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: Charmco Building
   Other names/site number: Charleston Milling and Produce Company
   Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location
   Street & number: 606 Morris Street
   City or town: Charleston State: West Virginia County: Kanawha
   Not For Publication: [ ] Vicinity: [ ]
   N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] 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   X local

   Applicable National Register Criteria:

   [Signed] Susan [Signature]
   Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 10/14/2020

   Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

   West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office
   State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

   Signature of commenting official: Date

   Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) ____________________

Signature of the Keeper ____________________ Date of Action ____________________

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)
Private: x

Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)
Building(s) x
District
Site
Structure
Object

Sections 1-6 page 2
**Charmco Building**  
**Kanawha Co., WV**

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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<th>Noncontributing</th>
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- buildings
- sites
- structures
- objects

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**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**

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### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **INDUSTRY/manufacturing**
- **INDUSTRY/industrial storage**

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#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- **VACANT/NOT IN USE**
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
*Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Commercial Style*

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:
*Foundation - concrete*
*Walls - brick, concrete block, concrete*
*Roof - rubber membrane with terra cotta parapet caps*

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

Summary Paragraph
The Charmco Building, built in 1914, is a five story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Commercial Style, brick warehouse building with a flat membrane roof and terra cotta caps on the parapet walls. The southeast portion of the building contains the grain storage elevators and is constructed of cast in place concrete. There is a gable roofed monitor on the roof of the brick section the full depth of the building and another monitor perpendicular to this located above the grain silos. In ca. 1970 a one story concrete block building was added on the south side and a two story concrete block infill building was built on the east side where rail lines were removed. The original gable roof and trusses above these lines were retained.

The building exhibits some Romanesque influence, notably the corbeled façade panels, corbeled projections at the parapets, and irregular massing and heights of the stair tower and monitor parapet on the front elevation.
It is located at 606 Morris Street in the center of the block on the east side of the street, between Smith and Lewis Streets in the Warehouse District of the East End of Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Adjacent to the site, to the south, is a parking lot and shopping plaza. To the north is a parking lot. To the east is a vacant lot partially used for parking. To the west across Morris Street is the Power Park baseball field, a modern structure constructed in 2005.

The building retains integrity through its use of materials, setting, design, location, feeling, association and workmanship.

**Narrative Description**

**Main Building**

**Exterior**

The building is five stories with a brick façade. There are six recessed bays in the front (west) elevation. Each bay has a pair of windows. The bays are separated by brick pilasters and the recesses are corbeled above the fifth floor to create a sort of entablature supported by the pilasters. This contains a corbeled molding forming the cornice, with the flat brick parapet above the cornice. The parapet is capped with terra cotta caps. The third bay from the north contains the stair tower which projects above the roof to form a sixth floor. There is also a sixth floor/penthouse above the pilaster separating the north first and second bays. The penthouse west wall contains a recessed brick panel with the corbeled cornice and parapet above. The parapet is flat, though the structure behind it has a gable roof. The gable structure, essentially a monitor, runs east west and steps up to a taller profile for two bays at the east end. Another gable structure intersects this section and runs north south along the top of the 1926 grain elevator. These structures contain storage rooms and hoisting equipment. There is a one story loading dock the full width of the front façade with a metal roof supported by steel I shaped columns with I beams supporting smaller C channel purlins. The purlins in turn support a wood structure. The primary façade contains four entrances, two large warehouse loading doors and two man doors. The north loading door is an original rolling door. It has a center mullion, creating the appearance of a pair of doors. Each leaf is divided into two horizontally by a wide center rail. The panels above and below the rail have cross bucks with vertical board infill. There is a segmented flat transom above the doors. The center loading door is a modern steel door. The two man doors are modern flat panel hollow metal steel doors. There is a bricked in former loading door in the south bay.

The south elevation consists of three recessed brick bays in the west side. The east end contains a concrete grain elevator which comprises approximately one third of the elevation. The grain elevator contains up to eight silos within its concrete structure. There is a modern elevator shaft, ca. 1970, addition in the center of the south elevation. The grain silo contains a penthouse as well with a shallow gable roof. There is a faint ghost sign on the concrete façade. A ca. 1930 historic photograph (“Charmco”) shows this sign (Figure 26). The portion on the monitor reads: “Home of Blue Bar Line”. The portion on the main concrete façade reads: “Cream of the fields; Charmco; FLOUR; FEEDS”.

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Charmco Building  Kanawha Co., WV

The east elevation contains three bays of the grain elevator, and two of the recessed brick facade with paired windows. There is also a brick chimney on the exterior of the northeast corner. The penthouse extends the depth of the building to this elevation face and has the same recessed brick panel.

The north elevation contains six bays, each with paired windows, except for the east bay, which has a single window and the chimney. The first floor contains a different fenestration pattern than the upper floors. The historic photograph (“Charmco”) (Figure 26) and a 1933 Sanborn map show a one story building abutting this elevation. The first two bays from the west corner contain windows aligned with the upper floors, except for the first window. The remainder of the elevation contains three smaller windows that do not align with any of the upper floor windows. They are irregularly spaced. In addition to this change in fenestration, the lower portion of the wall does not contain the recessed panels. The brick wall is flat. This portion of the wall is also painted brown.

The penthouse facades that face the flat roof have metal siding over wood framing. The windows were originally wood sash, six lights and pivoted horizontally in the center. There are only a few of them extant and these are in poor condition.

There are two other penthouses on the roof. One is brick and is the extension of the front stairs. The other is a smaller two bay shed roof frame room. This was the elevator penthouse. The elevators are no longer extant.

The roof is flat with rubber membrane roofing.

Windows in the building are one over one metal modern replacements. They fill the original openings and have smooth stone sills and steel lintels.

