

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: Carter G. Woodson School

Other names/site number: St. Albans American Legion Post No. 73

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

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## 2. Location

Street & number: 1011 Pennsylvania Avenue

City or town: St. Albans

State: West Virginia

County: Kanawha

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

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## 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

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____  <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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(s).
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>	buildings
<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>	sites
<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>	structures
<u>0.</u>	<u>0.</u>	objects
<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/ School

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL/ Colonial Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

FOUNDATION/Brick

WALLS/Brick

ROOF/Slate

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The former Carter G. Woodson School/St. Albans American Legion Post 73 is a one-story, five bay masonry building that fronts east along Pennsylvania Avenue, south of the town of St. Albans and is located approximately two blocks east of the Coal River. The topography is slightly sloped west toward the river and includes two asphalt paved parking areas to the north, two decorative military objects to the north with a flagpole and memorial garden to the east of the building. The building is closely situated to the southern parcel boundary and only has a small concrete sidewalk separating it from the neighboring property. The building is in sight of the St. Paul's Baptist Church, an important precursor to the school building. The property is in excellent condition, although it has had some material integrity loss over the years as its use transitioned from a school to a patriotic/fraternal organization within the period of significance.

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## Narrative Description

The former Carter G. Woodson School is a one and a half-story rectangular brick building which is situated on a raised brick foundation. The former school has a symmetrical Colonial Revival design and includes a slate-clad side gable roof with returning eaves. A hipped cupola with louvered openings sits astride the gable ridge.

The façade (east elevation) has a central entry with a half-light steel door flanked by two narrow window openings which have since been enclosed with plywood with the wording “VFW Post 6418” on the southernmost opening and “AL Post 73” in the northernmost opening. Three additional window openings are located north and south of the central entry which still retain their stone lintels and sills, but they have since been bricked in. A single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl replacement window is located within the northernmost opening. The center entry has a metal shed roof porch supported by metal poles and an accessible ramp constructed of wood. The ramp obscures six rectangular window openings in the lower level, which have since been enclosed with brick, as well as a small brick stoop which supported the original portico. A single K-style gutter and downspout is located on this elevation.

The north elevation originally had two window openings with stone lintels and sills although they have been infilled with brick. A small 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl replacement window has been installed within the southwest window opening. The upper gable end wall is clad in slate shingles with a rectangular, louvered opening. The lower level has two rectangular openings that have since been infilled with brick.

The rear (west) elevation had two window openings bricked in on the main level. The exposed foundation reveals a bricked in doorway near the north elevation and four bricked in rectangular windows. An existing walk-out steel door is located toward the south elevation and is topped with an aluminum awning. The west elevation also reveals a poured concrete slab at the base of the foundation.

The south elevation mimics the north elevation with two window openings previously bricked in on the main level and two rectangular openings since enclosed on the lower level. The south elevation slopes toward the west.

A 10-inch rough cut stone water table circumscribes the building and separates the main level from the lower level which is also distinguished by the size of its brick. The lower-level brick is approximately 9 inches by 3.25 inches in size and laid in a five-course common bond pattern, while the upper-level brick consists of an approximately 8-inch x 2.5-inch brick and is laid in a runner bond.

Entry into the former school reveals a large, open room clad in wood paneling. An acoustic tile dropped ceiling with fluorescent lights and two ceiling fans illuminate the space while the original oak wood flooring is found underfoot. The west wall has two protruding pilasters which pop

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against the wood paneling. A small, raised dais and two storage closets were recently built (ca. 2024) on the south side of the building. On the east side, a modern bathroom with linoleum flooring was framed with drywall while an additional storage closet matches the size and scale of the bathroom. The north end of the building has a small kitchen with a pass-through window into the main room. A paneled stairwell leads to the lower level.

The kitchen is rectangular in shape with linoleum flooring. The mid-century cabinetry with Formica countertops extends around the east and south walls while a small wooden island is located in the middle of the room. The ceiling in this room has been lowered and is clad in drywall, creating a small storage space above. A piece of the original beadboard wainscoting is visible on the north wall.

The basement level reveals a mid-century makeover featuring an asbestos tiled hallway separating the spaces. The northeastern room serves as a storage room for Legion regalia which has an exposed brick wall on the east and north elevations, concrete floors and a newly installed drywall clad wall on the south side while the space under the stairs, located to the north, also serves as a storage facility. The east elevation basement window opening reveals no remaining window fabric. The center room serves as a multi-purpose storage room with wood paneled walls, a stamped drywall ceiling and carpet covering the asbestos tile flooring. A small alcove contains the HVAC system.

At the end of the hallway at the easternmost point in the building, a “ladies” room reveals a pink tile floor, a vanity and a toilet alcove. To the south, the men’s room also features a tile floor, vanity, toilet and mop sink. The walls of this room are constructed of concrete block or clad in pressed plastic tiles with an exposed wood ceiling. The largest room in the lower level of the Legion is the clubhouse which has a concrete floor covered by carpet tiles. The clubhouse contains a bar, sink and a pool table. The clubhouse walls are clad in exposed painted brick and four round metal poles down the center of the room support the upper floor.

The exterior of the east elevation has been landscaped with a concrete pad inset with a granite stone marker which recognizes the contributions to establish the memorial (ca. 2020). The memorial includes four flagpoles which are embedded in the concrete and illuminated with a light. Two granite benches are also located along the pad. A paved handicap parking area is also located to the northeast of the building. A monument marker placed by the West Virginia Archives recognizing the building as the first Carter Woodson School is located to the east adjacent to Pennsylvania Avenue and is accessed via a set of concrete steps (ca. 2023). To the north of the building is a memorial howitzer gun which was installed ca. 2008. A non-contributing prefabricated shed is located to the west of the resource.

The former Carter G. Woodson School has been altered by the transformation of the school into a meeting hall both during the 1941 renovation and the 1962 renovation.<sup>1</sup> It was most likely during this time that the windows were bricked up and the wood paneling installed on the walls.

<sup>1</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, “St. Albans Post to Observe 43<sup>rd</sup> Legion Birthday,” March 13, 1962.

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The early 20<sup>th</sup> century **workmanship** and the **materials** of the original school were marred by the removal and enclosure of the original window openings and the addition of a modern accessible ramp. Mid-century modern materials such as a dropped acoustic tile ceiling, wood paneling and a concrete block wall obscure some of the building's original **design**, however, the alterations also represent the transformation of the building into a patriotic/fraternal organization during the resource's period of significance. The school retains its original **location** and **setting** along Pennsylvania Avenue. The building still retains its **feeling** and **association** in its ability to convey its significance as an early educational facility and later, mid-century patriotic/social hall.

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### 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

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black

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**Period of Significance**  
1912-1975

**Significant Dates**  
1912  
1941  
1947  
1962

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
LeRoy Hall, Builder

**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 Carter G. Woodson School is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under *Criterion A: Education* and *Ethnic Heritage: Black* for its significant contribution to St. Albans' Black history as well as under *Criterion A: Social History* for its association, on a local level, with the American Legion Post in St. Albans. Built in 1912, the building is significant as the oldest extant structure established for the African American community to educate students within St. Albans. The building served as a segregated school between its date of construction until it was decommissioned as a school in 1940. The building then took on a new role as the Meeting Hall for the American Legion Post 73 where it remains in continuous use. The period of significance extends until 1975 which is approximately 50 years prior to this nomination as the building remains in continued use.

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

The former Carter G. Woodson School and the American Legion Post 73, built in 1912, has continuously served as a place of education and a center of community life. Initially constructed as a segregated school for Black students, the building also later served as a gathering place for American Legion members whose ongoing efforts support civic engagement and fraternity. The period of significance extends from the building's date of construction in 1912 through 1975 as the structure remains in continued use today.

### **Brief History of St. Albans**

The City of St. Albans is situated in Kanawha County where the Kanawha River and the Coal River meet. The region had several names, including Phillipi, Jefferson, Coalsmouth, and Kanawha City, before setting on St. Albans, honoring the Vermont hometown of H.C. Parson, an advisor to railroad tycoon Collis P. Huntington.<sup>2</sup>

The area grew in population thanks to its natural resources, which included salt, timber and coal, as well as its navigable river which attracted early indigenous people as well as European explorers. Soon, the increase in population encouraged the Commonwealth of Virginia to improve upon the "Old State Road" which traversed the village of Coalsmouth and later became known as the James River and Kanawha Turnpike.<sup>3</sup> The town of Phillipi was first laid out by Phillip Rootes Thompson in 1829, while its neighboring community of Jefferson was laid out by Col. John Cunningham in 1868.<sup>4</sup> Cunningham is credited with joining the two communities together under the name Kanawha City and opening the first substantial educational facility in the region which was known as the "Town Hall School."<sup>5</sup>

The town continued to slowly grow throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century until Collis P. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, merged the Virginia Central and the Covington and Ohio Railroad and extended the lines from eastern Virginia to the Ohio River. This new, formidable rail line, which ran through St. Albans, connected the West Virginia coalfields to outside markets and aided in explosive economic growth of the region. The employment opportunities also attracted new residents to the area, including Black migrants from the South and eastern Virginia. Huntington's team transformed the city and incorporated the region with a new plat and a new name, St. Albans.

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<sup>2</sup>"A Small Town with a Big History," St. Albans Historical Society, accessed March 21, 2025, <https://www.stalbanshistory.com/history/>.

<sup>3</sup> Billy Joe Peyton, "James River and Kanawha Turnpike," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia as found in Alison Blanton and Kate Kronau, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, "St. Albans Railroad Industry Historic District", 2019, Section 8, page 19.

<sup>4</sup> Paul D. Marshall, *St. Albans, West Virginia Historic and Architectural Survey*, Charleston, WV: St. Albans Historical Society, 1983, 11 and Garland H. "Dart" Ellis, *St. Albans, West Virginia: It's Origin and Development*, Dawson Printing Company: St. Albans, West Virginia: 1977, 39.

<sup>5</sup> Garland H. "Dart" Ellis, *St. Albans, West Virginia: It's Origin and Development*, Dawson Printing Company: St. Albans, West Virginia: 1977, 39.

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By 1900, according to the Federal Census, the town of St. Albans had a population of 418 residents of European ancestry and 141 Black residents (total population 559).

Because of the region's bounty of timber, most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century town was constructed of wood, until two separate fires occurred within downtown St. Albans in 1906 which decimated the business district. As a result, most structures built after that fire were assembled with brick. By 1920, the town of St. Albans possessed a population of approximately 2709 Caucasian residents and 131 citizens of Black ancestry within the enumeration limits of St. Albans.<sup>6</sup> The town had a typical early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial district surrounded by distinct sections which included an industrial corridor as well as residential neighborhoods. Although the community had success in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the industrial growth encouraged by the railroads, the economic devastation brought on by the Great Depression slowed the growth and by 1940, the population of the city hovered around 3,600 people. The coming of the Second World War and the development of wartime industries transformed the region into "Chemical Alley." The neighboring industries which were developed again brought prosperity and population to St. Albans, with the population nearly tripling. The city continues to prosper and is now considered a residential suburb to the nearby cities.

