United States Department of the Interior National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property
historic name: Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company Building other name/site number: Charles Town High School, Ranson City Hall
2. Location
street & number: 312 South Mildred Street not for publication: N/A city/town: Ranson vicinity: N/A state: West Virginia WV county: Jefferson code: 037 zip code: 25438
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certified that thisxnomination 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 considered significant nationally statewidex locally. (See continuation sheet.) Signature of Certifying Official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau Date
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of Certifying Official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau Date

Jefferson County, West Virginia County and State

4. National Park Service Certi		
I, hereby certify that this propert	y is: Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
entered in the National Re	egister	
See continuation sheet.		
determined eligible for the		
National Register		
See continuation sheet.	1	
determined not eligible for t National Register		
removed from the National	Register	
other (explain):		
		
Armarchin of Dronautre	Cotogory of D	ronorts
Ownership of Property: Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Proceedings (Check only on	
citoux ac inaily boxes as apply)	(Check only of	io conj
private	X building	(s)
X public-local	district	
public-State	site	
public-Federal	structure	
	object	
Number of Resources within Pi	roperty	
Do not include previously listed	resources in the count.)	
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites structures
0	0	structures objects
1	0	TOTAL
Name of related multiple prope		
TO 4 10% T/A 11 1 C	art of a multiple property listing.)	

Charles Town Mining.	Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.
Name of Property	

Jefferson County, West Virginia County and State

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions COMMERCE/TRADE/Business EDUCATION/School GOVERNMENT/Post Office GOVERNMENT/City Hall COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling	Current Functions GOVERNMENT/City Hall
7. Description	
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival Narrative Description (See continuation on sheets.)	Materials Foundation Limestone Walls Limestone, Brick Roof Metal Other
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the crit listing.)	teria qualifying the property for National Register
X A Property is associated with events patterns of our history.	that have made a significant contribution to the broad
B Property is associated with the live	es of persons significant in our past.
	characteristics of a type, period, or method of ster, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely t	o yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg. Name of Property

Jefferson County, West Virginia County and State

Criteria	Consid	lerations
Cittoria	COHOLD	ici aliuns

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is: 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
Areas of Significance Industry Politics/Government, Education Architecture
Period of Significance 1891-1951
Significant Dates 1891 1893 1912 1936
Significant PersonN/A
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Cultural Affiliation N/A
Architect/Builder Holmes, Julius C., architect
Narrative Statement of Significance (See continuation sheets.)

Name of Property	County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography	·
Cite the books, articles, and other sources use continuation sheets.)	d in preparing this form on one or more
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
previously listed in the National Registe previously determined eligible by the N	
designated a National Historic Landman	
recorded by Historic American Building	gs Survey #
recorded by Historic American Enginee	ring Record #
Primary location of additional data:	
State Historic Preservation Office	
Other State agency	
Federal agency	
X Local government	
University Other	
Onici	
Name of Repository: Ranson City Hall,	312 South Mildred Street Ranson, WV 25438
10. Geographical Data	
	<u> </u>
Acreage of Property: Less than one a	icre
UTM References (Place additional UTM refe	rences on a continuation sheet.)
Quad Map Name: Charles Town, WV	
<u>18 253303 4353143</u>	
Zone Easting Northing	
Verbal Boundary Description	
(See continuation sheet.)	
Boundary Justification	
(See continuation sheet.)	

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg. Name of Property Jefferson County, West Virginia County and State			
11. Form Prepared By			
Name/Title: Geoffrey Henry/Lead Architectural Historian, Jared N. Tuk/Architectural Historian			
Organization: GAI Consultants, Inc. Date: 10 April 2001			
Street & Number: 3412 Chesterfield Avenue Telephone: (304)926-8100			
City or Town: Charleston State: WV Zip: 25304			
Property Owner			
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)			
Name: City of Ranson Contact: P. David Mills, City Manager			
Street & Number: 312 South Mildred Street Telephone: (304) 725-1010			
City or Town: Ranson State: West Virginia Zip: 25438			

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Jefferson County, West Virginia

Name of Property

County/State

Section number

Page

1

SETTING AND EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

7

Summary Description

The 3 ½-story, 8-bay Romanesque Revival Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company building was built in 1891 and is one of the most architecturally prominent buildings in the City of Ranson. It features a rusticated limestone foundation and common bond brick exterior, a central tower with pyramidal roof, and segmental arched and full arched windows. The building has a distinctive keyhole-shaped arched entrance on the north. The only major alteration was the removal of the tower's steeple roof c. 1930. Although remodeled for use as a city hall, the interior retains a good level of integrity. The plan consists of a central stairhall flanked by rooms on either side. Many features of the stairhall, including the turned newel posts, turned balusters, risers and treads, and molded handrails, are original. Also unaltered are the floors, baseboards, interior doors and fixtures, and window moldings of the second and third floors. The design, size, scale, and integrity of this building are unmatched in the City of Ranson.

