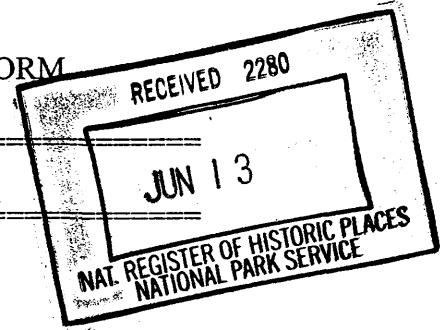


600

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



1. Name of Property

historic name: TRAVELERS REST

other name/site number: Old Stone House

2. Location

street & number: 1 mile East of Ridgeville on US 50 not for publication: N/A
city/town: Burlington vicinity: X
state: West Virginia code: WV county: Mineral code: 057 zip code: 26710

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet.)

Susan M. Pierce 6/9/06
Susan M. Pierce, Deputy SHPO Date

West Virginia Division of Culture and History

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

Travelers Rest
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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		TOTAL

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

Commerce/Trade: Tavern
Domestic: Single Dwelling

Work In Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Materials

MID-19TH CENTURY:
Greek Revival

Foundation – Sandstone
Walls – Sandstone
Roof – Metal
Other – Wood

Narrative Description (See continuation on sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1828-1910

Significant Dates

1828

1875

1910

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS WV-45
 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: Mineral County Historical Society / Mineral County Historical Foundation, Inc.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.435 acres

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

Quad Map Name: Burlington, W.Va.

<u>17</u>	<u>674338</u>	<u>4356253</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Roger L. Boyer, RC&D Project Coordinator

Organization: Potomac Headwaters RC&D Project Date: June 1, 2005; Revised Feb. 24, 2006

Street & Number: 151 Aikens Center, Suite 6 Telephone: 304-267-8953 Ext. 3314

City or Town: Martinsburg State: WV Zip: 25401-6211

Property Owner

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

Name: Mineral County Historical Foundation, Inc.

Street & Number: P.O. Box 1325 Telephone: 304-788-3989

City or Town: Keyser State: WV Zip: 26726

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Travelers Rest is a stone, Ell-shaped building executed in a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style. Greek Revival elements may be observed in the general scale and massing of the building, in the cornice returns present in the gables, and in the austere remaining original pieces of interior and exterior trim. The building rests close beside modern US 50, historically known as the Northwestern Turnpike, one of the cross-Allegheny highways linking Virginia's eastern and western regions. The overall setting is rural and open, with the land immediately surrounding the building being relatively level. Forested hillsides are visible to the northeast and southwest of the building. Modern development has encroached in the form of a truck sales and service business across the highway.

It is evident upon viewing the main façade of the building that it was built in two separate phases. Phase 1 was a simple two story stone building.¹ It had a stone walled cellar as its foundation. A walkout door provided access from outdoors into the cellar. Stairways connected the cellar to the 1st floor, then to the 2nd floor, and finally to the attic. Fireplaces were located at both ends of the building in the basement, 1st, and 2nd floors. There were two (2) windows on the front and back of 1st floor with a door in the middle. Three (3) windows were used to light the 2nd floor, from the front and rear. There are two (2) small windows on each gable, located on both sides of the chimneys in the attic. One of the gables and set of windows is hidden in the attic.

Phase 2 was an add-on to the two floor structure built in 1927. It was ell-shaped with no cellar or basement. It had three (3) fireplaces; one at each end and one near the south end of the long part of the ell. It was not connected to the original structure via a door, on either the 1st or 2nd floor. One had to exit the building and reenter the other building via the front porticos or rear porches. Likewise, the second floor of the ell-structure was not directly accessible to the original building. It is assumed that both the porticos and rear 2-story porch system was built at this time. One had to use the each porch for the most convenient access from the original to the ell-structure. As indicated above, one fire place was in the "middle" of the long part of the ell. This fireplace separated the kitchen from the dining room as there was no door. Again one had to use the rear porch for access between the kitchen and dining room. The building had two stories, plus an attic. No record remains of the number of rooms, but it is believed that the 1st floor had the

¹ For the sake of this application, it is assumed that the simple 2-story structure was built in 1827, as remembered by Mrs. Elizabeth Dye Walker.

