NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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NVENTOR	Y NOMINATION FORM	DATE ENTERED
SE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE A TYPE ALL ENTRIES COMPLETE AP	
NAME	THE ALL ENTITED COMMETTE AT	I LIONBLE GEOTIONS
HISTORIC		
maronic		
AND/OR COMMON	Marion County Courthouse and	House Sheriff's Residence
LOCATIO	N sandan kan basan jarah sa	
STREET & NUMBER	Adams and Jefferson Streets	NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CITY, TOWN	Fairmont VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT First
STATE	West Virginia CODE 54	county code Marion 049
CLASSIFI	CATION	
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP STATUS	PRESENTUSE
DISTRICT	XPUBLIC XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTUREMUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATEUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIALPARK
STRUCTURE	BOTHWORK IN PROC	RESSEDUCATIONALPRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIB	LEENTERTAINMENTRELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESSYES: RESTRICT	
1	BEING CONSIDEREDYES: UNRESTR	
		MILITARYOTHER:
OWNER (OF PROPERTY	/
NAME	Marion County Commission	
STREET & NUMBER	Marion County Courthouse, Ad	ams and Jefferson Streets
CITY, TOWN	Fairmont	STATE
	VICINITY OF	West Virginia
LOCATIO	ON OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEI	DS,ETC. Marion County Courtho	use
STREET & NUMBER	Adams and Jefferson S	treets
CITY, TOWN	Fairmont	STATE West Virginia
REPRESE	NTATION IN EXISTING SURV	EYS
ΤΪΤLE		
DATE		DERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR		DERALSTATECOUNTYLOCAL
SURVEY RECORDS		
CITY, TOWN		STATE



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

_EXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__RUINS

__UNALTERED

X.ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

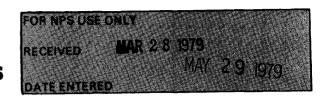
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Marion County Courthouse and Sheriff's Residence occupy a parcel at the northwest corner of Adams Street and Jefferson Street in the central business district at Fairmont, West Virginia. Though the courthouse with its grand architecture dwarfs the house on its western side, the two buildings complement each other with matching smooth ashlar facing and fine classical detailing. The monumental size of the domed courthouse combined with expansive approaches at the building's south (major) and east (secondary) entrances prevents the domination of the structure by nearby commercial highrise buildings. The courthouse was erected in the years 1897-1900, and designed by the noted Columbus, Ohio architectural firm of Yost (Joseph Warren) and Packard (Frank L.). The residence of the Marion County Sheriff was built in the first years of the twentieth century.

A handsome perspective of the proposed Marion County Courthouse appeared in a supplement of the <u>Fairmont Free Press</u> on March 25, 1897. This sophisticated piece of art reveals that the building as it was proposed, and the building as it appears today (1979) in comparison, has changed only in the most minute detail. The excellent state of the structure's exterior integrity evident in this picture is noteworthy. It might also be noted that the personality of the senior partner, Mr. Yost, was of sufficient stature to resist the usual local pressures for slight deviations in the plan.

The Marion County Courthouse is a rectangular, two-story building with raised basement whose monumental porticoes and dome are distinguishing features of its Beaux Arts style classicism. The front elevation entrance is surmounted by a hexastyle portico and is approached by a grand, two-flight stair that is appointed with four metal lamps and stone balustrades. The Corinthian order of the portice, represented throughout the building, is skillfully treated by the stonecarver. The fluted columns are comprised of six drums and carry an entablature whose frieze is detailed with shallow rondels. The outer columns of the portico are paired and coupled at the base with a single shallow stone plinth. The pediment is detailed with a dentiled cornice and modillions and frames a tympanum filled with a sculptural grouping. The carving and design of this ensemble was the work of a Mr. W. D. Priest. Justice, power, agriculture and mining are the central themes represented. Near the apex of the pediment an eagle with outstretched wings signifies power. Just below this is the Scales of Justice. In the right corner of the pediment a mining car, a shovel, and the figure of a man represent the coal mining interests

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of Marion County and West Virginia. The eave-blocks and apex of the portico's raking cornice are decorated with antefixae.

The pediment of the over-sized portal is duplicated over the first story windows of the bays flanking the portico. The windows throughout the first level are tall in proportion to their second floor counterparts, and are otherwise headed with flat entablatures. Other exterior ornamentation includes horizontal rustication at the raised basement level, a roof balustrade, cartouche panels flanking the main portal and a watertable in the form of a Minoan fret.

The porticoes at the east and west ends of the courthouse are tetrastyle in plan; the eastern or Jefferson Street portico (now elosed) is approached by a monumental flight of steps.

