

NR 12/1/4
NRHP 1/19/5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District
other names/site number VDHR file no. 115-0187

2. Location

street & number Main St. and adj. areas betw. Kratzer Ave. & Grace St. N/A not for publication
city or town Harrisonburg N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Harrisonburg (City) code 660 zip code 22801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.)


Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 12/7/4

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register. Signature of the Keeper _____
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register. Date of Action _____
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register. _____
___ removed from the National Register. _____
___ other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply) (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
161	43	buildings
0	1	sites
1	4	structures
2	0	objects
164	48	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
COMMERCE	department store
COMMERCE	warehouse
GOVERNMENT	courthouse
RELIGION	religious facility
INDUSTRY	manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE	plaza
TRANSPORTATION	rail-related
EDUCATION	school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure
COMMERCE	department store
COMMERCE	warehouse
GOVERNMENT	courthouse
RELIGION	religious facility
LANDSCAPE	plaza
LANDSCAPE	parking lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- Second Empire
- Queen Anne
- Romanesque
- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Late Gothic Revival
- Italian Renaissance
- Craftsman
- Moderne
- International Style
- Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone
walls	Brick
	Wood
roof	Asphalt
other	Metal, Stucco, Terra Cotta, Asbestos, Concrete, Glass, Synthetics

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Harrisonburg, Va.
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
COMMERCE

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Period of Significance

1779-1955

Significant Dates

1779
1896-97

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

(see Section 8)

Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Harrisonburg, Va.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 100 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1 17	685900	4258300	3 17	686140	4257780
2 17	686100	4258260	4 17	686480	4257720

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>August 18, 2004</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>Eddie Bumbaugh, Director, Harrisonburg Downtown Renaissance (contact)</u>		
street & number	<u>345 S. Main St.</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 432-8922</u>
city or town	<u>Harrisonburg</u> state <u>Virginia</u>	zip code	<u>22801</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District
City of Harrisonburg, Virginia

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District is located in the city of Harrisonburg, Virginia. The approximately 100-acre district embraces the historic commercial and institutional core of the city, which was established in 1779-80 as the seat of Rockingham County. The relatively level townsite is watered by Blacks Run, a tributary of the North River (North Fork of the Shenandoah River), and the area contained in the district lies between 1,300 feet and 1,350 feet above sea level. The principal axis of the district is Main Street, which runs approximately north-south through the district. Another principal thoroughfare is Liberty Street, which parallels Main Street and with it comprise the downtown section of U.S. Highway 11 (one-way northbound on Main, one-way southbound on Liberty). The principal cross axis is Market Street (U.S. Highway 33), which intersects with Main Street on the east side of Court Square.

The midsection of the district, centered on the Rockingham County Courthouse and Court Square, is densely built-up with commercial buildings and other building types dating primarily from the 1870s through the 1950s, with some earlier and later resources. South Main and South Liberty streets south of approximately Franklin Street are principally residential in character, although this has begun to change at the south end of the district as dwellings have been converted to outpatient and office use by Rockingham Memorial Hospital. Historic industrial and warehouse buildings are concentrated at the north end of the district near West Gay Street and Noll Drive, and also along Chesapeake Avenue. The total number of resources is 215, of which 167 or 77 percent are contributing. Contributing resources are those that were in existence during the period of significance (1779-1955) and that possess sufficient integrity.

Inventory Introduction

The inventory is arranged alphabetically and numerically by street and address. Each inventory entry begins with a heading that gives the status of the resource as contributing (C) or noncontributing (N), inventory number, property address, historic or generic name, exact or approximate date(s) of construction and major modification, and Virginia Department of Historic Resources file number(s). Historic property names are usually derived from the name or names of the original or historic owner or occupant or the original or historic business or institutional name, and they are occasionally hyphenated to include the name of a notable later owner or occupant. Construction dates are usually derived from a combination of historic sources and architectural evidence and are occasionally preceded by "ca.", meaning *circa* or "about." The body of the entry

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Description (continued)

contains architectural descriptive information followed by historic discussion. Style terminology is that used by the National Register of Historic Places. Entries for secondary resources follow the entries for the primary resources with which the secondary resources are associated. The headings for secondary resources have letter notations—*a*, *b*, *c*, and so forth—appended to the inventory number. All primary resources have district file numbers, for example: 115-0187-#. Some primary resources also have previously assigned file numbers, which appear in parentheses.

The historic discussions are typically followed by a list of sources for which full citations appear in the bibliography. Information from several sources may appear in the text but not be specifically cited. These uncited sources include the Sanborn maps, various city directories (principally the directories for 1927 and 1955), and the survey files of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The most comprehensive VDHR survey information was gathered by architectural historian Ann McCleary in the early 1980s. The previously assigned file numbers in the entry headers may be used to access pre-existing survey information. Note: Some pre-existing file numbers have been assigned to multiple buildings.

Inventory

C 1. 30 W. Bruce. Thomas Harrison House. 18th c. 115-0187-0001 (115-0008).

Story-and-a-half house of limestone construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with cornice returns (modern or reworked) and gabled dormers with weatherboarded sides. The two-bay front (south) elevation features a 6/6 window and a recessed entry containing a modern Colonial Revival door surround with fluted pilasters and a one-light transom. On the west gable end are an interior chimney with a brick cap and 4/4 windows with splayed stone jack arches. The windows have molded and pegged surrounds. A bronze plaque states that Bishop Francis Asbury held the first conference of the Methodist Church west of the Blue Ridge in the house on June 2, 1794.

In the individual National Register nomination for the house, architectural historian Grace Heffelfinger wrote: "The Thomas Harrison House is the oldest house in Harrisonburg, and its builder is regarded as the town's father." Heffelfinger repeats the claim that the house was built about 1750, although the date does not accord well with the fact that the house is built in line with Harrisonburg's street grid, laid out ca. 1780. The Harrison family owned the house until about 1870. General John E. Roller used the house as a law office in the early 20th century. (Heffelfinger, "Thomas Harrison House;" Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 223)

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Description (continued)

N 2. 89 W. Bruce. H.E.C. 1968. 115-0187-0002.

International-style two-story building with exposed concrete frame and stretcher-bond brick veneers of blond and dark brown brick. The flat-roofed building has a second story with brick planes that overhang the recessed first story, which is principally plate glass. A terrace with battered concrete walls and metal handrails wraps around the building, and on the west end a teller window projects under a simple concrete-frame drive-through shelter. To the rear extends a late 19th century one-story addition with a stretcher-bond blond brick veneer and a slightly lower hyphen connection to the original building. On the addition's basement level are four garage doors; a staggered wall of blond brick extends from its southwest corner to S. Liberty St. Signage identifies the building as the Harrisonburg Electric Commission, the original occupant.

C 3. 125 W. Bruce. Cassco Corp. Office. 1940s; 1960s. 115-0187-0003.

Two-story cinder block building with a painted stretcher-bond brick veneer. The shed roof has a stepped parapet on the west side and a flat parapet with a long signage panel on the front. The second-story windows have replacement plate glass; the first-story windows have metal frames and mullions that divide them into three lights. At the two corners are glass block windows that may be filled-in entries. In the center is an entry with a modern stoop on curved wood brackets. A slight jog on the west side elevation indicates that the rear is an addition which Sanborn maps suggest date to after 1960. The addition has an entry with a two-story projecting brick surround (a Moderne feature). The building contained a store in the 1940s and an office in the 1950s. Cassco Corp., which ran the adjoining ice factory at 217 S. Liberty St., was listed as the occupant in 1955. Now Primerica.

C 4. 126 W. Bruce. Check-R-Board Store. Ca. 1950. 115-0187-0004 (115-0027).

One-story cinder block commercial building with a stretcher-bond brick veneer (painted on the front). The shed roof has flat parapets, and a cantilevered awning with curved corners, a metal fascia, and a plywood ceiling projects over large plate glass windows. On the front are a recessed entry and a wood-panel garage door. The Blue Ridge Gas Co. occupied the building before 1965 when Columbia Gas moved in. One account suggests Isaac S. Ewing built the building as a rental about 1940, but Sanborn maps do not show it until after 1945. The Check-R-Board Store was located here in 1955.

C 5. 128 W. Bruce. Ewing Building. 1930s. 115-0187-0005 (115-0027).

One-story building of 1:6 American-bond brick construction, presumably with a shed roof. The front section, which contained a store in the 1940s, has recessed facade bays, picture windows, and a recessed entry with a

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Description (continued)

wood-framed glass-panel door and a tile surround. The rear section (a feed warehouse in the 1940s) has a concrete ramp leading to the street and freight doors constructed with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove panels. The building was built by Isaac S. Ewing in the 1930s. It later housed Padgett's Manufacturing woodworking shop, Antique World, and S&S Auction.

C 6. 141 W. Bruce. Chesapeake Western Railway Station. 1913. 115-0187-0006 (115-0055).

Vacant brick building constructed in two sections: a two-story passenger and office section on the front (north) end and a one-story freight section to the rear. The front section is classical in overall character with embellishments indicative of Craftsman-style influence. It has a metal-sheathed hip roof with skylights (now covered) behind a parapet with an inscription and a slightly raised frontispiece with Indiana limestone trim and faceted bosses. The same stone forms belt courses and window sills and lintels on the facade. Most of the brickwork is stretcher bond, although on the west elevation it consists of two courses of header stack bond alternating with one course of stretchers. The corners are defined by facade piers with recessed faces and caps ornamented with vertical strips of projecting brickwork. The principal entry has an ornate surround consisting of projecting and stepped-back brick and red-tinted concrete with a crosshatched surface and stone shield ornaments. Other features of the front section include 6/8 windows, a limestone and poured concrete foundation, a boarded-up west entry with a hopper transom, and deterioration at the southwest corner. The freight wing is constructed of 1:5 American-bond brick with penciled dark mortar joints. The segmental-arch freight entries have doors with chevron beaded tongue-and-groove. The gable roof has modern corrugated metal roofing and deep eaves supported on simple struts. Other features include a double gable parapet at the south end, an 8/8 window, and concrete and wood freight platforms. The concrete foundation of a small stone and concrete car house occupies the northeast corner of the lot. The space between the station and Bruce St. was developed as a small park.

The Chesapeake Western Railway was incorporated as the Chesapeake & Western Railroad Co. in 1895 and opened its first passenger and freight station near S. Main St. and Warsaw Ave. the same year. According to C&W historian Charles Price, the line was not permitted to share use of the B&O's 1911 Union Station on W. Market St. (now gone), and so it built its own station and general office building. In 1918 the station accommodated passengers on the first floor of the front section, offices on the second floor, and freight in the rear wing. The building's original use ceased in the 1950s and it was damaged by fire in 1982. In the 1990s Norfolk Southern rented the building out for use as warehouse space. The Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority explored adaptive reuse options for the building in the mid-1990s. (Deskins, "Chesapeake Western Railway Train Station;" Price, *Crooked & Weedy*, 12, 45-46; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 104)

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Description (continued)

C 7. 255 Chesapeake. Rockingham Milling Co. 1920-21; 1923; mid-1920s; 1931; early 1960s. 115-0187-0007.

