

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

1. Name of Property

historic name: VanMeter, Garrett, House
other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Off Reynolds Gap Road not for publication: N/A
city/town: Old Fields vicinity: X
state: WV county: Hardy code: 031 zip code: 26845

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Susan M. Perci February 5, 2001
Signature of Certifying Official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau Date

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 Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <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): _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	TOTAL

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

Foundation: Sandstone

Walls: Brick

Roof: Metal

Other: Wood

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1830-1950

Significant Dates

ca. 1830

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 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: Hardy County Public Library, Moorefield, West Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 4.87

UTM References

Quad: Old Fields

17 678300 4333810
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(See continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Mrs. Kelly Williams, owner, and Alan Rowe, WVSHPO

Organization: WV Dept. Of Culture & History Date: 11/3/2000

Street & Number: 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Telephone: 304-558-0220

City or Town: Charleston State: WV ZIP: 25305-0300

Property Owner

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

Name: Sam and Kelly Williams

Street & Number: PO Box 963 Telephone: 304-538-2033

City or Town: Old Fields State: WV ZIP: 26845

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The Garrett VanMeter house, built ca. 1830, is located off of Reynolds Gap Road in the vicinity of Old Fields, Hardy County, West Virginia. The house faces east and stands at the top of a hill surrounded by open, rolling pasture and bordered by a complex of farm buildings. Below the house, the terrain drops away to the east in a series of broad, tilled fields that slope down toward the South Branch of the Potomac River. A series of high, parallel mountain ridges are visible beyond the river along the horizon. Originally, the farm enclosed 368 acres that included the main house, the barn, a tenant's home, and several other agricultural support buildings. In 1974, the farm was partitioned, separating the main house from the rest of the farm on a 4.87 acre parcel. Only the main house, built by Garrett VanMeter, will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

The landscape immediately around the house consists of a level lawn with a large silver maple tree in the front yard and a smaller silver maple in the back yard. Other mature hardwood trees line the edge of the property and delineate the slope of the hill as it falls toward the fields below the house. Barbed wire fences follow the eastern and northern property lines. Several shrubs such as lilac, Rose of Sharon, and boxwood grow around the perimeter of the house. When it was built, the house faced one of the original roads into the area that ran along the base of the hill. Today, a modern driveway links the property to Reynolds Gap Road at the rear of the house.

Garrett VanMeter House

ca. 1830

Contributing Building

The Garret VanMeter house is a two-story, brick dwelling that stands on a continuous stone foundation. Flemish bond is used on the front (east) elevation, and American bond is used elsewhere. The side gable roof is clad with standing seam metal and is outlined by a corbeled brick cornice. Brick interior end chimneys are present on the north and south elevations. The house was constructed with a two-story rear ell (no masonry seam is evident in the northeast elevation).

A small, one story brick summer kitchen with a perimeter stone foundation was added to the north elevation of the ell (a masonry seam is evident on both the northeast and southwest elevations). Summer kitchens were common in the 18th and 19th centuries, and several of the historic homes in the area have them. This addition is separated from the house by a small entry way that would protect the main house should the kitchen catch fire. In the 1950s, a two-story, partially enclosed porch was constructed on the southeast elevation of the rear ell. After 1950, a one-room frame pantry addition with a concrete block foundation was constructed on the west elevation of the ell.

The entrance to the Garrett VanMeter house faces east. Several stone steps lead up to the front of the home, which features a centered portico and main entry. The front facade rises two stories and is five bays wide. The first floor windows are 9/6 double-hung sashes, and the second floor windows are 6/6 double-hung sashes. Four small basement windows are present in the front foundation wall, several of them still have the original wooden protective bars. The majority of

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the windows in the home are original and have retained their wavy float-glass.

On the north elevation, two small attic windows and two basement windows are present on the gable end of the main section of the house. From this side view, it is apparent that the rear ell is three feet lower in height than the main section. On the rear ell, there are three bays with each window being a 6/6 double-hung sash. On the end of the rear ell there is the small frame pantry addition. This pantry has one central window, and its exterior is covered with white wooden siding. The summer kitchen is attached to the rear ell by a covered walkway, and is 3 feet lower in height than the rear ell. Between the rear ell and the summer kitchen is an open entry way. This entry way leads into a hallway which separates the summer kitchen from the main house. In case of a fire, the hallway would offer a buffer between the kitchen and the main house. One window opening is present on the north elevation of the summer kitchen.

The west elevation shows the rear of the summer kitchen, with two small nine pane windows present at the peak of the gable. The west elevation also shows two small attic windows in the gable of the rear ell. The windows are missing and have been replaced with wood panels. The west elevation of the front section of the house is also visible. It is two stories high and two bays wide with two 6/6 double-hung sash windows on the second floor and two 9/6 double-hung sash windows on the first floor. Two basement window openings on either side of a centered basement door are present. Stone steps lead from the outside of the house to the basement door, which is below grade.

The south elevation presents a view of the gable end of the main section of the house. Two small four pane attic windows are present high in the peak of the gable. Unlike the north end of the front of the house, there are no basement windows present in the foundation. The south elevation also shows the south side of the rear ell. The first floor porch has a back door entrance. In the 1950s a small section of the porch was enclosed and made into a small sun room. The sun room may be entered from the porch, the dining room, and the main entrance hallway at the front of the house. Above the sun room is another enclosed room which was built to be used as a bathroom. Owners in the 1980s started to build a second floor open porch attached to the bathroom, but it was never completed. The south elevation of the rear ell is two bays wide with three of the four windows the original 6/6 double-hung sashes. The left-hand second floor window is a modern replacement. The south elevation of the summer kitchen presents an arched brick doorway as well as one window opening.

