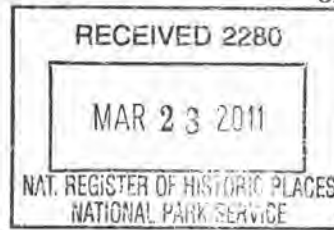


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



260

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name Hook's Tavern

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Rt. 50 and Smokey Hollow Road

not for publication

city or town Capon Bridge

vicinity

state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26711

#### 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 for 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. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M. Pierce  
Signature of certifying official/Title

3/14/11  
Date

West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4/29/2011

Hook's Tavern

Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

|   |   |            |
|---|---|------------|
| 1 | 0 | buildings  |
|   |   | sites      |
|   |   | structures |
|   |   | objects    |
| 1 | 0 | Total      |

Name of related multiple property listing

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE Tavern

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials

Federal

foundation LOG, STONE

walls LOG, WOOD

roof METAL

other WOOD

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

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**Continuation Sheet**

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**LOCATION and SETTING**

Hook's Tavern is located on a three acre parcel at the southeast corner of the intersection of U.S. Rt. 50 and Smokey Hollow Road in Hampshire County, West Virginia. Capon Bridge, with a population of approximately 2,200, is the nearest incorporated town, located a few miles to the west. The lot is level and open with a few large trees near the inn. Surrounding this location are scattered farmsteads, open cropland and pasture, and some modern homes on large lots. The area is rural.

It is estimated that the rear ell of the inn was constructed first, c.1765. The interior fireplace in this section, between the kitchen and dining area, is constructed massively with large pintle hooks for pots and pans. The end gable chimneys on the main, front section are exterior stone chimneys, suggesting they were constructed before the nineteenth century when brick chimneys grew in popularity (c.1790). Based on their style, the windows and porches appear to date to the 1840s, likely 1848 when Samuel Hook obtained ownership.

**DESCRIPTION, Exterior**

The tavern is a side-gable, two-story log building configured in an ell, with lawn on all four sides. It contains ten rooms, four fireplaces, and two baths. The exterior of the building is finished with hand sawn lapped wood siding and it is supported by a foundation of limestone. Seven exterior doors are paneled. The building contains 4,000 square feet. The main façade faces southwest along Route 50 and the rear leg parallels Smokey Hollow Road. It was likely constructed in phases over time beginning in the 1760s. Uneven floor elevations and door locations reinforce the sense that the building was constructed over many years.

The low-pitched, end-gable roof of standing seam metal intersects the ell at the right rear (east corner) of the main wing. On the main elevation, the roof extends across a two-story gallery that spans the entire façade. On the second story of the porch seven chamfered wooden posts support the porch roof, joined by circa 1848 flat pierced spindles and railing. The first story of the porch at ground level is supported by eight similar posts, spindles, and railing. The façade is not symmetrical. The two front entries feature narrow, Federal-style transoms. Bold wood trim surrounds the doors and windows, which are two-over-two, double-hung sash. They are very old, but not the original six-over-six windows. The present window style reflects architectural innovations of the mid-nineteenth century when Samuel Hook and J.B. Sherrard acquired the property from Peter Mauzey, its builder. They updated the exterior with the new windows and porch railings after 1848. On the main elevation, which is asymmetrical, there are four windows on both the first and second story, two doors on the first story and one on the second.

Like the foundation, a chimney at each gable end of the main section is constructed of locally quarried limestone. They are in the style of the very earliest stone buildings in the Capon River Valley. There is a smaller interior chimney, approximately at the midpoint, also constructed of stone. This chimney may

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denote the point at which the building was extended to the left (northwest). The fourth chimney is centrally located in the rear extension, and is constructed of stone. However, the exterior portion is brick laid in a massive square, with modest corbelled detail at the top. The brick indicates that this was likely a later repair. Stone construction preceded brick construction in the colonial and early federal eras in Hampshire County.

Small, four-light fixed windows are situated the attic level, to each side of the end chimneys. At the northwest elevation, a small shed-roof vestibule with a fixed six-light window, shelters an exterior entrance to the basement to the left (north) of the chimney. A small fixed window is situated at the foundation level to the right of the chimney. On the southeast elevation, at the opposite end, there is one double-hung sash window to the right of the chimney at both the first and second story and a small fixed window to each side of the chimney at the attic level.

On the rear (northeast elevation) of the main section of the inn, a shed-roofed porch shelters a rear entry and spans the width. It features the same flat spindle and rail banister that anchors the façade. The first story of this elevation has two windows and a door. The second story includes three windows.

The rear ell extends from the easternmost end of the northeast elevation. The northwest elevation of the ell includes two doors and two windows on the first story and two windows on the second story. One door and one window are sheltered by a shed roof supported by square posts. The other door is situated under the shed-roof porch off of the main section of the house. From this small porch, a handicap accessible wooden ramp reaches from the door and wraps around the rear of the ell. The opposite elevation includes three windows on each the first and second story and two entrances. The rear includes one centered window on each story and two small fixed windows in the attic. Near the end of this leg of the ell, a small portion of the wood siding has been removed, revealing the logs beneath.

### **Interior**

Like many historic buildings, the interior of the inn has undergone some changes over the years, but the footprint has not been permanently altered. The ground floor room divisions are historically intact except that the right (south) parlor has been divided by rough sawn boards to provide another parlor (Photo 3). These two rooms have nineteenth century paneled interior doors. Stairwells are original construction and are in excellent condition. The hardwood flooring is mostly historic. Window trim, fireplace mantels and doors are historic, and in remarkably good condition. Most of the exposed log walls show traces of having been plastered at some time in the past. Two rooms retain plaster finishes and are trimmed with chair rails of wood. Windows are trimmed with wide boards. The very large logs provide deep window sills (Photos 2 and 12).

The right (south) front parlor has a plaster ceiling, but most other rooms have exposed beams that show nail tracks of earlier lathe and plaster. The fireplace mantle in this room is original to the house and has a painted finish. Flooring has been replaced in this room. Other changes to this room include electric baseboard heat



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and a ceiling light fixture (Photo 5). The adjoining room in the ell retains its historic wide floors boards (Photo 7). It has exposed log timbers above a plaster wainscot and rail. The built-in cherry wood cupboard there suggests that this was the original dining room and is an example of remarkable workmanship (Photo 7). The doors function well and do not bind. The shelves have not warped. This is also strong evidence that the building has settled very little over its lifetime. Beyond this room is the kitchen with a huge fireplace outfitted with pintle hooks for pots and cauldrons (Photo 9). A built-in cupboard flanks the fireplace. This work is not as finely wrought as that of the dining room, but it appears to be just as old. There is no trace of modern kitchen equipment or running water in this room.

The large parlor on the left (north) side of the main section has had wallpaper at one point. A closet is situated under the stairwell (Photo 1). This room contains the main formal stairwell with a delicately carved wooden railing and newel post. It is painted. The fireplace mantle in this room is not original; it is late nineteenth century milled and carved oak (Photo 2). The firebox has been bricked in and modified to take a stove pipe. An exterior door leading from this room to the front porch opposes the stairs. Presently, it is covered with plastic sheeting to moderate the effects of harsh winter winds.