Three-story roller mill of 1:6 American-bond brick construction with recessed facade bays, industrial metal-frame windows, and freight doors with 10-light upper halves and Z-braced lower halves with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove. In the parapets and on the north elevation (the latter now partially obscured) is painted signage in black and white dating to the 1920s or early 1930s (presumably repainted over time). A two-story warehouse added in 1923 and enlarged in the 1920s extends on the south end. It features a wood loading platform with a suspended metal-sheathed awning, brick piers, and lattice underpinning. A bay window projects onto the platform and two entries with single sidelights open onto it. The warehouse is extended by a late 20th century prefab metal wing with a shed roof and a concrete foundation. This wing spans Black's Run.

A metal-clad catwalk connects the top of the mill to a cluster of four cylindrical, glazed tile block grain bins dating to the 1920s on the west side of the rail line. Adjoining the bins are a prefab corrugated metal bin of squat proportions, and a one-story brick power house with industrial metal-frame windows and a double-leaf wood and glass panel freight door with transom. On the north end of the mill is a one-story brick wing (possibly original in part) from which rises a 1960 steel tower with a Moderne channeled fascia on the north side.

Founded in 1919, the RMC began the production of flour and feed in January 1921. In June of that year the mill building and machinery were valued at \$112,000. At the request of the Rockingham Co-operative Farm Bureau a warehouse wing was added in 1923 and enlarged several years later. Early flour brands included *Rockingham's Best Flour* and *Sunbeam Self-Rising Flour*. Poultry and dairy feed proved especially profitable in the 1920s. At first the mill ran on electric power, but in 1931 a Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine was installed—apparently in the one-story power plant that adjoins the grain bins. In 1929 a two-story building was erected across Chesapeake Ave. for use by the Farm Bureau, but by the mid-1930s it had been converted to a hardware store associated with the mill (it burned in 1966). By the mid-1940s the company had opened branches in Bridgewater, Elkton, and Timberville. Flour production ceased in 1961, and the north addition was made in the early 1960s. (Logan, *History of RMC*, 1, 4-5, 7, 11, 17, 27, 30, 31)

C 8. 265 Chesapeake. R. S. Monger & Sons Office. Late 1940s. 115-0187-0008.

Three-story painted cinder block building with a rear wing with a stepped shed parapet. The building has industrial metal-frame windows, early metal signage, wood-framed glass-panel doors with three-light transoms, ceramic copings, and a suspended metal awning over scales on the north end.

Ralph Showalter Monger came to Harrisonburg from Elkton in 1922 and began this building supplies

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business. The original focus appears to have been coal, as suggested by a 1927 city directory. The operation originally centered on the west side of the rail line—the location of a 1930s frame shop and late 1950s cinder block warehouses—but between 1947 and 1950 this building was erected. R. S. Monger's son John Monger Sr. supervised construction of the office. The cinder blocks were provided by the Harrisonburg Block Co. (John Monger Sr., John Monger Jr.)

C 8a. 265 Chesapeake. R. S. Monger & Sons Warehouse. Early, mid-, and late 20th c.

One-story frame warehouse constructed in three phases. The original north section has a metal-sheathed gable roof that engages a front porch onto which a vertical beaded tongue-and-groove freight door opens. Other features include corrugated metal siding, 1/1 windows, and a brick flue. The south section, which appears to date to the mid-20th century, has a metal-sheathed gable roof, metal siding, and metal shutters. This section may be an early prefab structure. The middle section is an open-sided shed-roofed connector dating to the late 20th century or ca. 2000. The original north end was used as an office by an oil company located here in the early 20th century. This may have been the Texas Co., which operated at this location from the 1910s into the 1940s. (John Monger Sr.)

C 9. 2XX Chesapeake. Chesapeake & Western Railway Warehouse. 1930s-40s. 115-0187-0009.

One-story cinder block warehouse with a shed roof and four loading dock entries with metal and tongue-and-groove doors on tracks. The south end has a stepped parapet and a deteriorated frame truck garage addition. The warehouse is separated from 265 Chesapeake Ave. by a one-inch gap, and its paint scheme is coordinated with 265 Chesapeake Ave.

C 10. 280 Chesapeake. M. O. Showalter & Son Building. 1940s. 115-0187-0010.

Two-story painted cinder block building with stepped side shed parapets, industrial metal-frame windows, and painted signage in red and black on white (probably repainted through the late 1960s). On the front are first and second-story freight openings formerly with doors on tracks. M. O. Showalter & Son's wholesale fruit and vegetable business operated out of this building in the late 1940s. (Jack Miller)

C 11. 285 Chesapeake. Miller Fuel Co. Office. 1955; ca. 1964. 115-0187-0011.

One-story painted cinder block building with an asphalt-shingled shed roof with stepped side parapets. A front gable on cinder block pillars shelters scales. Other features include replacement plate glass doors and windows and a ca. 1964 cinder block addition. Signage identifies the company's products and services as petroleum,

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heating, and cooling. John F. Miller Jr. relocated to this location from the Cassco site on S. Liberty St. and built this office in 1955. The Snell Cash Coal Co. occupied the location in 1955 just prior to Miller. (Jack Miller)

N 11a. 285 Chesapeake. Miller Fuel Co. Coal Shed. Early 20th c.; ca. 1957; 1960s.

One-story poured concrete and cinder block building built in two sections. Both have asphalt-shingled front gable roofs and tongue-and-groove doors. About 1957 John F. Miller Jr. utilized pre-existing concrete walls—probably supports for a former oil or other tank—in the construction of a shed for storing bag coal. He added the second unit in the 1960s. From the 1920s to the 1940s two oil companies operated on Chesapeake Ave. The one that was most likely located here was the Sinclair Refining Co. (Jack Miller)

C 12. 286 Chesapeake. Chesapeake & Western Railway Warehouse. 1930s-40s. 115-0187-0012.

One-story painted cinder block building with a shed roof with stepped end parapets. Over four former and present freight entries on the west side are cantilevered metal-sheathed roofs of truncated triangular form. Other features include vertical tongue-and-groove freight doors on tracks, cinder block flues, and four-light metal-frame windows. It is possible the building was built in two phases. Ring's Feed Store may have occupied a portion of the building in 1955.

C 13. 297 Chesapeake. R&H Feed Store. Ca. 1950. 115-0187-0013.

One-story metal-clad frame building with a metal-sheathed gable roof and a cinder block foundation. Other features include front and rear freight openings with metal-clad doors on tracks, four-light metal-frame windows, and an office with a cinder block flue at the south end. The R&H Feed Store was apparently located at this location in 1955.

C 14. Court Square. Rockingham County Courthouse. 1896-97. 115-0187-0014 (115-0002).

Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival three-story building of quarry-faced ashlar with a terra-cotta tile hip roof and a limestone foundation. The building's dominant feature is its clock tower, which rises an additional two stories above the facade. The tower's lower stage contains three narrow round-arched windows, and at its base are scrolled consoles. The upper stage has clock faces on each of its four sides set in round-arched frames. The domed tower roof features round-arched ventilation dormers and a bronze statue of Justice at the apex. Below the tower is a slightly projecting frontispiece with a more pronounced first-story projection containing the main entry. Three round arches supported by columns on tall pedestals form a portico behind which is the entrance in a large round-arched frame. Over the portico is a balcony with a stone balustrade, and

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on the frontispiece above are paired windows in a pilaster frame surmounted by a scrolled pediment with center cartouche. To each side are elliptical windows with keystone surrounds.

The east and west elevations are identical, with slightly projecting first-story porticos similar to that of the south elevation. The first story has tall round-arched windows linked at the bases of the arches by a molded cornice and resting on a smooth belt course. At the first/second-story division is another molded cornice and above it a projecting belt course on which the square-headed 1/1 second-story windows stand. These have molded entablatures that support square attic-story windows with classical surrounds and reticulated muntins. These first and second-story window treatments wrap around to the north and south elevations. The north elevation has a frontispiece similar to that of the south elevation but lacking the first-story portico. Above the north frontispiece is a parapet with scrolled consoles at its base and a Palladian frame with ventilation louvers on its face. All elevations are capped by a dentil cornice. On the east and west faces of the roof are hipped dormers, and at the two front ridge peaks are stone chimneys or boiler flues. At the northeast corner is a weatherboarded frame cellar bulkhead, and at the northwest corner is a tall vertical board fence that conceals heat exchangers.

The courthouse stands at the center of a landscaped public square bounded by a limestone retaining wall with a peaked stone coping and pyramidal capped gate pillars at the various entrances. Walkways have herringbone brick pavers and limestone borders. Some pavements and large concrete planters around the edges of the square were installed in the late 1970s. Virginia Highway Marker A 33 "Harrisonburg" stands near the southeast corner. Shade trees including elms, maples, and copper beeches are mostly located on the east side of the square. Limestone and concrete steps align with the south entrance to the courthouse. At their top they are flanked by concrete pedestals with globe finials and commemorative bronze plaques installed by the Massanutten Chapter of the DAR in 1927. One plaque commemorates Thomas Harrison, who gave the land for the courthouse. The other commemorates the county's namesake Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham. The pedestals pre-date the plaques.

In the individual National Register nomination for the courthouse, historians Margaret Peters and Robert Carter describe the building as "Harrisonburg's most conspicuous architectural landmark." Architectural historian Calder Loth considers it one of the Commonwealth's grandest county courthouses. Rockingham County was created in 1778 and the following year the county was deeded two-and-a-half acres by Thomas and Sarah Harrison as the site for the public buildings. The first courthouse, a log building, was built in 1780, followed by masonry buildings in 1791, 1833, and 1874. In 1896 the county selected the Staunton architectural firm T. J. Collins & Son to design a new courthouse. Washington, D.C., builder W. E. Spiers was chosen as the contractor, but local builders William M. Bucher & Son may also have played a role. As originally constructed the courthouse contained a second-floor "opera house" used for meetings and entertainments. This

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was eliminated in a 1931 remodeling by Lynchburg architect Clarence Henry Hinnant. In 1955 the courthouse was considered to be located at 80 Court Square. In 1977 a court square plan was approved that called for the recreation of the Big Spring Springhouse (see below) and new pavements and planters. (Peters and Carter, "Rockingham County Courthouse," *Loth, Virginia Landmarks Register*, 224; Peters and Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, 172-173; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 94, 199; *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present, Daily-News Record*, August 10, 1977; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 2, 12, 13, 17, 20, 26, 27, 30, 32, 88)

N 14a. Court Square. Big Spring. 1995.

The spring, also known as the Never Failing Spring, bubbles up from the top of a rounded stone pillar set in a stone disk (a millstone?) and surrounded by a high limestone curb. The spring is sheltered by a gazebo completed in 1995 but closely modeled on one that stood at the location around 1900. The gazebo has a circular plan with classical columns that rise from a limestone and poured concrete wall to support a hemispherical copper dome with a tall finial spike.

C 14b. Fountain. Ca. 1900. Court Square.

Black-painted cast iron fountain on an octagonal pedestal with lion heads that spout into two basins for drinking or washing. The fountain is surmounted by a gilded metal statue of a maiden and dove (or jay). The base of the statue is inscribed "J. W. Fiske 26.28 Park Place New York."

C 15. 1 Court Square. Joseph Ney's Department Store. 1951. 115-0187-0015 (115-0471).

Moderne three-story building with a stretcher-bond buff brick veneer and flat roof. In the front second and third stories are vertical recesses of painted brick. The middle recess originally contained plate glass windows and a panel with a cursive inscription. The flanking recesses (and similar ones on the east side) contained gridlike ornament. The long east side elevation is ornamented with recessed horizontal bands and has two ribbon windows in the third story. At street level are replacement plate glass windows and entries above a stuccoed apron.

