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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number Burlington Historic District

2. Location

street & number WV Route #11 and U.S. Route #50/220 N/A not for publication

city or town Burlington N/A vicinity

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 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. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William C. Stamen 10/30/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 of the Keeper

Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

Helene Beyer

12/7 1992

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	
45	24	buildings
2	1	sites
	1	structures
		objects
47	26	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence:

Outbuildings & Fields

Religion: Religious Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

Agriculture Outbuildings & Fields

Religion: Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick, Wood

walls Brick

Wood: Weatherboard

roof Metal: Tin or Tin Alloy

other Chipboard, Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation 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.

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Transportation
- Commerce

Period of Significance

1784-1930

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John T. Peerce
B.D. Price
Henry Baker

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Beth Ann Spyrison, Box 128-B,
Star Route #1, Burlington, WV 26710

Burlington Historic District
Name of Property

Mineral County, WV
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 42 acres approx.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth Ann Spyrison
organization Student date May 1992
street & number Box 128-B, Star Route #1 telephone (304) 289-3924
city or town Burlington state WV zip code 26710

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.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bonnie Scott Spyrison and Joseph Spyrison
street & number Box 128-B, Star Route #1 telephone (304) 289-3924
city or town Burlington state WV zip code 26710

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 listings. 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 20503.

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6. Historic Functions:

Government: Fire Station
Health Care: Medical Business/Office
Transportation: Rail Related

Current Functions:

Storage
Domestic
Public Library

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Burlington Historic District, Mineral County, W.V.

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The historic district of Burlington, West Virginia is the town of Burlington, West Virginia. It lies nestled between a series of hills and Patterson Creek in rural Mineral County. The closest larger towns are a twenty minute drive in either direction on Route 50. Patterson Creek, running parallel to this portion of Route 50, was logically a large contributing factor to the location chosen for the town. It provides a water source, a recreational outlet, and a means of livelihood. For a time it even caused a resort area (of sorts) to develop. Several mills were active in the area, but have since burned down. However, the main source of livelihood was still agriculture and the business of cattle raising and trading. The development of Patterson Creek Turnpike and the Twin Mountain and Potomac Railroad as means of transportation both affected Burlington's growth.

Burlington itself consists mainly of nineteenth century residences that show a strong regional architectural continuity and their accompanying outbuildings lying along one main thoroughfare, Patterson Creek Road (also known as Main Street). In addition, there are those buildings that evolve out of necessity in community life. Burlington Union Church is located near the center of town, with Cemetery Hill lying directly opposite. The Umstot General Store is located just a few doors down. Rich farmlands and pasturelands surround the town, some belonging to the downtown Burlington residents, others to the larger surrounding farms.

A few more modern buildings have crept among the old standards as well. A brick elementary school and small GTE building are rude interruptions betwixt the stately rambling old homes lining Patterson Creek Road. Many of the outbuildings are later additions to the property and range in style from metal tool sheds or compressed chip board walled buildings to authentic barns.

The structures of the town are mainly vernacular, with a mixture of Greek Revival and Victorian stylistic features adorning them. The houses are built on a similar proportional scale. The majority have wings, or additions, branching out behind them. Porches and porticos, both Classical and Victorian in design, are a common feature. The Huffman House represents this mixture with its more classical details. The Vandiver House represents the other extreme with its large quantities of decorative Victorian

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trim. Wooden weatherboards are the predominant building material, with a few brick structures intermixed. The Townsend House represents the brick typology. Houses are clustered fairly close together on the side of the road that faces Patterson Creek. The houses on the other side of the road are spaced farther apart. The close similarity in styles indicates the close-knit nature of the community itself and the usage of common local builders. The houses are well kept and appear in good condition. All have been rehabilitated in the sense of being made liveable, as they are currently occupied. They serve as good examples of the continuing usefulness historic properties can continue to serve. The outbuildings, such as garages and the like are generally well-kept like their accompanying homes. Agricultural outbuildings, however, appear as the well-worn, frequently used structures they are. The houses along the creek side of the road have farmland behind them.

Despite the few intrusions in Burlington Historic District, Burlington looks like a small town a passer through might stop and classify as "quaint." The district, with its commercial and residential buildings, outbuildings, and fields retains the basic integrity and preserves the feeling and spirit of an almost unchanged small, rural West Virginia nineteenth/twentieth century town within the changes of this modern world.

Forty-five buildings and three sites can be considered contributing resources (C) in the Burlington Historical District. This is made up of twenty residences, sixteen outbuildings, one church, eight historic commercial buildings. Contributing sites (labeled Contributing Site) include the church cemetery, the Vandiver's barn, and the stone foundations of the tollhouse, since rebuilt into the foundations of the garage on the property. Twenty-four buildings and one structure are considered non-contributing resources (NC). Six residences, eleven outbuildings, one structure (the bridge), and four "commercial Buildings;" the elementary school, post office, and two commercial buildings, the shop on the old mill property, and the GTE building fall in this category.

The Contributing resources possess similar designs, details, and scale. There is a general feel of harmony to the structures, the gardens, fences, and agricultural lands that surround them, and the plan in the primarily residential town of Burlington. Non-contributing resources do not destroy this feeling, but they definitely do not add anything to the town's significance architecturally. The architectural survey was completed by Beth Ann Spyrisson, a student at the College of William and Mary and resident of Burlington.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2North Side of US Route 50:

1. The Homestead. c. 1784. Vernacular with Greek Revival details. Brick: Flemish Bond. Tin or Tin alloy gable roof. Brick Foundation. L-shaped plan. Back wing is wood with side porch. 9/9 double-hung, sash windows, windows on the first floor, 6/6 double-hung, sash windows on the second floor. Wrap porch with columns and two-story portico. Two end chimneys with double stacks. One single chimney. (C)

3 outbuildings: c.1900. 3 small weatherboard cabins, tin gable rooves.
(C)
2. Old Fire House. c. 1930. Vernacular. Weatherboard. One story. Tin or Tin alloy gable roof. One room square plan. Firehouse bell on roof. (C)
3. Patterson Creek Bridge. c.1920's. Steel. (NC)

South Side of US Route 50:

1. Weaver's Garage. c. 1930. Vernacular. Wood frame. Plaster Stucco over 1/8th inch thick wire mesh. Tin or Tin alloy gable roof. Antique Service Station. (C)

1 outbuilding: wood. c.1900. Museum of local area historical relics. (C)

Alley To Methodist Children's Home:

1. TM & P Railroad Station. c. 1920. Vernacular. Weatherboard. One story. Two Room-Two Entry Rectangular Plan. Tin or tin alloy gable roof. Front Porch. 4/4 double-hung sash windows. One chimney. (C)
2. House. Vernacular. Weatherboard. L-plan. Tin or tin alloy roof. Cement block foundation. Front porch with two Tuscan half-columns on pillars. Victorian detail double-hung sash windows: three rectangular lights culminating in triangular points over one rectangular light. (C)

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3. House. Aluminum siding. Square plan. Cement block foundation. Double-hung sash windows, six over six lights. One chimney. (C)
4. House. Rolled asphalt siding material covering a portion of structure. L- plan. Two chimneys. Attached garage. (C)

Left Side of Alley Beyond Post Office:

1. Trailer. (NC)
2. Parrill House. Bungalow. Porch on front of house. Gabled windows. Double-hung sash windows three lights over one. (NC)
3. House. Cement Block. (NC)
1 Outbuilding. Wood. Shed. (NC)
4. House. Weatherboard. Two doorways. (C)

Right Side of Alley Beyond Post Office:

1. House. L-plan. Sided. Cement foundation. Four Doric column porch. (C)
1 Outbuilding. Two car garage. (NC)
2. Cabin. Redwood-look material. (NC)
1 Outbuilding: Barn-like structure with lean-to. (NC)
3. Peter Arnold House. c.1900. Vernacular. Sided. Cement foundation. Double-hung sash windows with one over one lights. One chimney. Front porch with four columns. Lean-to addition on the rear. Asymmetrical: front door off center to the left side. Hipped roof. (C)