Some of the upstairs room partitions are of rough lumber that has been painted (Photo 13). The original five rooms upstairs have been partitioned to create seven rooms and a single bath (Photos 13 and 14). It is necessary to pass through some rooms to reach the others in the rear wing (Photos 12 and 16). One door opens to the second story gallery on the front of the building (Photo 14). The room above the kitchen is reached by a steep corner stairway in the kitchen and features a built in closet of later construction, two windows, and a passage into the next room (Photos 10 and 11). The plaster in this and the next room (Photo 12) is in fine condition and show what the other interior finishes originally looked like. The third stairwell in the house rises from a corner in the dining room and is as well constructed as the front stairwell. These stairwells are the best clues to the building's original construction stages because some of the interior passages appear to have been created sometime after the building was expanded. The many exterior doors suggest that originally not all of the rooms in the inn could be accessed from inside.

The inn retains historic integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. There have been very few alterations to the interior and those are reversible. It has been carefully preserved and has no structural deficiencies. It evokes a strong sense of association with early travel ways in America and conveys a strong feeling of continuity with the distant past.

Hook's Tavern

Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV

County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

- 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.

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- 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.

**Levels of Significance** (local, state, national)

**LOCAL**

**Areas of Significance**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**COMMERCE**

**ARCHITECTURE**

**Period of Significance**

**c.1765; c.1790; c.1848-c.1870**

**Significant Dates**

**c.1765, c.1790, c.1848**

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Mauzey, Peter, Builder

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

See Continuation sheets

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

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## STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Hook's Tavern is eligible for the National Register of Historic places at the local level under *Criterion A: Transportation* for its association with the rise of turnpikes and highways in western Virginia, especially the Northwestern Turnpike, and under *Commerce* for its significance as a local establishment, providing food and lodging to many generations of travelers along the road. It is also eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* as an important example of early local log architecture, evolving over time to meet the needs of the traveling population. It is a rare and outstanding example of a two story log house with four pens.<sup>1</sup> The period of significance is c.1765, corresponding to the construction date of the earliest section of the house; c.1790, corresponding to the approximate construction date of an addition; and c.1848-c.1870 the approximate dates it operated as an important tavern and inn serving travelers along the Northwestern Turnpike. Significant dates include c.1765, c.1790, and c.1848 corresponding to the construction date and dates of major changes.

### General History

Hampshire County was established from parts of Frederick and Augusta Counties in Virginia in 1754. Due to the outbreak of the French and Indian War, however, settlement into the area was interrupted. A few of the earliest settlers remained throughout the war, but most fled from the danger posed by Native American allies of the French. After the close of Pontiac's rebellion in 1763, settlers again flocked to the fertile valleys of Hampshire County. As the western frontier for the Virginia Colony, the area became an important gateway to the Ohio River Valley, the developing west, and the expanding frontier.<sup>2</sup> This was the era that saw the beginning of the building that eventually became Hook's Tavern. The inn was expanded to its present size over several years.

After returning from Ft. Pitt in 1758, George Washington suggested that Virginia develop its own way west, and abandon Braddock's road through Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Ohio Company of Virginia then developed a section of the Great Wagon Road to link Winchester to their trading post on Will's Creek in Maryland, now Cumberland. The wagon road through this part of Hampshire County was south of where Hook's Tavern is located on Falls Road (County Route 13/1). Thus, it is unlikely that the building was used as a tavern/inn during its early period. The tavern's fortunes were tied primarily to the Northwestern Turnpike which was constructed in the nineteenth century in response to political and social pressures that demanded an improved western passage.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> McAlester.. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 82.

<sup>2</sup> "Hampshire County West Virginia; West Virginia's Oldest County," <http://www.historichampshire.org/hamphist.htm> (19 January 2011).

<sup>3</sup> The original section of the building was constructed during this initial period of western travel, but it is not certain if it was used as a tavern during this period. Should additional information be uncovered in the future to indicate that it was a significant tavern, the period of significance can be expanded to include this period.

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The General Assembly of Virginia chartered the Northwestern Turnpike in 1827 to connect Winchester to Parkersburg and became the state's most important east-west route, rivaling the National Road to the north and the struggling Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike to the south. Under the control of the state, it was constructed to Romney in 1830 and completed in Parkersburg by 1838 with all bridges completed within the following two years. Passing through more populous Virginia counties, it was immediately successful. Profits from toll collections allowed for the paving of most of the turnpike. By 1841 a stagecoach line and mail delivery service were offered along the route. The project also brought upgrades to existing roads that the turnpike followed. The road was widened and tree stumps were removed. By easing the rigors of travel, the numbers of settlers pushing into western Virginia rose quickly. By 1845 a stage coach departed daily from Winchester for Morgantown and Parkersburg.<sup>4</sup> All of this traffic brought prosperity to the tavern's owners, who accommodated the increasing stage traffic.

Despite its early success, the road was plagued by typical problems of all early roads such as rain and flooding that required continuous repair. Though the turnpike met financial obligations throughout the 1850s, the Civil War took its toll and rail travel, significantly increasing in popularity during the second half of the nineteenth century, provided heavy competition. Furthermore, the new state of West Virginia inadequately maintained the pike.<sup>5</sup> All combined, the heyday of Northwestern Turnpike travel was over by the years following the Civil War.

Even so, it was still an important east-west corridor needed for the new automobile traffic in the twentieth century. Travelers may have continued to use Hook's Tavern as a stopping point in their travels. In the mid-1920s the Northwestern Turnpike was upgraded and became U.S. Route 50. This highway remained a major transportation artery across West Virginia until the construction of Interstate 68 through West Virginia and Maryland in the 1970s.

**Property history**

The inn is located in an area that George Washington originally surveyed between 1749 and 1752. While much of the inn's earliest history remains shrouded and inaccessible, land grant records reveal that in 1762 Peter Mauzey received 258 acres on Bear Garden Ridge and for 438 acres on the Great Cacapon River. Mauzey was the son of a French Huguenot, Peter Mauzey, Sr., who immigrated to America in the 1730s. It is estimated that Mauzey built the first portion of the inn c.1765 shortly after receiving the property.

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<sup>4</sup> "Hampshire County West Virginia; West Virginia's Oldest County," <http://www.historichampshire.org/hamphist.htm> (19 January 2011); Philip Sturm. "Northwestern Virginia Turnpike," *The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, ed. Ken Sullivan. Charleston, W.Va.: The West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006), p. 537-38.

<sup>5</sup> "Northwestern Virginia Turnpike," p. 537-38.



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In 1786, Mauzey received a grant for another 318 acres on the Little Cacapon River. In that same year, his father received a grant for 101 acres on Timber Ridge.<sup>6</sup> Sons Peter and John operated a saw mill in the region in the early 1800s. The will of Peter Sr. was probated in 1835. He left a widow, Elizabeth, four daughters, and five sons: Henry, Peter, John, George and William. Little is known about Henry and George. William married Sara Leith, the daughter of another early settler in the Forks of Capon area of Hampshire County. Leith Mountain is named for her family. John died in 1830, and his estate was settled by his brothers Peter and Henry and his nephew, John. A codicil to this will mentions Samuel Hook. David S. Hook was a witness to the will.