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kitchen (as previously indicated), dining room, and another separate room, possibly the living or sitting room. It appears that there was a door connecting the dining room with the "living room." This dividing wall was not made of stone. It is unclear how many rooms were partitioned on the second floor. Over time, many partitions were added to the second floor, creating seven (7) rooms plus a connecting hall on the 2nd floor of the ell.

The ell-structure originally had four (4) windows on the front (short part of the ell) of the 1st floor, with two (2) on each side of the door. The single door was replaced at some time by a double door; and the nearest window east of the door was removed. There were five (5) windows on the front of the 2nd story. There were five(5) windows on the side (long part of the L) on both the 1st and 2nd stories. There were, it appears only three (3) windows on the rear of each wing of the building. There were at least two (2) doors on each wing in the rear of the building. There are two (2) small windows on each gable, located on both sides of the chimneys in the attic.

Two porticos were built on the front (they are now gone). A short one protected the east add-on's door. A longer portico protected the west door of the ell-portion of the structure. A non-archival copy of a photo from the Library of Congress is included, and shows the porticos very well. It is assumed they were built at the time the ell-structure was built.

Two wrap-around porches were present on the 1st and 2nd floors. It is assumed they were built at the time the ell-structure was built. A non-archival copy of a photo from the Library of Congress is included, and shows these two porches very well.

The original roof was apparently slate (see copy of Library of Congress photos – attached). Mrs. Walker has verified this via personal conversation. Some time after she left (1923) the slate was replaced by tin.

Sometime later (date unknown) the middle fire place in the L was removed. A patch on the tin roof is distinctly visible in one of the B&W Photos provided as part of this application.

It is not known, but is assumed that the front porticos and rear porches were removed when the building was bought by the Shriners in the 1950s. At that time a cement block structure was added to the entire structure. It created a very large building and allowed

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interior access to all the rooms of the 1st floor. 2nd floor rooms were still accessed in the original manner. This cement block structure is currently being demolished as part of the planned restoration process.

The stone for both buildings were quarried from Knobby Mountain and hauled by horse or mule pulled wagons the 2 ½ miles to the building site.

The two Phases were joined by steel imbedded in the two walls. Some of the steel can be seen protruding from the mortar joints on the front of the building.

The interior of the building, both Phase 1 and Phase 2 has been altered one or more times since the original structure was built. Many partitions have been added, especially on the 2nd floor of the ell-structure. Many doors and windows on the rear of both sections of the building has been walled or boarded up.

Most interior wall surfaces have been covered by sheet rock and plaster. The interior's original trim and molding is all but gone. It is unclear what original pieces still remain. Some old photos exist showing early, if not original appearances of doors, windows, trim, and fireplaces. These will be helpful for restoration purposes.

The fireplace and chimney located in the L-structure has been removed. The fireplace at the far south end of the 1st floor of ell-structure has been covered with plaster or stucco and is now only discernable by tapping on the wall. The mantels of many of the fireplaces have been altered. One or two may have the original mantels present, but a much more detailed examination will be needed to determine that fact.

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Statement of Significance

Travelers Rest is being considered under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1828, the date of construction, and continues to 1910, the year when stage coach service ceased on the old turnpike.

Travelers Rest was built in 1828 was built as one of several travelers rests for the stage coach line that was being established. The building was built by local builders, using local quarried stone as the material for the foundation and the walls. The stage line provided transportation, starting in 1838, for travelers on the Northwest Turnpike from Romney, WV (then VA) to Parkersburg, WV (then VA). When the Stage coach line was extended to Winchester, which was already connected to Baltimore, MD, the service was complete from Baltimore to Parkersburg. Travelers Rest provided a travelers rest up to 1875 when George Russell Dye, Jr. closed it and converted the building into a home for his family and the base for his farming operation.

Travelers Rest should be included in the National Register of Historic Places because of its local and regional significance in history as part of the infrastructure used to support travel on the Northwest Turnpike (Criterion A/Commerce) and because of its representation of the local adaptation of Greek Revival style architecture that was being used as the design for large buildings at that time (Criterion C/Architecture).

