

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Hook's Tavern
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Rt. 50 and Smokey Hollow Road not for publication
city or town Capon Bridge vicinity
state West Virginia code WV county Hampshire code 027 zip code 26711

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

Hook's Tavern

Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

0

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

COMMERCE/TRADE Tavern

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials

Federal

foundation **LOG, STONE**

walls **LOG, WOOD**

roof **METAL**

other **WOOD**

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

LOCAL

Areas of Significance

TRANSPORTATION

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

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

Significant Dates

c.1765, c.1790, c.1848

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mauzey, Peter, Builder

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See Continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, etc.

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 3.3

UTM References

1 17S 072300 4353169N 3
Zone Easting Northing
2 4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheets

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheets

11. Form Prepared By

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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

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

Floorplans for individual listings

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

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

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

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LOCATION and SETTING

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

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

DESCRIPTION, Exterior

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interior

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

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

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

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

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

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

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STATEMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

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

General History

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

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

¹ McAlester.. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 82.

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

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

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

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

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

Property history

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

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

⁵ "Northwestern Virginia Turnpike," p. 537-38.

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

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

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

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

⁶ Simms Index to Land Grants in West Virginia

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

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

⁹ Hampshire County Minute Book 1, December 14, 1795; Census of 1782 Hampshire County.

¹⁰ Hampshire County Personal Property Tax Lists 1800-1814.

¹¹ Hampshire County Minute Book 1, June 14, 1819.

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

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

Samuel Hook was a prosperous man. He continued to acquire land while operating the inn. He acquired 69 acres on Stony Mountain and 90 acres on Bear Garden Ridge in 1858. (Another Samuel Hook, perhaps his uncle and namesake, acquired 57 acres on the Great Cacapon in 1800.¹³)

Hook's Tavern operated throughout the Civil War and was briefly used as a Confederate hospital for 80 sick soldiers under the command of J.A. Hunter. Severe weather forced Hunter to commandeer Hook's Inn and his firewood on February 3, 1862.¹⁴ There were several skirmishes in Hampshire County. Farmers and businesses were requisitioned to provide comfort, blankets, horses, beef, flour and other stores to both Confederate and Union Forces. After the war, the county court heard thousands of petitions for reimbursement for these requisitions.

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

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

Architecture

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

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

¹³ *Simms Index.*

¹⁴ Hampshire County Historical Society. 2006. *Christmas in Old Hampshire.*

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

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

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

SUMMARY

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

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

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Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

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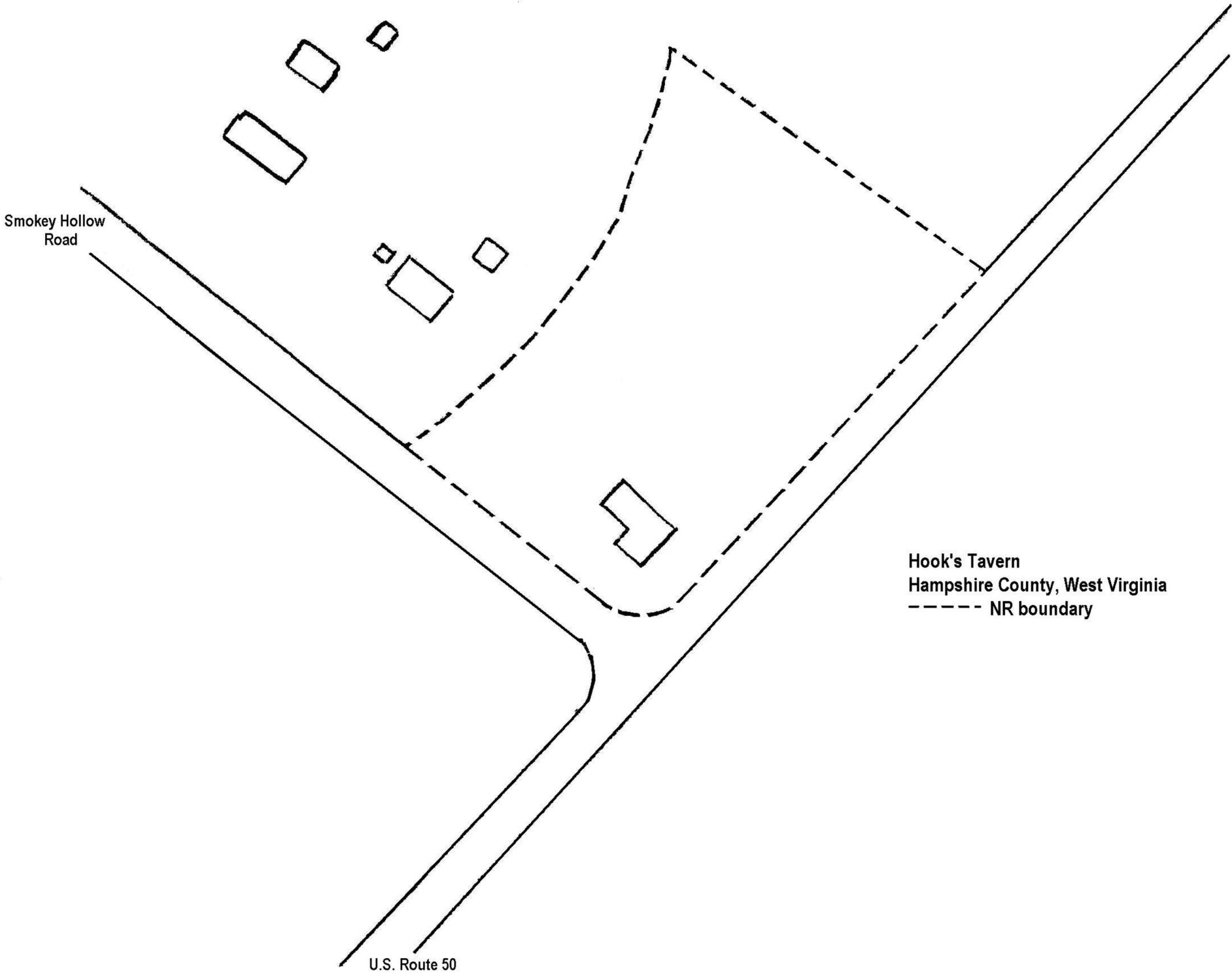
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Photographer: Norval Rasmussen
Date: December 14, 2010

