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street & number: 1 mile East of Ridgeville on US 50 not for publication: N/A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
county: Mineral
state: West Virginia code: WV
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 X locally. ( See continuation sheet.)

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
4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper ____________________ Date of Action _________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Category of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

X private X building(s)
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

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

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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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buildings
sites
structures
objects

1 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>County and State</th>
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<td>Travelers Rest</td>
<td>Mineral/West Virginia</td>
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### 6. Function or Use

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### 7. Description

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<td>Walls – Sandstone</td>
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<td>Roof – Metal</td>
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<td>Other – Wood</td>
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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.)

- **X** 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.

- **X** 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.
Travelers Rest
Mineral/West Virginia

Name of Property
County and State

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

Property is:
_____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
_____ B removed from its original location.
_____ C a birthplace or grave.
_____ D a cemetery.
_____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
_____ F a commemorative property.
_____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE
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)
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.

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<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet)
Travelers Rest                                Mineral/West Virginia
Name of Property                                County and State

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
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. 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 fireplace 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

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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.
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 fireplace 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
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.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Travelers Rest                        Mineral/West Virginia
Name of Property                     County and State

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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
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).
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 Knobblly 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).
However, a document found in 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
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.
Travelers Rest
Mineral/West Virginia
Name of Property
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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 Deed between John Glad and Larisa Glad and Mineral County Historical Foundation, Inc. The copy is dated August 20, 2004.

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.


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.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Name of Property: Travelers Rest
Address: 1 mile East of Ridgeville on US 50
Town: Burlington Vicinity
County: Mineral

Photographer: Roger L. Boyer, Project Coordinator, Potomac Headwaters RC&D, Martinsburg, WV 25401
Date: April 21, 2005

Negatives: Mineral County Historical Foundation  
P.O. Box 1325  
Keyser, WV 26726  
Phone: 1-304-788-3989

Photo 1 of 27: View of front or north façade; camera pointing southwest.
Photo 2 of 27: View of north corner façade; camera pointing south.
Photo 3 of 27: View of west façade; camera pointing southeast.
Photo 4 of 27: View of west corner & west side of cement block structure (to be demolished); camera pointing east.
Photo 5 of 27: View of west corner of cement block structure (to be demolished), also showing oblique view of west facade; camera pointing east.
Photo 6 of 27: View of rear or south side of cement block structure (to be demolished); camera pointing northeast.
(NPS Form 10-900)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Photo 7 of 27:       View of interior of cement block structure (to be demolished). This view also shows how the south and east façade of the original structure has been covered by cement or plaster; camera pointing north.

Photo 8 of 27:       View of south corner of cement block structure (to be demolished); camera pointing north.

Photo 9 of 27:       View of east side of structure, including of cement block structure (to be demolished) and east façade of original structure; camera pointing northwest.

Photo 10 of 27:      View of south corner of original structure and a part of east side of cement block structure (to be demolished); camera pointing north.

Photo 11 of 27:      View of east façade of building; camera pointing northwest.

Photo 12 of 27:      View of west corner of building; camera pointing north.

Photo 13 of 27:      View of east end of front façade; camera pointing southeast.

Photo 14 of 27:      View of east side of entire structure as it now exists and east façade of stone building. View also shows the relationship between building and US-50; camera pointing west.

Photo 15 of 27:      Close up view of front door, located on east façade of stone building; camera pointing south.

