United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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received

JUN 1 2 1987

date entered

JUL 2 1 may

1. Namo	e complete applicable se					
historic	Wells, William, Ho	use				
and/or common	The Stone House or "Stonehurst"					
2. Loca	tion					
street & number	State Route #18			not for publication		
city, town	Tyler City	vicinity of				
state West Vir	ginia code	54 county	Tyler	code 095		
3. Class	sification					
district _X building(s) structure site	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition /A_ in process being considered	Status _X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted _X yes: unrestricted _ no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:		
4. Own	er of Proper	ty				
name	William Brown					
street & number	Star Route #65A					
city, town	Middlebourne	_X_ vicinity of	state	West Virginia		
5. Loca	tion of Lega	l Description	on			
courthouse, regist	try of deeds, etc. $_{ m Ty1e}$	r County Courthous	e			
street & number	Main	and Dodd Streets				
city, town	Middlebourne		state	West Virginia		
6. Repr	esentation i	n Existing	Surveys			
title N/A	has this property been determined eligible? yes $\stackrel{ ext{X}}{=}$ no					
date			federal sta	ite county loca		
depository for sur	vey records					
city, town			state			

7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one X original site		
excellent	ruins	\underline{X} altered	moved	date	N/A
fair	unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Wells House stands on a promintory on State Route #18 at the edge of the village of Tyler City above Middle Island Creek. The site is part of locally rolling lands which were attractive to settlers who preferred the abundant timber, rich soil, and clear water of central Tyler County.

Built in the first years of the 19th century, the farmhouse was for many years the principal edifice in a locally prosperous farmstead. The substantial sandstone rubblework and coursed rubble walls, measuring approximately 18 inches in thickness, provide an enduring impression and solidity that has enabled the modest 2-story residence to survive nearly two centuries of wear and continuous habitation in relatively sound condition. It is the masonry work upon which the builder seems to have focused special energy and particular skills. The stone of the front, 3-bay elevation is squared in the manner of ashlar; the coursing is regular. At the side elevations less care was given to decorative effect, as the builder was satisfied to place the stone rubble in random or irregular patterns. The mason also chose prominent, large squared stones to strengthen the corners of the house in a vernacular quoining treatment which, next to the character of the chimney construction, is the most intersting detail of design.

The nearly square house was served by an unusally large interior chimney at the west end wall. Two fireplaces were thus provided on both the first and second floors to heat four rooms (2 rooms up, 2 rooms down). The flues of the chimney were constructed so as to curve upward from each fireplace and meet in the great central chimney stack. The basement also contains two fireplaces with the same chimney flue arrangment. Entrance to the rooms of the house is gained through a sidehall within which, at the ground floor, a stair rises to the seond floor. A cellar door, below grade, at the east end of the house, provides entry to the basement. The original structural features beneath the house, such as the 12" x 12" x 28' summer beam of white oak, are well preserved and possess a fresh appearance.

About 1895 several renovations were undertaken that slightly altered the house in several areas. A Victorian frame addition was erected and attached c.1895 at the rear of the house, although this 2-story unit was placed in such a manner that it hides only part of the original wall. The architectural features include wooden window cornice heads, imbricated gable wood shingles, and double-hung windows with 2 over 2 sashes. Other alterations of this period include placement of millwork finish in the stairway, e.g., newel posts and railing, and installation of millwork doorway casing and mantelpieces in the downstair rooms. The frame addition and front porch, and later woodwork do not impair the basic historic integrity of the house. The roof, also slightly altered, was given a standing seam metal surface at some point in the 19th century.

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There are no surviving original outbuildings or dependencies. The cement block garage, frame barn, and utility shed are buildings of late construction that do not contribute to the significance of the nominated resource.

The graves of William Wells and family members are part of a family cemetery just fifty feet, or so, to the rear of the house. The cemetery site is not visible; the only extant gravestone is that of William Wells.

Historic archaeology potential within the nominated area may be considered good because several early outbuildings and ancillary structures once stood at this early point of settlement.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources

Contributing Building

- 1 (house)

Contributing Site

- 1 (cemetery)

Total Contributing Resources - 2

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion	
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	lâw	science	
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture	
1600–1699	X architecture	education	military	social/	
1700–1799 1800–1899	art		music	humanitarian	
^ 1800–1899	commerce	X exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater	
1900–	communications	industry	X politics/government	transportation	
		invention		other (specify)	

Specific dates c.1801-04; c. 1895 Builder/Architect William Wells, his sons & slaves

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The William Wells House, also called "Stonehurst", was built c.1801-04 for a prominent pioneer, William Wells, who took part in the organization and settlement of Tyler County, West Virginia. The Wells House is significant also as an example of settlement period construction which survives in a excellent state of preservation. The building's importance as the oldest house in Tyler County is widely recognized in the region.