The interior of the main section of the home has a center hall I-house plan, flanked on each side by one room and a staircase rising to the attic on the left side of the foyer. The open-string stairway has four flights with an open well decorated with ornamental brackets. A small door under the stairs leads down to the basement.

The first floor of the main section of the house is arranged with a parlor to the left of the entry hall, and a formal dining room on the right. Bedrooms are on the second floor, connected by a wide landing. The landing is illuminated by one 6/6 double-hung sash window. The master bedroom on the home's north elevation features two closets, one on either side of the fireplace. Master bedroom designation is given to this room due to the closets and its central location

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between the boys room and the girls room. The second bedroom, the boys room, has no closet, but does offer a better view. Two windows on the east elevation look out into the front yard, and two windows on the west look out into the backyard. On the opposite side the ell attaches to the front of the home by a door on the first floor formal dining room, and by a door on the second floor in the master bedroom. Because the ell is lower in height than the front of the house and does not have a basement, one must step down from the front of the house into the rear ell. Passing from the first floor formal dining room, there is a single step down into a room with a built-in cupboard to the left of a fireplace and a small set of stairs leading to the second floor. To the right of the fireplace, there is a door leading to the kitchen. Originally, there was a built-in cupboard that matched the one to the left of the fireplace.

Facing north, the kitchen has one window and a door leading to the pantry addition. On the south side there is a window and a back entrance door. A crumbling brick fireplace is present on the west wall. To the left of the fireplace on the west wall, a cupboard was removed and a small bathroom was added. To the right of the fireplace, there is a door which enters the hall that separates the main house from the summer kitchen. Opposite the fireplace, previous owners removed a flight of stairs that led to a second floor room.

On the second floor of the rear ell, there is a small bedroom accessed from the master bedroom in the main part of the house. Immediately to the left of the door is the small set of stairs descending to the first floor room below. On the west wall there was a fireplace, but previous owners sealed it and removed the mantel. To the left of the fireplace is a closet. To the right of the fireplace is a door which leads to the master bathroom, which is above the kitchen. This door was added by previous owners, and replaced a closet that matched the one on the left side of the fireplace.

The master bathroom was probably a servant's quarters at one time. The only way to access the room was from the small set of stairs in the kitchen. The fireplace in this room was sealed and the mantel was removed by previous owners. One window faces north and one window faces south. Previous owners divided this room into a master bathroom and separate laundry room. They also put a second floor exit door in the laundry room, leading to the hallway landing which separates the summer kitchen attic from the main house.

The summer kitchen has been modified only slightly since it was built. A very large fireplace is present for cooking. The floor is partly brick and packed dirt and the ceiling beams are exposed. The north and south side each have a window opening. The original windows are not present. A set of stairs which lead to the second floor attic are present in the hallway separating the summer kitchen from the main house. The attic does have a very small fireplace, as well as two small windows which flank the chimney.

All window sills within the house are deeply set. Most of the wood interior doors are original to the house, some having the original hand-made locks and strikers. The window and door trim is plain in all rooms. All of the original doors, including the closet doors, are solid with six inset panels. The front door is very similar, except that it has two small panes of glass over two larger panes of glass, placed over two solid panels. All rooms, except the second floor master

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bathroom and laundry room, have the original chair rail and baseboards. The home has all of its original mantels except for three that were removed by a previous owner. The first floor mantels are more decorative than the second floor. The parlor has the most decorative fireplace mantel and chair rail. Flooring throughout the house is original in all rooms but the kitchen, which has been modernized. All original floors are tongue and groove heart pine. Flooring in the basement is red clay. The flooring in the summer kitchen is dirt with some brick paving.

Summary:

The Garrett VanMeter house has remained relatively untouched by time. The majority of the interior changes occurred during the 1970s when paneling was used to cover the original cracked plaster walls. Most of the walls in the house have only one layer of wallpaper and retain the original chair rail and base boards. Seven of the eleven fireplaces have the original decorative mantel pieces. All of the windows are original (except for two), with the majority of them containing the old glass. Almost all the doors in the house are original; some have the original locks. The exterior of the home is almost all original except for some brick repair and a second story porch which was built in the 1970s.

The Garrett VanMeter house is surrounded by rolling farm land. The fields around the house are still being used for cattle farming as they were when Garrett VanMeter was alive. The Garrett VanMeter house is a historically significant element of the local built environment and one of four VanMeter houses located within a one mile radius of each other. The VanMeter family built these massive houses as a testament to their wealth and prominence in society.

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Statement of Significance:

The Garrett VanMeter house is significant under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance spans the years between the construction of the house circa 1830 and extends to 1950. This period covers roughly 120 years in which the farm was established and operated as a major element in the local cattle trade. Garrett VanMeter's house is a well-preserved example of an I-house with Greek Revival stylistic elements. The size and appearance of the house, in relation to several other dwellings in the Old Fields area, typifies the wealth and status enjoyed by the leading families of the South Branch Valley cattle trade.

The Garrett VanMeter house stands in an area known as the Middle South Branch Valley. Native Americans inhabited the South Branch Valley for thousands of years. They practiced agriculture in the area for centuries and their presence is indicated on early maps of the region. Although this area was traversed by traders and explorers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, permanent settlement did not occur until the second quarter of the eighteenth century. The VanMeter family, of Dutch descent, led a group of Dutch Protestants from northern New Jersey to the valleys of Virginia during the 1720s. The VanMeters were given 40,000 acres by the Council of Virginia in 1730, though the family had visited the valley as early as 1725, when John VanMeter, a fur trader, laid a "tomahawk claim" on these lands during his travels. The land called "Indian Old Fields" on historic maps was first settled by Isaac VanMeter (1691 - 1757) and his family in 1744. Isaac and the settlers that followed were mostly farmers. Isaac built a house and fortress in this area (known as Fort Pleasant) that was one in a chain running north and south along the Allegheny frontier. These forts were designed by George Washington for the protection of the settlers during Indian unrest. Unfortunately, Isaac VanMeter was killed by Indians while he was working in his fields in 1757.

