1. Name of property:

historic name: Ripley Historic District
other names/site number: NA

2. Location:

street & number: Portions of Charleston and Highlawn Drives, Church, Court, Main, Maple, North, Seventh, and South Streets not for publication: N/A
city or town: Ripley vicinity: N/A
state: West Virginia code: WV county: Jackson code: 035 zip code: 25271

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X ___ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Susan M. Pierce, Deputy SHPO Date 7/8/2004

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
Ripley Historic District

Name of Property

Jackson County, West Virginia
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification:

I, hereby certify that this property is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entered in the National Register</th>
<th>Signature of Keeper</th>
<th>Date of Action</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>other (explain):</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

5. Classification:

Ownership of Property:

| X private                        | building(s) |
| X public-local                   | X district   |
| X public-State                   | site         |
| X public-Federal                | structure    |
|                                  | object       |

Category of Property

Number of Resources within Property

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>

Name of related multiple property listing: **NA**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: **Three**
6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional, Business, Specialty Store; Financial Institution, Warehouse, Restaurant, Department Store;
DOMESTIC: Single dwelling, hotel;

Current Functions
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional, Business, Specialty Store; Financial Institution, Warehouse, Restaurant, Department Store;
DOMESTIC: Single dwelling;

7. Description:

Architectural Classification:
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Tudor Revival;
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Moderne, Ranch, Modern;
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow, Craftsman, Four Square, Commercial;
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, and Folk Victorian.

Materials:
Foundation: Brick; concrete; limestone; stone; terra cotta
Walls: Brick; aluminum; wood; vinyl; terra cotta; limestone; weatherboard; stucco; sandstone; metal; concrete
Roof: Asphalt; rubber; metal
Other: Chimneys: brick; stone
Cornices: metal; wood; brick; stone
Decorative vergework, etc: wood

Narrative Description
(See continuation sheets)
Ripley Historic District
Name of Property

Jackson County, West Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance:

_X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

_B_ Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_X_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

_D_ Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a grave.
____ D a cemetery.
____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
____ F a commemorating property.
____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
Architecture:
Commerce:
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance
1880 to 1954

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Dean, Levi J. (Courthouse)
Pro恪er, Charles H. (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance
(See continuation sheets)
9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography
(see continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminarily determined of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- X 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- X Other

Name of Repository: Jackson County Historical Society
113 S. Church Street
Ripley, WV 25271

10. Geographic Data:

Acreage of property: Approximately 52 acres

Quad Map Name: Ripley, W.Va.

UTM References:

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<th>ZONE</th>
<th>EASTING</th>
<th>NORTHING</th>
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<td>4297210</td>
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<td>E. 17</td>
<td>437969</td>
<td>4296708</td>
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</table>

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet)

Ripley Historic District
Name of Property

Jackson County, West Virginia
County and State
11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title:  Michael Gioulis, Historic Preservation Consultant
Organization:  Same as above  Date:  January 30, 2004
Street & Number:  612 Main Street  Telephone:  (304) 765-5716
City or Town:  Sutton  State:  WV  Zip:  26601

Property owner

Name:  Multiple property owners
The Ripley Historic District consists of the central business district of Ripley and the immediate surrounding residential sections of Ripley, county seat of Jackson County, West Virginia. It contains all of the historic concentration of the downtown commercial buildings and many of the early merchant residences and adjacent residential portions in Ripley developed at the same time. The town is located almost in the center of the county and to the west is the Ohio River. Ripley is located on US Route 33 with the downtown encompassed by Mill Creek to the south and Sycamore Creek to the north. The district is composed of portions of Charleston Drive, Church Street, Court Street, Highlawn Drive, Main Street/US Route 33, Maple Street, North Street, Seventh Street and South Street. This corresponds to the historic commercial and residential portions of Ripley.

The nominated area contains approximately 52 acres. There are one hundred and eighty-five (185) resources in the district: one hundred and ten (110) are considered contributing buildings; seventy-three (73) are considered non-contributing buildings; one (1) contributing structure, the Mill Creek Dam; and one (1) contributing site, the Early Settlers Cemetery.

The core of the downtown district includes mostly late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings. These are primarily two and three-story, masonry buildings with storefronts on the first floor and housing in the upper stories. The buildings opposite the courthouse on Court Street and on Main Street abut one another and fill the entire lot. There are small parking areas behind these buildings. The remaining buildings are mostly free standing but do fill the entire lot. The majority of the buildings date from ca. 1930 and up to post 1930. The extant buildings represent the second construction phase of Ripley’s commercial district.

The residential buildings within the district are also mostly late 19th and early 20th century, single family homes. The east side of Ripley consists of many of the homes of early merchants and businessmen of the town. This includes portions of Main Street and North Street. The northern portion of Church Street also has some early homes but the majority date to the second phase of construction within the town, post ca. 1930.

The Clerc-Carson House, ca. 1880 is located at the eastern-most end of North Street. It is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the residences have side and rear yards but few have large front yards. The majority of the residences are wood frame but there are also masonry residences. The residences illustrate many of the styles of the late 19th and early 20th century and these include: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Bungalow and Four Square.
One of the more common residential types within the district is a two-story, front facing "L" configuration with gingerbread detailing, or verge board, on the building. The front projecting gable bay is frequently two-story with the second story as an open porch with brackets, finials, scrollwork, etc. This type of residence often has a small front porch in the corner of the ell with equal amounts of gingerbread as the gable bay. They are mostly made of wood and have metal roofs and stone foundations. The primary contractor for these types of residences was Charles H. Proglar, a Swiss immigrant who settled in Ripley ca. 1848. Some of his known work includes sites #0076, 0079, 0083, 0103 and possibly sites #0134 and 0135. His most common style is Folk Victorian but several of his houses are in the Queen Anne style. Many of these homes retain their original character defining elements and stand firmly within the period of significance.

There is a small city park along Mill Creek, at the southern end of Court Street, which contains sites #0141, 0142 and 0143. The old water pumping station and plant is #0141 and 0142. Mill Creek Dam, #0143, straddles Mill Creek.

The one contributing site within the Ripley Historic District is site #0049, the Early Settlers Cemetery. It is located at the northern end of Church Street between Church and Seventh Streets. It consists of approximately one and one-half (1.5) acres and contains at least 312 graves and markers. Majority of the graves are early settlers of the town and include members of the Starcher family, Plogers, Greers, Walkers and Armstongs. It is currently surrounded by a chain-link fence with a locked gate but the lay-out and markers are original. The original steps with access from Church Street also remain intact. The cemetery was first established by the Starcher family as a family cemetery but later it combined with the Walker family cemetery to form a community cemetery.

The commercial styles represented in the district include Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, Neo-Classical Revival, Italianate and Modern. These relate to the period of construction of the buildings. The predominate "style" in the district is the commercial or vernacular style buildings. They are very simple buildings with little ornamentation. The earlier residences within the district include Colonial Revival, Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles. Later residential styles include Bungalow, Four Square and even later, Ranch styles.

The Colonial Revival style is illustrated in sites #0032, 0033, 0034, 0046, 0050, 0077, 0078, 0081, 0098, 0100, 0101, 0104, 0105, 0107, 0120, 0121, 0132, and 0139. The US Post Office, site #0098, is a great example of the style within the downtown section of the district. It is a one-story, side gable building with engaged, end chimneys and several one-story, flat roof wings on the rear. It has a partial return cornice with dentiling. It has a red brick façade and 12/12
windows. The central, double entrance doors have an undivided transom and a decorative wood surround with fluted pilasters with caps and plinth blocks with a dentiled hood above with metopes. The building was built in 1940 and is in excellent condition. A wonderful residential example of the style is the Phillips/Pfost House, site #0132, built in 1901. Pfost owned a timber mill in town and this house illustrates his prosperity. It is a large, two-story, rear facing “L”, wood framed house. It has intact clapboard siding with frieze boards and fluted corner boards. There are brackets in the frieze are and verge board with dropped finials in the gable ends. It has a variety of novelty windows. The front porch extends over the driveway on the right to form a porte cochere and the porch is supported by Doric columns. It is also in excellent condition and is one of the earlier examples of the style within the district.

The Art Moderne and Modern styles can be seen in sites #0031, 0062, 0092, 0093, 0113, and 0115. A good example of the Modern style is the Alpine Theater, site #0092, ca. 1936. It is in as-built condition and is in the process of being rehabilitated. It is a two-story, flat roof, commercial building with a stepped parapet wall in the front. It has a red brick façade and its marquee along with the lights is extant. There is a central ticket booth flanked by the original paired doors. The original “coming attraction” poster frames are intact and are situated on the pilasters flanking the double doors. This building is in good condition and vividly illustrates what downtown meant to many residents of Ripley.

There is one example of the decorative Italianate Commercial style within the district. This is site #0096, the Hockenberry Store building. It is a two-story, flat roof, commercial building constructed ca. 1890. It has a pressed metal cornice, a painted brick façade and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second floor with simple hoods and stone sills. There is a “Messker Bros.” metal secondary cornice and storefront complete with pilasters on the first floor. The building is divided into two storefronts; the one on the right appears to be in the most original condition including the interior. The building is seven bays wide and is in good condition.

The Clerc-Carson House, site #0131, (ca. 1880) is a wonderful example of a residential, masonry, Italianate style house. It is a two-story, “T” shaped house with a decorative, multi-colored slate roof. There are two interior, corbelled brick chimneys and a wide frieze with paired brackets. It has a painted red brick façade and the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash and have segmented arched with keystones. It has front, side and rear porches and a brick foundation. It maintains the original two outbuildings: one is known as the “Sample Room” for Mr. Carson, the merchant; and the other is a wash house on the rear. The Clerc-Carson House along with its two outbuildings is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.
A good example of the simple Commercial style in this district is Powers Florist, site #0066, built ca. 1930. It is a two-story, flat roof, commercial building. It has a corbelled brick cornice, blonde brick facade and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The original storefront consists of a central deeply recessed entrance door flanked by stepped display windows with brick kick panels. The storefront framing is bronze. The full length transom retains its original prism glass and it is in excellent condition. It is a very simple building but its style fits its function.

The most common style, excepting the Commercial, within the downtown district is Neo-Classical Revival. This style is illustrated by sites #0067, 0068, 0095 and 0116. The Jackson County Courthouse, site #0116, (1918-1920) illustrates the style through its full-height entry porch with a gable pediment, all supported by Ionic columns. The courthouse has a dentiled cornice that overhangs slightly. The smooth limestone façade further highlights its classical roots. It is in excellent condition and remains the pivotal building within the historic district. The courthouse was designed by the prominent West Virginia architect, Levi J. Dean. Dean designed the addition on the Nicholas County Courthouse and the jail building and often worked in Revival styles.

The old water pumping station and dam on Mill Creek date to ca. 1910. The waterworks facility consists of site #00141, 0142, and 0143. The dam was built to create a holding pond for the water which was then pumped uphill to the station and processed. The two buildings and the dam are in good condition and are good examples of city waterworks.

The Folk Victorian style is one of the more common residential styles in the district and includes sites #0076, 0079, 0083, 0103, 0106, 0134, and 137. Many of these residences were built by Progler and include site #0134, the Beymer House. It is a two-story, front facing “L” house with a two-story front, projecting bay on the left with an open porch on the second floor with cut-out verge board, corner brackets with dropped finials, turned posts and a cut-out balustrade. The first floor of the bay is three-sided and has corner brackets. The house has clapboard siding with corner boards and decorative chisel point shingles. It has a front and a rear porch; the front porch has cut-out verge board and square posts on an enclosed balustrade. The rear, cellar house is intact and all are in good condition. It is a good example of the style and Progler’s craftsmanship.