The brick work is an interesting detail. The bricks are hard fired dark brown/red in an eight row bond, with the bonding course being Flemish bond. This course is adjusted with additional headers as necessary to achieve proper spacing around the pilasters, cornice etc. The mortar joint is a recessed flat raked joint. The chimney is a painted red brick in a standard eight row common bond. This was likely part of the boiler building that originally sat adjacent to the Charmco building on the north side. The cornices appear to have been laid to intersect the chimney, so it appears that the chimney may predate the five story building. The chimney was also originally much taller, extending above the height of the monitor. The elevator tower, though a more recent addition, has similar brickwork to the original building. The bricks are a smooth faced reddish brown range with concave raked joints and a six row bond with the bonding course being Flemish bond.

There was a tall water tower above the stair tower that is no longer extant. The water tower, as seen in the ca. 1934 historic photograph (Figure 27), provided a source and head pressure for the sprinkler system, which protected the building in case of grain fires. This is not unusual in a mill building of this period. The tower is still visible in a photograph in a 1958 newspaper article about an adjacent building (Charleston Gazette 23).
Interior
The general plan of all floors is divided into four sections. (See attached floor plans). The concrete grain elevator occupies the southeast section of the building (D). The southwest section is the largest of the timber structured warehouse areas (C). Another smaller timber structured area occupies the northwest section (A). There are many cut outs in the original flooring in this section. This was the manufacturing, milling, portion of the building, as confirmed by the 1933 Sanborn map (Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Charleston, West Virginia, 30). The smallest timber warehouse area is in the northeast corner (B). The proportions of each of the sections are the same for all floors. The column spacing is very small creating the appearance of a forest of columns. The timber post size decreases as you move up each floor. The stair tower is on the west wall adjacent to the division between the north and south sections. The stairs are cast in place concrete with steel handrails.

Basement
Section C contains concrete floor and timber posts and beams supporting the first floor structure. The ceiling is the bottom of the first floor sheathing. Walls are painted brick. Two recessed pits are extant where the original freight elevators were located.

Section B is beneath the grain elevators. It has concrete floors, concrete walls and ceiling with very large concrete piers supporting the grain elevators. The piers are set at 45 degree angles.

Section B and A have concrete floors and the same ceiling as section C. B has painted brick walls. Section A has cork insulation applied to all walls, the ceiling, and encasing all structural members. The cork is painted.

There are two smaller insulated rooms in section A and another smaller insulated room in section B.

First Floor
Section D is the base of the grain elevators. The same concrete columns as in the basement are located here, though smaller. Between the columns the bottom of each silo is the concrete ceiling and contains a funnel to empty the silos.

Section C consists of wood columns with chamfered edges supporting wood beams. There are steel plate collars connecting the tops of the columns to the beams. The ceiling is the underside of wood floor sheathing. The flooring is a combination of modern plywood and modern pressed floor sheathing. Walls are painted.

Sections A and B contain the same finishes.

Second through Fifth Floors
Section D, the grain elevator is not accessible on these floors other than a small observation hole.
Charmco Building  Kanawha Co., WV

Sections A, B and C are the same as the first floor. Walls are painted brick. There are scuppers at the base of the north and south walls within each bay. These have metal flaps that open to the exterior.

Penthouse/Monitor
The penthouse is an “L” shaped plan. The intersection of the legs is taller than the legs and contains timber framing that supports pulleys and hoisting equipment. The east and west walls are painted or exposed brick. The others are wood studs and the back side of the exterior wood tongue and groove sheathing. There are pulleys, rails, a small cart and other equipment in the penthouse above the silos. There is no other remaining equipment in the building associated with the mill.

Additions/attachments

South
On the south side there is a one story concrete block addition that runs the full length of the building and beyond. This was constructed ca. 1965-1970. Based on historic photographs and maps, it is in the location where railroad siding and loading dock canopies were originally located. The interior consists of painted concrete block walls and steel I beam roof structure with dimensional lumber rafters and sheathing. There is a steel stud and drywall room added to the east side of the elevator shaft. The north wall of this addition consists of the original south wall of the Charmco Building and to the east of the Charmco Building the south walls of previous feed warehouse buildings that existed on the site. These remaining walls are brick and are the exterior facades of the former one story buildings. The end wall (east elevation) of this addition is painted concrete block. There are painted concrete block walls that divide the long addition into three horizontal sections.

East
The two story addition to the east of the building is attached to the east façade wall. It has north and south concrete block walls, and the east wall is actually the remaining exterior wall of previous feed warehouse buildings that existed on the site. The roof consists of a very low pitched gable roof with steel truss construction and steel roofing. It is supported on the west side by the Charmco Building and on the east side by a concrete block extension of the old brick walls. There is also a short concrete block section of wall that fills in the east wall to bring it in alignment with the south wall of the Charmco Building.

The “ruin” brick walls are within a historic time period, though they have no context, as the buildings they created no longer exist. There are only two walls of the original four and no roof extant. The historic photographs and maps show that the section now covered by the gable roof was originally an open railroad siding with three sets of tracks. The roof covered these tracks. Early maps before the Charmco Building was constructed show a shed roof canopy attached to the feed warehouse buildings covering a loading dock. This would have been covered or removed at the time the siding roof was installed. Remnants of this structure still exist in the wall. There are vertical pockets in the brick wall where wood brackets were attached, and in some instances the vertical portion of the brackets are still extant, though deteriorated and only remnants of the original profiles. No diagonal braces or roof supports are extant.
The second floor roof appears to be the remaining roof indicated in the historic maps and photos. The Sanborn maps of 1933 and 1950 have a designation of this section as 1=2 and a roof key indicating it was metal. This would be consistent with an open track siding breezeway between the two buildings on the first floor and a roof cover over this creating essentially a second floor roof, though without a second floor. At some point, when the tracks were removed, the north and south concrete block end walls were constructed; the east brick wall had a concrete block extension added to it; and an intermediate floor inserted to create a two story space. This is post 1950, and ca. 1965. The empty lot to the north of the building contained a supermarket that was constructed in 1958. The tracks would have had to have been removed by then. The lift that services the second floor in this area is dated to 1986.