A small dome carried above a high drum dominates the character of the Marion County Courthouse. Its four principal sides are pedimented and centered with clock faces. The belvedere of the dome is surmounted by a large figure holding the scales of justice. The roof of the dome is richly figured with swags and oval reliefs.

The courthouse dome houses an inner dome of lower height that forms a rotunda, two stories in height, from which major interior corridors open. The corridor roofs are barrel-vaulted and contain twenty-five coffers, nine of which are filled with stained glass. The corridors run in an east-west axis and north-south axis, corresponding in direction to the three exterior porticoes. The rotunda dome is an elaborate, sixteen-panel stained glass skylight.

Enriched plaster mouldings (in the Corithian order) embellish the arched openings and entablature of the rotunda. The second floor (third level from basement) Division 1 Circuit Courtroom is entered through a pedimented doorway rich in classical detail. The courtroom, containing a judge's dais, seating and a balcony is flanked on each side with four Ionic columns. A huge stained-glass dome is centered above the seating of the courtroom. A rectangular stainedglass skylight is centered above the judge's dais.

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Ground floor renovations were undertaken in 1960 by L.D. Schmidt and Son. Additionally, first floor renovations in the county commissioners' office and Division Il Circuit Courtroom were completed in 1977. With these exceptions, the Marion County Courthouse retains excellent integrity. The major architectural features of the interior survive. There are no exterior additions and no significant exterior alterations.

The Marion County Sheriff's Residence at the west end of the courthouse facing Adams Street is a square, hipped roof house that has undergone little change since the date of construction. Its smooth ashlar facing is its principal feature. The building has wide-projecting eaves with ornamental modillion brackets. Hipped dormers are centered in each of the major roof elevations. The dormer at the front is especially ornate with its Palladian window arrangement.

The windows of the Sheriff's Residence are headed with carved label mouldings of particular interest at the front elevation. The one-story front porch runs the full width of the front and is carried by three, square, stone columns with long vertical panels. The porch roof cornice is dentiled like the cornice of the house.

The residence in spirit of style (note paneled chimneys) has a vaguely Renaissance reference, though its styling is that pervasive early twentieth century American theme that might best be described as "1910 cube". The Sheriff's Residence was designed by Yost and Packard.

DEDIAD

SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1897-1900	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Yost and Page 1	ackard, Architect
1700-1799 	ARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	ENGINEERINGEXPLORATION/SETTLEMENTINDUSTRYINVENTION	music philosophy _Xpolitics/government	THEATERTRANSPORTATIONOTHER (SPECIFY)
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	XSCULPTURE
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Construction of the Marion County Courthouse in 1897-1900 was viewed by many in the northcentral West Virginia city of Fairmont as the grand testimony of that community's coming of age. By the turn-of-the-century Fairmont was no longer that "middletown" between Clarksburg and Morgantown. It had in fact become the thriving and self-sufficient center of a vast coal and gas producing industry and the home of an upcoming institution of higher learning, Fairmont Normal (Fairmont State College). Marion County's rapid growth and new wealth prompted the county fathers to consider plans for a new and larger courthouse by 1893. Fairmont residents were not, however, unanimous in their support for a new facility.

The old Marion County Courthouse was revered as the direct link with the formation of the county. Proposals for its construction in November 1842, followed by only several months the creation of Marion County by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, adopted January 14, 1842. Delegate William S. Morgan, Delegate John J. Jackson of Wood County and Senator William J. Willey were principal figures in the movement to create a new county from the larger counties of Harrison and Monongalia. It was named by Thomas Conaway For General Francis Marion.

The first Marion County Courthouse was a Greek Revival style building with a portico, sturdy red brick walls and a louvered belfry. Its rather short-lived existence of only fifty-three years was the result of an incident reported (in part) on the front page of the Fairmont Republican of January 14, 1897. A mob of about eighty men, armed with crowbars, axes and mattocks, and apparently incited by local officials (with the aid of whiskey) who desired a finer courthouse, set upon the building and wrecked it. The newspaper, in an apologist approach, reported that the building was dangerous, had once caught fire and that the chimneys were ready to collapse. The paper officially reported that "a short time after the court adjourned in the evening a large force of men wasput to work, and by midnight they had torn away the rear portion of the first story." The editor further stated that "there is considerable

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2 acre	
QUADRANGLE NAME Fairmont	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000
UTM REFERENCES A 1 7 5 7 3 6 6 0 4 3 7 0 7 4 0 B ZONE EASTING NORTHING ZONE C 1 D 1	EASTING NORTHING
FL. Comevario per G. L.	
The nominated properties are located at Adams Street and Jefferson Street. The on the north.	parcel is bound by an alley
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAP STATE CODE COUNTY	PING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
Rodney S. Collins, Architectural Histor ORGANIZATION West Virginia Department of Culture and STREET & NUMBER The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex CITY OR TOWN Charleston	DATE
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPER	TY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL STATE	LOCAL X
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and ce criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	
TITLE	DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIO WEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER ATTEST: CHIEF OF MEDISTRATION REGIONAL REGISTER CONTROL CONTROL CO	DATE WAY 20,1979 DATE 5-29-79

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opposition throughout the county to this action of the court, but as everybody in the county knows we need a new building, it is thought the objections will soon be withdrawn." Accusations and recriminations followed and the incident was not soon forgotten.