East Side of Patterson Creek Road:

1. Mill Site. c.1960. Cement block building. Doorways and garage door. One chimney. Double-hung sash windows: one over one lights on the first floor/ three over one lights on the second floor. (NC)
2. House. Weatherboard covered by aluminum siding. Cement block foundation. Hipped roof. Two chimneys. Front porch. (NC)

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3. Post Office. c.1960. Vernacular. Brick, common bond. One story with rectangular end. Tin or tin alloy gable roof. (NC)
4. Umstot and Wilson Store. c. 1876. Vernacular. Weatherboard covered with plasterboard. Two story with tin or tin alloy gable roof. Two story rectangular plan with two one-story side rooms on brick piles. Double-sash 6/6 light windows. Double-Front Door Entrance . Four side and back entrances. One chimney. (C)
5. Dr. John Wilson's Office. c.1870. Vernacular. Weatherboard. One story with tin or tin alloy gable roof. Wooden foundation. Double-hung sash 6/6 light windows. One chimney. (C)
6. Hattie Wilson House. c.1853-1858. Vernacular with Greek Revival Details. Brick Common Bond and wooden weatherboarding. Two story tin or tin alloy gable roof with black paint. Brick foundation. L-shaped plan. Double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights on the main portion and 2/2 lights on the addition. Front porch with Tuscan columns. Wrap porch on side wing. 4 Interior chimneys. Side doors. Front door. (C)
- 2 Outbuilding: Barn-like. (C)
1 Outbuilding: Outbuilding with a window and chimney. (C)
7. Jack and Ruth Wilson House. c.1900. Vernacular. Weatherboard. Two story with hip roof of tin or tin alloy. L-shape plan. Brick Foundation. Porch in L with Brick Pier Foundation. Double-hung sash windows with 4/4 lights. Bay window on first floor. Two doors open onto porch. One chimney. (C)
- 1 outbuilding: a 2 car garage. (C)
2 outbuildings: Red chipboard. (NC)
8. Old Methodist Parsonage. c.1870. Vernacular with Queen Anne details. Weatherboard. Tin or tin alloy hipped roof. Two story L-shaped plan. L-shaped porch with Queen Anne style columns, lattice-work where joins roof. Two doors lead onto the porch. Double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. 1 Interior chimney with two concrete stacks. (C)

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9. Thrush House. c.1890. Vernacular with Greek Revival details. Weatherboard. Tin or tin alloy gable roof. Two-story L-shaped plan. Stone foundation. Two chimneys. Front porch supported by four Tuscan columns. Back wing has long porch. Double-hung sash windows with 4/4 lights. (C)
- 1 outbuilding: Weatherboard. Porch with four Stick style columns and pilasters. Two story with three windows of 6/6 lights. Funeral storage in early twentieth century. (C)
 - 1 outbuilding: Weatherboard. Two story. Stairs. 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Dairy with loft, Ice melts down trough. (C)
 - 1 outbuilding: Wood. Privy. (C)
 - 1 outbuilding: Aluminum prefabricated metal shed. (NC)
10. Burlington Union Church. c. 1892. Vernacular with Victorian details. Wood frame. Weatherboard. 1 story. Tin or tin alloy shingled gable roof. Brick foundation. L-shaped plan. Entrance in open bell tower with shingled roof topped with weathervane. 209 pound bell cost \$52.65. Gothic arch above double wood panel doors. 1 chimney. Double hung sash stained glass windows. Twenty colored glass windows cost \$83.00. Total cost \$2490.73. Two additions: a small room at the front of the auditorium (constructed shortly after the building's construction) and 42' by 44' wooden annex with auditorium, stage, kitchen, bathrooms. (C)
- Cemetery Hill: Established c.1849. Across the road from the church overlooking the town of Burlington. (Contributing Site)

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11. Baker House. c.1880. Vernacular with Queen Anne details. Weatherboard. 2 story. L-shaped plan with 2 story front and side bays. Shingled gable roof with decorative latticework towards the peak of the roof's eaves. Front porch with two post columns. Rear porch. Double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. One chimney. (C)
- 1 outbuilding: Barn. Shingled gambrel roof. Victorian decoration similar to house next to roof's peak. (C)
12. Wright House. c.1870. Vernacular with Greek Revival details. Weatherboard. Two-story L-shaped plan. Stone foundation. Red painted tin or tin alloy gable roof. Four column front portico: two on each of the four sides. Two interior chimneys plus one on the wing. Screened in porch on the wing. Double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. (C)
- 1 outbuilding: One two-car garage. Red painted tin roof. Chimney. Double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. (C)
- 1 Outbuilding: One Barn. Wood. Red gambrel roof. Sliding door. (C)
- 1 Outbuilding: One Aluminum shed. (NC)
13. Outbuilding. c.1970. Commercial vernacular. Brick. One story rectangular plan. Flat roof. GTE owned. (NC)
14. Stimmel House. c.1862-1863. Vernacular with Queen Anne details. Wood frame. Weatherboard. Tin or tin-alloy pedimented roof. Two story T-shaped plan. Addition: 2-story section closest to Presbyterian manse (c. 1925). Stone foundation. Front porch with Queen Anne style columns and pedimented roof. Two interior chimneys. Double-hung sash windows with 9/9 lights and 1/1 lights. Round window ni pediment under eaves. Front and side doors onto porch. Two sets of French doors onto porch. (C)
- 2 Outbuildings: Wood. (C)
1 Outbuilding: Wood. High stone foundation. (C)

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15. Old Presbyterian Manse. C. 1900. Vernacular with Queen Anne details. Wood frame. Weatherboard. Tin or tin-alloy gable roof. Two-story L-shaped plan. Stone foundation. Front portico with four Queen Anne style columns (latticework at the top). Three interior chimneys. Double-hung sash windows with two over two lights. Addition in 1925 bt Reeds; included double side porch, bathroom, laundry room, pantry, central heating. (C.)

1 Outbuilding: Two car garage. Greek Cross plan. Wood. Weatherboard. Tin or tin alloy roof. Stone foundation from now destroyed tollhouse. (Noncontributing unevaluated site)

West Side of Patterson Creek Road

1. House. Vernacular. Weatherboard covered over with tarpaper. Tin or tin alloy roof. Stone and cement block foundation. L-shaped plan. Double-hung sash windows with two-over-two lights. Three chimneys. Two attached sheds. (C.)
2. Whipp House. c. 1900. Vernacular. Weatherboard. Tin or tin alloy roof. Brick foundation plastered over with cement. Three chimneys. Front porch on brick piers. Attached shed (C.). 1 outbuilding. cement block garage (N.C.).
3. House. Vernacular. Bungalow. Clapboard siding. Tar shingled roof. 1st story: double-hung sash windows. 2nd story: bay projecting window. (C.)
3. George Wilson House. C. 1880. Vernacular with Greek Revival and Queen Anne detailing. Siding. Tin or tin-alloy roof; gable roof. Stone foundation (looks like cement). Two-story main block. One two-story addition. One one-story addition. Front end-wall porch with four Tuscan columns. Queen Anne-style portico with enclosing white slat rail fence with lattice-work beneath both porches. Three chimneys. Double-hung sash windows, 2/2 lights. Iron fence around property. (C.)

