



Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

HM-0039

Street Address 50 South High Street	Common/Historic Name/Both ☐ ☐ ☐ Old Romney Fire Department (Historic)	Field Survey # 55	Site # (SHPO Only) HM-0187
Town or Community Romney	County Hampshire County	Negative No. 7A	NR Listed Date
Architect/Builder	Date of Construction c.1920s	Style	
Exterior Siding/Materials Brick and Concrete Block	Roofing Material	Foundation Concrete	
Property Use or Function Residence ☐ Commercial + Other ☐	UTM #	Photograph (2" x 3" Contact)	
Survey Organization & Date Archer, Inc. Field Survey October 2006 and February 2007	Quadrangle Name Romney		
	Part of What Survey/FR# FR-5-233-HM-1		

Sketch Map of Property
or Attach Copy of USGS Map



Site No.

N



Present Owners

Phone #

Owners Mailing Address**Describe Setting**

_____ Acres

Archaeological
Artifacts Present

Situated on the east side of the street and immediately adjacent the public right-of way.

Description of Buildings or Site (Original and Present)

_____ 1 _____ Stories _____ 2 _____ Front Bays

This flat-roofed building has a front faced of dark, running-bond brick. The facade is dominated by the presence of two vehicle bays. A soldier course of light-colored bricks accent the opening. Steep corbeling and decorative panels, also featuring light colored brick, accent the cornice and enhance the front of this generally plain and utilitarian building. Side walls are constructed of concrete blocks of varying texture and color. Walls rest on a slab, concrete foundation. Two 6/6 windows, and a pedestrian entrance fitted with a modern door, is located on in both north and south walls.

*(Use Continuation Sheets)***Alterations**☐☒

If yes, describe:

Yes

No

Additions☐☒

If yes, describe:

Yes

No

Describe All Outbuildings*(Use Continuation Sheets)***Statement of Significance**

Contributing

*(Use Continuation Sheets)***Bibliographical References***(Use Continuation Sheets)***Form Prepared By:** Sherri Marsh Johns**Date:** April 2007**Name/Organization:** Aarcher Inc.**Address:** 910 Commerce Road, Annapolis, MD 21401**Phone #:** (410) 897-9100

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

NAME Romney Commercial Historic District

SITE# _____

55. Old Romney Fire Department (c. 1920s)

50 South High Street

Deed Reference 412/143 Part of Lot 68

Negative # 7A

Contributing: Field Survey #55



Situated on the east side of the street and immediately adjacent the public right-of-way, the Old Romney Fire Department is a 1-story, 2-bay, flat-roofed building. The front façade is laid up in dark, running-bond brick. The façade is dominated by the presence of two vehicle bays. A soldier course of light-colored bricks accent the openings. Steep corbelling and decorative panels, also featuring light colored brick, accent the cornice and enhance the front of this generally plain and utilitarian building. Side walls are constructed of concrete blocks of varying texture and color. Walls rest on a slab, concrete foundation. Two 6/6 windows, and a pedestrian entrance fitted with a modern door, is located on in both the north and south walls. The building is in good condition and contributes to the Romney Commercial Historic District.



Internal Rating: _____

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Street Address 50 South High Street	Common/Historic Name/Both ☐ ☐ ☒ Old Fire Hall Romney Fire Co. No. 1	Field Survey # N/A	Site # (SHPO Only) HM-0039
Town or Community Romney	County Hampshire	Negative No. 13	NR Listed Date N/A
Architect/Builder Unknown	Date of Construction 1930	Style Early to mid-20th century vernacular commercial	
Exterior Siding/Materials Front Façade - Brick Sides & Rear - Terra Cotta Tile Blocks Wallcopings - TC Tile	Roofing Material Present: EPDM (rubber) Original: probably hot-mopped asphalt built-up	Foundation Board-formed concrete	
Property Use or Function Residence ☐ Commercial ☐ Other ☒ (currently vacant)	UTM # Zone 17 Easting 693 340 Northing 435 6840		
Survey Organization & Date Ralph Pedersen Architect July - September 2006	Quadrangle Name Romney, W. Va.		
Part of What Survey/FR# N/A			

Sketch Map of Property
or Attach Copy of USGS Map

USGS MAP ATTACHED

S
I
T
E
#



Present Owners Hampshire County Building Commission	Owners Mailing Address P. O. Box 264 Romney, WV 26757 Contact: Hampshire County Clerk, 304-822-5112																		
Describe Setting 0.055 Acres Archaeological Artifacts Present																			
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET																			
Description of Buildings or Site (Original and Present) 1 Stories 2 Front Bays																			
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET																			
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Alterations</td> <td style="width: 10%;"> ☒ yes ☐ no </td> <td style="width: 10%;">If yes, describe</td> <td style="width: 65%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"></td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;">SEE CONTINUATION SHEET</td> </tr> </table>		Alterations	☒ yes ☐ no	If yes, describe					SEE CONTINUATION SHEET										
Alterations	☒ yes ☐ no	If yes, describe																	
			SEE CONTINUATION SHEET																
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Additions</td> <td style="width: 10%;"> ☐ yes ☒ no </td> <td style="width: 10%;">If yes, describe</td> <td style="width: 65%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Additions	☐ yes ☒ no	If yes, describe															
Additions	☐ yes ☒ no	If yes, describe																	
Describe All Outbuildings NONE																			
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>																			
Statement of Significance SEE CONTINUATION SHEET																			
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>																			
Bibliographical References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET																			
<i>(Use Continuation Sheets)</i>																			
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Form Prepared By:</td> <td style="width: 45%;">Margo Stafford</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Date: July - September 2006</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ralph Pedersen, AIA</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name/Organization:</td> <td>Ralph Pedersen Architect</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address:</td> <td>P. O. Box 1885</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Clarksburg, WV 26302</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phone #:</td> <td>(304) 624-9298</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Form Prepared By:	Margo Stafford	Date: July - September 2006		Ralph Pedersen, AIA		Name/Organization:	Ralph Pedersen Architect		Address:	P. O. Box 1885			Clarksburg, WV 26302		Phone #:	(304) 624-9298	
Form Prepared By:	Margo Stafford	Date: July - September 2006																	
	Ralph Pedersen, AIA																		
Name/Organization:	Ralph Pedersen Architect																		
Address:	P. O. Box 1885																		
	Clarksburg, WV 26302																		
Phone #:	(304) 624-9298																		