Significance Under Criterion A

The site of Travelers Rest is significant of itself because it can be traced fairly easily back to the original land grants. On October 31, 1797 James Monroe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, chartered approximately 50 acres to Stephen L. Terry. Nothing noteworthy occurred on the site for the next 30 years. In 1827 Mr. Terry sold the land to a Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark intended and did build an inn using native stone as the basic building material. At the same time the Commonwealth of Virginia commissioned a road company to build the Northwest Turnpike (later to named US-50). Travelers Rest was built and put into service in 1827. The Northwest Turnpike, between Winchester and Romney, was completed in 1838. It was extended to Parkersburg by the end of 1845. A stage coach line was in full operation by 1845. And Travelers Rest was one of the stops along the line. George Russell Dye, Jr. and Enoch Bales bought Travelers Rest in 1870. Mr. Russell bought Mr. Bales' share in 1875. Mr. Russell

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continued to operate Travelers Rest as a stage coach stop for only a very short time. But county records indicate that the building was licensed as a "Tavern" (1872), a "Public House" (1875) a "Hotel or Inn" (1881), and finally "To keep public entertainment" (1883). At the same time he apparently began to use the building also as his family's home. He farmed the land and continued to do so until his death in 1892. George Russell Dye, Jr. is buried in the cemetery across the road from Travelers Rest. His son, Mr. William E. Dye, inherited the farm and buildings. In 1923, Mr. W.E. Dye sold the land and buildings to the Hannis Brothers. Mr. Dye and his family moved to Indiana.

The relationship between Travelers Rest and/or travelers rest and the Northwestern Turnpike is quite apparent. The Northwest Turnpike had significant importance because it connected the central part of the state (Virginia at that time) to the far western portion at the Ohio River – Parkersburg. The role in commerce was the main positive aspect of the road. But, it obviously helped with settlement of the Ohio River Valley. The cost of construction of the entire Turnpike is said to have been \$400,000. Toll gates were to be constructed at each 20-mile section completed. By 1845 the stage began to run daily and eventually became an important thoroughfare.

The Turnpike would have continued to be important for a much longer period if the state had not switched emphasis to transportation by canal. The state was following suit along with the rest of the nation. The change from turnpikes to canals did significantly diminish the road's importance by 1857. Finally the railroad put a complete end to the importance of canals and many overland stage routes. However, the stage coach continued to be used along the Northwest Turnpike and later US-50 until into the early part of the 20th century, perhaps up to as late as 1915. This stage coach ran from Baltimore, MD to Parkersburg, WV. Apparently many people were still unsure of the newfangled railroad and chose to travel by stage coach. But, as many things do the railroad lost its significance by the end of the 1960s, replaced by America's love affair with the automobile. Throughout all these changes, the road continued to have local importance. Today US 50 is a very important east-west highway, one of the few, if not the only US highway to be considered to run from the "coast to coast" (the remaining portion of US 50 from Sacramento to the Pacific Ocean was discontinued in the 1970s).

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Also of interest is the fact that a Methodist Church (now called a chapel) was built across the road and a cemetery was established next to it. The property is not part of the property being nominated. Mrs. Walker's grandfather, George Russell Dye is buried there. The chapel was demolished at some point.

Significance Under Criterion C

Travelers Rest is eligible under Criterion C: Architecture as a locally significant example of an early nineteenth-century commercial building exhibiting a local adaptation of Greek Revival architectural themes.

The building was constructed to serve as an inn with a main entrance room, kitchen, dining room, and second story sleeping rooms. Apparently the proprietor resided in the building. Much later on, in 1927, an addition was built as an ell. This was after the inn had been closed and apparently more living space was required. The architecture of the ell was a careful duplicate of the original structure. The building was constructed entirely of native stone, quarried from a site just a few miles away on Knobbly Mountain.

The building was apparently built in two (continued) separate phases. Phase 1 was built in 1827, according to Mrs. Max (Elizabeth) Walker (written and verbal records provided by her). Mrs. Walker was born in the structure, during a period that it was used as a house, about 1913. She believes, that the structure was built in 1827, based on a deed indicating that the James Madison, Governor of Virginia, which deeded about 50 acres to Mr. Clark in 1825. Mr. Kuykendall bought the land from Mr. Clark in 1827 for the expressed purpose of building an inn or tavern. Mr. Clark owned the stage coach line that ran between Winchester, VA and Parkersburg, VA (now WV).

