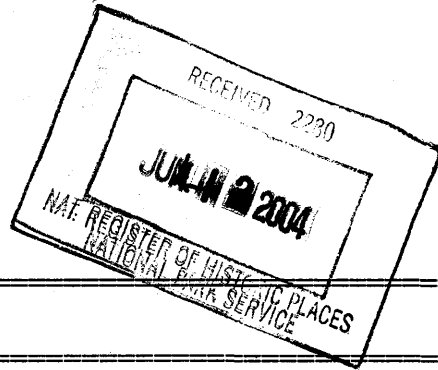


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name: Pleasants County Courthouse
other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: 301 Court Lane not for publication: N/A
city or town: St. Marys vicinity: N/A
state: West Virginia code: WV county: Pleasants code: 073 zip code: 26170

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

for Susan M. Pierce
Susan M. Pierce, Deputy SHPO

7/8/2004
Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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):

for
Edson H Beal 8/25/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
1	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing
County Courthouses of West Virginia

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Current Functions

GOVERNMENT=County Courthouse

GOVERNMENT=County Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS= Neo-Classical Revival

Materials

foundation: stone
roof: asphalt
walls: brick, stone
other: metal, wood

Narrative Description

See Continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.

Criteria Considerations

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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
Politics and Government

Period of Significance

1924-1953

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Holmboe & Pogue, architects
Putnam & Foreman, builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

See Continuation sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See 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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

USGS Topographical map: Raven Rock, W.Va. – Ohio

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
<u>17</u>	<u>482380</u>	<u>4359720</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

Pleasants County Courthouse
Name of Property

Pleasants County, WV
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Barbara E. Rasmussen, Ph.D., Alan Rowe and Erin Riebe (WV SHPO)
organization: Historic Preservation and Research **date:** June 2003
street & number: 224 Wilson Avenue **telephone:** (304) 292-7652
city or town: Morgantown **state:** WV **zip code:** 26501

Property Owner

name: Pleasants County Commission
street & number: 310 Court Lane **telephone:** (304) 684-7542
city or town: St. Marys **state:** WV **zip code:** 26170

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Pleasants County Courthouse
Name

Pleasants County, WV
County and State

Section 7

Page 1

Location and Setting

The Pleasants County Courthouse is located at 301 Court Lane in St. Marys, West Virginia. The community is located on the Ohio River at the Mouth of Middle Island Creek and is reached by West Virginia State Route 2. The courthouse sits on a high knoll along SR 2, near the edge of the town. The approach is via a long drive, Court Lane, with a center terrace divider with four lamp posts spaced equally up the drive.

The courthouse property includes the courthouse building, a jail annex, and a small storage shed. A bulletin board and Vietnam War memorial are situated near the end of Court Lane along SR 2.

Description

Courthouse	1924	contributing building
The Pleasants County Courthouse is a simple rectangular building exhibiting elements of the Neo-Classical Revival style. It is two stories tall, has a flat roof, is constructed of brick, and is supported by a sandstone foundation.		

The front portico rises the full two stories. It is reached by a wide set of sandstone steps. The pedimented portico and its entablature are covered in aluminum siding and are supported by four tapering fluted Doric columns. The entablature on the pediment bears the inscription "Pleasants County Courthouse." To each side of the portico a set of steps leads down to a basement-level entrance. This entrance has original double-doors, multi-light side lights and transom.

The main (or northwest) elevation is symmetrically oriented. Three windows openings are situated at the basement level, below the watertable, to each side of the sandstone steps. A cornerstone is located on the south corner of the building. One side of the cornerstone reads "Laid by Masonic Fraternity AD 1924, AL 5924, Fred C. Steinbicker, Grand Master." The other side reads "1851 Pleasants County Courthouse, 1924."

Five one-over-one, double-hung sash windows are situated to each side of the centered entrance and eleven windows are situated directly above on the second floor. All of the window openings have brick lintels and sills. The entrance has replacement doors and a transom window. Above the doors is a flat cornice supported by decorative scrolled brackets. Two stringer courses of brick near the parapet of the building frame a decorative course of toothed-in vertical brick, comprising the only detailing on the building's exterior. There is a plain metal cap along the parapet.

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The side and rear elevations are similar with symmetrical fenestration and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. The rear (or southeast) elevation has a small elevator shaft addition and stairwell.

Interior

The main floor of the courthouse is reached through a small vestibule with modern double doors and a wide transom. Several offices line the L-shaped hall of the first floor. This hall features simple detailing such as a chair rail, paneling, transoms above doors, and unpainted, original woodwork. There are four one-over-one, double-hung sash window openings into the hall once used by clerks to serve the public. The stairwells contain original metal and wood rails.

On the second floor the arched courtroom is detailed with oak wood trim and furnishings. The bench is centered and recessed in an alcove between two pairs of square oak pilasters. Gallery seating is also of oak, in the form of theater style seating placed at a slight angle facing the center of the courtroom. The jury box, framed with oak railings, is next to the bench. The gallery is separated from the proceedings by a similar railing. The original spacious size of the courtroom has been reduced in the rear to provide additional office space.

Jail and Jailer's residence **c.1900, c.1965** **noncontributing building**
The jail is located immediately behind the courthouse. It is a square, one-story building with hip roof, and is constructed of rock-faced block. It has exposed rafter ends, a standing seam metal roof and barred windows with stone lintels and sills. The interior of the jail maintains original details just as cell doors and inmate beds. A jailer's residence was constructed on the north elevation of the jail c.1965. It is a one-story brick ranch building with side gable roof. This building is now used as office space. The jail does not retain historic integrity due to the large addition.

Storage shed **c.1960** **noncontributing building**
A rectangular storage shed is situated between the courthouse building and the jail. It has a side gable roof, aluminum siding, casement windows, and original paneled doors. The shed does not retain historic integrity.

Monument **c.1995** **noncontributing object**
A noncontributing Vietnam monument is located at the end of Court Lane along State Route 2. It is a pointed arch stone monument.

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Statement of Significance

The Pleasants County Courthouse is eligible under *Criteria A: Politics and Government* for its significance in Pleasants County's political history. Although the courthouse is not the county's first, the building stands today as a symbol of the political tendency to form new counties in former western Virginia as populations increased. This demonstrated a desire on the part of rural and remote citizens to bring the institutions of local government to their communities. The current courthouse is a representative of that trend. Citizens desired close access to civil government and were hopeful of economic and political benefits that a county seat would bring to the area. The Pleasants County Courthouse is the material evidence of the county's population growth and a symbol of the residents' values.

The building is also eligible under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a locally significant example of the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture. The period of significance is 1924, the year the courthouse was constructed, to 1954, the National Register's fifty-year cut-off date.

History

The formation of Pleasants County brought new norms of gentrification to the region, allowing expanded opportunities for political activities for the area's residents. The formation of the county was triggered by increasing population in this section of the Ohio River shoreline that was too far away from a courthouse to allow access to court within the proverbial one day's ride – a traditional standard in southern locales. With the formation of the county there were potentially several new wage-paying positions with county government that also brought social prestige. This in turn led to the development of new political groups and a stronger political voice for places far in Virginia's west.

Efforts to form a new county from remote portions of Tyler, Wood, and Ritchie counties began in 1847. The citizens' meetings that were held to organize the county were held in Alexander Creel's home, with Rodney Hickman keeping meticulous and neat account of the proceedings. Several citizens pledged their financial support for the new county. The citizens voted for the project on April 27, 1848. Final success came in the 1850-51 session of the General Assembly, which approved the new political unit. It took a long time to fully organize the county and to establish public buildings. Because the population of the county was so small (1,500) at the time of founding, the county fathers encountered much difficulty in raising the funds needed to build a courthouse and jail. Further, finding revenues to pay the modest salaries of the new county employees proved almost insurmountable.

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A committee of citizens designed the first courthouse. They were Alexander Creel, John Widderfield, Edmund Riggs, Browne, John K. Prince, and Abner Martin. Creel, Browne, Widderfield, John Stewart, and Joseph Taylor were tasked to find a suitable site for the construction. They accepted a parcel of land deeded to the county court in 1851 by Creel, the founding settler of the town. Creel owned all of the land that became St. Marys. His deed stipulated that if the courthouse site ever changed, then his estate should be reimbursed only for the cost of the "naked" lot, and no subsequent improvements to the site. The building the committee designed was a Classical Revival building constructed of brick, at a cost of \$5,300. The builders were George Sharp [Tharp?] and John Stewart. They were contracted to build a combined courthouse and jail, with the jail in the basement of the building. Given one year to construct the building, they took until June 11, 1854 to complete the project. While the construction was under way, the court met at the home of Isaac Reynolds on the southeast corner of Second and Lafayette streets. Commissioners arranged to use the Wood County jail until theirs was completed.

