

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Huntersville Old County Jail

Other names/site number: Old Pocahontas County Jail, Huntersville Jail, Old Clerk's Office, Courthouse Square

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Barlow Lane Road

City or town: Huntersville State: West Virginia County: Pocahontas

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

Huntersville Old County Jail	Pocahontas, West Virginia
Name of Property	County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Public – Local	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public – State	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public – Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Huntersville Old County Jail Name of Property	Pocahontas, West Virginia County and State
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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing 2	Noncontributing 0	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	0	Total
_____	_____	

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

GOVERNMENT/government office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ Museum

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: STONE/Limestone; concrete

Walls: STONE/Limestone, BRICK

Roofing: METAL/Aluminum

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property.

Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Huntersville Old County Jail and a contributing structure, the "Old Clerk's Office," occupy a large grass field in the small, rural community of Huntersville. This field was once the site of the original Pocahontas County Courthouse; today, these two resources are the only surviving remnants of the first county court. The clerk's office is a modest, shed-like structure built with brick and wood, and its date of construction is not clear. The jail is a large, Italianate style stone building constructed in the early 1880s. It contains four jail cells, and every door and window is designed to prevent prisoners from escaping. Aside from some loss of interior plaster and minor chipping on exterior mortar, the jail remains in excellent condition. The clerk's office is in an advanced state of deterioration but still retains its form. The site is still able to convey its historic association as representations of early county governance in a rural region.

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Narrative Description

The small community of Huntersville is located approximately six miles east of Marlinton in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. The quiet settlement consists primarily of residences, farm buildings, and churches, with very little economic activity. Many structures date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Huntersville was established in 1821 as the county seat and enjoyed decades of prosperity, but the removal of the county court to Marlinton in 1891 stifled further development. The main thoroughfare is West Virginia Route 39, which bisects the community.

The Huntersville Old County Jail site occupies a roughly one acre field in the northwestern part of Huntersville. The parcel is bounded on the west by a wooden fence, the south by Barlow Lane Road, a vacant residence on the east, and a grove of trees on the north. It is surrounded entirely by homes, farmland, and trees. The field is referred to by locals as "Courthouse Square." It was where the first Pocahontas County Courthouse was constructed in the 1820s. Today, two structures are located on the property: the jail building and the "Old Clerk's Office."

Resource 1. Old County Jail (1882-1884), contributing building

The Old County Jail sits at the northern corner of the property and faces southwest. The jail is a two-story, square, 27' by 23' structure built primarily with white Medina sandstone. The front third is made with stuccoed bricks. Interestingly for a jailhouse, this building exhibits several aspects of Italianate style architecture. This includes its cubic form, a low-pitched hipped roof with two brick corbeled chimneys, and an overhanging eave with decorative brackets. There are six, six-over-six wood sash windows; two on the front (southwest) side, two on the back (northeast) side, and one each on the remaining sides. Each window is shielded with external metal grills for security. The sole entrance and exit is a thick, crisscrossed, timber door, studded with hand cut nails for enhanced security. A transom window (also with a metal grill) sits above the door. The window trim, door, brackets, and eave are all painted red.

The interior contains four jail cells, two on each floor, with a foyer on each floor. It has hardwood flooring, with brick walls and a wood ceiling both covered in plaster. The cells are partitioned from one another with plastered stacked lumber walls. A dog-leg wood staircase with iron handrails leads to the second story. Each cell is accessed through a thick wood door. One cell on the first floor contains a wooden toilet. Both cells on the second story feature a shackle ring bolted into the center of the floors, to chain higher security prisoners. Graffiti is scrawled over much of the plaster walls on the second floor. They consist mainly of names and dates, but also include drawings of people, animals, a hand, and a house. Visible dates on the graffiti range from the 1890s to 1915.

The jail building appears to be in good shape structurally, but signs of deterioration are evident. Small portions of stucco have chipped away on the front exterior, exposing the brickwork. Much of the interior plasterwork has been lost due to deterioration, vandalism, and botched repair attempts. A seam metal replacement roof was installed sometime in the 1960s or 1970s. Locals

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

involved with overseeing the jail state that the wood sash windows are replacements, albeit visually similar to the original. Despite minor deterioration, the metal roof, and replacement windows, the jail retains a good deal of integrity and is able to fully convey its historic association.

Resource 2. Old Clerk's Office (date unknown), contributing building

The Old Clerk's Office is a small, shed-like, single-room structure at the south central part of the property, facing southeast. The southwest and northwest walls are made with common bond brick, while the northeast and southeast walls are made with vertical weatherboards. The front (southeast) side is covered with a faux red brick veneer. The building appears to rest on a sandstone foundation. The low pitched gable roof is clad in ribbed sheet metal. The southwest wall has two windows, each boarded up. The northwest wall has a single, wood sash window. While significantly deteriorated, it appears to be a transom window over a nine-paned window. The southeast side has a distinct, wood sash, three-over-three arched window. A red wooden door on the southeast side is the only entrance.