The Ney family was a leading Harrisonburg mercantile family from the mid-1800s into the 20th century. Alfred and Eddie Ney (the sons of Joseph Ney) acquired the Shacklett Building at this corner and replaced it in 1951 with the present building, designed by Charlottesville/Harrisonburg architect Clarence W. Wenger about 1950. In 1955 the department store advertised haberdashery and women's and children's wear. Now JMU Procurement Services and Accounts Payable. The building also appears as address 2-5 Court Square.

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(Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 34-35; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 469)

N 16. 9 Court Square. Building. 1920s; ca. 1975. 115-0187-0016 (115-0470).

Two-story painted brick building with Craftsman-influenced ornament obscured by late 20th century remodeling. The Craftsman ornament consists of soldier-course bands and concrete corner blocks (for 1/1 windows) and other accents, once painted white to contrast with the originally unpainted red brick. At street level are round-arch openings in front of a deep recess with brick and plate glass walls and a slate floor. Now Court Square Law Practice and Noteworthy Properties. "Joe The Motorist's Friend" was at this address in 1955.

C 17. 11-13 Court Square. Fauls Building. Ca. 1920. 115-0187-0017 (115-0469).

Two-story building of painted pressed stretcher-bond brick. The stepped front parapet features a three-part window with decorative muntins and a pediment containing a lunette with radial muntins. The second story is defined by corbeling at the top and a cast metal cornice at the bottom and has 1/1 windows with gauged jack arches and fake shutters. The two storefronts and center upper-level entry retain historic features such as translux transoms, display windows with tile aprons, dressed limestone curbs, and recessed entries with pavements in white, tan, green, and red octagonal tiles. In 1924 the building contained two stores. In 1955 the Charles L. Fauls Clothing Co. occupied the building. Now Chancel Choir Room for Harrisonburg Presbyterian Church, which adjoins on the west.

C 18. 17 Court Square. First Presbyterian Church. 1907-08; 1920s; 1980; 1991 115-0187-0018 (115-0462).

Gothic Revival one-story building with quarry-faced Indiana limestone facing and steep parapeted asphalt-shingled gable roof. The church is dominated by a three-stage entry/bell tower at its original southwest corner. At the base of the tower is an entry with double-leaf wood doors in a stone surround with a lancet transom panel and carved florets. Above the entry are narrow loop windows and an open belfry with lancet openings with wood tracery. The tower has octagonal corner piers and crenelation, details that also occur at the secondary southeast entry. This entry has earlier double-leaf wood doors with stained glass and decorative strap hinges. On the facade between the two entries is a large lancet window with stained glass and wood tracery. A 1980 addition on the west side has triple entries with lancet transoms. Extending from the rear of the original building is a 1920s education wing with a three-story elevation on W. Elizabeth St. The wing has painted stretcher-bond brick walls, a limestone foundation, a metal cornice, segmental-arch door and window openings, and 1/1 windows with stone sills. In 1991 a two-story Educational Building was constructed off the northwest corner of the original building. This addition harmonizes with the original Gothic Revival detail and features cloister-like arcading across the front.

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First Presbyterian was designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Bolton and built by local contractors J. S. Heatwole Co. in 1907-08. The church contracted with Bolton and an architect named John Dull in 1906. First Presbyterian is said to preserve the downtown's oldest set of ecclesiastical stained glass windows. The original design included Sunday School rooms; more were added between 1924 and 1930. (Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 36; *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*)

N 19. 41 Court Square. Woolworth's Department Store. 1957; ca. 1960; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0019 (115-0324).

Post Modern one and two-story flat-roofed building of cinder block with painted stretcher-bond brick veneer. Before it was painted putty color, the front face brick was yellow/tan in color and less visible elevations were red brick. Changes in brickwork show the locations of bricked-up original display windows. Features of the Post Modern remodeling include metal-framed windows with Craftsman/Prairie-style-inspired muntin patterns and a projecting front entry with a tall round-arch doorway flanked by shorter round-arch windows, all with quarry-faced limestone keystones.

As originally constructed, Woolworth's was Colonial Revival in style with an octagonal cupola and gambrel parapets ornamented with urns, false oculus windows, and false chimneys. Within a few years the colonial look was replaced with a utilitarian modern appearance and this in turn was masked by a Post Modern remodeling ca. 2000. Now The Market Place containing Calhoun's Restaurant & Brewing Co., offices, and the Court Square Theater. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 33)

N 19a. 41 Court Square. Tower. Ca. 2000.

Post Modern two-tier tower primarily decorative but serving as a porte cochere for a north side entry. The tower has cream-colored rockfaced cinder block square pillars with red brick accents and arched steel brackets. The pillars support an inaccessible second tier with square wood columns with molded caps and neckings and metal railings under a pyramidal copper roof. The tower was built in part in the expectation that the Farmers Market would move to the adjoining parking lot. (Bev Appleton)

N 20. 47 Court Square. Miles Shoe Store. Late 1950s. 115-0187-0020.

Modern one-story flat-roofed building of cinder block with stretcher-bond brick veneer. The facade brick is tan; other elevations have red brick. The building has a deep front recess that formerly contained display windows but is now used for outdoor dining and coffee drinking. The stone-faced display window platforms retain checkerboard two-tone plywood panel floors. The pavement between the platforms is pink and green

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terrazzo with an emblem that once contained the store's name but is now uninscribed. Other features include murals in the recess and on the south elevation and a small metal-framed rear window. Later Tom McCann's Shoe Store. Now The Artful Dodger Coffeehouse & Cafe. (Bev Appleton; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 33)

N 21. 53 Court Square. Rockingham Harrisonburg Judicial Center/District Courts. Ca. 2000. 115-0187-0021.

Post Modern two-story building of cinder block with a buff stretcher-bond brick veneer and off-white simulation stone trim. The flat roof is concealed behind a mansard with simulation Spanish tile. The main entry is contained in a two-story recess at the northeast corner. Along the W. Market St. elevation is an arcade with bench seating at its base. On the east facade is blind arcading containing tinted plate glass windows (similar windows occur behind the arches on the north elevation). A second-story skywalk in a barrel-vaulted tinted plate glass enclosure connects to the Rockingham-Harrisonburg Jail at 25 S. Liberty.

The classicism of the Judicial Center harmonizes with the classical character of other key buildings on Court Square. The building's arcaded Market St. elevation derives from McKim, Mead & White's 1888-92 Boston Public Library facade or from the library's prototype, Renaissance architect Leon Battista Alberti's Tempio Malatestiano in Rimini, Italy. The bench seating on the north elevation calls to mind similar seating on the facades of Renaissance Florentine palazzi.

C 2. 61 Court Square. Denton Building. Early 1920s; 1950; 1960s; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0022 (115-0274).

Classical Revival four-story building with a buff stretcher-bond brick facade and a concrete foundation. The shed roof has stepped parapets on the sides and a heavy metal cornice across the front. The third and fourth stories have three recessed bays containing triple windows. The first and second stories were remodeled in the Post Modern style when the building was converted to graduate student housing about 2000. The first/second facade has plywood and metal piers with quarry-faced granite bases and also remnants of mid-20th century signage advertising awnings, shades, furniture, and floor coverings. On the south side are multiple paired and single windows and, above, a free-standing sign with "Denton" spelled out in large metal letters with recessed faces formerly illuminated with incandescent bulbs. The side and rear elevations have remnant painted signage. A second-story skywalk dating to 1950 connects to the former floor covering warehouse at 50 S. Liberty St. The skywalk has a concrete frame and stretcher-bond brick enclosure.

The Denton furniture business was established in 1905 and built this large store building in either 1921 or 1922-23 (accounts differ). Unbroken display windows formerly spanned the front second story and illuminated letters like those that survive on the south elevation stood above the front parapet. The upper floors were

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converted to apartments in 1932. In 1955 these apartments—eighteen in number—were known as the Denton Apartments. In the 1960s an abstract modernistic facade was added to the front (this was removed after 1995). Now JMU graduate student housing. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 29-30)

C 23. 64 Court Square. Sellers Building. Ca. 1950. 115-0187-0023 (115-0255).

Two-story cinder block building with partial stretcher-bond red brick veneer. The building was originally constructed as one story but was raised to two stories soon after its initial construction. The front first-story has blond brick signage panels in (what was originally) its front parapet and a corbeled brick vane over the front entry (a support for a former sign?). Other features include evidence of former stepped side parapets, an asphalt-shingled mansard roof, a former rear garage, stuccoed side elevations, and fake 6/6 windows.

In 1955 this building was noted as vacant, but by 1960 it was occupied as an office and auto repair garage (and it was two stories in height). In the 1960s it contained the Yellow Cab taxi stand, and it has also served as a restaurant, dress shop, bookstore, and monument shop. (Charles Sellers)

C 24. 66 Court Square. Grattan Building. Early 1870s. 115-0187-0024 (115-0260).

Two-story building of American-bond brown brick construction poorly repointed. The gable-fronted building has a decorative front parapet of corbeled and recessed brick. The building has 1/1 windows (taller on the first story) with clip-in fake muntins to create a 6/6 pattern. Other features include entries with three-light transoms and decorative tie-rod plates on the west side elevation.

The present owner discovered a brick used in the building's construction inscribed "1824." Historic photographs show that a building on this site was destroyed in the 1870 Christmas fire, and the present building is thought to have been built soon after (Commonwealth's Attorney George Grattan gave his address as this location in 1880). The 1886 Sanborn map shows two offices in the building. It once contained the office of Judge George Grattan and later of his son and grandson. (Charles Sellers)

N 25. 71 Court Square. South Square Professional Commons. Early 1950s; late 20th c. 115-0187-0025 (115-0258).

Modern two-story building with stretcher-bond brick veneer over cinder block (and possibly a 1950s brick veneer). Tinted plate glass doors and windows, many contained in projecting round-arch brick surrounds. Other features include recessed principal entries on the Court Square and W. Water St. elevations, a corbeled cornice, and an angled wall at the southwest corner. A pedestrian alley runs along the west side of the building.

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The W. T. Grant Co. Department Store erected this building—originally one story in height—in the early 1950s. Ann McCleary suggests construction of the former garage section on W. Water St. began in 1951. The 1955-60 Sanborn map dates the building to 1954. In the 1970s Advance Auto was located here. The building was remodeled by Robert Ritchie. (Chuck Sellers; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 30)

C 26. 75 Court Square. Building. 1870s; 1890s; 1980s. 115-0187-0026 (115-0267).

Victorian three-story of painted stretcher-bond brick with a shed roof with stepped side parapets. The front parapet has corbeling above a band of recessed panels with corbeled tops. In the second and third stories are 1/1 windows with reeded wood surrounds. The side elevations are stuccoed and have 1/1 and 2/2 windows. Remnants of what is likely the original highly decorative storefront survive. At the west front corner is a cast iron pilaster with a tall round-arch recess on its face topped by an elaborate carved and chamfered wood bracket. (A much-altered similar bracket survives at the east front corner.) A modern balcony (at the location of a historic one) is supported by carved brackets (historic) and has a railing made from recycled iron fencing (modern). The upper-story entry at the west corner has a late 19th century wood door with reeding and incised gridwork on its two panels. Above the door is an old transom with recently-added stained glass depicting a boy and girl (the stained glass in the transom over the east corner entry depicts grapes and grape leaves). A 1980s Colonial Revival wood storefront with projecting and recessed panels is superposed on an earlier storefront.