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

SETTING

Romney's Old Fire Hall is situated on a narrow lot which is located on the east side of South High Street in downtown Romney, half a block south of High Street's intersection with Main Street, also the intersection of U.S. Route 50 and WV Route 28. The front façade of the building, which faces High Street on the west, is set flush with the lot line. The building is flanked on the east and south sides by vacant lots and on the north side by the Board of Education building, which is separated from the fire hall by a narrow passageway closed by a tall, slatted wood gate.

Archaeological Artifacts:

A preliminary background survey by the State Historic Preservation Office indicated that there are no known archaeological sites on this property, although the SHPO noted that there are several known archaeological sites within a one-mile radius, including a well-known Indian mound. The SHPO has therefore determined that, due to long occupation of the site and the related documented disturbances over more than two centuries, the potential for encountering intact archaeological deposits from prehistoric indigenous populations is unlikely.

It should be noted that the property where the fire hall is located is a key site in the development of Romney and may yield artifacts dating from post-European settlement of the area. Situated near the center of West Virginia's oldest chartered town, the site has been continuously occupied since before the creation of the Town of Romney was authorized by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1764. Although subdivided in the 1920's, the fire hall site was originally part of Lot 68 on the original 1762 plat of the town. The earliest known structure to be built on Lot 68 was the first county courthouse in Romney, which predated the formal creation of the town and is believed to have remained on the site, although considerably altered, until the 1930's. As originally laid out, Lot 68 extended along High Street to its intersection with Gravel Lane, said to have been the first road through the area which in turn followed the route of the Scioto Indian Trail. During the Civil War Romney was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces, changing hands numerous times, and the hillside which slopes upward in a southerly direction from Gravel Lane was the site of military encampments.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

The old Romney Fire Hall is a rectangular one-story, two-bay masonry commercial building located on High Street in downtown Romney, one-half block south of Main Street, near the intersection of High and Gravel Lane. Built in 1930 for Romney Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, the Fire Hall is fairly simple in design, although an effort was made to create interest with ornamental brickwork and other masonry details on the front façade.

The building was constructed of terra cotta clay tile in shades of beige and brown, with a formed concrete foundation. The front façade of the building is faced with a dark red brick laid up in a common bond pattern. Brick pilasters extending from ground to roofline are set at each end of the front façade, flanking two large garage bay openings. The pilasters are topped with large spherical concrete finials at the top of the parapet wall above the roofline. A soldier course of beige brick forms a decorative band above each bay opening. The openings are filled with paneled aluminum overhead garage doors with a row of window openings three-quarters of the way up from the ground. The doors are contemporary, believed to have been installed within the last five years.

Above each garage bay opening on the front façade, just below the parapet, a red brick header course set in shallow relief forms a long narrow rectangle. The rectangle's infill is composed of a series of red brick laid up in a stacked bond pattern of three courses, each set of red brick separated from the next by a single beige brick soldier. A single beige block anchors each corner of both rectangles. Between the top of the rectangles and the parapet, several corbelled brick courses create a cornice effect.

Another brick pilaster set slightly off-center breaks up the front façade. This pilaster extends from the ground to approximately two feet above the top of the garage bay openings where it widens into four corbelled brick courses rising to a larger rectangle which then extends to the roof. As with the pilasters, at the roofline the rectangle is capped on either end with a spherical concrete finial. At the base of the rectangle, just above the pilaster, is a smaller, narrow rectangle, also in shallow relief, with a single beige brick header anchoring each corner. The outer rectangle surrounds a slightly recessed center section filled with contrasting brick in a slightly darker beige shade laid in a common bond pattern. Originally, the center section was set with a stone panel incised with the name "Romney Fire Co. No. 1 1930." It is believed that the incised panel remains in place and has simply been covered by the recently installed masonry work.

Historic photographs indicate that the garage bay opening on the northern half end of the front facade is not original. The façade was modified around 1944 when the

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING (cont.)

entrance to what had for some years been Romney's municipal offices was replaced by an additional garage bay to house the fire company's second fire engine. As originally constructed, the north side of the building's front façade was set with a single man door flanked on either side by a long narrow rectangular window. The upper third of the wood door was glass, while the lower section was paneled. The 1/1-lite windows were also wood with narrow wood surrounds. Above the door opening was a single soldier course of beige brick, with identical soldier courses above each window opening. In photos dating from 1944, a sign painted on the glass pane in the upper half of the door read, "Municipal Office," and listed the office hours, which included Saturday mornings. No such sign appears in photos from 1932, however, indicating that the municipal office located there after that date. The same historic photos also show a folding wood and glass garage door with multiple lights in the garage bay on the south side of the front façade.