While it is difficult to ascertain precisely when each section was built, the exterior trim indicates that it was fully completed by the 1840s. Shortly thereafter, in 1848, the building was conveyed to Samuel Hook and John B. Sherrard.<sup>7</sup> Hook and Sherrard operated the inn as a full service hotel applying for their first license in 1848. In 1862 Hook reapplied alone for a license to operate the inn.<sup>8</sup>

Samuel Hook's father, William, came to Hampshire County before 1780. He was a veteran of the American Revolution who appears in the 1782 county census on Levi Ashbrook's list. In 1795 the County Court appointed Hook to oversee the construction of a road from Pugh's Mill to the County line.<sup>9</sup> Hook and his wife Mary raised four daughters and six sons: Thomas, William, Samuel, Joseph, Josiah, and Robert. William and his son Thomas each paid taxes on four to six horses each year, suggesting that they were farmers.<sup>10</sup>

In 1819, Thomas was recommended by the court to be a Captain of the 114<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment.<sup>11</sup> William and Thomas appear regularly in the tax records of 1810-1814, but Samuel and the younger brothers do not. Robert Hook probated his father's estate on May 24, 1837, after which some trouble erupted between two of the brothers and a cousin, perhaps. On July 8, 1837, an Archibald Hook sued Josiah and Robert Hook. In January of 1838, Robert counter sued Josiah.<sup>12</sup> These family snippets establish that the Mauzey family and

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<sup>6</sup> Simms Index to Land Grants in West Virginia

<sup>7</sup> At this time, it is unknown who owned sold the building to Hook and Sherrard, as both Peter Mauzey I and II were deceased by this time.

<sup>8</sup> Hampshire County Minute Book I. Hook's first venture into hostelry was in partnership with Charles Blue in 1844 at Blue's house. Hook later acquired this house and operated it as a tavern with Sherrard until the outbreak of the Civil War. The reapplication by Hook alone may suggest that Sherrard left the area, enlisted in military service, or went into business on his own.

<sup>9</sup> Hampshire County Minute Book I, December 14, 1795; Census of 1782 Hampshire County.

<sup>10</sup> Hampshire County Personal Property Tax Lists 1800-1814.

<sup>11</sup> Hampshire County Minute Book I, June 14, 1819.

<sup>12</sup> Abstracts from the *South Branch Intelligencer*, July 8, 1837, January 13, 1838.

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the Hook family were families of means in the Capon Bridge community and that they occasionally conducted business affairs together. Samuel's first venture into inn keeping was with Charles Blue, at Blue's house in 1844. Four years later, he and Sherrard purchased the large tavern.

Samuel Hook was a prosperous man. He continued to acquire land while operating the inn. He acquired 69 acres on Stony Mountain and 90 acres on Bear Garden Ridge in 1858. (Another Samuel Hook, perhaps his uncle and namesake, acquired 57 acres on the Great Cacapon in 1800.<sup>13</sup>)

Hook's Tavern operated throughout the Civil War and was briefly used as a Confederate hospital for 80 sick soldiers under the command of J.A. Hunter. Severe weather forced Hunter to commandeer Hook's Inn and his firewood on February 3, 1862.<sup>14</sup> There were several skirmishes in Hampshire County. Farmers and businesses were requisitioned to provide comfort, blankets, horses, beef, flour and other stores to both Confederate and Union Forces. After the war, the county court heard thousands of petitions for reimbursement for these requisitions.

Hook's Tavern was last refurbished in 1956, and closed a few years after that. The tavern remained in the Hook family and in use until 1987. It has opened for special events occasionally since then. During an interior renovation in July 1956, workers discovered some clues about the clientele who patronized the inn. Written on the walls were these observations: "William C. Black, May 7, 1845," "I can throw any mule driver on the road, John New," and "Too much snuff, McCauley, May 7, 1853."

Hook's Tavern hosted many travelers over the years and has enjoyed a prized location in that all of the early roads passed by it. The inn was a popular resting place for travelers. Patrons included migrating families, cattle drovers, and business travelers. During this era, a day's travel in a stage coach could cover as little as five miles of distance, therefore there are many of these old inns in Hampshire County, but none are so large, so well preserved, or so imposing as Hook's. They all owe their survival to the substantial log construction techniques of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

### **Architecture**

Hook's Tavern is an eighteenth century building that began as a much more modest building than it is now. It was a single house when Mauzey built it in 1763, but it steadily expanded into the 1790s to serve travelers on the 1786 state road that was built to link Winchester and Romney via Capon Bridge.

According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, log buildings were ubiquitous along the Appalachian frontier. Noting that log buildings differ profoundly from log cabins, they also point out that log buildings were rarely as large as this tavern, and rarely were they two stories tall. This "Midland Tradition" is one of three

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<sup>13</sup> *Simms Index.*

<sup>14</sup> Hampshire County Historical Society, 2006. *Christmas in Old Hampshire.*

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principal building traditions that characterize folk housing in the pre-railroad era. Initially brought to America by German settlers, log houses were constructed of massive hewn logs that were squared and notched where they formed corners. Log buildings could be constructed in a matter of days if necessary, and they did not require a great deal of construction experience. However, these buildings had limitations. They were difficult to expand, and difficult to extend. A triple pen house, according to McAlester, is rare; a two story one is also uncommon, because of the difficulty associated with raising the logs so high. The very size of Hook's Tavern makes it rare. That it has a log extension is even more remarkable for an eighteenth century building.<sup>15</sup>

Because the strength of a log building requires four corner joints, most houses were built as pens – usually only one or two. Hook's construction is essentially a two pen building expanded by two pens. Photos 1, 4, and 8 show perpendicular log beams inside the house that indicate the growth of the building's footprint. All doorway openings are faced with milled lumber. A blind section of the front façade falls at approximately the place where the building was extended, but the exterior siding obscures the joinery.

Hook's Tavern is an excellent example of tavern construction that characterized early frontier life and later trans-Allegheny transportation ways. The inn retains historic integrity in terms of its location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. It has been carefully preserved and evokes a strong sense of association with early travel ways in America, lending a feeling of continuity with the distant past.

**SUMMARY**

Hook's Tavern is an outstanding example of the log construction used in frontier Appalachia in the eighteenth century. Although there are many such buildings in Hampshire County, few retain the same high level of integrity. The building is also significant for its long association with transportation in the Allegheny Highlands and is inseparably associated with the system of public travel and the rise of turnpikes in the pre-and post railroad history of Hampshire County. It is further important for its significant contribution to the commercial history of the region. For these reasons, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A: Transportation and Commerce and C: Architecture at the local level.

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<sup>15</sup> McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003, 82-83.

Hook's Tavern  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV  
County and State

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Hook's Tavern  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV  
County and State

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**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 3.3**UTM References**

|   |                   |                   |                   |   |                   |                   |                   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <u>17S</u>        | <u>072300</u>     | <u>4353169N</u>   | 3 | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
|   | Zone              | Easting           | Northing          |   | Zone              | Easting           | Northing          |
| 2 | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | 4 | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> | <u>          </u> |
|   |                   |                   |                   |   |                   |                   |                   |

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See Continuation Sheets

**Boundary Justification**

See Continuation Sheets

**11. Form Prepared By**

|                 |   |           |                          |
|-----------------|---|-----------|--------------------------|
| name/title      | <u>BARBARA RASMUSSEN (with Erin Riebe, WV SHPO)</u> |           |                          |
| organization    | <u>RASMUSSEN AND RASMUSSEN HISTORIC PRESERVATON</u> | date      | <u>NOVEMBER 11, 2010</u> |
| street & number | <u>224 WILSON AVE</u>                               | telephone | <u>304 292 7652</u>      |
| city or town    | <u>MORGANTOWN</u>                                   | state     | <u>WV</u>                |
|                 |   | zip code  | <u>26501</u>             |

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

- Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- CD with electronic images if digital photographs.