Local residents maintain that this structure served as a county clerk's office in the 1800s. Written histories of Pocahontas County indicate that a separate structure for clerk's offices was constructed either in 1822 or 1852, and that it stood near the rear portico of the courthouse.¹ It is unclear whether the two wooden walls were part of the building's original design or if they were constructed later to replace bricks matching the other two walls.

In contrast to the jail building, the clerk's office is in an advanced state of deterioration. Many bricks are loose. Much of the northwest corner is parged with cement. The northeast wood wall is rotting and collapsing. The faux brick veneer is peeling on the southeast side. No glass is extant in any of the windows. The metal roof is rusted and warped. Despite these structural threats, the building generally maintains its form and massing.

¹ Pocahontas County Historical Society, *History of Pocahontas County, West Virginia* (Dallas, TX: Tyler Publishing Company, 1981).

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State

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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1882-1891

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Huntersville Old County Jail is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion A: Politics/Government* at a local level of significance for its role in the history of Pocahontas County's criminal justice system. The jail and the adjacent county courthouse (non-extant except for the clerk's office) formed the core of the public square in Huntersville, playing a pivotal role in attracting businesses and other professionals to the small rural town. Until the removal of the county seat in 1891, Huntersville was a bustling town with numerous shops, tradespeople, and hotels. The Period of Significance begins in 1882, when construction of the jail began, and ends in 1891 when the county seat was moved to Marlinton.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History

The first Euro-Americans to settle in present-day Pocahontas County were Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell, who, in 1749, built a small cabin on the Greenbrier River near what is now Marlinton. Their settlement was short-lived, and both men had moved on by 1756. Few pioneers attempted to travel to the area during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), but following the conflict, land grants enticed settlers to the area. One of the earliest settlers in what is now Pocahontas County was John Bradshaw, who settled on Knapps Creek in the early 1800s. Bradshaw constructed a home and established a trading post so that "woodsmen and adventurers" could "pause to buy, barter and sell their furs, meat and skins, exchange supplies, [and] perhaps hear news from civilization."²

The Virginia General Assembly passed an act to create Pocahontas County on December 21, 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph County.³ The act appointed commissioners, and instructed them to meet the following spring at the home of John Bradshaw, an early settler on Knapps Creek.⁴ The first meeting of the commissioners took place on March 5, 1822. One of the first tasks for the commissioners was to determine where to locate the county seat. A location in the vicinity of what is now Edray was selected, but the suggested location was ultimately dismissed when John Bradshaw donated the land necessary for a permanent courthouse and jail in Huntersville.⁵ Less than a year after the formation of Pocahontas County, Huntersville was formally established as a town.

² "Huntersville Traditions Days: Final Event of Year-Long Bicentennial Celebration." *Pocahontas Times*. Accessed January 23, 2023. <https://www.pocahontastimes.com/huntersville-traditions-days-final-event-of-year-long-bicentennial-celebration/>.

³ "Pocahontas County." County Commissioners' Association of West Virginia. Accessed January 23, 2023. <https://www.ccaawv.org/81-counties/148-pocahontas-county.html>.

⁴ Price, William T. *Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County, West Virginia*. 1901, 100.

⁵ Price, *Historical Sketches*, 510.

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

After selecting Huntersville as the new county seat, the commissioners turned their attention to the construction of a permanent courthouse. In November 1822, they contracted Peter McClain for the construction of a brick courthouse and brick jail. Both buildings were ready for inspection in September 1824.⁶ Located on the new public square, the courthouse formed a natural center for the growing town. Already a hub of trade, Huntersville became “the principal trading place for the entire county” with the largest stores and livestock markets.⁷ When the court was in session, people traveled from all over the county to “sell hats, saddles, harness, stone ware, tobacco, thirty cent whiskey, and other commodities too numerous to specify.”⁸ The business area of town, located near the courthouse, boasted a resident physician, a harness and saddle maker, a tailor, and a blacksmith. Two hotels housed traveling lawyers and residents, and entertained the same in their saloons. Until the construction of a large school building in 1842, local Methodists, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians held their services in the courthouse.⁹