2 outbuildings: 2 sheds. Aluminum (NC)

4. Burlington Elementary School. C. 1936. Brick, L-shaped, 1-story plan. Double-hung sash windows with one-over-one lights. Addition (1975). (NC)

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5. Vandiver House. c. 1881. Vernacular with Eastlake details. Brick: Common Bond. Tin or tin alloy roof gable roof. Brick foundation. Two-story L-shaped plan. Eastlake-style L-shaped wrap porch with two thin turned columns at each support position. Latticework under porch. Two interior chimneys. Double-hung sash windows with two over two lights. Sash windows to floor in front parlor consisting of six over six lights. Two-story bay on left sides of structure. One dormer window. Paneled front door with transom light above. Rear porch leads to brick two-story icehouse with overhung porch and smokehouse with cupola. Brick patio adjoins these. B.D. Price architect (Philadelphia, Pa.). (C)
- 1 Outbuilding: Stone foundation from Barn remains. Was 2 story wood. Painted red. Hand-pump foundation remains. (Contributing Site)
6. Methodist Parsonage. 1968. Vernacular. Brick. Two-story plan. One-car garage built on basement. Frank A. Funderburg, contractor. (NC)
- 1 Outbuilding: 1 Aluminum Shed. (NC)
7. Cemetery Hill. Cemetery for Burlington Union Church. Site of first school. Oldest gravestone dated 1849. (Contributing Site - accounted for in the Burlington Union Church entry)

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8. Peerce House. c.1870. Greek Revival. Weatherboard. Stone foundation. Tin or tin alloy red painted roof. Two-story L-shaped plan. Front end wall porch with four Tuscan columns replaces an earlier portico. Side two-column portico. Two interior chimneys. Double-hung sash windows 6/6 lights. Octagonal panel front door with transom and lights. Henry Baker builder. John T. Peerce architect. (C)

1 outbuilding: c.1870-1920. Combination Ice House, Barn, and Hay Storage. Timber. Tin or tin alloy roof. Two story rectangular plan. Sliding door. Rear portion was an ice house. Four stone walls enclose original portion accessed by trap door. Decrease in size after 1947. (C)

1 outbuilding: Carriage House. c. 1920. Currently used as three car garage. Frame weatherboard. Red painted tin or tin alloy hipped roof. One four light window. Cupola. (C)

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Burlington Historic District, Mineral County, W.V.

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Burlington Historic District is located in eastern Mineral County, West Virginia. Under criterion A, Burlington is significant as a surviving representative to the nation of the typical small town that served as the setting for the everyday events that helped to build the rural agricultural West Virginia few associate with the state. A significant percentage of West Virginia's development occurred during the centuries of large farms and agricultural empires, some of which still exist today. This period is representative of the universal pattern of small town life dominant in the fabric of our nation's history. Burlington, linked by Northwestern Turnpike, Patterson Creek Turnpike, and the Twin Mountain and Potomac Railroad, served as common meeting and trading grounds for the surrounding country. Burlington is a West Virginia community that, while it developed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is still made up of the families that built the homes and estates that make up this community. It illustrates the portion of the state's history that is not industrial, or coal, or mineral dependent. This part of the state's past needs to be preserved and shown to the world.

Burlington is significantly different from its surroundings in the manner in which it has captured and preserved the peaceful timelessness that characterizes the close-knit communities of rural West Virginia, fulfilling the requirements defined in criteria C. Burlington is especially significant for the representative tale its architecture, commercial interactions, and transportation systems can provide. The fine collection of vernacular architecture dates primarily between 1850 and the 1930s. The homes basically maintain their exterior appearances, the church is still a thriving social center as it always was. Taken one by one, the buildings are all historical resources, but not necessarily singular or unique specimens that could never be seen anywhere else. They share similar methods of construction and stylistic details predominantly from both the Greek Revival and Queen Anne periods. Several of the structures were worked on by local

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builders such as Henry Baker. This is seen through the repetition of decorative treatments such as the Bull's Eye moldings frequently found around both doors and windows.

It is the town as a conglomerate, however, once all the domestic, religious, commercial, and transportation related structures have been put together, that make the town a valuable historical unit. The people here have maintained a way of life through their agricultural heritage that helped to build West Virginia, as a state and as part of the pre-Civil War Commonwealth of Virginia. The architectural remnants of this way of life are one of the few tangible manifestations of these traditions of domestic life, commerce, and transportation that remain. The buildings are the tangible remnants of the coming together of people. When they are preserved in a form of totality and capture a story as clearly and concisely as this small community does, that story ought to be preserved so that it can be told.

BURLINGTON YESTERDAY:

The Burlington area was part of the original land mass granted to Lord Fairfax. Commonly referred to as Patterson Creek Manor, this land grant was used by Lord Fairfax as his game and fish preserve. Joe Neville surveyed the nine thousand acre area for Lord Fairfax in 1773. Burlington appears to have been located in lot six. The Burlington area was a part of Hampshire County until 1866 when Mineral County, Burlington's present location, was created from Hampshire County. This must be taken into account as one attempts to research the area's history, as records remain in both places. Of course, the area has its own George Washington story. He passed through the area with General Braddock as they were marching in the French and Indian war.

Tales of some of the early residents in the area, such as those about Timothy Corn, the troublemaker/liar of the community, have been passed down. Logically, Indians were also in the area. Numerous points and several skeletons have been unearthed at Fort Hill, a farm situated four miles south of Burlington. There are only two recorded instances of trouble; one is the death of one Wendel Miller, the other is the death of Patrick McCarty, who was burned at the stake on Patterson's Creek. A marble slab marks the spot.

The origin of Burlington's name remains a mystery. Some believe the town was named for settlers who came from some other place with the same name. Others say the town was named after a Mr. Burl who operated a grist mill in the area.

One indication pointing to when Burlington "made the map" was

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the acquisition of a post office in 1827. Nineteen post masters have served Burlington. The post office was located in the Twin Mountain and Potomac Depot after the railroad was abandoned. The current post office came into being in 1970.

Historical accounts refer to Burlington as the most progressive town in the County of Hampshire in 1830. The establishment of Northwestern Turnpike (now US Route 50) in 1831 contributed to the town's successful growth as this major thoroughfare from Winchester to Parkersburg on the Ohio River had to pass right through Burlington. The road reached Romney in 1830 and opened to Parkersburg by 1838. Records pertaining to the toll rates in effect on Northwestern Turnpike are very revealing of its state in 1890. There was a fine of twenty dollars for passing through the gate without paying the toll or for misrepresenting the distance traveled or evading payment of the toll. However, persons going to or from divine worship and funerals were exempt from the toll. Prices were fixed in terms of cents per mile. This varied according to whether the creature's were of the horse variety, or, if not, were being led or driven. Wagons and carriages were priced according to the number of horses involved. The charges for sleighs, sleds, scores of sheep, hogs, and cattle were all itemized.

Developing with time, by 1838 the town had several homes, the Homestead Hotel, a mercantile store, house of entertainment, a house of public worship, and a cemetery. The main thoroughfare through Burlington, Patterson Creek Road, was turned into a Turnpike about 1850. There are records of people buying shares of stock. The stone foundation of the toll-house was built into the garage currently standing on the Presbyterian manse property. White Bridge, a covered bridge built over Patterson Creek in 1848, probably part of the same effort. A steel bridge did not replace it until the 1920's! The present bridge was put in 1969 to allow for two lanes of traffic, illustrating a transportational development.

The effects of the Civil War can be seen in Burlington just like anywhere in West Virginia. There were no actual engagements in the area, but the town saw a great deal of movement of troops. White Bridge, over Patterson Creek, was used to move Civil War troops. The closest actual skirmish was approximately four miles south of Burlington at the Peerce/Bane Farm. Lieutenant Jesse McNeill and a hundred Confederates captured a Union train of eighty wagons and two hundred horses! On April 6, they captured five wagons near the town. There also appears to have been a battle at "Peerce's Gate." In 1877 the Burlington Calvary formed under Captain J.W. Vandiver. Lieutenants Jason A. Parrill and Jason

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Williams were second and third in command. The company consisted of such other familiar names as James A. Zell, C.G. Umstot, C.K. Wilson, and Clarence Smith.