George Washington formally surveyed the area in 1747, when the Sixth Lord Fairfax reserved this "manor on the Wappacomo, or Great South Branch of the Potowmack" for himself and his relatives. Although the purpose of the manor was to preserve land for the benefit of Lord Fairfax and his family, settlers such as Isaac VanMeter were already present on the land.

During his work as a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, George Washington called at Fort Pleasant, and records in his journal that he visited with "Mr. Vanmetrise." A dispute arose between Isaac VanMeter and Lord Fairfax over who actually owned the land. Lord Fairfax claimed the VanMeter tract as a part of his South Branch Manor, included in the original "Northern Neck" grant from Charles II. VanMeter claimed that his lands were not included in the Fairfax grant; rather, they were granted separately by the Council of Virginia in 1730. Resulting litigation from the dispute went on for many years, and finally was settled after the Revolutionary War by a court decree upholding the VanMeter heirs in their claim.

Isaac's son, Colonel Garrett VanMeter (1732 - 1788) inherited Fort Pleasant and a large tract of the surrounding lands from his father's estate. By the late 18th century, Garrett VanMeter Sr. was one of the wealthiest farmers in the region, owning several hundred head of cattle, extensive landholdings, and around thirty slaves. Colonel Garrett VanMeter improved the

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VanMeter lands by removing the old fort and the original cabin, replacing it with a strong brick structure constructed half below ground and half above for defensive purposes. This stronghold was an awkward, crudely fashioned building linked to the rest of the existing Fort Pleasant by a series of enclosed steps. The stronghold was a center of activity during the bloody "Battle of the Trough," an engagement between Indians and settlers in 1756. Garrett served as a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and commanded a regiment of militia in General Washington's army.

Colonel Garrett had two sons, Isaac VanMeter and Jacob VanMeter. Isaac VanMeter (1757 -1837) inherited Fort Pleasant. He married Elizabeth Inskeep and built a beautiful brick house (also named Fort Pleasant) on the site of the old fort. Their house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Colonel Garrett VanMeter's other son, Jacob VanMeter (1764 -1829), inherited the other half of his father's estate. Jacob commanded a regiment in the war against Great Britain in 1812-13 and was commissioned a Colonel like his father. He was an enterprising businessman, operating a flour mill and for many years a partner with Chief Justice John Marshall in the breeding of thoroughbred horses. He and his wife Tabitha had several children, one of whom was named Garrett after Jacob's father. This is the son who built the Garrett VanMeter house.

When Colonel Jacob VanMeter died in 1829, all of his property was split between his two sons: Garrett VanMeter (1806-1866) and Abraham VanMeter (1824-?). Abraham received their mother and father's home, and Garrett obtained the lands his father had purchased from Peter Higgins. In March 1804, Jacob VanMeter purchased two contiguous tracts of 368 acres and 480 acres on the South Branch of the Potomac River from Peter Higgins. Jacob apparently never lived on either of these tracts, having instead maintained his homestead on lands he inherited from his father. Jacob's will also stipulated that Abraham was to assist Garrett in building a "convenient dwelling house, barn, and other out houses" by covering half of the expenses. It is estimated that Garrett built his house between 1830 and 1835, although no land records or other supporting documentation are available for corroboration. Census data indicate that Garrett was still residing with Abraham in their father's house in 1830, but by 1840 had established his own residence. Since he married his wife Elizabeth Cunningham in 1832, it is likely he chose to build his new house after his marriage.

Garrett VanMeter was the sixth son of Colonel Jacob VanMeter (b. 1764-d. 1829) and Tabitha VanMeter (b. 1767-d. 1851). He was born April 20, 1806. He was the grandson of Colonel Garret VanMeter (b. 1732 - d. 1788) and Ann Sibley VanMeter (d. 1805). Garrett had eight siblings: Abraham, Isaac, Hannah, Ann, Benjamin, Rebecca, Susan, and Sallie (or Sarah). Garrett married Elizabeth Cunningham in 1832. Their union produced twelve children: Solomon, Jacob, Joseph D., Charles W., William C., Isaac N., Ann R., Tabitha, Garrett S., Abraham, Sallie, and Mary McC. VanMeter. Benjamin F. VanMeter, in his book, "Genealogies and Sketches of some Old Families," describes Garrett as "a quiet, unassuming, honest farmer; who for many years was a worthy member of the Methodist church, and lived and died a Christian

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gentleman." Garrett VanMeter, Jr. continued the prosperous agricultural legacy of his father and grandfather, owning a small number of slaves and raising large herds of cattle for market.

The Garrett VanMeter home is one of four VanMeter family houses within a one-mile radius of each other (see the attached map). The VanMeter family houses include the brick house called Fort Pleasant, built by Isaac VanMeter in the late 1700s (Isaac was Colonel Jacob's brother, and Garrett's uncle). Less than a half a mile south, there is Buena Vista Farms built in 1836 by William C. VanMeter (Nephew of Colonel Jacob VanMeter and Garrett VanMeter's first cousin). Both of these houses are currently listed in the National Register. Less than half a mile north of Fort Pleasant stands the house of Ann VanMeter. Ann, Rebecca, and Susan were Colonel Jacob VanMeter's daughters and Garrett VanMeter's sisters. When their father, Colonel Jacob VanMeter died, these three maiden sisters lived with their mother in their parent's house. Upon their mother's death in 1851, they built Traveler's Rest, a neat and comfortable brick mansion. Traveler's Rest is about 1/4 mile to the west of their brother Garrett's house. These four VanMeter houses are a testament to the affluence the family obtained through farming and the cattle trade. Willow Wall, a nearby house built by the McNeil family between 1811 and 1812, and listed in the National Register, bears a strong resemblance to the four VanMeter houses.