Another common residential style is the Queen Anne style. Many of the earlier residences constructed post 1890 are in this style and constructed of brick. These include sites #0013, 0022, 0035, 0128, 0130, and 0135. The Hinzman House, site #0135, ca. 1898, may also have been built by Charles Progler in the more formal Queen Anne style. It is a two-story, front facing “L” house with a two-story, three-sided, projecting bay on the right with a pyramidal roof. The house has drop siding with chisel point shingles and verge board in the gable ends. There are one-over-one,
double-hung sash and novelty windows with decorative hoods. The central front porch has Doric columns. There is a small, rear porch with verge board, turned posts and a spindled balustrade. It is in excellent condition.

The northern end of Church Street includes several styles of the early 20th century and includes Tudor Revival, Bungalow and Four Square styles. These residences date to the second period of construction within the town, from ca. 1920 to ca. 1940 and even later with some Ranch style houses represented.

The following is a complete list of resources in the district. The numbers refer to the accompanying map. There are one hundred and eighty-five (185) resources in the district: one hundred and ten (110) are considered contributing buildings; seventy-three (73) are considered non-contributing buildings; there is one (1) contributing structure, the dam; and one (1) contributing site, the Early Settlers Cemetery.

Summary:
The majority of the buildings associated with the Ripley Historic District are in good condition and maintain their original character defining elements. The district encompasses the historic plat as first laid out in 1832 as the county seat of Jackson County. Later expansions of the town and as a whole represent the later period of Ripley’s development as a county seat. The period of significance, 1880 to 1954, dates to the Clerc-Carson House, site #0131 which was built ca. 1880 and goes to 1954 which is the fifty-year cut-off date as developed by the National Park Service.

List of Sites

CHARLESTON DRIVE

0001. 101 Charleston Drive, residential Moore House
Date: Ca. 1945
1 non-contributing building.
CHURCH STREET

0002. 402 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

0003. 348 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: Large, two-story, side gable house with large, shed roof dormers on the front and rear. Asphalt shingle roof. Modern, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Façade is stucco and half-timbering. Shingles in gable ends. Original front porch has been enclosed with stucco and half-timbering and the entrance is recessed within the enclosure. One-story, gable addition on the rear with exposed, stucco chimney. Stucco foundation. 3 X 6 bays. Craftsman style.
1 contributing building.

003A.
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Painted terra cotta block façade and foundation. Double folding garage doors on front. 1 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.

0004. 344 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1975
1 non-contributing building.

0005. 342 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: Large, two-story, side gable house with large, shed roof dormer on the front. Asphalt shingle roof. Tongue and groove horizontal board siding with vinyl siding on the dormer. Vertical Three-over-one, double-hung sash, one-over-one, double-hung sash and tripartite windows on the front porch; all have decorative hoods. One-story, full length, front porch within roof overhang with slightly battered square posts on an enclosed balustrade. One-
Ripley Historic District

Name of Property: Jackson County, West Virginia

County/State:

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005A.
Date: Ca. 1930
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. Vertical board siding. Pier foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.

006A. 340 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house with hip dormers. Asphalt shingle roof. Exposed, brick chimney on the side. Terra cotta block facade. Vertical Three-over-one, double-hung sash windows with concrete lintels and sills; many are paired. One-story, modified hip roof, full length, front porch with square brick columns and a terra cotta block balustrade with a concrete cap. Attached to the porch on the right is a porte cochere. Novelty entrance door with novelty sidelights. Terra cotta block foundation. Four Square/Craftsman style. 2 X 3 bays.
1 contributing building.

006A.
Date: Ca. 1990
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 non-contributing building.

007A. 3381/2 N. Church Street, residential
New Beginnings
Date: Ca. 1940
Description: Two-story, flat roof garage/apartment. Metal cap. Painted brick facade. Two garage bays and a man door on the first floor. Tripartite windows on the second floor. 3 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.
Ripley Historic District
Name of Property

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0008. 336 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1920

008A.
Date: Ca. 1930
Description: One-story, side gable outbuilding. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl and metal siding. Horizontal two-over-two windows. Concrete foundation. 2 X 1 bays. 1 contributing building.

008B.
Date: Ca. 1910
Description: Small, one-story, side gable house. Asphalt shingle roof. German siding. Large, single pane windows with very decorative novelty transoms with decorative hoods. Entrance door has same hood. Gable wings on the rear with terra cotta block foundation and horizontal two-over-two windows. Pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 5 bays. Vacant and deteriorated. 1 contributing building.

008C.
Date: Ca. 1910

0009. 334 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1910
Description: Believe this was originally a cellar house, now converted to a residence. Long, two-story, side gable house. Asphalt shingle roof. Clapboard siding. Vertical two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. Terra cotta block foundation. 4 X 2 bays. 1 contributing building.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Ripley Historic District

Name of Property: 0010.332 N. Church Street, residential
County/State: Jackson County, West Virginia

Date: Ca. 1935
1 contributing building.

0011. 310 N. Church Street, commercial
Rent Right

Date: Ca. 1935
Description: Long, one-story, end gable, commercial building. Asphalt shingle roof. Painted terra cotta block façade and foundation. Large display windows and a man door on the front. 3 X 3 bays. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.

0012. 308 N. Church Street, commercial
Joe's Hand Car Wash

Date: Ca. 2000
Description: One-story, side gable, commercial building with car wash and office facilities. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete block façade and foundation. 6 X 2 bays.
Commercial style.
1 non-contributing building.

0013. 306 N. Church Street, residential
James Hellman House

Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Large, two-story, front facing “L” house. Two, interior, corbelled brick chimneys. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Single pane and vertical four-over-one windows with decorative window hoods. The front, projecting, three-sided bay has corner brackets with dropped finials and eave brackets. Two-story, gable wing on the rear. Two-story, modified hip roof, front porch: second floor is enclosed with windows and an enclosed balustrade; first floor has slightly battered square columns and a slatted balustrade. Small, shed roof, side porch with turned posts. Stone pier foundation. 3 X 4 bays. Queen Anne style.
1 contributing building.

013A.

Date: Ca. 1920
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. Terra cotta block façade. Two, bi-fold doors on the front. Concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.
<table>
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<tr>
<td>0014. 208 N. Church Street, public</td>
<td>Jackson County Public Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date: 1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>0015. 108 N. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>City National Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: Ca. 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Brown and red brick façade. Concrete foundation. 1 non-contributing building.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0016. S. Church Street, commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date: Ca. 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description: Large, one-story, end gable, commercial storage building/warehouse. Metal roof. Painted terra cotta block façade. Center garage door flanked by three windows. Concrete foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Commercial style. 1 contributing building.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0017. 109 S. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>Comer's Shoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date: Ca. 1930</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building with stepped parapet on the sides. Brick façade. Metal casement windows with brick lintels and concrete sills. Two, recessed brick panels act as secondary cornice. Off-set, flushed storefront with center door flanked by display windows and stone veneer kickpanels. Right side has two entrance doors; one is angled and has a display window to the right with a glass block kickpanel. Metal canopy over entrance. Brick foundation. 3 X 4 bays. Commercial style. 1 contributing building.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0018. 113 S. Church Street, governmental</td>
<td>Ripley High School/Ripley City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: 1921</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Building was once a school and is currently the Ripley City Hall building. Flat roof with large metal cap, almost a mansard roof line. Blonde brick façade with brick pilasters and brick water table. Modern metal windows with modern shed bays over each bay. Central modern metal entrance doors with concrete steps with brick balustrade. Brick foundation. 5 bays wide. Vernacular style. Very modified. 1 non-contributing building.</td>
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</table>
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Ripley Historic District
Name of Property
Jackson County, West Virginia
County/State

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0019. 119 S. Church Street, commercial
Date: Ca. 1945

0020. 123 S. Church Street, commercial
Date: Ca. 1990

0021. 210 S. Church Street, commercial
Date: Ca. 1955
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building with one-story, flat roof, wing on the right. Concrete roof cap. Red brick façade on the front; concrete block elsewhere. Full length, shed roof canopy over first floor supported by square posts. Metal casement windows with transoms on second floor. Double entrance doors with divided transom flanked by display windows with concrete sills. Garage bay and man door in wing. 5 X 3 bays. Commercial style. 1 contributing building.

0022. 124 S. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: One and one-half-story, gable house with projecting, three-sided bays on the upper story on the front. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. One-story, wraparound porch with curved bay and modern Doric columns. Concrete block pier foundation. 3 bays wide. Queen Anne style. Modified. 1 non-contributing building.

022A. 1241/2 S. Church Street
Date: Ca. 1925
<table>
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<tr>
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### 0023. 122 S. Church Street, residential
- **Date:** Ca. 1980
- **Description:** Two-story, gambrel roof house. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. One-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, flat roof canopy over entrance. One-story, shed roof, garage bay attached on side. Concrete foundation. 3 X 3 bays.
- 1 non-contributing building.

### 023A. 1221/2 S. Church Street
- **Date:** Ca. 1950
- **Description:** One-story, end gable garage/apartment. “V” seam metal roof. Concrete block façade and foundation. Clapboard siding in the gable ends. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Small, end gable, entrance porch with square posts on a concrete deck. 3 X 2 bays.
- 1 non-contributing building.

### 0024. 120 S. Church Street, residential
- **Date:** Ca. 1920
- **Description:** One and one-half-story, hip roof house with hip dormers. Standing seam metal roof. Cresting at the roof peaks. Central, corbelled brick chimney. Aluminum siding. Dormers have arched tripartite windows. Modern aluminum windows elsewhere with snap-in muntins. One-story, full length, front porch within roof overhang has square battered posts with enclosed molded concrete block balustrade. Molded concrete block foundation. 3 X 3 bays. Bungalow style.
- 1 contributing building.

### 024A. 1201/2 S. Church Street
- **Date:** Ca. 1920
- **Description:** Two-story, end gable garage/apartment. Metal roof. German siding on second floor; first floor is molded concrete block. Three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, rear porch with 2X4 posts on an enclosed concrete block balustrade. Large, two-story, modified hip roof addition on the front: second floor has vinyl siding and modern 4/4 windows; first floor is open and is supported by round metal columns. Two garage bays. 3 X 4 bays.
- 1 contributing building.

### 024B.
- **Date:** Ca. 1930
- **Description:** Small, one-story, shed roof, wood shed/garage. Metal roof. Vertical board and vinyl siding. Stone pier foundation. 2 X 1 bays.
- 1 contributing building.
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<td>0026. 114 S. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>School of Dance</td>
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<tr>
<td>0027. 110 S. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>City National Bank Drive-Thru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0028. 103 N. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>Vail Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0029. 107 N. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>Shinn Electric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0030. 109 N. Church Street, commercial</td>
<td>Nationwide Insurance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**0025. 118 S. Church Street, residential**
Date: Ca. 1975
1 non-contributing building.

**0026. 114 S. Church Street, commercial**
Date: Ca. 1940
Description: Two-story, end gable, commercial building. Asphalt shingle roof. Red brick façade on front; concrete block elsewhere. Aluminum siding in gable ends and over concrete block on the sides. Upper story windows on the front have been infilled and all window openings have modern windows in them. Concrete block foundation. 2 X 5 bays. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.

**0027. 110 S. Church Street, commercial**
Date: Ca. 1990
1 non-contributing building.

**0028. 103 N. Church Street, commercial**
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Red brick façade on front; painted molded concrete block sides. Appears to be two buildings merged into one. Left building has metal panels covering upper story windows and transom area. Both buildings have aluminum storefront systems. Long metal canopy covers first floor. Concrete foundation. 5 X 6 bays. Vernacular style.
1 contributing building.