As with many early towns filled with wood frame buildings, a large portion of Huntersville was destroyed by a fire in the winter of 1852. Although the fire consumed “most of the business part of the village,” including “the Craig residence, two stores, and a hotel,” it spared the courthouse.¹⁰ The courthouse at Huntersville again came under threat during the Civil War. In the summer of 1861, Confederate troops were stationed in Huntersville, and reportedly used the clerk’s office as their barracks. Instead of using straw for their bedding, “they scattered the office papers pell-mell on the floor.”¹¹ With United States troops approaching, the county clerk, William Curry, was instructed to move the records to a safe place. The records were moved ten times over the course of five years, finally returning to the courthouse in late 1866. The clerk spent six months sorting and replacing the papers, and the only loss was “an old process book of no intrinsic importance.”¹²

While the courthouse was completed shortly after the establishment of Pocahontas County, the extant jail structure was not completed until the 1880s. The original jail in Huntersville, also located on the public square, was in place by September 1824. An addition to the jail was added in 1832 by William Gibson at the cost of \$350.¹³ Within a few decades, the original jail was insufficient for the county’s needs, and did not meet legal requirements; it was eventually destroyed by a fire in March 1914.¹⁴ The Pocahontas County court authorized construction of a new jail in July 1881.¹⁵ The court opened bidding for the jail on February 15, 1882, and less than two weeks later, the contract was awarded to Samuel Strong of Northumberland County,

⁶ Pocahontas County Historical Society. *History of Pocahontas County*, 21.

⁷ Price, *Historical Sketches*, 586.

⁸ Price, *Historical Sketches*, 587.

⁹ Price, *Historical Sketches*, 596.

¹⁰ Price, *Historical Sketches*, 587.

¹¹ Price, *Historical Sketches*, 313.

¹² Price, *Historical Sketches*, 315.

¹³ Pocahontas County Historical Society. *History of Pocahontas County*, 21.

¹⁴ “Only One Ever Escaped the Huntersville Jail.” *The Marlinton (W. Va.) Journal*. Spring Supplement, 1959. Pocahontas County Vertical Files. West Virginia State Archive, Charleston, West Virginia.

¹⁵ Pocahontas County Historical Society. *History of Pocahontas County*, 27.

Huntersville Old County Jail	Pocahontas, West Virginia
Name of Property	County and State

Virginia for \$4440.¹⁶ Strong reportedly boasted that the jail “shall be strong if Strong can make it strong.”¹⁷ Strong, however, could not make it strong— he was unable to complete the project, and in March 1883, the court ordered the job to be re-bid. The jail was ultimately completed in July 1884 by O. D. Barrett, at a total cost of \$4774.50.¹⁸ A solid, imposing building of white Medina sandstone and brick, the jail was said to be escape-proof. No records were found of any escapes or attempted escapes during the jail’s years of operation. A spring 1959 newspaper article remarked that “older residents of Pocahontas say that only one man ever escaped from this jail and he did it by tricking the jailer into his cell where he overpowered the unfortunate keeper and fled,” but this story is unconfirmed.¹⁹

As the only jail in Pocahontas County, the formidable structure served not only the Huntersville community, but the entire county. Prisoners were held there as they awaited trial at the nearby courthouse and while pending transfer to another facility. Prisoners who committed minor offenses may have been held at Huntersville long-term. Convicted of attempted rape in June 1885, S. M. Wooddell was held at the Huntersville jail after appealing his case to the West Virginia Supreme Court. When his appeal was eventually overruled, he was transferred to the West Virginia Penitentiary in Moundsville.²⁰ In November 1888, a widower in Pocahontas County named Nelson Moore kidnapped a 14-year-old girl and attempted to flee the state with her. After a party of men captured him, he was “lodged in jail” at Huntersville. Not all prisoners made it to their release or transfer. In 1891, a 70-year-old Black woman named Sinai Taylor was held at the Huntersville jail, pending transfer to the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum in Weston, WV. She was reportedly insane, and “manifested no very bad symptoms” until she suddenly hung herself inside the jail.²¹

Despite the construction of a new jail in 1884, Huntersville did not remain the county seat for much longer. With the potential for a new Chesapeake & Ohio railroad extension to Marlinton, investors saw an opportunity. In September 1891, they formed the Pocahontas Land Development Company and platted out Marlinton. The company offered \$5000 for the construction of a new court house— if voters chose to move the county seat.²² The Pocahontas Land Development Company promoted the new town, declaring that it was “a place which, in the near future, must develop into that which nature intended it to be, one of the Best Towns in West Virginia.”²³ Local businessmen were encouraged to invest in Marlinton so that they would “benefit by the rapid development and marvelous growth, which thoughtful capitalists and their

¹⁶ Gioulis, Mike. “Huntersville Historic District.” Historic Properties Inventory Form. West Virginia Historic Preservation Unit, Department of Culture & History. May 12, 1986.

¹⁷ “Pocahontas County Items.” *Greenbrier Independent*. March 2, 1882.

¹⁸ Gioulis. “Huntersville Historic District.”