The interior of this two story space consists of painted block and brick walls, unpainted block and brick walls, second floor steel truss roof that forms the ceiling, and steel H beams supporting 2X10 wood joists. In fact, the beams appear to be railroad rails, and may in fact be the original rails that were reused after they were taken up.

Chronology of existing building
The Charmco building was constructed in 1914 and the grain elevator added in 1926. The brick feed warehouse was constructed in 1923 and 1924. At the time these were in operation, spur railroad lines served the buildings. There were tracks between the Charmco Building and the feed warehouse, and tracks on the south side of the buildings as well. Each of these spurs had a canopy or roof covering the tracks to allow for loading and unloading.

In 1970 the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad sold the property on the south of the building to developers for a strip shopping plaza. The property contained unused railroad tracks and vacant warehouses. A new concrete block building was constructed along the south side of the Charmco Building as a truck freight dock and storage after the tracks were removed.

The feed warehouse was demolished ca. 2000. The south wall was retained to support the roof of the south ca. 1960/70 concrete block building. And the west wall was retained to support the roof of the ca. 1960/70 two story infill building.

See the attached 1933 Sanborn Insurance map and massing sketches for illustration of the original and current appearances.

Integrity
The Charmco Building retains historic character that conveys the seven aspects of integrity. Its location is original; the building has not been moved. The design of the building exhibits and interprets the building’s role as a mill and warehouse facility. The plan arrangement, loading dock, monitors, fenestration, structural design and arrangement of spaces are all consistent with these functions. For example, the concrete portion of the building is suitable for grain elevators associated with milling operations. The numerous and closely spaced timber structural elements express the load bearing capacity required for a warehouse. The setting is consistent with its historic function, located within the warehouse district of Charleston’s industrial sector, and
adjacent to railroad lines. Some of these lines are still extant and in use one and a half blocks to
the north of the building. The materials are consistent with buildings constructed in Charleston’s
warehouse district during the period of significance and are similar to many other warehouses
from the period. Brick is a common material for this time period and type of building. The
workmanship is consistent with the period of significance; the use of brick detailing, the use of
the Flemish bond header course, the use of corbelling in the façade elements, and the use of
massive concrete piers and columns in the grain elevator section are all consistent with the
building’s historic function and significance. The building retains its feeling of the historic sense
of time. Standing in front of or to the side of the building still conveys the massive structure that
housed a significant milling and warehouse operation. The building still inspires awe at its
presence. And, though the setting around the building has changed, it still retains its association
with the development of this section of Charleston. Other warehouses are within the view shed
of the Charmco Building across Smith Street and to the east and west. The building retains these
aspects of integrity sufficient to convey its historic significance.
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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.
- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- Removed from its original location
- A birthplace or grave
- A cemetery
- A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- A commemorative property
- Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Charmco Building
Name of Property

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Industry
Architecture
Transportation

Period of Significance
1914 -1956

Significant Dates
1914
1956

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Burrell Engineering and Construction Company, Chicago, IL.

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 Charmco Building is significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the industrial and transportation development of Charleston. The Charmco Building is a remaining resource from this development period. It played a significant role in Charleston’s and the Warehouse District’s urban fabric. It also is associated with the transportation significance of Charleston through its extensive use of the railroad for supplies and distribution.
of finished products, as well as use of truck and overland transportation for distribution of its goods within the region. The building itself and its site and setting were designed to incorporate transportation elements into the structure’s function. The front canopy protected trucks during loading and unloading; the side canopies, no longer extant, provided protection during loading and unloading rail cars; the tall gable roof protected the four rail spur lines that terminated between the mill building and the feed storage building; and the rail lines themselves bordered the building on the south and east. It is also eligible at the local level under Criterion C for its association with the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Commercial Style, often used in industrial buildings during this time period. It is a good example of the Commercial Style with some Romanesque influences. The architecture and form of the building also interpret the function of a historic industrial warehouse, grain elevator and milling facility. The building retains much of its integrity, such as the masonry construction, fenestration, concrete grain elevator section, massing and form, association with its site, and monitor and grain elevator details that are associated with milling and storage operations. The period of significance for Criterion C is 1914 to 1926, the construction of the main building to the construction of the grain elevators. The period of significance for Criterion A, Industry, is considered to be 1914 to 1951; from the construction of the extant building to the cessation of milling operations. The period of significance for Criterion A, Transportation, is considered to be from 1914 to 1956; from the construction of the building to the cessation of the feed and grocery business.

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

Transportation Development
The Warehouse District of the East End of Charleston (Aurora Research Associates) in which the Charmco Building is located, represents the growth and development of the City of Charleston and Kanawha County. It is associated with the railroad, manufacturing and industry. Transportation is the major factor in the development and significance of the warehouse area. Initial transportation for the Kanawha Valley was related to both the Kanawha and Elk Rivers. The Kanawha River provided east west transportation and connected the Ohio River to the east by way of the New River in North Carolina (Wintz). The Elk River provided a north south transportation route. It connected the Kanawha River, and Charleston, to central West Virginia and its headwaters in Pocahontas County (Stover). However, with the decline of river transportation the railroad became a major factor in the transportation of goods. By the early 1900's Charleston was the leading railroad center in south-central West Virginia with three major railroads, Kanawha and Michigan (K&M) Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad, and Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Railroad. All lead into the city. The Kanawha & Michigan Railroad had significant facilities in this area, including a major passenger depot, freight depots, a roundhouse and yards. In 1890 the Kanawha & Michigan Railroad acquired the Kanawha and Ohio Railway which connected the Kanawha and Ohio valleys and in 1898 it expanded its operations up the Kanawha River to Gauley Bridge in neighboring Fayette County. Chartered in 1890 the K & M Railroad had fourteen locomotives and five hundred and thirteen freight cars. By 1914 it had seventy one locomotives and five thousand seven hundred and eighty nine freight cars.
cars. This increase exemplifies the growth in the significance of rail and freight traffic in Charleston, all going to or through the Warehouse District. (Aurora Research Associates, p 2-4.)