Photo 16 of 27:      View of front door located on east façade and cement sidewalk, which runs the full length of the front of the building. View also shows the relationship of the building with US-50. Camera pointing south.
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<td>Photo 17 of 27:</td>
<td>Close up view of far east window located on 1st floor of front façade; camera pointing south.</td>
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<td>Photo 18 of 27:</td>
<td>Oblique view of west front door and window located just east of it; camera pointing west.</td>
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<td>Photo 19 of 27:</td>
<td>Oblique view of west front door and two boarded up windows (west of the door); camera pointed west.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 20 of 27:</td>
<td>View of cement sidewalk, which runs the full length of the front of the building. View also shows the relationship of the building with US-50. Camera pointing northwest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 21 of 27:</td>
<td>Close up view of mortar joint between the original (Phase 1) and add-on L-structure. The two black areas located at the top-center of the picture and lower left area are the steel bars use to join the two building structures together; camera pointing south-southeast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 22 of 27:</td>
<td>Close up view of mortar joint between the original (Phase 1) and add-on L-structure. The two black areas located at the top-center of the picture and lower left area are the steel bars use to join the two building structures together; camera pointing south-southeast. View also shows the difference between the soffit boards on the original and add-on structures. Camera pointing south.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 23 of 27:</td>
<td>Close in view of west gable, small gable windows, two of the 2nd story windows, chimney and roof line; camera pointing east.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo 24 of 27:</td>
<td>Close in view of north roof line, west chimney and six of the windows on 1st and 2nd stories; camera pointing south.</td>
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Mineral/West Virginia</td>
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- **Photo 25 of 27**: Close in view of roof line, soffit and overhang of south side of structure at the point it was joined to the newer cement block structure (to be demolished); camera pointing west northwest.

- **Photo 26 of 27**: Close in view of east gable, small gable windows, chimney, fascia, soffit, and roof line; camera pointing northwest.

- **Photo 27 of 27**: View of west end of front façade of building; camera pointing south southwest.

The next set of photos are of the building after the concrete block section has been demolished. Photo number are designated by N1, N2, etc.

- **Photo N-1 of 16**: View, after demolition of concrete structure, of east façade; camera pointing west.

- **Photo N-2 of 16**: View, after demolition of concrete structure, of west façade; camera pointing west.

- **Photo N-3 of 16**: Oblique view, after demolition of concrete structure, of west façade; camera pointing southeast.
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<tr>
<td>Photo N-4 of 16</td>
<td>View, after demolition of concrete structure, of southwest corner of building and the now exposed south façade; camera pointing northeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-5 of 16</td>
<td>View, after demolition of concrete structure, of the now exposed south and east façade of west part of L AND south façade of east part of L; camera pointing northerly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-6 of 16</td>
<td>View, after demolition of concrete structure, of the now exposed east façade (rear) AND south façade (rear); camera pointing northwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-7 of 16</td>
<td>Close up view, after demolition of concrete structure, of the now exposed east façade (rear) AND south façade (rear); camera pointing northwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-8 of 16</td>
<td>View, after the concrete structure has been demolished, of the now exposed south façade; camera pointing northwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-9 of 16</td>
<td>Close up view, after the concrete structure has been demolished, of east end of the south (rear) façade of the east part of the L; camera pointing north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-10 of 16</td>
<td>View of one of fireplaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-11 of 16</td>
<td>View of one of fireplaces, now with a wood stove insert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-12 of 16</td>
<td>View of one of fireplaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo N-13 of 16</td>
<td>View of one of fireplaces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo N-14 of 16</td>
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- Photo N-15 of 16: Interior view of attic (3\textsuperscript{rd} level) showing original log rafters.
- Photo N-16 of 16: Interior view of attic (3\textsuperscript{rd} level) showing original log rafters.
Legend & Notes

1. Stone wall ~ 24” Thick
2. Chimney
3. Stone walls stop at floor level of attic, Rest Referred to on Top of Stone Wall Except at point where 12’ Beam Supports Them
4. Windows

Scale

0 5 10 15 20 Feet
0 1/2 1 3/4 2 Inches

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
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
Old Stone Tavern - Travelers Rest
U.S. 50 – ¼ Mile West of Markwood Community
Burlington, Mineral County, West Virginia
June 1, 2005

Floor Plan – First Floor
Legend
1. Stone Wall ~ 24'-26'
2. Fireplace/Chimney
3. Concrete Block Wall

No Basement Structure

Concrete Block Structure To Be Demolished

112'6" (10'2" x 11')
32'4" (25' x 8')

Scale
0 5 10 15 20 Feet
0 1/2 1 1 1/2

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
Old Stone Tavern
Travelers Rest

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1971. Field checked 1972
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: West Virginia coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Map photoinspected 1979
No major cultural or drainage changes observed