**0029. 107 N. Church Street, commercial**
Date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

**0030. 109 N. Church Street, commercial**
Date: Ca. 1990
1 non-contributing building.
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0031.  500 N. Church Street, commercial
Goodwin & Goodwin
Date: 1935
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Red brick façade on front; painted concrete block on side. Casement windows. First floor, front elevation windows have been infilled with brick. Brick foundation. 3 X 3 bays. Art Moderne style.
1 contributing building.

0032.  115 Church Street, commercial
Vail Funeral Home
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Two-story, side gable house. Large, one-story, gable addition on rear. House has been converted to commercial uses. Asphalt shingle roof. Aluminum siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash modern windows with metal awnings and shutters. One-story, flat roofed, entrance portico with modern Doric columns; portico has been infilled with glass doors and siding. Roof balustrade on portico with entrance door with divided sidelights on second floor. Fabric barrel vault awning covers front walkway. Rear porch has been enclosed. 5 bays wide. Colonial Revival style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

0033.  299 N. Church Street, church
Epworth UM Church
Date: Ca. 1949/1956
1 contributing building.

0034.  305 N. Church Street, commercial
Jackson County Publishing/Kessel Clinic & Hospital
Date: 1950
1 contributing building.
## Ripley Historic District

### Name of Property

- **0035. 307 N. Church Street, commercial**
- **0036. 311 N. Church Street, residential**
- **0037. 315 N. Church Street, residential**

### Jackson County, West Virginia

#### 0035. 307 N. Church Street, commercial
- **The Caring Place/Kessel**
- **Date:** Ca. 1900
- **Description:** Two-story, hip roof house with two-story, projecting, three-sided, hip roof bay on the right. Asphalt shingle roof. Interior, brick chimney. Paired, scrolled, roof brackets. Red brick façade. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with stone lintels and sills. One-story, modified hip roof, wraparound porch with square, brick columns on brick piers and enclosed, brick balustrade with stone cap. Enclosed breezeway between original house and one-story, gable roof addition on rear. Addition has vinyl siding and concrete block foundation. Exterior stairway on rear. One-story, shed roof, porte cochere on right supported by square columns. Stone foundation. 5 X 3 bays. Queen Anne style.
- 1 contributing building.

#### 0036. 311 N. Church Street, residential
- **Date:** Ca. 1900
- 1 non-contributing building.

#### 036A.
- **Date:** Ca. 1920 & Ca. 1990
- **Description:** One-story, gable hip, garage/outbuilding. Metal and asphalt shingle roof. Painted brick and vinyl siding façade. Stone and concrete block foundation. 2 X 3 bays.
- 1 non-contributing building.

#### 036B.
- **Date:** Ca. 1990
- **Description:** One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
- 1 non-contributing building.

#### 0037. 315 N. Church Street, residential
- **Date:** Ca. 1980
- **Description:** Two-story, hip roof house with hip roof dormer on the front. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Modern six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with shutters. Attached, one car garage on the right. One-story, hip roof, entrance porch with slightly battered square columns and a slatted balustrade. Entrance door has divided sidelight on the left. Concrete block foundation. 8 X 2 bays.
- 1 non-contributing building.
0038. 319 N. Church Street, commercial & residential  Karen’s Beauty Shop
Date: 1986
1 non-contributing building.

0039. 321 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1930
1 non-contributing building.

0039A. 329 N. Church Street, commercial
Date: Ca. 1990
1 non-contributing building.

0040. 329 N. Church Street, commercial  Outlet Store/Ripley’s Believe It Restaurant
Date: Ca. 1930
Description: Two-story, shallow end gable, commercial building with a one-story, flat roof wing on the rear. Asphalt shingle roof. Red brick façade with vinyl siding in gable end on the front; stucco elsewhere. Recessed brick panels in the cornice area and separating the two floors. Original, center entrance door infilled with brick and a window. Large display windows in the center outlined with glass block and entrance doors flank the display windows. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second floor with metal canopies; most are paired. 2 X 5 bays. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.

0041. 331 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: Steep, two-story, side gable house with central, end gable, projecting, entrance bay. Asphalt shingle roof. Original chimney on the front, exposed brick but it has been incorporated into a one-story, shed roof addition on the front. Aluminum siding. Modern, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. One-story, hip roof, porte cochere on the right with square posts on an enclosed, brick balustrade. Concrete block foundation. 4 X 3 bays. Tudor Revival style. Modified. 1 non-contributing building.
041A.
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: Large, two-story, side gable garage/residence. Metal roof. Vinyl siding on second floor; molded concrete block on the first floor and foundation. True six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Garage bay on first floor. 3 X 2 bays. 1 non-contributing building.

0042. 333 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: One-story, end gable house. Metal roof. Vinyl siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, three-quarter length, front porch with slightly battered square posts on an enclosed balustrade. Glazed terra cotta block foundation. 3 X 2 bays. Bungalow style. 1 contributing building.

042A.
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: One-story, end gable, cellar house. Metal roof. Molded concrete block façade and foundation. 2 X 1 bays. 1 contributing building.

0043. 335 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: Steep, two-story, side gable house with central, end gable, entrance bay with flaring eave almost down to the ground. Asphalt shingle roof. Exposed, brick chimney on the front. German and asbestos shingle siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash and vertical two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. Small, side gable wing on the right. Smooth, terra cotta block foundation. 4 X 2 bays. Tudor Revival style. 1 contributing building.

0044. 337 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: Twin to 335 N. Church Street, next door. Steep, two-story, side gable house with central, projecting, end gable, entrance bay. Entrance bay non-original. Asphalt shingle roof. Exposed, brick chimney on the front. Vinyl and asbestos shingle siding. Vertical Three-over-one, double-hung sash, two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows; many are paired. Smooth, terra cotta block foundation. 4 X 2 bays. Tudor Revival style. 1 contributing building.
0045. 341 N. Church Street, commercial & residential  Annette's Boutique & Tanning Salon
Date: Ca. 1940
Description: One-story, end gable house. Asphalt shingle roof. Aluminum siding; stucco on the front porch. Vertical Three-over-one, double-hung sash and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, front porch has been enclosed and a shed roof, porch added to the front of it with square posts. Concrete block and terra cotta block foundation. Bungalow style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

0046. 343 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1950
1 contributing building.

046A.
Date: Ca. 1995
Description: Large, two-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. One large garage bay. Concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 non-contributing building.

0047. 347 N. Church Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1985
1 non-contributing building.

0048. 49 N. Church Street, commercial  The Ceramic Shack
Date: Ca. 1955
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Metal roof cap. Vinyl siding on second floor; concrete block on first floor with brick veneer on the front. Originally had three garage bays on the front but two have been infilled with siding and windows. Second floor windows are modern slider windows; first floor has modern entrance system and a garage door bay. Exterior stair on the side. 2 X 2 bays. Commercial style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.
Ripley Historic District

Jackson County, West Virginia

Early Settlers Cemetery

0049. Church and Seventh Streets, cemetery

Date: Ca. 1800 through early 1970's
Description: Family cemetery of the Starcher and Walker families combined to create a community cemetery. Contains the graves of many of Ripley's earliest settlers. Contains at least 312 markers. Approx. one and one-half (1.5) acres.
1 contributing site.

COURT STREET

0050. 201 N. Court Street, church

Calvary UM Church

Date: 1926
Description: Large, three-story, hip roof church with square tower on the corner of the roof with a spire and a very large, three-story, rear addition. Asphalt shingle roof. Painted brick façade. Windows are stained glass panels. Double entrance doors on the corner with a stained glass transom with fluted molding. Concrete foundation. 6 X 2 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.

0051. 103 S. Court Street, commercial

Carolyn's Beauty Shop

Date: Ca. 1930
Description: Very small, one-story, end gable, commercial building. Roll roofing. Weatherboard siding. Central entrance door with flanking small display windows. Concrete foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.

0052. 107 S. Court Street, commercial

Accutax

Date: Ca. 1940
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building with stepped parapet on the sides. Blonde brick façade on the front; stucco elsewhere. Commercial on the first floor; residential apartments on the second floor. Modern one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second floor; openings have been partially infilled. Central recessed arched entrance with two doors flanked by display windows. Two-story wing on the right in the rear. Concrete foundation. 5 X 5 bays. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.
0053. 109 S. Court Street, commercial  
The Country Place  
Date: Ca. 1930  
Description: One-story, end gable, commercial building with irregular stepped parapet on the front. Asphalt shingle roof. Red brick façade. Left side of building has a central entrance with flanking display windows; the center was a garage bay but it has been converted to an entrance door. Right side of building has a man door with decorative surround and a ribbon of three windows on the right. Concrete foundation. 6 X 5 bays. Commercial style.  
1 contributing building.

0054. 111 S. Court Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1930  
Description: Small, one-story, end gable, commercial building with stepped parapet on the front. Asphalt shingle roof. Red brick façade. Metal casement window and door on front. Concrete foundation. 2 X 1 bays. Commercial style.  
1 contributing building.

0055. 117 S. Court Street, commercial  
State Farm Insurance  
Date: Ca. 1990  
Description: Two-story, end gable, commercial building. Asphalt shingle roof. Wood siding on front, second floor; red brick on front, first floor; vinyl siding on sides, second floor; and concrete block elsewhere. Concrete foundation.  
1 non-contributing building.

0056. 119 S. Court Street, commercial  
Layne & Myers, DDS  
Date: Ca. 1995  
1 non-contributing building.

0057. 121 S. Court Street, governmental  
Jackson County Senior Center  
Date: Ca. 1990  
1 non-contributing building.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
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| **0058. 201 S. Court Street, residential** | **MacKenzie House** |
| Date: Ca. 1920 | |

| **058A. Garage** | |
| Date: Ca. 1985 | |
| Description: One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Concrete block foundation. 1 X 1 bays. | 1 non-contributing building. |

| **0059. 124 S. Court Street, residential** | **Cadle House** |
| Date: Ca. 1920 | |

| **0060. 122 S. Court Street, commercial** | **Robert Fisher, Attorney** |
| Date: Ca. 1990 | |
| Description: Two-story, end gable, commercial building with parapet wall on front. Asphalt shingle roof. Wood siding. Concrete foundation. | 1 non-contributing building. |

| **0061. 120 S. Court Street, commercial** | **Family Hair Care** |
| Date: Ca. 1980 | |

| **0062. 101 N. Court Street, commercial** | **Cornerstone Café** |
| Date: Ca. 1945 | |
| Description: One-story, flat roof, commercial building. Painted brick façade. Front has a central, slightly recessed entrance with large, flanking display windows with stone veneer kickpanels. Concrete foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Modern style. | 1 contributing building. |
0063. 101 N. Court Street, commercial  
Date: 1914  
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building with stepped parapet on the sides. Stone roof cap. Recessed brick diamonds and panels in cornice area with painted stone belt course below. Painted brick façade. Single pane windows on second floor with painted lintels and sills. Center flush entrance on first floor with small flanking display windows with small transoms. Solid paneled frieze area above storefront used as sign area. 4 X 1 bays.
Commercial style.  
1 contributing building.

0064. 109 N. Court Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1890  
1 contributing building.

0065. 111 N. Court Street, commercial  
Date: 1891  
Description: Three-story, flat roof, commercial building with stepped parapet on the sides. Blonde brick façade; first floor has stucco veneer. Five ribbon windows, one-over-one, double-hung sash on upper stories. First floor has large, central, modern metal storefront system. 1 bay wide. Commercial style. Modified.  
1 non-contributing building.

0066. 113 N. Court Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1930  
1 contributing building.