The extant historic resources in the Warehouse District are primarily late 19th and early 20th century commercial, warehouse and industrial buildings. Many are masonry structures with simple detailing, either concrete or brick or both and are generally several stories or one story tall. The buildings have no yards, are built on their entire lot or lots, are built up to the sidewalks and generally have flat roofs. There has been much demolition and new construction and it does not appear that there is sufficient integrity for a historic district designation.

Industry
The Charmco Building is significant under Criteria A for its association with the development of Charleston as a major industrial center during the heyday of the railroad. It was a part of the overall warehouse district in Charleston and was particularly significant as the major milling and flour company in Charleston and the region. It occupied more than an entire city block and distributed flour, grains, feed, etc. throughout the region. They even constructed their own delivery vehicles in the adjacent facility. The yard included a machinery garage and paint shop for this purpose. The garage burned in 1952.

The Charleston Milling Company had its beginnings in 1860 when a grain plant with the capacity of approximately 25 barrels per day was constructed at Kanawha Street and Clendenin. At that time Charleston was beginning its industrial expansion and exerting its significance in the state. Charleston and Wheeling competed for the location of the new state’s capitol and the location traded back and forth 4 times. With the permanent location decided in favor of Charleston in 1885, growth and development proceeded. Initial development centered around the Kanawha River transportation, but as railroads serviced the state they became the prominent catalysts. The K&M arrived in in 1888 and included passenger and freight depots. This was taken over by the New York Central in 1910 and incorporated into their system in 1952. The Charleston Clendenin & Sutton RR began 1890. This followed the Elk River north to the central portion of the state. Henry Gassaway Davis purchased it in 1906 and incorporated it into his Coal and Coke Railroad. This then connected Charleston to Elkins in 1906. The B&O purchased the Coal and Coke in 1912. And finally, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad connected to Huntington in 1873 from Newport News VA. (Aurora Research Associates, p. 3.) These developments connected Charleston to the major population and industrial centers of the country.

The 1860 mill remained in operation until 1903 when it consolidated with the Wholesale Produce Company and a new mill was erected on Morris Street. The name of this union was the Charleston Milling and Produce Company. This development mirrors that of Charleston itself; the late 19th century and early 20th century can be viewed as the city’s boom period. By 1910 “the city had eighty-three miles of street paving, seventy-five miles of paved sidewalks, twenty-seven miles of sewers, fourteen miles of electric street railways in operation, thirteen school buildings, thirty-eight churches, four first-class hotels and ten smaller hotels.” (Aurora Research Associates, p. 4.) Both warehousing and manufacturing grew in the district. This included mills such as Charmco and the Brown Milling & Produce Warehouse. Another mill, the Elk Milling
and Produce Company was owned by James Kay, a prominent figure in the coal industry. Other industries developed in the district, including West Virginia Steel and Kanawha Manufacturing. Possibly the most significant was The McJunkin Corporation. It began in 1921 and grew into a global enterprise with its current headquarters in Houston TX. The 1949 Charleston headquarters are still extant. (Aurora Research Associates, p. 5).

The 1903 plant increased production to 500 barrels per day but was destroyed by fire in 1913, reportedly resulting in $114,000.00 in losses. In the notice of the fire, a January 1914 article in American Miller notes that the mill had been the largest in the state.

Charleston Milling and Produce quickly responded to the disaster. American Miller reported in 1914 that the company had plans to reconstruct the plant and the contract for its construction was awarded in in 1914 to Burrell Engineering and Construction Company of Chicago. Nordyke and Marmon Company of Indianapolis Indiana were selected to provide the milling equipment. In the literature of the day Burrell is often noted as having secured contracts for construction of mills and elevators. They appear to have been a prominent mill contractor based on a review of publications of the period. A 1919 advertisement in The Operative Miller by the company states that they had completed 900 operating plants. In 1920 the Western Grain Journal of Kansas City MO reported that the company had expanded into the southwest with offices in Kansas City MO and covered Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

The Nordyke and Marmon Company was also a major player in grain mills, providing planning, machinery, and equipment throughout the United States. They were founded in 1851 by Ellis Nordyke. Nordyke was a millwright who hand built mills. He started the business of manufacturing milling machinery in a small shop in Richmond Indiana. In 1866 Daniel Marmon joined him and the name changed to Nordyke Marmon and Company. By 1871 they became one of the largest manufacturers. The company moved to Indianapolis in 1875 for better shipping access. They distributed worldwide and became America’s leading mill builders. According to “A Brief History of The Nordyke & Marmon Company” “They could furnish complete machinery equipment for flour mills, corn mills, cereal mills, starch and rice mills and elevators. They made roller mills, bolting machines, packers, blending machinery, rice, corn and starch mill machinery and numerous special machines.” The company was bought by Allis Chalmers in the 1920's and later discontinued making mills (Hopkins).

As prolific as the Nordyke and Marmon Company was, the Charmco Building is a good representation of their design and construction concepts for mills and elevators. Shortly after completion of the mill, the Nordyke and Marmon Company included photographs and information on the Charmco Building in a 1915 full page advertisement. The advertisement states that they provided equipment and planning. The Charleston Milling and Produce Company facility clearly was a significant project for the Nordyke and Marmon Company.