### **Brief History of Education for Black Students in West Virginia**

West Virginia has always had a complex relationship with education and race. While the state's first Constitution of West Virginia mandated free schools, it did not address the educational needs for Black students. Three years later, in 1866, the State passed a law allowing "colored schools" in regions which had at least 30 students between the ages of six and 21.<sup>7</sup> Schools with less than 15 students would be closed. The following year, the Legislature amended the regulations to allow schools for 15 students or more which was revised again in 1899 for schools to consist of 10 students or less if possible. The 1872 West Virginia Constitution codified segregation of Black and white students mandating that they should not be taught together in the same school.<sup>8</sup> While these mandates ensured white and Black students required separate facilities, the influx of Black migrants also encouraged the establishment of numerous elementary schools.

In some parts of West Virginia, early schools were established through private efforts to educate Black students as evidenced by the Sumner School in Parkersburg. The facility was named after Senator Charles Sumner, a noted abolitionist and the school was initially led by a northern minister.<sup>9</sup> Other early efforts were offered through religious entities, especially through Baptist churches and their Home Mission Society. The Home Mission Society began ministering to

<sup>6</sup> 1920 Federal Census, St. Albans, WV.

<sup>7</sup> Byrd Prillerman, "Development of the Colored School System," as found in Thomas C. Miller, *History of Education in West Virginia*, United States: Tribune Printing Company, 1904, 295.

<sup>8</sup> Carter G. Woodson, "Early Negro Education in West Virginia," United States: West Virginia Collegiate Institute Bulletin, 1921, 10.

<sup>9</sup> Ancella Bickley, "Sumner School," e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, 11 April 2024, accessed March 21, 2025, <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/entries/603>.

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former slaves in earnest following the Civil War, bringing education to those who were long prevented from acquiring it. As a result of its efforts, the Home Mission Society also helped to establish 27 Historically Black Colleges throughout the nation.<sup>10</sup> Storer College, in Harpers Ferry, was established by the Freewill Baptist Church and provided integrated and coeducational training for students and, until the establishment of West Virginia State University in 1891 (then known as the West Virginia Colored Institute), provided the only advanced facility available to Black students in West Virginia.<sup>11</sup>

Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Black residents often faced segregation in the jobs they held, schools they attended, the businesses they patronized, the movie theatres they frequented and even accessing basic American rights because of their race. As a result, the Black community developed its own infrastructure to support their neighbors and themselves. In addition to church, schools were seen as a path to overcome the adversity that developed during slavery and endured through the political and social upheaval of the Jim Crow period and the Civil Rights movement.

Although conditions were improving, the discrepancies between Black and white educational facilities continued throughout the first decades of the twentieth century. For example, in 1910, Kanawha County had 322 white schools and 23 schools for Black students.<sup>12</sup> Both Black and white schools educated students up to eighth grade. The Caucasian schools received \$123,221 in appropriated funds while the Black schools received \$16,979.<sup>13</sup> Although the funding for Black teachers seems proportionately higher, a contemporary report recognized that “the Negro public school education here is not on a par with that of the whites.”<sup>14</sup> Black teachers received a salary between \$32 -\$75 depending on the location of their school while white teachers received between \$60 and \$150.<sup>15</sup> The report goes on to say, however, that “the condition of Negro public school education in West Virginia is very good, equal to or better than that of any state in the union.”<sup>16</sup> Regardless of the quality of education minority students received, the literacy rate for Black West Virginians continued to increase from 25% in 1870, to 45% in 1880, to 55% in 1890 and 68% in 1900.<sup>17</sup>

Many Black West Virginia residents desired additional educational opportunities beyond the eighth grade and there were very few options, especially in rural areas. Although dealing with,

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<sup>10</sup> “The American Baptist Home Mission Society is Founded,” African American Registry, accessed March 22, 2025, <https://aaregistry.org/story/the-american-baptist-home-mission-society-founded/>. In 1907, the Home Mission Society was reorganized under the Northern Baptist Convention.

<sup>11</sup> Barbara Rasmussen, “Storer College.” e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia, 11 April 2024, accessed March 21, 2025, <https://www.wvencyclopedia.org/entries/566>.

<sup>12</sup> “*The Common School and the Negro American: A Social Study made by Atlanta University, Under the Patronage of the Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund*, The Atlanta University Publications, No. 16, The Atlanta University Press, Atlanta, Georgia, 1911, 43.

<sup>13</sup> “*The Common School and the Negro American*, 43.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> *The Common School and the Negro American*, 44.

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at times, inadequate facilities, many segregated schools in the state encouraged success from their students, including (but not limited to) Douglass High School in Huntington, Garnet High School in Charleston, Kelly Miller High School in Clarksburg, Dunbar School in Fairmont, Sumner School in Parkersburg, Simmons School in Montgomery and the Riverside School in Elkins. Students sometimes traveled long distances to attend advanced schools and boarded with local families during the school year. Other difficulties encountered included segregated transportation whereas the bus would pick up Black students first in the early morning and drop them off first at school, then go pick up the white students in time for school, then the buses would return in the afternoon and take the white students home and return to take the Black students later in the evening, ensuring Black students have a longer, more inconvenient day.<sup>18</sup>

The increased population of Black students encouraged M.P. Shawkey, who, in 1914, served as the State Superintendent of Free Schools, to "...provide more painstaking and thorough supervision of Negro rural schools and to arouse among the Negroes of the State a more widespread interest in education."<sup>19</sup> To achieve this mission, Mr. Shawkey created the position of State Supervisor of Colored Schools and hired Professor W.W. Sanders of Charleston to fulfill the role.<sup>20</sup>

In 1919, the state of West Virginia created an advisory council to the State Board of Education to allow Black residents a "larger share in the management and direction of State Educational institutions provided by law for them."<sup>21</sup> In addition to the State Supervisor of Colored Schools, two "citizens of the negro race" would be appointed by the governor to this advisory board for terms of two or four years.<sup>22</sup>

In 1933, the West Virginia State Legislature abolished local school systems and created 55 county-run administrative units. The hope was that this system would create a more equitable and efficient system, especially in terms of education.<sup>23</sup> In addition, each county appointed a "Negro Assistant County Superintendent" where 50 or more Black teachers were employed, although it appeared that every county in West Virginia eventually did assign a person to this role.<sup>24</sup> The success of the Assistant County Superintendent position went beyond educational reporting and instead, according to President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College, "made a significant contribution to the thought of democracy in education" while President H.L.

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<sup>18</sup> James D. Randall, "Garnet High School," as found in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Garnet High School," by Rodney Collins and James D. Randall, 1990, Section 8, page 1.

<sup>19</sup> T. Edward Hill, *The Negro In West Virginia: Report of T. Edward Hill, Director Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics of the State of West Virginia to Governor Ephraim F. Morgan, 1921-1922*, Tribune Printing Company, Charleston, West Virginia, 1922, 33.

<sup>20</sup> Hill, *The Negro in West Virginia*, 33.

<sup>21</sup> Hill, *The Negro in West Virginia*, 34.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> West Virginia Department of Education, *200 Years of Public Education in West Virginia: A Bicentennial Account of the Public Schools*, April 1976, 6.

<sup>24</sup> J.S. Saundle, "The Rise of the Negro Assistant County Superintendent in West Virginia." *The Journal of Negro Education* 15, no. 4 (1946): 625, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2965886>.

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Dickason of Bluefield State College appreciated the efforts toward racial understanding and toward the dignity of the profession.<sup>25</sup>

All educational facilities in West Virginia were segregated until the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court ruling declared the act unconstitutional which led to integration throughout the nation. Although West Virginia Governor Marland shared that West Virginia schools would abide by the ruling, not all counties peacefully integrated and it took nearly a decade for West Virginia schools to be fully integrated.<sup>26</sup> The result of this movement led to the closure of many Black school buildings.

### **History of the Carter G. Woodson School**

Like many other early minority schools in West Virginia and throughout the south, the initial effort to educate Black students in Saint Albans fell to private efforts. Members of the St. Paul's Baptist Church took it upon themselves to educate young students in St. Albans. St. Paul's was established in 1867 in Amandaville, a community adjacent to St. Albans, at the mouth of the Coal River.<sup>27</sup> Reverend Moses P. Hall was the first preacher who held services within the home of Henry and Viola Brooks.<sup>28</sup> Within several years, the population of the young church outgrew the private dwelling used for services and in 1872, the congregation constructed a small, frame church building along Pennsylvania Avenue.<sup>29</sup> This building supported both church services and educational services for the Black community until 1884, when a new church building was built along B Street.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> J.S. Saundle, "The Rise of the Negro Assistant County Superintendent in West Virginia," 626.

<sup>26</sup> WV Public Broadcasting, "May 17, 1954: U.S. Supreme Court Rules Racial Segregation in Schools Unconstitutional," accessed March 21, 2025, <https://wvpublic.org/may-17-1954-u-s-supreme-court-rules-racial-segregation-in-schools-unconstitutional-2/>.

<sup>27</sup> Katherine Jourdan and Eugene Washington, *St. Paul Baptist Church*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, November 20, 1997, Section 8, Page 2.

<sup>28</sup> *History of St. Albans*, Walsworth Publishing Company, 1993, 210. Moses Hall was listed in the 1870 US Federal Census as a farmer living in the community of Coalsmouth.

<sup>29</sup> *History of St. Albans*, 210.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

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*Figure 1. Original St. Paul's Baptist Church building which served as the first school for Black children in St. Albans.<sup>31</sup>*

In addition to his ministering, Reverend Hall served as the first teacher for the newly established school for six years, between 1871 and 1877.<sup>32</sup> Reverend Hall, who was listed as a minister in the 1880 Federal Census, was also intimately involved with the Samaritan Church outside of Institute, West Virginia and served as its first pastor prior to his death.<sup>33</sup> Reverend Hall also was the first Black resident elected to the St. Albans City Council.<sup>34</sup>

On January 14, 1891, a deed confirmed the Board of Education for the Independent School District of Saint Albans had purchased the original site of the St. Paul's Baptist Church property for \$400 for use as a "schoolhouse for the colored school of the said community."<sup>35</sup> Although the town had taken ownership of the school property, St. Paul's leadership continued to actively serve in an educational capacity. The small frame church continued to provide educational enrichment for St. Albans' Black students for over 40 years and witnessed the continued growth and development of the town and community.

<sup>31</sup> Ellis, *St. Albans, West Virginia: It's Origins and Development*, 52.