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

Photographer: Norval Rasmussen
Date: August 31, 2008

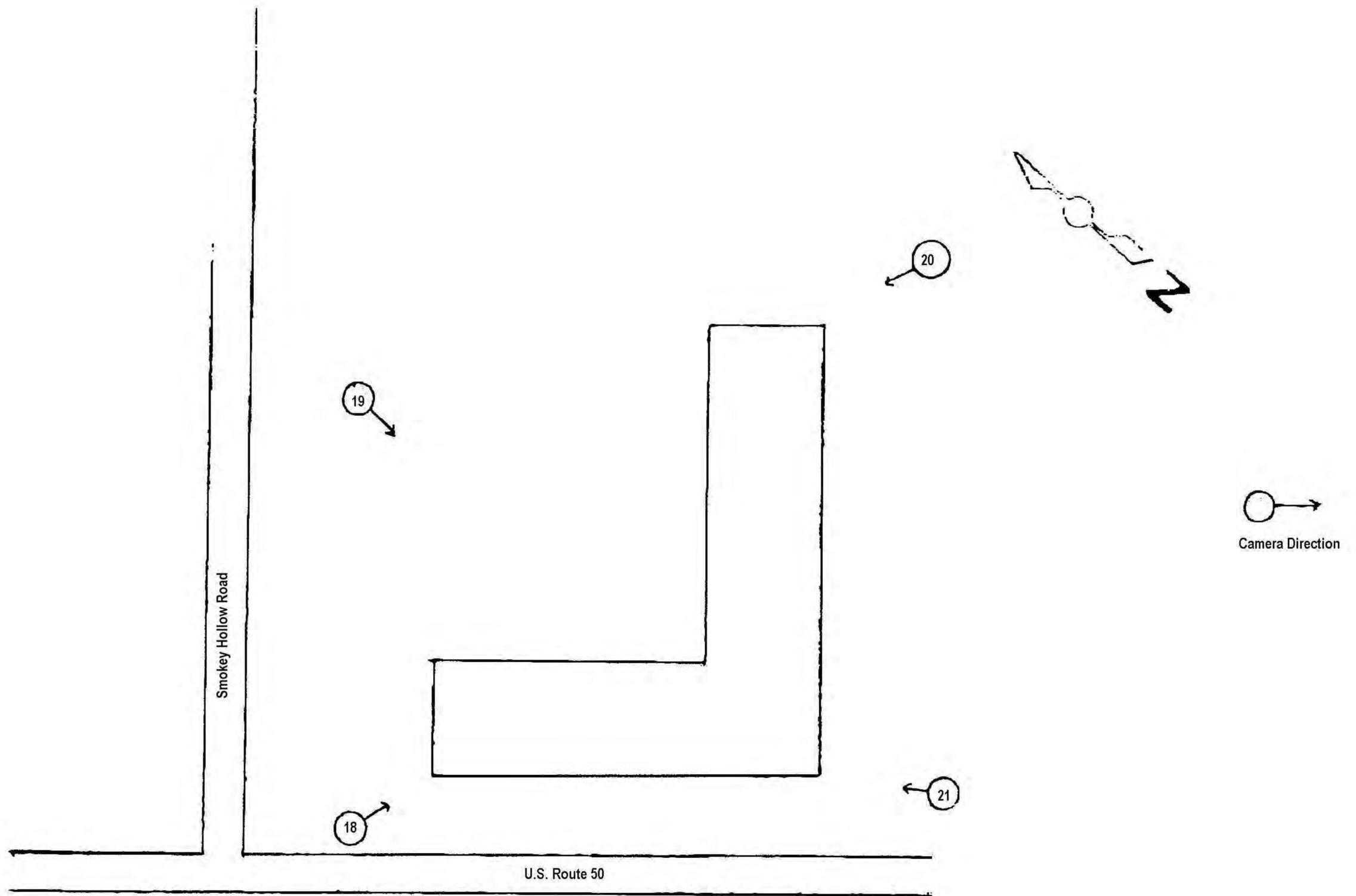
Photo 18 of 21	Camera facing E	Exterior
Photo 19 of 21	Camera facing SE	Exterior
Photo 20 of 21	Camera facing SW	Exterior
Photo 21 of 21	Camera facing W	Exterior



