The Old Stone School House sits on a triangular piece of land at the intersection of West District Road, Copper Mine Road, and Red Oak Hill Road. Old maple trees are found near the building. The surrounding area includes historic houses and farms as well as modern subdivisions.
The Old Stone Schoolhouse is oriented gable-to-street. A modest building, it is devoid of any detail, with the exception of its fieldstone exterior and brownstone lintels. A narrow wood door with a five-paned transom is located on the southeast elevation. The four windows on the main block, two on each side (east and west), exhibit twelve-over-eight sash. A later addition, constructed in 1912, is identical to the main block in style and materials.

In 1773 the First Ecclesiastical Society divided into twelve school districts, instructing each to build a school house wherever it thought most appropriate. The West District chose to build its school on a rectangular lot bounded by two highways owned by John Seignore. This fieldstone building of modest appearance was built in 1790. Several sources report that the stone was drawn to the site by oxen and that Jerry Hill and several other local men helped construct it. The first teacher was Deacon Calvin Hatch who taught seven students, Native-American children among them. By 1872 a new frame school was built further west of the stone school. George North received title to the older school and by 1875 he sold it to Simon Manus. Simon, an ex-slave, lived in the building although it had only one room and no well, cellar or land. During the same year several neighbors (Alpheus Porter, William Porter, Mrs. H. Webster, W.A. and Allen Webster, L.N. Davis, W. Vickers, Henry Ibell, Robert Brown, and Robert Morley) purchased the school from Simon Manus to use it as a religious and social center. The group called themselves the West District Ecclesiastical Mission and named the building the West District Hall. Sunday school or "Sabbath school" was held here until 1912. On May 11, 1912, the group changed its name to the West District Evangelical Mission and ministers from other locations came to conduct revivals. Later socials, plays, and song "fests" were held, but never dancing or card playing as was stipulated in the by-laws of 1879. J.E. Knibbs erected the "annex" or addition in 1912, matching the fieldstone and providing a kitchen area. The building was renovated and the interior walls were replastered around the same time.