Floorplans for individual listings

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Property Owner**

|                 |                          |           |              |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| name            | <u>B.K. Haynes</u>       |           |              |
| street & number | <u>501 S. Royal Ave.</u> | telephone | <u>N/A</u>   |
| city or town    | <u>Front Royal</u>       | state     | <u>VA</u>    |
|                 |                          | zip code  | <u>22630</u> |

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

Hook's Tavern  
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV  
County and State

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**Section**        10        **Page**            11

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### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The boundary consists of the 3.3 acre tract upon which Hooks Tavern sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of Smokey Hollow Road and U.S. Rt. 50 in Hampshire County, WV. This includes all of parcel 27 on Hampshire County Tax map 34 in the Bloomery District.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries encompass the lot and the building that are historically associated with Hook's Tavern. The original tract has been subdivided. At least three modern houses and their garages/sheds have been constructed on large lots to the immediate rear of Hook's Tavern. The Hampshire County Development Authority owns property just north of the houses and has constructed Capon Bridge Tech Park. The park includes a large building used to construct prefabricated buildings. Furthermore, the land associated with Hook's Tavern changed numerous times over the long period of significance. Due to these changes, only the current 3.3 acre parcel is included in this nomination.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

**Section**      **Photos**      **Page**      12

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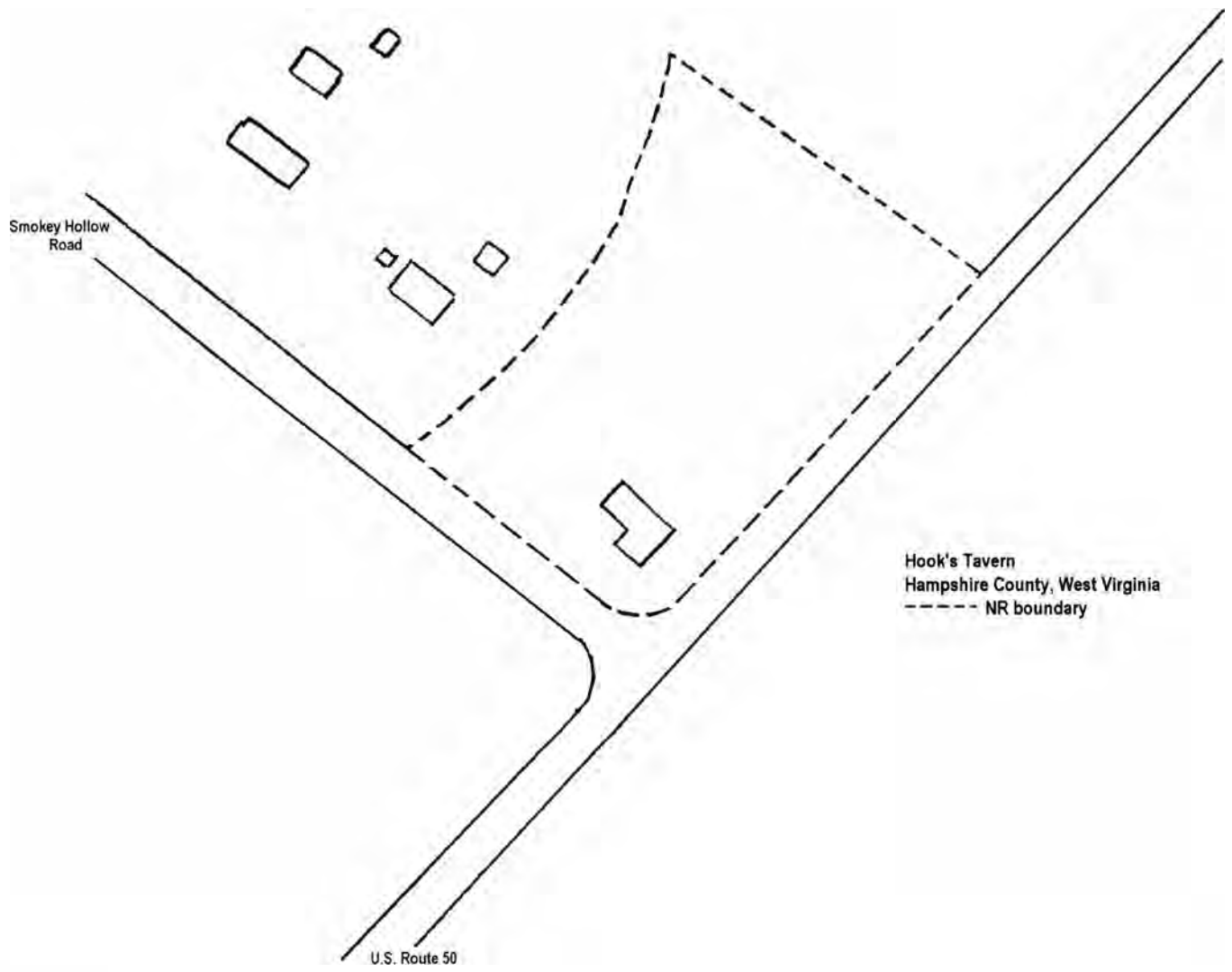
Photographer: Norval Rasmussen  
Date: December 14, 2010

|                |                  |  |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| Photo 1 of 21  | camera facing SE | center parlor in the front wing                  |
| Photo 2 of 21  | camera facing NW | Left parlor in the front wing                    |
| Photo 3 of 21  | camera facing E  | Board partition between right and center parlors |
| Photo 4 of 21  | camera facing W  | Center front parlor                              |
| Photo 5 of 21  | camera facing SE | Right front parlor                               |
| Photo 6 of 21  | camera facing NE | Looking into dining room                         |
| Photo 7 of 21  | camera facing NE | Dining Room (rear extension)                     |
| Photo 8 of 21  | camera facing SW | Dining room stairwell                            |
| Photo 9 of 21  | camera facing S  | Kitchen  |
| Photo 10 of 21 | camera facing S  | Second floor, above kitchen                      |
| Photo 11 of 21 | camera facing E  | Second floor, above kitchen                      |
| Photo 12 of 21 | camera facing E  | Second floor, above dining room                  |
| Photo 13 of 21 | camera facing SE | Second floor, interior partitions                |
| Photo 14 of 21 | camera facing SW | Second story hallway                             |
| Photo 15 of 21 | camera facing SE | Second story parlor                              |
| Photo 16 of 21 | camera facing NW | Second story plastered walls                     |
| Photo 17 of 21 | camera facing NW | Second story, demolished bathroom                |