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However, a document found in the The Library of Congress (see attached HABS documentation) for the "Old Stone House" indicates the building was constructed in 1810. This is a significant discrepancy and needs to be researched further, if possible.

Integrity of the Original Structure

Exterior of the Building. The front façade of the building remains the same as it has for over 100 years, with the exception that the two porticos have been removed. The rear of the building has been the subject of extreme alterations since the 1950s. The rear porches have been removed. A cement block structure was built to fill in the empty part of the ell. Since the first draft of this National Register nomination, that structure has been demolished. However, it is now realized that what was once the rear exterior of the building (stone as in the front) has had extensive plastering or stucco applied to the surface. It will have to be removed and the stones re-pointed, if Travelers Rest is to visually fulfill its potential as a local historically and architecturally significant building. Mrs. Elizabeth Dye Walker, indicated in a conversation (Feb. 20, 2006) that she intended to provide funds for the mason work and possibly the fund the reconstruction of the porches. In addition, at least two entrance doors have been added. They are located at the far end of the add-on on both sides of the fireplace. They will be removed and new cut stone will have to be laid in to fill in the "hole" as part of the new stone masonry. Other changes which are more noticeable from the outside include the closing of all of the rear facing windows (1st and 2nd floors) with cement blocks. At least one door received the same type of treatment. All of these changes appear to have occurred when the cement block structure was built to fill in the ell. Now that this relatively modern structure has been demolished, it will just take time and funds to restore the rear of the building to its once original state. Mrs. Walker indicated that Travelers Rest had a slate roof. One of the early photographs does seem to show slate roofing.

Interior of the Building. An inspection of the interior of Travelers Rest finds many changes also. The interior of the building, both Phase 1 and Phase 2 has been altered one or more times since the original structure was built. Many partitions have been added, especially on the 2nd floor of the L-structure. Most interior wall

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surfaces have been covered by sheet rock and plaster. The interior's original trim and molding is all but gone. It is unclear what original pieces still remain. Some old photos exist showing early, if not original appearances of doors, windows, trim, and fireplaces. These will be helpful for restoration purposes. The kitchen(s) have been removed completely.

One fireplace and chimney located in the ell-structure has been removed. The fireplace at the far south end of the 1st floor of ell-structure has been covered with plaster or stucco and is now only discernable by tapping on the wall. It will be uncovered as part of the restoration. Other fireplaces remain intact on the first and second floors (one each room of the main part of the ell). The façade of many of the fireplaces have been altered. One or two appear to have the original façade present. But, a much more detailed examination will be needed to determine that fact. Modern bathrooms were installed at some time, but are in total state of disrepair.

Summary

Travelers Rest is significant as a historic point of commerce along the Northwestern Turnpike, providing food and lodging to many generations of travelers along the road. The building is also significant locally as a representative of local stone construction techniques, and for its vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style of architecture, a highly favored style for public buildings before 1850. Thus it is argued that Travelers Rest exhibits importance under Criterion A for Commerce, and Criterion C for Architecture between the years 1828 and 1910.

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Bibliography

Copy of text of the Land Grant from King of England to Lord Fairfax, Hampshire County, Virginia dated February 26, 1779.

West Virginia Yesterday and Today." By Phil Conley. 1931. Published by West Virginia Review Press.

Copy of letter and hand written notes from Mrs. Mona Dye Hood to Mr. John W. Barger (reporter and writer) in *Mineral Daily News-Tribune*. Dated August 1, 1953

Copy of the text of "Copy of the original Parcel of Land Grant from James Monroe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to Stephen Terry." This Land Grant was written on a sheepskin. George Dye possessed the original copy of the Land Grant at the time the copy was made in 1953 (circa)

Copy of Re-typed text of "The Column" by J.W. Barger in the *Mineral Daily News-Tribune*. Dated August 4, 1953.

Copy of a portion of "West Virginia the mountain state." By Charles H. Ambler and Festus P. Summers. Second Edition. 1958. Prentice-Hall, Inc.