The first courthouse featured a gable front entry, pedimented portico over a central entry, and a very tall belfry. It was constructed of brick that was fired at the Gallagher farm near the site of construction. This courthouse served the county until 1919 when the automobiles became more popular and post-war prosperity triggered a desire for a newer, larger courthouse. That year, responding to a petition by 132 citizens, the justices presented a bond issue for a new courthouse that would be used to honor the county's returning war veterans: each of their names would be inscribed on the building. The \$150,000 proposal failed at the hands of the voters. Though the issue received a majority of the votes (589 to 521) the necessary three-fifths majority was not attained.

County commissioners took no further action to replace the aging structure. Their hands were forced, however, after a electrical storm on July 6, 1923. The courthouse cupola was struck by lightning causing a fire that so badly damaged the building it could not be safely used. Once again they returned a bond issue to the voters of the county, this time for only \$100,000, which was approved by the necessary three-fifths majority (1,083 to 212).

During the demolition and ensuing construction, county offices were housed in downtown office buildings, a feature that was immediately popular with the citizenry because it was so convenient for them. The circuit clerk, county clerk, assessor, and all of their records were located in the Haddox Building, where the court also met. The sheriff's office was relocated to the second floor of the Phillips Building. Although there was interest in moving the courthouse to the business district of town, the court did not do so; the Creel site could not be sold to purchase

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new land. The reversionary clause in his deed would force the land, or proceeds from its sale, to revert to Creel's estate. Hence, the court decided to rebuild on the original site.

The site was on top of a steep hill, and was difficult to get to, but it had become a local institution that the courthouse square was the traditional gathering place for public assemblies and for political matters. In order to make access to the courthouse somewhat easier, the court purchased some additional land to the east, and on either side of the road up the hill, extending the court square to Barkwell Street. This acquisition allowed for the construction of a courthouse, a jail, and a jailer's residence, closely located behind the courthouse proper. Parking for automobiles was also included in the design. The provenance of the small blockhouse remains a mystery.

Clarksburg architects Holmboe & Pogue designed the courthouse and Marietta, Ohio contractors Putnam & Foreman built the complex for \$99,983. The architects drew three different drawings of the courthouse with the commission selecting the most simple design. Demolition of the old building and construction of the new commenced almost at the same time. The contract was let on May 20, 1924, and on September 3, the cornerstone was laid in an elaborate Masonic ceremony led by Grand Master Fred C. Steinbecker of Wheeling.

Construction continued through the winter of 1924, and in the spring of 1925 county officials moved into the new building, all complete except for the basement. The court stipulated that the cornice and facade of the building be left plain as a cost cutting measure. Local historian Robert L. Pemberton marveled that the work could be accomplished so quickly at such a low price, given the costs of construction materials then.

Architecture

The dignified courthouse architecture reflects the county's respect for the law and reverence for the institutions of self-government on a local level. The architecture of the present courthouse is a tribute to the county's first courthouse that was destroyed in a storm. It was a Classical Revival building that featured a column-supported pedimented portico. The 1924 building echoes that theme.

The enclosed portico does not effect the building's ability to convey significance under *Criteria A* or *C*. An effort is underway to maintain the building and restore the original portico.

Summary

The Pleasants County Courthouse is eligible under *Criteria A: Politics and Government* for its significance in Pleasants County's political history. Since 1924, this building has provided a place for lawmakers and county officials to gather and conduct business. The building is also eligible

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under *Criterion C: Architecture* as a locally significant example of the Neo-Classical Revival style of architecture. The period of significance dates from 1911, the year the courthouse was constructed, to 1954, the National Register's fifty-year cut-off date.

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Page 7

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Verbal Boundary Description

The courthouse occupies the half-acre lot of land at the top of Court Lane that was dedicated for the purpose in 1851 when the county was formed, and which is further described in Pleasants County Deed Book 1, Page 68.

Boundary Justification

The site comprises the property associated with the Pleasants County Courthouse and jail annex.

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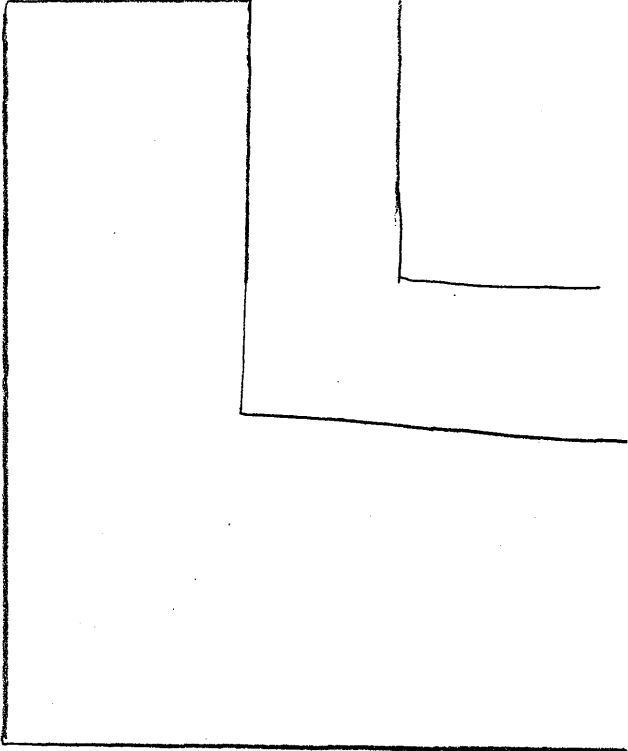
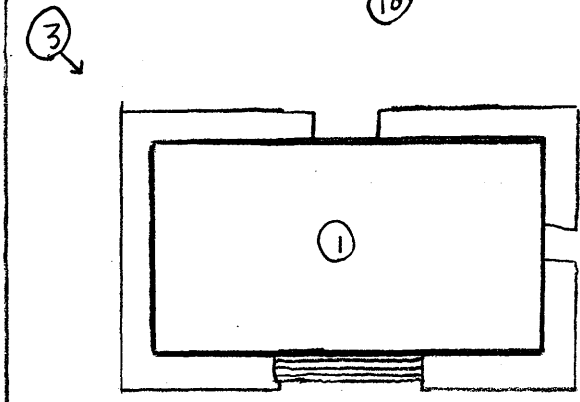
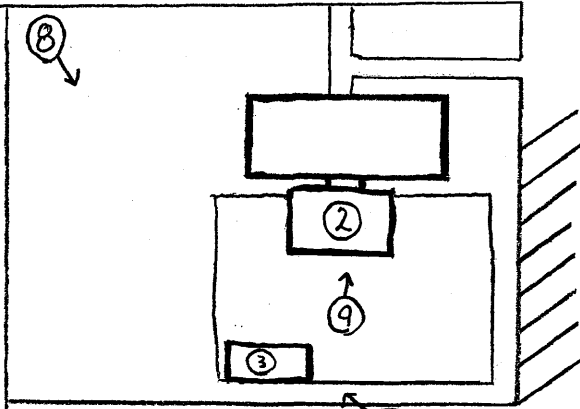
Name of Property: Pleasants County Courthouse
Address: 301 Court Lane
Town: St. Marys
County: Pleasants
Photographer: Erin Riebe
Date: April 2004
Negatives: WVSHPO, Charleston, WV

Photo 1 of 10	Northwest and southwest elevations of courthouse building View facing east
Photo 2 of 10	Main (northwest) elevation of courthouse View facing south
Photo 3 of 10	Northeast and southeast elevations of courthouse View facing west
Photo 4 of 10	Main hall in courthouse View facing south
Photo 5 of 10	Courtroom View facing southeast
Photo 6 of 10	Courtroom View facing east
Photo 7 of 10	Jail cell View facing north
Photo 8 of 10	Noncontributing jail and jailer's residence with storage shed and courthouse in background View facing west
Photo 9 of 10	Noncontributing jail building View facing southeast
Photo 10 of 10	Noncontributing storage shed View facing east