Photographer: Norval Rasmussen  
Date: August 31, 2008

|                |                  |          |
|----------------|------------------|----------|
| Photo 18 of 21 | Camera facing E  | Exterior |
| Photo 19 of 21 | Camera facing SE | Exterior |
| Photo 20 of 21 | Camera facing SW | Exterior |
| Photo 21 of 21 | Camera facing W  | Exterior |

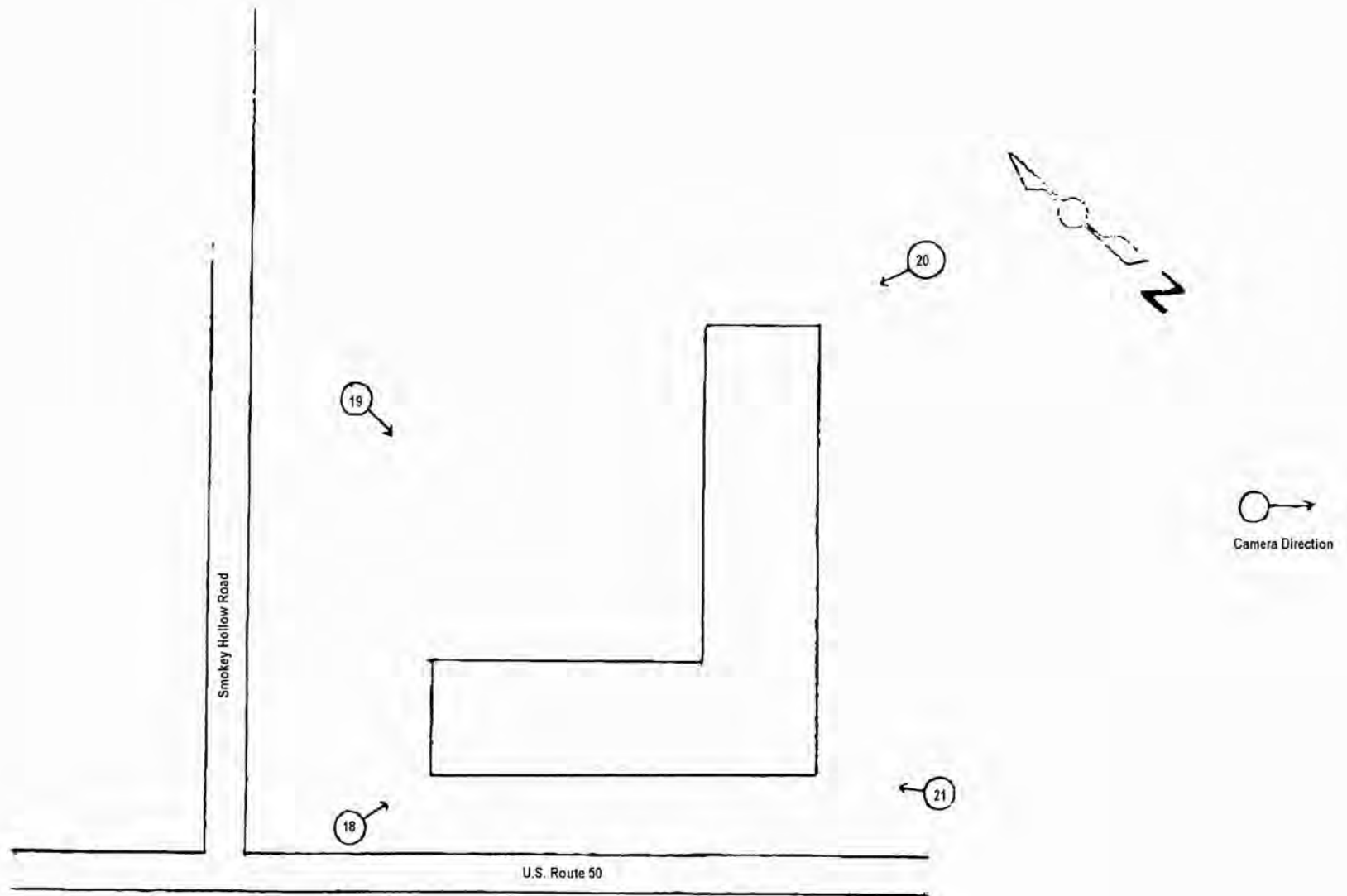




Smokey Hollow Road

U.S. Route 50

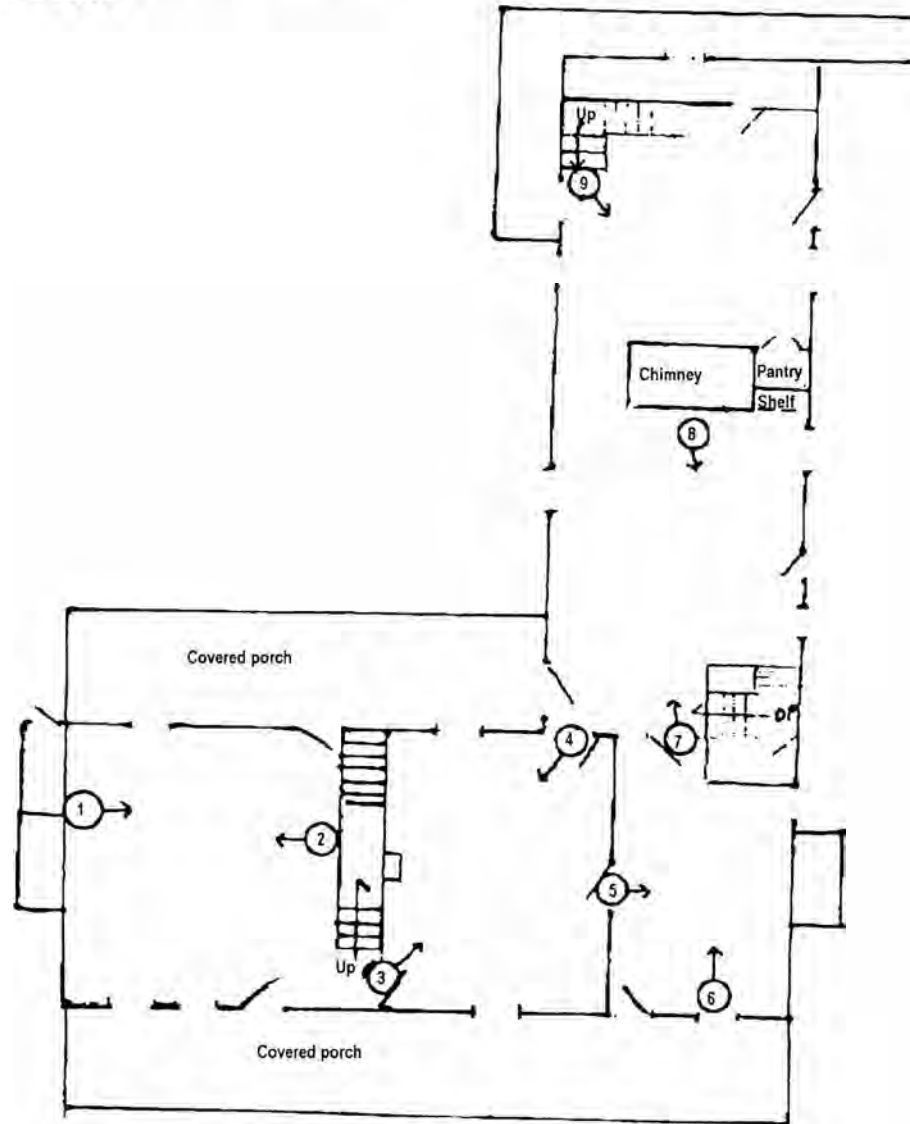
Hook's Tavern  
Hampshire County, West Virginia  
----- NR boundary