"History of Hampshire County, West Virginia." 1972. By Hugh Maxwell.

"Historic Hampshire – A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present." 1976. Edited by Selden W. Brannon.

"Historic Hampshire County, West Virginia – West Virginia's Oldest County." The Northwestern Turnpike. Located at <http://www.historichampshire.org/nw-turnp.htm>. Copyrighted 2001.

Copy of Deed between John Glad and Larisa Glad and Mineral County Historical Foundation, Inc. The copy is dated August 20, 2004.

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“Hampshire County West Virginia 1754 - 2004.” Edited by Roberta R. Munske and Wilmer L. Kerns. 2004. Published by The Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee.

Notes from a personal conversation with Matthew Grove, on May 25, 2005 about architecture of the building. Grove & Dall’olio Architects, 218 W. Kings Street, Martinsburg, WV 25401. The interview was conducted by Roger Boyer, Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV.

Notes from a personal telephone conversation with Mrs. Elizabeth Dye Walker on May 27, 2005. By Roger L. Boyer, Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV. Mrs. Walker lived as a child in Travelers Rest, 1910-1923 (circa). The interview was about the early history of the building. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, 1522 Greenleaf Boulevard, Elkhart, IN 46514.

Notes from a personal telephone conversation with Mr. Morgan Anderson on December 22, 2005.. By Roger L. Boyer, Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV.

Notes from a personal telephone conversation with Mrs. Elizabeth Dye Walker on February 20, 2006. By Roger L. Boyer, Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV.

A transcription of a personal telephone message from Morgan Anderson to Roger L. Boyer, Potomac Headwaters Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV. The message was recorded on January 26, 2006.

Field Notes – February 21, 2006. Inspection of headstones and memorials at Markwood Community Cemetary, Markwood, Mineral County, West Virginia. By Roger L. Boyer, Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV.

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“West Virginia Highways – State and National Highway-Related Milestones.” Located on the world wide web at:

http://www.wvdot.com/3_roadways/rp/facts/Chapter%201/State%20and%20National%20Highway%20Related%20Milestones.pdf.

A poor copy of “*The Old Stone House Ridgeville, W. Virginia.*” A document prepared and assembled by hand showing photos, Old Stone House Layout, a chronology of land transfers, and “Copies of some pages from the “Old Stone House” Inn or Tavern, ledger book. Undated.

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Verbal Boundary Description

That parcel of real estate situate, lying and being in the "Markwood Community" of Welton District, Mineral County, West Virginia. Locally known as "The Old Stone House." Located and described by metes and bound as follows:

BEGINNING at a railroad spike set in the right of way limits of the south side of U.S. Rt. 50, being a corner of parcel of which this is a part and a corner to Hetzler, D.B. 298 Pg 656 THENCE with the division of Hetzler on, more or less, the east side of a right of way S 44' 00" W 72.0', more or less, to the middle of Mill Creek; THENCE by division lines through the land of John Glad, the Grantor herein; THENCE by division lines running, more or less, with the middle of Mill Creek N 74 56' 07" W 71.65' to a point with a small elm pointer; THENCE N 77 05' 41" W 58.35' to a point with a white oak pointer; THENCE N 88 18' 37" W 107.81' to a point with a white oak pointer; THENCE N 85 07' 09" W 158.18 to a point; THENCE S 87 15' 57" W 55.10' to a point with a rebar pointer set on the north creek bank, 6.0' more or less from the center. Being a division corner; THENCE by a division line N 11 23' 36" E 211.0' to a rebar in the east right of way of Route 50 being at the end of the 4th line of the whole tract of which this is a part; THENCE the original lines with a curve of the highway with a long cord of S 68 37' 58" E 298.38' to end of curve; THENCE with the highway S 62 31' 35" E 199.42' to the Beginning. Containing 1.435 acres, more or less, bearings rotated to original Deed.

Boundary Justification

Boundary justification is based on the Deed for the Travelers Rest property issued from John Glad and Larisa Glad to the Mineral County Historical Foundation, Inc. RECORDED in the Mineral County Clerks Office October 17, 2004.

