pasture land that define the outer edges of the Landscape). The farmsteads and village form a related period (a late nineteenth to early twentieth century character) for the Landscape. The boundaries follow fence lines, roads, and legal property lines.

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Photo # 24 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett and Lemons Farms from Methodist Church yard - Bicketts Knob in background view - west.

Photo # 25 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett, Lemons and Kilcollin Farms - Bicketts Knob in background view - west.

Photo # 26 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Lemons Farmstead view - west.

Photo # 27 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Frank McClung House view - east.

Photo # 28 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett and Sibold Farms view - south.

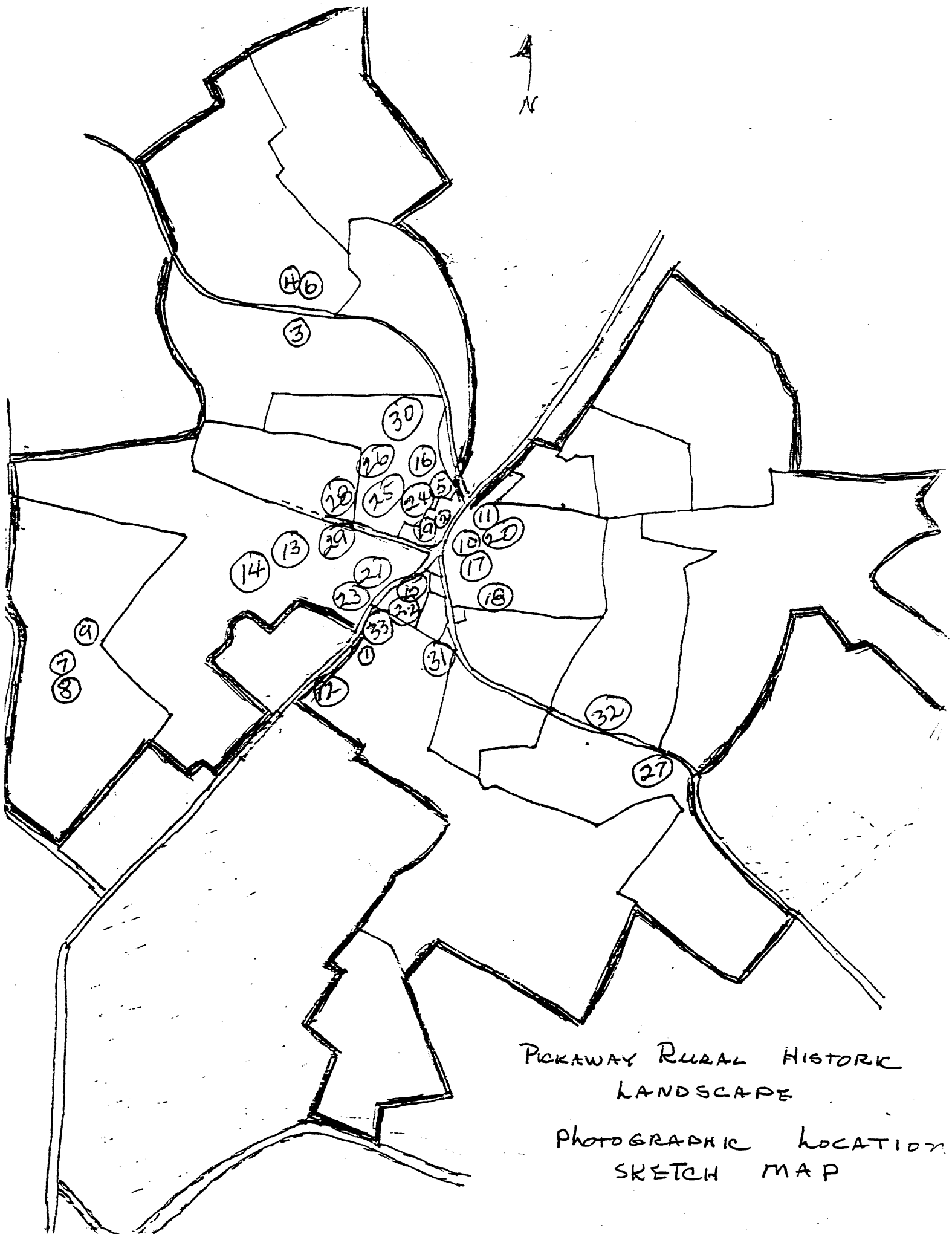
Photo # 29 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett, Lemons and Kilcollin Farms view - southwest.