The south side of the building features a standard man door opening set in the approximate center of the façade. The opening is filled with a contemporary paneled metal door with a small glass fanlight at the top. To the west of the door are two long narrow wood windows in wood frames, six-light over six-light. The door and windows are replacements and have only recently been installed. Mounted on the wall between the windows is a small satellite dish, also a recent addition.

Another metal door similar to the one on the south facade, paneled but without a fanlight feature, is set on the north end of the rear façade. Above the door is an older aluminum awning. South of the door but set close to it is a six-over-six wood window; on the south end of the rear façade are two additional six-over-six wood windows set close to each other.

There are also several former window and door openings on the north side of the building, but those openings have been filled in with masonry, reportedly when the building next door was modified with an addition to the front.

The roof of the fire house is flat and slopes toward the rear (east) of the building, with stepped parapet walls on the north and south sides. The current roofing material is an EPDM (rubber) roofing membrane.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE # _____

ALTERATIONS

The exterior of the building has undergone little alteration, although the interior has been renovated and remodeled to some extent over the past 75+ years. The most prominent alteration was the enlargement of the entrance to the former municipal offices on the north side of the front façade to create a second garage bay opening. Recollections of members of the fire department and photographic evidence indicate that this modification was made sometime between 1944 and 1946. Photos of the fire company's new Seagraves fire engine taken in front of the building in February 1944 show the municipal office entrance still in place, while former volunteer fireman Hoy Singleton remembers that the second bay had been added by the time he returned from World War II in 1946. The original folding wood and glass garage doors in the bay on the south side of the front façade were also replaced by overhead doors at some point.

Photographic evidence also indicates that between 1944 and 1961 the two small metal and glass exterior lamps set above the incised masonry sign were removed and two smaller metal and glass lamps installed, one lamp above each garage bay opening.

Original door and window openings on the north side of the building were filled in with masonry, probably when the building on the north side of the fire hall was enlarged by an addition on the front (west), probably in 1944, from the photographic record. According to James Mayhew, the fire hall's back door opening was added to the rear façade in 1974. In 1990 a new rubber roof was installed, as well as a new heating, ventilating and air conditioning system.

The entrance doorway on the south side was reportedly added by Cabin Run Contracting shortly after the company purchased the building in 2002. New metal garage doors were also installed, probably by Cabin Run Contracting, a small satellite dish was hung on the south side of the building, a new EPDM (rubber) roof was installed, and the doors and windows on the south and east sides were replaced.

At some point after the fire department moved out, the panel on the upper section of the front façade, which was incised with the name "Romney Fire Company No. 1 1930," was bricked over.

Overall, the structure remains relatively intact and close to original in appearance.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 7

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Romney Fire Co. No. 1, built in 1930, is representative of the kind of early to mid-20th century commercial architecture found throughout West Virginia. While vernacular in type, the building displays certain decorative details which not only lend visual interest and individuality to the structure but attest to the pride of the community in their newly formed volunteer fire company. The building is located on High Street, half a block from the Hampshire County Courthouse and Romney's central business district along U.S. Route 50, and housed the town's municipal offices along with the fire company at one time. The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer has determined that the fire station would be a contributing building to a potential downtown historic district should such a district be nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

In the 1970's, the volunteer fire department relocated to an adjacent building and later to a larger facility one block south. Following the move, the old fire hall was leased to an auto dealership which used it for their repair shop. In 2001 the building was conveyed to a construction company which remodeled the interior and made some cosmetic changes to the exterior. The structure, which is currently vacant, was acquired by the Hampshire County Building Commission in 2005. The adjacent lot on the south of the fire hall has been vacant for over 30 years. The building to the north, constructed in the 1920's but considerably altered and expanded over the years, is currently occupied by the Hampshire County Board of Education. Both the Board of Education building and the old fire hall are slated for demolition to make way for a new Hampshire County judicial annex building.

The old fire hall is situated on part of what was once a larger parcel, designated as Lot 68 in the original plat of Romney. The first structure on the site is believed to have been the building which served as the first courthouse in Romney. The courthouse property was successively owned by a series of prominent early citizens, including several attorneys, county court clerks, and delegates to the Virginia Assembly, who made successive additions and alterations to the original building. After serving as a residence for half a century, the building became the home of one of the state's early newspapers, *The South Branch Intelligencer*, serving in that capacity for another half century before once again becoming a residential property. In the 1920's the courthouse lot was subdivided and in 1930 Romney Fire Co. No 1 was built on the newly subdivided parcel adjacent to the old courthouse. Although that building was demolished in the 1970's, it seems somehow fitting that the subdivided parcels may be recombined to become the site of a new Hampshire County judicial annex.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 8

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

History

Development of Romney and Hampshire County

Romney, the oldest incorporated town in what is now West Virginia, is the county seat of Hampshire County, the oldest county in the state. Formed from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties, Hampshire County was authorized by act of Virginia's House of Burgesses in late 1753, to become effective on May 1, 1754. The county was reportedly given its name by Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the huge Fairfax Grant which included all of Hampshire County. Said to have been impressed by the quality of hogs from the area, Fairfax suggested the new county be named Hampshire after the English shire of the same name, long famous for its own hogs.