Barkwill street

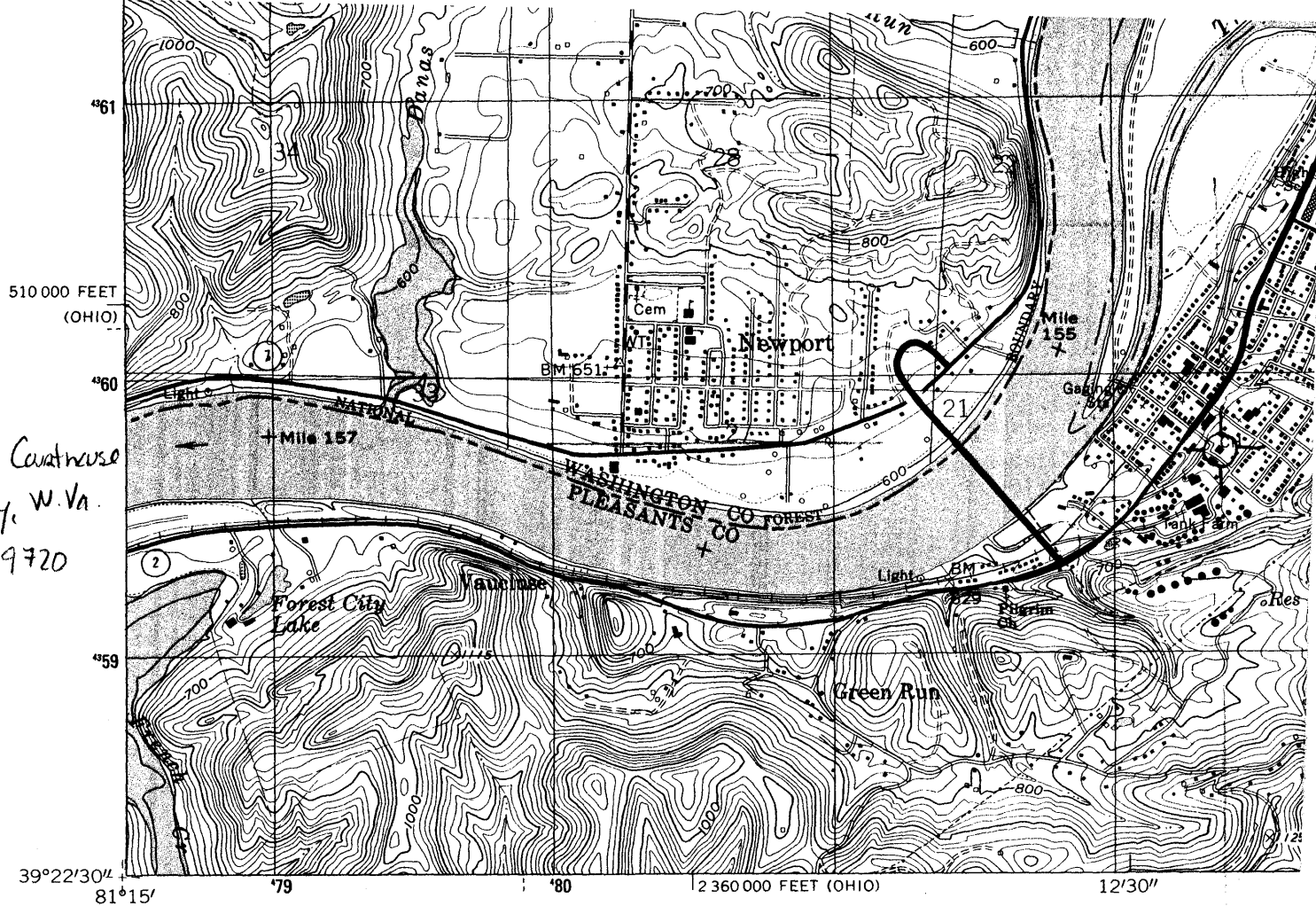
Pleasants County Courthouse
Pleasants County, W.V.

- ① courthouse
- ② jail
- ③ storage building
- ④ modern monument
- # photo view



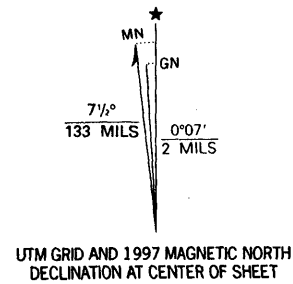
SR 2

Pleasants County Courthouse
 Pleasants County, W. Va.
 17 482380 4359720



(WILLOW ISLAND)
 4762 N SE

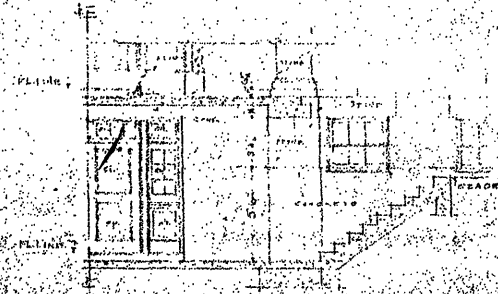
Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Topography compiled 1956. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1986. Photoinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1961 Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1998
 North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
 Projection: Ohio coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, south zone and West Virginia coordinate system, north zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
 The state line as shown represents the approximate position of the low water line as determined from U. S. Corps of Engineers Ohio River Charts, surveyed 1913, and supplementary information
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Ohio area lies within the Old Seven Ranges
 Land lines based on the Ohio River Base
 Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



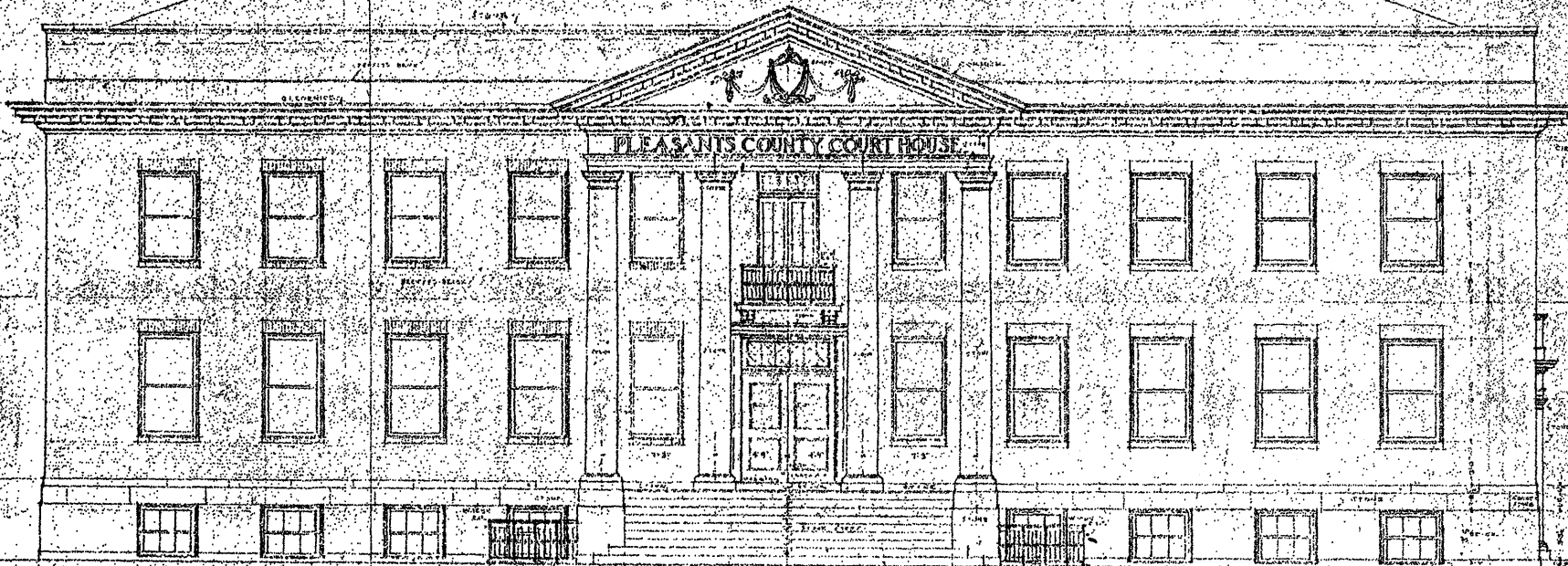
UTM
 17 482380 E 4359720 N

FOR:
 A

Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



DETAIL FRONT ENTRANCE TO BASEMENT
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