Architecturally, the Garrett VanMeter house blends with its neighbors in both materials and overall plan. The four historic houses adjacent to the Garrett VanMeter house are all examples of high style architecture commonly found in the rich bottom lands where the wealthiest farmers owned land. Each is unique in its own way, but all of the houses share similar features including brick construction, side gables, and symmetrical plans of three or five bays. Other common features include brick jack-arches above windows, corbeled brick cornices, Flemish bond brickwork, and interior end chimneys. Porches form an interesting divergence in the designs, as the earlier houses all have centered, two story porches, while the Garrett VanMeter house and Buena Vista have one story porches (the Ann VanMeter House has a non-original two story porch that was installed around 1950).

Following Garrett VanMeter's death in 1865 (he did not have a will), his property was sold to Thomas Maslin and Garrett Cunningham as the result of a chancery suit. Thomas Maslin and Garrett Cunningham sold these same lands in October 1875 to James S. Whiting. Upon James S. Whiting's death, he devised all of his real and personal property to Frank Brooke Whiting by a will of February 1887. Frank Brooke Whiting owned the property until November 1916 when he sold it to A. Alexander Welton. Between 1916 and 1971 the property descended to several generations of the Welton family, and in October 1971, the 368-acre Garrett VanMeter Homeplace and part of the adjoining 480-acre parcel were conveyed to eleven grantees. In 1974 the Garrett VanMeter House and 4.87 acres were sold to James and Betty Bosley. In 1986, they sold the home and 4.87 acres to Albert and Joanie Leatherman. In 1990, the home and 4.87 acres were sold to Sam Williams and Robert Williams. In February 2000, Robert Williams sold his half to his brother Sam Williams and his wife, Kelly Williams, who are now the current owners.

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Summary:

The Garrett VanMeter house is an example of a substantial, brick I-house illustrating some influence of the Greek Revival style, including a centered portico, 9/6 double hung sash windows with narrow muntins, brick jack arches, and a corbeled brick cornice. While a small frame pantry addition and deteriorating mortar throughout the building have slightly altered the building's original appearance, the Garrett VanMeter house is still a fine example of a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style of architecture. In addition, its historic owner was a member of a prominent agricultural family that dominated the regional cattle trade and built four architecturally significant houses within a well-defined geographical area. The four VanMeter family dwellings in the immediate area (Willow Wall, the house built by the McNeil family, is another significant resource), including Traveler's Rest, Fort Pleasant, Buena Vista Farms, and the Garrett VanMeter house, all contribute to the historic agricultural landscape and together represent a significant period in the architectural and agricultural history of Hardy County.

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Land Records, Deed Books, Land Books, Will Books. Hardy County Courthouse, Moorefield, West Virginia.

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VanMeter, Benjamin F. Genealogies and Sketches of some Old Families who have taken Prominent Part in the Development of Virginia and Kentucky, Especially, and later of many other States of this Union. J.P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Kentucky. 1901.

VanMeter Genealogy: Files of the Hardy County Public Library, Moorefield, West Virginia.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a ½" pipe found on the south side of a right-of-way and corner to a tract of 149.68 acres recently purchased by Renick Williams, thence leaving the Renick Williams line and with a new division line N 73° 58' 43" E 114.7' crossing a 35.00" wide right-of-way to a point in the center line of a recently made road leading to the Brick Home situated on this parcel of land to be conveyed, thence N 87° 26' 03" E 159.56' to a ¾" x 24" rebar set 40' south of a fence line, thence N 41° 18' 05" E 108.98' to a ¾" x 24" rebar set in a fence line, thence S 33° 38' 55" E 415.93' with or near a fence line for most part to a ¾" x 24" rebar set on the south brow of a hill, thence down a steep hillside S 13° 09' 25" E 140.48' to a ½" pipe found by a 40" tree and corner to Renick Williams, thence with the Renick Williams line and with the south side of an access road and 35' right-of-way to be reserved S 53° 15' 55" W 58.31' to a ½" pipe, thence S 69° 59' 00" W 162.88' to a ½" pipe, thence S 85° 36' 45" W 79.37' to a ½" pipe found, thence S 87° 26' 56" W 110.65' to a ½" pipe, thence N 66° 01' 57" W 71.70' to a ½" pipe found, thence with the west side of said 35' wide right-of-way and with Renick Williams line N 18° 28' 16" W 174.89' to a ½" pipe, thence N 03° 07' 28" E 155.76' to a ½" pipe found at the south-east corner of a building, thence N 26° 37' 56" W 20.23' to a ½" pipe found at the north-east corner of a building, thence N 45° 45' 05" W 127.98' to the beginning, containing 4.87 acres, more or less.