Job and John Pearsall or Pearsoll were the first Europeans to settle at what would become Romney, sometime between 1735 and 1738. Pearsall's Flats, as the settlement became known, was located along an ancient east-west Indian trade route linking the Scioto Trail from the Ohio River with the Chesapeake Basin. The area where Romney would be located may once have served as a minor trading center for Native American tribes, as evidenced by the presence of the well-known grave mound on the outskirts of the town and numerous Indian artifacts that have turned up over the years. By 1744 the Winchester Road had been opened as far as Pearsall's Flats and by 1748 the community numbered some 200 residents, attracting the attention of Lord Fairfax. James Genn, certified as surveyor for the Colony of Virginia on March 26, 1748, and later, in 1755, for Hampshire County, conducted the first official survey of the area for Lord Fairfax; the survey party included Fairfax's nephew, George William Fairfax, and a 16-year-old George Washington.

Development was slowed by the outbreak of the French and Indian War, which led to the construction in the mid-1750's of a log stockade known as Fort Pearsall or McKenzie's Fort, after the garrison's commander, Captain Robert McKenzie. It would be one of a chain of forts erected in the South Branch Valley at the order of Colonel George Washington, under authorization of the Virginia legislature. Pearsall's Flats, sometimes referred to as Pearsall's Level, was located at the junction of the roads to Fort Cumberland in Maryland and Virginia's Fort Loudoun at Winchester, and McKenzie's Fort became a key supply depot and staging area for convoys traveling north and east.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 9

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

The first mention in any extant records of court proceedings for Hampshire County was dated June 11, 1755, with Archibald Wager signing as clerk, although since it was in the midst of the French and Indian War court proceedings may actually have taken place in Winchester or Richmond. The first seat of the new county court was at Fort Pleasant, built in 1756 along the South Branch River upstream from Pearsall's Flats. In 1757 Gabriel Jones was appointed clerk, and in December 1761 the seat of the court was moved to Pearsall's Flats at the behest of Lord Fairfax, whose nephew, Thomas Bryan Martin, proprietary agent for his uncle, became the county's first presiding justice. The first actual courthouse in Hampshire is believed to have been built sometime after 1757 but before the creation of the town of Romney in 1762. The legislature's act of incorporation noted that "Lord Fairfax, hath lately laid out a parcel of land, at the place where the courthouse stands, in Hampshire County, into one hundred lots." The new courthouse was probably little more than a small, one-story log structure, but would have satisfied the Virginia law that required every county to provide a courthouse and jail. Tradition holds that the courthouse was located on what would become the northeast corner of Romney's High Street and Gravel or Gravel Lane. Gravel Lane, the oldest street in Romney and the town's first main street, also predated the town as well as European settlement of the area, and is said to have followed the route of the old Indian trail through the South Branch Valley.

The formal creation of the Town of Romney was authorized by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1762. Earlier that year, Lord Fairfax had commissioned a survey of the Pearsall's Flats area. As originally laid out, the new town consisted of 25 two-acre blocks, each block containing four half-acre lots. One block near the center of town was set aside for "publick" use. Fairfax rechristened the town Romney, after one of England's Cinque Ports. The oldest extant plan of Romney is John Mitchel's 1790 plat, although Mitchel is believed to have based his work on the earlier 1762 plan. On December 23, 1762, the governor of Virginia signed the charters creating both Romney and Shepherdstown. However, the act incorporating Shepherdstown, originally known as Mecklenburg, had to be revised due to a technicality, making Romney the first town to be chartered in what would become West Virginia.

After the American Revolution Lord Fairfax's lands were confiscated and the huge estate opened to settlement. In 1784 George Washington proposed the construction of a "North-West Turn Pike to the Ohio country" to the Virginia Assembly, and two years later the legislature authorized the raising of capital to improve the road from Winchester as

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 10

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

part of that plan. Claudius Crozet, a former French military officer and instructor at West Point, was hired in 1823 by the Public Works of Virginia as principal engineer and surveyor for the project, but it would be four more years before the North-Western Road Company was incorporated and stock offered to raise capital for the road. A new act by the Virginia Assembly in 1831 authorized the company to borrow money on state credit to build the road from Winchester to some point on the Ohio River. The first two segments of the new turnpike in Hampshire County finally went into operation in 1834. The final section was completed to Parkersburg in 1838, although the last of the bridges would not be finished until 1840. The Northwestern Turnpike became part of the U. S. highway system with the construction of U.S. Route 50 in the early 20th century, which incorporated much of the same general route of the original turnpike.

The new road brought further development to Romney and Hampshire County in the mid-19th century. By 1840 a number of taverns, stables, smithies, hotels and inns had begun operating to meet the needs of travelers along the pike. Tri-weekly stages offered east-west service from Winchester to Parkersburg and north-south service to Cumberland and Moorefield, all by way of Romney. By 1845 a daily line of stages providing regular mail service had been established.