The building was completed in 1914. R Lee, the superintendent for construction noted that work was progressing well in June of that year and that OP Maiden was installing the mill in July. An August 1914 article states that the mill is expected to be finished that month. In October 1914 OP Maiden, the equipment installer, left Charleston for Maryland. When put in operation, the
mill produced 800 barrels of flour, 600 barrels of cornmeal and 600 barrels of yellow corn meal. This would continue to be the largest operation in the state. All products were delivered by rail or by wagon (“Reconstruction Of Charleston Milling Plant” 143).

The new mill boasted a compound engine with eighteen inch by forty two inch cylinders and an eighteen foot flywheel. It was powered by steam furnished by two boilers.

In addition to their self-produced flours and grains, Charmco distributed commercial livestock feeds purchased from out of state mills and other mills in West Virginia. The 1921 West Virginia Department of Agriculture bulletin listed some of the stock feeds carried by the Charleston Milling and Produce Company. These included the following suppliers.

Out of state:
CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois
  UNICORN DAIRY RATION
  BICORN HOG FEED

GRAIN BELT MILLS COMPANY, South St. Joseph, Missouri
  HUNTER HORSE AND MULE FEED.

SCHREIBER MLG. & GRAIN COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota
  FINE GROUND FEED BARLEY.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois
  DICKINSON DAIRY FEED.

West Virginia Mills:
William Echols, Alderson
  Cob meal and corn bran
  CORN & OATS CHOP. yellow corn, pure white oats
  SNOWDRIFT MIDDINGS. Flour, wheat middlings, and cob meal

Parely Bros., Talcott.

E. W. Wick, Winfield
  FINE GROUND WHOLE BARLEY

O. S. Tennant, Morgantown

Charmco also produced some of their own feeds. These included:
  QUALITY WHITE MIDDINGS.
  ROYAL MIXED FEED; Barley, Rye and wheat bran corn cob and corn bran.
  STANDARD MIDDINGS. Wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn bran.
  WINTER WHEAT BRAN.
  STANDARD MIDDINGS.
The report demonstrates the significance of the Charleston Milling and Produce Company in statewide commerce and interstate commerce. Its location in Charleston at the nexus of the railroad system in the state allowed this influence. It would not have been possible to import this quantity of product without access to good rail transportation. As can be seen most of the out of state suppliers are in the Midwest region.

Harvey G. Davis became the president and general manager in 1922. His previous experience included general manager of the Davis Flour And Feed Company and the Davis-Payne Brokerage Company. He was a director of the Kanawha Valley Bank and president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. Under his direction the mill shifted from horse drawn wagons to motor trucks for deliveries. In time there was a large fleet of trucks used for deliveries. The company had a carriage shop and paint shop in the complex. A company brochure stated that the company supports 600 individuals through direct and indirect employment.

To produce their own line of commercial feed for livestock, as well as prepared flour, facilities for pancake, buckwheat, whole wheat and self-rising flour, production capability was added in 1923 and 1924. They even produced a dog food line. The company was now known as the Charleston Milling Company. By 1938 it occupied over 3 acres and was served by four trunk line railroads, C&O, NYC RR, B&O and Virginian RR. They also operated trucks and trailers for customer deliveries in the region. They were so successful they constructed their own delivery trucks on the premises. The rail transportation system was still integral to the work of the company and spur lines continued to serve the buildings.

A 1934 article in the Charleston Gazette chronicled the history of the company. At that time 10-20 cars of grain were unloaded per day. Twenty eight trucks were in use by the company for local deliveries. There were 40 motors of various horsepower from two to two hundred. 2,505 tons per year of feed was produced at that time. The plant included two 22,000 gallon tanks for storing molasses for the feed production. The garage contained a sawmill, blacksmith shop, truck body fabrication plant and paint shop. Over five million pounds of Charmco products were delivered monthly and the delivery trucks traveled 41,516 miles in that time. The local service area included all of West Virginia and surrounding states. (Charleston Gazette, 8)

The name Charmco is reported to have been selected through a contest to name the all-purpose flour in the 1930s. (Charleston Gazette, 13) This may not be accurate, as the name Charmco appears in company advertising as early as 1928. (Charleston Gazette, 9) Nevertheless, it is a suitable contraction of the name Charleston Milling Company and became widely recognized.

A 1937 newspaper article promotes Charmco’s 44 Flour, saying it is extra fresh because it is milled right in Charleston and delivered to dealers in small quantities for immediate use. Other flours produced by Charleston Milling & Produce included Royal and Searchlight Flours. They were advertised for sale in an ad in The Charleston Daily Mail, Saturday Evening, April 22, 1916 paper. These latter two are not mentioned in post 1930 advertisements.
Charmco continued to be represented in local supermarket and grocery store advertisements in Charleston through the 1940’s, though there are more and more mentions of national brands advertised alongside Charleston’s local brand. George Davis took over the company after Harvey passed away in the 1954. The company ceased milling operations in 1951 and continued with their feed and wholesale grocery lines until 1956. An article on the company closing listed changes in flour production and competition on a national level as factors in the decision. *(Charleston Daily Mail*, 1). The company retained the building and changed its business model to a real estate company. Kyle Furniture, a local furniture distributor, rented the building as a warehouse for many years, beginning ca. 1960. The building has been used as a warehouse since then. It is currently vacant.

The adjacent East End Plaza was constructed in 1970 on property purchased from the C&O Railway. It was constructed to take advantage of the nearby soon to be constructed Interstate 64 cloverleaf ramp. It was at this time period of interstate construction and urban renewal activities in Charleston that many of the spur rail lines, warehouses, depots and other rail resources were demolished.

In 2001 the building was sold to a prominent Charleston developer Al Summers.