COURT HOUSE
THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURT
ST. MARYS - WEST VA.
COM. NO. 1877 - HO. WOODS POINT
D.P.G. NO. 6 - ARCHITECT
DATE 1924 - 4 - 11 - CLAYTON, VA

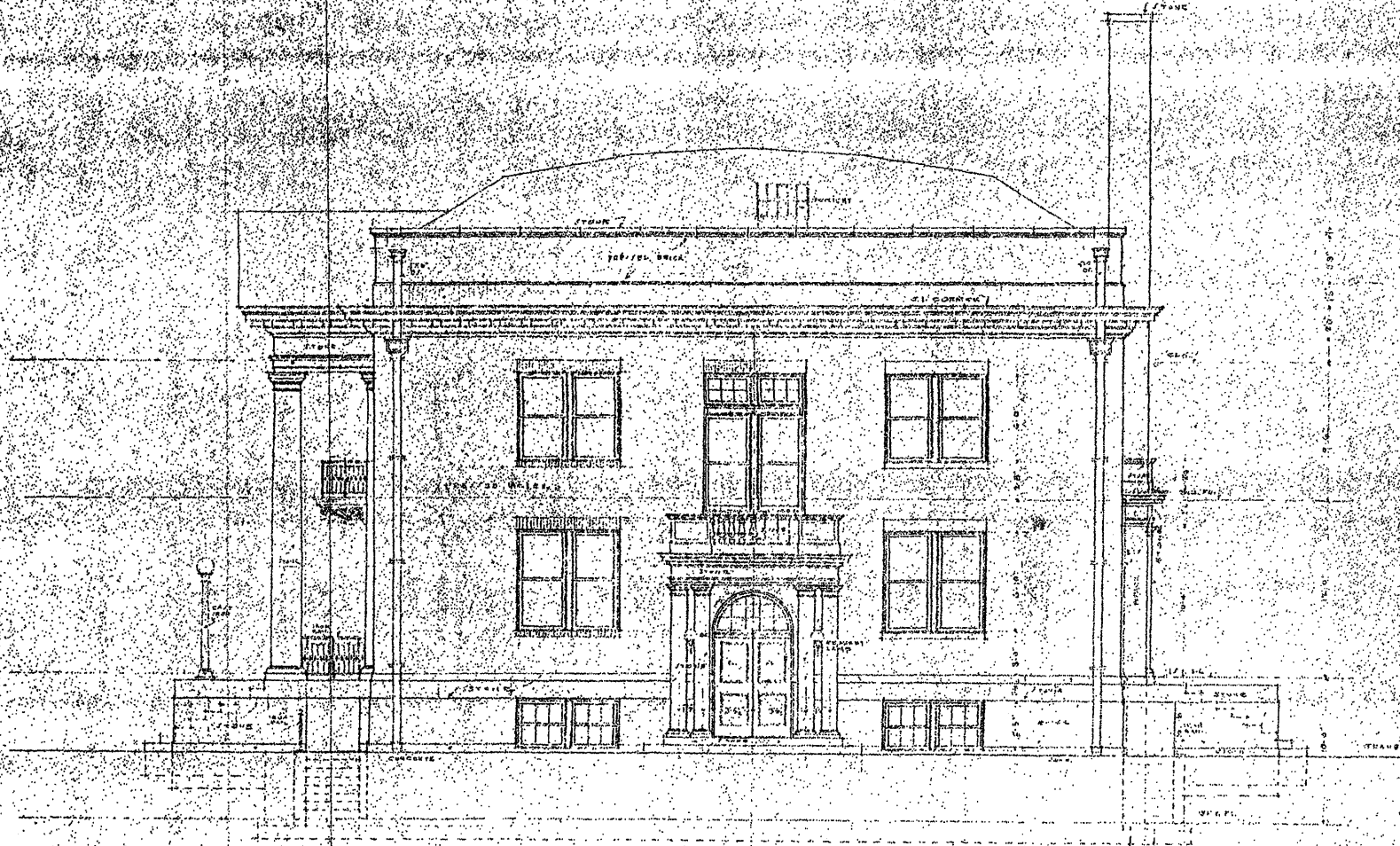
Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

COURT HOUSE
THE PLEASANT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
ST. MARYS WEST VA. 1897
JOB NO. 157 ARCHT. RECORD
LET NO. 7 ARCHT. RECORD
DATE 1904 ARCHT. RECORD

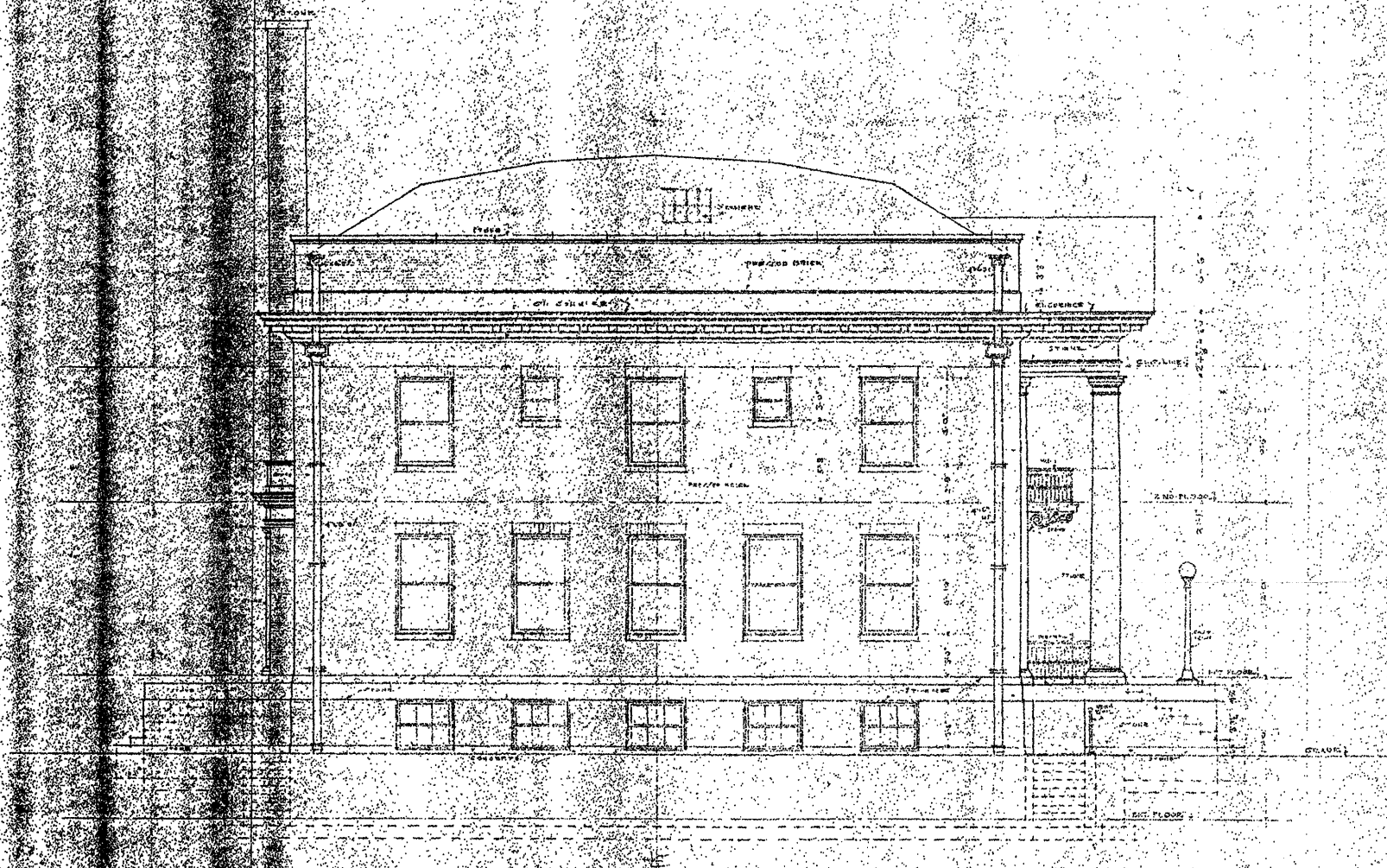
Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

COURT HOUSE
PLEASANTS COUNTY COURT
OF MARTINSBURG, W. VA.
DESIGNED BY H. H. CLARK ARCHT.
NO. 2
DATE 1-29-11 CLARK & BUNGE, WVA.