<sup>32</sup> Paul D. Marshall, *St. Albans, West Virginia Historic and Architectural Survey*, Charleston, WV: St. Albans Historical Society, 1983, 41.

<sup>33</sup> 1880 US Federal Census, "St Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia," and John Wilks, "The Little White Church on the Hill," as found in <https://library.wvstateu.edu/archives/BuildingsArt-Pgs/campusBuildAs/Samaritan-Baptist-Church/Little-White-Church-On-The-Hill-Yellow-Jacket-1948.pdf>, accessed October 7, 2024.

<sup>34</sup> Eugene Washington, *Miracle on B Street Continues*, 1998, 4.

<sup>35</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 54, page 355.

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Although it is not yet clear if the Board of Education for the Independent School District of St. Albans directly oversaw the school in its earliest years, it is likely that the principal pastors of St. Paul's Baptist Church played a significant role in its administration. These pastors included:

Rev. RM Mayhew, 1888-1900  
Rev. Nelson Barnett, 1900-1904  
Rev. W.W. Scott, 1904-1908  
James W. Robinson, 1908-1914 (intermittently as principal)  
Rev. D.S. Slaughter, 1913-1920<sup>36</sup>

Additionally, John Rupert Jefferson taught in St. Albans between 1888-1893 before being appointed principal to the Sumner High School in Parkersburg in 1893.<sup>37</sup>

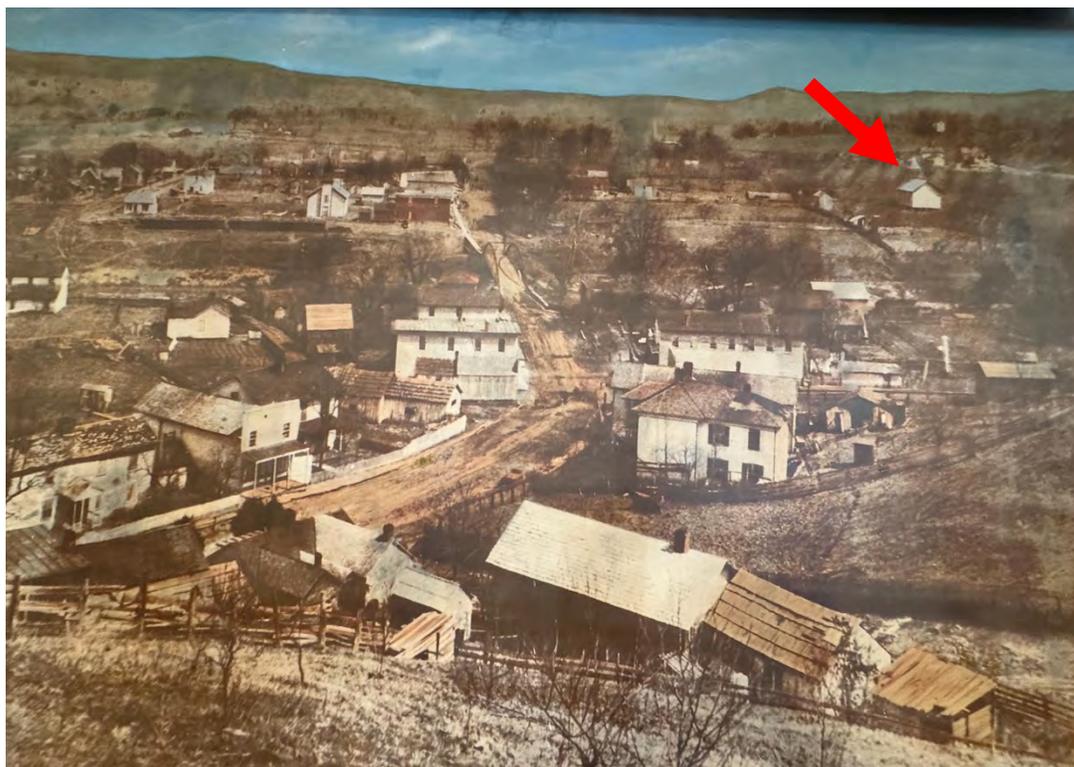


Figure 2. A photograph of St. Albans, 1896, facing east. The assumed location of the St. Paul's Church building/school is identified by the arrow.  
Courtesy of the St. Albans Historical Society.

With the increasing connectivity of the railroad, the town of Saint Albans benefitted from the growth of industry and plentiful employment opportunities. Migrants of all backgrounds sought

<sup>36</sup> Eugene Washington, *Miracle on B Street Continues*, 4

<sup>37</sup> Ibid and Arthur Bunyan Caldwell, *History of the American Negro and His Institutions*, West Virginia, United States: A. B. Caldwell Publishing Company, 1923, 131.

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work in St. Albans during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century increasing the population. In 1900, there were 82 black residents in enumeration district 52 with a total population of 1,012 residents.

According to the 1900 Federal Census, 23 Black students attended school, however, at least three may have been commuting to the newly established West Virginia Colored Institute including Robert Payne, Samuel S. Gordon and Daisy White who were aged 28, 22 and 21, respectively. The twenty other Black students were between the ages of 6 and 16, with 12 boys and 9 girls in attendance. There were 112 students in total listed within the enumeration district.

By 1908, *The Advocate*, a newspaper published in nearby Charleston which focused on the Black community, began reporting educational items of note, such as “Miss Gertrude Parrish, teacher of St. Albans Public School, closed a very successful term Monday evening. The closing exercises were very impressive, and the teacher deserves much credit.”<sup>38</sup> In September, *The Advocate* noted that “Miss Mabel Scott of Columbus, O. has arrived to take charge of the St. Albans School.”<sup>39</sup> In 1909, the newspaper noted that Professor J.W. Robinson took a position with the Lincoln High School in Point Pleasant and that the Amandaville School [another segregated school nearby] began the school year almost a week ahead of the St. Albans School.<sup>40</sup>

In 1910, St. Albans only had two schools within the district with 272 white students enrolled and 35 Black students enrolled (out of 336 white school age children and 46 Black school age children enumerated).<sup>41</sup> Two years later, in 1912, the St. Albans District had nine schools with 296 white students and 44 Black Students.<sup>42</sup>

Since 1872, the administration of educational activities in St. Albans fell under the jurisdiction of the town supervisors. This arrangement led to conflict when it was discovered that the town’s taxes and the taxes collected for educational activities were improperly comingled. The state attorney general was notified that “the members of the council were not selected with proper regard for their official duties as members of the board of education.” The State Attorney General remediated the situation by creating an independent school district for St. Albans.<sup>43</sup> This independent school district was able to levy taxes as long as they did not conflict with the state law. This new independent school district of St. Albans, established in 1913, oversaw the educational facilities in the region. The enabling legislation noted, “the board of education shall establish within the district, one or more separate schools for colored children whenever they

<sup>38</sup> *The Advocate*, Charleston, West Virginia, June 4, 1908, 2.

<sup>39</sup> *The Advocate*, Charleston, West Virginia, September 10, 1908, page 3 and June 17, 1909, 3.

<sup>40</sup> *The Advocate*, Charleston, West Virginia, September 16, 1909, 2.

<sup>41</sup> M.P. Shawkey, *Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools of the State of West Virginia for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1910*, Charleston: The News-Mail Company, 1910, 211. It is assumed that the Amandaville School was not considered located within the district.

<sup>42</sup> M.P. Shawkey, *Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools of the State of West Virginia for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1912*, Charleston: Union Publishing Company, 1912, 201.

<sup>43</sup> Frank Lively, “Letter to Governor William Glasscock,” as found in *Twenty-Fifth Biennial Report and Official Opinions of the Attorney General of the State of West Virginia, for the Fiscal Years Beginning October 1, 1912 and Ending June 30, 1914, Both Inclusive*, Charleston: Tribune Printing Company, 1914, 21.

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deem it necessary, so as to afford them as far as practicable, the advantages and privileges of a free school education.”<sup>44</sup>

From 1909-1914, James Wesley Robinson served intermittently as a principal of the St. Albans school and the pastor of the St. Paul Baptist Church of St. Albans.<sup>45</sup> It was during his administration that the new brick school building was erected.

The land for the new school was deeded to the district through two transfers. Georgia E. Ransom, a self-employed Black grocer, deeded a parcel to the Board of Education of the Independent District of St. Albans on June 24, 1912.<sup>46</sup> This property appeared to be vacant at the time. A second lot, which contained the original frame church/ school-house, was deeded from George Weimer and wife on July 5, 1912 to the Board of Education.<sup>47</sup> Interestingly, two years prior, the Board of Education of the Independent School District of St. Albans deeded the original church/school building to George Weimer (lot 1, block 68), with the stipulation that they could continue to use the property for school purposes for two years, free of rent.<sup>48</sup> Mr. Weimer was a lumber merchant in 1910 who lived along Pennsylvania Avenue.<sup>49</sup>

By September 1912, the frame church building was torn down, and work was underway to construct a new brick building.<sup>50</sup> The local newspaper reported that, “Work is progressing nicely on the colored school building. This building is being erected by Leroy Hall, the well-known colored carpenter and contractor, and from all reports he is doing the work in a manner highly satisfactory to those whose duty it is to look after the matter.”<sup>51</sup> Mr. Hall was also identified as a “builder of note” who attended the West Virginia Colored Institute.<sup>52</sup> Interestingly, he was also identified as a teacher in St. Albans in March 1912.<sup>53</sup>

The new school building was constructed of brick and contained two classrooms on the first level and a large open space on the lower level. The school was noted in local newspapers as the St. Albans Public School.

<sup>44</sup> Senate Bill No. 76, Chapter 68, “An Act to Create and Establish the Independent School District of St. Albans in the county of Kanawha, state of West Virginia”, *Session Laws*, n.p., 1913, 255.

<sup>45</sup> Arthur Bunyan Caldwell, *History of the American Negro and His Institutions*, 205. According to the *Charleston Mail*, July 19, 1915 newspaper, J.H. Slaughter was appointed “principal of the colored schools in St. Albans but the other appointments have not been made.”

<sup>46</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 132, Page 469, Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.[Enumeration District: 0082; Description: *Jefferson Magisterial District (part) excluding St Albans town, Precinct 1 Fairview, Precinct 4 Upper Falls.*]

<sup>47</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 133, Page 39.

<sup>48</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 124. Page 249.

<sup>49</sup> Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

<sup>50</sup> Ellis, *St. Albans, West Virginia: It's Origin and Development*, 52.

<sup>51</sup> *St. Albans Herald*, September 19, 1912 as found in Ellis, 53.

<sup>52</sup> *The Advocate*, April 21, 1910.

<sup>53</sup> *The Advocate*, March 14, 1912.