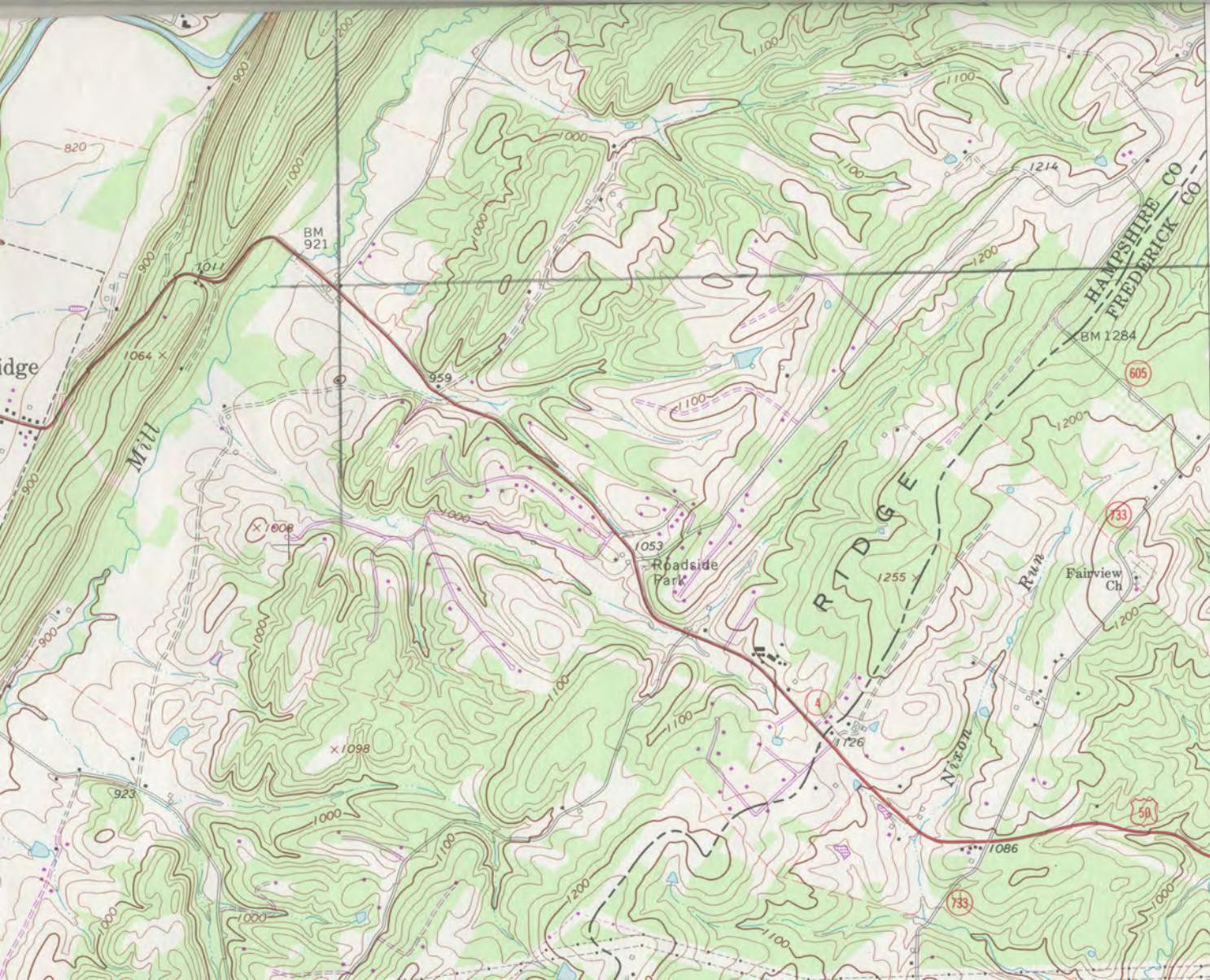
Smokey Hollow
Road

U.S. Route 50

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