ARCHITECTURE:The Homestead:

The Homestead is one of the oldest structures in Burlington. The main portion of the structure was constructed as the home for Major John and Ruth Ann "Nancy" Blackburn Vandiver's thousand acre farm. It is said that the Homestead was built due to their marriage in 1831, a very romantic occasion. Nancy had gone to ask one of William's sister's to be one of the bridesmaid's in her forthcoming wedding. William, however, had other ideas and asked her if she would marry him instead of the man she was engaged to! Nancy agreed and they were married, on the same day she was to have married her "mountain man." The farm was managed by the slave population, which ranged from one hundred to three hundred slaves at a time. The Vandiver's had a white overseer for every twenty slaves. The slaves lived in log cabins behind the main house. The 1850 census lists the property value at \$30,000.

The Vandiver's are associated with the racetrack that has since been replaced by Burlington airport, and enjoyed raising racehorses. The farm also raised livestock. They are a good example of the way families functioned between farms. Many of the large land owners kept alternate lands, in the Vandiver's case, Knobley Farm located on Knobley Mountain, that allowed them to cope with the changes in weather and climate that occur in West Virginia. The livestock could be moved down the mountain into the valley and vice-versa. It was during one of the livestock shipments to Baltimore that William Vandiver contracted pneumonia and died. This bout of illness was attributed to the fact that Vandiver, riding on the outside of the cattle car managed to freeze his hands to the car. Vandiver specified in his will that the property was not to be sold until the third generation. Aaron Thrush, F.F. Baker, J.W. Vandiver, Jason Wright, and perhaps others purchased the property when the time came.

The Homestead served as a stage coach stop and eventually a hotel. The horse stables for the stage coach stop and hotel are no longer standing, but were located across Route 50 from the hotel. Stage travel on this road was extensive. A line of fast tri-weekly stages ran from Romney to Parkersburg. By 1845, a daily line of stages made the trip, carrying both passengers and mail.

The Homestead also served as the Presbyterian Manse while John

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T. Peerce designed and built the official manse. Popular legend has it that the materials came from England, the bricks serving as ship ballast. The woodwork is all black walnut. The building has twenty-three rooms. The large rooms of the house are dominated by large fireplaces. One unusual feature is the staircase in the master bedroom. It provided the parents the only access to their daughter's upstairs bedroom. Porches, both front and side, upstairs and downstairs, dominate the house today. The central porches were built with the original house. The porch extensions on both the right and left were added at a later date. Some details, such as the double stack end chimneys, are held in common with the Moorefield residence of Isaac Van Meter, a relative of the Vandivers, known as Fort Pleasant.

The Bane family rented the Homestead and made it into an Inn. Later George Shank and his family lived there and ran the Inn and stage stop. Various names, such as Glenview Hotel, have been attached to the building through the years. The Thrushes also owned the property for a time. Relatives as recently as 1955 recount that the Homestead appears basically the same as they remember it from the 1880's. The only major differences were the porches. The Shelley's purchased the Homestead from Mrs. Nina Thrush, restoring it, and opening Shelley's Homestead, a bed and breakfast and gift shop in Burlington.

Peter Arnold House:

The Peter Arnold House is built on land that was part of the Joseph Arnold estate, acquired through an 1834 purchase from the Hollidays and an 1836 grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia. Joseph Arnold left this estate to his children on September 24, 1879. All of the children sold to either George or Peter Arnold. George in turn sold his portions to Peter. In 1880 Peter Arnold purchased the land adjoining his from Jacob P. Tucker, who in turn had purchased the property from Wright and Elizabeth Welton in 1871. Upon his death, Peter deeded the land to his wife, Martha A. for as long as she was living. When she passed on, the property, or its proceeds were to go to the Church of the Brethren. George Arnold, acting as executor of his brother's estate, sold the estate to Charles W. and Sarah A. Fleming for \$3000. The Flemings sold to I.P. Carskadon, B.W. Davis, J.S. McDowel, trustees of the Parsonage property for the Romney circuit.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Whipp House:

The property the Whipp house rests on can be traced back to the package John S. Wilson gave to his daughter Emma R. when she married C.G. Umstot. Umstot sold the property in 1911 to the Bakers. Dr. F.L. Baker sold the property to Homer Likens in 1914. Likens ran a blacksmith shop on the property, located at the corner of the lot his home was on. Upon his death, he willed the property to his wife, Annie, who in turn sold the property to Maxwell Whipp in 1944.

Vandiver House:

The Vandiver House is the best example of Victorian style architecture found in Burlington. The house was built by Captain John Vandiver, of Burlington Calvary fame, and his wife Charlotte Jane Arnold in 1881 on land acquired through his father, William Vandiver. Captain Vandiver was a teacher and County Superintendent of the Schools. This crossed over into his roll as Superintendent of the Sunday School from 1874 until his death in October 1922. This has resulted in the accumulation of a great number of records in the Vandiver's attic. Serving as chairman and treasurer of the church building committee only added to this accumulation of records. Vandiver likewise served one term as sheriff. Vandiver became commander of the Burlington Calvary in 1877. Vandiver ran a business dealing with agricultural implements. His expense accounts of people record an involvement in a wide variety of activities such as threshing and harvesting, orchards, the transfer of heifers and stock, lumber, pasturing cows, wagons and buggies, and coal. The names recorded in association with the deeds are all familiar; Baker, Bane, Vandiver, Thrush, etc. The list goes on and on.

The original architectural plans for the home survived in a book in the attic. B.D. Price of 1026 Arch. Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was the designer. Lumber for the house was taken from the land and the bricks were made in the garden on the site. The structure rests atop a full brick basement, with the exception of the earth floored crawlspace under the front parlor. According to the architectural plans, the front porch as well as the latticework underneath it, is original to the structure. Outbuildings at one time included a chickenhouse, a barn, a smokehouse, an icehouse with a dairy under it, and a garage. The icehouse and smokehouse, complete with its steeple, are attached to the house off the back porch. These can be accessed by either of two back porch doors. These outbuildings are brick with an

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overhung porch and fronted by a brick patio. The icehouse is two-storied and has both an upper and lower entrance.

The stone foundation of the barn is all that still remains, however there is still a group of people who remember the structure. A painting has even been done from people's memories, and is now hanging over the Meyers' parlor fireplace. It appears to have been a two story red barn sitting atop a stone foundation. The circular foundation from the hand pump can still be seen in front of the barn.

The house represents many characteristics of the Victorian period. One of the most distinguishing features of the house is its magnificent marble fireplaces. Marble mantelpieces with graceful curvilinear openings were in vogue between the 1840's and 1860's. The fireplace was symbolic of the physical center of every Victorian parlor, a visible reminder of the comforts of home and the domestic front.

This one detail would determine how the room was arranged in terms of its furnishings, which in turn determined how the room was used. Hostesses were trying to create the optimal space for socializing, whether through simple settings inspiring conversation or after supper games, providing space for Sunday devotions, or displaying fine art.

The two major mantle pieces in the Vandiver house can be found in the parlor and family rooms. The parlor unit consists of black panels with burgundy decoration on a burgundy marble base. Even the grate in front of the fireplace is made of marble. The piece is in sound condition, the only damage being a single crack across the upper right panel. The black iron fireback found in the parlor fireplace is decorated with an entanglement of vines. It bears a patent date of May 14, 1878. The fireplace found in the family room is black with a marble ripple pattern. This fireplace has been filled with a coal stove at some point in the past.

The second story fireplaces are nowhere near as elaborate. One interesting mantle piece however is adorned with mahogany decoration. This is fitting with the order of hierarchy of Victorians attached to the rooms of their house. The bedrooms rank below the parlor, the hall, and the dining room; public areas.