The arrival of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Hampshire County had a negative impact on Romney's growth in the beginning, but the town's importance rebounded during the Civil War. Romney's location was key not only to the natural invasion route from the Shenandoah Valley to the Potomac River but also to the B&O rail lines. In 1862 Confederate General Stonewall Jackson used Romney as his base of operations for attacks on B&O lines and bridges. Confederate raids on the B&O and Union efforts to protect the lines made Romney a prime military target, as did the town's position on the Northwestern Turnpike, which saw an increase in traffic once again due to the continuing destruction of the rail lines. During the war, the town is said to have changed hands at least 56 times between Union & Confederate forces, beginning in early June 1861 when General Lew Wallace's Union troops attacked and dispersed Confederate forces stationed at Romney. A few hours later Colonel McDonald's militia recaptured the town.

After the war, the Romney Literary Society took the lead in rebuilding the town. Founded in 1819, the Society had long been an influential force in Romney's development. Originally known as the Polemic Society of Romney, the organization's stated goals were "...the advancement of Literature and Science, the purchase of a Library...and

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 11

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

...discussing...such questions as shall be selected..." It was the first such organization in the state and one of the first in the country. The Literary Society gradually built up a library of several thousand volumes and raised funds for a new building that would become the Romney Classical Institute, the first school of higher education in the area. Most of the Society's library was lost to looting or destruction during the Civil War, but the organization's influence in the community continued to grow. In 1870 the Literary Society offered their Classical Institute building to the state of West Virginia for the new West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind. The members raised money for the school, erected a new Literary Hall for their own use, and began to reassemble their original library. In 1937, the recently established Hampshire County Public Library located in the society's Literary Hall building, where it would remain for 30 years.

In the late 19th century, the area's expanding fruit industry and the related expansion of rail service brought new economic growth to Romney, as did the early 20th century construction of U.S. Route 50 along the path of the Northwestern Turnpike. The late 20th century saw the beginnings of a different type of growth, an influx of new residents with jobs in the greater Washington, D.C., area who were willing to commute longer distances in exchange for more affordable housing.

Lot 68 on the Original Plat of Romney

An act of the Virginia Assembly passed on December 4, 1789, provided for a group of trustees who would be responsible for the sale of the remaining unsold lots in the town of Romney. The original group of trustees included Perez Drew, Andrew Wodrow, John Jack, Henry Heinzman, and Isaac Millar. Millar is credited as the first in the country to import Short Horn cattle from England, in 1785. He served in the Virginia General Assembly, in the First Continental Congress, and in 1788 was named a justice of the Hampshire County Court, later serving for several years as president of the court. He had earlier received a commission as surveyor from Lord Dunmore when the latter was governor of Virginia. According to *The Statutes at Large*, compiled by William Waller Hening in 1819, it was Millar who was ordered to lay off the Town of Romney. The original lots sold by the trustees carried the standard stipulation found in other early towns in what is now West Virginia: The purchaser was given three years in which to build a dwelling house of a certain size, with a shingle roof and a stone or brick chimney. And as in other towns, the initial three-year period was soon extended to five years. Interestingly, the Town of Romney required the construction of a larger structure than most early towns in

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 12

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

western Virginia, specifying a building "at least 18 feet by 16 feet," a sizeable structure for domestic occupation in 18th century western Virginia.

Lot 68 on John Mitchel's 1790 updating of the original plat of the Town of Romney was located on the northeast corner of High Street and Gravel Lane, the same lot believed to have been the site of Hampshire County's first courthouse, erected between 1757 and 1764 and referred to in the act of incorporation of Romney. According to historian Robert B. Wolford, in the latter part of the 18th century or the early years of the 19th century a new courthouse would be built just east of the site of the present-day courthouse, one block away from the first courthouse on Lot 66 near the corner of High Street and Main Street, part of the block designated as "Publick" on Mitchel's plat. The courthouse may have been moved around 1792 after surveying began to improve the road from Winchester to Morgantown, an effort which included relocating Romney's main thorofare from Gravel Lane to Grubb Lane, later Court House Lane, and now Main Street.

On May 15, 1802, the Trustees of Romney sold Lot 68 on the corner of Gravel Lane and High Street to William Naylor and James Dailey. Naylor and Dailey, both attorneys, may have purchased the old courthouse building with the intent of using it as a law office, although the deed described the property only as "a certain lot of ground," making no reference to any structures on the lot. Naylor later bought out Dailey's interest in the property and apparently made it his residence. When Naylor's widow sold the property after his death in the mid-1840's, the deed refers to Lot 68 as "being the same house and lot occupied by the late William Naylor for many years as his residence." Naylor may have razed the original courthouse structure in order to erect a new building that became his residence, but it is likelier that he simply added on to the existing building that had earlier served as the courthouse. Historic photos of the property show a structure that underwent several major additions and alterations over a period of many years, with a core section that may have originally been a single pen log structure, either early 19th century or late 18th. In fact, former owner James Mayhew and Leroy Wolford, a former tenant of the building, recall that when Naylor's house was eventually demolished in the early 1970's, part of the building was found to be of log construction.