Boundary Justification

This property has been associated with the Garrett VanMeter house since it was divided from its original 368 acre farm in 1974.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

VanMeter, Garrett, House
Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia
County/State

Section number: Photo Page 1

Name of Property: Garrett VanMeter House

Address: Off Reynolds Gap Road

Town: Old Fields

County: Hardy, WV

Photographer: Kelly Williams

Date: January 15, 2000

Negatives: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

- Photo 1 of 14: East elevation, camera facing west.
- Photo 2 of 14: South elevation, showing rear ell and summer kitchen. Camera facing north.
- Photo 3 of 14: North elevation. Camera facing south.
- Photo 4 of 14: 3/4 view showing south and west elevations. Camera facing north-east.
- Photo 5 of 14: West elevation, showing summer kitchen and main house. Camera facing east.
- Photo 6 of 14: West elevation. Camera facing east.
- Photo 7 of 14: View from rear porch, camera facing south-west, showing the barns that were at one time part of the farm.
- Photo 8 of 14: View from the house camera facing south, toward the South Branch Valley and the South Branch of the Potomac.
- Photo 9 of 14: Main entry hall, showing stairs leading to second story. Camera facing west.
- Photo 10 of 14: View from bottom of stairs to second story landing. Camera facing west.
- Photo 11 of 14: View from stairs showing second story landing and attic access. Camera facing west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

VanMeter, Garrett, House
Name of Property

Hardy County, West Virginia
County/State

Section number: Photo Page 2

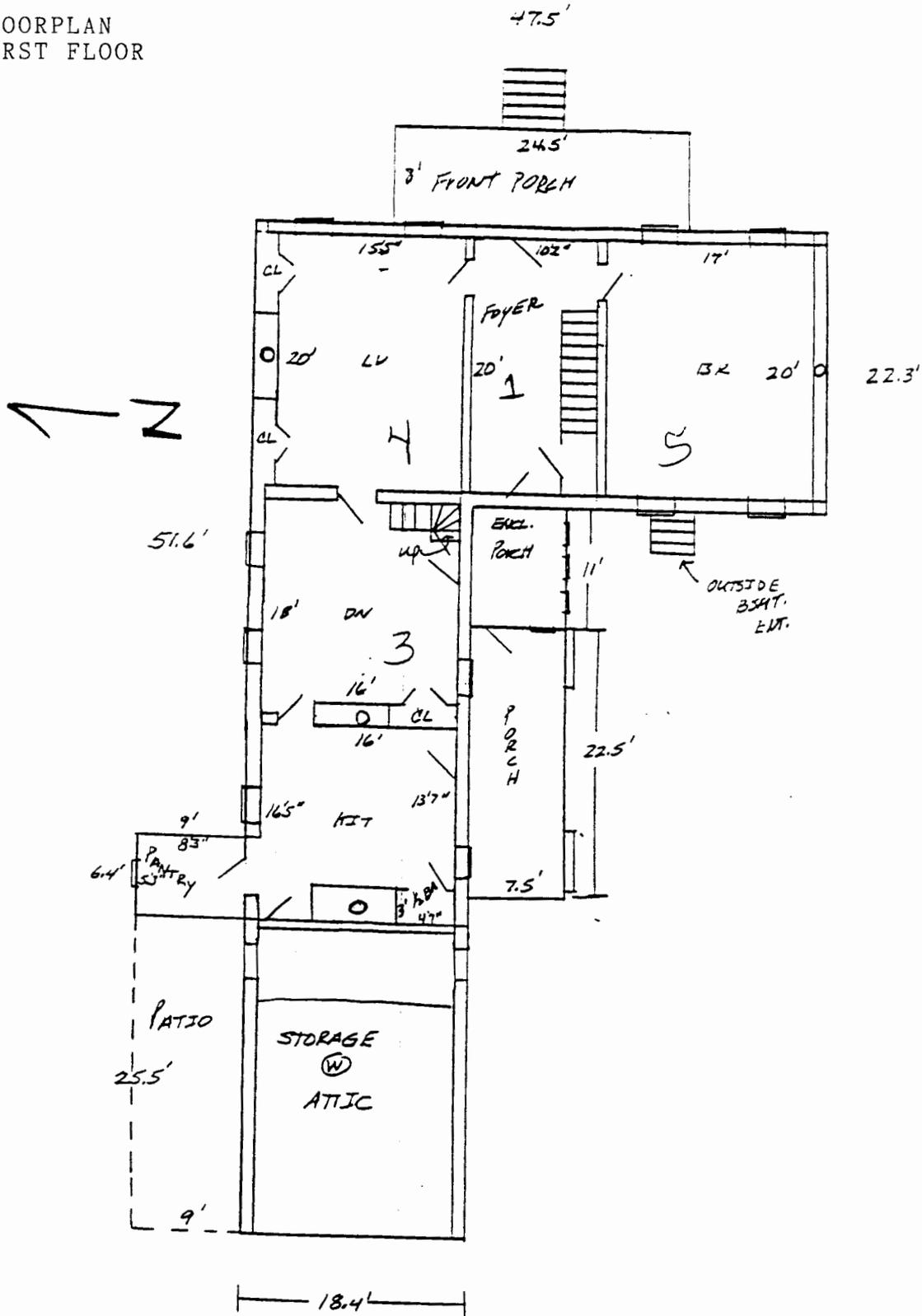
Photo 12 of 15: Original fireplace mantel in the parlor. Camera facing north.

Photo 13 of 14: Original fireplace mantel in a second floor bedroom.

Photo 14 of 14: Fireplace in summer kitchen. Camera facing west.