The woodwork in the house reflects the quality of the design. The interior floors are made up of narrow width pine boards. Some of the floors, such as those in the kitchen and the family room located off the parlor, have been relaid in oak. Some of the other floors have been sanded in the attempt to clean them up. The parlor floor boards are still original however. In the hall, the area where guests were to leave their outdoor apparel behind and be welcomed into the home, one finds the stairway rail and

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bannister ending at a hexagonal newel post. The stairway accesses the second floor, but a second staircase located behind a door, leads to the third floor attic. The stairway bears the remnants of a shellacking from long ago, making it difficult to tell if the woods underneath are cherry or oak.

The house contains a mixture of window treatments, ranging from gable to double-hung sash windows. The double-hung sash windows in the front of the house reach all the way to the floor. A two story bay on the left side of the structure adds interest to both the exterior and the interior room arrangements.

On the interior, the windowcases appear to be carved of walnut.

The architect's plans were not carried out to the letter, most likely because of costs. The transom light over the front door was changed. The front door was to have had three raised panels, differentiating it from the back door, but in reality was constructed with only two.

Since the Vandiver's time, the Thrushes and Sloans have owned the property. The current owner's, the Meyers' have made renovations and additions to both the interior and exterior of the structure. Structurally the building is very sound. The work done has been almost entirely cosmetic. The exterior brick has been wet sand-blasted to remove some discoloration caused by black tar dripping down from the roof onto the bricks. The brickwork has also been repointed. Richard Burke was responsible for both pieces of work. The old glazing in the windows was also taken out, the broken panes replaced, then the whole area reglazed again. Basic scraping and painting of woodwork, etc. has been done in terms of overall upkeep. Landscaping has also been an integral part of the work.

On the interior of the structure, the hidden back staircase is being blocked off to provide a linen closet space. This work has necessitated knocking out walls.

Baker House:

The Cleavers are the current owners of the structure known as the Baker House, purchasing the 2.3 acre property on February 10, 1983. The Frank L. Baker purchased the property from David A. Arnold on January 23, 1894. This property appears to have been part of a package David Arnold received from the Vandivers in return for paying off all the debts and interest on Vandiver's properties. The schoolteacher, Effy Baker accredits her father, Henry Baker, for the fine carpentry and construction of his nephew's house. Bricks for use in the Baker house, Vandiver House, and Wilson house are said to have been made on the property,

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downhill from the house.

Wright House:

The architectural blueprint for the Wright house still survives as well. The house was heated by a wood stove. Details that characterize the structure are its pantry and a short, almost miniature fireplace. The house has a distinct servant's quarter, marked off on the porch by a back stair with no through door to the main house. Dr. Wright's office was located right out on the corner in front of the house between it and the manse. There was a second office in the direction of Williamsport. This one may have first been his father's, as he was also a doctor. Dr. Wright was an interesting persona. During the Civil War, he requested leave to go see his first child, Lena, and his wife, Molly Sloan Wright. His request was denied, so he went A.W.O.L. and was eventually court martialed for his action. General Lee wrote to him, saying that he would have done the same thing in his situation, and hence released him.

The land was originally granted to Martin F. Wright by William Vandiver in 1866. Martin F. Wright was forced to face Virginia Parsons Wright in Civil Action Suit #23. The suit necessitated that the land be sold at public auction. The land interests were conveyed among the Wright's heirs. The stone wall presently delineating the property was already in position at this time. Special Commissioner C. Reeves Taylor sold the property to Darlton K. and Constance D. Stickley. Ray T. and Anne B. Stickley inherited the property in 1960 and in turn sold it to J. Alvin and Martha C. Massey in 1974. The present owners, David and Mary Kay Staggers Webb purchased the property in 1981. The Webbs added to the rear of their property in 1987 with land purchased from Jean V. Bishoff who had acquired the property from Rosalie Vandiver in 1982.

Stimmel House:

The neighboring Stimmel House is situated on property that was also originally part of the Vandiver tract. James G. Wright sold the property to Dr. Martin F. Wright in 1928. Upon Martin F. Wright's death, the property was inherited by eight people (James G. Wright, Magdalena Woodworth, Richard S. Wright, Mary Wright, and William S. Woodworth among others). Between dying and selling their interests to each other, the ownership situation became very unmanageable and confusing, resulting in Civil Action Suit Number 23. Richard S. and Mary W. Stimmel purchased the property from

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Martin F. Wright, Jr., Verba W. Wright, and other related Wrights in 1946. At this time they also acquired land from Special Commissioner C. Reeves Taylor. Mary Elizabeth Kreyenbuhl Kauffman inherited the property upon Mary Stimmel's death, who had inherited the property upon George Stimmel's death. Richard Carlyle and Mary Elizabeth Kauffman sold the property to the present owners, John and Patricia Brown.

The 1862-1863 structure is well described in the case records. The building is frame, covered with weatherboards, and topped by a painted metal roof. There were four upstairs and four downstairs rooms, with a full bath upstairs and a half bath downstairs. One of the room's is referred to as the maid's room. A garden faces the highway in the front of the house. The assorted outbuildings included a double garage in relatively good repair, and a chicken house, granary, barn, etc. in much poorer condition.

Umstot and Wilson Homes:

The Wilson family is closely associated with the Umstots, through business partnerships and marriage ties. John S. Wilson's daughter, Emma R., married C.G. Umstot. Several of the homes in Burlington have been owned by the Wilsons. The George Wilson House was originally deeded to the Wilson sisters, Hattie Belle and Mary Arnold by Emma and C.G. Umstot on August 3, 1926. They in turn deeded the property to George R. and Virginia N. Wilson on November 16, 1970. The schoolteacher, Effy Baker, again accredits her father, Henry Baker with the construction and carpentry work.

The Townsends currently own the residence referred to as the Hattie Wilson House from George Wilson in 1982. The years between 1983 and 1987 were spent doing the heavy repair work. They moved in 1985. George A. Wilson acquired the property from Hattie Belle Wilson upon her death. Hattie Belle bought the property from Emma R. and C.G. Umstot on September 3, 1926. The land appears to have been bought by Umstot and Wilson from David A. Arnold who acquired it among the properties he received on January 10, 1894 from J.W. Vandiver as compensation for paying Vandiver's debts and the interest they had acquired. The frame outbuilding that served as Dr. John Wilson's office was later used as a washhouse for a time.

The house rests on two half basements, one poured concrete and one dirt. There is no real attic, but merely a crawl space. Once on the main floor of the structure, the decorative wood work consists mainly of plain box moldings around the windows and doors and wooden baseboards. The back section of the house, currently serving as a kitchen, has the Bull's-eye moldings, so popular in the local area, above the window's and doors. They are also found

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at the corners of a built-in four door cupboard. A wooden chair rail separates the plain upper wall from the paneled lower portion. All the mantelpieces are similar to one another, constructed of wood, three tiers lead down from the top. The sides are in the shape of pilasters, but are not fluted.

The main stair leading to the second floor is made of oak or pine. The fireplaces upstairs are of a different character, almost more elaborate in some senses. All but one, which still has its metal interior lining, have been rebricked. The centers of the frontpieces are pinpointed with medallions. Again, in the back section of the structure, moldings can be found on the corners of doorways. These moldings were carved in an egg and dot pattern.

On the exterior the Townsend's have rebuilt the chimneys in all but the left parlor and the above room. The long lower wooden side porch was rotten, so they replaced it with a concrete patio. On the inside of the home, a doorway has been added between the kitchen and the dining room. The walls have also been built out for insulation and the plumbing and wiring worked on.

Within the structure, the Townsend's have resanded the floors for cosmetic reasons. The floorboards around the doorways have been replaced, but are patterned after the original flooring. The wide pine boards in the parlor to the left of the entrance had been replaced prior to the Townsend's purchase of the property. The brickwork on the fireplaces on the first floor have been redone and the hearths built up to a higher level. The fireplace in the current dining room has had the brickwork above it redone also. The Townsends added an island, constructed out of antique woods, to the first floor kitchen. On the second floor, a few additions, such as built in bookshelves, have been made.