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



4354
HOOK'S TAVERN
NAD 83
175 07 2300E /
4353169N

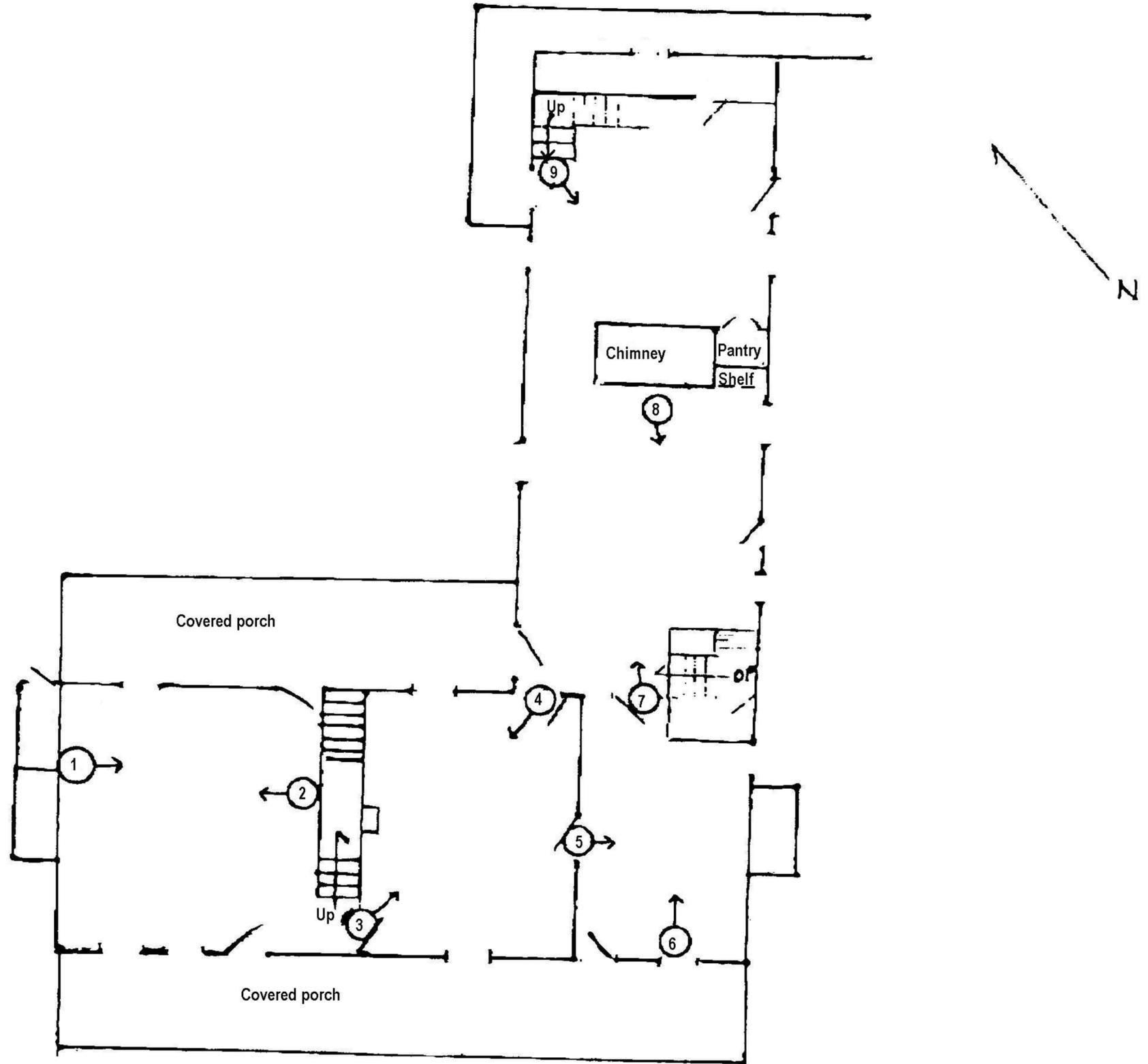
17'30"