Location

The Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company building (now Ranson City Hall) is located in Ranson, Jefferson County, West Virginia. The building is in the heart of Ranson and is surrounded by a mix of commercial and residential buildings dating from the 1890s to the present. It is situated on a triangular lot that is bounded by Mildred Street to the east, 3rd Avenue to the south, and Fairfax Boulevard to the northwest. The northern point of the property meets Lancaster Circle, the center traffic circle in Ranson. The lot measures approximately 184 feet by 170 feet by 249 feet. The building occupies the southeast corner of its triangular lot, in its right angle.

Exterior Description

The Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company building is a 3½-story, 8-bay-wide, and 5-bay-deep Romanesque Revival style building that currently serves as the Ranson City Hall. The first story exterior is covered with rusticated limestone laid in regular course. A wooden band course separates the first and second stories. The exterior materials on the rest of the building are common bond brick. Centered on the first story of the main (east) elevation is a distinctive keyhole-shaped arch faced with stone with a recessed entry door, which is part of the central tower. There are two additional entrance doors which flank the central tower and also provide access to the building. The first-story windows have 1 over 1 double-hung sash with wooden molding, except on the northern end of the east elevation, which has had aluminum-framed windows added after facade alteration.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Jefferson County, West Virginia
County/State

Name of Property

Section number

)

7

Page

2

The second story has rectangular 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows with stone and concrete lintels and sills and rectangular transoms. The second story windows in the central tower have round arched tops with corbeled brick hoods. The pronounced corners of the second and third stories are marked by raised brickwork. At the base of the second story, the bricks are corbeled from the band course to the recessed facade.

The third story of the building has 1 over 1 double-hung sash windows with segmented arched tops. These windows have soldier bond arched brick lintels, and stone and concrete sills. The third-story windows in the central tower are rectangular, with stone and concrete lintels and sills.

The roof line consists of pedimented cross-gabled corners which run the length and width of the building, except for the west elevation. On the primary elevation, there are two pedimented cross gables divided by the central tower.

The tower's original steeple was replaced c. 1930 by a shallow pyramidal roof with a finial; the two fourth-level arched windows are currently boarded shut. These windows have corbeled brick hoods and stone and concrete sills. There are also two small diamond-shaped brick projections from the tower at this level. The cross gables on the north and south elevations are nearly adjacent, only separated by approximately two feet. The west elevation has a single centered pedimented cross gable. All of the cross gables have semi-circular windows that are topped by soldier bond brick arches and surrounded by wooden molding. The roof is covered with standing seam metal.

Metal fire escapes have been added on the north and south elevations of the building. There are two fire escapes per elevation. These date from the building's history as a school, between 1894 and 1912. There is also a metal coal chute on the east end of the north elevation that dates from this period.

Alterations and additions to this building include a c. 1983 1-story, 5-bay wide shed-roofed rear wing, which is covered by vinyl siding. This has a concrete block foundation and a standing seam metal roof. One-half of the foundation is rusticated, as the wing was built on the foundation of a c. 1930 rear porch. The north end of the east elevation has been bricked on the first story. Some of the first story windows on the north elevation have been resized. The brick chimneys that were housed in the cross gables were removed c. 1935. There were several storefront and window changes on the north and east facades of the first story which reflected the building's changing functions from school to shop to government office.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.
Name of Property

Jefferson County, West Virginia
County/State

Section number 7 Page 3

These changes were basic window resizings and configurations, and most recently, included the bricking in of the northern half of the east facade. The most recent alteration has been a concrete handicap access ramp, which was added to the east elevation of the building.

The exterior of the building, while having experienced some alterations, is in good condition and retains a good level of integrity.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The building interior consists of three floors joined by a central stair hall. The first floor contains city offices, the council chamber, and the police department. The second and third floors are currently vacant. The main entrance to the building is by way of the central east door, although there is a separate entrance to the present police department on the northeast.