Dr. John Wilson's office, located to the side of the Townsend house, consists of merely one room. The floor is wood. There are shelves up one wall. The structure was originally heated by a coal stove. Local people say the structure has been turned around to face the opposite direction from when it was constructed! Since it served its time as a doctor's office, the building has been used as a washhouse for the main house, and other assorted utilitarian purposes.

The Sewells currently reside in what was known as the Jack and Ruth Wilson House. The Sewells bought it from Claire Wenzel who in turn had purchased it from George R. Wilson. John S. Wilson sold the property to George R. Wilson. John S. Wilson had acquired the property from C.G. and Emma Umstot.

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George Shank acquired the property the Shank home is built on from J.W. Vandiver on November 2, 1889. The property was added to in 1928 through a purchase from C.E. Harrison.

Burlington Union Church and Manses:

The Burlington Union church is the third house of worship to be built in Burlington. Jacob Vandiver owned the land on Cemetery hill that the first church building, an 1808 Baptist church stood on. The building was constructed of planked, glazed, and daubed logs. The area was surrounded by an eighteen panel rude plank board fence with two gates. This explains the location of the cemetery where it is. The Record Book of Patterson Creek Baptist Church indicates the structure was in use by 1808, but not completed until 1818. In 1821 this structure was the site of the licensing of a slave to preach to his fellow servants.

On January 22, 1853 the first meeting house and graveyard were given by the Vandivers into the care of John D. Peerce, John S. Wilson, and themselves. They intended to build a free church and began it in May 1854. Under the terms of the deed, the church had to serve both Methodists and Presbyterians. Samuel Crawford was the carpenter. The white weatherboards of this second wood frame building contrasted with the green Venetian shutters adorning the six windows. The rectangular plan is divided by two aisles into a center and two side aisles with a gallery for the colored. George Hill built a post-rail fence, consisting of eighteen panels, five rails high, around the property. Federal troops used the building as a hospital during the Civil War. They did so much damage, the congregation was paid damage funds by the Federal government.

The Vandivers close involvement with the site is very visible in the number of familial graves found in the cemetery on the hill. Both of the oldest graves are associated with the Vandivers. The oldest visible gravestone appears to be that of Catherine McCohmas, the daughter of William Vandiver, Sr., who died on January 3, 1849 at the age of 74. A stone almost as old marks the spot where William, son of John and Mary Vandiver, was laid to rest on April 24, 1849 at the age of sixteen. John Vandiver himself, born 1792 and dead on December 24, 1853 can also be found in the cemetery.

The third church site is said to have been planned in a great conference sessions around the stove Umstot and Wilson's Store. It was decided that it would be more convenient to have the church move from the hill to Main Street. J.W. Vandiver donated the land and served as treasurer of the operation. The cost was kept quite

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low due to the great amount of material such as the logs donated by members like Sloan and Vandiver. Ben Price or Mr. McCarty was the architect and Andrew Popkins the carpenter behind the construction of the wooden framed, weatherboarded structure. The first addition, a room at the front of the auditorium, helped the situation greatly as the congregation grew and thereby Sunday school attendance went up. Four met there and seven in the auditorium. The second addition, the wooden annex contained an auditorium, a stage divisible by sliding doors and curtains into three rooms, four other class rooms, a kitchen, and two toilets. Cemetery Hill continued to be used and holds many memories for Burlington residents, winter sledding parties among them!

The Methodist Congregation of Burlington began as a part of the Moorefield District of the Baltimore Conference and was a part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It wasn't until 1905 they became the Burlington charge, acting as a congregation serving under their own minister.

The first Methodist parsonage was bought from it's builder, Henry Baker, according to the diaries of his schoolteacher daughter Effy Baker. For a time, the Stickley House served as the Methodist Parsonage. The land was originally sold by the Vandivers to Andrew Popkins in 1877. Popkins sold the property to J.F. Bane in 1889. The next owner, Lucy Arnold Baker purchased the estate in 1898. Then in 1901, she and F.L. Baker, her husband, sold the property to B.G. Clower, who in turn sold the house to the trustees of M.E. Church South in 1908. The Chapels sold it to the Burlington Methodists in 1963. The Stickleys, the family who presently owns the property, purchased it in 1968.

The Burlington Presbyterian church was founded on June 20, 1893 by the Commission of Winchester presbytery. The Presbyterian church however was still very active, as demonstrated by the contract extended to John T. Peerce to construct a Manse for the Presbyterian Minister. The land was donated by William and Ann Vandiver to the trustees on September 25, 1869. The lot became known as the Presbyterian Parsonage lot. Reverend Malcolm Woodworth lived in it as a manse. A disagreement occurred over the amount due for settlement over a hundred dollar subscription Peerce was not paid. Peerce brought suit in court and was awarded the house in exchange for the money that had not been paid. It is noted that Peerce was indebted, and was not a christian or a member of the church, but that his wife Hannah was. Hannah C. Peerce was the President of the Ladies Mite Society of Patterson Creek Church in the 1870's. People say that it was when his wife died he began to have problems.

The house was purchased by Peter Thrush from James A. and

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William H. Parrill on July 25, 1898. M.A. Schell bought the property from Peter E. Thrush on June 14, 1905. and promptly passed the property on to Charles Edson Schell. C.E. left the property to Josephine Schell on May 22, 1928. Josephine sold the property to Lowell A. Huffman, whose family still retains ownership, on February 15, 1947.

The manse is of great interest because of the involvement of local craftsmen. Peerce designed the structure, but according to schoolteacher Effy Baker's diaries, her father Henry Baker, a local builder, is accredited with the woodwork. The house is built on the typical hall-parlor plan. The front door has an octagonal shaped raised panel design carved into it. It is flanked by sidelights and capped by a transom light. The woodwork illustrates the decreasing formality in the house as one progresses back into the structure. The faults in the woodwork's alignment due to mismeasurement have resulted in doorframes abutting each other. While possible with any craftsman, these can be used to indicate the rural, non-specialized nature of the builder. It is not known whether the woodwork, consisting of Bull's Eye moldings at the corner of the doors and windows, are attributable to Peerce or Baker, but they are repeated in multiple homes in the area. The Hattie Wilson house in town is among them, as well as Fairview, a local manor house several miles out of town. The mahogany staircase bends once as it makes its ascent. The floorboards are of uniform width and of hard pine. The unfinished attic is accessed by a trapdoor. The stairs to the basement are located under the main staircase.

Another interesting feature of the property consists of an ornate picket fence all around the property, going all the way up the hill. The driveway goes all around the house.

The Schells added a back room addition onto the structure and removed the portico that had been on the structure previously. Porticos were very popular in Burlington, as the one on the Wright's house demonstrates. The Schell's built the Carriage House and were also responsible for extending the barn out towards the roadway. The Carriage House consists of four stalls, a feed and tack room, a tool room, and a hay mow. The Schell addition has presented structural problems and has since had to be jacked up.

The house presently owned by the Hamricks has also served its time as the Presbyterian manse. Information on the property becomes very tangled around the turn of the century. FM Reynolds, special commissioner, sold the property to the Kenneweg Company in 1901. The land was apparently part of a tract purchased by William Welch on behalf of John Holtzman. Unfortunately, these records could not be found. The Kenneweg Company sold to the Dr. F.L.

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Baker in 1906. Dr. Baker sold to C.W. Smith in 1913. Smith sold the property to Vernon Leatherman in 1925. This looks like the property the house stood on. This was in turn sold to the Zells. Zell joined this property with one purchased from Charles E. and Josephine Schell in 1925. This property was owned by Hattie and P.E. Thrush before the Schells. The Thrushes purchased the property from Annjlina and U. J. Foley.