GARRETT VANMETER HOUSE
OLD FIELDS VICINITY
HARDY COUNTY, WV

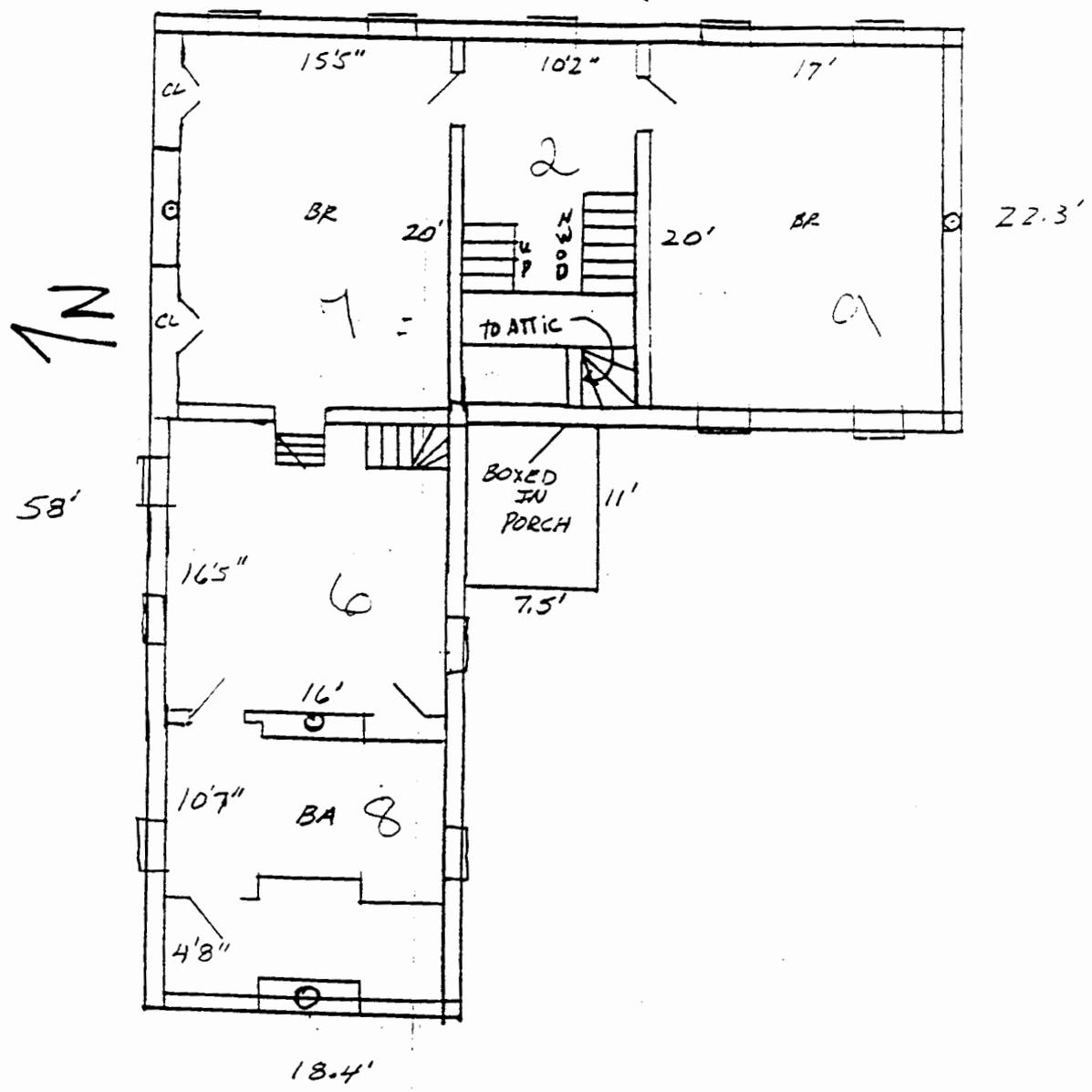
FLOORPLAN
FIRST FLOOR



GARRETT VANMETER HOUSE
OLD FIELDS VICINITY
HARDY COUNTY, WV

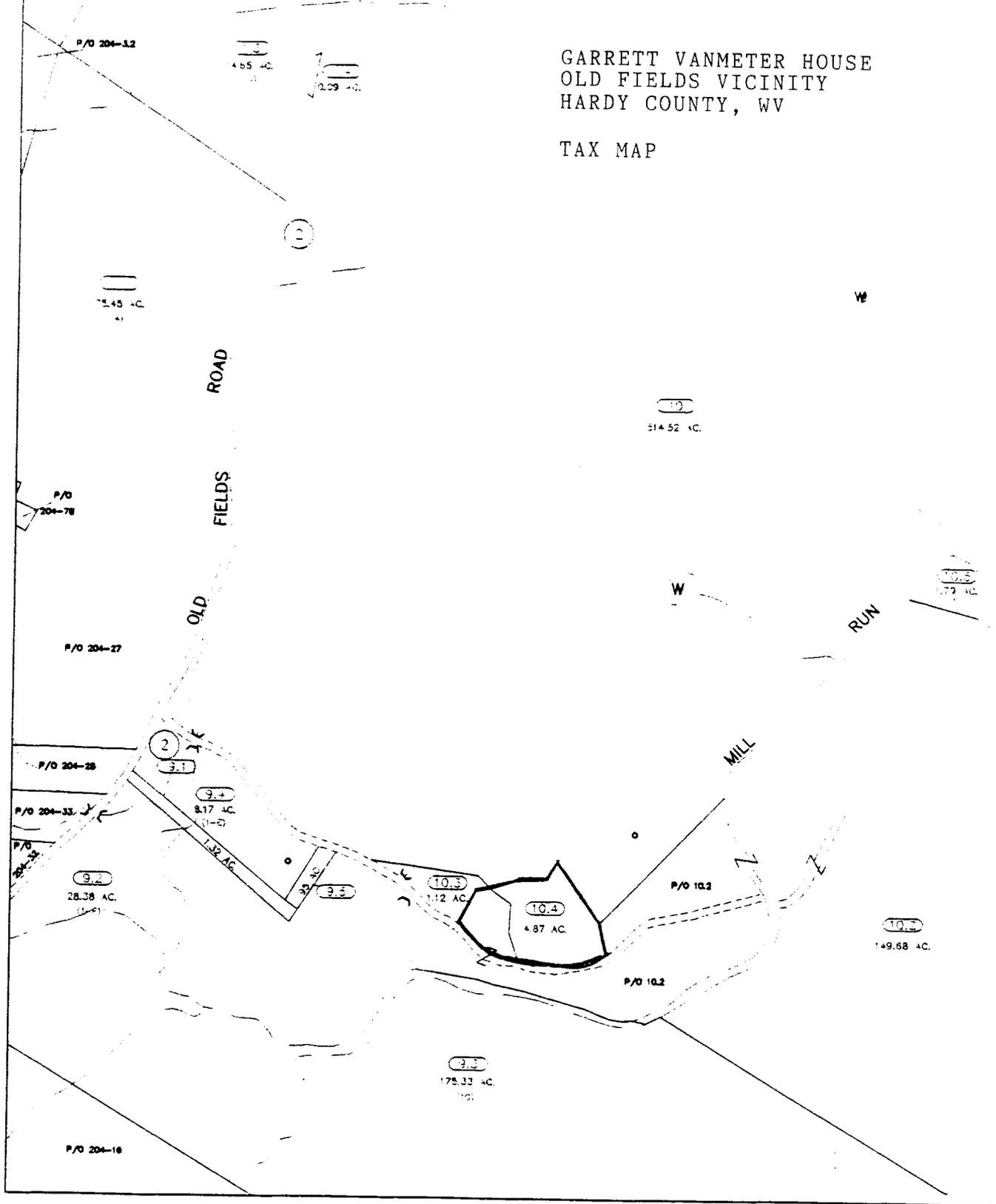
FLOORPLAN
SECOND FLOOR

47.5'



GARRETT VANMETER HOUSE
 OLD FIELDS VICINITY
 HARDY COUNTY, WV

TAX MAP



For Tax Purposes Only

Prepared by
MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.
 Consulting Engineers
 Rochester, Pennsylvania



Legend

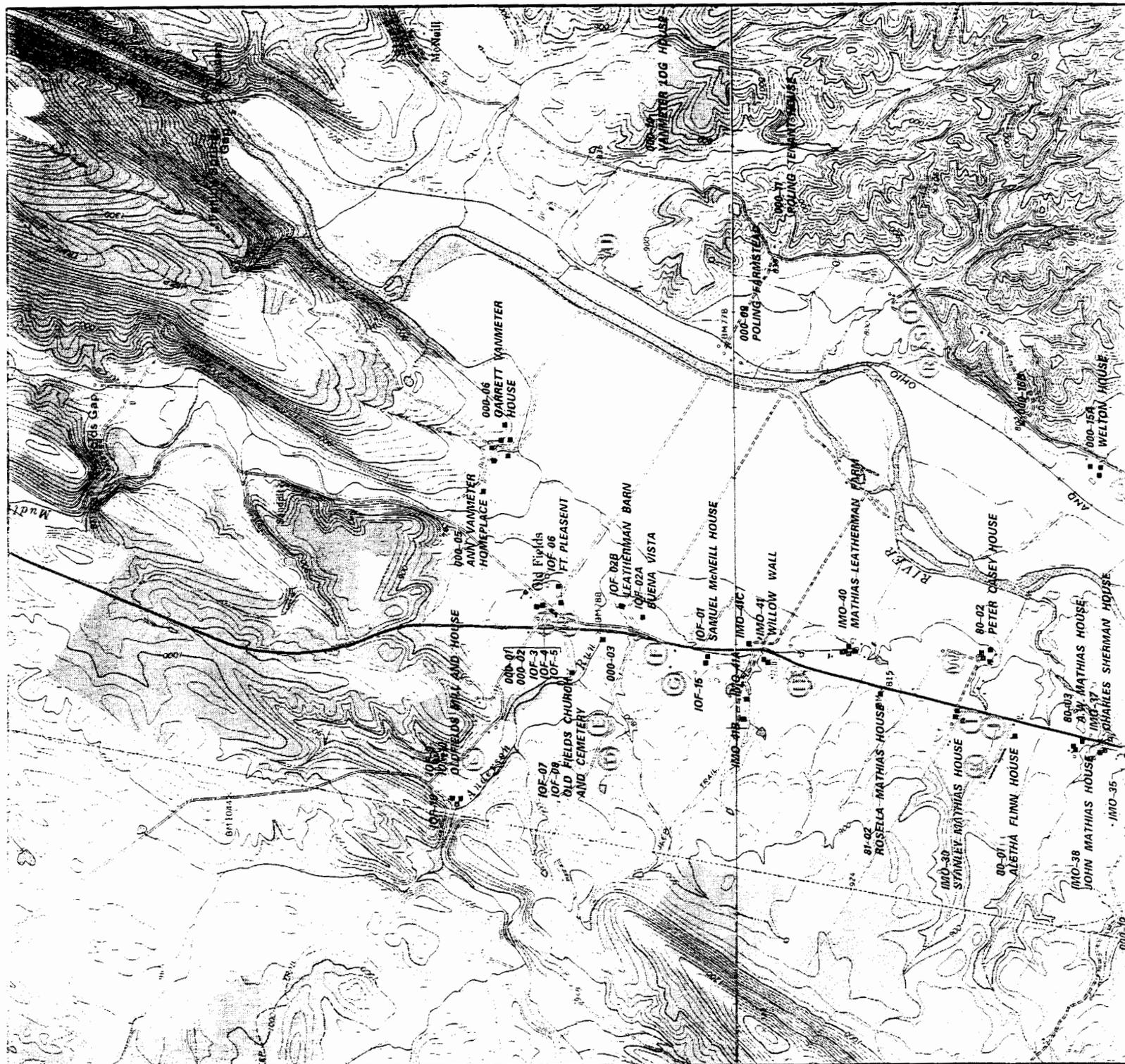
Property line	_____	Original lot line	-----
Edge of Pavement	- - - - -	Dead lot number in parenthesis	(15)
Corporation line	_____	Parcel or Index number	499.9
District line	_____	Improvement	o
County line	_____	Railroad	_____
State line	_____		