(NPS Form 10-900)

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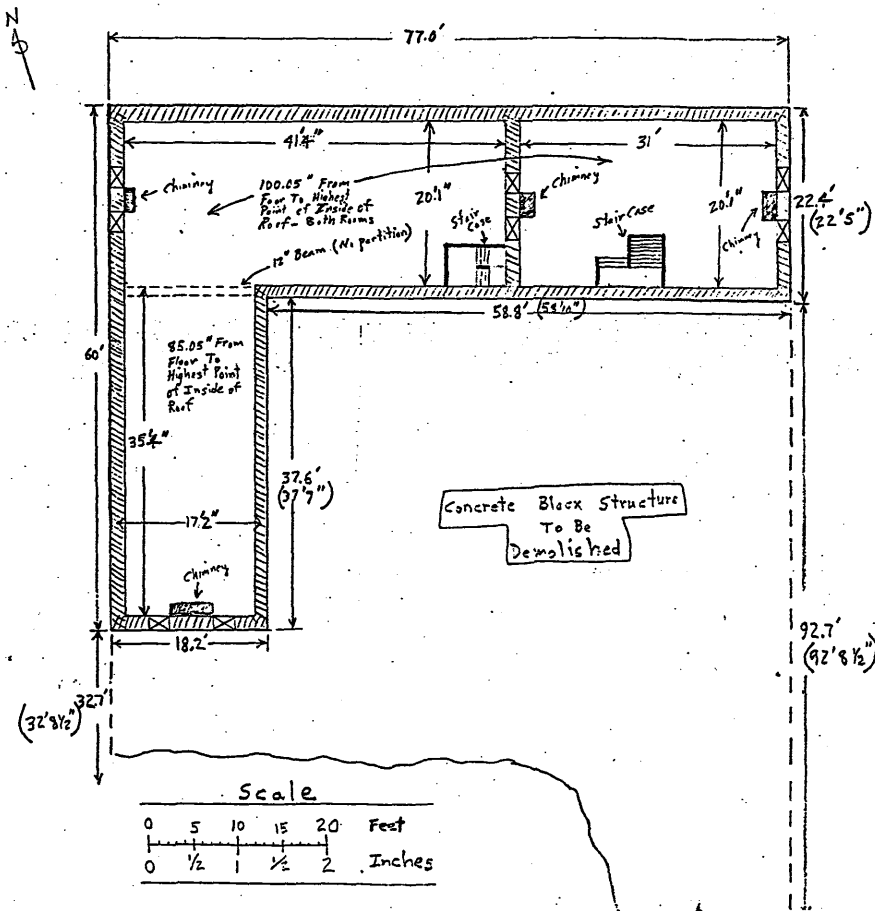
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Photo N-15 of 16: Interior view of attic (3rd level) showing original log rafters.

Photo N-16 of 16: Interior view of attic (3rd level) showing original log rafters.



Legend & NOTES

1. Stone wall ~ 24" Thick
2. Chimney
3. Stone walls stop at Floor level of attic. Roof Rafters sit on Top of Stone Wall Except at point where 12" Beam supports them
4. Windows