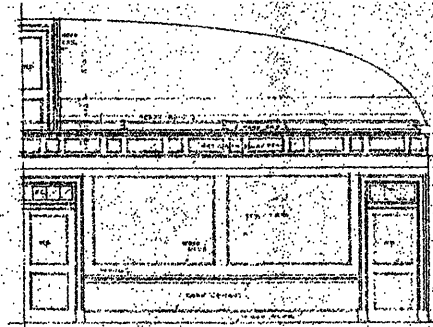
Pleasant's County Courthouse, WV



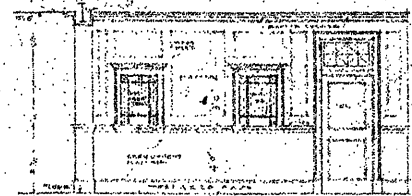
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

COURT HOUSE
FOR
THE PLEASANT COUNTY COURT
ST. MARNS WEST VA
JOB No 117 HOLMES & POPE
D.C. No. 9 ARCHITECTS
DATE 1-21-11 CLARKSBURG WVA

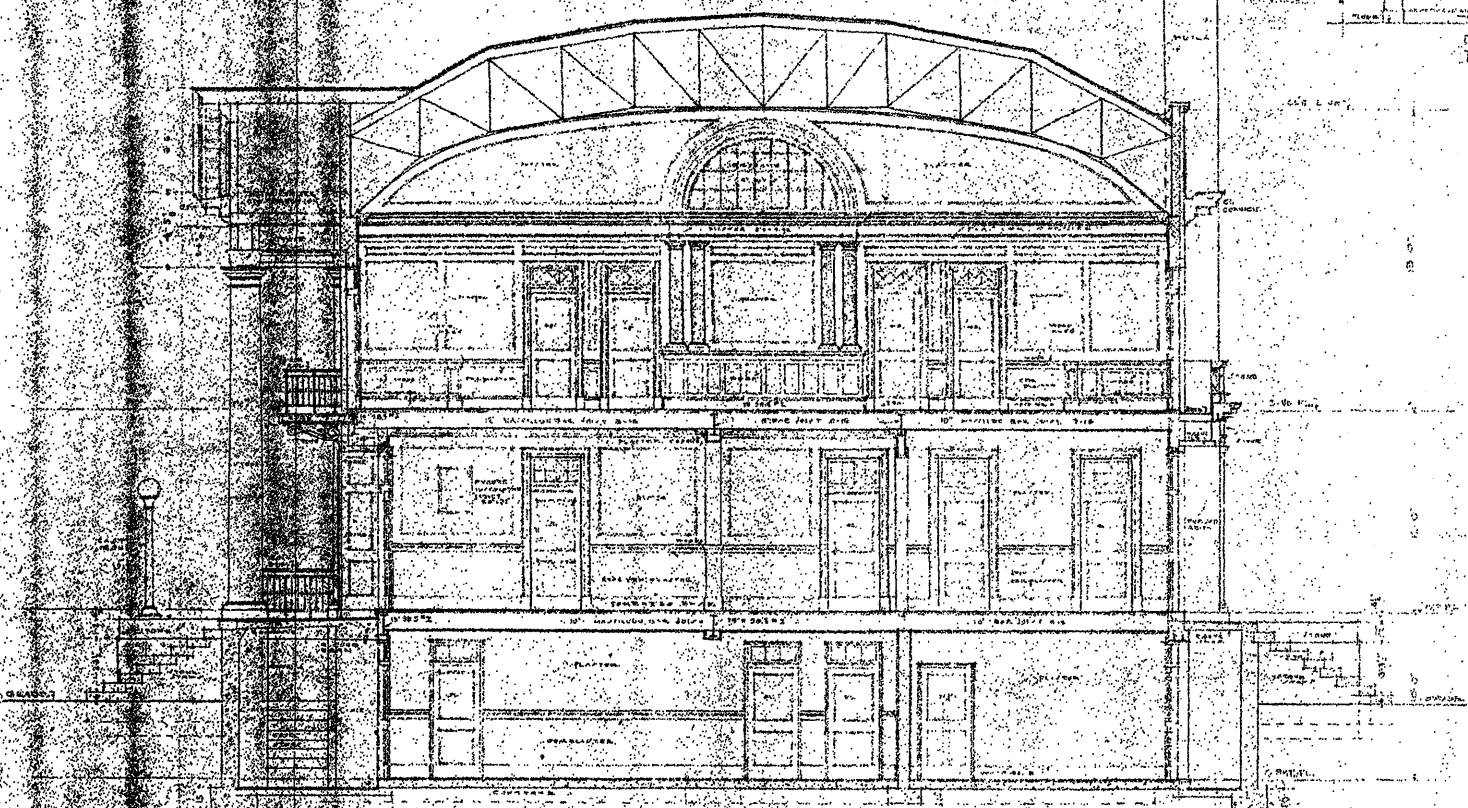
Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



HALF ELEVATION: MAIN COURT & BALCONY
TOWARD BALCONY
OTHER HALF - JAME



ELEVATION: MAIN ENTRANCE HALL
TOWARD SHERIFF'S OFFICE



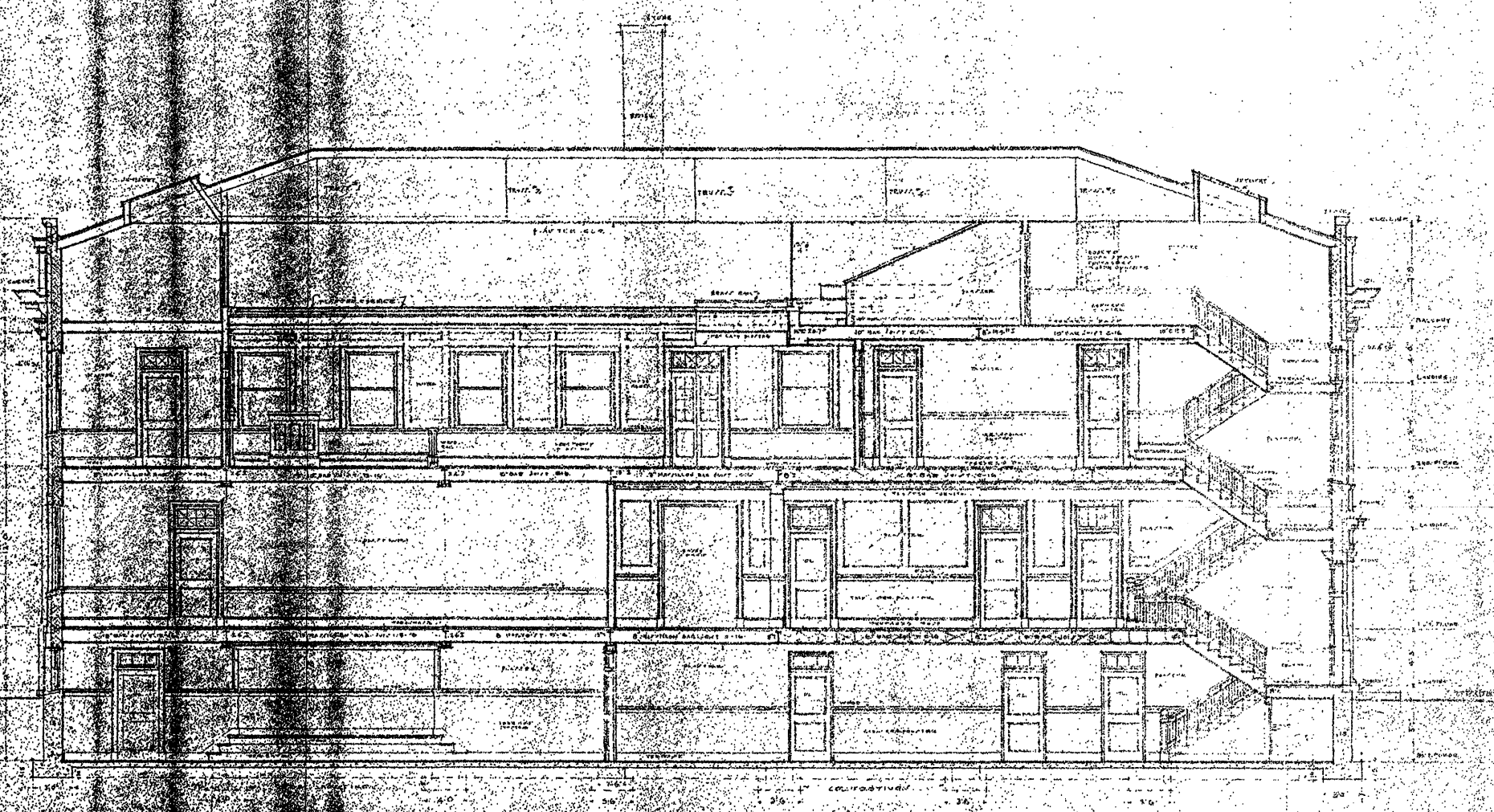
CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