Hook's Tavern, Hampshire County, West Virginia  
Schematic not to scale  
Rasmussen & Rasmussen 2010

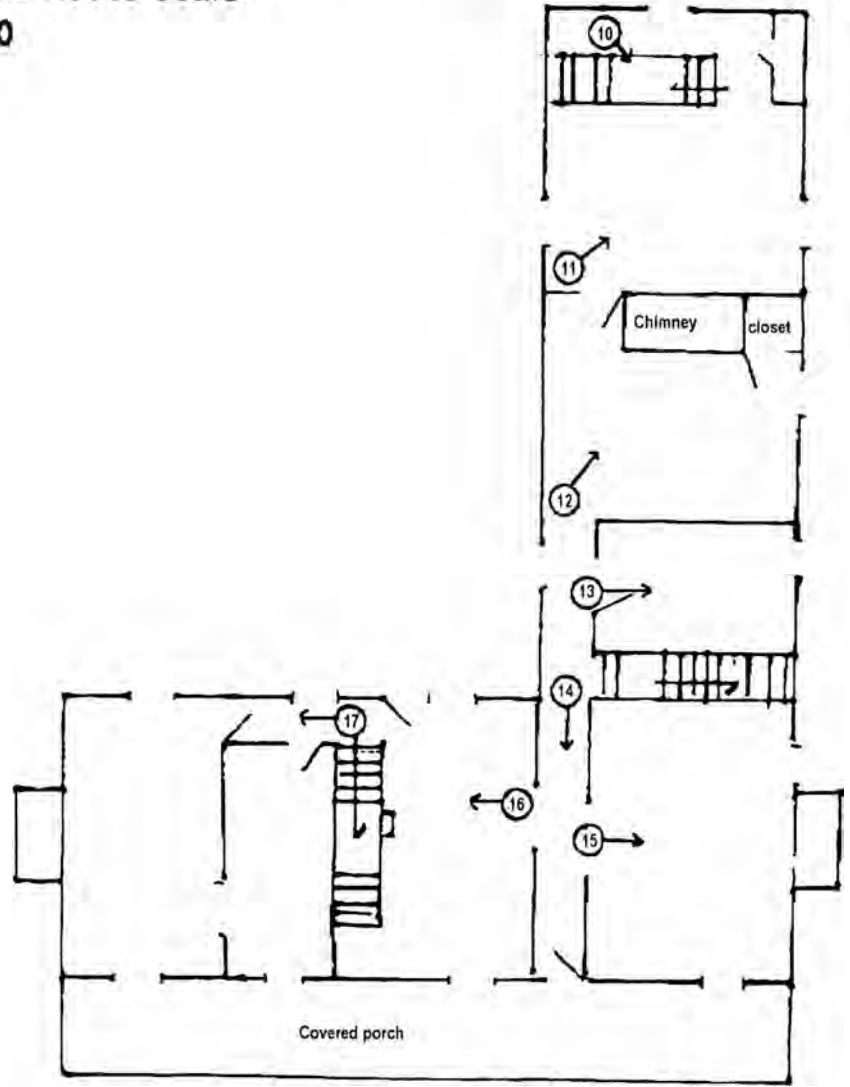
Hook's Tavern, Hampshire County, West Virginia  
Level One Floor Plan, Schematic not to scale  
Rasmussen & Rasmussen 2010

  
Camera Direction



Hook's Tavern, Hampshire County, West Virginia  
Level Two Floor Plan, Schematic not to scale  
Rasmussen & Rasmussen 2010

○ →  
Camera Direction





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hook's Tavern

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WEST VIRGINIA, Hampshire

DATE RECEIVED: 3/23/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/14/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/08/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000260

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    4/29/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Log Tavern associated with early Turnpike in western Virginia dating to 18<sup>th</sup> Century*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Lubbert

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/~~N~~ see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.







Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WY. 2010  
Photo 1 of 21 Left front parlor Camera → SE  
Photo: N. Rasmussen







Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co. Wv. 2010  
Photo 2 of 21 Left parlor, front wing, Camera → NW  
Photo: N. Rasmussen





Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, VT 2010

Photo 3 of 21 Partition between right parlor and center parlor Camera → E

Photo: N. Kaszmuś







Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV 2010  
 Photo 4 of 21 Center Parlor Camera → W  
 Photo: N. Rasmussen









Hook's Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV 2010  
Photo 15 of 21 Right front parlor, camera SE  
Photo: N. Rasmussen





Hotel's Tavern, Hampshire County, WV 2010  
Photo 6 of 21 Looking toward dining room from right front parlor camera → NE  
Photo: N. Rasmussen