The 1886 Sanborn map shows this as a two-story dry goods store. The third story was added between 1891 and 1897, a period during which the building contained a drugstore. In 1902 it was used as a sample room; presumably for salesmen staying at the adjoining Clarendon Hotel. In later years a millinery shop, second-hand store, and restaurant operated here. Historic photographs show a polychrome paint scheme on the brickwork and iron and wood storefront before and after the third-story addition. Around 1900 the building also featured a balcony with a decorative iron railing above the storefront. A new storefront with decorative woodwork and stained glass was added in the late 1980s by the present occupant, James McHone Jewelry. (Wayne Harrison; *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 14, 18, 114)

C 27. 41-81 E. Elizabeth. Building. Ca. 1920. 115-0187-0027 (115-0343).

Two-story building of painted brick construction with a shed roof behind a corbeled front parapet. The building has several E. Elizabeth St. storefronts with entries with eight-light transoms, windows with paneled wood aprons, and wooden storefront cornices. A change of brick color on the rear elevation may signify two periods of construction. Other features include a limestone foundation and replacement plate glass windows. Former occupants of this building included Garrison Press and a Delco Light store. In 1982 painted signage

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was still visible reading "Delco Light Products/Electric Plants and Water Systems." Present occupants include Howdy's Barber Shop (41), By The Corner Custom Frame Shop (51), and Iglesia Pentecostal Unida (71). Note: The building is misidentified as 41-81 West Elizabeth St. in the 1982 survey.

C 28. 85-93 E. Elizabeth. Building. 1950s. 115-0187-0028 (115-0342).

One-story five-store commercial building of stretcher-bond brick veneer cinder block construction. Other features include plate glass front windows, a shed roof with a stepped parapet on the east end, and brick flues and metal-framed windows on the rear. Note: The building is misidentified as 85-93 West Elizabeth St. in the 1982 survey.

C 29. 227 E. Elizabeth. Rockingham County Health Center (former). 1951-52; late 20th c. 115-0187-0029 (115-0347).

Modern one-story building of irregular form with a flat roof and cinder block construction. The stretcher-bond brick veneer has occasional header/stretcher courses. At the northeast corner is a recessed entry under a modern metal roof supported on cylindrical aluminum columns. The recessed wall surface has a limestone facing. At the northwest corner are wraparound ribbon windows in a projecting concrete frame, shaded by a mansard-like metal roof. On the east side is a portico that projects above the roof and has brick pylon-like supports. The Sanborn map dates the building to 1952, although the cornerstone date is 1951. Now Social Security Administration Office.

C 30. 250 E. Elizabeth. Metro Building. 1946; 1953; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0030.

Large two-story building of stretcher-bond brick construction or veneer with occasional header/stretcher courses. The original 1946 section has a three-part form with slightly lower wings flanking a higher center section. In 1953 an addition was made to the east end in the same character but in slightly different brick. Facade piers rise to or just short of the parapet and have concrete caps or weatherings. The building was remodeled in recent years and has replacement metal-framed blue/green tinted windows. Other features include concrete belt courses at the first and second-story window sill levels on the east addition, a brick elevator housing on the roof at the west end, and a concrete-coped brick retaining wall along E. Elizabeth St. The Metro Building was built as a clothing factory. Now Alltech, The Troyer Group, and Children's Services of Virginia Inc.

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N 31. 1XX W. Elizabeth. Railroad Building. Late 20th c. 115-0187-0031.

Small two-story painted cinder block building with a corrugated metal shed roof. The building stands in the northeast corner of the intersection of the Norfolk Southern rail bed and W. Elizabeth St.

C 32. 136 W. Elizabeth. Wampler Feed & Seed Co. Ca. 1930. 115-0187-0032 (115-0356).

Two-story building of American-bond brick with a parapet shed roof and a concrete foundation. The side parapets are stepped and have ceramic copings. Some first-story 2/2 windows are segmental-arched; the one on the front at the west corner has incised decoration in the lintel under the arch (a Victorian vestige that may indicate the window surround was reused or brought out of storage by the builder). On the second story are industrial metal-frame windows. Other features include one or more altered freight doors on the front (one made into a picture window), possible remnants of painted signage at the top of the east elevation, and a second-story rear freight entry with a tongue-and-groove door. The Wampler Feed & Seed Co. was described as a feed mill on the 1940-45 and 1955 Sanborn maps. On the 1955-60 map the building is labeled "ref'g service." Now The Coin & Gift Shop. (Tim Messerley)

C 33. 76 W. Gay. Harrisonburg Grocery Co. Warehouse. Early 20th c. 115-0187-0033.

Two-story concrete block building with an American-bond brick veneer on the front end (painted with blue and yellow stripes on white Michelin tire colors). The building has a shed roof with stepped side parapets and 6/6 and industrial metal-frame windows. At the front west corner is a wood and glass panel office door with a one-light transom. Near it is a freight entry with vertical tongue-and-groove doors. A one-story garage of American-bond brick connects to the main building by a metal-clad frame addition. (The garage was not connected to the main building until after 1960.) The garage has a shed roof with stepped side parapets and tongue-and-groove garage doors on tracks. Signage advertises Carr's Car Care & Service, tune ups, brakes, a.c. work. The business was later known as the Harrisonburg Wholesale Grocery (operated by Royal Kinsloe), which closed in the early 1970s and was acquired by Big L Tires. (Raymond Carr Jr.)

C 34. 1 Kratzer. J. G. Haldeman & Bro. Building. Early 20th c. 115-0187-0034.

Building in three sections—south, middle, and north—that may represent three phases of construction. Each American-bond brick section has gable roofs with stepped gable parapets and each has replacement tinted plate glass windows. The three-story south section has a limestone foundation, segmental-arch window and door openings, and a hip-roofed monitor along the roof ridge. The three-story middle section is similar to the south section, but it has a late 20th century one-story stretcher-bond brick veneer addition along its east side.

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The two-story north section has an exterior steel stair and roof structure on the north end.

J. G. Haldeman & Bro., dealer in poultry and eggs, operated out of the building in 1924. The Philadelphia Produce Co. was here in 1930 and the Virginia Valley Poultry Co. in the 1940s. The building also contained the Harrisonburg Fruit & Produce Co. at one time. Sysco Foods got its start in the building in the 1950s. Later Rocco Feeds used the building as an office and warehouse. Now Cargill offices. (Robert H. Strickler)

C 35. 92 N. Liberty. Switzer House. Ca. 1900; late 20th c. 115-0187-0035 (115-0460).

Two-story duplex of painted stretcher-bond brick with a hip roof with modern metal sheathing. The house stands on a limestone foundation and has a corbeled cornice. Other features include 9/9 windows with fake shutters, modern wood panel doors in the two historic front entries, and beaded window trim. To the rear are two or three two-story additions of stretcher-bond brick or brick veneer construction and massing that harmonizes with the original house. There are also two one-story frame shed additions, the one on the south side with novelty weatherboard siding.

Research by the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society suggests the house was built about 1856 for wagonmaker Jacob Rohr, but several sources point to a different scenario. The 1886, 1891 and 1897 Sanborn maps show a relatively small two-story house here, possibly of frame or log construction. A historic photo on page 77 of Suter and Lyon's pictorial history may show this earlier dwelling. The 1902 map shows a larger house divided symmetrically into two dwellings and built of brick, attributes of the present building. The county jail was built next door in 1895 and the present house may have been built for use by the sheriff. One sheriff, Walter C. Switzer, opened Harrisonburg's first telephone exchange in the house in the early 20th century. (Caldwell, "Journey into the Past," 29; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 77, 83)

C 36. 105-111 N. Liberty. Building. 1930s. 115-0187-0036 (115-0360).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with a shed roof with stepped side parapets. The building bridges over Blacks Run. The facade has recessed wall surfaces on the first and second stories with corbeling at the tops and bottoms of the recesses. The two principal wings have angled corner walls. To the rear (west) side is a one-story wing of decorative concrete block and tile block construction with industrial metal-frame windows. Other features include brick flues, wood and glass panel doors, 1/1 windows with soldier-course lintels and header-course sills, and large aluminum and glass first-story front windows.

The 1940-45 Sanborn map is the first to show the building, with a filling station at the corner (105) and a store with a second-floor wallpaper department (111). The Graham Shoe Shop was a former occupant. A

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laundromat (105) and Iglesia Apostolica de la Fe en Cristo Jesus (109) are present occupants.

C 37. 139 N. Liberty. Hess Furniture Building. Early 20th c.; 1920s; 1930s; 1954. 115-0187-0037 (115-0354).

Two-story building of brick and stone construction and complex evolution. The front elevation, which may have been added in 1954, has textured *stretcher-bond* brick, industrial metal-frame windows on the second story, and aluminum and glass display windows and entry on the first story. The metal sign for the present occupant has a Chippendale-inspired cresting and evidence of former incandescent bulbs. The east end of the south side elevation is of *coursed rubble limestone* construction up to the top of four former windows. The windows, which are filled in with stone, have brick segmental-arch heads. (One of the windows may have been an entry.) The rest of the south elevation is brick and shows construction in several phases (and possibly also using mixed lots of bricks during individual construction phases). This same variability is apparent on the north side. The first-story brickwork at the east end of the north elevation—and an adjoining concrete block wall near the middle of the elevation—have sloppy mortar joints that resulted from the construction of these sections of wall against a taller building that abutted this building. The abutting building—a three-story lumber and building materials warehouse that burned about 1940—has left a limestone foundation wall that extends from the north front corner of this building. This building was damaged in the ca. 1940 fire, and subsequent rebuilding may account for some of the variation of brickwork on the north elevation.

A two-story masonry dwelling stood at this location in the late 19th century, but the first-story stonework that survives on the south wall of the present building most likely dates to the early 20th century. The original, front section of the building apparently stood only one story in height through 1945. Ann McCleary suggests it was built for the McCormick Deering Farm Machinery Co. It housed a bottling works in 1924 and a live poultry dealer in 1930. The White Truck Co. and the Shirkey Sign Co. also once occupied the building (the latter in 1955). The poultry dealer probably added the concrete block midsection, which contained a planing mill (perhaps for making chicken crates). During World War II the building was used by the Berry Lumber & Supply Co., which used the front section as a bag warehouse, the midsection as a planing mill, and the rear for storing cement, molding, etc. (W. F. Berry & Son, building materials and coal, operated at or near the location in 1927.) A furniture store occupied the building in the early 1950s. Now Hess Furniture. (Nelson Hess)

C 38. 144 N. Liberty. David S. Jones House. 1830s; ca. 1950. 115-0187-0038 (115-0015).

Two-story painted brick house that was probably detailed in the Federal style originally. The house has a metal-sheathed gable roof with beaded rakeboards in the south gable and a single square attic window in each gable. Slightly projecting exterior chimneys with stepped shoulders rise on each gable. The front section of the house has a dogtooth brick cornice; the original or early two-story rear ell has a molded brick cornice. The ell is

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constructed of American-bond brick; the front section may also be American-bond. Most windows are 1/1 or 6/6. The first-story front windows were replaced with picture windows prior to 1951. The center front entry has a replacement door and a weatherboarded-over transom but it retains a molded wood lintel. The ell formerly had an integral two-tier porch on its south side. Two one-story cinder block additions were made after 1951.