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Figure 3. The St. Albans Public School, date unknown.<sup>54</sup>

According to the *Charleston Mail*, July 19, 1915 newspaper, J.H. Slaughter was appointed “principal of the colored schools in St. Albans but the other appointments have not been made.”<sup>55</sup>

One of the most recognized educators of the school was Samuel Gordon who had a colorful life prior to being appointed principal of the Carter Woodson School in 1919.<sup>56</sup> A product of the St. Albans Public School system, Gordon continued his education at the West Virginia Colored Institute where he earned a degree in 1901. Samuel S. Gordon then matriculated to Wabash College where he was the first Black student to attend classes and played on an integrated football team in 1903.<sup>57</sup> He also served as a choir director at the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Crawfordville, Indiana.<sup>58</sup> After graduation, Gordon played the position of first base for the Indianapolis ABCs, a Negro League baseball team before playing with the Chicago Union Giants, Chicago Giants and the French Lick Plutos from 1908-1913.<sup>59</sup> He also reportedly managed other Negro leagues that played throughout the US and Canada.<sup>60</sup>

Gordon then joined the military and was a member of Company C of the 370<sup>th</sup> Infantry which was attached to French forces; as a result of his valor in battle, he was awarded the Croix de

<sup>54</sup> *St. Albans History*, 212.

<sup>55</sup> *The Charleston Mail*, “Teachers are Named,” July 19, 1915.

<sup>56</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, October 11, 1925.

<sup>57</sup> *Sunday Gazette Mail*, “S.S. Gordon, Educator, Dies,” December 2, 1962.

<sup>58</sup> Robert F. Wernle, “The Team that Tackled Old Jim Crow,” accessed March 25, 2025, <https://www.wabash.edu/magazine/1998/fall/features/oldteam.htm>.

<sup>59</sup> Negro League Database, “Sam Gordon,” accessed March 25, 2025, <https://www.seamheads.com/NegroLgs/player.php?playerID=gordo01sam>.

<sup>60</sup> *Sunday Gazette Mail*, “S.S. Gordon, Educator, Dies,” December 2, 1962.

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Guerre.<sup>61</sup> After his wartime service, Gordon returned to West Virginia in 1919 to assume the principal position at the St. Albans Public School, which he occupied until his appointment as superintendent for the West Virginia State (Lakin) Industrial Home for Colored Boys in 1925.<sup>62</sup>

By Fall 1925, local newspapers began calling the St. Albans Public School the ‘Carter G. Woodson’ school. Woodson, a famed historian, teacher and promoter of Black history was intimate with the area, as he attended Douglass High School in Huntington. After earning his PhD from Harvard University, and teaching in Washington DC, Woodson was appointed as dean of the West Virginia Collegiate Institute in 1920. Woodson also was a prolific writer, founding and editing the *Journal of African American History* as well as publishing the *Early History of Negro Education in West Virginia*.<sup>63</sup> Dr. Woodson was also invited back to the Collegiate Institute to give a commencement address in June 1925 where he encouraged graduates by saying, “The world is waiting for you and will measure you not so much by what you have figured in but by what you figured out.”<sup>64</sup> He also expressed appreciation for the state of West Virginia, saying, “Appreciate West Virginia, the state in which you live. When other states were making laws to deprive Negroes of their rights, West Virginia was making laws especially favorable to the Negro.” While no record has yet been located to confirm the reasoning behind the school’s name change, it can be assumed that his inspiring speeches as well as his influential writings encouraged this honor.

As the area continued to grow, two additional school buildings were constructed to provide Black students in the region access to education outside of St. Albans: Roseville School (near present day Hampshire Drive) and the Roland Hayes School (at Oliver and Smith Streets).

The Roseville School property was deeded to the Board of Education of Jefferson District on July 22, 1886 by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.<sup>65</sup> The property was situated along a rural road (then called the Kanawha Turnpike), east of St. Albans, uphill from the Kanawha River. Roseville Grade School consisted of two rooms in which students, grades 1-8, were educated.<sup>66</sup> Benjamin F. Thompson served as the principal and teacher of grades 5-8 while Ruth Wilson Lawson and Alice Minters Hughes educated grades 1-4.<sup>67</sup> This school had the boys and girls separated by a coal burning stove which was placed in the center of the room. The school had a small recreation area as well as two outhouses, one each for the boys and girls.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>61</sup> West Virginia, Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, United States, 1925, 43; accessed March 25, 2025, <https://www.wabash.edu/magazine/1998/fall/features/oldteam.htm>.

<sup>62</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, October 11, 1925.

<sup>63</sup> Michael Workman, “Carter G. Woodson,” accessed March 25, 2025, <https://wvstateu.edu/about/history-and-traditions/notable-alumni/carter-g-woodson/>.

<sup>64</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, June 04, 1925. The West Virginia Colored Institute was renamed the West Virginia Collegiate Institute in 1915.

<sup>65</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 1246, Page 95.

<sup>66</sup> *St. Albans History*, 212.

<sup>67</sup> *Randall, Black Past*, 27.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid*.

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The Roland Hayes School (originally called the Amandaville School), was renamed after an acclaimed classical concert tenor and composer ca. 1925. The school was located on the floodplain, west of the confluence of the Coal River and the Kanawha River in Amandaville. While no photographs are available of the Roseville School, the Roland Hayes School was a two-story front gable frame building which appeared to be one room wide and three rooms deep. The clapboard building had a shallow hipped roof and 6/6 double hung sash wood windows. The Hayes School also provided educational opportunities for students in grades 1-8 with some students traveling to complete grade 9 at the Carter G. Woodson School.<sup>69</sup>

All Black students who wished to pursue higher education generally attended Garnet High School in Charleston for grades 10-12.<sup>70</sup>



Figure 4. Roland Hayes School (formerly Amandaville School).  
Courtesy Eugene H. Washington Collection, West Virginia State Archives.

In order to promote a more efficient system, the West Virginia State Legislature dissolved local school districts and instead created an educational administrative unit for each county.<sup>71</sup> The Jefferson District Board of Education and the St. Albans Independent Board of Education, and all other schools in the county were placed under the rule of the Kanawha County Board of Education.<sup>72</sup> This system encouraged the consolidation of smaller schools and as such, students from the Carter G. Woodson School, Roland Hayes School (in Amandaville) and the Roseville

<sup>69</sup> Randall, *Black Past*, 26.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup> West Virginia Department of Education, *200 Years of Public Education in West Virginia: A Bicentennial Account of the Public Schools*, April 1976, 6.

<sup>72</sup> Paul Marshall, *St. Albans, WV Historic and Architectural Survey*, 48.

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Grade School (in the Jefferson District located near South Charleston) students were sent to the Stop 16 School which was built in 1933.<sup>73</sup> The Woodson School was “abandoned and stripped for parts” with the seats and fixtures removed and reused in other schools.<sup>74</sup> Two years later, the School Board later authorized for the building, which was said to remain in good condition, to be refurbished for use [presumably as the Junior High School].<sup>75</sup>

In 1935, the original building became known as the Carter G. Woodson Junior High School, serving students in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. The two-room building had a basement “recreation room.”<sup>76</sup> Earl J. Reason served as the principal and Mrs. Marian White as teacher during this period. In 1936, \$25,000 was allocated to the expansion of the Stop 16 school to include four additional rooms and a gymnasium in preparation to merge the Stop 16 school and the Carter G. Woodson Junior High School.<sup>77</sup> The county unit system, Kanawha officials felt, increased the opportunities provided to Black students, especially with the integration of the Assistant Superintendents. By 1936, the county had 1,800 Black elementary students, 1,193 high school students with 50 secondary education teachers and 65 elementary school teachers.<sup>78</sup>

In 1940, all Black students in the region were transferred to the Stop 16 school (named after the streetcar stop) which would serve as an elementary and junior high school while the original Carter G. Woodson School became vacant once again.<sup>79</sup> The Stop 16 school name was changed to “Carter G. Woodson School” in March 1940.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> *St. Albans History*, 212.

<sup>74</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “Board Postpones Its Appointments,” July 25, 1935.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>76</sup> James Randall, *Black Past*, 36.

<sup>77</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, April 19, 1936.

<sup>78</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, “County Unit Plan Praised on Negro Education Week,” October 18, 1936.

<sup>79</sup> *St. Albans History*, 212.

<sup>80</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, March 8, 1940.

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Figure 5. Stop 16 School, Courtesy the Eugene H. Washington Collection, West Virginia State Archives.

The two-story brick building was built in an Art Deco style with a minimalist appearance. The building originally had four classrooms and in 1940, the school was enlarged to include a gym and a kitchen. To commemorate the new school, the Charles E. Young Post 57 of the American Legion conducted a formal dedication and flag raising attended by former principal Lieutenant S. S. Gordon.<sup>81</sup>

In May 1954, the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education* that segregated schools were not legal. The segregated Carter G. Woodson School closed in 1956 and once reopened, the integrated building's name was changed to McKinley Junior High School.<sup>82</sup> In October 2024, the Kanawha County School Board voted to close the former Stop 16/Carter G. Woodson/McKinley Junior High School.<sup>83</sup> The building's future fate remains unknown.

<sup>81</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, "Legion Post to Conduct Dedication of School," April 19, 1940.

<sup>82</sup> WV State University et. al. "McKinley Middle School," Clío: Your Guide to History, March 28, 2018, accessed September 18, 2024, <https://theclio.com/entry/14174>

<sup>83</sup> Isaac Taylor, "Kanawha County Board of Education votes to close McKinley Middle School, October 9, 2024, accessed December 6, 2024, <https://www.wowktv.com/news/west-virginia/kanawha-county-wv/kanawha-county-board-of-education-votes-to-close-mckinley-middle-school/>.

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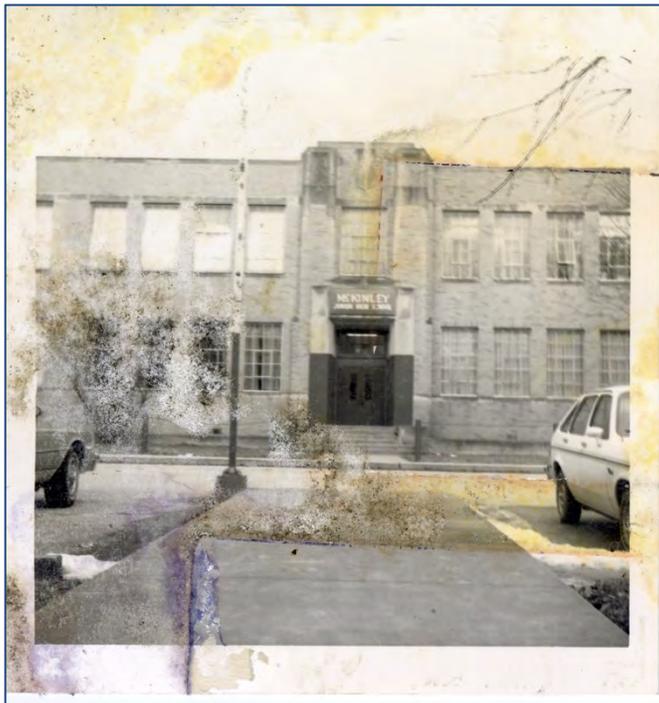


Figure 6. William McKinley School, Courtesy of the Eugene H. Washington Collection, West Virginia State Archives.