COURT HOUSE

Note:
ALL DIMENSIONS IN FEET
EXCEPT WHERE NOTED
OTHERWISE IN NOTES
SCALE

COURT HOUSE
FOR
THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURT
ST. MARLYN, WEST VA.
JOB NO. 1087
1916
J. H. BOGUE
ARCHITECTS

Pleasants County Courthouse, W.V.

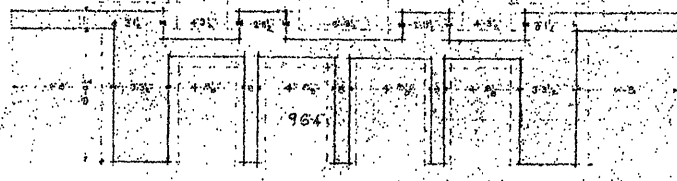
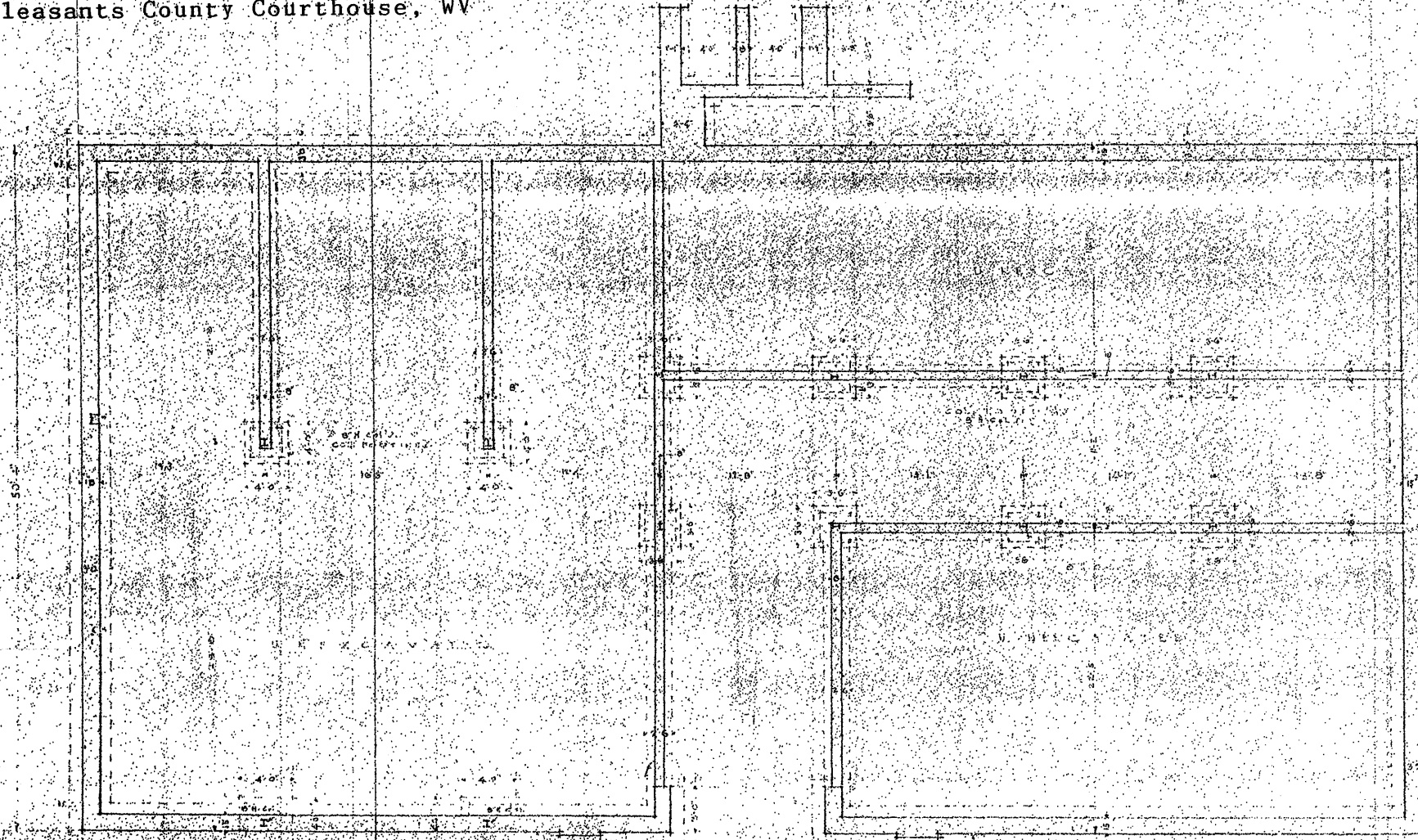


LONGITUDINAL SECTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
TOWARD REAR

COURT HOUSE
FOR
THE JUDICIAL COUNTY COURT
ST. MARYS, WEST VA.
JOS. H. H. STUBBS, ARCHT.
DES. NO. 117

Pleasants County Courthouse, WV

ALL WALLS
TO BE CONCRETE
EXCEPT WHERE
NOTED OTHERWISE
DOORS TO BE
6'0" x 8'0" DOUBLE
WOOD WITH
GLASS PANELS
AND BRASS HANDLES
& LOCKS
FLOORING TO BE
AS NOTED
ELECTRICAL
WORK TO BE
AS NOTED



FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

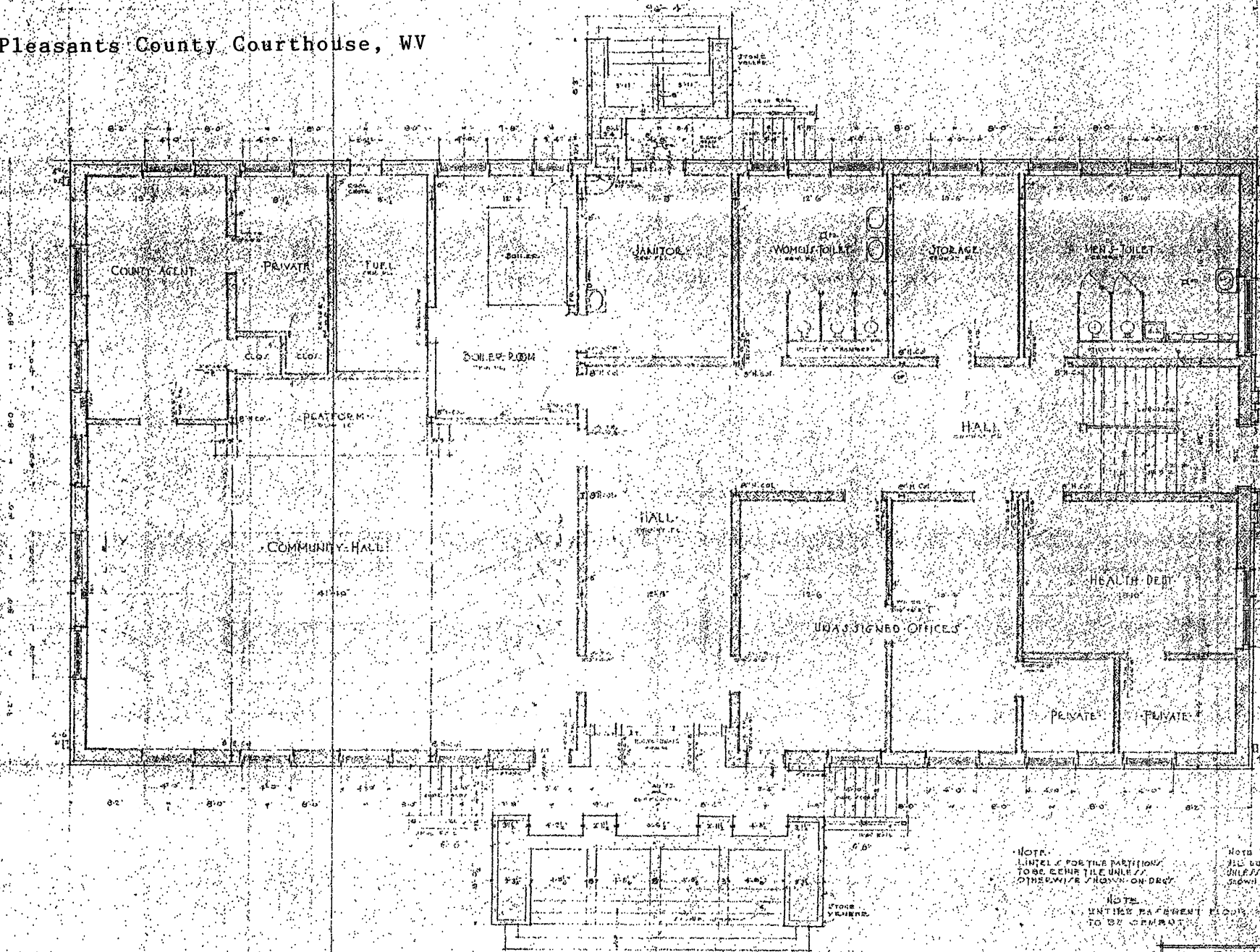
ABBREVIATIONS

C.C. - CAST IRON	W.C. - WOOD CASE
W.I. - WOOD IRON	F.D. - FLOOR GRADE
5" - 5/8" PIPE	D.F. - DRIVING FLOOR GRADE
W.T. - WOOD TRUSS	T.P. - TRAP ROOM
B.T. - BRASS	G.I. - GALVANIZED IRON
M.T. - MASONRY	C.S. - CEMENT STONE
L.T. - LUMBER	W.C. - WOOD CASE
	C.G. - GRADED

CONCRETE	[Symbol]
BRICK	[Symbol]
TILE	[Symbol]
LUMBER	[Symbol]
STONE	[Symbol]

COURT HOUSE
FOR
THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURT
ST. MARYS, W. VA.
JOHN H. HOLMES
ARCHT. & ENGR.
1912

Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



NOTE:
LINTEL & PORTILE PARTITION
TO BE CONCRETE UNLESS
OTHERWISE SHOWN ON DRAWG

NOTE:
ALL DOORS TO BE NO. 15
UNLESS OTHERWISE
SHOWN ON DRAWG

NOTE:
ENTIRE BASEMENT FLOOR
TO BE CONCRAT

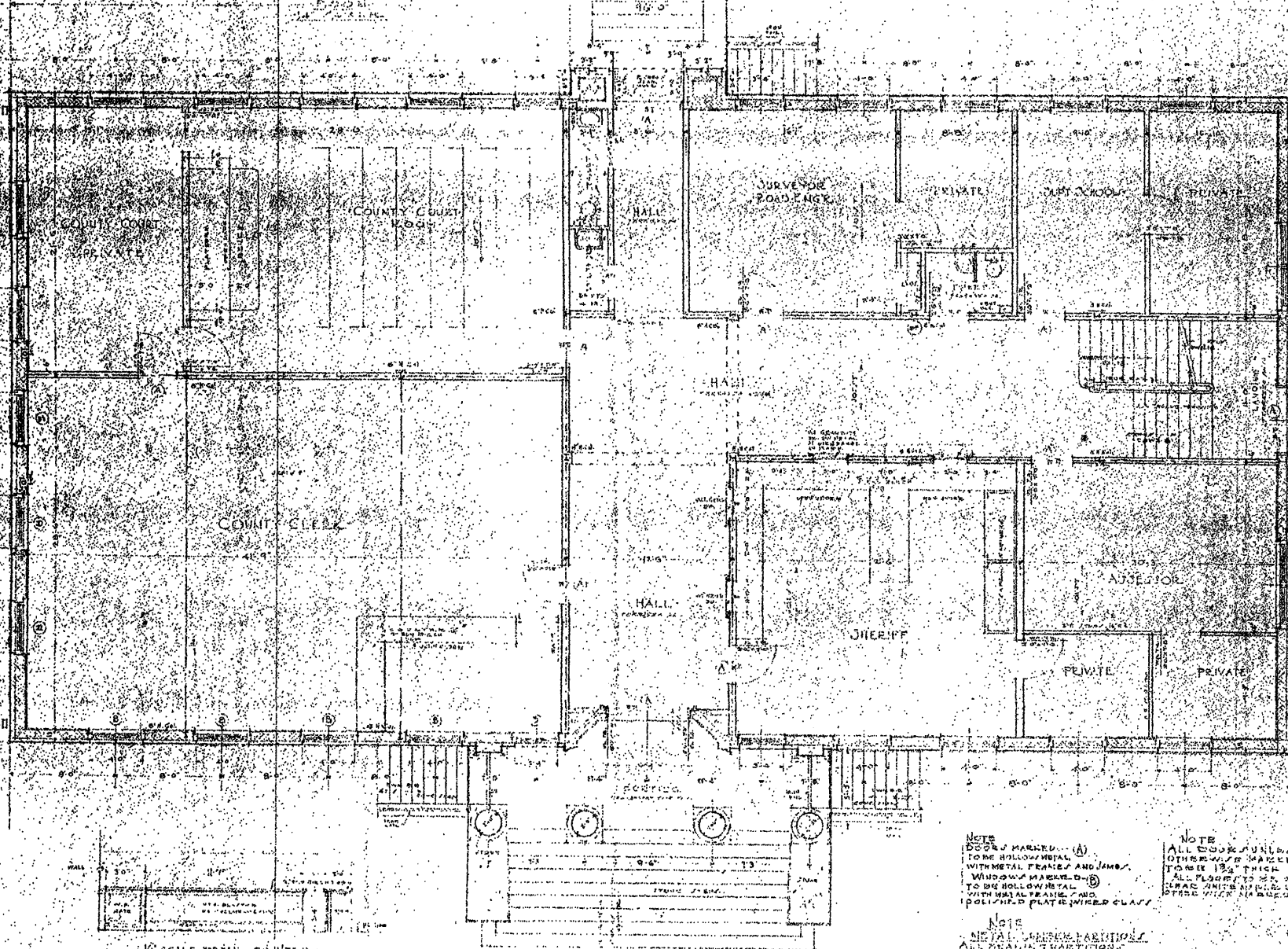
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

COURT HOUSE	
FOR	
THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURSE	
OF MARYS VEST VA	
DOC. NO. 1157	ROLL NO. 1
DEG. NO. 2	ARCH. NO. 1
DATE 1-23-34	SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