¹⁹ “Only One Ever Escaped the Huntersville Jail.” *The Marlinton (W. Va.) Journal*. Spring Supplement, 1959. Pocahontas County Vertical Files. West Virginia State Archive, Charleston, West Virginia.

²⁰ “Local Brevities.” *The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*. Wheeling, W. Va. July 27, 1885.

²¹ [Notice]. *Wheeling Register*. Wheeling, W. Va. December 14, 1891.

²² Hennen, John. “Benign Betrayal: Capitalist Intervention in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, 1890-1910.” *West Virginia History*. Accessed January 23, 2023.

https://archive.wvculture.org/history/journal_wvh/vvh50-3.html.

²³ Hennen. “Benign Betrayal.” *West Virginia History*.

Huntersville Old County Jail	Pocahontas, West Virginia
Name of Property	County and State

railroad enterprises are bringing to the interior of West Virginia.”²⁴ Encouraged by the assurances of investors, and perhaps persuaded by enthusiastic editorials in the *Pocahontas Times*, voters decided to move the county seat in an election held in the fall of 1891.²⁵ Although Huntersville residents attempted to regain the county seat in 1894, the vote was defeated.

After the removal of the county seat to Marlinton, Huntersville returned to its roots as a small farming community. The courthouse and jail passed into private ownership on October 29, 1894, when it was purchased by Colonel Rudolph Samuel Turk, a lawyer who practiced in and around Pocahontas County.²⁶ Ownership then passed to Horace Lockridge, C. M. Jordan, Elmer and Sylvia Nelson, the Pocahontas County Historical Society, and finally, Huntersville Historical Traditions.²⁷ Horace Lockridge, who owned the property between December 5, 1905 and January 19, 1914, tore the courthouse down.²⁸ It is unclear why the clerk’s office was left standing. Research indicates that the clerk’s office may have been a wing of the courthouse, or it may have been a separate building altogether.²⁹

Huntersville Historical Traditions, a local nonprofit, currently owns both the jail and the clerk’s office. The jail serves as an interpreted historic site, primarily during the Huntersville Heritage Tradition Days in October. Fundraising is underway to stabilize and restore the clerk’s office for use as an interpreted historic site.

Criterion A: Politics/government

The Huntersville Old County Jail is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion A: Politics/Government* at a local level of significance for its association with the early Pocahontas County justice system. The establishment of the county seat at Huntersville sparked development, and the small rural town quickly grew into a hub of trade, attracting new residents and visitors alike. The jail and clerk’s office, the last surviving remnants of the courthouse square, emphasize the site’s significance in Huntersville’s historic role as the first Pocahontas County seat.

Relatively unaltered since the period of significance, the jail appears structurally sound. A metal roof and replacement windows that mimic the original do not detract from the overall appearance. Much of the plaster work and graffiti inside has been lost to deterioration, but enough remains to provide a sense of the interior’s historic appearance. The jail retains sufficient integrity of location, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship.

²⁴ Hennen. “Benign Betrayal.” *West Virginia History*.

²⁵ Hennen, “Benign Betrayal,” *West Virginia History*.

²⁶ Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Deed Book 50: 213. Pocahontas County Clerk. Accessed January 26, 2023. <https://pocahontascountyclerk.com/>.

²⁷ “Only One Ever Escaped the Huntersville Jail.” *The Marlinton (W. Va.) Journal*. Spring Supplement, 1959. Pocahontas County Vertical Files. West Virginia State Archive, Charleston, West Virginia.

²⁸ Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Deed Book 39: 118. Pocahontas County Clerk. Accessed January 26, 2023. <https://pocahontascountyclerk.com/>.

²⁹ “Only One Ever Escaped the Huntersville Jail.” *The Marlinton (W. Va.) Journal*. Spring Supplement, 1959. Pocahontas County Vertical Files. West Virginia State Archive, Charleston, West Virginia.

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

The clerk's office, similarly used for storage following the period of significance, is in a more advanced state of deterioration. Bricks on the exterior are loose, and the northeast wood wall is beginning to collapse. Glass is absent in the windows, and the roof is rusting and warped. Although significantly deteriorated, the clerk's office retains the form and massing it assumed when the rest of the courthouse was removed.

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Gioulis, Mike. "Huntersville Historic District." Historic Properties Inventory Form. West Virginia Historic Preservation Unit, Department of Culture & History. May 12, 1986.

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Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

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Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company, 1981.

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Ruddle, Samantha. Interview with Tim Wade and Dondi Stemple. July 6, 2022.

Tekel, J. E. "Huntersville." Inventory Form of Historic Places. U.S. Forest Service. March 8,
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W. Va. ~ Digital Archive*, accessed January 25, 2023,
<http://www.pocahontaspreservation.org/omeka/items/show/2>.