**Architecture**

The Charmco Building is also significant under Criterion C for the association with architectural forms that reflect a significant style or application. The shape, form, details and elements of a warehouse building are influenced by the functions that occur within it. These are significant design considerations. The work of the Nordyke and Marmon Company and Burrell Engineering and Construction Company to design the building followed their years of experience with mill buildings and the milling process. The layout and forms and features of the building were all designed to accommodate the milling business and the warehousing and shipping associated with that business. The most notable feature of the building that distinguishes it from a typical warehouse storage building is of course, the grain elevator section. This is constructed differently than the other portions of the building with poured in place concrete walls and ceiling and concrete structure. The use of concrete was a reaction to fires that often occurred in grain elevators and mills. In fact, the previous mill had been destroyed in a fire. It was also a response to the structural loads imposed by grain storage and the desire to increase storage above that available with traditional wood silo construction. Concrete was relatively water repellent and it reduced the propensity for the grain to overheat during storage. It also was smooth and crevice-free, which reduced the accumulation of dust, another fire prevention benefit. And, if an explosion occurred, concrete was more effective in containing it. It also provided efficiency in construction, as sand and gravel, the major components of concrete, were available locally. The elevators in Charmco are rectangular in plan. This shape, as opposed to circular, was common in mill and processing plants, but uncommon in grain storage silos. *(Healey).* Charmco’s form, with tall vertical silos within the concrete enclosure and rectangular bins is specific to storing grains in mill plants. Other features are the results of the function of the building and interpret its historic use. The height of the windows above the interior floor accommodated storage and machinery. The spacing and arrangement of columns within the building provided the necessary load bearing capacity for flour and grain sacks and the machinery. The scuppers at the perimeter
of the rooms allowed cleaning of the floors. The canopies on the west and east elevations provided for transport from the building to rail cars, and vice versa. The penthouse, or monitor, on the roof accommodated the hoisting and lifting equipment necessary for the function of the mill, as well as storage of mill equipment and supplies separate from the products. The raised first floor level accommodated loading doors of rail cars, and truck beds. In summary, the building is configured as it is because of its function and use.

In addition, architecturally, though the building is considered Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Commercial Style, it does exhibit some characteristics of the Romanesque Revival Style. The varied massing of the front and rear elevations’ elements is consistent with Romanesque buildings. These include the taller stair tower and monitor end walls above the main roofline. This treatment also occurs on the south elevation in the concrete grain elevator section. Brick corbelling details and recessed façade panels also are influenced by the Romanesque Revival Style. Another characteristic is the appearance of a massive structure through the use of dark earth toned brick and the image of thick walls. This is amplified by the recessed corbelled façade panels which make the wall appear thicker than it is.

The period of significance is considered to be 1914 to 1926; from the construction of the extant building to the construction of the grain elevators. There are no other extant resources associated with the Charleston Milling Company.

There are two additions, one added in the 1960's and one added in the 1970's. These additions are not considered significant and will not affect the eligibility of the main building.

**Summary**
The Charmco Building benefited from and, at the same time, contributed to the development of industry and the warehouse district in Charleston, West Virginia and the surrounding region and state. It was the largest operation in the state at one time and gathered raw materials from locations throughout West Virginia and beyond. This sourcing of raw materials from distant locations contributed to the commerce of those locales as well. It is also significant for its association with the transportation system in Charleston and West Virginia. It relied on and utilized the major railroads that converged on Charleston. These provided the transportation necessary to distribute to their markets in West Virginia. The railroads also provided access to the goods it distributed, such as feeds and grains, and to access the raw grain material it used to produce its own products such as feeds, flour etc. These included places as far away as the Midwestern United States. Charmco also relied on road transportation for local distribution of its goods.

The Charmco Building also reflects the forms and architecture typical and necessary for a mill and warehouse building of its period. In its reconstruction after the fire in 1914, the Charleston Milling and Produce Company relied on noted experts in the field of mill design and equipment to construct the most efficient and up to date plant possible. These are the Nordyke and Marmon Company for equipment and layout and the Burrell Engineering and Construction Company for design and construction of the building. These nationally significant firms provided a building
that was promoted as a model in its field. The form, details and design of the building reflect the functions within and interpret those functions and the building’s history.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Charmco Building  Kanawha Co., WV

Name of Property  County and State


Charmco Building

Name of Property

Kanawha Co., WV
County and State


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:

___X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: __________________________________________
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .89 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
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: 445470E    Northing: 4244654N
2. Zone:       Easting:          Northing:
3. Zone:       Easting:          Northing:
4. Zone:       Easting:          Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The property is a rectangular lot with the east west boundary being Morris Street. The boundary coincides with the single lot identified as: Parcel No. 259.1, Map 0018, Charleston East Corporation District, Kanawha County, West Virginia.
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The property contains the extant Charmco Building and additions, as well as the vacant lot adjacent to the building which formerly contained the feed warehouse. All other buildings and resources of the historic complex are no longer extant.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Gioulis, Owner
organization: Michael Gioulis Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number: 614 Main Street
city or town: Sutton state: West Virginia zip code:26601
e-mail mike@michaelgioulis.com
telephone:304-765-5716
date: November 20, 2019

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.)

Figure Log

Figure# 01
1933 Sanborn Insurance Map - The 1933 Sanborn Insurance Map above shows the rail tracks located between the two buildings, a covered area between the buildings and the grain elevator.

Figure# 02
Representation of site ca. 1950.

Figure# 03
Representation of current site.

Figure# 04
Birds eye view representation from south ca. 1950.
Figure# 05
Birds eye view representation from south current.

Figure# 06
Birds eye view from north representation ca. 1950.

Figure# 07
Birds eye view from north representation current.

Figure# 08
Site Plan.

Figure# 09
WV SHPO Topo Map

Figure# 10
Sheet 1 Basement Floor As-Built.

Figure# 11
Sheet 2 First Floor As-Built.