As a result of the combining of schools, other local segregated schools were also closed including the Roland Hayes School and the Roseville School. The Hayes School was sold by the Board of Education in 1949 and was remodeled and served as a residential home, until it was demolished ca. 2000.<sup>84</sup> The site remains an empty lot. The Roseville School was transferred from Board of Education ownership in 1958.<sup>85</sup> The building appeared to be demolished by 1970 (according to historic aerial maps).

After the original Carter G. Woodson School was decommissioned as a school, Post 73 of the American Legion began meeting in this space in 1941.

Official ownership of the former school was delayed until the Kanawha County Board of Education put the building up for public auction. In December 1946, the property was sold to the American Legion Post 73 for \$7,500.<sup>86</sup>

### **Brief Timeline of Events**

- 1867- Establishment of St. Paul's Baptist Church in Amandaville
- 1872- Construction of frame church on Pennsylvania Avenue
- 1884- Construction of new church on B Street; former church now only serves as a school
- 1891- Board of Education purchased school building
- 1913- Independent School District of St. Albans established

<sup>84</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 894, Page 39.

<sup>85</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 1246, Page 95.

<sup>86</sup> Kanawha County Deed Book 0176, Page 0115.

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1912- Additional property deeded to the School District (April)  
1912-Frame church torn down and new construction began (September)  
1915- J.H. Slaughter appointed “principal of the colored schools”  
1919- Samuel S. Gordon becomes principal of St. Albans Public School  
1925- First mention of “Carter G. Woodson School” (CGW) in local newspaper  
1925- First mention of “Roland Hayes School” instead of Amandaville School  
1933- WV Legislature abolished local school system & installed county administrative units  
1933- CGW, Roseville and Hayes Schools merged with Stop 16 School  
1935- CGW Jr. High School established in original building  
1936- Stop 16 School had 4 room addition installed to incorporate CGW Jr. High School  
1940- All Black students attend Stop 16 School which was renamed CGW Jr. High School  
1940- Original CGW School was abandoned  
1941- Post 73 utilized the building and made alterations  
1947- Post 73 purchased the building from the Kanawha County Board of Education  
1956- Segregated CGW Jr. High was closed and reopened as McKinley Jr. High School  
2024- McKinley Jr. High School was closed

### **History of the American Legion Post 73**

The American Legion is an organization which was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a “patriotic veterans’ organization.”<sup>87</sup> The non-partisan, apolitical group, made up of military veterans of World War I, became dedicated to providing services and advocacy efforts to/for veterans. While the American Legion is primarily dedicated to supporting former military members, the organization has had a huge impact on the quality of life for many Americans and has worked toward encouraging, among other efforts, a quality civics education throughout schools in the United States.

The early efforts of the American Legion were very progressive for the time. At the first gathering of members in 1919, the group adopted a constitution and recognized, through a resolution, equal treatment for women who served in the war. Through its membership, the American Legion lobbied for an increase in disability compensation for war wounded veterans which was increased from \$30 to \$80 each month.<sup>88</sup> The Legion also recognized the impact of neuropsychiatric conditions, especially in wounded soldiers of World War I, and through its advocacy work within the mental health field, helped identify the condition which later became known as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The organization also created the US Veterans’ Bureau which was the forerunner of the Veterans’ Administration. The Legion was an early adopter of equal rights and expressed support through a resolution which “condemns any individual, group or organization that ‘creates or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive to our fundamental law.’”<sup>89</sup>

<sup>87</sup> “History of the American Legion,” accessed October 10, 2024, <https://www.legion.org/about/organization/history>.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

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The Legion also advocated for the establishment of the National Archives and in 1943, the American Legion leadership drafted the initial language for the GI Bill. Signed into law by President Franklin Roosevelt, the law supported 8 million veterans as they returned to school and enabled them to secure better jobs and purchase homes.<sup>90</sup>

This was the organization that purchased the former Carter G. Woodson School building in 1947. American Legion Post 73 was organized in 1920 and was originally named the Baier-Slater-Summerfield Post 73 of the American Legion. In 1934, the Post name was changed to St. Albans Post No. 73.<sup>91</sup> Prior to its purchase, the St. Albans Legion met in various places throughout the City including City Hall, the Masonic Lodge, and the Moose Lodge.

While the American Legion outlined its principals of equality in its organizational documentation, it appears that in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century posts were (either formally or informally) segregated by race. While the national organization allowed each post to determine its own policies toward membership integration, it was up to the states as to whether or not to charter African-American posts.<sup>92</sup> The Charles Young Post 57 appeared to be the only predominantly Black post in the Charleston region which was founded in 1920.<sup>93</sup> Former Carter G. Woodson school principal S.S. Gordon was a member of this post; however, his race did not prevent him from being selected as Department Vice-Commander at large in 1929.<sup>94</sup> The St. Albans Post 73 generally had a small membership, which fluctuated between 19 and 136 members prior to their purchase of the building, however, it grew to 300 members post WWII.<sup>95</sup>

In February of 1941, the Post 73 occupied the former Carter Woodson School building and began an extensive renovation effort.<sup>96</sup> Upon taking possession, the Legionnaires began making substantial changes to the building in order to establish “a banquet hall that will seat about 200 persons, completely equipped kitchen and two large assembly rooms, one for the post and one for the auxiliary.”<sup>97</sup> The Legion also landscaped the property and added parking for 75 cars.<sup>98</sup>

In 1962, the Legion again underwent a significant renovation effort.<sup>99</sup> It was most likely during this time that the windows were bricked up and the wood paneling installed on the walls.

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<sup>90</sup> Ibid.

<sup>91</sup> St. Albans History, 158.

<sup>92</sup> Richard Seelye Jones, *History of the American Legion*, United States: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1946, 249.

<sup>93</sup> The post is named after the third West Point graduate with African ancestry who overcame adversity to become the nation's first Black National Park Superintendent as well as a colonel in the Army. Col. Young was posthumously promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in 2021. For more information, see, National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/chyo/learn/historyculture/charles-young.htm>, accessed March 25, 2025.

<sup>94</sup> *St. Albans History*, 158.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid and *The Charleston Daily Mail*, May 29, 1955.

<sup>96</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, February 20, 1941.

<sup>97</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, February 23, 1941.

<sup>98</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, February 23, 1941.

<sup>99</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, “St. Albans Post to Observe 43<sup>rd</sup> Legion Birthday,” March 13, 1962.

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Post 73 was actively involved in the St. Albans community since its inception. Some of their efforts included providing flag dedication services, such as when it offered a 50-star flag to the St. Albans Fire Department or through the work of the uniformed color guard and auxiliary of Post 73 who lay wreaths at Cunningham Park in honor of Memorial Day.<sup>100</sup> Other efforts pre-date the founding of Memorial Day, such as hosting Poppy Day events to remember the loss of soldiers who gave their life for the cause.<sup>101</sup> Post 73 also promoted community pride through parade organization and attendance.<sup>102</sup>

The American Legion Post 73 continued to advocate for West Virginia veterans through partnerships with other local Legion organizations. The Legion also hosted discussions for members with topics such as “The Part the American Legion is Playing in World War II” and “Liberty.”<sup>103</sup> Post 73 also collected items to ship to soldiers overseas such as old Victrola records which were reconditioned and sent to the armed forces.<sup>104</sup> Post-War, the St. Albans Post 73 began to take on an advisory role, assisting veterans to file paperwork for benefit claims.<sup>105</sup> Post 73 also began to take on a more political role, endorsing and lobbying for legislation that benefited veterans such as the Korean Veterans Bonus Amendment, the Veterans Farm and Home Loan Amendment, the Preamble to the State Constitution, and the issuance of free automobile plates to severely disabled veterans granted free cars by the federal government.<sup>106</sup> Post 73 also lobbied for federal aid to state institutions providing care for veterans, changing the name of Armistice Day to Veterans Day and for the continued appropriation of \$1,000 annually for the Grafton National Cemetery.<sup>107</sup>

The American Legion was also known for its baseball league and Post 73 was an active participant.<sup>108</sup> Post 73 also initiated a Boxing Club to teach local youths amateur boxing.<sup>109</sup> The club was so successful that it began participating in the Golden Gloves Tournaments. The Post even invested in a 16-foot square portable ring for training at the Legion facility.<sup>110</sup>

The St. Albans Post continued to recognize the importance of investing in children and led “Explorer Scouts” programs to teach good citizenship. The American Legion and Post 73 also was influential in supporting the Boys’ State program. This effort, which is a week-long leadership program for teens, teaches students about good citizenship and government at the local, county and state levels. The Boys’ State program was created by two Legionnaires in 1935 who wanted to combat socialism. Post 73 sponsored several students to attend the program

<sup>100</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “St. Albans Post Plans Two Rites,” May 26, 1960.

<sup>101</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, May 27, 1949.

<sup>102</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, May 25, 1947.

<sup>103</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “Legionnaires to Meet,” March 28, 1943 and *The Charleston Daily Mail*, July 11, 1948.

<sup>104</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “St. Albans News,” February 15, 1944.

<sup>105</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “Legion Post Reorganized,” March 23, 1951.

<sup>106</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “St. Albans Post of A.L. Backs Vet Legislation,” February 2, 1955.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “Legion Entry Deadline Set,” June 8, 1947.

<sup>109</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, “Boxing Club To Be Formed,” November 29, 1953.

<sup>110</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “GG Training Facilities Offered,” January 17, 1954.

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each year.<sup>111</sup> These efforts also included fundraising for the Heart Fund Drive of the Kanawha County Heart Association and also recognizing St. Albans Students who were outstanding in their graduating class.<sup>112</sup> The Legion also recognize the month of April as “Child Welfare Month” and the Post planned to sponsor a disabled child to participate in the “King for a Day” program.<sup>113</sup>

One of the more somber acts the American Legion provides is to serve as pallbearers and provide military rites at funerals for fallen soldiers and veterans.<sup>114</sup>

Significantly, Post 73 led the way to petition the national organization of the American Legion to “force integration of membership” within the 40&8 Society, which was a subset of the American Legion, and called for the two organizations to be completely separated if the 40&8 organization continued to limit “membership to white males.”<sup>115</sup> Robert Moran of St. Albans Post 73 and District Legion Commander shared that “In West Virginia, we have never experienced any difficulty in racial matters. We believe the national 40&8 should take cognizance of the changing times and act accordingly.”<sup>116</sup> While the American Legion had ordered the 40&8 organization to stop using their emblems in 1959 as a protest against the organization’s segregationist policy, the District 8 Legion petitioned to make a constitutional change to officially eliminate the organization as a subset of the American Legion.<sup>117</sup>

Post 73 carried out the organizational duties of the American Legion and was very influential in child welfare causes in the region. Today, the organization continues to advocate for local veterans and promote good citizenship.