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): PH-0021

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.04 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.190935 | Longitude: -80.016853 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries as described for Parcel 31.1, Map 45 (Deed Book 338, Page 296) and Parcel 31.3, Map 45 (Deed Book 387, Page 671).

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The two adjacent parcels, each owned by Huntersville Historical Traditions, encompasses the former site of the original Pocahontas County Courthouse and includes both the jail and clerk's office.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessica Eichlin and Steven Cody Straley, National Register Historians;

contributions from Samantha Ruddell, intern

organization: West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

street & number: 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East

city or town: Charleston state: WV zip code: 25305

e-mail: _____

telephone: 304-558-0240

date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5- or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Figure Log

Figure 1 of 6: Pocahontas County Courthouse in Huntersville, date unknown

Figure 2 of 6: USGS Map

Figure 3 of 6: Satellite Map

Figure 4 of 6: Site Plan

Figure 5 of 6: Jail Building Floor Plan 1st Story

Figure 6 of 6: Jail Building Floor Plan 2nd Story

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Figure 1
Pocahontas County Courthouse at Huntersville, date unknown

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State

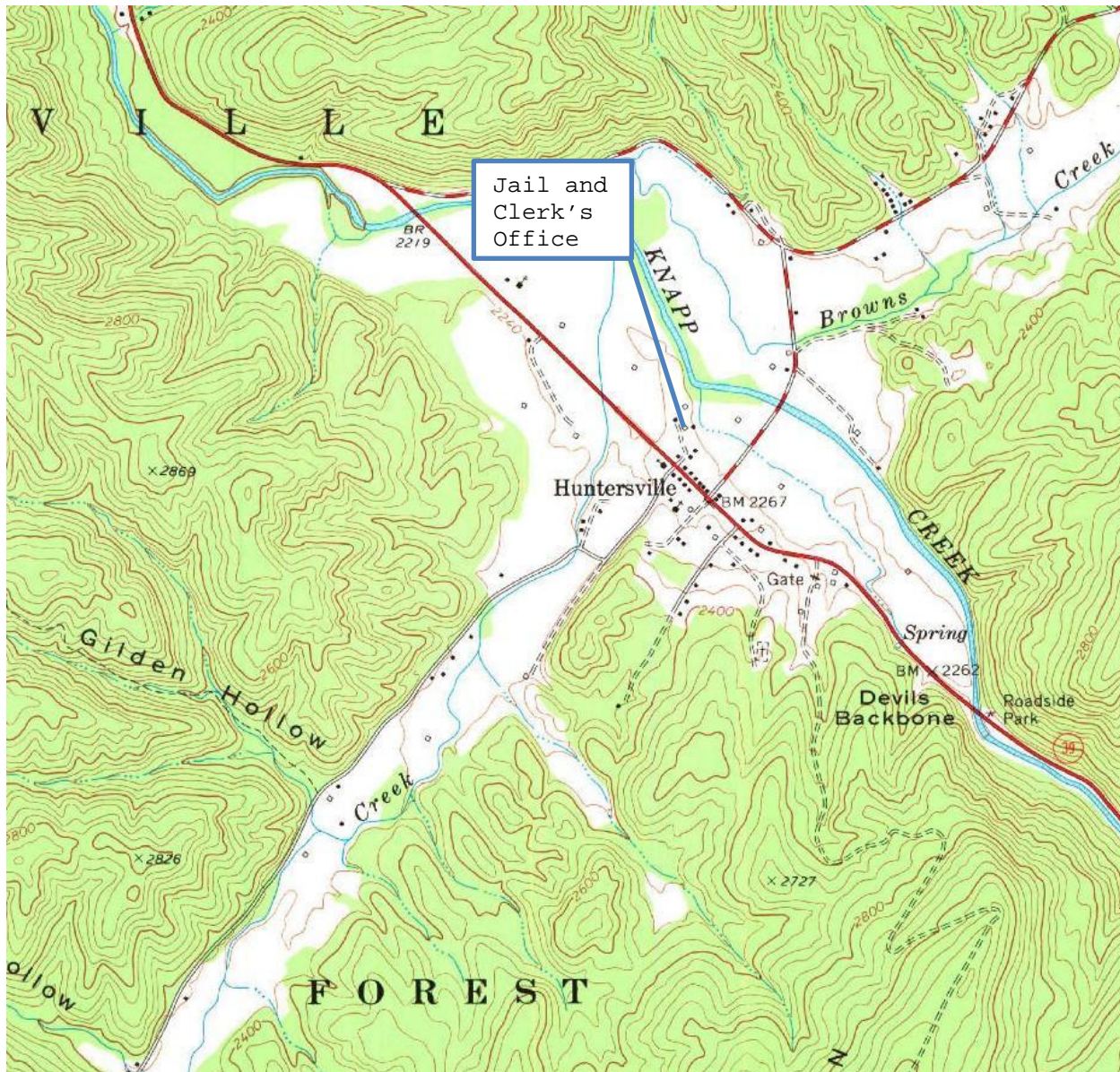


Figure 2
USGS Map

Marlinton Quadrangle 1977
West Virginia – Pocahontas Co.
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)
NE/4 Marlinton 15' Quadrangle
United States Geological Survey