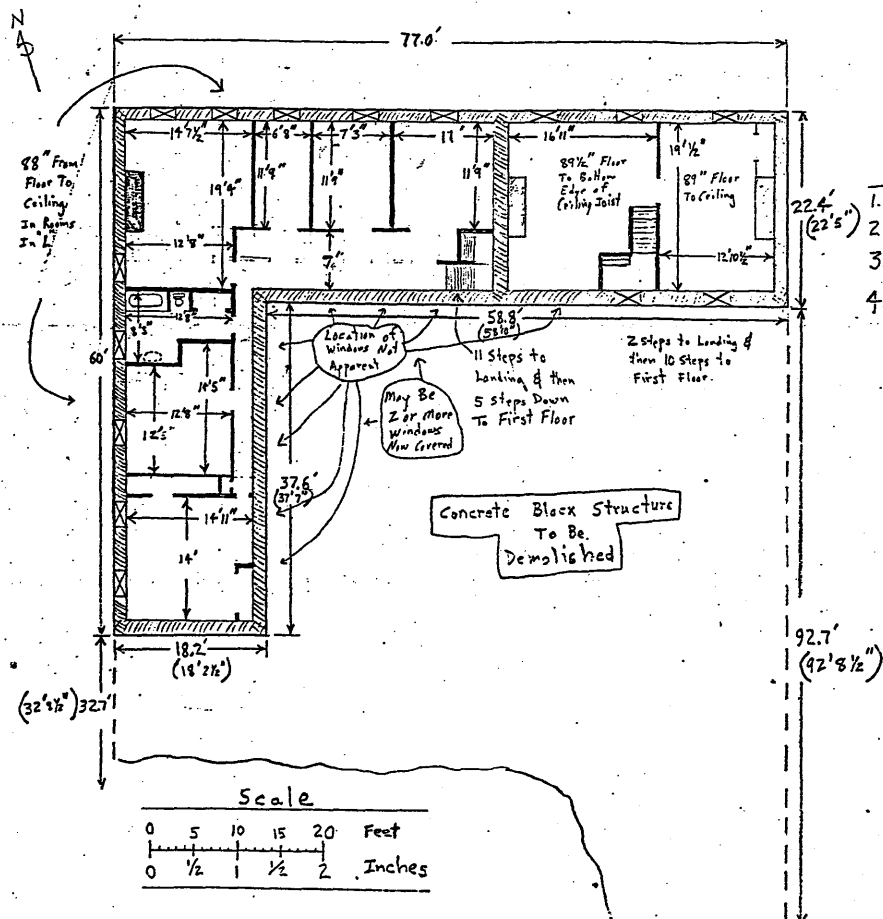
Drawn By R.L. Byer

Old Stone Tavern - Travelers Rest

U.S 50 - 1/4 Mile West of Markwood Community
Burlington, Mineral County, West Virginia

June 1, 2005

Floor Plan - Attic



- Legend
1. Stone walls ~ 24" Thick
 2. Windows 36" wide x 55" Tall
 3. Fireplace/Chimney
 4. 2x4" Partition

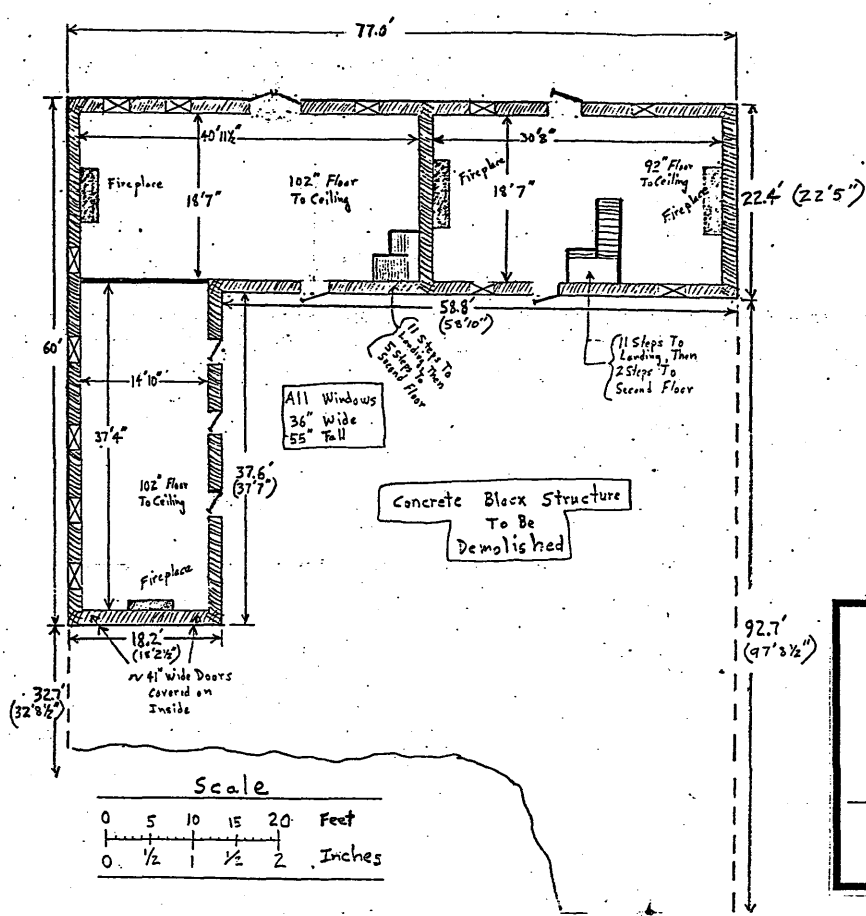
Drawn By R. L. Boyer

Old Stone Tavern - Travelers Rest

U.S. 50 - 1/4 Mile West of Markwood Community
Burlington, Mineral County, West Virginia