The former Carter G. Woodson School/Post 73 continues to represent a significant aspect of St. Albans history as an important space for community engagement and education. The building continues to serve as a club house and social hall to allow members to fraternize and honor their organization and members storied past.

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<sup>111</sup> “About Boys State & Boys Nation,” accessed March 25, 2025, <https://www.legion.org/get-involved/youth-programs/boys-state-boys-nation/about-boys-state-boys-nation>; *The Charleston Gazette*, “Legion Honors Scholars,” June 20, 1968.

<sup>112</sup> *The Charleston Daily Mail*, “Heart Fund Posters Go Up,” February 10, 1956 and *Charleston Daily Mail*, “Legion Rewards S.A. Students,” May 17, 1956.

<sup>113</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “High Legion Chiefs Set Area Visit,” March 4, 1960.

<sup>114</sup> *The Charleston Gazette*, “PFC Ferrell’s Body to be Returned Home,” October 21, 1948 and “Last Rights Are Set for PFC Wm. D. Stone,” December 2, 1948.

<sup>115</sup> *Daily Mail*, “District 8 Legion Backs Integration; Moran Commands,” June 18, 1962.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.*

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**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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acres of Property** 0.243 acres

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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: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                 |                   |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: 426914 | Northing: 4248585 |
| 2. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:     | Easting:        | Northing:         |

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

The NRHP boundary for the former Carter G. Woodson School/ St. Albans American Legion Post 73 consists of Lot 8 and Part of Lot 1, Block 68 as identified on the Kanawha County Tax Map as parcel 233 (20-17-0014-0233) and described in Kanawha County Deed Book 0175, Page 0115.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed NRHP boundary includes the former Carter G. Woodson School/the current St. Albans Post 73 and the immediately adjacent grounds that were historically associated with the former school as identified on the original property deeds.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sandra Scaffidi, Architectural Historian and John Pitman, Preservation Associate  
organization: Practical Preservation  
street & number: 1 Avalon Road  
city or town: Fairmont state: West Virginia zip code: 26554  
e-mail: [sandra@practical-preservation.com](mailto:sandra@practical-preservation.com)  
telephone: 304-314-3773  
date: October 1, 2024

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## 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.)

## 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: Carter G. Woodson School/St. Albans American Legion Post 73

City or Vicinity: St. Albans

County: Kanawha

State: West Virginia

Photographer: Sandra Scaffidi

Date Photographed: July 25, 2024

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

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Photo 1 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0001  
(north and east elevations, facing southwest).

Photo 2 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0002  
(east elevation, facing west).

Photo 3 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0003  
(north elevation, facing south).

Photo 4 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0004  
(north and west elevations, facing southeast).

Photo 5 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0005  
(west and south elevations, facing northeast).

Photo 6 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0006  
(east elevation, facing west, detail of the setting).

Photo 7 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0007  
(photo facing west).

Photo 8 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0008  
(facing north).

Photo 9 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0009  
(facing south).

Photo 10 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0010  
(facing east).

Photo 11 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0011  
(kitchen, facing east).

Photo 12 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0012  
(kitchen, facing west).

Photo 13 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0013  
(artillery room, facing northeast).

Photo 14 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0014  
(storage room, facing northeast).

Photo 15 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0015

Carter G. Woodson School/ St. Albans American  
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(Men's Restroom, facing southeast).

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Photo 16 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0016  
(basement hallway, facing east).

Photo 17 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0017  
(clubroom, facing southwest).

Photo 18 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0018  
(clubhouse, facing west).

Photo 19 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0019  
(clubroom, facing south).

Photo 20 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0020  
(clubroom, facing west).

Photo 21 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0021  
(clubroom, facing southeast).

Photo 22 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0022  
(clubroom, facing east).

Photo 23 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0023  
(clubroom, facing east).

Photo 24 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0024  
(clubroom bar, facing east).

Photo 25 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0025  
(clubroom, facing southeast).

Photo 26 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0026  
(clubroom, facing south).

Photo 27 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0027  
(peephole in clubroom door).

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Photo 1 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0001  
Carter G. Woodson School/St. Albans American Legion Post 73, north and east elevations, facing southwest.



Photo 2 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0002  
East elevation, facing west.

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Photo 3 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0003  
North elevation, facing south.



Photo 4 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0004  
North and west elevations, facing southeast.

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Photo 5 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0005  
West and south elevations, facing northeast.



Photo 6 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0006  
East elevation, facing west, detail of the setting.

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Photo 7 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0007  
Photo facing west.

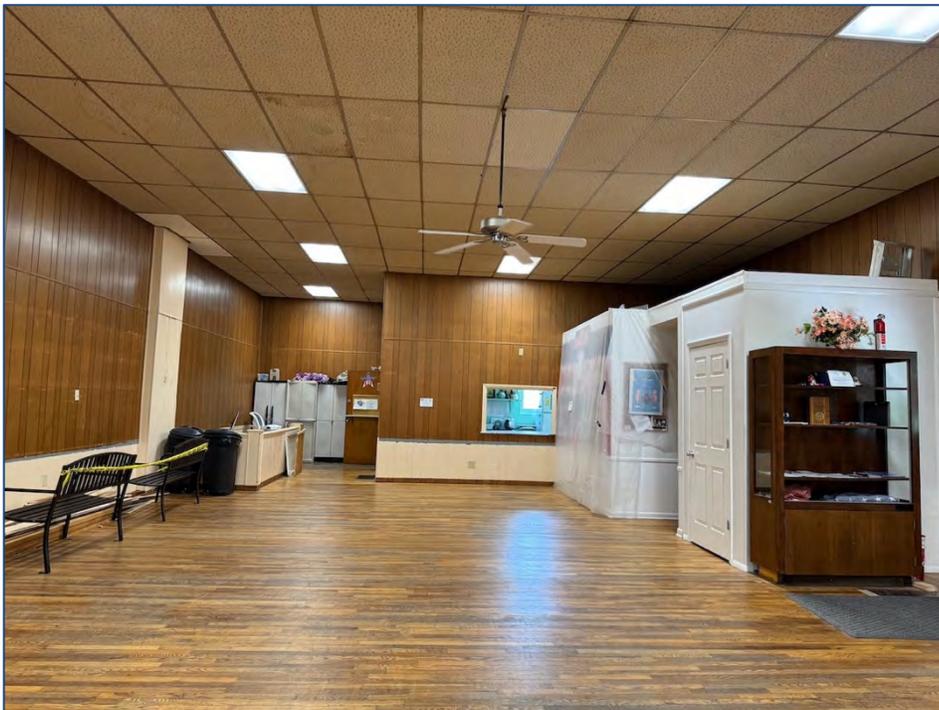


Photo 8 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0008  
Facing north.

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Photo 9 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0009  
Facing south.

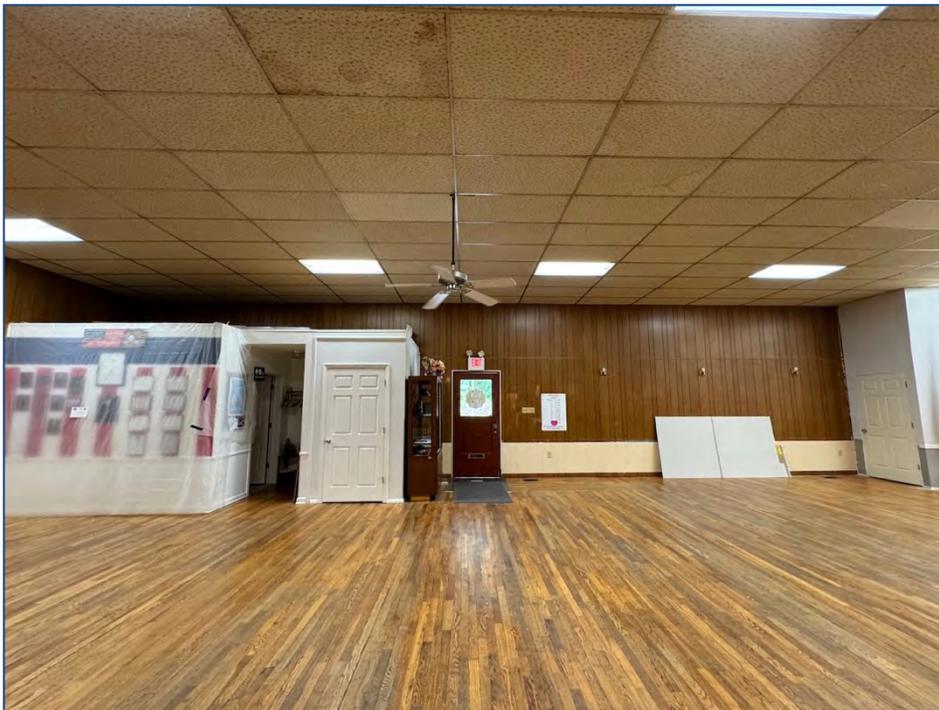


Photo 10 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0010  
Facing east.

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Photo 11 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0011  
Kitchen, facing east.



Photo 12 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0012  
Kitchen, facing west.

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Photo 13 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0013  
Artillery room, facing northeast.



Photo 14 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0014  
Storage room, facing northeast.

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Photo 15 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0015  
Men's Restroom, facing southeast.



Photo 16 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0016  
Basement hallway, facing east.

Carter G. Woodson School/ St. Albans American  
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Photo 17 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0017  
Clubroom, facing southwest.