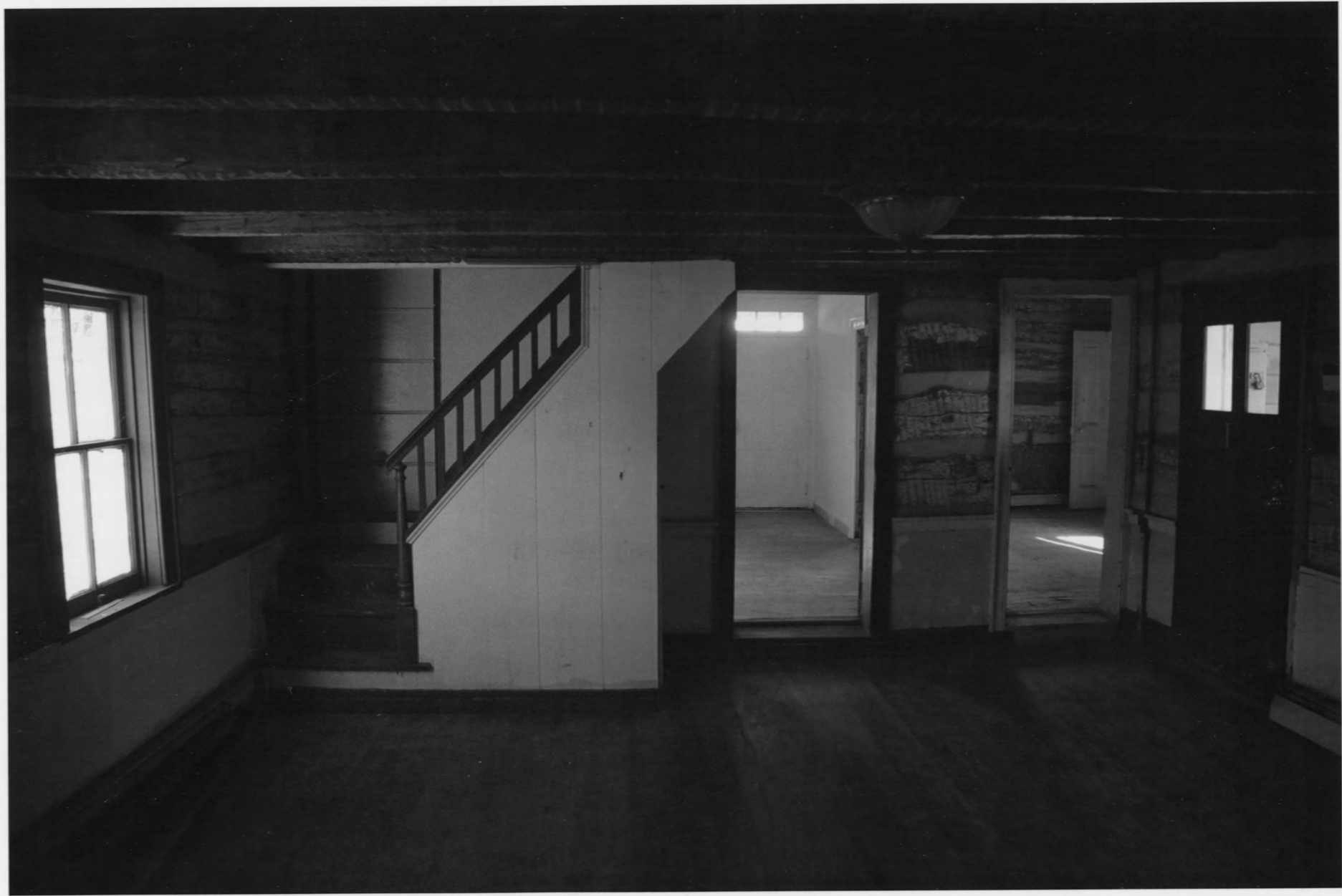




Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WY  
 Photo 7 of 21 Looking into dining room Camera → NE  
 Photo: N. Rasmussen









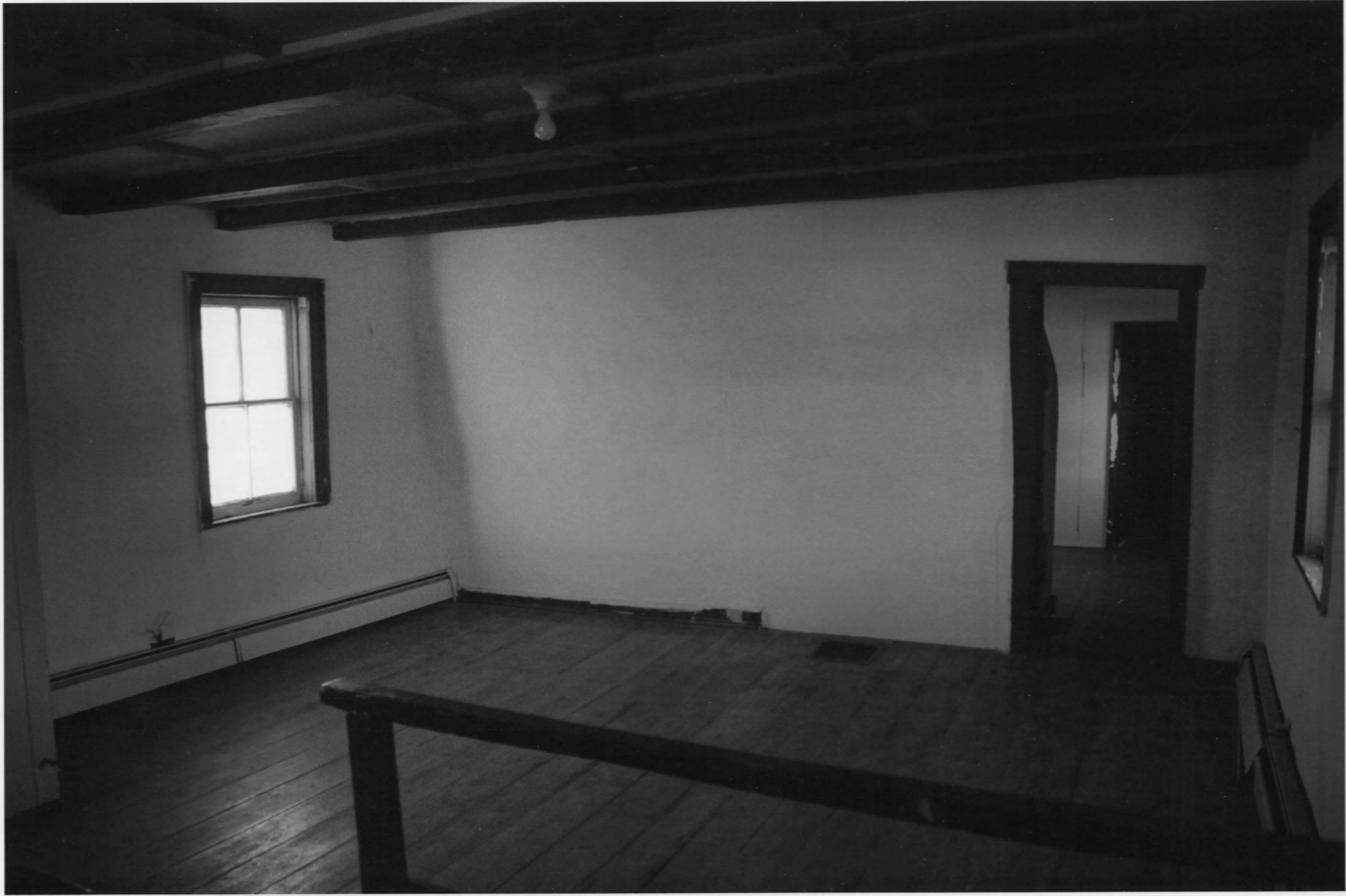
Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV 2010  
Photo 8 of 21 Dining room Stairs. Camera → SW  
Photo: N. Rasmussen





Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV 2010  
Photo 9 of 21 Kitchen, camera → SW  
Photo: Ni. Rasmussen

9





Hook's Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV 2010  
Photo 10 of 21 Second floor above kitchen, camera → S

Photo N. Rasmussen





Hook's Tavern, Hampshire Co. W.V. 2010  
 Photo 11 of 21, Above Kitchen Camera → E







Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, VT 2010  
Photo 12 of 21 upstairs above dining room camera → E

Photo: N Rasmussen





Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, VT 2010  
 Photo 13 of 21 Second Story interior partitions  
 Photo: N. Rasmussen







Hooks Tavern, Hampshire County W/ 2010

Photo 14 of 21  
Second story hallway 2010 N. Rasmussen, Photo Camera → SW







Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV, 2010  
Photo 15 of 21 upstairs parlor  
Photo: N. Rasmussen





Hook's Tavern, Hampshire Co, VT 2010  
 Photo 16 of 21 Second floor plastered walls Camera → NW  
 Photo: N. Rasmussen







Hodgk's Tavern, Hampshire Co, VT 2010  
Photo 17 of 21 demolished bathroom Camera → NW



Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV 2010  
Photo 18 of 21 Exterior. Camera → E  
Photo: N. Rasmussen





Hooks Tavern, Hampshire Co, WV. 2010  
 Photo 19 of 20 Exterior, Camera → S

Photo: N. Rasmussen









Hooks Tavern, Hampshire County, WV 2010  
Photo 21 of 21 Exterior, Camera → NW  
Photo: N. Rasmussen