Upon her death in 1932, Mary Zell requested that her executor Robert B. Woodworth, ensure that her house was conveyed to the Trustees of the Burlington Presbyterian Church under the condition that her house be used as a manse.

In its time as a manse, the house has been lived in by the Reeds and the Hendersons. The garage was built by the Reeds on the stone foundations of what was the toll house for Route 50. The original house consisted of a dining room, living room, and kitchen on the first floor and three bedrooms upstairs. Ben Reed built the double side porch that contains the bathroom and laundry room. Most of the woodwork, including the floors in the structure are pine, with the exception of the mahogany bannister. The Hoods bought it from the church in 1970 after it was decided to move the manse to Springfield, West Virginia. The Atkins became the new owners in 1971. The Canan's purchased it from the Atkins' in 1978, and then turned around and sold it to the Hamricks, the present owners.

Camp Meetings:

Revival meetings have always played a large role in Burlington's religious history. The Van Myra Camp Meeting was another institution associated with the Burlington Methodist Church. Before the turn of the century, meetings were held at the Whipp (now Webb) farm. In 1903, Myra Vandiver gave land for a camp meeting ground to be built. The campground was filled by forty cottages and a large tabernacle. People rode to the campground with their furniture and baggage (fifteen cents per hundred pounds) on the Twin Mountain and Potomac Railroad. The more prominent families built their own cottages to live in for the duration of the ten day meeting. These cottages usually had three foot walls topped by three foot muslin or canvas curtains that could be raised or lowered as desired. The better situated families went to the extreme of bringing their own camp cook! Cottages could be rented for five or six dollars a day and many other people chose to camp on the grounds. Still others brought picnic fare and came for the day.

Meetings were held at the Van Myra Campground until 1943 and

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were very important annual social events. Days consisted of an Early Service, a 10 AM Children's Service, the Big Noon Service of the day, an Afternoon Service and sermon, then the evening Revival Meeting. Dedication was required to sit on those six inch board seats and listen to the speakers! The black population of the area had a comprable meeting at Williamsport which many of the whites also enjoyed attending.

The Van Myra Meeting Ground has been made into a roadside state park, but there are no traces of the actual site left.

Methodist Children's Home:

The Methodist church is also associated with the Star of Hope Child Refuge, now referred to as the Burlington United Methodist Children's Home. Concerned over the fact that homeless children were put in the County poor-house, Dr. F.L. Baker and F.C. Rollman founded a home, the Star of Hope Child Refuge, in 1913. It was offered and transferred to the Methodist Church in 1949.

General Store:

The Umstot and Leps General Store opened in 1876. The Umstot and Wilson General Store is a classic example of a country store, supplying the needs of the residents of Burlington in a social as well as the literal, materialistic sense. Store ledgers record purchases of goods such as cotton, rosin, syrup, sugar, nails, horseshoes, suspenders, fish oil, etc. The storeowners accepted credit from customers as well as giving credit for the goods, such as eggs, that people brought in. The Umstots maintained residence in the George Wilson House, located directly across the street from the store, further emphasizing their position as leaders in Burlington.

The store shut down for a time, but was reopened by Frank Crandell. The store served as a local gathering place, particularly during hunting season. There are many memorable accounts of sitting around the pot-belly stove, both from the old and the relatively young. The potbelly stove, old showcases, original counters, buggy-whip rack, and other assorted store furnishings were kept in the store at least until the early eighties. A sawmill, located in the back of this store, was run by Scott Stotter. The Harry and Bessie Virginia White family bought the store on December 2, 1975 from the Wilsons.

There was a log building located between the store and the Hattie Wilson House that was used for storage for the store. In the 1980's it was dismantled to be reconstructed on property in the

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Shennandoah Valley of Virginia.

Oates and McKee General Merchants opened on March 20, 1913 in Burlington, West Virginia.

School:

After the Civil War, the first public school opened. It stood in Schoolhouse Hollow, approximately a quarter mile south of Burlington. This was abandoned in 1879 when the first brick building was constructed down in the valley. The 1907 frame addition enlarged the school to two rooms. When this burned, an eight room frame building was constructed on the site. This in turn burned in 1936. Classes were held in the church sanctuary while the present eight room frame building. An addition was added in 1975.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION:

The amount of commerce and activity in the area has varied over time. Farms in the area have been involved in producing a wide variety of goods. These range from livestock such as cattle, chickens, and sheep to raising corn and tending orchards. Farmers tend to be involved in several mediums as a safety precaution. Situated where Mill Run empties into Patterson Creek, Burlington was a prime site for the location of mills and for a time this was the only industry in Burlington. A water powered mill existed near the present Methodist Children's Home up the road from the Weaver's garage in early days. The street was known locally as "Race Street" because the Mill Race cut through the area. This is the same road that became part of the bed of the TM & P Railroad.

The Fundenburg's were owners, but not the founders, of the Burlington Mill, located in Burlington along Route 50 where Joshua Oates Furniture Store was. Advertisements from 1913 refer to Mr. S. J. Hott as the proprietor and Mr. S.R. Hott as the manager. The Burlington Mill made high grade roller flour. "The Pride of Montreal" was its leading brand in sales. Peerce's Mill was located close at hand at Russeldale. The grain from a roller operated mill was ground by rollers powered by a gasoline engine rather than the traditional water powered stone grinding process. The mill burned in the 1920's, some say it was burned for money.

H.D. Likens, "farrier of Burlington, West Virginia," established his business in 1907. His skills included woodworking, iron repairs, horse shoeing, wagon making. One way he was able to keep his fingers in town affairs was by serving as a school trustee.

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Commerce was affected by a fire that took place in October of 1914. The fire burnt the grist mill, J. Leatherman's store, Clarence Smith's Blacksmith shop, and the telephone exchange, as well as some private dwellings such as R.J. Oates dwelling.

Railroad:

The Burlington Station is the last standing depot left from along the Twin Mountain and Potomac Railroad. The TM&P was commonly referred to as the "Two Mules and a Pony" railroad. Ballads were written about the "railroad line" and run in the Mineral Daily Column. Millionaires from Fairmont financed the \$356,000 railroad. The narrow-gauge railroad was begun in 1911, but was discontinued after eight years. The narrow-gauge track sets on top of the rail with out any sort of plate between it and the rail, causing a great deal of spring and bounce when ridden over. The many derailments sound like an inconvenience, but became routine. It was considered easier and cheaper to build the narrow gauge over rougher terrain. The terrain became so rough as the TM & P wound its way up the mountainside that the regular practice of leaving a rail car and coming back for it evolved. The foundations of the railroad trestles found up Twin and Knobbly Mountain attest to the gradient.

The railroad owners bought all new equipment for their business venture. The train that made the daily trip consisted of an engine, a tender, and at least one combination/passenger car. The railroad cars were made in Huntington, West Virginia. The cars used flags, not lights as markers. The engines were piston-driven Baldwins, made in Lima, Ohio. These were day engines and did not have headlights. A water tower was put up near the airfield to help supply the train with a continuous water supply. Some of the equipment can still be traced today to the far corners of the world.

The mountains around Keyser were covered with orchards such as the Cameron, Knobley, Alkine Orchards. Many of the familiar family names were associated with the market. The Russell's, Sloan's, McKee's, Shank's, and the Arnold Brothers, to name only a few. The line ran the twenty-six miles from Keyser to the Twin Mountain Orchards in two hours, linking into the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as well. This venture was very significant because it would access the orchards with greater speed, allowing for faster transport of their fruit. Moving their product by train instead of wagon would cause less damage to the fruit. Both of these factors gave the growers a better chance to be competitive in the apple and peach markets. The fruit could be transported to the East coast within

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twelve hours, at long last beating the supplies from Washington and Oregon. The first train ran August 12, 1912. Burlington had its own crossing marker and switch.