4351

GORE 2.8 MI.
ESTER 1.6 MI.

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

○ →
Camera Direction



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

○ →
Camera Direction

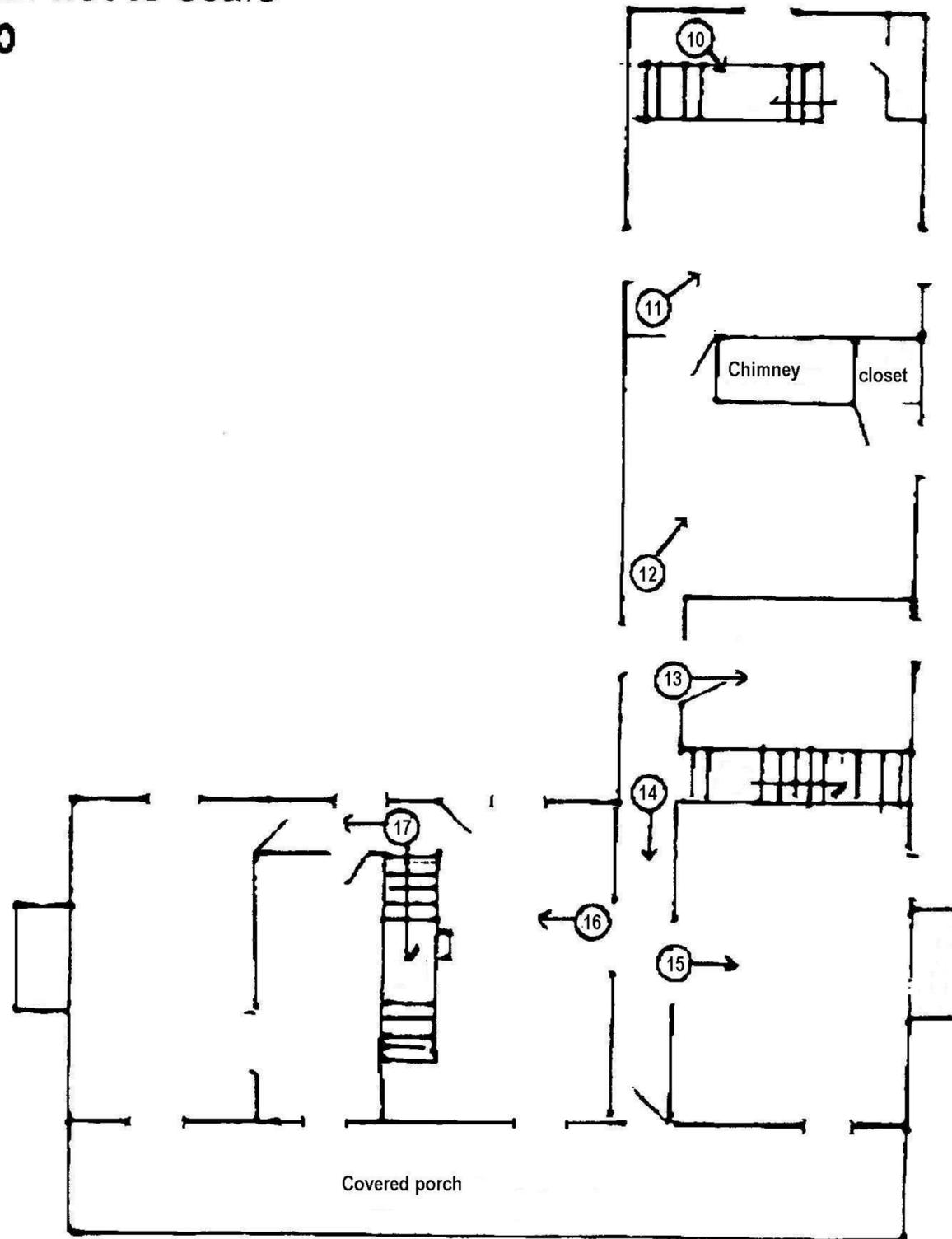




Photo 1: center parlor in the front wing



Photo 2: Parlor in the front wing



Photo 3: Board partition between right and center parlors



Photo 4: Center front parlor



Photo 5: Right front parlor



Photo 6: Looking into dining room



Photo 7: Dining Room (rear extension)