Photo # 30 Virginia Campbell May 1998 - Jeff Pritt and Susan Pritt Perrine Farms view - northwest.

Photo # 31 Virginia Campbell May 1998 - Walnutta (Sibold Farms) view - west.

Photo # 32 Virginia Campbell May 1998 - Lee McClung Farm view - north.

Photo # 33 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Sibold and McClung Farms view - east.



PICKAWAY RURAL HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATION
SKETCH MAP

PHOTOGRAPHS

Pickaway Rural Historic Landscape - Monroe County, West Virginia

Items 1,2 and 7 labeled on back of 33 photographs. Items 3,4,5 and 6 are labeled below. All negatives can be found at the West Virginia State Preservations Office.

Photo # 1 - Karen Mitchell. September 1998 - copy of 1907 photo. unk. photographer. "work crew finishing Walnutta House" view - south

Photo # 2 - Karen Mitchell. September 1998 - copy of a 1910 photo, unk. photographer. Pickaway or Hawkins Store with attached cottage view-west.

Photo # 3 Karen Mitchell. September 1998 - copy of a page from Morton's History of Monroeo Co. 1917 unk. photographer. Andrew Campbell House view-southwest (now gone).

Photo # 4 Karen Mitchell September 1998 - Andrew Campbell double log barn. view-north.

Photo # 5 Virginia Campbell April 1997 - Rev. John Simpson House view - northwest.

Photo # 6 Karen Mitchell September 1998 - interior of Andrew Campbell log barn showing how logs are notched. view- interior.

Photo # 7 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Kilcollin Farm view - looking north.

Photo # 8 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Kilcillin Farm view - looking south.

Photo # 9 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Rev. Hudson House on Kilcollin Farm view - looking northeast.

Photo # 10 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Gilchrist-Pritt Farmstead view- southeast.

Photo # 11 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Overholt Farmstead view - northeast.