The railroad created jobs. People had to be hired to cut railroad ties. Other industries were fostered by the railroad's presence. A pin factory, tannery, cannery, mill, and store all developed along Russeldale Road. C.K. Wilson and John S. Wilson as well as the rest of the Wilson brothers served as the stationmasters in Burlington for a time.

The TM & P became a center for social events as well. The rail became a popular site for parties and excursions. Sunday picnics along the track became very popular. This became the main method people used to access the Van Myra Camp Meeting.

This rapid transport of the produce however, did not remain economically feasible. The railroad never appears to have made money. Some attribute this to its development in the midst of World War I, when a large percentage of the reliable labor force was gone. The railroad was built by Italian and Irish laborers, barracked near where ever they were working. The line Burlington was on had to compete with one out of Hampshire that ran on standard gauge track. This train was able to reach its destination faster as the fruit did not have to be handled twice. In 1918, when the railroad line stopped running, it sold for taxes at the cost of \$200. The equipment was not sold until 1922.

The Burlington Station had a wrap around porch. The station's sign is still in existence. The depot served as Burlington's Post Office from approximately 1917 until 1968 when the new building was completed. Some of the postmaster's even managed to live in the tiny two room structure as well as operate affairs for the postal service! It was used as a warehouse for the Umstot & Wilson General Store. Elvin and Martha Massey bought the property in hopes of running a real-estate office, but decided against it. Instead they sold the property to the United Methodist Children's Home with the stipulation that the two room building be used as a library in Burlington. It was finally donated however in 1991, being deeded over to Friends of the Mineral County Library.

Volunteer Fire Department:

Burlington's Volunteer Fire department and ambulance service was organized in 1935. The first fire truck was a twelve cylinder engine 1914-1918 Packard that cost \$325. The company occupied a small, one space garage until 1966 when they moved into their present building on Burlington Straight.

Cars also began to be found in Burlington at about this time.

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The Wilson's and Baker's had cars. The Shanks went to the extreme of starting a local stage that transported people to some of the nearby towns. This was referred to locally as "the stage."

Antique Service Station:

The Weaver's Antique Service Station has become a local landmark. The land was originally a part of the Vandiver tract. Charlotte Vandiver left the land to her daughter, Anna Vandiver Stout, and her husband, L.M. Stout. The Stouts sold the land to Mary W. and Charlotte Vandiver in 1923. All in the family, Edward G. and Rosalie H. Vandiver sold the property to Frank J. Bell in 1924. The Deed lists the equipment present in the garage already on the property. The equipment had all been used in connection with the garage business of E.G. Vandiver and Company and included sight feed gas pumps, gas tanks, an electric light plant, showcases, desks, chairs, a pipeless furnace, etc. W.H. Bell acquired the property and passed it on to Elizabeth J. Bell, who was married to George A. Weaver. Weaver and Sons ran it until 1985. Gasoline pumps from farms in the area line the front of the station and are a popular local attraction. Visitors passing through often stop to comment on how similar the garage is to those they remember from years gone by. Antique cars, pedal cars, and other assorted automobilia can be found in the station's period shop.

Atlantic City:

The decades of the 1920's and 1930's appear to have been a profitable era in the area. For a time, Burlington was referred to as the "Atlantic City of West Virginia." The Dantzics of Cumberland ran "Burlington Beach" at a large swimming hole along the banks of Patterson Creek, complete with picnic tables, food stands, bath houses, and the huge crowds they draw. Known as the Knights of Phythias Recreational Ground, there were cabins, camping, swimming, etc. The Nat Dantzics even had a minstrel show for a time. J.W. Vandiver hosted the fair in his downtown Burlington barn from 1923-1929. Major events included the chrysanthemum competition and the jousting and riding events. The fair moved to Fort Ashby, probably around 1950. Down near where the water tower was located, there was small plane flying on Baker's field and the remnants of Dr. Baker's 1939 airport are still used by private pilots. The area also boasted a drive-in theater at one time.

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By 1956, downtown Burlington had twenty-five homes, four stores, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a grist mill, and a garage.

Modern businesses have sprung up along Route 50 before the turn onto Patterson Creek Road and the historic residential area of Burlington is reached. The strip, often referred to as "Burlington Straight," includes a restaurant, motel, general store, service station, cycle shop, Bane's used car lot, the modern Fire Hall, etc.

Burlington has never had its own newspaper, but the "West Virginia" or "Keyser Tribune" that comes out of Keyser, Mineral County's seat, has covered the town's news over the years.

The Mineral County Historical Society first began meeting in 1927.

CONCLUSION:

While showing the way the town of Burlington was, at the same time, these structures illustrate how the old can be reused and adapted to fit the new needs of current lifestyles. Burlington's residents are realizing this more and more as time goes on. The 1990's will hopefully continue to witness this turn of events. The first historic homes tour of Burlington was held to raise money for the Burlington Library. The Library is currently housed in the old TM & P depot. More space is required however, so an attempt to raise money for an addition is in full swing. The Historic Homes Tour met with overwhelming success, thus illustrating the high degree of interest in local history. Plans are already in the works for next year's Historic Homes tour. Some homeowners got so excited they want to hold a Christmas Decorations Tour as well!

As a whole, Burlington Historic District has managed to preserve a part of life as it was during several major time periods. From the time of the earliest farming settlements of the area to the nineteenth century rural community town to the early twentieth century trade and small resort center, Burlington has existed with charm, representing small rural towns across West Virginia and many other states. The district encompasses all historic buildings associated with the community's architectural, commercial, and transportational contributions to history. In its own right, the town is a testament to the skill of local builders in managing to follow and include fashion in their lives. The similarities in building construction and detail throughout the district illustrate the social contact between the townspeople and the attempt to keep up with each other.

A small number of modern buildings intrude on today's

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peaceful, sleepy town setting, but, nonetheless, on an overall scale, Burlington is still one of the most intact and complete collections of nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture surviving today in Mineral County, West Virginia.

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8. Significance

Period of Significance:

The period of significance begins with the "Homestead," a c.1784 vernacular Greek Revival house on the north side of U.S. Route 50. The period of significance ends c. 1930 with the construction of the early service station (Weaver's Garage), on the south side of U.S. Route 50, representing the village's range of construction from the settlement days to the beginning of the automotive age.

Tradition has given the "Homestead" a date of construction of c. 1831. Architectural evidence, however, points to an earlier date, c. 1784. This is based upon the evidence of an early segment of the house having been added to in the 1830's when the Vandivers were married. Deeds indicate that a structure was already standing at the time of the marriage.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The Burlington Historic District includes properties along Patterson Creek Road (W.V. Route 11) and U.S. Route 50/220, consisting of the crossroads village of Burlington (see sketch maps).

Boundary Justification:

The boundary was chosen to enclose the residences, their out-buildings, and local religious and commercial structures that maintain their historic integrity and played a major role in the town's development. The cohesive character of the buildings in relation to one another, and their concentration along the crossroads, dictated the placement of boundaries. Because of the close community Burlington is, this has led to very

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Boundary Justification Continued:

closely related architectural styles and property functions. Unless the majority of structures were included, the atmosphere of this very self-sufficient rural community could not be appreciated. Requirements for the architectural integrity of listing properties were based on the National Register Standards. Information on the known condition of existing properties and the accumulated historical data permitted the relevance of each property type to the community as a whole to be measured.

Key:

- - vernacular (C)
- - vernacular with Greek Revival Detail (C)
- - vernacular with Victorian Detail (C)
- - Non-Contributing Resource (N.C.)
- - ~~NON-~~Contributing Site

- Fields -



- woods -

C. = CONTRIBUTING
 N.C. = NONCONTRIBUTING

map
 Not to scale

Site
 Staff
 Help
 for
 S&P