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Figure 3
Satellite Map

WVSHPO, accessed 1/24/2023

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

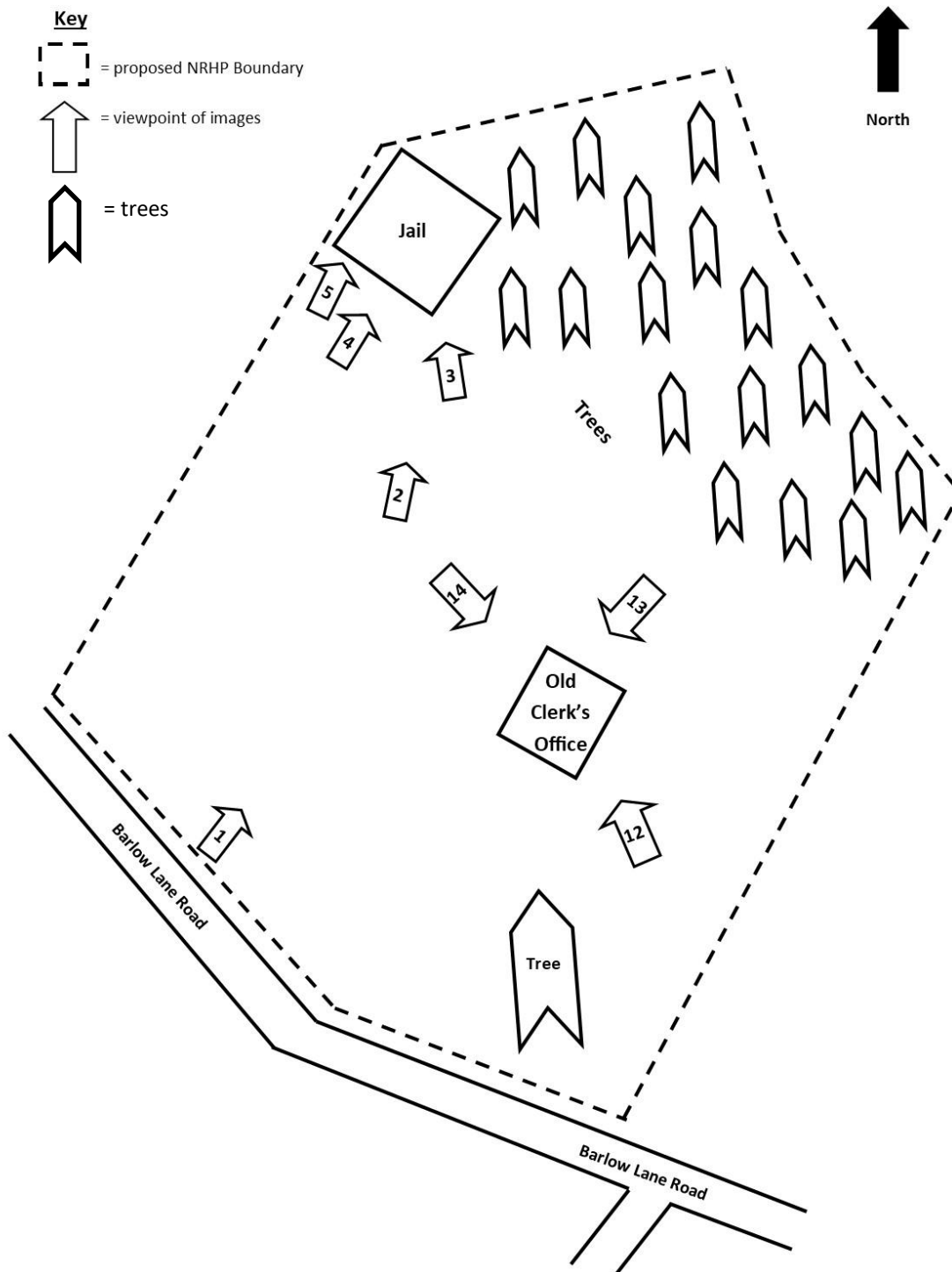


Figure 4
Site Plan

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State

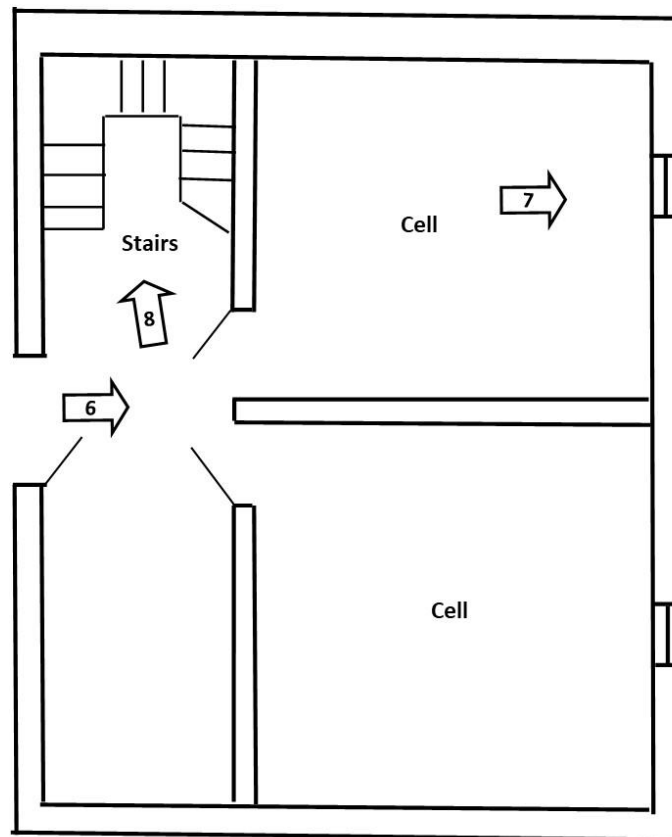


Figure 5
Jail Building Floor Plan 1st Story

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State

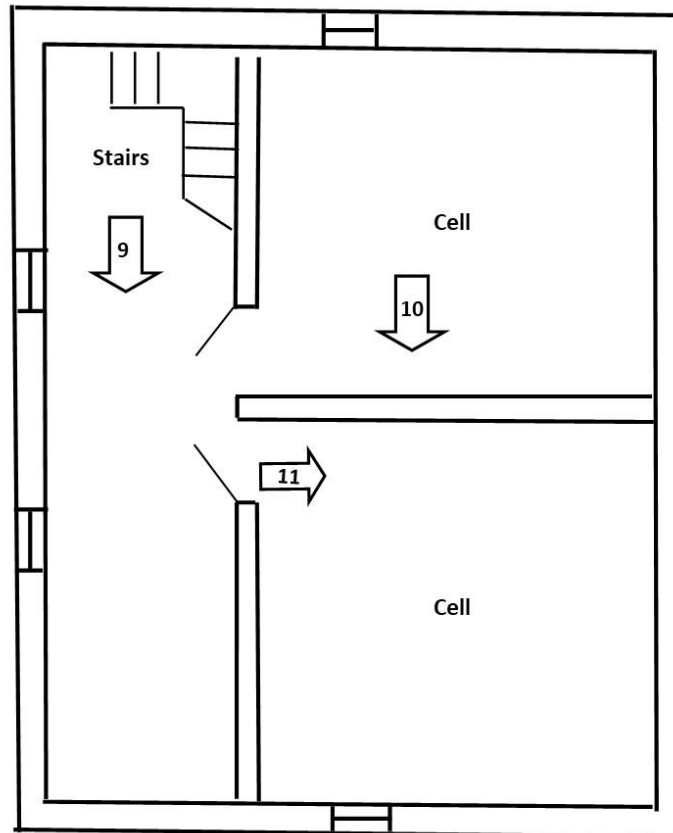


Figure 6
Jail Building Floor Plan 2nd Story

Huntersville Old County Jail

Pocahontas, West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Huntersville Old County Jail and Old Clerk's Office

City or Vicinity: Huntersville

County: Pocahontas

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Steven Cody Straley, WVSHPO

Date Photographed: July 6, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0001
Exterior, jail and clerk's office, northeast elevation

Photo 2 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0002
Exterior, jail, north elevation

Photo 3 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0003
Exterior, jail, northwest elevation

Photo 4 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0004
Exterior, jail front facade, northeast elevation

Photo 5 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0005
Exterior, jail, eave and corner brackets, northeast elevation

Photo 6 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0006
Interior, jail cell doors on first floor, northeast elevation

Photo 7 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0007
Interior, first floor jail cell window, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail	Pocahontas, West Virginia
Name of Property	County and State