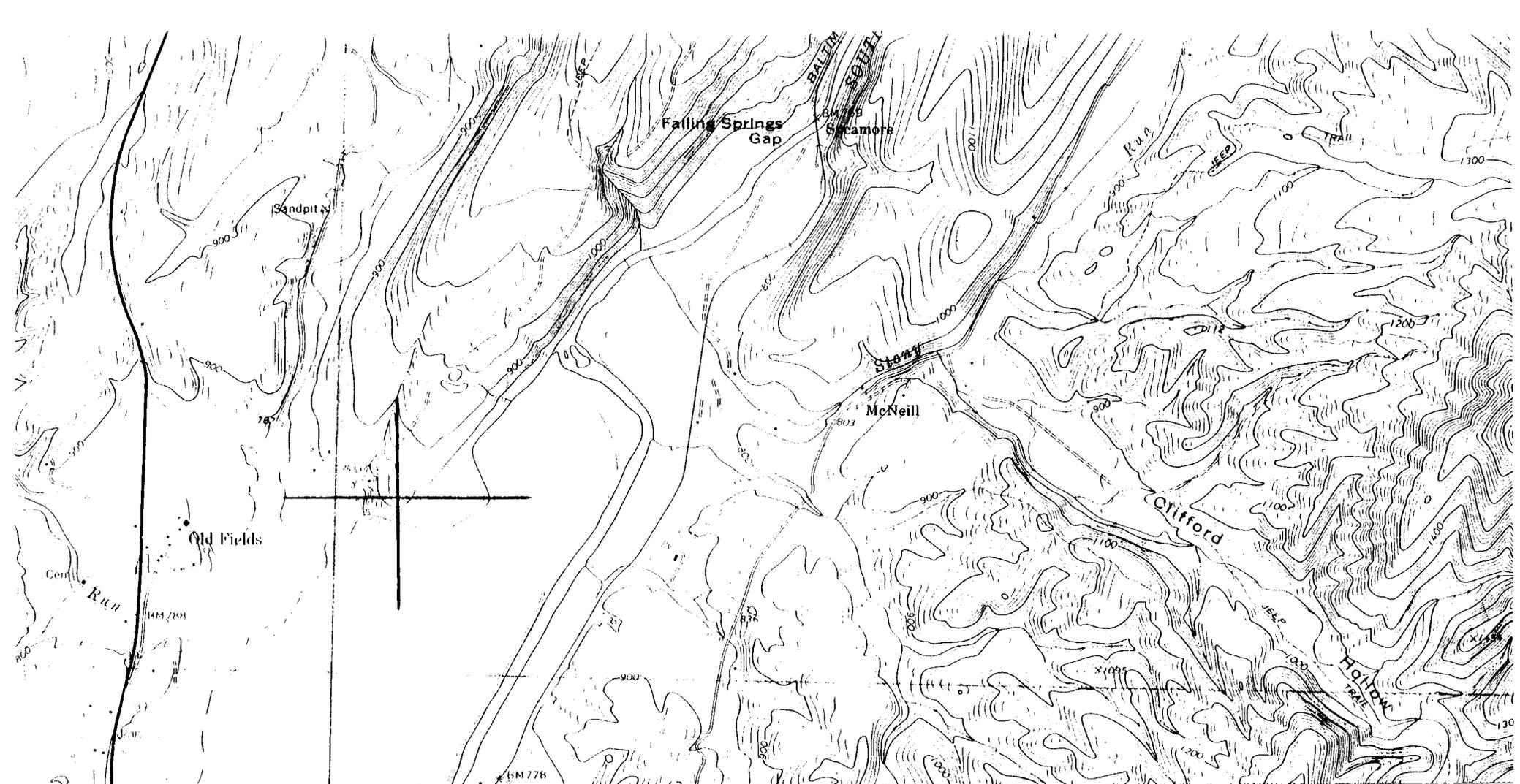
Revisions

1	9
2	10
3	11
4	12
5	13
6	14
7	15
8	16

GARRETT VANMETER HOUSE
OLD FIELDS VICINITY
HARDY COUNTY, WV

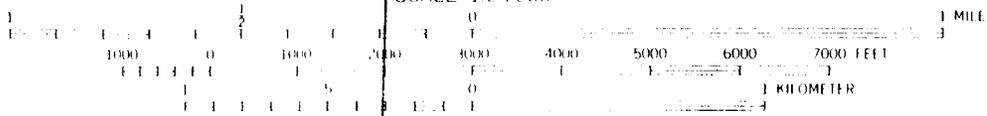
AREA MAP SHOWING LOCAL RESOURCES





30" 678 (MOOREFIELD) 5262 III SW 679 680 55' 681 682 683

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light duty road, hard or unimproved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route State Route



OLD FIELDS, W. VA.
NW 4 MOOREFIELD 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3907 5 - W 7852 5 - 7

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1970

AMS 5262 III NW - SERIES