First Floor-The first floor configuration consists of three rooms on either side flanking the central stair, presently enclosed. To the south are the city offices, city manager's office, council chambers, restrooms, and closets. To the north are the police department offices. The first floor was remodeled in the mid-1980s, and most of the original interior woodwork, plaster walls, ceilings, and floors are concealed by modern dropped ceilings, artificial paneling, and carpet (all reversible). However, some of the original six-panel interior doors with brass handles are intact, as is a portion of the original wood trim around a few of the interior doors. The first-floor interior of the rear 1983 addition consists of conference rooms, file rooms, and a kitchen.

Second Floor- The second floor is reached by a modern door on the east leading to the central staircase. Originally open, the staircase is now enclosed by reversible modern wood paneling. The wide staircase rises in a single flight to the second floor. It features a turned newel post, turned balusters, original risers and treads, and a molded handrail. The stair hall also features a molded baseboard and chair rail. The central stair hall, consisting of the staircase and adjacent east-west hall, occupies approximately one-fifth of the square footage of this floor.

The original interior configuration on the second floor consisted of two large rooms on the north and south sides, with two smaller rooms on the east and west sides. Most rooms have been divided by sheet-rocked walls into smaller rooms over the years, particularly when the top two floors served as apartments. Unlike the first floor, nearly all of the interior architectural features are intact on the second floor. Floors and baseboards are original and

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Name of Property

Jefferson County, West Virginia

County/State

Section number 7

Page 4

in good condition. The five- and six-panel interior doors retain their brass and metal handles and two-pane rectangular pivot transoms. They are trimmed with fluted moldings and bull's eye corner blocks. Most windows have paneled reveals, fluted moldings, and bull's eye corner blocks.

There are a few subtle differences among some of the second-floor rooms. The windows on the east end of the building are arched with arched frames and fluted moldings. The baseboard moldings in these two front rooms are heavier than those found elsewhere on this floor. The center west room has 1/1 double-hung sash with a fixed rectangular transom above.

Third Floor- The third floor is reached by the central staircase. It features a turned newel post, turned balusters, and a molded handrail. The stair hall also features a molded baseboard and chair rail.

The third floor configuration closely mirrors that of the second floor and has seen the same alterations for use as apartments. However, the floors and baseboards are original and in good condition. The five- and six-panel interior doors retain their brass handles and two-pane rectangular pivot transoms. They are trimmed with fluted moldings and bull's eye corner blocks. Most windows have paneled reveals, fluted moldings, and bull's eye corner blocks. An enclosed staircase, sheathed with original vertical board siding, leads to an unfinished attic level.

Some ceilings on the third floor have experienced water damage and have partially disintegrated. Otherwise, the third floor is still in good condition.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Jefferson County, West Virginia

Name of Property

County/State

Section number

8

Page

1

Summary Statement of Significance

The Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company building is significant under Criterion A in the areas of industry (1891-1893), education (1893-1912), commerce (1917-1951), and politics/government (1936-1951). Built in 1891, the building served until 1893 as the headquarters of the Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company (CMM&I). The company was founded to develop Ranson as an industrial center in the eastern West Virginia panhandle and was responsible for subdividing and developing the 850-acre tract of land that in 1910 became the City of Ranson. Between 1893 and 1912 the building served as the Charles Town High School, and was the only school serving the Charles Town and Ranson areas during this period. In 1917 the building was sold into private hands and housed the Ranson Post Office and a confectionary, as well as several apartments. In 1936, the building was purchased by the City of Ranson for use as city government offices. The building has served as the Ranson City Hall ever since.

The Ranson City Hall building also is significant under Criterion C for architecture as a unique example of a late-nineteenth-century office building in the Charles Town/Ranson area. Designed by local architect/builder J. C. Holmes in the Romanesque Revival style, the building features rusticated stonework on the first story, a central tower, a distinctive keyhole-shaped entrance, cross-gabled corners, and several arched windows. This building is the only one of its size, scale, purpose, and design remaining in Ranson. The Ranson City Hall retains a good level of architectural integrity on both the exterior and interior.

The period of significance for the Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company building is from its construction in 1891 to 1951. This reflects its association with the company that developed Ranson beginning in 1891, the high school that served Ranson and Charles Town from 1893 to 1912, the store and post office that occupied the first floor after 1917, and the city government that has occupied the building since 1936. Architecturally, the building remains one of the most prominent in Ranson.