Dailey and Naylor were both influential figures in early Romney history. Both men were delegates to the Virginia Assembly, and both served a term in office as Hampshire County's prosecuting attorney. Naylor was an early member of the Literary Society, the first elder of the Romney Presbyterian Church, the owner of two ironworks, and in 1834 was appointed to replace his son-in-law, Angus McDonald, as state superintendent for

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 13

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

the construction of the Hampshire County segment of the Northwestern Turnpike when McDonald was dismissed from the position due to public outrage over his tactics. In 1801 Naylor began purchasing Fairfax lands that had been confiscated by the Commonwealth of Virginia; during the first three decades of the 19th century he also acquired thousands of acres of "delinquent and forfeited land" in Hampshire County. He was prosperous enough to afford slaves; the first Census of Hampshire County records six white persons in the William Naylor household, but by the 1810 Census the household had expanded to include seven white persons and seven slaves. Deeds from the 1820's and '30's show that he continued to buy what the sale terms referred to as "Negroes," possibly for labor for one of his ironworks. Naylor was a partner in Patrick McCarty's Hampshire Furnace in Patterson Creek Valley and later acquired the Bloomery Furnace. According to research by historian Wolford, in 1833 Naylor razed Bloomery's existing blast furnace and retained Thomas Pastley of Baltimore to erect a new, more modern furnace, another indication of his prosperity.

After Naylor's death his widow, Susan, began selling off her husband's holdings. In October 1847 she sold Lot 68 with its dwelling house, along with "a Lot of Pastureland adjoining the Town of Romney" to John and Sarah Myers and James and Elizabeth Parsons. Parsons, like Naylor, was a member of the Romney Literary Society and would later serve as Hampshire County clerk. The cost of the half-acre lot with house plus the pastureland was \$1,264.59½.

In February 1848 Myers and Parsons sold Lot 68, excluding the pastureland, to Edward M. Armstrong for \$1,200.00 "current money of the United States." Armstrong was a justice of the peace for the county and in 1861 served as a delegate to the convention in Richmond which adopted the Ordinance of Secession. Ten years after the Myers and Parsons transaction, in March 1858, at a cost of \$1,845.00, William Harper acquired "that certain lot in the town of Romney known and distinguished in the plan of said town by the number sixty-eight,...together with all rights, improvements and appurtenances belonging to said lot. To have and to hold the said lot with the buildings thereon erected and the appurtenances thereto belonging..."

Harper was the first publisher and editor of the *South Branch Intelligencer*, a weekly newspaper founded in 1829. The newspaper's office would later locate to Naylor's former house on Lot 68. In fact, the writer of an April 1892 letter to the editor of the paper recalled setting type in the building "occupied by the Intelligencer," specifically referring to it as the "Old Court House," lending further support to the conjecture that Naylor and

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 14

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

Dailey retained the former courthouse structure after acquiring the property. After Harper's death, management of the paper was taken over by his widow, Sallie L. Harper, who inherited the property on High Street. The paper continued in publication until the 1890's when it was sold to the owners of the *Hampshire Review*. The Harpers' two sons, Bruce and Lee, predeceased their mother, and after Sallie Harper's death Lot 68 was conveyed by special commissioner H. B. Gilkeson to H. C. and Katie Cooper, who purchased it in December 1910 for \$2,500.00.

In June 1924 the Coopers sold Lot 68 to Hannah J. Oates, wife of Rumsey F. Oates. Hannah and Rumsey partitioned the property, selling off one portion to the Pancake family and a second portion to C. J. Powell; both transactions took place in July 1924. Five years later, in December 1929, they sold another portion to the newly organized Romney Fire Company for \$1,500.00.

According to the Sanborn Map Company fire insurance maps, Romney had no organized fire company and no firefighting equipment prior to 1908. Earlier Sanborn maps for Romney, those dated November 1894, March 1899 and January 1904, all carried the notation, "No Steam & No Hand Engines. No Independent Hose Cart. Water Facilities - None." The 1908 Sanborn map bore the same comments, adding, "No Hook & Ladder Truck," and "Fire Dep't.: Not organized. No Fire Apparatus. Water Facilities: Private Wells & Cisterns."

A small fire company was organized in Romney sometime between 1908 and 1915. The Sanborn map for 1915 noted that the town still had no steam or hand engine, but had acquired one hose cart with 300 feet of 2½-inch CRL hose and 300 feet of 2½-inch linen hose in reserve, as well as one hook & ladder cart, both operated by a small volunteer company with a membership of 15. The town's fire alarm system consisted of a whistle on one of the buildings of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind.

Between 1915 and 1923, this early attempt to create an organized firefighting effort apparently fell apart, since the August 1923 Sanborn map observed "Fire Dept.: Not organized," although the same map notes one hose cart, 300 feet of 2½" CRL hose, and one hook & ladder cart. The map also shows a small building labeled "fire station" located on the southwest corner of High Street and Gravel Lane, nearly diagonal to the site where a new fire hall would later be built for Fire Company No. 1.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 15

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

A destructive fire which swept through downtown Romney in 1927 and the public outcry that followed finally led to the creation of the Romney Volunteer Fire Company in May 1928. Romney Fire Company No. 1 boasted an initial membership of 46 under fire chief John Lehman, who would be succeeded by long-time chief Bob Powell. In 1930, a new brick fire station was erected on the northeast corner of High Street and Gravel Lane on one of the parcels subdivided from Lot 68. The fire company moved their operations and their first pumper truck, made by a firm in Great Cacapon, West Virginia, into their new building that same year, although the fire company would share space with the town's municipal offices for the next 15 years.

By 1931 the fire department's membership had dropped to 27. The Sanborn map for that year noted that the fire department was volunteer, with one fire chief, one assistant fire chief, and one fire station. The map listed the fire department's equipment as one "Seagrave triple combination motor truck, 500 gal. per min. pumper, 60 gal. booster tank, 1400 ft. 2½" hose." Additional remarks for 1931 included, "Fire alarm by telephone. No fire resistive roofing ordinance."