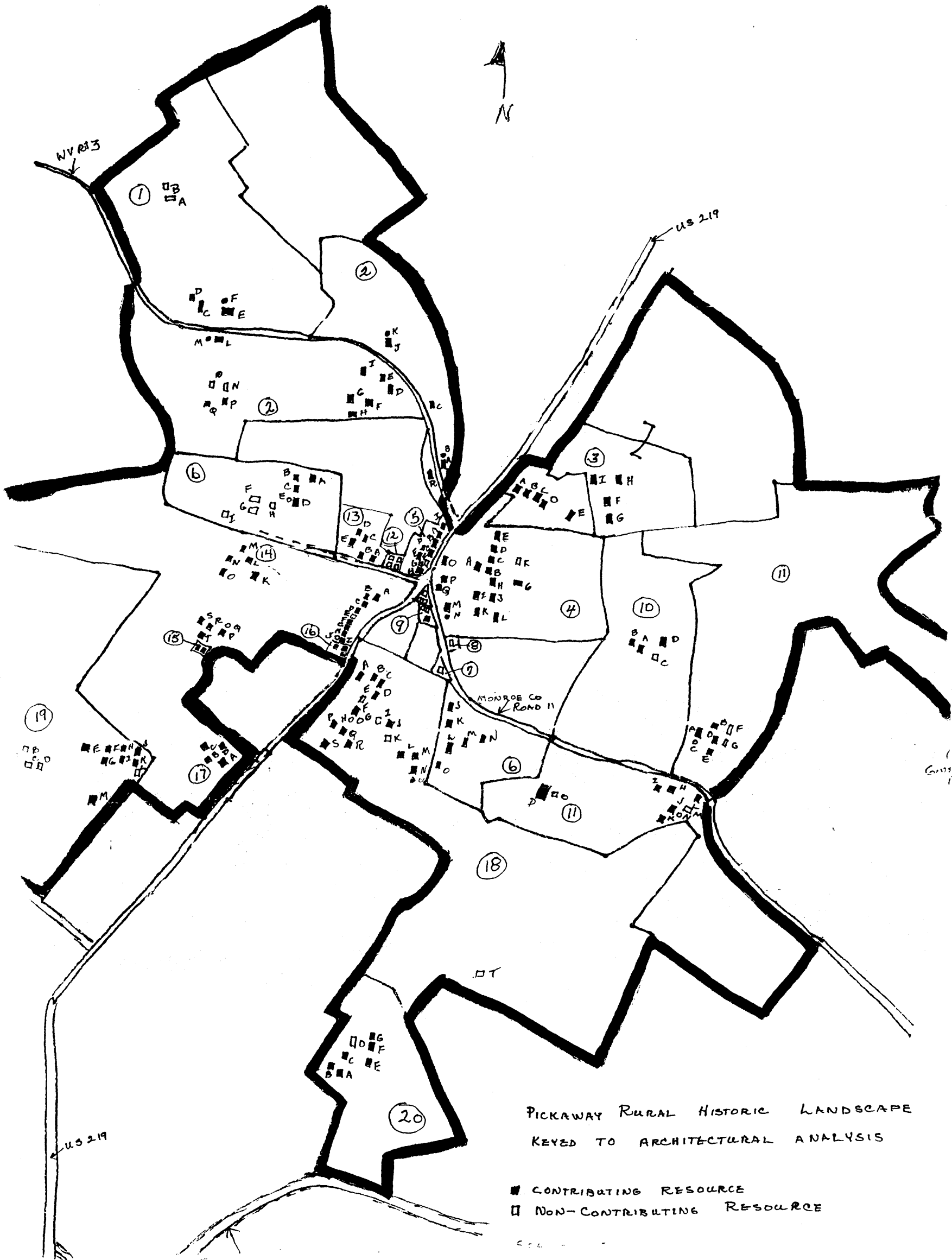
Photo # 12 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Walnutta (Sibold Farmstead) view - southeast.

Photo # 13 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Pickaway Village view - northeast.