Historical Background

The City of Ranson owes its founding to the ambitious late-nineteenth-century plans of Charles Town's leading citizens to found an industrial center in the eastern panhandle area of West Virginia. In May 1890, the Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing & Improvement (CMM&I) Company was formed by Roger Preston Chew, Frank Beck, Forrest W. Brown, T.C. Green, W.F. Lippitt, A.W. McDonald, and B.C. Washington (Mills 1999: 1). Chew, who served as the company's president, had previously served in the Civil War as a Lieutenant Colonel under General J.E.B. Stuart and earned three terms in the West Virginia Legislature between 1884 and 1890 (Mills 1999: 1).

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Jefferson County, West Virginia

Name of Property

County/State

Section number

8

Page 2

The CMM&I company purchased 850 acres of land adjoining the northern and western corporate limits of the City of Charles Town, county seat of Jefferson County. Much of this land was purchased from the Ranson family, and from its earliest years, this community just north of Charles Town was known as Ranson. From the start, this new development was envisioned as a planned community, with workers' neighborhoods placed in close proximity to several large industrial tracts. Although the city was planned as a manufacturing center, the initial designs also called for landscaped parks and a resort hotel (Jefferson County Deed Book X, page 1). The CMM&I company commissioned D.G. Howell, a Washington, D.C. landscape architect and civil engineer, to design the new subdivision. Howell was assisted by D.F. Taylor whose title was "Principal Assistant Engineer" (Frazier Associates 1987: 1).

The CMM&I Company was one of several formed at the turn of the twentieth century to develop the mineral resources of Jefferson County. The Harpers Ferry Mining, Manufacturing, and Improvement Company was incorporated in Harpers Ferry, and included investors from Harper's Ferry and Washington, DC. Within a year of CMM&I's incorporation, the new town of Bakerton developed around the Washington Building and Lime Company's limestone deposit. As a result of the development, the Virginia Ore Bank, near Bakerton, resumed operation after being idle 14 years (Bushong 1972: 294).

On 18 February 1891, the *Virginia Free Press* reported that the CMM&I company had named and laid out new streets in the community (Mills 1999: 1). Several streets were named after the company's founding members or their families, including Mildred, George, Lee, Preston, Forrest, Samuel and Marshall Streets. The principal thoroughfare was the 100-foot-wide Fairfax Boulevard, which ran at a 45-degree angle in a northeasterly direction from the pre-existing George Street. Mildred and Samuel Streets were also extensions of Charles Town's streets. There were two traffic circles planned along Fairfax Boulevard—Lancaster and Jefferson Circles—as well as an oval park--Lakeland Place (Jefferson County Deed Book X, page 1). Roughly bisecting the new community was the Belt Railroad, a pre-existing railroad line that ran in an east-west direction between the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad and the Norfolk & Western (N&W) Railroad tracks.

In 1891, the imposing three-and-one-half-story headquarters building of the Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing & Improvement Company was completed at a cost of \$10,700 on a triangular lot fronting on Mildred Street near Lancaster Circle (Town of Ranson 1985: 3). A drawing of the building is part of the original subdivision plat, found on the first page of Jefferson County Deed Book X. It identifies the designer of the three-story, stone-and-brick

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

<u>Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.</u>

Name of Property

<u>Jefferson County, West Virginia</u>

County/State

Section number 8 Page 3

building as "J. C. Holmes, Archt.". A comparison with the original 1891 drawing shows that the building's exterior has changed little, with the exception of the removal of the tall pyramidal roof on the central tower c. 1930, and window and storefront modifications to the north and east first story facades.

The building's architect and builder was Julius C. Holmes, who was listed as Charles Town's only architect in the *West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory* (Polk & Company) between 1884 and 1915. Holmes was involved in the construction of the Hotel Powhatan, envisioned as the area's premiere resort hotel and designed by the Baltimore architectural firm Baldwin and Pennington. The Hotel Powhatan was the only building in Ranson that could compare with the CMM&I Company building in design and scale. This hotel, which was on 3rd Avenue near the CMM&I Company building, later served as a women's college, a Christian girls' school, and an apartment building. It was destroyed by fire in 1937 (Frazier Associates 1987: 5).

The dream of the CMM&I company's founders for an industrial metropolis in Ranson was only partially realized. Nonetheless, several manufacturing companies were built in the community during its early years. These included the A.D. Goetz Saddlery, the Shenandoah Brass and Ironworks (building extant), the Elmer E. Beachley Saw and Planing Mill, the Vulcan Road Machine Company, and the John Farrin Boiler and Machine Shop (Mills 1999: 2). Both the saddlery and brass works buildings are depicted on the original subdivision plat map, with the saddlery building ascribed to J.C. Holmes, architect of the CMM&I office building.

The Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing and Improvement Company apparently fell on hard financial times and was forced to sell its new headquarters building to the Board of Education of the District of Charles Town on June 1, 1893 (This may have been a result of the Panic of 1893)(Jefferson County Deed Book 74, page 444). The deed described "that certain lot and the improvements thereon consisting of a 3-story, stone and brick building known as the Office Building." The purchase price was \$9,500.

Although Ranson never became the thriving manufacturing center as originally envisioned, its population maintained a separate identity from the older, established county seat of Charles Town. In 1910, Ranson's residents voted 69 to 2 to incorporate as a separate city.

Between 1893 and 1912 the former CMM&I company office building served as the Charles Town High School. The building is historically significant for its association with education

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.
Name of Property
Cou

<u>Jefferson County, West Virginia</u> County/State

Name of Property

Section number

1

8

Page

4

in Jefferson County in the early twentieth century, and was the only high school for students in the Ranson and Charles Town areas during this period. The school probably moved to this building because it was the largest building in Ranson and because its floorplan leant itself to use as a schoolhouse. The school and its students are depicted in several historic photographs of the period held at the Jefferson County Historical Society Museum in Charles Town. Because of its distinctive front entrance, the school was popularly known as the "Keyhole School." It was also known as the Wright Denny School, after its long-time principal and mathematics teacher, Dr. Wright Denny. In 1912 the school in Ranson was replaced by a new and more modern Charles Town High School building erected in Charles Town.

On 1 November 1917 the Charles Town School Board sold the former high school building to local resident and former mayor Gerard D. Moore (Deed Book 116, page 91) On 8 August 1925, Moore's executors sold the property to H.C. Getzendanner for \$4,500 (Deed Book 126, page 205). Moore leased the south half of the first story to a confectionary. The north half served as the Ranson Post Office. The second and third floors were converted into residential apartments.

Sanborn Insurance Map Company Maps of Ranson between 1897 and 1933 show the building during its several periods of ownership. The 1897 Sanborn map identified it as a public school, built of stone on the first story, with windows on all four sides, heated by stoves, and lit by oil. The 1902 map shows a small frame privy connected to the building's rear by a covered passageway. The area where the privy was located is currently a parking lot. The 1927 map shows the building housing the Ranson Confectionary and Quick Lunch and the Ranson post office on the first floor, and apartments on the second floor.

In 1936, the City of Ranson purchased the building for \$3,000 for use as its city hall (Deed Book 151, page 175). Previously the city offices had been housed in a number of smaller buildings in the town. The building has served as the seat of Ranson's city government since 1936. The council chambers, mayor's office, and city offices were housed in the south half of the first floor, with the post office located on the north half. The post office stayed at this location until 1983, when it was replaced by a chiropractic clinic. Since the departure of the chiropractic clinic, the city's police department occupied the space. The first floor of the building was renovated in 1983 and is still fully utilized by the City of Ranson. The two upper floors continued to serve as apartments until the 1970s, but are currently vacant.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Name of Property

Jefferson County, West Virginia

County/State

Section number 8 Page 5

The Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company building represents the work of Charles Town's only architect of the 1890s and early 1900s, Julius C. Holmes. He also was involved in construction of the Baldwin & Pennington-designed Hotel Powhatan, which was a centerpiece of Ranson until it burned in 1937. It is unclear how many other area buildings Holmes designed or built. The building's Romanesque Revival style, combined with its size, scale, and unique architectural details, distinguish it from the other buildings in Ranson. The only other buildings remaining from Ranson's early development are the Shenandoah Brass and Ironworks building (currently occupied by AFAC Corporation), the Columbia Propane building (built in 1921 as Peterkin Hall, a dormitory for St. Hilda's Hall for girls, formerly the Hotel Powhatan), and 15 to 20 residences in various states of preservation.

Designed and built to serve as the Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company headquarters in 1891, this 3 ½-story Romanesque Revival building is currently situated in the heart of Ranson and serves the city as the seat of local government. This building is significant for its association with industry and the development of Ranson in the 1890s. While originally envisioned as the center of an extensive planned community, the CMM&I's plans were only partially realized. In 1893, the company sold the building to the Charles Town Board of Education, and it housed the Charles Town High School from 1893 to 1912. The school closed after a new and more modern building was built in Charles Town. Between 1912 and 1936, the building housed the Ranson post office and a confectionery. In 1936, the City of Ranson bought the building to create a centralized location for the city's offices. The city has occupied the building since. The building remains a prominent fixture in Ranson with its rusticated limestone and brick exterior, many cross gables, and tall central tower with distinctive "keyhole" entrance.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Jefferson County, West Virginia

Name of Property

County/State

Section number

9

Page

1

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.