0067. 115 N. Court Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1890  
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Decorative corbeled brick entablature. Red brick façade. Second story has four round arched arcades with dividing pilasters and four round arched windows that have been infilled and modern one-over-one, double-hung sash
windows installed in them. Arches have stone keystones and windows have stone sills. First floor has been painted and a new flush metal storefront has been inserted. Brick foundation. 4 bays wide. Neo-Classical Revival style.
1 contributing building.

0068. 117 N. Court Street, commercial Moore Attorneys/The Jackson Herald
Date: 1930
1 contributing building.

0069. 119 N. Court Street, commercial The Downtowner
Date: Ca. 1980
1 non-contributing building.

0070. 123 N. Court Street, commercial Dollar Hut
Date: Ca. 1900
1 contributing building.

0071. 125 N. Court Street, commercial ISSC
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Three-story, flat roof, commercial building. Decorative corbelled brick cornice with corbelled brackets. Decorative brick panels above third floor. Brick façade. Third floor windows have been partially infilled and non-original six-over-six, double-hung sash windows installed in the openings. Second floor windows are modern one-over-one, double-hung sash and all the windows have stone lintels and sills. First floor storefront is non-original and it is a flush storefront with wood framing. Metal awning over storefront. 4 bays wide. Stone foundation. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.
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0072. 127 N. Court Street, commercial
Date: Ca. 1955
1 contributing building.

HIGHLAWN DRIVE

0073. 105 Highlawn Drive, residential
Date: Ca. 1980
1 non-contributing building.

0074. 107 Highlawn Drive, residential
Date: Ca. 1910
1 contributing building.

0075. 109 Highlawn Drive, residential
Date: Ca. 1925
Description: Two-story, front facing “L” house with a wall gable on the right. Two-story, gable bay on the left: second story has an open porch with turned posts and a slatted balustrade; first floor has shed roof porch with modern square posts and slatted balustrade. Corrugated metal roof. Vinyl siding. Horizontal two-over-two and three-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, shed roof, rear porch is enclosed. Shed roof wing attached to the rear porch. Open garage bay on right attached to front porch and enclosed on side and rear. Pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 4 X 5 bays. Vernacular style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

075A.
Date:
1 non-contributing building.
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>0076. 109 ½ Highlawn Drive, residential</td>
<td>Dr. Kessel House</td>
<td>Ca. 1900</td>
<td>Two-story, front facing “L” house. Two-story, gable bay on the left: second floor has vergeboard, turned posts, and cut-out balustrade with corner brackets with dropped finials; first floor is three-sided. Standing seam metal roof. Vinyl siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash and novelty stained glass windows. One-story, shed roof, front porch in corner of the ell with turned posts on an enclosed balustrade. One-story, shed roof, rear, enclosed porch. Modern deck on rear. Pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 2 bays. Folk Victorian style. 1 contributing building.</td>
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080A.
Date: Ca. 2000
Description: Large, one-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. Concrete block façade and foundation.
1 non-contributing building.

0081. Highlawn Drive, residential
Date: Ca. 1925
1 contributing building.

081A.
Date: Ca. 1925
Description: Large, two-story, end gable garage/apartment. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding on second floor; first floor and foundation molded concrete block. Modern six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second floor. 2 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.

0082. Highlawn Drive, residential
Date: Ca. 1975
1 non-contributing building.

0083. Highlawn Drive, residential
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Tall, two-story, front facing "L" house. Asphalt shingle roof. Two-story, projecting bay on the front has vergeboard, decorative shingles in the gable end, corner braces with dropped finials. Drop siding with frieze and corner boards. Gable ends all have decorative shingles and vergeboard. Vertical two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, front porch in the corner of the ell with battered columns on an enclosed balustrade. One-story, shed roof, side porch with square posts on brick piers on a concrete block deck. Entrance door has an undivided transom with simple hood with scrolled scallop vergeboard. One-story, shed roof, full length, enclosed, rear porch. Stone pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 3 bays. Folk Victorian style.
1 contributing building.
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MAIN STREET

0084. W. Main Street, governmental
Former Fire House
Date: Ca. 1950
1 contributing building.

0085.302 W. Main Street, commercial
Bargain Barn
Date: Ca. 1930
Description: Large, one and one-half-story, end gable building with stepped parapet on the front. Metal roof cap. Tan brick façade with red brick accents on the front; concrete block façade on the sides with projecting red brick pilasters. Recessed brick panels above first floor. Front first floor consists of six bays: left side bay is modern metal entrance system; right side bay was a garage bay/loading dock that has been infilled with a man door; center three bays are modern metal display windows; central entrance door with glass block sidelights in the center. 6 X 7 bays. Commercial style. Was originally hardware storage building.
1 contributing building.

0086.224 W. Main Street, commercial
Dollar General
Date: Ca. 1930
Description: Large, one-story, flat roof, commercial building with metal roof cap. Brick veneer on the front; concrete block elsewhere. Metal canopy over entire storefront. Modern metal central recessed entrance flanked by display windows. Concrete foundation. 3 bays wide. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.

0087.222 W. Main Street, commercial
Kids Day Care
Date: Ca. 1930
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Terra cotta tile cap. Stepped parapet on the side. Corbeled brick cornice with recessed brick panels below. Painted brick façade on the front; concrete block elsewhere. Metal casement windows on the second floor on the side; on the front the windows are modern divided windows with divided transoms and shutters. First floor has non-original façade with center entrance door flanked by modern divided windows with shutters. Concrete foundation. 4 bays wide. Commercial style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.
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0088. 220 W. Main Street, commercial

Date: Ca. 1930

Description: One-story, flat roof, commercial building with stepped parapet on the front. Corbeled brick cornice. Tan brick façade. Corbeled brick secondary cornice. Entrance door on the left with three windows to its right. Windows have brick sills. Concrete foundation. Commercial style. 1 contributing building.

0089. 218 W. Main Street, commercial

Date: Ca. 1930

Description: One-story, flat roof, commercial building. Terra cotta tile cap. Decorative brick cornice. Red brick façade. Central recessed entrance door with flanking display windows and brick kick panels. Transom/signage area has been covered. Concrete foundation. 3 bays wide. Commercial style. 1 contributing building.

0090. 216 W. Main Street, commercial

Date: Ca. 1930

Description: One-story, flat roof, commercial building. Terra cotta tile cap. Recessed brick panel in cornice area. Painted brick façade. Entire entrance is recessed from the plane of the building façade and has a Colonial Revival entrance door with pediment. Concrete foundation. 2 bays wide. Commercial style. Very modified. 1 non-contributing building.

0091. 214 W. Main Street, commercial

Date: Ca. 1933

Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Entire front façade has been altered. Second floor has wood veneer and modern divided windows with shutters. First floor has been covered with a brick façade and has two entrance doors and a window. 2 bays wide. Commercial style. Very modified. 1 non-contributing building.

0092. 210 W. Main Street, commercial

Date: Ca. 1936

Description: One and one-half-story, flat roof, commercial building with stepped parapet wall on the front. Brick cap. Red brick façade. Metal casement window on second floor in the center with brick lintel and sill. Metal marquee is intact. Central ticket booth flanked by original pairs of double doors. Poster display frames flank entrance doors on the outer pilasters of the building. Concrete foundation. 5 bays wide. Modern style. 1 contributing building.
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0093. 208 W. Main Street, commercial  Barber Shop
Date: Ca. 1935

0094. 204-206 W. Main Street, commercial  Kelly Hotel
Date: Ca. 1935
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Stepped parapet on the side. “KELLY HOTEL” panel set within a recessed brick panel above second floor windows. Red brick façade on the front; concrete block elsewhere. Metal casement windows with transom on second floor. Square recessed brick panels above storefront. First floor consists of two, non-original storefronts. Left side has a flush center entrance flanked by display windows with blonde brick kickpanels. Right side has central recessed entrance flanked by display windows with brick kickpanels. Metal awning over entire first floor. Concrete block foundation. 4 bays wide. Commercial style. 1 contributing building.

0095. 202 W. Main Street, commercial  First National Bank of Ripley/Benford Attorney’s Office
Date: 1910
Description: Two-story, flat roof, bank building with decorative central parapet with stone cap and central cartouche. Cartouche has “NB” in the center and a garland with swag. Projecting cornice wraps around entire building. Blonde brick façade. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on second story with brick lintels and concrete sills. Concrete caps of brick pilasters separate the second floor windows. Large, central, projecting entrance bay with double doors with segmental arch transom; the transom has been covered with a metal panel and the doors are modern metal. The entrance segmental arch has a keystone and is flanked by Doric pilasters that supports a plain entablature with a roof balustrade. First floor windows flank the entrance, are one-over-one, double-hung sash and have a plain tympanum pediment and above these windows are small openings with decorative grilles and a plain surround. Concrete water table and foundation. 3 bays wide. Neo-Classical Revival style. 1 contributing building.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name of Building</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Contributing Buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0096</td>
<td>128 E. Main Street, commercial</td>
<td>Hockenberry Store</td>
<td>Ca. 1890</td>
<td>Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Stepped parapet on the side. Pressed metal cornice. Painted brick façade. One-over-one, double-hung sash windows on second floor with simple hoods and stone sills and shutters. Decorative pressed metal secondary cornice with decorative metal pilasters. Two storefronts on first floor. Central entrance door to upper story. Right storefront appears to be in original condition. It has central, double entrance doors with transoms flanked by pilasters and display windows with paneled kickpanels. The metal storefront portions are “Messker Bros.” manufacturer. Left storefront has flush aluminum framing system with central door flanked by display windows with brick kickpanels. Stone foundation. 7 bays wide. Italianate Commercial style.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0097</td>
<td>124 E. Main Street, commercial</td>
<td>O.J. Morrison Dept. Store</td>
<td>Ca. 1920/1925</td>
<td>Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Decorative pressed metal cornice. Painted tan brick façade; painted molded concrete block elsewhere. Large, single pane windows with divided transom on second floor. Large center recess on first floor with central window flanked by entrance doors flanked by large display windows with brick kickpanels. Transom area has been covered with metal panels. Two-story, flat roof, rear warehouse added ca. 1925. Warehouse is molded concrete block and concrete block façade. Warehouse is accessed from Court Street and it has a central loading dock and a concrete foundation. Stone foundation. 3 bays wide. Commercial style.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0098</td>
<td>114-116 E. Main Street, governmental</td>
<td>US Post Office</td>
<td>Ca. 1940</td>
<td>One-story, side gable, post office building with engaged, end chimneys. There are three, one-story, flat roof additions on the rear; the one on the rear is a loading dock. Asphalt shingle roof. Partial return cornice. Dentiled cornice with plain frieze. Red brick façade. Double central entrance doors flanked by a pair of 12/12 windows with concrete sills. Entrance door has undivided transom and decorative surround with fluted pilasters with caps and plinth block with a dentiled hood above with metopes. Concrete foundation. 5 bays wide. Colonial Revival style.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Property</td>
<td>County/State</td>
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<tr>
<td>0099. 107 E. Main Street, commercial Church</td>
<td>Jackson County, West Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date: Ca. 1925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description: Former Baptist Church has been converted to commercial business. One-story, end gable building. Asphalt shingle roof. Molded concrete block façade covered with stucco; aluminum siding on the front. Original Gothic arch windows have been infilled. One-story, shed roof, garage bay added to the front. Attached on the side is a two-story, end gable building with asphalt shingle roof, vinyl and wood siding and a concrete block foundation. 2 X 7 bays. Modified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 non-contributing building.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0100. 115 E. Main Street, residential</th>
<th>Summers House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date: Ca. 1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description: Two-story, clipped end gable house. Metal roof. Glazed terra cotta block façade. Modern eight-over-one and three-over-one, double-hung sash windows; most are paired. One-story, modified hip roof, full length, front porch with square block columns on an enclosed block balustrade. One-story, shed roof, rear, enclosed porch; enclosed with German siding. Modern open porch added to rear with turned posts on a wood deck. Second story porch on the rear with square posts on an enclosed balustrade. Concrete foundation. 2 X 3 bays. Colonial Revival style.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 contributing building.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 100A. | |
| Date: Ca. 1920 | |
| Description: One-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. Painted brick façade and foundation. Two garage bays. 2 X 1 bays. Somewhat deteriorated. |
| 1 contributing building. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0101. 117 E. Main Street, residential</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date: Ca. 1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 non-contributing building.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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101A.
Date: Ca. 1960
1 non-contributing building.

0102. 119 E. Main Street, residential

Jarvis House
Date: Ca. 1900
1 non-contributing building.

102A.
Date:
Description: One-story, shed roof garage. Metal roof. Stucco façade. 2 X 1 bays.
1 non-contributing building.

0103. 126 E. Main Street
Date: Ca. 1900
1 non-contributing building.

0104. 122 E. Main Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Two-story, hip roof house. Asphalt shingle roof. Clapboard siding with frieze and corner boards. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with simple hoods; leaded glass transoms on the front porch windows. One-story, shed roof, three-quarter length, front porch with Doric columns and Doric pilasters on an enclosed balustrade. One-story, shed roof, rear, enclosed porch. Shed roof addition added to original rear porch. Stone pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 2 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.
0105. 120 E. Main Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house. Two-story, projecting, gable pediment on the front supported by modern Doric, two-story columns. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Vertical two-over-two, double-hung sash and horizontal two-over-two windows with large, projecting hoods supported by paired brackets. Two-story, front porch: second story has slightly battered square posts and a slatted balustrade on a shingled bay; first floor, front porch has a modified hip roof, three-quarter length with slightly battered square posts on an enclosed, shingled balustrade. One-story, modified hip roof, full length, rear, enclosed porch. Modern porch added to original rear porch. Stone pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 5 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.

0106. 118 E. Main Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house with gable, projecting bay on the front and side. Asphalt shingle roof. Gable dormer on the right. Two-story, three-sided, projecting bay on the left with porch on the second story and the first floor is three-sided. The second story porch has corner brackets with dropped finials, turned posts and a scrolled balustrade. Vergeboard in the gable ends. First floor porch in the corner of the ell has turned posts and scrolled balustrade. Vinyl siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with hoods. Stone pier foundation covered with metal veneer. One-story, shed roof, rear porch with an addition. 2 X 6 bays. Folk Victorian style.
1 contributing building.

0107. 116 E. Main Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1915
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house. Wall gable and end gable dormer in the front. Hip roof dormer on the side. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Three-over-one, double-hung sash windows; paired in the front; leaded glass transoms on the porch windows. One-story, modified hip roof, three-quarter length, front porch with battered square columns on brick piers and an enclosed balustrade. Large, one-story, shed roof, porte cochere on the side with square posts on brick piers. Large, two-story, gable, rear addition. Concrete block foundation. 3 X 4 bays. Colonial Revival style.
1 contributing building.

107A.
Date: Ca. 1995
1 non-contributing building.
0108. 114 E. Main Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1915
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house. Asphalt shingle roof. Painted molded concrete block façade with quoins. One-over-one, double-hung sash windows; porch windows have leaded glass transoms in an Art Nouveau style. Novelty entrance door with undivided transom. One-story, modified hip roof, three-quarter length, front porch with square posts on paneled masonry piers and a slatted balustrade. One-story, full length, shed roof, rear, enclosed porch with a second-floor dormer added. Shed roof addition added to original rear porch. Molded concrete block foundation. 3 X 4 bays. Four Square style.
1 contributing building.

0109. E. Main Street, commercial
Shinn Electric Merchandise
Warehouse
Date: Ca. 2000
1 non-contributing building.

0110. 101 E. Main Street, commercial
Duck's Place
Date: Ca. 1890
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Corbeled brick cornice with corbelled brick brackets. Brick façade. One-over-one, double-hung sash windows on second floor with segmental arch and stone sills. Entrance door with transom on the left to the upper story. Central flush entrance flanked by display windows with brick kickpanels; non-original storefront. Stone foundation. 3 bays wide. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.

0111. 103 E. Main Street, commercial
Pawn Shop
Date: Ca. 1890
1 contributing building.
Ripley Historic District  
Name of Property: 0112. 105 E. Main Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1900  
1 contributing building.

0113. 107-109 E. Main Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1910  
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Concrete roof cap. Red brick façade. Metal casement windows with concrete sills on second floor. Center display windows with veneered kickpanels are flanked by deeply recessed entrance doors. Transom windows are intact. Signage frieze infilled. Bubble awnings over each entrance door. Concrete foundation. Concrete foundation. 2 bays wide. Modern style.  
1 contributing building.

0114. 111-113 E. Main Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1910  
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Stone roof cap. Corbeled brick cornice with recessed brick panels below. Projecting brick pilasters frame the building and the bays. Tan brick façade. Non-original six-over-six, double-hung sash windows on the second floor with corbeled brick cornice above and brick sills. Corbeled brick secondary cornice. Central entrance to upper story with transom and decorative recessed panel above. Non-original metal framing storefronts flank the center entrance. Right storefront has recessed center entrance flanked by display windows and brick kickpanels. Left storefront has central display windows flanked by recessed entrance doors with undivided transoms; left door has been infilled. Brick foundation. 8 bays wide. Commercial style.  
1 contributing building.

0115. 115-117 E. Main Street, commercial  
Date: Ca. 1965  
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Metal roof cap. Concrete block and metal façade. Second floor consists of five large single pane ribbon windows and metal veneer is above and below the windows. First floor has central display windows with aluminum framing flanked by aluminum flush entrance doors. Concrete foundation. 3 bays wide. Modern style.  
1 non-contributing building.
0116. 214 W. MAIN STREET, governmental
Jackson County Courthouse
Date: 1918-1920
Description: Three-story, stone building with elevated basement and first floor and a central, end gable entrance portico with Ionic columns on the upper stories and arched entrance openings on the first floor. Limestone façade and foundation. Large, three-story addition on the rear. one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows; basement and first floor windows have stylized jack arches; the uppermost windows have stone surrounds with corner blocks, keystones and a spandrel panel separating the windows. Large central clock tower on roof top. Neo-Classical Revival style.
1 contributing building.

0117. Maple Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1920
1 contributing building.

117A.
Date:
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Molded concrete block façade and foundation. German siding in gable ends. 1 X 2 bays.
1 contributing building.

0118. Maple Street, commercial
Bargain Barn Warehouse
Date: Ca. 1950
Description: Large, very long, one-story, flat roof, commercial warehouse. Metal roof cap. Painted concrete block façade and foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Commercial style.
1 contributing building.
0119. 105 Maple Street, residential  
Date: Ca. 1915  
1 non-contributing building.

0120. 101 Maple Street, residential  
Date: Ca. 1910  
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof, “L” house. Two, decorative, corbelled brick chimneys. Asphalt shingle roof has been coated with roofing cement. Weatherboard siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with decorative hoods supported by scrolled brackets and scrolled vergeboard. One-story, modified hip roof, front porch with paired Doric columns on an enclosed shingled balustrade. Novelty entrance door with novelty sidelights and transom. Entrance door has the same hood as the windows. Two-story, three-sided, gable, projecting, square bay on the side. Painted cut stone foundation. 3 X 3 bays. Colonial Revival style.  
1 contributing building.

120A.  
Date: Ca. 1945  
Description: One-story, side gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete block façade and foundation. 2 X 1 bays.  
1 contributing building.

NORTH STREET

0121. 215 W. North Street, residential  
Date: Ca. 1950  
Description: One and one-half-story, front facing “L” house. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Large, shed roof dormer on the rear. Small, one-story, shed roof, entrance porch with wrought iron posts and railing. Two-story, modified hip roof, side porch: first floor is partially below-grade garage bay; second floor is open porch with wrought iron posts and railing. One-story, modified hip roof, rear, enclosed porch. Concrete block foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Colonial Revival style. Modified.  
1 non-contributing building.

121A.  
Date: Ca. 1980  
Description: Small, side gable, one-story outbuilding. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.  
1 non-contributing building.
0122. 207 W. North Street, residential
Nicholson/Armstrong House
Date: Ca. 1915/1925
1 contributing building.

0123. 113 E. North Street, commercial
United Bank
Date: Ca. 1974
Description: Two-story, flat roof, commercial building. Exposed steel roof members. Concrete façade. Concrete foundation.
1 non-contributing building.

0124. 111 E. North Street, commercial
Ripley Hardware
Date: Ca. 1930
1 contributing building.

0125. 108 E. North Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1915
Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house with non-original mansard-like roof eave detail. Asphalt shingle roof. Aluminum siding. Modern one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, wraparound porch has been fully enclosed. Large, shed roof, porte cochere on the left side. Molded concrete block foundation. 3 X 3 bays. Four Square style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

0126. 110 E. North Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1940
1 non-contributing building.
0127. 112 E. North Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1915
1 non-contributing building.

0128. 114 E. North Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1889
Description: Large, two-story, irregular plan house. Corner tower with mansard roof on right. Center square tower with porthole window and a three-sided bay on the rear. Asphalt shingle roof. Aluminum siding. Novelty windows with stained glass border. One-story, modified hip roof, wraparound porch has been partially enclosed on the left towards the rear; the remainder has Corinthian columns on a wood deck. Arched stained glass entrance doors with stained glass sidelights with a fluted surround. One-story, rear, enclosed porch. Molded concrete block foundation. 3 X 4 bays. Queen Anne style.
1 contributing building.

128A.
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: Small, one-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. German siding. Molded concrete block foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.

0129. 118 E. North Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1915
Description: Large, two-story, rear facing “L” house. Central, shed roof dormer on the front. Metal roof. German siding. Modern one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, full length, front porch with slightly battered posts on an enclosed balustrade. Porch windows have leaded glass transoms. Decorative hood over the front door. One-story, modified hip roof, porte cochere on the left with battered columns on brick piers. Faux stone veneer covers the foundation. 3 X 3 bays. Vernacular style.
1 contributing building.

129A.
Date: Ca. 1915
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Metal roof. German siding. Stone pier foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.
0130. 122 E. North Street, residential  
Judge Warren Miller House
Date: Ca. 1890
Description: Large, two-story, irregular plan house with two-story, three-sided, projecting tower on the right with a pyramidal roof. Central wall gable on the front and a smaller wall gable to the left. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Modern six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Small, end gable, entrance porch with square posts and wrought iron railing on a wood deck. One-story, shed roof, enclosed porch. One-story, modified hip roof, full length, rear porch with modern square posts and slatted balustrade. Stone and stone pier foundation. 5 X 3 bays. Queen Anne style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

130A.
Date: Ca. 1910
Description: One-story, end gable outbuilding. Metal roof. Clapboard siding. Stone pier foundation. six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. 1 X 1 bays.
1 non-contributing building.

0131. 121 E. North Street, residential  
Clerc-Carson House
Date: Ca. 1880
1 contributing building/ Listed individually on the National Register.

131A.
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: One-story, shed roof, outbuilding. Known as the “Sample Room.” Asphalt shingle roof. Aluminum siding. Pier foundation.
1 contributing building/ Listed individually on the National Register.

131B.
Date: Ca. 1900
Description: One-story, shed roof outbuilding. Wash House. Two different kinds of wood siding. two-over-two, double-hung sash window. Pier foundation.
1 contributing building/ Listed individually on the National Register.
0132. 117 E. North Street, residential

Phillips/Pfost House

Date: 1901

Description: Large, two-story, rear facing “L” house. Asphalt shingle roof. Clapboard siding with frieze and fluted corner boards. Brackets in frieze. Vergeboard and a dropped finial in the gable ends. Second floor windows are multi-paned; first floor windows on the porch have divided transoms. Windows on the side are vertical four-over-one, paired. One-story, modified hip roof, full length, front porch that extends to the right to form a porte cochere. Porch has Doric columns on brick piers and a slatted balustrade. Entrance door has sidelights and a divided transom. One-story, shed roof, full length, rear, enclosed porch. Rear portion of ell has been infilled historically. Terra cotta block foundation. 3 X 2 bays. Colonial Revival style.

1 contributing building.

132A.

Date: Ca. 1900

Description: Large, two-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Vergeboard and a dropped finial in the gable end. German siding on the second floor; terra cotta block first floor and foundation. 3 X 1 bays.

1 contributing building.

0133. 115 E. North Street, residential

Date: Ca. 1915

Description: Large, two-story, hip roof house with hip dormers. Paired windows in the dormers with vertical 2/1 glazing. Dormers have corner boards with caps. Asphalt shingle roof. Large, exposed, brick chimney on the side. Drop siding with wide frieze board and corner boards with caps. Vertical Three-over-one, double-hung sash windows with metal canopies. One-story, modified hip roof, wraparound porch with slightly battered square columns on an enclosed balustrade. Metal canopy over porch. One-story, modified hip roof, rear, enclosed porch. Molded concrete block foundation. 3 X 4 bays. Four Square style.

1 contributing building.

133A.

Date: Ca. 1915

Description: One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Terra cotta block façade and foundation. Concrete block addition on the rear. 2 X 3 bays.

1 contributing building.

133B.

Date:

Description: Two-story, side gable, outbuilding. Asphalt shingle roof. T-111 siding on second floor; terra cotta block on first floor and foundation. Modern windows. 2 X 1 bays.

1 non-contributing building.
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0134. 111 E. North Street, residential
Beymer House
Date: Ca. 1890
Description: Two-story, front facing “L” house. Corrugated metal roof. Small gable dormer on
the front on the right with decorative shingles in the gable end, small knee
braces at the corners and chisel-point vergeboard. Clapboard siding with corner boards. one-
over-one, double-hung sash windows. Front projecting bay has open porch on the second floor
with cut-out vergeboard, corner brackets with dropped finials, turned posts and a cut-out
balustrade. First floor of projecting bay is three-sided and has corner braces. One-story, shed
roof, front porch within roof overhang with cut-out vergeboard and square posts on an enclosed
balustrade. One-story, shed roof, rear porch attaches to a shed roof, cellar house with a metal
roof, clapboard siding, and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Second, one-story, shed
roof, rear porch was enclosed historically and has two different wood sidings on it. Pier
foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 1 bays. Folk Victorian style.
1 contributing building.

0135. 109 E. North Street, residential
Hinzman House
Date: Ca. 1898
Description: Two-story, front facing “L” house with two-story, three-sided, projecting tower on
the right. Tower currently has a flat roof but probably originally had a pyramidal roof. Asphalt
shingle roof. Chisel-point shingles and vergeboard in the gable ends. Drop siding. one-over-one,
double-hung sash and novelty windows with decorative hoods. One-story, shed roof, front porch
between the end bays with Doric columns on a wood deck. Chisel-point shingle belt course on
the rear. Small, shed roof, enclosed, entrance bay on the side. Small, entrance porch on the rear
with vergeboard, turned posts and spindled balustrade. Concrete block foundation. 4 X 2 bays.
Queen Anne style.
1 contributing building.

135A.
Date: Ca. 1950
Description: Two-story, hip roof garage/apartment. Asphalt shingle roof. Concrete block façade
and foundation. one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Exposed stairway and deck on the
right. 3 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.

0136. 106A. E. North Street, commercial
Vacant
Date: Ca. 1980
Description: One-story, flat roof, commercial building. Large, overhanging, faux mansard
1 non-contributing building.
0137. 201 Seventh Street, residential  
**Allan Kent House**

**Date:** Ca. 1890  
**Description:** Two-story, side facing “T” house. Gable dormer/louver on roof. Asphalt shingle roof. Decorative multi-colored slate shingles in the gable ends. Projecting bay on the left has an open porch on the second floor with decorative vergeboard, turned posts and cut-out balustrade; first floor is three-sided and has large corner brackets with dropped finials. Clapboard siding with corner boards with caps. one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. One-story, modified hip roof, wraparound porch with Doric columns on a wood deck. Entrance door has sidelights and a transom. Stone pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 3 X 2 bays. Folk Victorian style.  
1 contributing building.

137A.  
**Date:** Ca. 1980  
**Description:** Small, one-story, shed roof, well house. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Pier foundation. 1 X 1 bays.  
1 non-contributing building.

137B.  
**Date:**  
**Description:** Two-story, end gable, cellar house with forebay. Metal roof. Vertical board siding.  
First floor is stone that has been covered with stucco. 1 X 1 bays. Deteriorated.  
1 non-contributing building.

0138. 113 Seventh Street, residential  
**Date:** Ca. 1930  
**Description:** One-story, end gable house with one-story, shed roof addition on the left. Metal roof. Vinyl siding. Three-over-one, double-hung sash and modern one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Double glass doors in the addition on the front. One-story, modified hip roof, front porch with large, square columns on brick piers and a lattice balustrade. Pier foundation covered with metal veneer. 6 X 2 bays. Vernacular style. Modified.  
1 non-contributing building.
0139. Seventh Street, residential
Murray/O’Brien House
Date: Ca. 1940
Description: Steep, two-story, side gable house with three, gable dormers on the front. Large, exposed, stucco chimney on the end. Gable wing on the right. Gable car port on the left. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding over concrete block façade. Modern one-over-one, double-hung sash and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Small, end gable, entrance porch with modern vergeboard, turned posts and spindled balustrade. Scalloped shingles in porch gable end. One-story, shed roof, rear porch enclosed with lattice work. Concrete foundation. 5 X 2 bays. Colonial Revival style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

0140. 104 Seventh Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1940
1 contributing building.

SOUTH STREET

0141. South Street, commercial
Water Pumping Station
Date: Ca. 1910
1 contributing building.

0142. South Street, commercial
Water Plant
Date: Ca. 1950
Description: Long, one-story, side gable, water plant building with concrete platform to the right which holds two large gas storage tanks. “V” seam metal roof. Concrete block façade. Concrete foundation. 2 X 1 bays.
1 contributing building.

0143. South Street, structure
Mill Creek Dam
Date: Ca. 1910
Description: Remains of concrete dam across Mill Creek. Defined center spillway formed from 1 contributing structure.
0144. 107 South Street, residential
Date: Ca. 1920
Description: Two-story, side gable house. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Modern one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. One-story, shed roof, full length, front porch with modern Doric columns on an enclosed balustrade; porch has been partially enclosed on the right. Pier foundation. 3 X 1 bays. Vernacular style. Modified.
1 non-contributing building.

144A. Garage
Date: Ca. 1985
Description: One-story, end gable garage. Asphalt shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Concrete foundation. 1 X 1 bays.
1 non-contributing building.
Statement of Significance
The Ripley Historic District is eligible under Criterion A: Commerce for its significance as a business center throughout Jackson County’s history. The district is also eligible under Criterion C: Architecture for its significant collection of several architectural styles popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also locally significant for its association with the work of prominent West Virginia architect, Levi J. Dean for his design of the Jackson County Courthouse and for the work of Charles H. Progler, a local builder who contracted on several commercial and residential buildings within the district. The district is also eligible under Criterion C: Community Planning and Development for its significance with the growth of the town as the county seat. The original community was planned around the courthouse square area and the commercial district. Ripley’s core area developed outward from there to accommodate new prosperity from events such as population increases, a lumber boom, and the construction of US Routes 21 and 33 through town.

The period of significance spans from ca. 1880, the construction date of the Clerc-Carson House, site #0131, to 1954, the fifty-year cut-off date as developed by the National Park Service. The district has been the county seat of Jackson County since its inception in 1832 and retains many of the characteristics of its origins. Architecturally, Ripley displays a variety of styles of architecture. The district also illustrates architectural styles developed throughout its history.

Early Ripley and Jackson County History
Jackson County was formed in 1831 from parts of Wood, Mason and Kanawha Counties. It was named for Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States. As with many of West Virginia’s counties, Jackson County was formed for the convenience of its citizens. The population often lived great distances from their respective courthouses and due to high water on the many rivers and creeks, they were unable to reach the courthouses to conduct their business. The people who lived along the Ohio River lobbied for a county seat to be located there and those who lived away from the waterways wanted the courthouse to be located in their area. A commission of five members was selected to make the decision including John McWhorter of Lewis County, John Miller of Kanawha County, William Spurlock of Cabell County, Cyrus Cary of Greenbrier County, and John McCoy of Tyler County.

Jacob Starcher, an early settler in the area, bought from William John title to 400 acres of land in Jackson County. Starcher, as a response to the courthouse location dilemma, gave the county eight acres of ground for the county seat. It was specified that it would be laid out so as to form three sides of the public square with the courthouse building in the center. The court accepted the gift. Two acres was for the purpose of erecting a courthouse and a jail and six additional acres on the front and sides of the square for the “use and benefit of Jackson County.” The deed from Jacob and Ann Starcher was dated March 28, 1832. This central “courthouse square” remains intact to the present.
In January of 1832, a contract was let to James Smith for the construction of the first courthouse and a jail building. The court of Jackson County stated that the buildings were to be of brick with the jail to be 34'-0" X 17'-0" and the courthouse to be 36 feet square. It was to cost $3,700.00. The work was completed and the first term in the new building was held on October 28, 1833.

The first courthouse was a one-story building and the court outgrew the building in twenty-five years. In September of 1858, the court moved into a new two-story building with the jail on the first floor and the court room on the second. This second courthouse was constructed by Nicholas Bonnett for $7,000.00 and the first floor was of cut sandstone with the second floor of brick made locally. This second courthouse served the county until 1918 when the current courthouse, site #0116, was begun.

Starcher petitioned the State of Virginia on December 5, 1832 and his request was granted on December 19, 1832 for the establishment of a town, Ripley. Previous histories state that Ripley was named for Harry Ripley, a circuit riding Methodist minister who drowned crossing Mill Creek around 1830, about 3 miles south of Ripley. He apparently had a marriage license in his pocket when he drowned and there is a record of such a license issued to him but that is all that is known of Harry Ripley.

Ephraim Evans, one of the first justices of the first county court, and Robert Lwther, a leading lawyer, the first postmaster and a good surveyor, were appointed by the court to lay out and plat the town of Ripley. The nominated district basically encompasses most of the original plat of land that was laid out for the county seat in 1832 in addition to the immediate residential areas surrounding the downtown. Evans and Lowther laid out the town with the courthouse at its center. The courthouse square remains the center of activity within the district. The four streets around the courthouse were named for the four compass points: North, East, South and West Streets. North Street is the only street today to retain its original name. South Street is now Main Street; West Street is now Maple Street; and East Street is now Court Street, directly in front of the courthouse.

Jacob Starcher, Joseph Mayers, Ira Lindsey, Robert Lowther and Peter Click were appointed as town trustees. They were empowered to make by-laws and ordinances for regulating the police, regulating the building of houses, improving public streets and alleys and other necessary policies for the good of the town. This trustee system of government lasted until 1852 when it was replaced by a town council and a mayor to be elected by voters. The first mayor was Clemont T. Thaw.

Those owning lots at the time of Ripley’s establishment include: James Smith, a merchant; William Carney, hotel operator; Dr. Joseph Mairs, a physician; Daniel G. Morrill, a lawyer and...
hotel operator; Dr. John Armstrong, the town’s first school teacher and a physician; Nehemiah Smith, a merchant and early legislator; Benjamin Long; Solomon Harpold; George McGary; Tapley Beckwith; Samuel Long; Robert Butler; David Woodruff; and James Kay.

Also in January of 1832, a post office was established in Ripley, although it was first known as Jackson Court House, and the first post master was the previously mentioned, Robert Lowther. The first post office operated from a residence on North Street. In 1893 the name was changed to Jackson and finally, in 1897, it was changed to Ripley.

Starting in the 1840s, English, French, Swiss and German immigrants began to settle in Ripley and more prosperous times arrived with them and their skills. One immigrant included Isiah Vail who established a woodworking shop in 1844. He made furniture and coffins, as was typical of the time period. Eventually, the businesses separated and they remain in business to this day with the furniture store still being owned and operated by the Vail family.

Another immigrant was Charles H. Progler who came from Switzerland in 1848 via New York City. He operated a hotel early on but later became a designer and builder of many of the homes, churches and businesses in Ripley. Progler also constructed a planning mill in 1878 for the purpose of planning the lumber he used in his construction work. He also operated a woolen mill with Ferdinand R. and F.W.B. Hassler, fellow immigrants from Switzerland. Ferdinand Hassler later served as sheriff, a member of the state legislator and post master. The woolen mill was constructed in 1866 at a cost of $10,000.00 and it was operated by the Hasslers and Progler until 1868 when J.B. Armstrong leased F. R. Hassler’s share. The mill was finally destroyed by fire in 1889. Other European immigrants included the Landfried and Shatto families from Germany; the Campbell, Graham, McGuire and Ferguson families from Ireland; the Carez and Fleau families from France; the Progler, Hassler and Hinzman families from Switzerland; and the Mate and Rawling families from England. All of these immigrants arrived during the 1840’s and helped to settle and develop the town of Ripley and Jackson County.

Progler deserves further mention as he was responsible for many of the historic buildings that still stand today. Progler was born in Switzerland, September 30, 1829. He and his mother immigrated to New York in 1837; his father had died in Switzerland in 1835. They then proceeded to Jackson County in 1848. Progler married in 1860 and he and his wife had six children. In addition to the woolen mill and planning mill he operated a factory for the manufacture of buggies, wagons, spokes and hubs. Progler also served in the Civil War as a Major in the 141st West Virginia Militia, Union. Progler and his wife, Elizabeth, and at least four of their children are buried in the Early Settlers Cemetery, site #0049. Some of his known residential work includes sites #0076, 0079, 0083, 0103 and possibly sites #0134 and 0135. His most common style is Folk Victorian but several of his houses are in the Queen Anne style.
Many of these homes retain their original character defining elements and stand firmly within the period of significance. Commercial structures within the downtown that are attributed to Progler include the Hockenberry Store, site #0096, and sites #0064, the Seconds Count Consignment Shop, and site #0065, the Jeweler’s Touch. All three of these buildings were built ca. 1890.

Along with these new immigrants, came the need for all the trappings of “civilization”; schools, churches, newspapers and other businesses. The first church in Ripley was held in the courthouse until the first church building was built in 1858. This was the Methodist Church, South, and the church was built by Charles H. Progler and Jonathan Conker. The Methodist Episcopal Church continued to have church in the courthouse until they built their own church on Bridge Street in 1889. It was also built by Charles H. Progler. The Ripley Baptist Church was organized by Reverend Jonathan Smith in 1866. They built their church, in conjunction with the Masons, in 1874 with the lower story serving the Baptist Church and the upper story serving the Masons. In 1907, the Baptist Congregation built their own church. The Protestant Episcopal Church was built in 1874 by R.N. Mather. Charles H. Progler built the United Brethren Church in 1888; it had been organized by Reverend J.W. Martin shortly before the construction of the church.

Surprisingly, there was no bank in Ripley until 1891. Barter was the main form of business transaction. The Bank of Ripley was established by Judge Warren Miller. Miller served in Congress and was a Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Appeals of West Virginia. He also served in the State Senate and the House of Delegates. He operated a large farm in Jackson County. Prior to the establishment of the Bank of Ripley, banking business had to be done in Parkersburg or Charleston. A group of businessmen applied to the state for a charter and the bank opened on August 10, 1891. Warren Miller served as the first president; D.K. Hood was the vice-president; and H.F. Pfost, the first cashier. The Valley Bank of Ripley was chartered in 1893 and J.L. Starcher served as President. The Valley Bank was enveloped by the First National Bank of Ripley on August 3, 1915. The original Valley Bank building is site #0095; this building also served as the First National Bank headquarters. The Citizen’s State Bank opened in 1909 and C.W. Starcher was the president. Many of these banks continue to serve Ripley in new buildings. Several of the downtown buildings began as banks and these include sites #0064 and 0065.

As can be seen by the proliferation of businesses and industries, Ripley was growing. It started out with 120 people in 1832 and by 1870, it had a population of 226 within the town limits. The county population was growing too: 1850 – 6,544; 1860 – 8,306; 1870 – 10,300. By 1900, Ripley’s population had grown to 579 and Jackson County to 22,987. The peak appears to be in 1910 when Ripley’s population was 591 and Jackson County, 20,956. This was also the peak of the lumber boom in the area and as the county seat and center of business, Ripley prospered and grew to accommodate the new prosperity.
The nearby county of Roane illustrated similar growth patterns as Jackson County. Roane County had a population of 19,852 in 1900; 21,543 in 1910; and 20,129 in 1920. It too seems to have peaked in population in 1910. The Ripley District of Jackson County illustrates the same pattern and when compared to the Ravenswood District it can be seen how the county seat affected its growth: Ravenswood District in 1900, the population was 5,487; for the same period for the Ripley District, it was 6,641. Ravenswood District in 1910 the population was 4,843; Ripley 5,992. In 1920 the Ravenswood District had a population of 4,463; Ripley District for the same time period was 5,092. As the county seat, a town could expect to grow and prosper in all areas of business and government.

Newspapers followed the same trend as other businesses in Ripley. Jackson County had its first newspaper in 1853 when Daniel Frost began publishing the Virginia Chronicle at Ravenswood. The first newspaper to be published in Ripley was The Jackson Democrat which began in 1864. It was owned by a joint stock company composed of J.L. Armstrong, John H. Riley, John M. Greer and W.F. Greer. It was edited and published by W.C. Whaley and Lee C. Sayles. Sayles shortly withdrew and his place was taken by Monroe Whaley, W.C.'s brother. They operated it for a year and then it sat idle for a year until 1877 when J.J. S. Hassler and George B. Crow reopened it under the name of The Jackson Herald. To fit within the changing architectural styles of the time period and be known as a “progressive” business, the Herald constructed a new building in the downtown in 1930; this is site #0068. The design was Neo-Classical Revival and represented the Revival styles of the time. The Jackson Herald continues to operate to the present time but it is located in the old Kessel Clinic Building, site #0034. The Kessel Clinic was built in 1950 in the Colonial Revival style and also represents the architectural styles and construction techniques and materials of its time.

Early transportation in the area consisted of narrow horse paths which grew to wagon roads. These roads allowed Ripley access to the Ohio River and all the points beyond. William Parsons, a very early settler, with others was employed by Mason County (Jackson was previously part of Mason County) to lay out, mark and build a road from Point Pleasant through Ripley and towards Clarksburg. As settlers used these road and mail routes were established, the roads became more stable. Landowners along the route were assigned to maintain it. The National Road which went from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling was completed in 1818 by the federal government. In 1831, when Jackson County was formed, the Northwestern Turnpike was begun from Winchester, Virginia, through Clarksburg to Parkersburg. It was completed in 1838. The Parkersburg and Staunton, Virginia Turnpike was completed to the Ohio River in 1847. The Gilmer-Ripley-Ohio Turnpike went from Gilmer County to the Ohio River and paralleled the Little Kanawha River route to the Ohio River. It was completed about 1853 from Weston to Ripley. All of these roads were toll roads. The tolls collected were used for the maintenance of the roads.
The first railroad to arrive in Ripley was the Ripley and Mill Creek Valley Railroad in 1888. It was built with local capital and eventually became part of the B&O. William Thomas Greer was primarily responsible for the completion of the railroad. He was one of the largest stockholders, the first president and the general manager of the company. He and D.K. Hood, Treasurer, oversaw every foot of the route until its completion. Greer served as Sheriff of Jackson County in 1859 at the age of 24. He served as Commissioner of the Courts for six years beginning in 1865. Starting in 1888, he served for four years as Commissioner of the US Courts. Many of the Hood and Greer family members are buried in the Early Settlers Cemetery although no known marker exists for W.T. Greer.

The first paved street was from Bridge to Church Streets. Jim Chase was the contractor for this project and the street was not repaved until after 1973. The water works and sewage plant were built prior to 1910; wells and outhouses were used before that. Gas for domestic use was implemented about the same time, ca. 1910. Electricity was provided by the Hood Mill in West Ripley by “Cap” Hood.

Many of the commercial buildings within the downtown area also date to the period after ca. 1920 when Federal Route 21 was built through Ripley. This opened up a major federal route through the town. Route 21 was widened in 1933-1934. Paving of roads through Ripley occurred in 1919 and 1920 and the paving contract was given to the Sissler-Morris Company. US Route 33 was constructed through Ripley from 1920 through 1922 and in 1945 the route was paved from the courthouse westward towards the town of Evans. The northern end of Church Street was built up with single family residences during this road building process, particularly from the early 1920s through the 1940s. All of these transportation enhancements were beneficial to the growth of Ripley as more people traveled into and through the town and the building stock and population figures support this.

From 1900 to 1910 the lumber boom was primarily responsible for the population peak in Ripley and the surrounding county. Ripley’s population decreased slightly from 1910 to 1920; from 591 in 1910 to 580 in 1920 but then rebounded to 669 in 1930. In 1940, it was 759 and 1959, 1,813. Jackson County’s population followed the same trend: 1920-18,658; 1930-16,124; 1940-16,598; and 1950-15,299.

As with many communities throughout the state and country, Ripley suffered several fires throughout its history. Fire destroyed the majority of the town’s first buildings facing the public square and courthouse. Following the fire, many two-story buildings were built by Charles H. Progler, with shops on the first floor and the shopkeeper’s residence on the second floor. The current building stock on East Main Street, the south side, date to the time period immediately following a large fire ca. 1930. Once many of the wood frame buildings were destroyed the new
buildings were reconstructed using masonry, primarily brick. These include the Kelley Hotel, site 0094, the Barber Shop, site #0093, the Alpine Theatre, site #0092 and others along East Main Street.

The corporate limits of Ripley have been enlarged several times. In 1853, 70 acres were added to the town. In March of 1867, a town council was created with a mayor, a recorder and five councilmen to oversee the town’s business. The present town limits encompass most of Jacob Starcher’s land in the original plat.

There are several buildings associated with prominent local and state-wide businessmen within the district. One of the more well known is Okey J. Morrison. Morrison was born January 10, 1869 in Jackson County. When quite young, he had dropped out of school and did not seem too interested in working on his parent’s farm, he got together enough capital to open a small country store at his hometown of Kenna, West Virginia. He married a neighbor girl in 1891 and the business continued to expand. Shortly thereafter he opened a store in Ripley and expanded his stock to include bargains he had found, which the local stores did not do. Consequently, his business continued to grow and he eventually established stores in Spencer, Logan, West Union, Clarksburg, Huntington, Morgantown, Fairmont, and the state capitol, Charleston. He and his family which included his wife, Cora, and five children, moved to Charleston and built a large lovely home on Quarrier Street. Morrison’s original store building within the downtown was destroyed by a fire but he rebuilt and this building is extant, site #0097. It includes a large rear addition which was built about five years after the primary building to serve as his warehouse and loading dock.

The Armstrong House, site #0122, was built ca. 1915 in the Four Square style for an employee of the Bank of Ripley, W.S. Armstrong. The James Armstrong House is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places and is located just outside the boundaries of the nominated district on the west end of North Street. W.S. Armstrong was involved in many of the business ventures in Ripley.

The Judge Lewis Miller House, site #0129, is located on the eastern end of North Street. Right next to it is the Judge Warren Miller House, site #0130. Judge Warren Miller has been the only Jackson Countian to serve in Congress and he was also a Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court. His son, Lewis Miller was also a Circuit Judge. Warren Miller also served in the State Senate and House of Delegates. Warren Miller also helped to establish the Bank of Ripley with other prominent local businessmen.

The Pfost House, site #0132, built in 1901 was owned and built by H.F. Pfost. Pfost, along with Judge Warren Miller and Enoch Staats, organized the Bank of Ripley. He started out working in
a drugstore in Ripley which he eventually purchased. He also was one of the organizers and directors of the O.J. Morrison group stores. At one time, Pfost was one of the largest land owners in Jackson County. He owned a lumber business that was used when his beautiful home on North Street was constructed. It is in as-built condition and retains its Colonial Revival-style elements and as such illustrates the prosperity of Pfost in Ripley around the turn of the century.

There are several buildings associated with the Kessel family, local physicians. These include the Kessel House, site #0035, ca. 1900. This house operated as the clinic/hospital for the family business while the Kessel Clinic next door, site #0034, 1950, was being built. Another early Kessel home includes site #0076, ca. 1900. A later family home is site #0077, built in 1954. Charles Royal Kessel and his two brothers, Ray and Russell, all became doctors as did many of their sons and grandsons. Charles Royal Kessel was known as Roy and he began the first hospital in Ripley on the site where the present post office stands. It was known as the “Kessel Emergency Hospital.” The hospital was then moved to the house on the north end of Church Street, site #0035, and stayed there until the clinic was built next door in 1950. All of the wood for the Clinic, site #0034, and the family home, site #0077, was timbered off of Charles Enoch “C.E.” Kessel’s property in Parchment Valley.

As can be seen by the above, many of the residences and businesses within the district represent the prominent merchants and politicians of the historic time period and many of these people were responsible for the growth and development of the town and the county.

Architecture

The Ripley Historic District is significant under *Criterion C: Architecture* for its significant collection of architectural styles popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries including the following:

The Colonial Revival style is illustrated in sites #0032, 0033, 0034, 0046, 0050, 0077, 0078, 0081, 0098, 0100, 0101, 0104, 0105, 0107, 0120, 0121, 0132 and 0139. The US Post Office, site #0098, is a great example of the style. It is a one-story, side gable building with engaged, end chimneys and several one-story, flat roof wings on the rear. It has a partial return cornice with dentilting. It has a red brick façade and 12/12 windows. The central, double entrance doors have an undivided transom and a decorative wood surround with fluted pilasters with caps and plinth blocks with a dentiled hood above with metopes. The building was built in 1940 and is in excellent condition.

The Art Moderne and Modern styles can be seen in sites #0031, 0062, 0092, 0093, 0113 and 0115. A good example of the Modern style is the Alpine Theater, site #0092, ca. 1936. It is in as-built condition and is in the process of being rehabilitated. It is a two-story, flat roof, commercial building with a stepped parapet wall in the front. It has a red brick façade and its marquee along
with the lights is extant. There is a central ticket booth flanked by the original paired doors. The original "coming attraction" poster frames are intact and are situated on the pilasters flanking the double doors. This building is in good condition and most vividly illustrates what downtown meant to many people. The theatre was built during the Great Depression and offered the community an escape from the harsh reality of daily life. It is currently being rehabilitated and many elderly people have stopped by during the process to reminisce and even offer mementoes. Other than the courthouse, the theatre is probably the one building that people most associate with the downtown.

There is one example of the decorative Italianate Commercial style within the district. This is site #0097. It is a two-story, flat roof, commercial building constructed ca. 1890. It has a pressed metal cornice, a painted brick façade and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second floor with simple hoods and stone sills. There is a "Messker Bros." metal secondary cornice and storefront complete with pilasters on the first floor. The building is divided into two storefronts; the one on the right appears to be in the most original condition including the interior. The building is 7 bays wide and is in good condition.

A good example of the simple Commercial style in this district is Powers Florist, site #0066 built ca. 1930. It is a two-story, flat roof, commercial building. It has a corbelled brick cornice, blonde brick façade and one-over-one, double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The original storefront consists of a central deeply recessed entrance door flanked by stepped display windows with brick kickpanels. The storefront framing is bronze. The full length transom retains its original prism glass and it is in excellent condition. It is a very simple building but its style fits its function.

The most common style, excepting the Commercial, within the district is Neo-Classical Revival. This style is illustrated by sites #0067, 0068, 0095 and 0116. The Jackson County Courthouse, site #0116, 1918-1920, illustrates the style through its full-height entry porch with a gable pediment, all supported by Ionic columns. The courthouse has a dentiled cornice that overhangs slightly. The smooth limestone façade further highlights its classical roots. It is in excellent condition and remains the pivotal building within the historic district. The courthouse was begun in 1918 but was not completed until 1920. It was designed by prominent West Virginia architect, Levi J. Dean.

Dean was born in Braxton County in 1878. He studied architecture by correspondence course and commenced his practice in Charleston. He relocated to Huntington and by 1910 was in business for himself. Dean was responsible for many public buildings throughout West Virginia including the Richwood Municipal Building, the Gassaway Municipal Building, and the addition to the Nicholas County Courthouse and its jail. He often worked in the Revival styles of the time period and the Jackson County Courthouse is a wonderful example of the Neo-Classical Revival style as interpreted by Dean.
The old water pumping station and dam on Mill Creek date to ca. 1910. The waterworks facility consists of site #00141, 0142, and 0143. The dam was built to create a holding pond for the water which was then pumped uphill to the station and processed. The two buildings and the dam are in good condition and are good examples of city waterworks.

The Folk Victorian style is one of the more common residential styles in the district and includes sites #0076, 0079, 0083, 0103, 0106, 0134, and 137. Many of these residences were built by Progler and include site #0134, the Beymer House. It is a two-story, front facing “L” house with a two-story front, projecting bay on the left with an open porch on the second floor with cut-out vergeboard, corner brackets with dropped finials, turned posts and a cut-out balustrade. The first floor of the bay is three-sided and has corner brackets. The house has clapboard siding with corner boards and decorative chisel point shingles. It has a front and a rear porch; the front porch has cut-out vergeboard and square posts on an enclosed balustrade. The rear, cellar house is intact and all are in good condition. It is a good example of the style and Progler’s craftsmanship.

Another common residential style is the Queen Anne style. Many of the earlier residences, ca. 1890 and up, are in this style and constructed of brick. These include sites #0013, 0022, 0035, 0128, 0130, and 0135. The Hinzman House, site #0135, ca. 1898, may also have been built by Charles Progler in the more formal Queen Anne style. It is a two-story, front facing “L” house with a two-story, three-sided, projecting bay on the right with a pyramidal roof. The house has drop siding with chisel point shingles and vergeboard in the gable ends. There are one-over-one, double-hung sash and novelty windows with decorative hoods. The central front porch has Doric columns. There is a small, rear porch with vergeboard, turned posts and a spindled balustrade. It is in excellent condition.

The northern end of Church Street includes several styles of the early 20th century and includes Tudor Revival, Bungalow and Four Square styles. These residences date to a later period of construction within the town, from ca. 1920 to ca. 1940 and even later, with some Ranch style houses represented. This was the period of road building and road expansion within Ripley and these residences reflect that time period.

The district represents mostly late 19th and early 20th century commercial and residential buildings. The commercial buildings are primarily two and three-story, masonry buildings with storefronts on the first floor and housing in the upper stories. The buildings opposite the courthouse on Court Street and Main Street abut one another and fill the entire lot. There are small alleys behind these buildings. The remaining buildings are mostly free standing but do fill their lots. The majority of the buildings date from ca. 1930 up to ca. 1955 although there are several buildings from ca. 1890 to 1900. While the extant buildings represent the second construction phase of the commercial district, the downtown retains its configuration of spokes on a wheel with the courthouse at its center. The courthouse remains the center of activity and the large expanses of lawn with large trees remain around the courthouse. The residential
buildings within the district are also within the historic time period and are mostly two-story, single family homes, wood frame although there are some masonry examples. Most have small front and side yards with large rear yards. Many of these homes are the original homes of the merchants and businessmen of the downtown and retain their characteristics.

Summary

The Ripley Historic District is significant for its association with the growth of Ripley as the county seat, and with several of the architectural styles of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The period of significance, 1880 to 1954, relates to the Clerc-Carson House, site #0131, constructed in 1880 (the oldest building documented in the historic district) and up to 1954 when the fifty-year cut-off date as developed by the National Park Service is reached.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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<th>Ripley Historic District</th>
<th>Jackson County, West Virginia</th>
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<td>Name of Property</td>
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BIBLIOGRAPHY


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O’Brien, Winnifred E. *Early settlers and their contributions to Jackson County and Its county Seat, Ripley, West Virginia*. Available at Jackson County Public Library, 208 N. Church Street, Ripley, W.Va. 25271. 1979. Unpublished manuscript.


West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Forms and maps for the Town of Ripley, Jackson County, W.Va. Available at the State Historic Preservation Office, Charleston, W.Va.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:
The boundary of the Ripley Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map titled “Ripley Historic District Jackson County Ripley, West Virginia” and dated January 2004. The map is used as the verbal boundary description.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:
The boundaries encompass the historic central portion of Ripley; the commercial downtown and the adjacent residential sections excluding recent “strip” development. The northern boundary is defined as the intersection of Church and Seventh Streets; the eastern boundary is loosely defined by Highlawn Drive and Seventh Streets.; the southern boundary is defined by Mill Creek; and the western boundary is also defined by the curvature of Mill Creek as it wraps around the downtown.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Ripley Historic District
Name of Property

Jackson County, West Virginia
County/State

Section PHOTO Page 60

Name: Ripley Historic District
Address: 
City: 
County: 

Photographer: Jean Boger

Date: Fall and Winter 2003/2004

Negatives: WV SHPO, Charleston, WV

Photo 1 of 27 Site #0116, Jackson County Courthouse; front and side elevations looking southwest.

Photo 2 of 27 Site #0050, Calvary United Methodist Church; front and side elevations looking northwest.

Photo 3 of 27 Sites #0059-0061, southeast side of Court Street looking southeast.

Photo 4 of 27 Court Street opposite the courthouse looking northeast.

Photo 5 of 27 Northeast side of Main Street looking northeast.

Photo 6 of 27 Site #0068, 117 N. Court Street; front elevation looking east.

Photo 7 of 27 Site #0114, 111-113 E. Main Street and site #0115, 115-117 E. Main Street; front elevations looking north.

Photo 8 of 27 Site #0098, 114-116 E. Main Street, US Post Office; front and side elevations looking southwest.

Photo 9 of 27 Corner of Main and Court Streets looking southwest.
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<td>Name of Property</td>
<td>County/State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 9</td>
<td>Page 62</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Photo 26 of 27

Streetscape of Church Street looking west.

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Site #0049, Early Settlers Cemetery looking northeast.
RIPLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT/VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
JACKSON COUNTY
RIPLEY, WEST VIRGINIA

MICHAEL GIOULIS
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JAN 2004

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