David S. Hones presumably built this house soon after he acquired the lot in 1833. In 1867 it was purchased by Alfred Sprinkle, and the Sprinkle family owned it until 1889. There is a tradition that artillery was made in the house (during the Civil War?) and that it was once used as a boarding house. Shenandoah-Valley Band Instruments Service Inc., established by Willard Dovel, acquired the house in 1951 and remains in it.

C 39. 202-208 N. Liberty. Hartman Building. 1936-37; 1948. 115-0187-0039 (115-0406).

Moderne one and two-story American-bond brick building built in two principal phases in 1936-37 and 1948. The two-story northwest section has facade piers with concrete caps, glass block windows on the first story, and industrial metal-frame windows on the second story. The one-story southwest section, an auto showroom added in 1948, has a channeled brick parapet above continuous plate glass display windows. The windows are shaded by a suspended metal-slat awning with a concave profile. The one-story rear section has wood and glass panel garage doors, large industrial metal-frame windows, and a cinder block garage addition made before 1960.

In 1936-37 Dan Hartman built a one-story truck terminal and restaurant here, which survive as (respectively) the shop-garage and parts department of the present building. Hartman's building was originally known as the Harrisonburg Motor Express Terminal, and his restaurant (also remembered as an ice cream parlor) was Dan's Grill. A 1938 photograph shows the building with its original angled southwest corner, Art Deco gas pumps, and decorative sign in the form of a six-wheeler truck. In 1945 Hartman rented out the building for use as an auto dealership that handled Packards initially and later, in 1947, Buicks. In 1948 Hartman added the showroom at the southwest corner. James Thompson Buick occupied the building in 1955. Dwight and Dan Hartman and Charlie Bumbaugh purchased the business in 1957. In the 1980s the business was known as Bumbaugh Buick. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 105)

C 40. 245 N. Liberty. Helfenstein House. 1792?; Ca. 1875. 115-0187-0040 (115-0012 and 115-0052).

Two-story log and frame house with aluminum siding, a limestone foundation, and a metal-sheathed gable roof. There are narrow 4/4 windows on the gable ends and 6/6 windows on the front (east) side. The front entry has sidelights and a transom in a simple frame. The present front entry porch dates largely to the mid-20th century, with metal supports and railing on the lower tier and a balcony with a metal railing and awning

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roof above, but it retains sawn wood brackets that support a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling. The one-story full-facade back porch has replacement wood posts and vertical beaded tongue-and-groove in the south shed roof end. The top of an interior brick flue or chimney projects above the roof at the north end; a similar flue or chimney cap was once visible on the south end.

Some accounts state the house was built for Joseph Gochenour in 1792. Ann McCleary notes that the south part is an antebellum two-story log house to which a frame addition was made on the north side after the Civil War. Emanuel Royer, a Pennsylvania-born carpenter, purchased the house in 1842 and presumably lived there with his wife Amanda. Later owner Oliver Helfenstein enlarged the house and weatherboarded it. Helfenstein was a tinsmith who made tin plates and cups for use by Confederate soldiers and who also fashioned Harrisonburg's first oil-burning street lamps. The house may be pictured on page 77 of Suter and Lyon's pictorial history of Harrisonburg. (Caldwell, "Journey into the Past," 29; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 77)

C 41. 255 N. Liberty. L&S Diner. 1947. 115-0187-0041 (115-0477).

Moderne one-story frame building with wood panel sheathing and a flat metal dining-car roof with a rounded edge. The building has a concrete foundation, high plate glass windows, aluminum trim, and replacement wood and glass panel doors. An Art Deco metal sign on a pole next to the front entry reads L&S Diner in white letters on a red background outlined with red neon. Other signage reads "Eat in or carry out," "Hot meals to go," and "Pan Fried Chicken." Recent accoutrements include a spiral Lowes-type white-light Christmas tree on the roof and red plastic rope lighting outlining the roof edge. The diner was designed by Harrisonburg architect D'Earcy P. Davis who was associated with Nielsen Construction at the time. Davis, a Virginia Tech engineering graduate, had grown up working in his family's Virginia Diner in Wakefield. The diner derives its name from restaurant owners Frank Lee and Ike Simmons. (Marc Wagner)

N 41a. 255 N. Liberty. Shed. Late 20th c.

One-story frame with T-1-11 siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C 42. 292 N. Liberty. B. F. Goodrich Co. (former). 1951. 115-0187-0042 (115-0472).

One-story cinder block building with a stretcher-bond honey brick veneer on the west (front) end. The building has an angled recessed front entry and display window under a cantilevered aluminum awning with a fluted fascia. The north side has a stretcher-bond red brick veneer with occasional header/stretcher courses and wood and glass panel garage doors. The building became Parts, Inc. in 1964. (Cecelia Phelan)

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C 43. 394 N. Liberty. Carr Building. 1955. 115-0187-0043.

Two-story painted cinder block building with a flat roof and industrial metal-frame windows. The building comes to a rounded point at the south end. In the north end parapet is a gray granite date stone that reads "19 Carr 55" in a red header brick frame. The north section of the building, which is higher than the south section, has display windows at the north end and five wood and glass panel garage doors on the west side. The south section has a long signage panel in the parapet and second-story freight openings with metal doors. Dayton contractor D. I. Rhodes erected the building in its entirety in 1955 for tire retailer Raymond Carr Sr. (Raymond Carr Jr.; Larry Ludholtz)

N 44. 25 S. Liberty. Rockingham County-Harrisonburg Judicial Center Sheriff's Department and Jail. Early 1990s. 115-0187-0044.

Large Post Modern four-story cinder block building with stretcher-bond buff brick veneer on the first story and simulation stucco above. Design features include two-story-tall round-arch tinted plate glass windows, slit cell block windows, and cut-away corners. A row of concrete pillars extends across the first-story front, behind which is a walkway and at the center of which is the main entry with projecting and recessed sections and a flight of steps. A one-story wing with a wide metal garage door extends from the south end. The parking lot/delivery area on the west and south sides is enclosed by a tall wall constructed of precast concrete sections.

C 45. 50 S. Liberty. Denton's Warehouse. Ca. 1950; late 20th c. 115-0187-0045 (115-0272).

Moderne four-story building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer with occasional header/stretcher courses. The flat-roofed building has a recessed streetfront with a large decorative brick frame. The wall inside the recess has a stucco lining and modern plate glass entries and windows. In the stories above are ribbon windows with modern sash. The north and south side elevations have mostly bricked-up entries and windows. A second-story skywalk connects to the main Denton Building at 61 Court Square. Other features include an angled south elevation, a brick elevator housing at the east end of the roof, the name Dentons in a script metal sign at the top of the southeast corner, and a steel-structure loading dock canopy across the rear. A Denton furniture warehouse at this location was destroyed by a flood in the late 1940s and replaced with the present building, which served as Denton's floor covering department. Now Armentrout & Armentrout attorneys office.

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N 46. 89 S. Liberty St. Parking Garage. 1970s. 115-0187-0046 (115-0218).

Modern two-story parking deck of reinforced concrete construction with ground level and roof deck parking. At the southeast and northeast corners are stair towers of brick-veneered cinder block with large plate glass and aluminum panels. A honeycomb brick wall runs along the Liberty St. elevation, which has a ramp leading to the roof deck. The W. Water and W. Bruce street elevations are treated as a row of brick pylons connected at the top by an aluminum parapet. The Farmers Market meets on the east side of the garage (which opens onto an alley) every Tuesday and Saturday from April through November.

C 47. 179 S. Liberty. Cavalier Poultry Corp. Building. Early and mid-20th c. 115-0187-0047 (115-0205).

One-story building of stretcher-bond brick with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with stepped gable parapets. Other features include a gabled monitor along the roof ridge, industrial metal-frame windows, and freight doors. The accretive utilitarian building appears to be the result of continuous building and rebuilding during the first half of the 20th century. On the 1918 and 1924 Sanborn maps a large building at this location is identified as the poultry and egg department of the Harrisonburg Poultry & Egg Co. On the 1930 and 1940-45 maps it is shown much smaller in size. In 1930 it appears to have served as the tank room and cold storage department of the Milk Industries creamery that stood where 181 S. Liberty St. stands now. In the late 1940s the building was occupied by the Shenandoah Valley Produce Co. and in 1955 by the Cavalier Poultry Corp. By 1960 (probably by 1955) the building had been enlarged to its present size. In 1982 the Police Department shooting range was housed in the building, and more recently it was occupied by Lyon's Floor Covering. Another address for the building is 181-1/2 S. Liberty.

C 48. 181 S. Liberty. Valley Creamery. 1948-49; 1970s. 115-0187-0048 (115-0193).

Craftsman-influenced two-story building of steel frame construction with brick veneer cinder block curtain walls and a concrete foundation. The shaped front parapet has a central peak with a diamond design in chevron brickwork above a corbeled cornice. Most windows have replacement plate glass but some industrial metal-frame windows survive. Other features include modern cantilevered metal awnings on the front and sides, an entry with plate glass doors and transom and a modern aluminum surround, and a roof-top elevator housing of brick with a concrete shed roof. The planters along the front of the building have concrete retaining walls with curved corners and a decorative coping.

The Valley Creamery was organized at Linville in 1888 by Col. Emanuel Sipe. The business moved to Harrisonburg and on July 20, 1947, its earlier building at this location burned. The present building was erected in 1948-49, according to Sanborn maps. In 1955 the creamery advertised itself as the maker of Valley

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Gold Grade "A" dairy products and ice cream. The building's second floor functioned as a warehouse. The Harrisonburg Police Department moved in in 1970.

N 49. 185 S. Liberty. Imago Building. Late 1950s; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0049 (115-0199).

Post Modern one-story building of cinder block faced with stretcher-bond brick with intentionally rough decorative mortar joints. The front entry has a projecting surround with a pediment of simulation stucco and a transom with decorative muntins. Narrow metal-framed windows on the east side have decorative four-square muntins in their top panels. Other features include a simulation stucco parapet, an angled entry elevation, and several painted cinder block surfaces.

A service station occupied this corner in the 1940s but the present building does not appear until the 1955-60 Sanborn map and there was no building at this address in 1955. A Mr. Forkovitz ran the station before 1963 when it was acquired by J. J. Crawford. It was an Exxon station in 1982 and was later thoroughly remodeled as a commercial rental. Despite the thorough recent remodeling, the building retains its 1950s form. Now *Imago/Merle Norman day spa*. (Vivian Myers)

N 50. 205 S. Liberty. Liberty Center. 1947; late 20th c. 115-0187-0050 (115-0054).

One-story building with basement story. Facade has stretcher-bond brick veneer panels (presumably over cinder block) alternating with tinted plate glass windows and vertically channeled metal panels. The flat-roofed L-form building has a principal entry in a projection at the inside angle of the L. The building was originally a Lincoln-Miller Plymouth and DeSoto showroom. According to one source, the date of construction was 1933. It was later the Bob Wade Lincoln-Mercury dealership and later still the LD&B Insurance Agency (Layman Diener & Borntrager). (Eddie Bumbaugh)

C 51. 217 S. Liberty. Cassco Ice Plant. 1934; ca. 1940; 1946-47; late 20th c. 115-0187-0051.