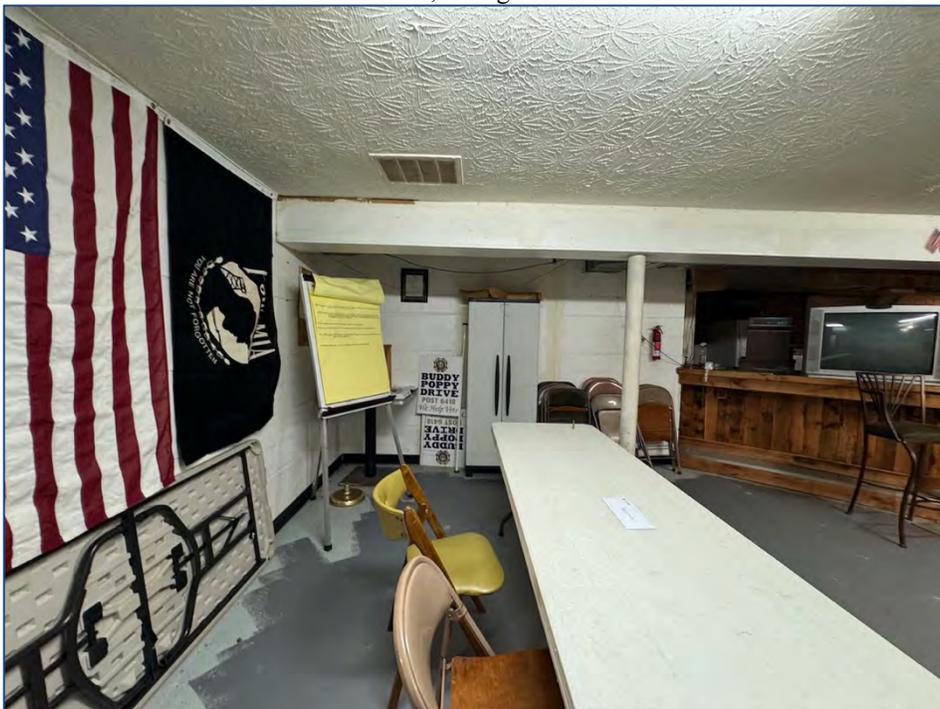


Photo 18 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0018  
Clubhouse, facing west.

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Photo 19 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0019  
Clubroom, facing south.



Photo 20 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0020  
Clubroom, facing west.

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Photo 21 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0021  
Clubroom, facing southeast.



Photo 22 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0022  
Clubroom, facing east.

Carter G. Woodson School/ St. Albans American  
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Photo 23 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0023  
Clubroom, facing east.



Photo 24 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0024  
Clubroom bar, facing east.

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Legion Post 73  
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Photo 25 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0025  
Clubroom, facing southeast.



Photo 26 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0026  
Clubroom, facing south.

Carter G. Woodson School/ St. Albans American  
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County and State



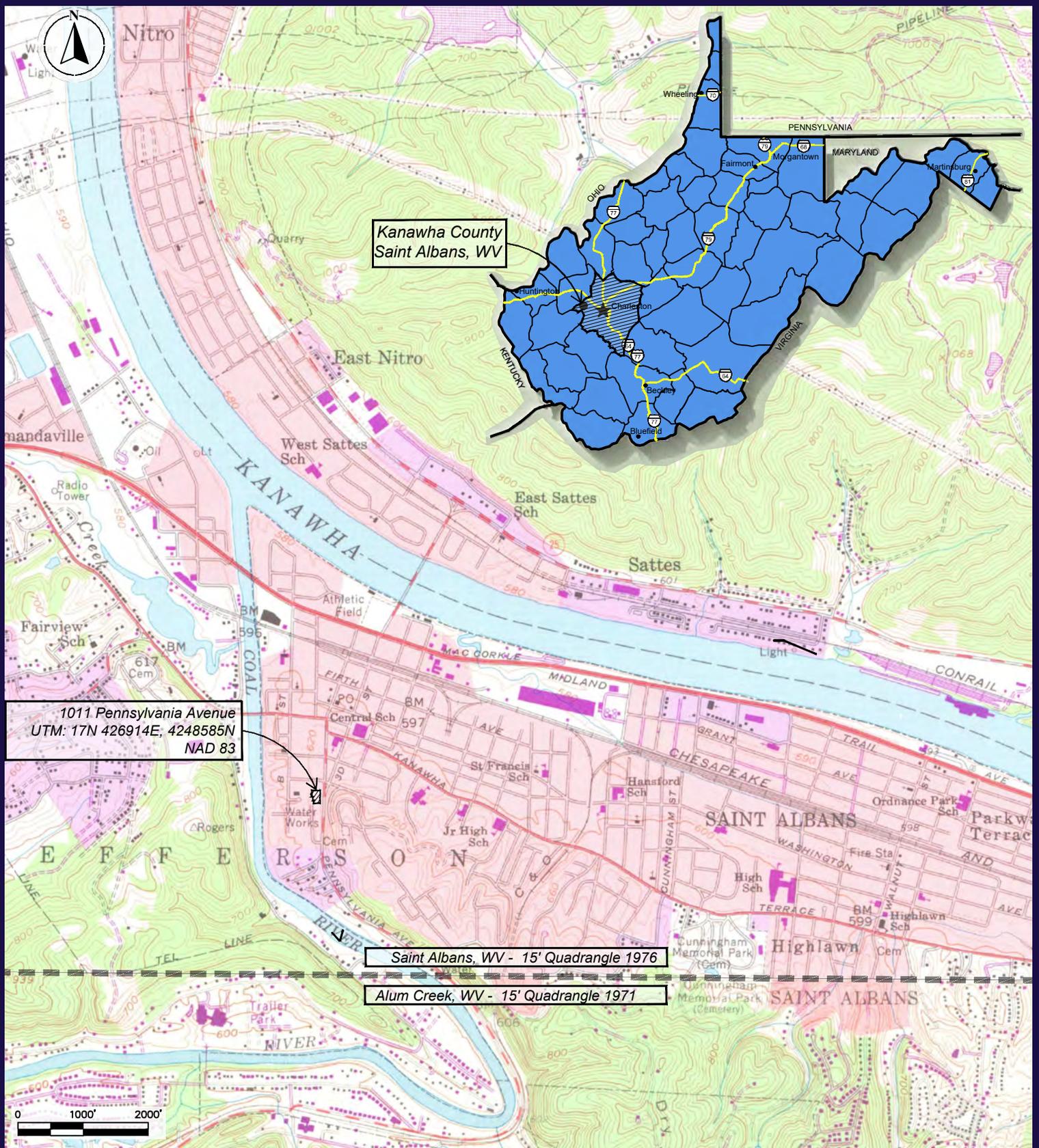
Photo 27 of 27. WV\_Kanawha\_CarterGWoodsonSchool/StAlbansAmericanLegionPost73\_0027  
Peephole in clubroom door.

**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.



PRACTICAL  
PRESERVATION

## Figure 1

Resource Location Map  
Carter G. Woodson School  
1011 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Saint Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Scale: 1 in = 2,000 ft

11/30/24



M101A1 Howitzer  
(105mm)



Former Carter G.  
Woodson School  
~1,920 sf

front entry

Legion St.

3rd St.



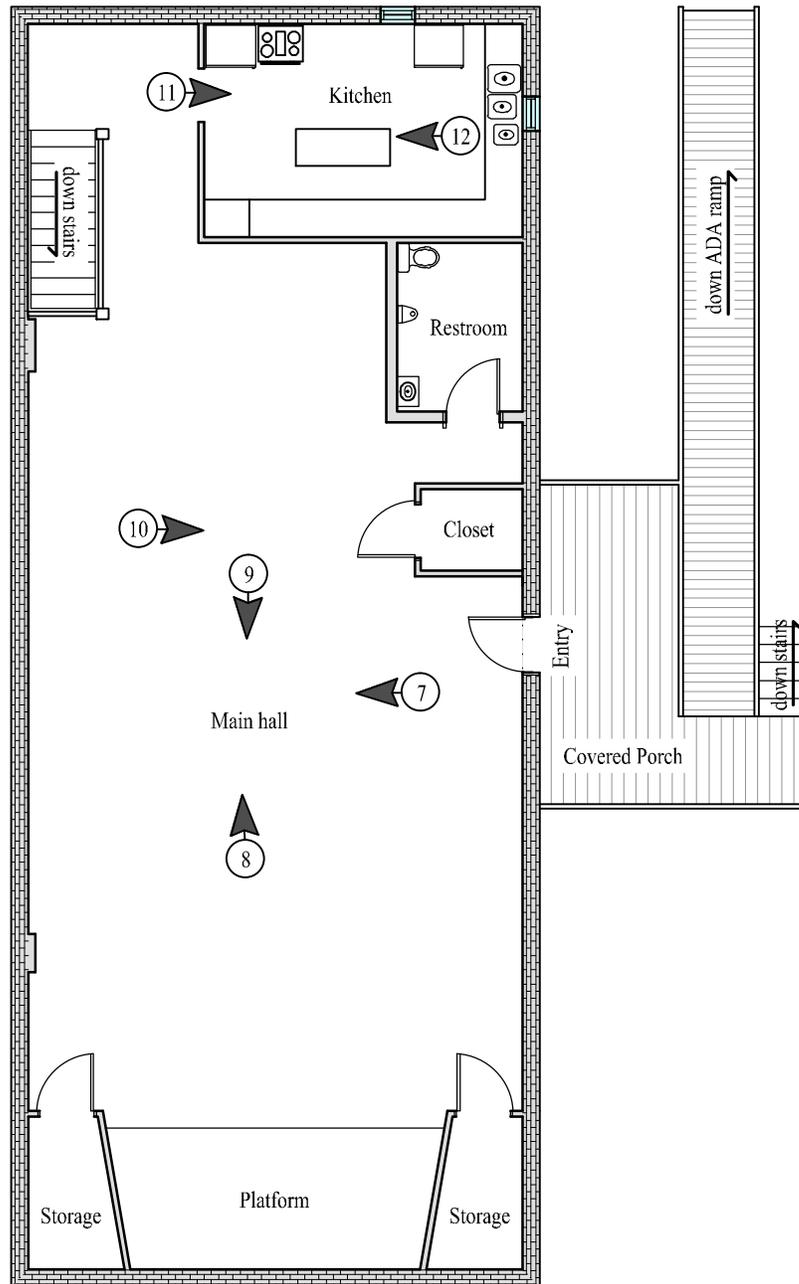
Notes  
 1. Background aerial image is from WVGISTC best leaf off mixed resolution imagery.  
 2. Overlaid aerial photo was captured by mini drone in 2024.