The 1930 structure would remain the headquarters of the fire company for nearly 50 years, undergoing little alteration during that time. The 1931 Sanborn map labeled the building "Auto Storage & Fire Department," but not long after that the fire department began sharing their quarters with Romney's municipal offices, as evidenced by photos from the 1930's and '40's which show an entrance door flanked by windows on the north side of the front facade; a painted sign on the upper glass section of the door reads, "Municipal Offices." By 1946 the municipal office entrance door and flanking windows had been replaced with a larger opening to accommodate a second truck bay, according to Hoy Shingleton, who recalls that the second bay was in place when he returned from service in World War II. The alteration was most likely made not long after the fire company acquired their new Seagraves fire truck in February 1944.

According to Robert Shilling, a longtime member of the volunteer fire company, the need for more space forced the company to relocate their headquarters in 1974 to the adjacent structure currently occupied by the Board of Education. A few years later the company moved again to their present location a block away, a larger building originally built by John I. Pancake as a body shop and later leased to the Kinney Shoe Corporation. According to James Mayhew and county records, the fire company and Pancake in effect exchanged parcels.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 16

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

James Mayhew, whose family bought the Oates house, former office of the *South Branch Intelligencer*, in the late 1960's, reported that the house was razed about the same time the fire company relocated. The Oates house was located on the parcel adjacent to the fire house on the south which, along with the fire company and Board of Education parcels, had all been part of the original Lot 68 parcel. Although the Oates house underwent extensive alteration and several additions over the years, the original section is believed to have been the structure that served as Romney's first county courthouse.

After the fire company vacated the 1930 building, Pancake Motor Company, later Mayhew Chevrolet, which operated an automobile dealership on the opposite side of High Street, used the old fire hall for vehicle storage space. In 1998, after the dealership moved to a new building near Hampshire Square Mall, title to the property was conveyed to the City of Romney.

In December 2001 the City conveyed the property to the City of Romney Building Commission which in February 2002 sold the fire hall to Cabin Run Contracting, Inc. Cabin Run remodeled part of the interior for their construction company's offices, but left much of the building intact.

In November 2005 the property was acquired by the Hampshire County Building Commission, giving them ownership of all but one small portion of the original Lot 68 parcel. The commission planned to raze the old Romney Fire Company No. 1 building, along with the Board of Education building, in order to erect a new judicial annex on the site. Robert Shilling reported that the Romney Volunteer Fire Company debated buying the old fire hall at that time in order to prevent the demolition of the building that had been their original headquarters, and that had served the fire company and the community for nearly half a century. Unable to find a use for the structure, however, the fire company decided against the purchase.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 17

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES AND RESOURCES

90 Year Anniversary Calendar, 1910 – 2000. First National Bank of Romney. Romney, WV.

Anderson, Patricia. "The Romney Literary Society and Literary Hall." *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Brannon, Selden W., editor. *Historic Hampshire*. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Company, 1976.

"Hampshire County." *West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia*. Edited by Jim Comstock. Supplemental Volume 10-11. Richwood, WV: Jim Comstock, 1976.

Hampshire County Deed Books. Hampshire County Clerk's Office.

Hampshire County Extension Homemakers. *Hampshire County, West Virginia: A Pictorial History*. Marcelline, OH: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1991.

Hampshire County Plat Books. Hampshire County Clerk's Office.

Hampshire County Tax Records, Hampshire County Assessor's Office.

Hicks, Bill. Interview conducted by Robert B. Wolford. August 2006.

Kerns, Wilmer L. "Clerks of the County Court. *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Kerns, Wilmer L. "The Northwest Turnpike." *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Mayhew, James R. Interview conducted by Robert W. Wolford. August 2006.

Mayhew, Robert. Interview conducted by Robert W. Wolford. August 2006.

Maxwell, Hu and H.L. Swisher. *History of Hampshire County, West Virginia, From Earliest Settlement to the Present*. Morgantown, WV: A. Brown Boughner, printer, 1897.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 18

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES AND RESOURCES (cont.)

Olson, Ted. "Hampshire County." *West Virginia Encyclopedia*. Edited by Ken Sullivan. Charleston, WV: The West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006.

Olson, Ted. "Romney." *West Virginia Encyclopedia*. Edited by Ken Sullivan. Charleston, WV: The West Virginia Humanities Council, 2006.

Riffle, Brenda. "Davis History House." *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Rogers, Cathy. Editor, "Hampshire History," *Hampshire Review*. Interview, July 2006.

"Romney." *West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia*. Edited by Jim Comstock. Volume 19. Richwood, WV: Jim Comstock, 1976.

Romney Fire Company No. 1. Historic Photographs, 1932. Stephen L. Combs, CPA, Leesburg, VA.

Romney Fire Company No. 1. Historic Photographs, c. 1940 - 1960. Romney Volunteer Fire Company, Romney, WV.

Romney, Hampshire County, W.Va., November 1894. Sanborn – Parris Map Co., Limited. New York, New York.

Romney, Hampshire Co., W.Va., March 1899. Sanborn – Parris Map Co., Limited. New York, New York.