Jefferson County, West Virginia

Name of Property

County/State

Section number

10

Page

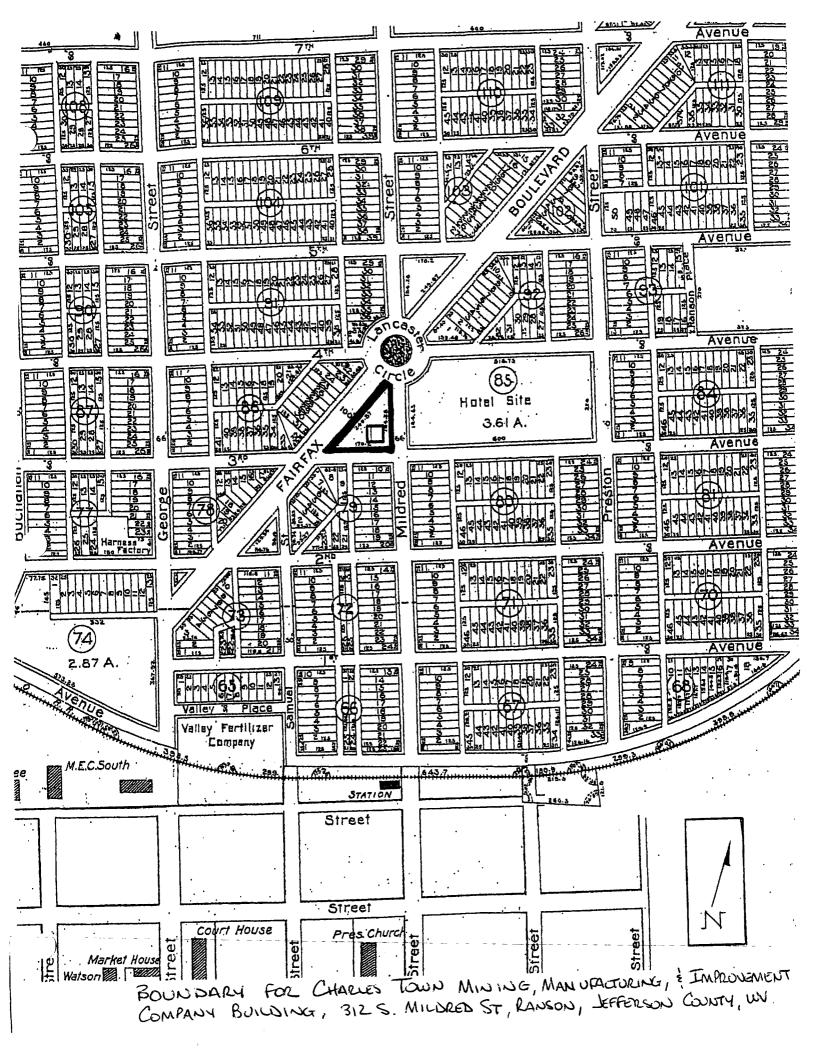
1

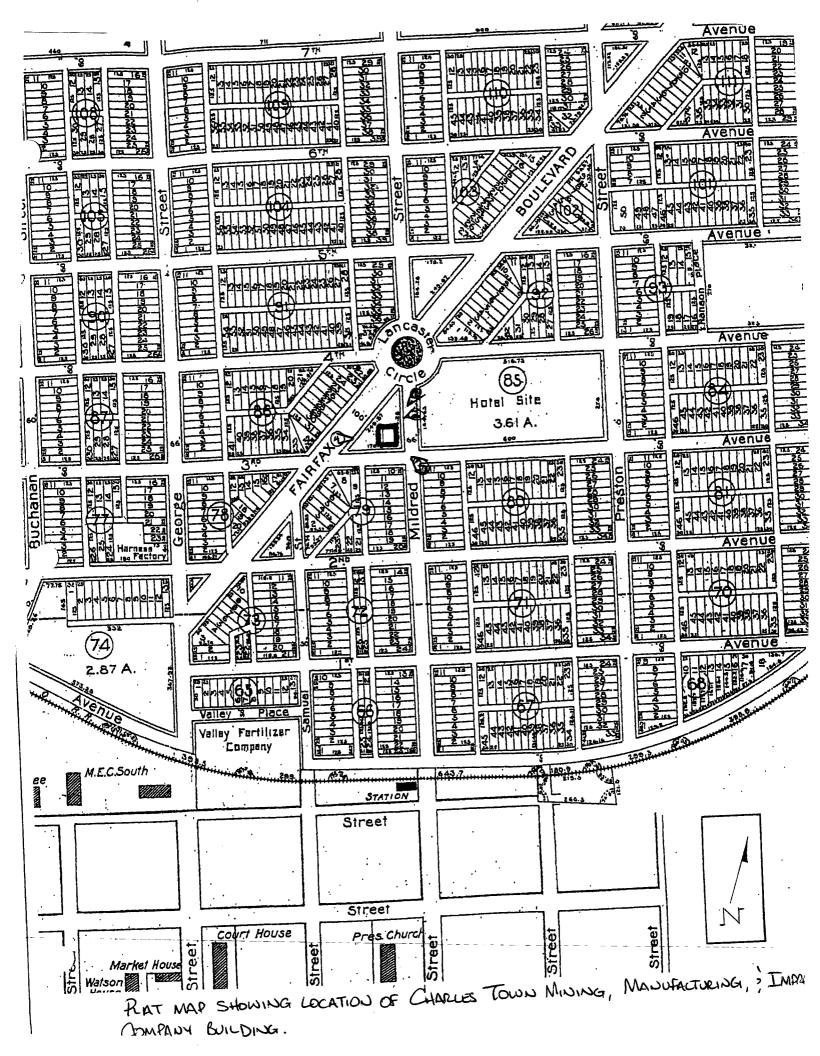
Verbal Boundary Description

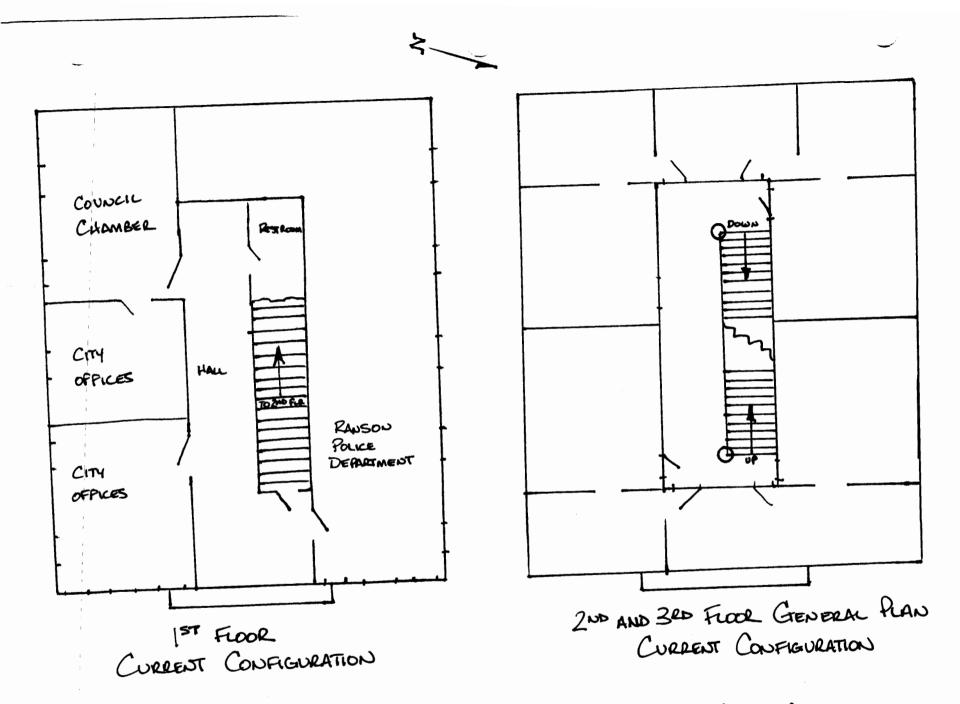
Beginning at a point at the intersection of Mildred Street and Fairfax Boulevard, where they meet to form Lancaster Circle, proceeding south along Mildred Street approximately 184 feet to its intersection with 3rd Avenue, then proceeding west along 3rd Avenue approximately 170 feet to Fairfax Boulevard, then turning northeast, proceeding along Fairfax Boulevard to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification

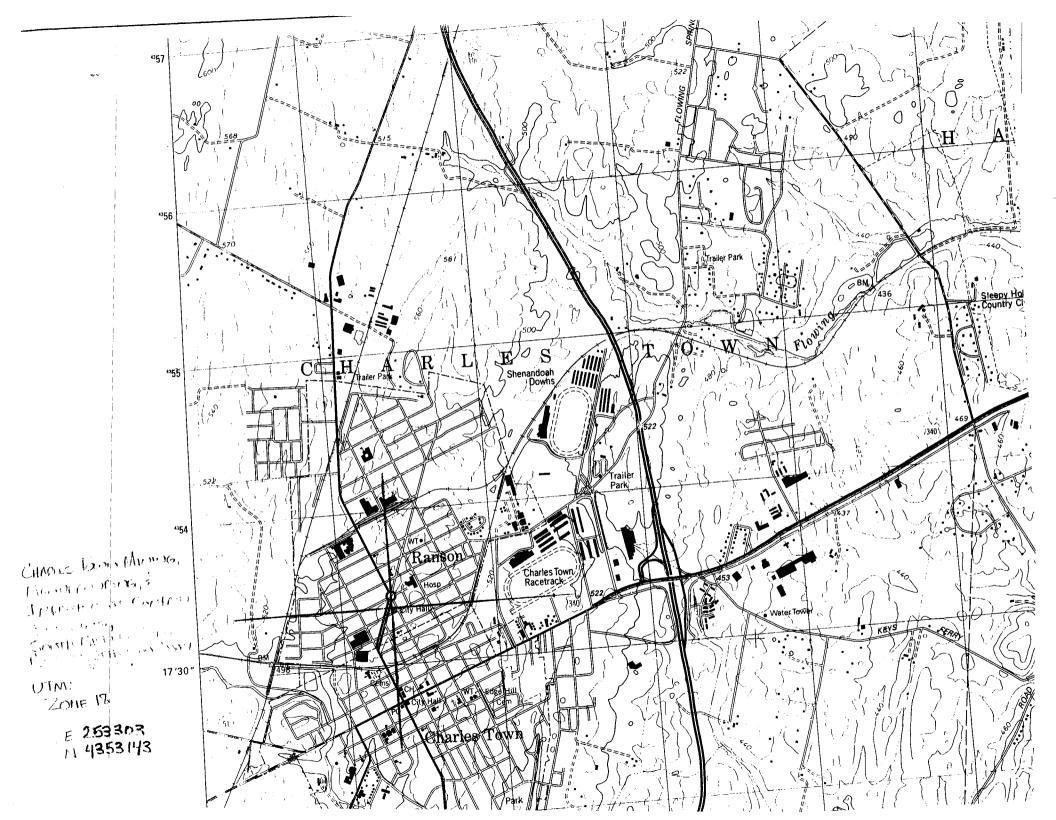
The boundary described above is the lot boundary that the building has occupied since its construction in 1891, as laid out by D.F. Taylor, Principal Assistant Engineer, and D.J. Howell, Civil Engineer and Landscape Architect, who designed the town for the Charles Town Mining, Manufacturing, & Improvement Company. The setting of the lot and the building have remained unchanged.







GENERAL FLOORPLAN- CHARLES TOWN MINING, MANUFACTURING, & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BUILDING RANSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Charles Town Mining	, Manuf., & Imp. Co. Bldg.	Jefferson	County, West Virginia
Name of Property		County/S	tate
Section number P	Photo Page	1	
Name of Property: Chaddress 312 South Town Ranson County Jefferson	Mildred Street		mprovement Company Building
Photographer: Geoffr	ey B. Henry/Jared N. Tuk		
Date: 24 Oct	ober 2000		
Negatives: WVSH	PO, Charleston, WV		
Photo 1 of 7:	Streetscape (Taken from southwest.	Mildred St	reet), camera facing south-
Photo 2 of 7:	East and north elevations	camera f	acing southwest. (front, side)
Photo 3 of 7:	East and south elevations	, camera	facing northwest. (front, side)
Photo 4 of 7:	West elevation, camera fa	cing east.	(rear)
Photo 5 of 7:	Interior hallway, 2 nd floor,	camera fa	cing west-northwest.
Photo 6 of 7:	Interior hallway, 2 nd floor,	camera fa	cing east-southeast.
Photo 7 of 7:	Stairway, 3 rd floor, camera	ı facing ea	ast-southeast.