Figure# 12
Sheet 3 Second Floor As-Built.

Figure# 13
Sheet 2-A Second Floor As-Built Adjacent To Grain Elevators.

Figure# 14
Sheet 4 Third Floor As-Built.

Figure# 15
Sheet 5 Fourth Floor As-Built.

Figure# 16
Sheet 6 Fifth Floor As-Built.

Figure# 17
Sheet 7 Penthouse Floor As-Built.

Figure# 18-25
Photo Log Plans 1-7

Figure# 26
Historic Photograph
Figure # 27
Historic Photograph

End of Figure Log

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: Charmco Building
City or Vicinity: Charleston
County: Kanawha County
State: West Virginia
Name of Photographer: Michael Gioulis
Date of Photographs: 5/23/18, 9/5/18, 7/23/14
Location of Original Digital Files: 614 Main Street, Sutton, WV 26601
Number of Photographs: 16

Photo # 01
Front Façade Facing East.

Photo # 02
Front Façade Facing Northeast.

Photo # 03
South Elevation Facing North.

Photo # 04
East Elevation Facing West.

Photo # 05
North Elevation Facing South.

Photo # 06
North Elevation Facing Southeast.

Photo # 07
Detail of Cornice and Parapet at Northwest Corner of Building.
Charmco Building  
Name of Property: 

Kanawha Co., WV  
County and State: 

**Photo# 08**  
2nd Fl Stairwell Landing Facing South.

**Photo# 09**  
3rd Fl Southwest Room Facing South.

**Photo# 10**  
5th Fl Northwest Room Facing Northwest.

**Photo# 11**  
5th Fl Northwest Room Facing South.

**Photo# 12**  
5th Fl Southwest Room Elevator Door Facing South.

**Photo# 13**  
Stairwell Facing Down To Bottom Floors.

**Photo# 14**  
Penthouse Fl North Side Interior Facing East.

**Photo# 15**  
Penthouse Fl Original Pulley Wheel.

**Photo# 16**  
Front (west) Facade Loading Dock Facing South.

(See attached Photo Log Plans 1-7)

*End of Photo Log*
Figure# 01 - 1933 Sanborn Insurance Map - The 1933 Sanborn Insurance Map above shows the rail tracks located between the two buildings, a covered area between the buildings and the grain elevator.

Figure# 02 - Representation of site ca. 1950.
Figure# 03 - Representation of current site.

Figure# 04 - Birds eye view representation from south ca. 1950.
Figure# 05 - Birds eye view representation from south current.

Figure# 06 - Birds eye view from north representation ca. 1950.
Charmco Building
Name of Property
Kanawha County, West Virginia
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Attachments Page 4

Figure# 07 - Birds eye view from north representation current.

Attached Separately
Figure# 08 - Site Plan
Figure# 09 - WV SHPO Topo Map
Figure# 10 - Sheet 1 Basement Floor As-Built
Figure# 11 - Sheet 2 First Floor As-Built
Figure# 12 - Sheet 3 Second Floor As-Built
Figure# 13 - Sheet 2-A Second Floor As-Built Adjacent To Grain Elevators
Figure# 14 - Sheet 4 Third Floor As-Built
Figure# 15 - Sheet 5 Fourth Floor As-Built
Figure# 16 - Sheet 6 Fifth Floor As-Built
Figure# 17 - Sheet 7 Penthouse Floor As-Built
Figure# 18-25 - Photo Log Plans 1-7
Figure# 26 – Historic Photograph
Figure# 27 – Historic Photograph
CHARMCO BUILDING
606 Morris Street
Charleston, WV
UTM 17N: (445470E, 4244654N)

Notes:
CHARMCO BUILDING
606 Morris Street
Charleston, WV
UTM 17N: (445470E, 4244654N)
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
FIRST FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 20 FEET DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

PLAZA EAST

FLOOR PLAN CHART

A 3,268.72 SQUARE FEET
B 1,185.48 SQUARE FEET
C 2,207.30 SQUARE FEET
D 1,933.4 SQUARE FEET
E 1,238.52 SQUARE FEET
F 506.75 SQUARE FEET
G 1,077.35 SQUARE FEET
H 1,138.64 SQUARE FEET
I 2,781.13 SQUARE FEET
J 1,081.83 SQUARE FEET
K Demolished
L 4,462.60 SQUARE FEET
M Demolished
N Demolished

TOTAL = 21,987.46 SQUARE FEET

(AS-CHECK)

N

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

(3'-0"

MORRIS STREET

GRAPHIC SCALE

1" = 20'  1" = 30'
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
SECOND FLOOR AS-BUILT
ADJACENT TO THE GRAIN ELEVATORS
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET  DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

PLAZA EAST

FLOOR PLAN CHART

1. 3,754.07 SQUARE FEET
2. 1,948.7 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 4,706.77 SQUARE FEET

MORRIS STREET

SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF INFILL BUILDING
ADJACENT TO GRAIN ELEVATORS

Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

FLOOR PLAN CHART
A 2,261.25 SQUARE FEET
B 1,185.04 SQUARE FEET
C 2,267.04 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL - 5,612.13 SQUARE FEET

GOLDEN STREET

PLAZA EAST

GRAN ELEVATORS

MORRIS STREET

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
THIRD FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET  DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

dT design TECH, inc
1110 SAVITT STREET
CHARLESTON WV 25303
P.O. BOX 340-3274
FAX: (304) 340-4374
PROJECT NO. 509-014
SHEET 4
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
FOURTH FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

FLOOR PLAN CHART
A 5,438.04 SQUARE FEET
B 1,316.45 SQUARE FEET
C 3,207.32 SQUARE FEET
TOTAL = 8,964.81 SQUARE FEET

FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV
NOTES:

1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
FIFTH FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

FLOOR PLAN CHART

A 2,913.0 SQUARE FEET
B 1,253.0 SQ. FEET
C 2,394.0 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 7,150.0 SQUARE FEET

GRAPHIC SCALE
1 inch = 10 ft

PLAZA EAST

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

dT design TECH, inc.
1116 Smith Street
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 340-4271
FAX (304) 340-4274
PROJECT NO. DFP-014
SHEET 6
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All dimensions were located from said interior walls.

FLOOR PLAN CHART

A 3,362.1 SQUARE FEET
B 812.4 SQUARE FEET
B1 357.3 SQUARE FEET
C 2,716.6 SQUARE FEET
D 1,285 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 8,584.4 SQUARE FEET

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
BASEMENT FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

PLAZA EAST

PHOTO LOG
Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

dT design TECH, Inc
1716 Smith Street
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 343-4271 FAX: (304) 343-4274
PROJECT NO. 019-834
SHEET 1
FLOOR PLAN CHART

A 2,361.29 SQUARE FEET
B 1,283.01 SQUARE FEET
C 3,273.04 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 6,818.14 SQUARE FEET
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only; all columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
SECOND FLOOR AS-BUILT
ADJACENT TO THE GRAIN ELEVATORS
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET  DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

PLAZA EAST

FLOOR PLAN CHART

1 2,750.07 SQUARE FEET
2 1,948.7 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 4,698.77 SQUARE FEET

PHOTO LOG
Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

dT design TECH, inc
1118 South Street
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 340-4271  FAX (304) 340-4274

SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF INFILL BUILDING
ADJACENT TO GRAIN ELEVATORS
NOTES:
1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
THIRD FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORAIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET  DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

FLOOR PLAN CHART
A 2,261.28 SQUARE FEET
B 1,183.04 SQUARE FEET
C 2,897.04 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 5,341.36 SQUARE FEET

PLAZA EAST

GRAPHIC SCALE
3 INCHES = 50 FEET

THIRD FLOOR PLAN

PHOTO LOG
Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

dT design TECH, Inc.
1108 South Street
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone (304) 340-0371
Fax (304) 340-4374
PROJECT NO. 003-001
SHEET 4
NOTES:

1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

FLOOR PLAN CHART

A. 2,438.04 SQUARE FEET
B. 1,216.45 SQUARE FEET
C. 2,377.32 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 6,031.81 SQUARE FEET

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
FOURTH FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

PLAZA EAST

FLOOR PLAN

PHOTO LOG
Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

design TECH, Inc.
1115 Smith Street
Charleston, WV 25304
(304) 340-4271
(304) 340-4274

PROJECT NO. 9DF-014

SHEET 5
NOTES:

1. Measurements were taken from interior walls only. All columns that were located were measured from said interior walls.

FLOOR PLAN CHART

A 2,065.0 SQUARE FEET
B 1,235.90 SQUARE FEET
C 1,594.20 SQUARE FEET

TOTAL = 7,895.10 SQUARE FEET

PLAT OF SURVEY
FOR
MORRIS SQUARE ASSOCIATES
SHOWING
FIFTH FLOOR AS-BUILT
THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING
LOCATED NEAR
SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET
SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET  DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

PHOTO LOG
Charmco Building
606 Morris Street
Kanawha County
Charleston, WV

FIFTH FLOOR PLAN
PLAZA EAST

PENTHOUSE FLOOR AS-BUILT

THE OLD CHARLESTON MILLING AND PRODUCE COMPANY BUILDING

LOCATED NEAR

SMITH STREET AND MORRIS STREET

SCALE: 1" = 10 FEET  DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2001

NOTES:

1. MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN FROM INTERIOR WALLS ONLY. ALL COLUMNS THAT WERE LOCATED WERE MEASURED FROM SAID INTERIOR WALLS.
Charmco Building

Name of Property: Kanawha County, West Virginia
County and State: 

Name of multiple listing (if applicable): 

Figure# 27 – ca. 1934 Historic Photo Facing Southwest - Permission by Jerry Waters - mywvhome.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section number</th>
<th>Photographs</th>
<th>Page</th>
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**Name of Property**: Charmco Building

**County and State**: Kanawha County, West Virginia

**Name of multiple listing (if applicable)**: 

---

**Photo# 01** - Front Façade Facing East

**Photo# 02** - Front Façade Facing Northeast
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs      Page 2

Charmco Building

Name of Property
Kanawha County, West Virginia

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo# 03 - South Elevation Facing North

Photo# 04 - East Elevation Facing West
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 3

Charmco Building
Name of Property
Kanawha County, West Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo# 05 - North Elevation Facing South

Photo# 06 - North Elevation Facing Southeast
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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<td>Name of Property</td>
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<td>Kanawha County, West Virginia</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Name of multiple listing (if applicable)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Photo# 07** - Detail of Cornice and Parapet at Northwest Corner of Building

**Photo# 08** - 2nd Fl Stairwell Landing Facing South
Charmco Building
Name of Property
Kanawha County, West Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page  5

Photo# 09 - 3rd Fl Southwest Room Facing South

Photo# 10 - 5th Fl Northwest Room Facing Northwest
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of Property</th>
<th>Charmco Building</th>
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<td>Kanawha County, West Virginia</td>
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**Photo# 11** - 5th Fl Northwest Room Facing South

**Photo# 12** - 5th Fl Southwest Room Elevator Door Facing South
Charmco Building
Name of Property
Kanawha County, West Virginia
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 7

Photo# 13 - Stairwell Facing Down To Bottom Floors

Photo# 14 - Penthouse Fl North Side Interior Facing East
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Charmco Building
Name of Property
Kanawha County, West Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Photo# 15 - Penthouse Fl Original Pulley Wheel

Photo# 16 - Front (west) Façade Loading Dock Facing South