Large one to three-story facility built in phases. In 1934 the core three-story section was built with a reinforced concrete structure, stretcher-bond brick curtain walls (using two or three lots of brick), and a fire-proof concrete roof. This building, the cold storage area, features a limestone foundation, a first-story loading dock behind brick pillars on the south side, a roof-top elevator housing of brick with a shed roof, and later metal cladding on the upper stories. Later, but before 1947, a one-story addition was made on the east end of the 1934 section and extending to S. Liberty St. to house the office, ice machine, freezing tank, and additional cold storage. The one-story wing is of American-bond brick construction with a stepped parapet on the east end, facade piers with concrete caps and bases, steel beams used as tie plates, and industrial metal-frame windows.

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A loading dock on the south side connects to that of the 1934 section and has a corrugated fiberglass roof on simple struts. It shelters the glazed block south wall of the one-story wing. In 1947 a one-story fire-proof engine room was added to the northeast corner of the one-story wing; it has stuccoed cinder block walls, a flat concrete roof, a brick boiler flue, and a plywood and glass freight door. In 1946-47 the 1934 section was extended on the west end for additional cold storage, and after 1960 a large wing of cinder block and metal-clad construction was built on the south side of the 1946-47 extension, giving the overall plant an L form. By the end of the 1950s the office was moved to the pre-existing building at 125 W. Bruce St.

C 52. 231 S. Liberty. Daily News-Record Building. 1941; 1950; late 20th c. 115-0187-0052.

The original 1941 section of the Daily News-Record Building is a Colonial Revival two-story building of stretcher-bond brick with occasional header/stretcher courses. The slate gable roof has stepped gable parapets with false chimneys (two for each gable). The center bays project slightly under a pediment with an oculus window in a keystone surround, a dentil cornice, and a wide frieze. The front entry has a stoop with classical columns. The window openings have gauged jack arches with concrete keystones and 9/9 sash with fake muntins. In 1950 a large one-story press room addition was made to the rear of the 1941 building. The addition has cinder block walls with stretcher-bond brick veneer and a 1997 loading dock and lunchroom addition on the north side. In 1975 a one-story newsroom addition was made to the south end of the 1941 building and in 1990 a second story was added to the wing. This Colonial Revival addition has first-story window openings with gauged jack arches with concrete keystones and 9/9 sash with fake muntins, second-story 8/8 windows, and a dentil cornice. A one-story wing (possibly the second press room addition made in 1970) extends to the rear of the 1975/1990 addition, giving the overall facility a roughly rectangular form.

The Harrisonburg Daily News-Record was formed in 1913 out of the merger of several earlier papers. Harry Flood Byrd Sr. (who became Governor Byrd in 1925) and associates bought the paper in 1923. From 1939 to 2001 the paper was published by Harry F. Byrd Jr. Charlottesville/Harrisonburg architect Clarence W. Wenger apparently designed the first press room addition for the building in 1950. The Rockingham Publishing Co. was listed here in addition to the paper in 1955. Today the Daily News-Record serves an estimated 80,000 readers in four Virginia counties and three West Virginia counties. (Daily News-Record website; "Daily News-Record: The Story Behind the News;" Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 469)

C 53. 261 S. Liberty. J. H. Neff House. Ca. 1870s. 115-0187-0053.

Victorian two-story frame house with vinyl siding. The front center bay has a shallow two-story projection with a shallow gable roof with eaves higher than those of the main roof. The dentil cornice has sawn brackets that project at an angle from the corners of the house. The one-story front porch has chamfered square wood

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columns with bold molded caps, spans with arched ends, and an unusual balustrade with square balusters that alternate with short pendant square baluster sections. The recessed front entry has sidelights and a transom in a surround with large sawn brackets. The window openings have projecting lintels, 9/9 sash with fake muntins on the first story, and 6/6 sash with fake muntins on the second story. On the south side is a one-story bay window supported on brackets and with a bracketed cornice. The house has a brick foundation whereas the front porch and one of several one-story rear wings have cinder block foundations. Dr. J. H. Neff owned the house in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1896 William A. Messerole rented the house from Neff.

C 54. 270 S. Liberty. Willanna McCauley House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0054.

Queen Anne story-and-a-half frame house with novelty vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed front/side gable roof. The side gable descends to engage a front porch with chamfered posts, square balusters, and a small gable aligned with the entry. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, a round-arch window in the front gable, and multiple one and one-and-a-half-story rear wings.

C 55. 271 S. Liberty. Octagon House (J. Wesley and Gabriella Miller House). Late 1880s. 115-0187-0055 (115-0007).

Octagon Mode two-story house of stuccoed masonry construction with an asphalt-shingled eight-sided pyramidal roof. The cornice has dentils and small brackets. The wraparound one-story front porch stands on classical columns and has trellis panels and, underneath, brick piers and lattice. The recessed front entry has a two-light transom, double-leaf wood and glass panel doors, and early screen doors with spindle ornament. Above the entry, opening onto a small reworked balcony on the porch roof, is a second-story entry/window with two narrow wood and glass panel leaves with one-light transoms and a center mullion with a sawn bracket at the top. Other features include a limestone foundation, an interior brick flue, and a small one-story frame rear wing comprising an enclosed porch and a weatherboarded room that may have been a pantry.

The house does not appear on the 1885 Lake map, but it was apparently built soon after by J. Wesley Miller. In 1896 Miller and his wife Gabriella sold the house for \$2,000 to Clara Chaunceauline. According to historian Martha Caldwell, Chaunceauline was a "French lady who evidently caused a stir in Harrisonburg with this house and a fast team of horses." (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*; 75; Letter, December 7, 1970, from Martha B. Caldwell to Calder Loth, in DHR file)

C 56. 276 S. Liberty. R. E. Ritenour House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0056.

Victorian two-story frame house with asphalt siding and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The one-story front

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porch, which is in the process of remodeling, has turned posts with sawn brackets. The two-story ell has vinyl siding and a small one-story addition with porch. Other features include 2/2 windows, a small front gable on the roof, a limestone foundation, and a transom over the front entry.

C 56a. 276 S. Liberty. Garage. Ca. 1940.

One-story cinder block with a shed roof with stepped side parapets and one or two vehicle bays to the alley with vertical board doors.

C 57. 282 S. Liberty. E. A. Bolton House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0057.

Victorian two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof with a hip at the north end over a two-story bay window. The one-story front porch has classical columns and the 1/1 windows have molded surrounds. Other features include a limestone foundation, interior brick flues, cornice returns, and a two-story ell with a partially enclosed two-tier porch on the south side with wood posts, board railings, and a stair.

C 57a. 282 S. Liberty. Garage. Ca. 1930.

One-story frame with corrugated metal siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof.

C 58. 293 S. Liberty. Harpine House. 1948. 115-0187-0058.

Early Ranch-style story-and-a-half frame house with vertical wood and vinyl siding, a gable roof, an exterior brick chimney on the north end, and replacement 1/1 windows. The small off-center front porch has metal supports. A slightly projecting front gable is supported by metal supports and hangs over a brick planter. Fitzwater may have been the original occupant. W. Milton Harpine is shown at this address in 1955. Norman Dean was a later owner.

C 59. 294 S. Liberty. Annie Garnett House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0059.

Queen Anne two-story house of stretcher-bond brick with penciled mortar joints. The asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof has a front gable with sawtooth wood shingles and a 1/1 window with small diamond panes in the upper sash. The wraparound one-story porch stands on classical columns. The segmental-arch windows have 1/1 windows, two on the front with decorative upper sash. Other features include an elliptical stained glass window on the north side, an interior brick flue, an original one-story brick ell, and a two-tier screened back

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porch. A modern brick retaining wall with a rounded brick coping extends along the sidewalk. Where it is interrupted by the back driveway of the Lindsey Funeral Home (473 S. Main) it has brick gate pillars with gray granite plaques that read "Lindsey and Sons."

C 60. 298 S. Liberty. G. J. Bowman House. Ca. 1890. 115-0187-0060.

Victorian two-story frame house with novelty vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof with a hip dormer. The one-story front porch has chamfered square wood columns with small sawn brackets on brick pedestals (the columns are likely original; the pedestals were probably added) and a vinyl-sided railing. The early lattice under the porch has an unusual sawtooth cut-out repeat. The three-bay facade has an off-center front entry with sidelights and sawn brackets. The windows have dentil cornices; those under the porch are 6/6 sash with the original glass; the rest have 6/6 sash with fake muntins. Other features include an interior brick chimney and flue, a limestone foundation, and an enclosed two-tier back porch. A modern brick retaining wall with a rounded brick coping extends along the sidewalk. The house does not appear on the 1885 Lake map. Now the Image Recovery Center for the Regional Cancer Center of Rockingham Memorial Hospital.

C 61. 301 S. Liberty. P. M. and DeSales Hane House. 1920s. 115-0187-0061.

Craftsman bungalow, one-and-a-half-stories high, with textured stucco tile block walls and a gable roof with shingle-pattern pressed-metal roofing. The roof has shed dormers on the front and rear and it engages a front porch with square stuccoed pillars and a solid stuccoed railing with smooth panels. Other features include decorative rafter ends, 6/1 windows, and a front entry with a single sidelight and a glass panel door. Mrs. DeSales H. Hane operated a beauty shop in the house in 1955. This house is architecturally similar to the two-story house at 303 S. Liberty St.

C 61a. 301 S. Liberty. Garage. 1920s.

One-story with stuccoed tile block walls to match the house. Other features include a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, a storage loft, and a single wood and glass panel garage door.

C 62 303 S. Liberty. House. Ca. 1920. 115-0187-0062.

Craftsman Foursquare-form house with stuccoed tile block walls and a hip roof with flared eaves and shingle-pattern pressed-metal roofing (also on the porch roof and the sides of a hip dormer). The one-story front porch has stuccoed square columns. Other features include decorative rafter ends, 6/1 windows, a front entry with a single sidelight, and an interior brick chimney with a decorative concrete cap. To the rear is a two-tier

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porch with a weatherboarded first tier (representing the enclosure of a formerly open porch?) and a second tier with stuccoed enclosure (a former sleeping porch?). This house is architecturally similar to the story-and-a-half house at 301 S. Liberty St.

C 63. 305 S. Liberty. J. E. Summers House. Ca. 1920. 115-0187-0063.

Craftsman/Colonial Revival two-story house with stretcher-bond brick veneer over tile block and a slate gable roof. The one-story front porch has a metal-sheathed roof, classical columns on brick pedestals, and a solid railing with fishscale wood shingles. The 1/1 windows have decorative upper sash and the exterior chimney on the south end has a single stepped shoulder at the first-story level. Other features include an entry with sidelights, a basement garage accessed through a rear garage door, and a reworked two-tier back porch with natural wood shingle siding and a second-tier sleeping porch with the same decorative windows as the house.

C 63a. 305 S. Liberty. Garage. Ca. 1920.

One-story frame with novelty weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hip roof, a concrete foundation, and two bays to the street. (This garage may have been shared with the house next door at 303 S. Liberty St.)

C 64. 317 S. Liberty. M. O. Showalter House. Ca. 1910. 115-0187-0064.

Queen Anne/Classical Revival/Craftsman two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof with hipped dormers with slate shingle sides. The wraparound one-story porch has classical columns on limestone pedestals and square balusters. The 1/1 windows have decorative upper sash. There is a shallow bay window under the front porch and a two-story bay window on the south side. The front entry has a natural wood surround, decorative glass in the sidelights and transom, and a five horizontal panel door. Other features include a limestone foundation, interior brick flues, and a one-story frame rear wing with a pantry with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove siding and a screened porch with a stair. Now Knights of Columbus JMU Council 9286.