PRACTICAL  
PRESERVATION

Scale: 1 in = 30 ft

**Figure 2**  
 Photo Location Map - Exterior  
 Carter G. Woodson School  
 1011 Pennsylvania Avenue  
 Saint Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia



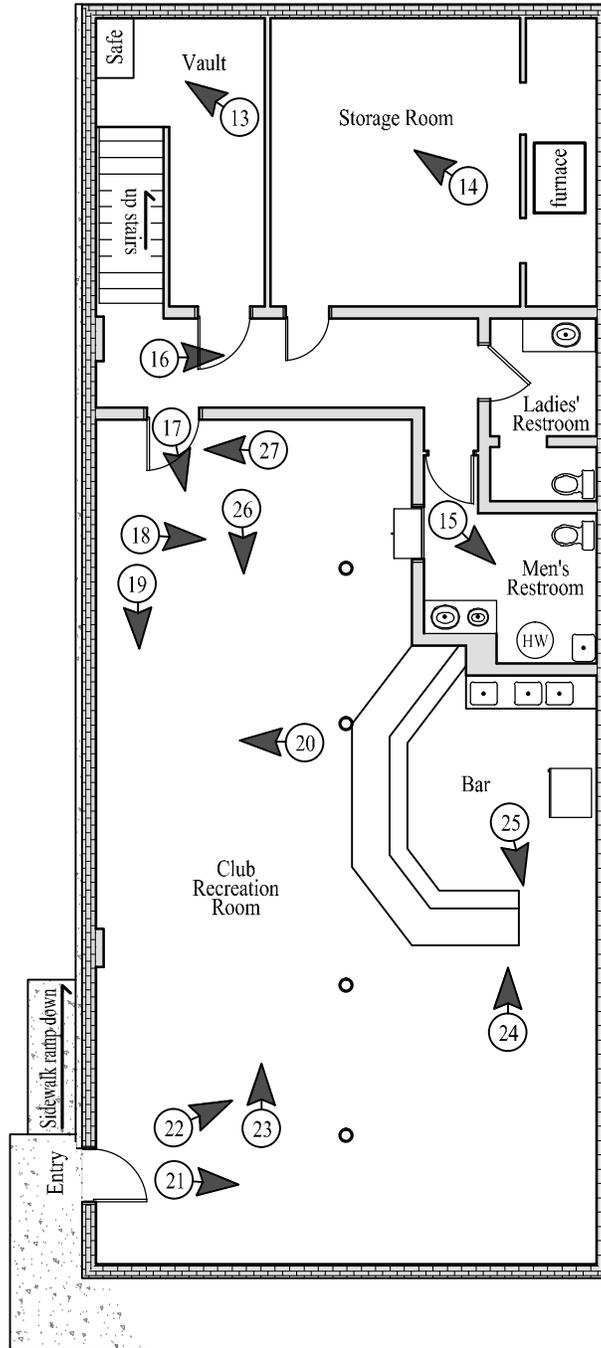
PRACTICAL  
PRESERVATION

### Figure 3

Photo Location Map - First Floor  
Carter G. Woodson School  
1011 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Saint Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Scale: 3/32 in = 1 ft

11/30/24



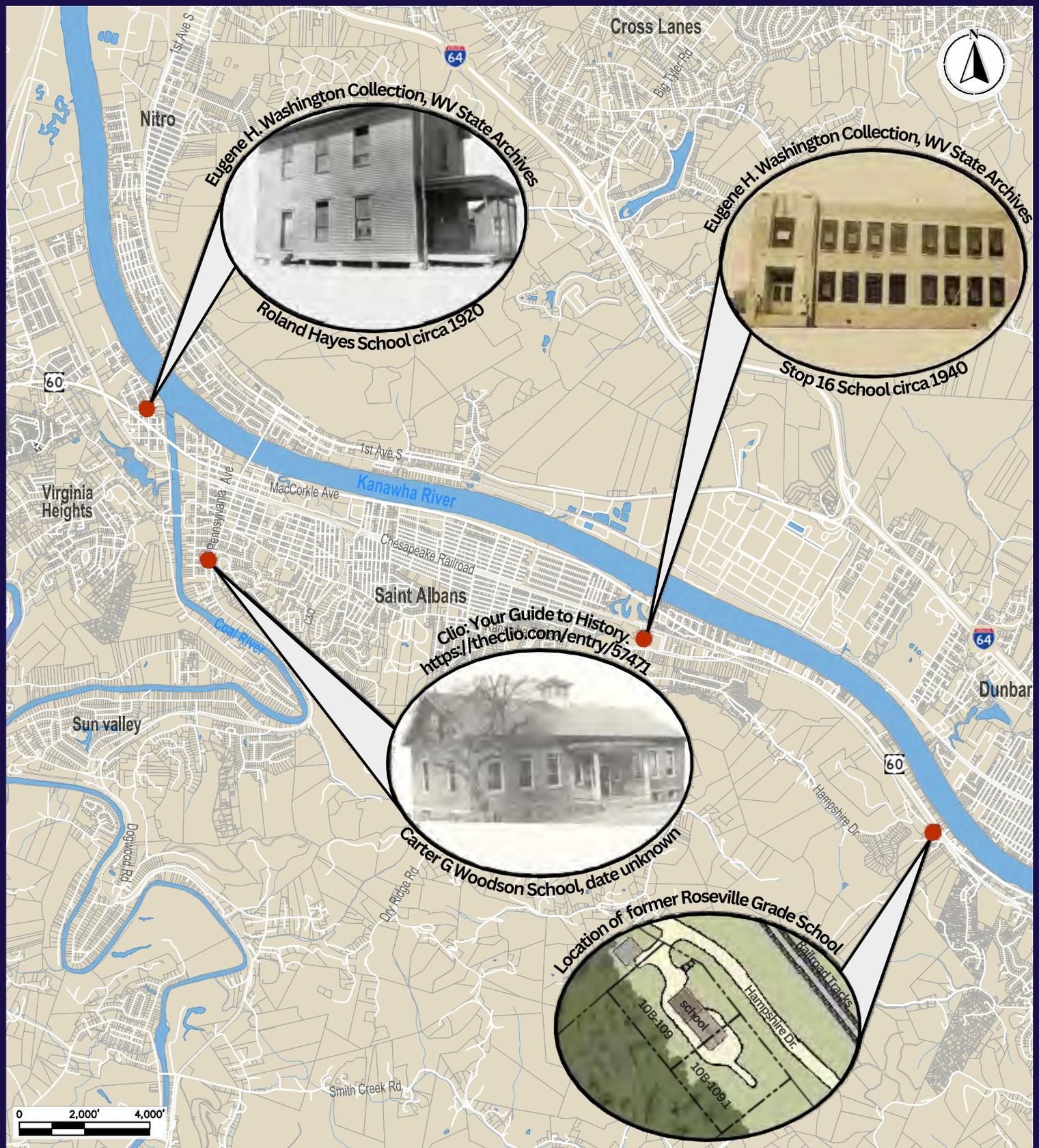
PRACTICAL  
PRESERVATION

## Figure 4

Photo Location Map - Basement  
Carter G. Woodson School  
1011 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Saint Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Scale: 3/32 in = 1 ft

11/30/24

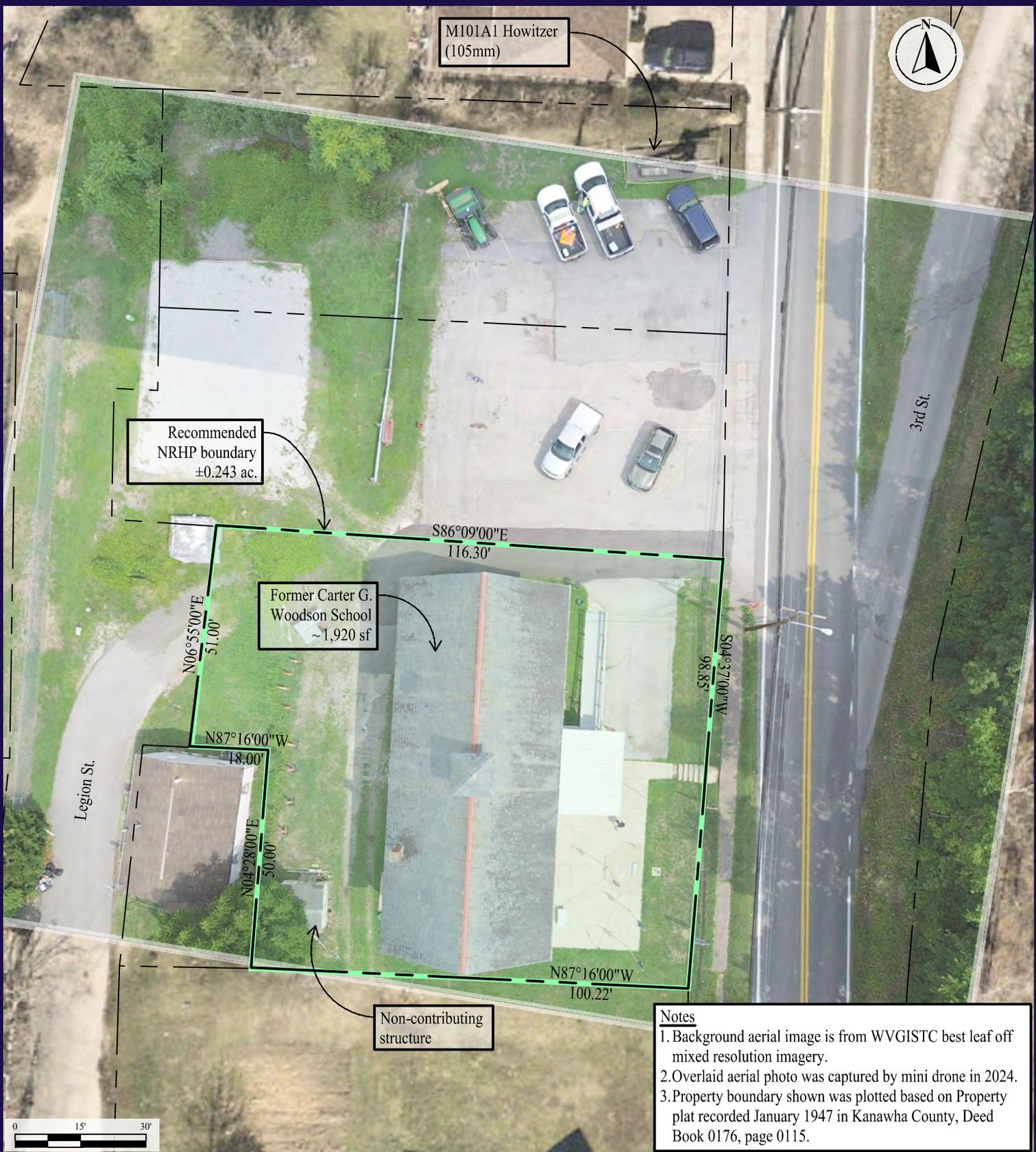


PRACTICAL  
PRESERVATION

**Figure 5**  
 Historic Black School Location Map  
 Carter G. Woodson School  
 1011 Pennsylvania Avenue  
 Saint Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Scale: 1 in = 4,000 ft

05/14/25



- Notes**
1. Background aerial image is from WVGISTC best leaf off mixed resolution imagery.
  2. Overlaid aerial photo was captured by mini drone in 2024.
  3. Property boundary shown was plotted based on Property plat recorded January 1947 in Kanawha County, Deed Book 0176, page 0115.



PRACTICAL  
PRESERVATION

## Figure 6

NRHP Boundary Map  
Carter G. Woodson School  
1011 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Saint Albans, Kanawha County, West Virginia

Scale: 1 in = 30 ft

05/14/25