Photo 8: Dining room stairwell



Photo 9: Kitchen



Photo 10: Second floor, above kitchen



Photo 11: Second floor, above kitchen



Photo 12: Second floor, above dining room



Photo 13: Second floor, interior partitions

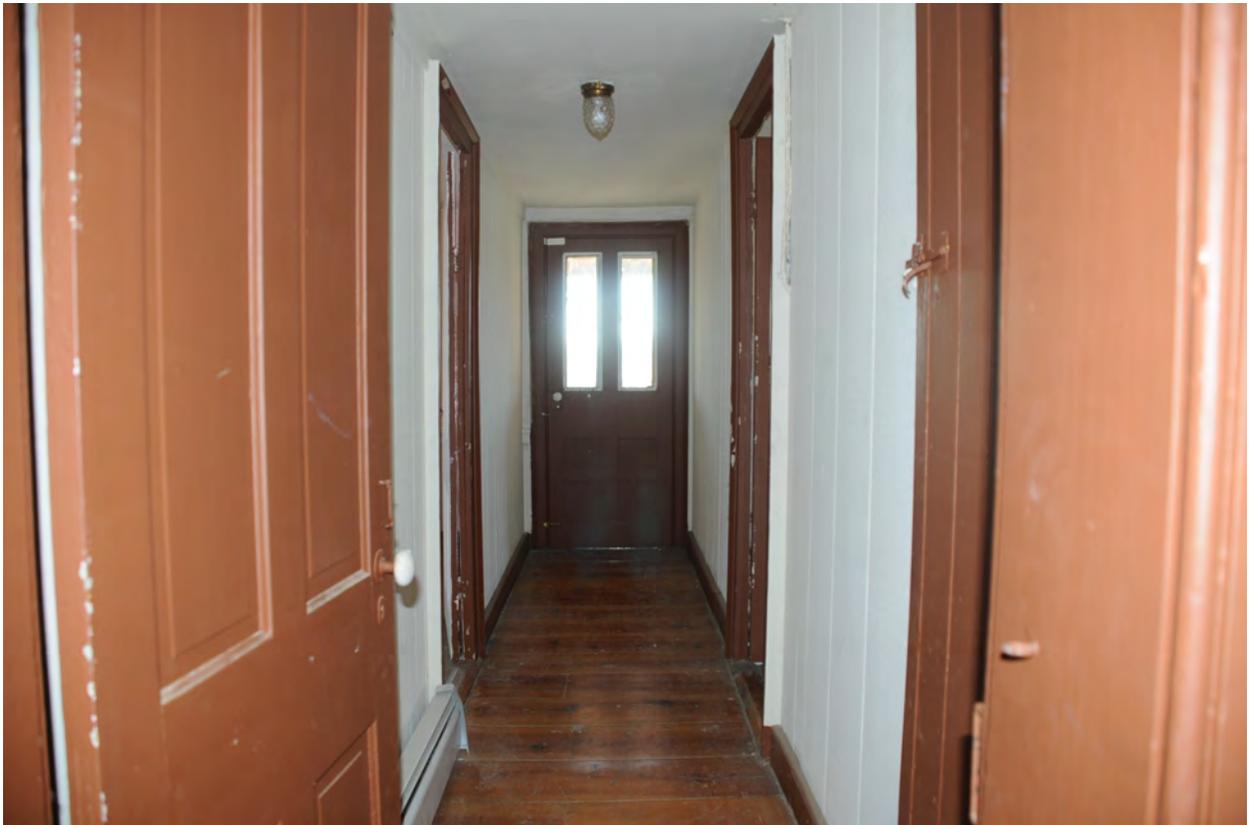


Photo 14: Second story hallway



Photo 15: Second story parlor



Photo 16: Second story plastered walls



Photo 17: Second story, demolished bathroom



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21