The courthouse was completely razed in March 1897 by a contractor named Page, and by Messrs. Moran and Swisher. Mr. Page also demolished at this time the historic "Mountain City House", Fairmont's land-mark hotel that stood at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Adams Streets. This demolition was also authorized by the county "to make room for a new courthouse." During the interim when a courthouse was unavailable, all county offices and courts were assembled in the Cunningham and Manley Building, a property purchased by the court from Mr. T. B. Carpenter, and located only a short distance from the site of the old courthouse.

The County Commissioners lost little time in securing the services of an architectural firm to plan a suitable seat of government for Marion County. They chose the firm of Yost (Joseph Warren) and Packard (Frank L.) of Columbus, Ohio, that had become so successful that its senior partner, Mr. Yost, held a reputation of national stature. Joseph Warren Yost (1847-1923) was partnered with Packard from 1891 until 1901, and thereafter with Albert D'Oench of New York. Yost's early Columbus commissions included enlargement of the Ohio Capitol.

Frank L. Packard was active in West Virginia during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Among several of his works are the Clay County Counthouse (1902) and the Parkersburg High School (1917). Mr. Packard also designed the American Embassy at Rio De Janerio, Brazil.

A stunning perspective of the proposed Marion County Courthouse appeared in a special supplement of the <u>Fairmont Free Press</u> on March 25, 1897. The county officially opened bids for construction in June 1897, and accepted the \$130, 643 bid of Westwater and Co. of Columbus, Ohio, over Hamilton Brothers of Wheeling and G.W.L. Mayers of Fairmont.

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The Marion County Courthouse was largely finished during the summer of 1900; the paving and grounds were finished in June. The county commissioners were Aaron Furbee, Festus Downs and Marcus Morgan. T.L. Burchinal was the superintendent of construction.

The Marion County Courthouse is a significant example of Beaux Arts Classicism in West Virginia, and is the finest representation of the style found among all courthouses in the state. Major elements of the school seen in the building include coupled columns (on the periphery of the dome); monumental flights of steps (at the south and east elevations); arched, pedimented and linteled openings (particularly at the south front); an overall elaborate symmetry (as seen in the placement of the front, hexastyle portico, and end, tetrastyle porticoes); and the use of relief sculpture (in the south and east pediments).

Significant as a representation of local historical, social and industrial conditions of Marion County and West Virginia is the sculptural groupings in the pediments at the south and east fronts. This work was designed and sculpted by a Mr. W.D. Priest, and reflects central themes of power, justice, agriculture and mining.

The artistic significance of interior Corinthian style plasterwork in the central courthouse rotunda is reflected also in the use of stained glass in the coffered barrel vaults of the principal corridors, and in the high domes of the rotunda and Division 11 Circuit Courtroom. Typanums at the vaulted corridor ends are painted murals in classical genre.

The Marion County Courthouse is significant as a focal point of county history and government. The only two courthouses of the county have been located on this site since the formation of the county in 1842. Additionally, the size and richness of the structure's plan reflects upon the emergence of Fairmont and Marion County as major centers of commerce and industry (particularly as a center of the north-central West Virginia coal fields).

The Marion County Courthouse defines at a local level the nineteenth century architectural ideal of a public building as representational of the majesty and power of the state. It seems not unusual

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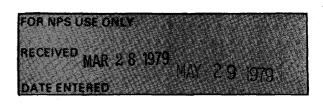
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then to view the placement of a historical plaque honoring Marion County's favorite son, Francis H. Pierpont (often called the "Father of West Virginia" and whose statue stands in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol), on the grounds of the building as a fitting testimonial of this concept.

Though the adjacent Sheriff's Residence, also designed by Yost and Packard, may be viewed as a mere shadow of the larger building, its significance rests in its neat design that is harmonious with the parent building, but of a differing style. The Sheriff's Residence, as a dependency of the county courthouse, retains its architectural integrity from the date of construction (with the exception of a front metal awning). The original county courthouse also featured an adjacent sheriff's residence.

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