June 1, 2005

Floor Plan - Second Floor



- Legend
1. Stone Wall ~2" Thick
 2. Windows 36" Wide x 55" Tall
 3. Fireplace/Chimney
 4. 2" x 4" Partition
 5. Exterior Doors

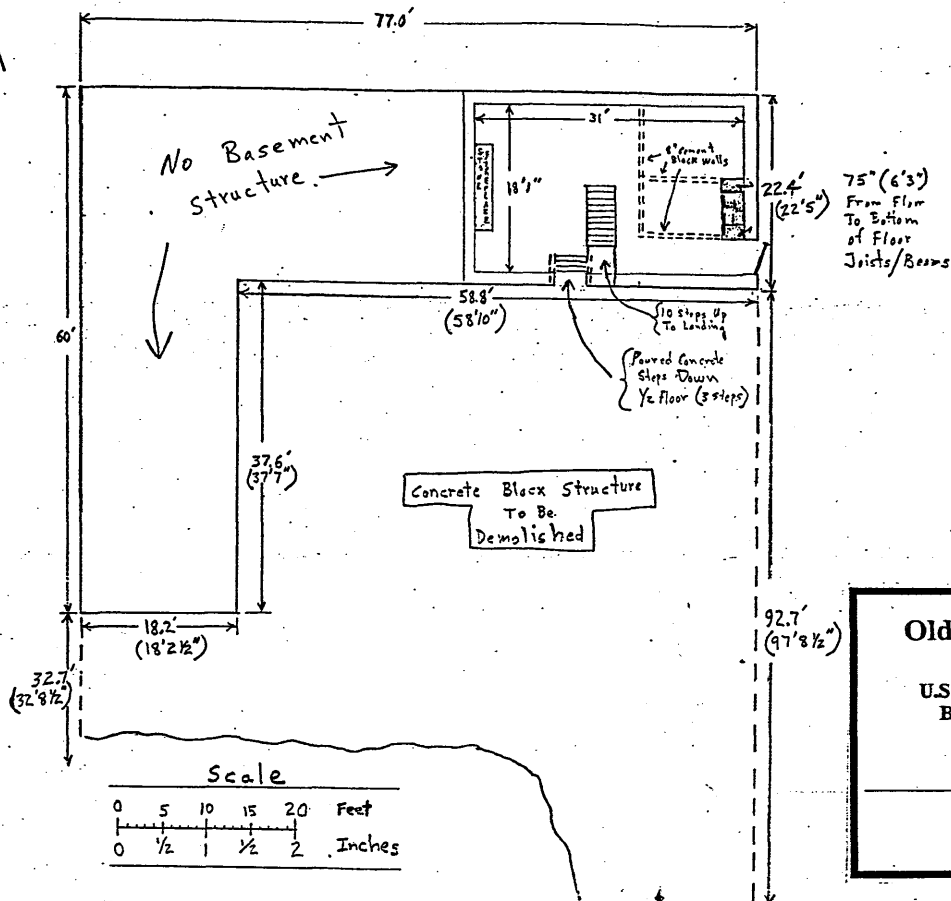
Drawn By R.L. Boyer

Old Stone Tavern - Travelers Rest

U.S. 50 - 1/4 Mile West of Markwood Community
Burlington, Mineral County, West Virginia

June 1, 2005

Floor Plan - First Floor



- Legend
1. Stone Wall ~ 24-28" Thick
 2. Fireplace/Chimney
 3. Cement Block Wall (Not part of original Structure)

Drawn By R.L. Boyer

Old Stone Tavern - Travelers Rest

U.S. 50 - 1/4 Mile West of Markwood Community
Burlington, Mineral County, West Virginia

June 1, 2005

Floor Plan - Cellar