WINDOW / DOOR FRAME DETAIL



SCALE: DETAIL - COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

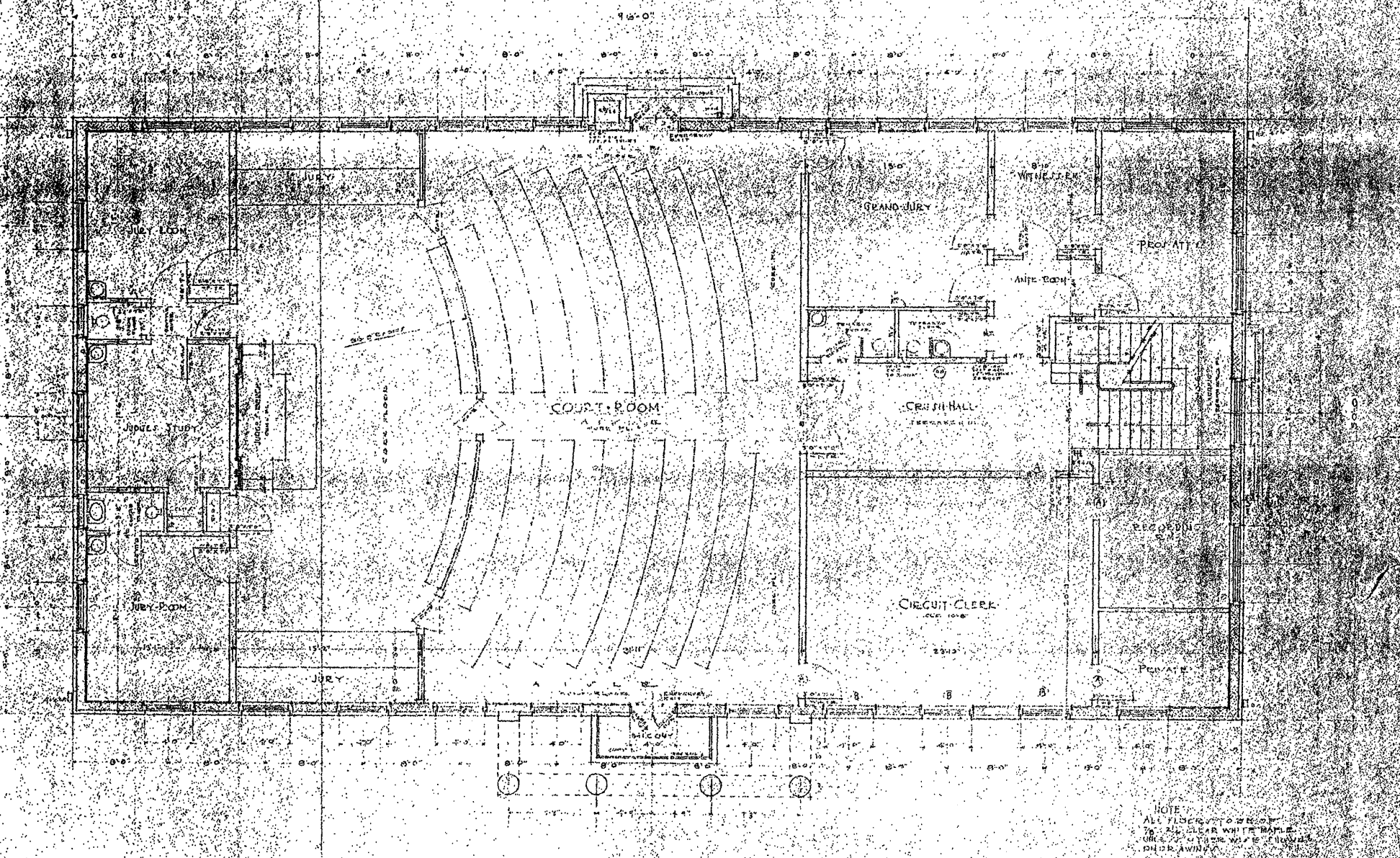
NOTE
DOORS MARKED (A)
TO BE HOLLOW METAL
WITH METAL FRAMES AND JAMBES.
WINDOWS MARKED (B)
TO BE HOLLOW METAL
WITH METAL FRAMES AND
POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

NOTE
METAL GUNNER PARTITIONS
ALL METAL PARTITIONS
TO HAVE 4" STOPS 18" O.C.
ALL NON-GUNNER PARTITIONS
TO HAVE 1" STOPS 16" O.C.

NOTE
ALL DOOR JAMBES
OTHERWISE MARKED
TO BE 1 1/2" THICK
ALL FLOOR JOISTS ON 16" O.C.
CEILING JOISTS ON 16" O.C.
STAIR TREADS ON 16" O.C.

COURT HOUSE	
FOR	
THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	
ST. MARYS AVENUE, N.A.	
JOB NO. 1157	HOLMBOE & JONES
DWG NO. 3	ARCHITECTS
DATE: 11-1-24	CLARK, JACKSON

Pleasants County Courthouse, WV

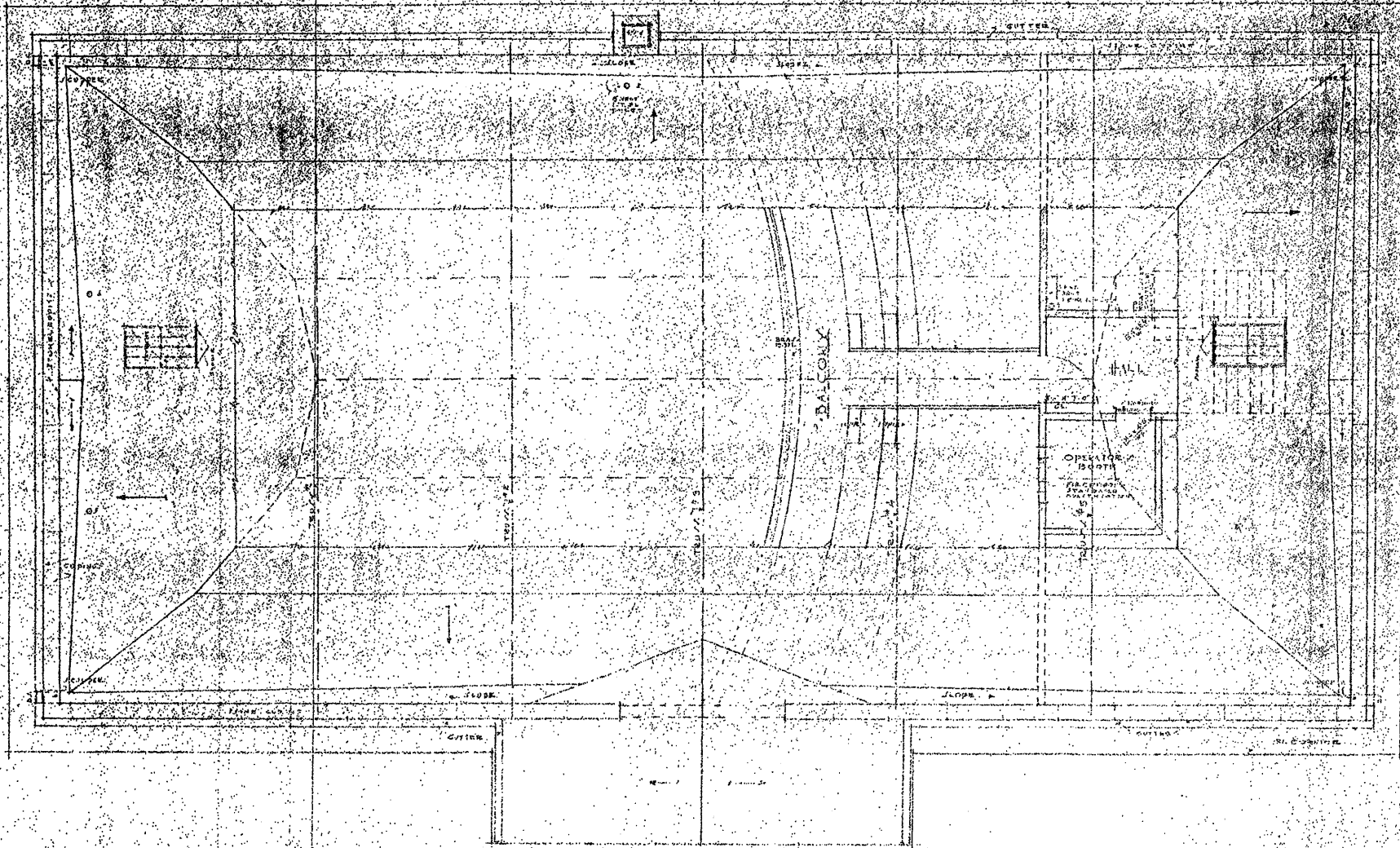


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
ALL FLOORS TO BE FINISHED
WITH ALL CLEAR WHITE MAPLE
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
ON THE DRAWING

COURT HOUSE	
FOR	
THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURTHOUSE	
37 MARLYS ONE ST. VA.	
JOS. W. H. 1137	HOLMBOE & POSNER
JRG-89-4	ARCHITECTS
DATE: 1-31-24	CLARK'S SUBCO. INC.

Pleasants County Courthouse, WV



BALCONY & ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

PLEASANTS COUNTY - HOUSE
FOR THE PLEASANTS COUNTY COURT
ST. MARYS WEST VA.
JOB NO. 1117 - HOLMES & ROGUE
ARCHITECTS
DATE: 1914