- Photo 8 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0008
Interior, jail stair on first floor, northwest elevation
- Photo 9 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0009
Interior, foyer in second floor of jail, southeast elevation
- Photo 10 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0010
Interior, graffiti on second floor jail cell wall, southeast elevation
- Photo 11 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0011
Interior, jail cell on second floor, northeast elevation
- Photo 12 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0012
Exterior, clerk's office, northwest elevation
- Photo 13 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0013
Exterior, clerk's office, southwest elevation
- Photo 14 of 14: WV_Pocahontas County_Huntersville Old County Jail_0014
Exterior, clerk's office, southeast elevation

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State



Photo 1

Exterior, jail and clerk's office, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State



Photo 2

Exterior, jail, north elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 3
Exterior, jail, northwest elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State



Photo 4

Exterior, jail front facade, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 5
Exterior, jail, eave and corner brackets, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State

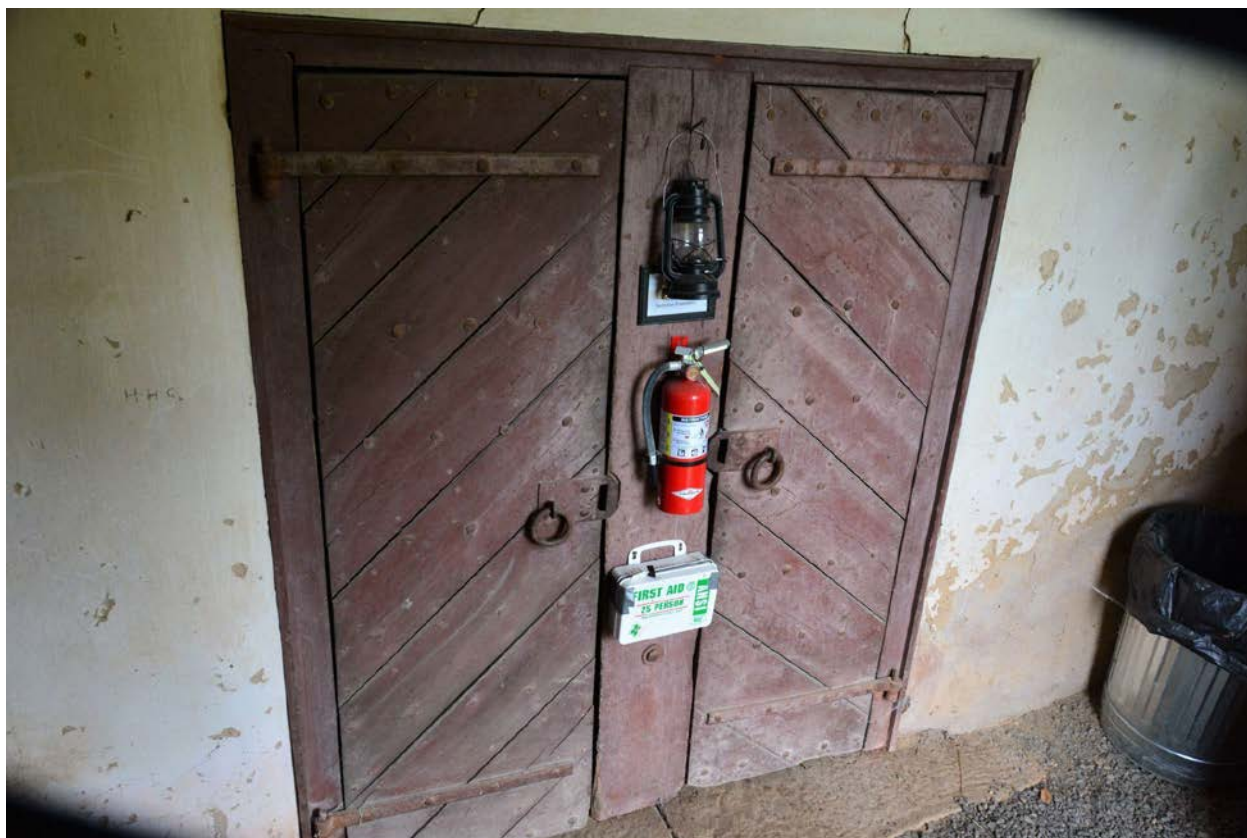


Photo 6
Interior, jail cell doors on first floor, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 7
Interior, first floor jail cell window, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 8
Interior, jail stair on first floor, northwest elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 9
Interior, foyer in second floor of jail, southeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 10

Interior, graffiti on second floor jail cell wall, southeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 11
Interior, jail cell on second floor, northeast elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail

Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia

County and State



Photo 12

Exterior, clerk's office, northwest elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 13
Exterior, clerk's office, southwest elevation

Huntersville Old County Jail
Name of Property

Pocahontas, West Virginia
County and State



Photo 14
Exterior, clerk's office, southeast elevation