C 64a. 317 S. Liberty. Garage. Early 20th c.

One-story frame with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and a vertical tongue-and-groove door to the street.

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C 65. 325 S. Liberty. Maude Snyder House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0065.

Queen Anne two-story house with smooth stuccoed masonry walls and a metal-sheathed hip-and-gable roof. The front gable, positioned over a two-story bay window, has imbricated wood shingles and a lunette with a keyblock. A gable on the south side has similar shingling. The wraparound one-story porch stands on replacement wood posts and has old square balusters. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door and a one-light transom; next to it is a window with multiple small square panes and a center elliptical pane. Other features include a limestone foundation, a one-story bay window on the north side, and 1/1 windows that may have replacement sash. Maggie E. Hoover and Effie Whetzel lived in the house in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 66. 333 S. Liberty. House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0066.

Queen Anne/Classical Revival two-story painted American-bond brick house with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with flared eaves and metal crestings. The roof has hipped dormers with decorative sash. Two interior brick chimneys have elaborate corbeling and recessed vertical channels on the shafts. A two-and-a-half-story cylindrical tower rises on the south front corner. It has a conical slate roof with a metal finial, weatherboarding in the upper half of the second story, and decorative windows. This tower is balanced by a smaller two-story tower on the northeast corner. The one-story front entry porch has classical columns on brick pedestals. The front entry is contained in a wide opening under an elliptical fanlight with a quarry-faced keystone and has fluted pilasters, sidelights, and a door with a glass panel in an Ionic colonnette frame. On the south elevation is a one-story seven-sided music room or sunroom. On the north side is a one-story bay window. The house has a number of decorative windows including one of elliptical form with keystone surrounds and others with concrete lintels scored to simulate jack arches. The house had been divided into four apartments by 1955. Now professional offices.

C 67. 2 N. Main. Newman-Ruddle Building. 1897. 115-0187-0067 (115-0341).

Romanesque Revival three-story building of brick construction with Indiana limestone facing. The metal-sheathed gable/hip roof has hipped dormers, metal crestings, and a dentil and egg-and-dart cornice. The second and third stories have smooth stone walls. On the third story are projecting brick round arches over single windows or, larger, over paired windows. Under the paired windows are quarry-faced panels. The second-story windows have jack arches (most windows have 1/1 sash). The first story has banded quarry-faced and smooth stonework and metal-framed windows with recessed paneled aprons. An angled corner extends the entire three stories; at its top is a stone plaque inscribed "Ruddle" (originally "Newman"). The main entrance was set into the angled wall originally. Now it is contained in a recess and has a Colonial Revival treatment.

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The Rockingham National Bank opened in 1900 in this building, which was owned by the bank's president, Anderson Moffett (or Moffat) Newman. Ann McCleary suggests William M. Bucher & Son were the building's contractors, and she notes that the building is said to have been the first in Harrisonburg to use structural steel. In the 1920s the bank expanded into its annex at 38-44 E. Market and in 1943 it moved its operations entirely into the annex. WSVB broadcast from a studio on the second floor beginning in 1939, and the U.T.C. had a hall on the third floor. Don Ruddle acquired the building in 1946. Now Daily Grind Coffee. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 22, 24; Price, "Rockingham National Bank")

C 68. 20 N. Main. Building. 1910s; mid-20th c. 115-0187-0068 (115-0338).

Three-story building of textured stretcher-bond brick with a shed roof behind a metal dentil cornice. The second and third-story 1/1 windows have quarry-faced stone lintels and sills. The reworked storefront has a transom covered with plywood, aluminum and plate glass windows, and a flanking frame of beige Carrara glass and granite. To the rear is a mid-20th century warehouse addition of stuccoed cinder block with a late 20th century Post Modern remodeling. The present building first appears on the 1918 Sanborn map with a 5-and-10-cent store, shoe store, and ladies clothing store as tenants. Later tenants included J. C. Penney, Charles Store, Wise Fashions, and Sniders. F. W. Woolworth's Store was located here in the 1950s. Now Blue Ridge Theatre Festival rehearsal space (front) and Garrison Press (rear, with a 31 N. Federal St. address). (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 28)

N 69. 24-42 N. Main. McCrory's Department Store. Late 19th c.; early 1950s; 1970s; 1990s. 115-0187-0069 (115-0037).

One-story building of cinder block and presumably brick construction as well as stretcher-bond brick veneer. The tall parapet is concealed behind an asphalt-shingled mansard. The aluminum and plate glass storefront has a recessed entry with aluminum door handles inscribed "McCrory's Self Service," narrow dark red brick stack-bond aprons under the windows, and remnants of 1950s light blue enameled metal and polished pink granite facade panels. To the rear is a mid-20th century cinder block warehouse addition with a stucco exterior painted with a 1990 mural by Jane McCauley Newman. Two late 19th century commercial buildings were altered to create McCrory's in the early 1950s. A tall parapet with McCrory's in large cursive letters was added at that time and altered in the 1970s. Scott Suter and Cheryl Lyon state that the building was partially razed in the 1990s. Now Harrisonburg Children's Museum (front) and Dancing Feet/That Dance Place (rear, with a 33 N. Federal St. address). (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 28)

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Description (continued)

N 70. 50 N. Main. WHSV Television Studio. Late 1990s. 115-0187-0070.

Post Modern one-story building of cinder block with simulation stucco walls and a flat roof. The arcaded front has round arches on square brick pillars above a rockfaced cinder block base. The arcade is interrupted at the center (in line with the front entry) by a tall space under a barrel-vaulted roof with a glass front and wood truss structure. The north, parking lot elevation has blind arcading and a projecting entry vestibule. To the rear, on N. Federal St., is a small weather station in a louvered wood cabinet on stilts.

N 71. 88-96 N. Main. Miller Building. 1920s; 1975. 115-0187-0071 (115-0333).

Two-story stretcher-bond brick building with a 1975 modern stucco front with a two-story entry recess. Other features include a heavy metal cornice, brick quoining at the northeast corner (possible evidence of an original Classical Revival character), and altered plate glass windows. According to Ann McCleary, the building was built for Philip Miller and housed a candy store. The Electrical Equipment Co. sold ranges and refrigerators here in 1927 and the Charles Stores Co. occupied the building in 1955. The building was remodeled in 1975. Currently being remodeled by Nielsen Construction Co.

C 72. 91-95 N. Main. Ike Ewing Building. 1904-05. 115-0187-0072 (115-0463).

Classical Revival four-story building of American-bond dark red brick with a stretcher-bond honey brick facade on Main St. At the top is a heavy metal modillion cornice with dentil and egg-and-dart moldings surmounted by a metal cresting with a broken pediment and center finial. Below the cornice is a metal frieze ornamented with garlands and ribbons. The 1/1 (replacement) windows in the second and third stories are framed above and below by quarry-faced limestone belt courses. The second-story windows are trimmed with red brick quoining. The first/second storefronts have a metal modillion and dentil cornice and is framed by brick piers with smooth limestone belt courses. The storefronts have paneled pilasters and a former mezzanine level (now a full second story) with windows framed by fluted pilasters. The more utilitarian north elevation is painted with a mural depicting a covered bridge and a mill with a water wheel. Other north elevation features include a mezzanine-level oriel window, a limestone foundation, brick flues, and smooth limestone window sills and lintels. On the rear (west) elevation is a four-tier porch with first and second stories with what is apparently an original brick enclosure with segmental-arch windows.

Ike Ewing had this building erected in 1904-05 and it remained in the Ewing family until 1976. The original ground-floor tenant was Valley Hardware, and in 1907 the Shenandoah Valley Business College used the upstairs. Tenants in 1912 included the hardware store, a barber, a print shop, and Early's Boarding House on the second and third floors. In 1955 the Hawkins Hardware Co. and Winnie's Beauty Parlor were located

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here. Now Indian & American Cafe.

N 73. 101 N. Main. Harrison Plaza. 1980s. 115-0187-0073.

Modern four or five-story building with tinted glass and stretcher-bond brick wall surfaces, a simulation stucco parapet, stuccoed round columns across the first-story front, and a basement-level rear entry with a concrete canopy. The building is angled with respect to the Main/Elizabeth intersection and in the resulting plaza is a granite and bronze memorial to those who died in the 9.11.2001 attacks. Now Harrisonburg Public Safety Building.

C 74. 116 N. Main. U. S. Post Office and Court House. 1939; 1971. 115-0187-0074 (115-0041 and 115-0108).

Classical/Colonial Revival three-story building with Flemish-bond brick walls and marble details. The building is dominated by a Doric portico of gray-veined white marble on a brick first story. Between the columns are decorative metal railings that incorporate anthemion and paterae designs. The brick base has deep segmental-arch recesses with the main entry in the center recess and 10/15 windows with green-stone aprons in the flanking recesses. Upper-story windows are 6/6, some with green-stone apron panels. The north and south side elevations have slightly recessed segmental-arch first-story windows. The south entry has painted iron pilasters and cornice, an eight-light transom, and a stylized acroterion cresting. On the rear is a one-story Flemish-bond brick wing with a loading dock with a cantilevered awning. Other features include sympathetically designed wheelchair ramps, cast iron light sconces of cornucopia form, a modern three-story simulation stucco addition at the northeast corner, an early or original flag pole in the northwest corner of the lot.

James A. Wetmore was involved in work on the preceding 1896 post office at this location in the 1920s. The cornerstone identifies the key persons involved in the design and construction of the building: Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon, Supervising Engineer Neal A. Melick, and Architect R. Stanley Brown. A. Farnell Blair was the contractor. In 1942 artist William Calfee added murals to the lobby. Limited renovation was undertaken in 1971. In 1983 the U.S. Postal Service claimed the building was "completely void of any architectural merit" (Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 475)

C 75. 154 N. Main. Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church. 1906-07; ca. 1975; 1995. 115-0187-0075 (115-0384).

The original Gothic/Tudor Revival church occupies the southwest corner of what is now a large complex extending to E. Wolfe St. on the north and N. Federal St. on the east. The church is a one-story gable-fronted building of stretcher-bond brown brick. The steep gable roof is sheathed with slate shingles. The centered three-story front entry/belfry tower has a lancet entry with double-leaf wood doors hung on ornate iron strap

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hinges. The quarry-faced stone entry surround is surmounted by a blind arcaded band with trefoil arches and, above, a Celtic cross. The tower's second story has a rose window. The third story has paired lancet louvered belfry openings on all four sides. Above the arches is more trefoil blind arcading, battlements, and Celtic cross finials. The corners of the tower are defined by buttresses with stone weatherings. Similar buttresses rise on the sides of the nave with lancet stained glass windows between. A granite "respect life" monument stands next to the front entry steps. A ca. 1975 two-story education wing extends to the rear, with a flat roof, stretcher-bond brown brick veneer walls, and round-arch windows. A ca. 1995 addition extends from the north side of the original building, with a slate hip roof, a stretcher-bond brown brick veneer, an apsidal projection on the north elevation, and lancet and square-headed windows. At the juncture of the ca. 1975 and 1995 wings is a rear parking lot entry under an eight-sided pyramidal roof.