Romney, Hampshire Co., W. Virginia, January 1904. Sanborn Map Co. New York, New York.

Romney, Hampshire Co., W. Virginia, November 1908. Sanborn Map Co. New York, New York.

Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, September 1915. Sanborn Map Co. New York, New York.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 19

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE # _____

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES AND RESOURCES (cont.)

Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, August 1923. Sanborn Map Company. New York, New York.

Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, January 1931. Sanborn Map Co. New York, New York.

Romney, West Virginia. Historic Photographs. Hampshire County Convention and Visitors' Bureau, Romney, WV.

See, Charles. "Newspapers." *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Shilling, Robert N. Romney City Council, Romney Volunteer Fire Company and Board of Trustees, Hampshire County Public Library. Interview, July 2006.

Shingleton, Hoy. Interview conducted by Robert B. Wolford. August 2006.

West Virginia Workers of the Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration. *Historic Romney, 1762 – 1937*. Sponsored by the Town Council of Romney, WV: privately printed, 1937.

Wolford, Robert B. "Bloomery Iron Furnace." *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*.

Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Wolford, Robert B. Hampshire County historian and author. Interviews, July - August 2006.

Wolford, Robert B. "The History of the 1922 Hampshire County Courthouse, 1754 - 2004." *The Hampshire Review*. "Hampshire History" supplement. Publication date unknown.

Wolford, Robert B. "Romney." *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 20

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS: MAPS

Brown, John. Plot of Romney, June 1795. Hampshire County Deed Book 31, Page 288.

Mitchel, John. Plan of the Town of Romney, June 30, 1790. Hampshire County Public Library Collection, Romney, WV.

Romney – Town, Map 4, Hampshire County, West Virginia. Hampshire County Assessor's Office.

Romney, W.Va. U.S. Geological Survey, 1979.

Town of Romney, 1909. Hampshire County Plat Book, Page 224.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 21

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS: HISTORIC PHOTOS

Naylor-Oates House, South High Street, Romney, 1934. *Hampshire County, West Virginia: A Pictorial History*. Edited by Hampshire County Extension Homemakers. Marceline, OH: Walsworth Publishing Co., 1991.

Romney, c. 1869. T. R. Gettys, Photographer. Bedford, Pennsylvania. Photo courtesy of Robert B. Wolford, Liberty Hall Historic Resources, LLC. Points, WV.

Romney, c. 1900. *Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1754 – 2004*. Edited by Roberta Munske and Wilmer Kerns. Romney, WV: Hampshire County 250th Anniversary Committee, 2004.

Romney Fire Department, February 1944, showing Chief Jack Powell, driver Paul Harmison and the entire company in front of fire house with a new Seagraves fire truck, the company's second vehicle. First National Bank of Romney 90 Year Anniversary Calendar, 1910 – 2000. Courtesy of Robert B. Wolford, Liberty Hall Historic Resources, LLC. Points, WV.

Romney Fire Department, February 20, 1944, showing Chief Jack Powell and entire company assembled in front of fire house. Photo courtesy of Romney Fire Company. Romney, WV.

Romney Fire Company No. 1 Members, 1932 (part of photo missing), with inset of Fire House. Photo courtesy of Stephen L. Combs. Leesburg, VA.

Romney Fire House, 1932 (close-up of inset from larger photo), showing fire engine and fire chief's vehicle in bay. Photo courtesy of Stephen L. Combs. Leesburg, VA.

Romney Fire House, 1932, showing fire engine and fire chief's vehicle in front of fire house. Photo courtesy of Stephen L. Combs. Leesburg, VA.

Romney Volunteer Fire Department, 1961, showing the department's three vehicles in front of fire station. Photo courtesy of Romney Fire Company. Romney, WV

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 22

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

PHOTO KEY

Photograph Number
(on back of photo)

Description

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) façade, looking east
Neg. No. 4 |
| 5 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) and side (south) facades, looking northwest
Neg. No. 5 |
| 6 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) and side (south) facades, looking northwest
Neg. No. 6 |
| 7 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Side (south) façade, looking north
Neg. No. 7 |

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 23

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE # _____

PHOTO KEY (cont.)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 8 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Rear (east) façade, looking west
Neg. No. 8 |
| 9 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Rear (east) façade, looking west
Neg. No. 9 |
| 10 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Rear (east) façade, looking west
Neg. No. 10 |
| 11 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Side (south) and partial rear (east) façades, looking
northwest
Neg. No. 11 |

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 24

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE # _____

PHOTO KEY (cont.)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) and partial side (south) facades, looking
northeast
Neg. No. 12 |
| 13 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) façade, looking east
Neg. No. 13 |
| 14 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) façade, looking east
Neg. No. 14 |
| 15 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) and partial side (south) facades, looking
northeast
Neg. No. 15 |

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORIC PROPERTY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 25

NAME ROMNEY FIRE COMPANY NO. 1

SITE #

PHOTO KEY (cont.)

- | | |
|----|---|
| 16 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Front (west) and partial side (south) facades, looking
northeast
Neg. No. 16 |
| 17 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Side (south) façade, looking north
Neg. No. 17 |
| 18 | Romney Fire Company No. 1 (Old Fire Hall)
50 South High Street, Romney
Hampshire County, WV
Photo by Ralph Pedersen, AIA, July 14, 2006
Negative on file with WV SHPO
Side (south) façade, looking north
Neg. No. 18 |