- Photo # 14 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Pickaway Landscape Center view - northeast.
- Photo # 15 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Lemons Farmstead view - west.
- Photo # 16 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Lemons and Beckett Farmsteads view - west.
- Photo # 17 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Pickaway Village Center view - north from Monroe County Rt 11.
- Photo # 18 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Overholt and Gilchrist-Pritt Farmsteads view - north.
- Photo # 19 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Trinity United Methodist Church and Pickaway School view - northwest.
- Photo # 20 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Pickaway Village Center view - southwest.
- Photo # 21 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Pickaway Landscape view - northeast.
- Photo # 22 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Pickaway Village Center showing in foreground the mill view - northeast.
- Photo # 23 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett Farmstead view - southwest.
- Photo # 24 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett and Lemons Farms from Methodist Church yard - Bicketts Knob in background view - west.
- Photo # 25 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett, Lemons and Kilcollin Farms - Bicketts Knob in background view - west.
- Photo # 26 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Lemons Farmstead view - west.
- Photo # 27 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Frank McClung House view - east.
- Photo # 28 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Beckett and Sibold Farms view - south.
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- Photo # 30 Virginia Campbell May 1998 - Jeff Pritt and Susan Pritt Perrine Farms view - northwest.
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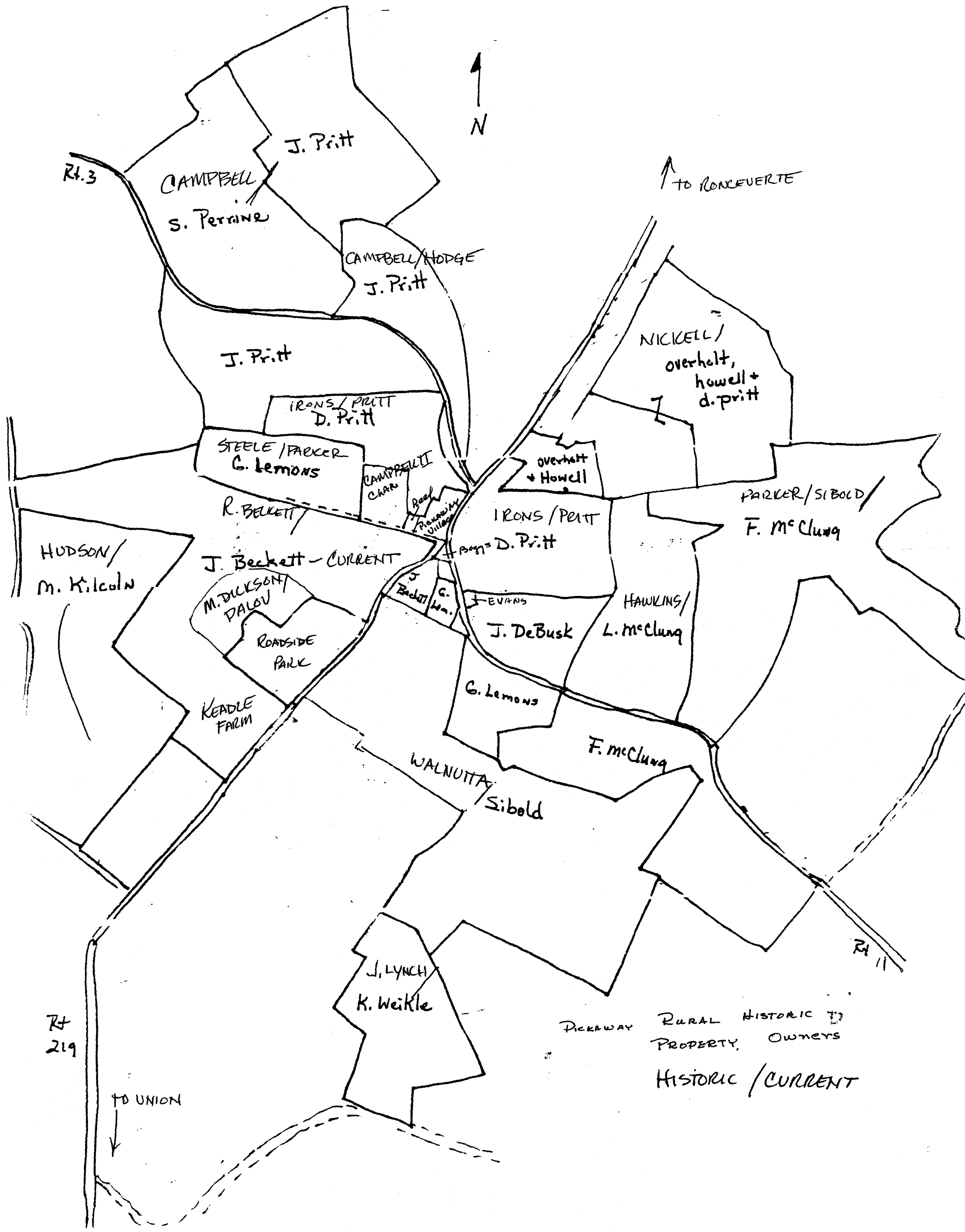
Photo # 32 Virginia Campbell May 1998 - Lee McClung Farm view - north.

Photo # 33 Virginia Campbell April 1998 - Sibold and McClung Farms view - east.



PICKAWAY RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
KEYED TO ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

- CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE
- NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE



DICKAWAY RURAL HISTORIC PROPERTY OWNERS
 HISTORIC / CURRENT