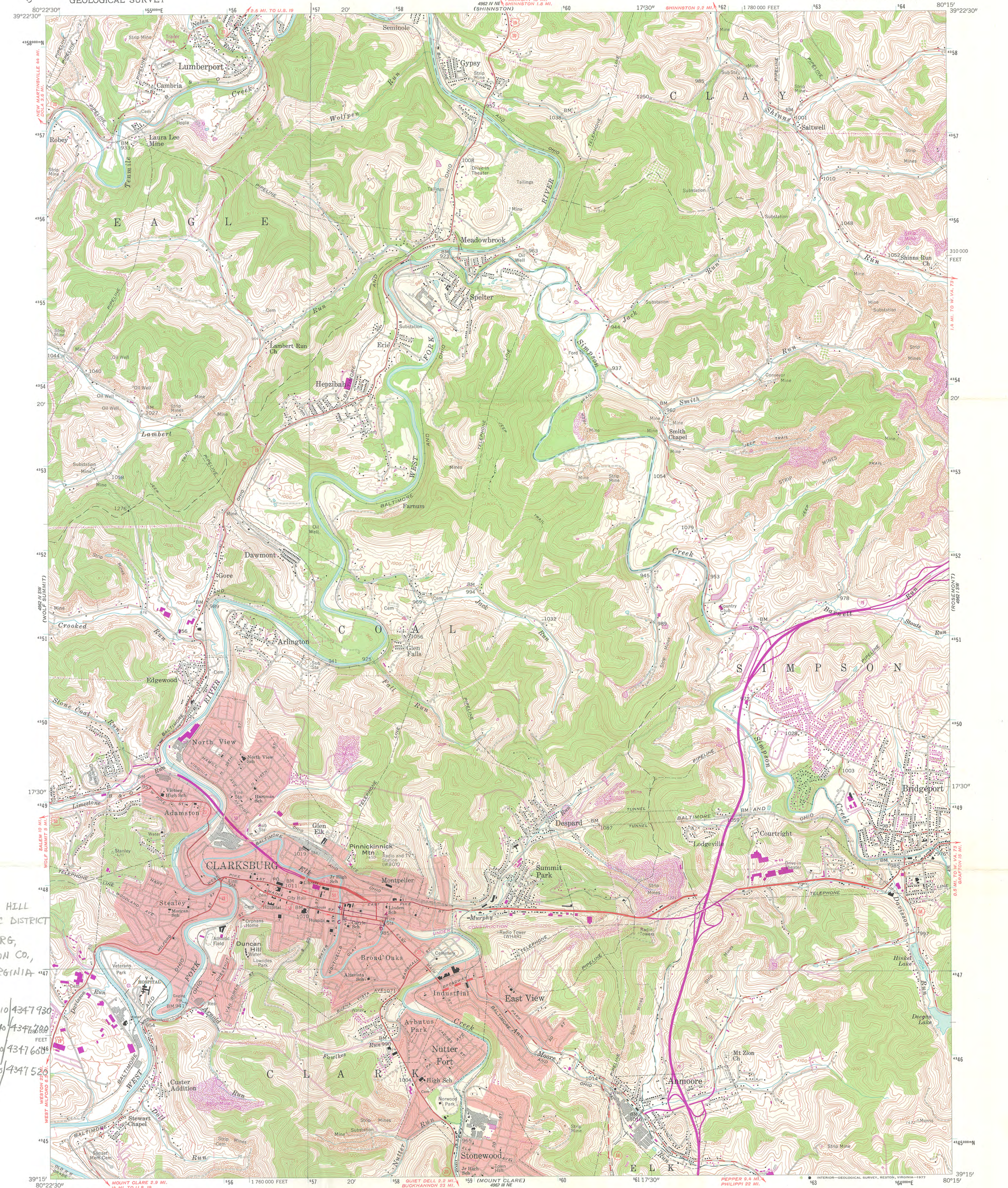




Hooks Tavern, Hampshire County, WV. 2010  
Photo 21 of 21 Exterior, Camera → NW  
Photo: N. Rasmussen.



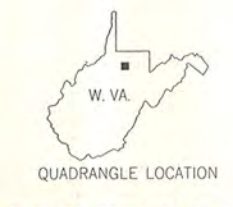
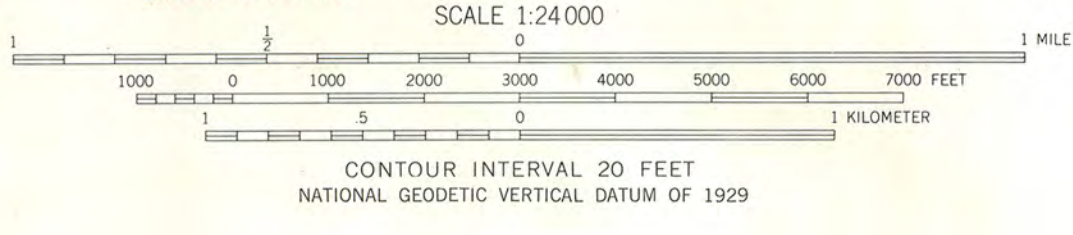
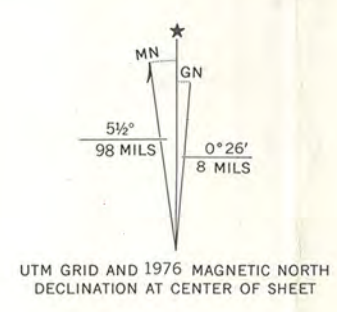




QUALITY HILL  
HISTORIC DISTRICT  
CLARKSBURG,  
HARRISON CO.,  
WEST VIRGINIA

UTM:  
A. 17 557 610 / 4347 930  
B. 17 557 440 / 4347 680  
C. 17 557 270 / 4347 430  
D. 17 557 100 / 4347 180

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1958  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on West Virginia coordinate system,  
north zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 17, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines  
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Unlabelled wells are gas wells  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Heavy-duty  | Light-duty      |
| Medium-duty | Unimproved dirt |

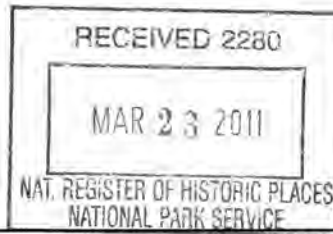
U.S. Route  
Interstate Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1976. This information not field checked

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.  
SE 1/4 CLARKSBURG 15' QUADRANGLE  
N 3915—W 8015/7.5  
1958  
PHOTOREVISED 1976  
AMS 4962 IV SE—SERIES V854





**The Culture Center**  
1900 Kanawha Blvd., E.  
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

**Randall Reid-Smith, Commissioner**

Phone 304.558.0220 • www.wvculture.org  
Fax 304.558.2779 • TDD 304.558.3562

EEO/AA Employer

March 21, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull  
Interim Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (eye) Street, NW  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

For your review, we are submitting the following National Register of Historic Places registration forms:

*Hook's Tavern, Hampshire County, WV*  
*North River Mills Historic District, Hampshire County, WV*

The enclosed nominations have been approved by the West Virginia Archives and History Commission in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60. Should you have any questions please contact National Register Coordinator, Erin Riebe, at 304.558.0240.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan M. Pierce".

Susan M. Pierce  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures