United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory -- Nomination Form

See Instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type All Entries -- Complete Applicable Sections

1. NAME
   Historic
   New Opera House
   And/or Common
   The Old Opera House; The Opera House

2. LOCATION
   Street & Number
   200-204 N. George Street
   City, Town
   Charles Town
   Vicinity of
   Second
   State
   West Virginia
   Congressional District
   Second
   Code
   54
   County
   Jefferson
   Code
   037

3. CLASSIFICATION
   Category
   Public
   Ownership
   Public
   Building(s)
   Site
   Structure
   Site
   Object
   Accessible
   Work in Progress
   In Process
   Being Considered
   Present Use
   Agriculture
   Commercial
   Park
   Educational
   Private Residence
   Entertainment
   Religious
   Government
   Scientific
   Industrial
   Transportation
   Military
   Other

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   Name
   The Old Opera House Theatre Company, Inc.
   Street & Number
   204 N. George Street
   City, Town
   Charles Town
   Vicinity of
   State
   West Virginia
   Code
   25414

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.
   Jefferson County Courthouse
   Street & Number
   Washington and George Streets
   City, Town
   Charles Town
   State
   West Virginia
   Code
   25414

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   Title
   Date
   Federal
   State
   County
   Local
   Depository for Survey Records
   City, Town
   State
The Old Opera House in Charles Town consists of two distinct, though attached units that serve as offices, rehearsal rooms, theater, dressing rooms and a small apartment (the theater unit was opened in 1911, but the front part of the present office/apartment section was already on the site and probably dates from the 1890s or thereabouts). The building is located on a corner town lot and is detached from surrounding structures.

Rectangular in shape, the main theater building is four bays wide while the attached auxiliary unit is two bays wide. The lobby and seating areas are each two stories high, and the stage and fly section is three stories. Only the front portion of the office area is two stories (an apartment is on the second floor), while the rear is one story. The entire building is flat roofed and of brick construction, laid in a common bond except for a Flemish bond with what appear to be glazed headers on the front and side of the lobby section.

The Opera House is placed against the sidewalk on two sides, and there are no porches, although there is a projecting stair leading to the apartment entrance. Each section of the structure has received slightly different treatment in fenestration. Across the front (and at the side of the lobby) are large, storefront-type windows with decorative wood panels and lintels on the first floor and round-headed arches above second-level openings. The upper floor has 16/2 sash in the lobby and 1/1 attached double windows in the apartment. Windows on the side of the theater have diamond-patterned casement sash, while those in the stage area are 6/6. Several chimneys project from the roofline; each is integrated within a wall and has a corbeled cap.

Among the numerous decorative elements on the exterior are a variety of designs in brick. Rounded arches are evident throughout, and those in the lobby area have large keystones. Panels formed by projecting brick bands break lines between floors at the theater entrance. Also in this section is an interesting brick design featuring an outline in headers surrounding T-shaped patterns in stretchers; it is placed above a stone belt course and below a wooden cornice with modillions.

The interior of the office/apartment section is rather plain and undistinguished, though lane boards of an old bowling alley are still visible on one floor. It is the theater itself that houses the more attractive elements, but restraint is the rule here also. As one approaches the stage through a lobby that has a fine pressed-tin ceiling in one area, the most striking feature is the emblem over the proscenium with its gold-leafed "P". At floor level is an orchestra pit with nicely turned balusters and curved railing, a style repeated in the railing at the balcony (both rails are original). Grills in the ceiling as well as two supporting columns for the balcony are of cast iron. Old wall sconces are in place, and the stair from lobby to balcony has well-worked balusters and squared newels.

Neither exterior nor interior have been greatly altered over the years despite changing needs and uses. The old stone nameplate between first and second floors at
the front is gone, and the three center windows on the second level of the lobby have been bricked in, but little else has changed. The interior of the theater has been altered over the years to accommodate evolutionary changes in the industry (for instance, a movie projection booth was installed in the balcony about 1931, though it has since been removed), yet the basic fabric of the design remains intact.

The owners, Old Opera House Theatre Company, have done much toward restoration of the building to its original splendor and use. Besides a necessary thorough cleaning, they have overseen upgrading of entrances and stairs in the lobby area to meet current fire codes, refurbishing of the theater ceiling with hard plaster and wire lathe by a Job Corps crew under the direction of an acoustical engineer from the Harpers Ferry Center, and rebuilding of the orchestra pit and re-installation of the original railing. With the guidance provided by historical architects, restoration is expected to progress toward completion within the next few years.
The Old Opera House at Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia, for many years the cultural center of that city, has once again taken on the importance of providing an auditorium for educational and entertainment uses by the community. The building itself, designed by T.A. Mullett of Washington, D.C., is a reminder of the late nineteenth-early twentieth century era when multi-purpose opera houses became the latest step in the evolution toward a broader popular culture.

About the end of the first decade of this century, Mrs. Annie G. Packette of Charles Town sought to make the performing arts a more integral part of community activity and undertook an effort to raise $50,000 for an opera house. T.A. Mullett of the Washington firm of A.B. Mullett and Company (Thomas Augustine was the son of Alfred Bult Mullett, supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury Department from 1865 to 1874) was hired to design the structure. A rather simple and plain (though subtly decorated) theater building with an apparently well-conceived interior arrangement was the result.

On February 11, 1911, the New Opera House (its original name) presented a comedy featuring local talent; proceeds went to the United Daughters of the Confederacy for the benefit of indigent Confederate veterans. The scene was set and motion given to Mrs. Packette's desire to upgrade the cultural offerings of this town most noted for the trial and execution of John Brown. While full theatrical productions were the big events, the Opera House became the center of "almost every indoor event of any size in the county." Touring troupes, vaudeville, readings, minstrels, circuses and wild west shows were part of the increasing bill of fare as the country moved through World War I and the 1920s. Occasional basketball contests and boxing matches were held, and the hall opened for such seemingly disparate events as church services and election returns. The building even was used for the storage of food for disaster relief.

With "the most brilliant outside light in town" out front, "its rays lighting up George Street for a block in either direction," the landmark center attracted audiences in June 1914 to the "Battle Cry of Peace" by advertising:

Call to Arms—for Preparedness Against War
See New York in Flames
See Destruction of the Capitol at Washington
67,000 People in Cast. 30,000 National Guardsmen

An amateur dancing contest of July 1915 had three winners of prizes ranging from
$1.00 to $3.00, and on the same evening six reels of "pictures" were shown. A matinee benefit for the Independent Fire Company took in 37 dozen eggs in 1916, the same year that an electrically operated machine for popping corn and toasting peanuts was installed. Gimmicks and "come-ons" were frequently used to attract patrons, too, and any boy in town who had 250 or more freckles was admitted free to a performance of "Dinty" in February 1922.

By the late 1920s the Opera House was featuring many forms of popular entertainment. It was the age of the "talkie" that brought significant changes, however, and showing of "flicks" became the primary function. Whether this contributed to a decline through the 1940s matters little now, but the fact is that the theater closed in 1948. A florist and then an antique shop occupied some of the space thereafter; it seemed only a question of time before the structure might deteriorate beyond repair. Then, in the early 1970s, a turnabout occurred.

A few farsighted and energetic people sought out the owners (one of whom was a daughter of Mrs. Packette), arranged to clean years of accumulated waste, and tried to sell the idea of revitalizing the former theater. The Old Opera House Theatre Company was formed, and in 1973 the land and building were donated to the corporation. Restoration and rehabilitation work began immediately (and continues to this day). While plans went forward to return the structure to a presentable state, equal determination went into efforts to reuse it as originally intended: a community cultural center. Now the sacrifices of a dedicated group are becoming more visible as theatrical productions are once again presented on the long-dormant stage. Looking ahead, the old multi-purpose concept will be updated, too, as forums, readings, band concerts, arm wrestling contests, dances, films, and civic and children's theater are put on the bill of this open and hospitable place.
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Farmers Advocate (Charles Town, W.Va.) and Spirit of Jefferson (Charles Town, W.Va.). Numerous and varied articles and advertisements.


Morgantown, W. Va. West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University Library. Sanborn Map Collection.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1/2 acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Charles Town, W.Va.-Va.-Md.

_ZONE_ EASTING _NORTHING_
A 1 18 2 3 3 2 6 0 4 3 1 5 2 6 3 0
C 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
G 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Opera House is located on a town lot (approximately 100' x 150') and is bounded by N. George and W. Liberty Streets and adjacent lots on the north and west.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE James E. Harding, Historian

ORGANIZATION Historic Preservation Unit
W. Va. Department of Culture and History

STREET & NUMBER Cultural Center
Capitol Complex

CITY OR TOWN Charleston

STATE West Virginia

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS.

NATIONAL _ STATE _ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE May 16, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

DATE