In The History of the Upper Ohio Valley, printed in 1891, it is noted that William Wells came to the southern part of Ohio County, now Tyler County, in about 1800, "took up his abode on Middle Island Creek at the mouth of McElroy where he built the first and only stone house in Tyler County, cleared out a good farm and remained there till his death. He was connected with the building of the first mill of the county - the Jug Handle". (History of the Upper Ohio Valley, Vol. 2, Madison Wis.: Brant and Fuller, 1891, pp. 69-70.)

Not long after the American Revolution William Wells with his brothers and father, Benjamin Wells, moved from Baltimore to western Pennsylvania and then to the Brooke County area of the northern panhandle of Virginia; William Wells moved his wife, Catron Selmon, and family to the southern part of Ohio County, now Tyler County, about 1800. They lived in a log house until the stone house was completed circa 1804. William's brother, Charles, was a founder of neighboring Sistersville, and achieved widespread fame as a farmer and politician.

William Wells owned hundreds of acres of land surrounding, and in the vicinity of, the stone house. He served in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. In recognition of his faithful service to his county, Governor James Barbour of Virginia appointed him a Justice of the Court of the newly formed County of Tyler on January 9, 1815. In 1820 William Wells donated land to the Methodist Episcopal Society, and then built a log church, which was the first neighborhood school and community meeting house. On this land also Beechwood Cemetery was established. William Wells, however, is not buried in Beechwood but in the family burial ground behind the Stone House, where a marker of his grave stands. The site has been recorded by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Wells also served as sheriff of Tyler County in 1828.

The house called "Stonehurst" was constructed of locally quarried sandstone and handhewn timbers by William Wells and his slaves. It is a modest edifice but exhibits excellent stone masonry features at the front elevation where stones are squared and coursing is regular. Corner stones were placed by the builders from the foundation to the eaves, in the manner of quoins, to strengthen the building and to provide an element of destinctive design. Stone houses were rarely built in this region of West Virginia; its value to local history is therefore considerable, and its recognition as the county's oldest house is widely accepted.

9. Major Bibliogra	aphical R	eference	es		
"Daughters of the American Re Hardesty's West Virginia Cour History of Tyler County West Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth I	<u>nties</u> , Richwood <u>Virginia</u> to 19	, WV, 1973., ₁ 84. Tyler Cour	o. 184; 186. hty Heritage		Society,
10. Geographical	Data				A Company of the Comp
Acreage of nominated property 3½ a Quadrangle name Shirley, WV	cres		Quadrangle	scale 1:24,000	· ·
A 1,7 51,5 1,0 0 4,3 6 Northing C	48 ₁ 2 ₁ 0	Zone Eas D	ting t	Northing	
Verbal boundary description and ju	stification				
(see attached continu	ation sheet)				
List all states and counties for prop	erties overlappin	g state or county	y boundaries		
state N/A	code co	ounty		code	
state	code co	ounty	¢	code	
11. Form Prepare	d By				
name/title Rodney Collins, Kare	en Stover; Pegg	y Wells Dobbir	ns. N.Y.C.		
organization Department of Cult			December 12	2, 1986	
street & number The Cultural Cer	ıter	telepho	one _{304/348} .	-0240	
city or town Charleston		state	West Virgi	inia	
12. State Historic	Preserv	ation Of			n
The evaluated significance of this proper	ty within the state is	:			
national X	state lo	cal			
As the designated State Historic Preserv 665), I hereby nominate this property for according to the criteria and procedures	inclusion in the Nati set forth by the Nat	ional Register and o ional Park Service.	certify that it has		9-
State Historic Preservation Officer signa	ture Jayau-	Hellen	-		
title State Historic Preservati	()		date 6	-5.87	
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is	included in the Nat	ional Register	date	7/21/87	
Keeper of the National Register				, ,	•
Attest:		•	date		
Chief of Registration					

GPO 894-785

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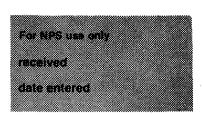
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#9 Major Bibliographical References

History of the Upper Ohio Valley. (2 vols.) Madison, Wis.: Brant and Fuller, 1891, pp. 69-70.

Newton, Nichols and Sprankle, <u>History of the Panhandle</u>. Wheeling, WV.: J.A. Caldwell, 1879, pp. 306, 310, 356.

Powell, Joseph F. "Old Stone House in Tyler County Scene of Many Strange Events". Wheeling Intelligencer, July 3, 1963.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated resources stand approximately 2000 feet northeast of the point of intersection of State Route #18 with McElroy Creek. Beginning approximately 200 feet southwest of the house on the east edge of State Route #18, proceed eastward in a straight line approximately 260 feet, thence due north in a straight line approximately 420 feet to a point of intersection with Route 18, thence along the east edge of Route 18 southward to the point of beginning (see sketch map).

Justification

The boundaries, enclosing approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, have been selected to protect acreage adjacent to the Wells House, including the grave of William Wells, that may contain subsurface features relating to the quarters of slaves who once resided on the Wells farm. Other settlement period resources also may exist beneath the surface of the site.