Harrisonburg's Catholic congregation formed in 1871. The May 1907 Sanborn map indicates the present church and labels it "from plans," suggesting construction may not have commenced until 1907. Staunton architect T. J. Collins designed the 1906-07 church, which was built by local contractors William M. Bucher & Son. Two early stained glass windows were crafted by the Gettier Studios of Front Royal, but the majority were created by the Charles J. Connick Studios of Boston and installed in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. Architectural historian Martha Caldwell speculates that the Celtic crosses that adorn the building may have been a tribute to Irish-born Hanora Flynn Kelley, one of the leaders of the church in its early years. The church was formerly known as St. Mary's Catholic Church. (*Rockingham County: Its Past and Present; Open House*, 1, 5; Caldwell, "Journey into the Past," 28)

C 76. 157 N. Main. Kavanaugh Hotel Annex. Ca. 1912; ca. 1980. 115-0187-0076 (115-0376).

Classical Revival three-story painted brick building with a slate (or asbestos shingle) hip-and-deck roof. The roof has pedimented dormers with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove in the pediments, and circular ventilation dormers. The front elevation is stretcher-bond pressed brick with second and third-story 1/1 windows with gauged jack arches with terra-cotta moldings. The first story has a ca. 1980 modernization with simulation stucco panels, a recessed entry, and a steel balcony. The American-bond brick side elevations have 1/1 windows, bricked-up high first-story store windows, and a limestone foundation.

James Kavanaugh went into the hotel business in Harrisonburg in 1874, purchasing the Virginia Hotel that once stood on the south side of this building and reopening it as the Kavanaugh Hotel. His son James M. Kavanaugh managed the hotel during the 20th century. William M. Bucher & Son were the contractors for the ca. 1912 annex as well as the original building. The annex, which was architecturally coordinated with the main building, originally contained a garage (presumably in the basement) and it had a second-story glassed-in bridge connection to the original building. In 1918 it contained a dry goods store and a grocery on the first floor.

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Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson made additions and alterations to the hotel about 1920, but whether these involved the annex is unknown. About 1980 the building was remodeled by Irvin Nash as the Loewner Apartments. (*Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 53, 381)

N 77. 165 N. Main. Smith-Hayden Building. Early 20th c.; late 20th c. 115-0187-0077 (115-0370).

One-story brick and cinder block building with a late 20th century front consisting of a wood-shingled mansard, a T-1-11 parapet with signage, and an angled recessed aluminum and plate glass storefront with a sandstone apron. On the rear north wall are traces of painted signage reading "-ning works." A lower cinder block addition extends to the rear with a skylight, industrial metal-frame windows, and a neon sign reading "Blue Ridge Florist & Gift Shop." The building may appear on the 1918 and 1924 Sanborn maps as a tailor shop. Hayden's Dry Cleaning Works operated at this location in 1927 and, as Smith-Hayden Scientific Cleaners, through the mid-1950s.

C 78. 171-181 N. Main. Taliaferro-Eshman Building. Late 19th c.?, ca. 1920. 115-0187-0078 (115-0379).

Three-story building of stuccoed brick (first and second stories) and frame (third story) construction. A pent roof divides the second and third stories across the front, and a balcony with an iron railing runs above the storefront. The altered storefront has vertical board sheathing, aluminum and plate glass windows, and brick aprons. Windows are mostly 1/1, some are 2/2, and several rear windows are segmental-arched. A three-tier porch—a modern replacement of a historic porch—rises on the rear elevation. A notice posted in a front window describes the building as an "unsound structure."

About 1910 J. W. Taliaferro and Charles Eshman bought what was then a two-story brick building for use as a rental property. Between 1918 and 1924 a frame third story was added. The building was partially destroyed by a fire in the 1940s when it was used as the Walton Hotel (a use that continued into the 1950s). Wampler's Grocery and a bus terminal were formerly located here. The El Sol Azteca Mexican Restaurant occupied the first floor until recently.

N 78a. 171-181 N. Main. Ca. 2000. Building.

One-story frame building (an office or storage building) with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, T-1-11 siding, and an engaged front porch on wood posts.

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C 79. 187 N. Main. Glen's Fair Price Store (former Muhlenberg Lutheran Church). Ca. 1889; 1950. 115-0187-0079 (115-0380).

Two-story brick building erected ca. 1889 as a church and remodeled in 1950 as a store. The 1950 front facade is constructed of stretcher-bond smooth brick and has a stepped parapet. The second-story windows are 6/6, and an aluminum shed awning shelters a reworked storefront with a recessed entry. Two half-round concrete platforms for the display of merchandise project from the base of the storefront. An Art Deco neon sign reads "Glen's Fair Price Store/Camera Shop/Kodak." The north side is painted stretcher-bond brick with a molded brick cornice. Four windows have been bricked up; these correspond to four window or vent openings in the limestone foundation. To the rear is a bricked-up lancet window and evidence for a former stove flue.

Muhlenberg Lutheran Church organized in 1849 under Pastor J. J. Suman and in 1857 it built its first church, a frame building, on this site. About 1889 the present brick building was constructed. Local contractor William M. Bucher was church secretary at the time and a member of the building committee. He had the lumber sawed for the ca. 1889 building and was presumably involved in other aspects of its construction. There is a tradition that the basement was used as a hospital during the Civil War (if so, the basement would pre-date the brick superstructure). Glen and Evelyn Süteler opened Glen's Fair Price Store in 1941 and in April 1950 reopened in the former Lutheran church. According to a 1973 article, the store boasted "a complete camera shop, lunch fountain, tobacco department and unusual novelties of every description on the first floor and Harrisonburg's largest year-round toy and hobby department on the second floor." (Melinda Bare; *Open House*, 7; *Daily News-Record*, May 8, 1973)

C 80. 205 N. Main. Crawford Building No. 1. Ca. 1918. 115-0187-0080 (115-0405).

Three-story building of painted American-bond brick with a parapet shed roof with stepped side parapets and a limestone foundation. The front parapet has a cornice of sawtooth and dentil-like corbeled brick. The segmental-arch windows have quarry-faced stone sills and a mix of old and new 1/1 sash. A suspended aluminum awning shelters the storefront, which has modern stucco infill and a recessed entry with a Colonial Revival surround. The Crawfords purchased the lot on which this building was built in 1918. The 1918 Sanborn map shows a grocery and sewing machine store as first-floor tenants. The Julius Lunch restaurant was here in 1955.

C 81. 227 N. Main. Monumental Works Building. 1938. 115-0187-0081 (115-0397).

Moderne one-story double-store building of painted brick with a parapet shed roof. The front has stretcher-bond brick and three concrete facade piers with channeled faces. At the bases of the piers are carved stone or

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cast concrete tablets with florets and other decoration typical of mid-20th century mortuary carving. The two front corner tablets bear 1938 dates. A vinyl awning shades two aluminum and plate glass storefronts with recessed entries. The south side elevation is constructed of American-bond brick and has a stepped parapet. Known as the Monumental Works Building and also the Sisler Building, the building housed a stone cutting shop in the 1940s (and presumably originally). The Goodyear tire store operated in the building in the 1950s.

C 82. 421 N. Main. Ritter Building. 1880; mid-20th c. 115-0187-0082 (115-0478).

Italianate-influenced two-story painted brick store with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front is stretcher-bond; the sides are American-bond. The elaborate stepped front parapet has projecting piers and corbeled outer edges. At its center is a marble plaque inscribed "Built by A. H. & W. M. B. For Walker Ritter 1880." The second-story windows have segmental brick label moldings and 6/6 fake-muntin sash. The storefront has modern brick infill. On the south side is a first-story glass block window. On the rear is a two-story cinder block addition with a brick front.

A. H. & W. M. B. stand for Anthony Hockman and William M. Bucher, who partnered as contractors during the period. The Wetsel Seed Co. opened its first store here in 1911 and a general store used the premises in 1918. A photo from the early 20th century shows the original storefront with two large four-light windows flanking double-leaf wood and glass panel doors and a second-floor entry with sidelights and a transom at the north corner. Various additions have come and gone including a small two-story frame dwelling appended to the north side. The building remained in the Ritter family through 1939. (Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 53; Loker, "Wetsel Seed Co.," Stultz, "House of Wetsel Seeds")

C 83. 425 N. Main. Huffman's Gulf Service Station. Ca. 1930. 115-0187-0083 (115-0481).

One-story painted stretcher-bond brick building with a parapet shed roof with stepped side parapets. Below the parapet is a vinyl shingle mansard supported by metal posts. Door and window openings have been altered but retain soldier-course lintels. To the rear is a brick flue, a garage door with wood-shingle infill, a prefab refrigeration unit, and a portable corrugated metal shed. The station was built by Burgess Nelson and operated by Nelson Huffman as a Gulf station. The World Space Video store occupied the building in 1982. Now Chanello's Pizza.

C 84. 2 S. Main. People's Bank. 1915-16. 115-0187-0084 (115-0281).

Classical Revival six-story building of brick with Indiana limestone facing on the first and second stories. The brickwork is stretcher-bond buff brick on the street elevations and mostly American-bond red brick on less

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visible sides. The first-story stonework consists of paneled wide pilasters and unpaneled narrow pilasters that rise to a heavy cornice. The stone has banded treatments between the pilasters. On the front (west) elevation are *Doric columns and round pilasters in antis* flanked by paneled pilasters. The first-story entry and windows are replacement tinted plate glass. The second story has paneled pilasters aligned with the ones below and a frieze with paterae and stylized floral designs. The second story and those above have 1/1 windows that may be original. The third through sixth stories have paneled brick facade piers with lighter brick in the panels. These rise to a metal cornice with modillions, dentils, and panels. At the fifth-story floor level is a limestone string course and carved stone panels with cartouches, dolphins, sea shells, and other ornaments and the inscription "Anno Domini MCMXVI." Windows on the more utilitarian south elevation have segmental heads.

New York City architect Alfred Charles Bossom, who designed a number of high-rise bank buildings for Virginia cities, designed this one too. People's Bank opened in an earlier building on the site in 1908. The building served as the headquarters of the Valley National Bank (a successor to People's Bank) until the late 1960s. In 1955 the upper level offices were occupied by physicians, an optometrist, a dentist, an attorney, an accountant, and a realtor. Now Rockingham County Office Building and Public Schools offices. ("Journey into the Past," Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 37)

N 85. 16 S. Main. Building. Early 1980s. 115-0187-0085 (115-0293).

Modern two-story building of stretcher-bond salmon brick veneer on cinder block. Other features include second-story plate glass windows, a cantilevered aluminum awning, and a deeply recessed storefront with display windows and Colonial Revival details. This building was erected soon after a ca. 1980 fire destroyed the earlier building on the site. The Brides House shop was the occupant in 1982. Now Granny Longlegs Mercy House Thrift Store.

N 86. 22-28 S. Main. Jess' Quick Lunch Building. 1979. 115-0187-0086 (115-0296).

Modern two-story building of stretcher-bond red brick veneer on cinder block. The second-story 1/1 windows alternate with blond brick panels in a narrow rectangular frame formed by projecting brick. Other features include a flat roof, a cantilevered aluminum awning, and a storefront with display windows and tile aprons. A fire in 1979 destroyed the pre-existing building at this location.

N 87. 30 S. Main. Building. 1959-60. 115-0187-0087 (115-0278).

Narrow one-story building with vinyl siding in the parapet, a flat roof, and a recessed entry. Now Hole in the Wall restaurant.

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N 88. 34 S. Main. Whitesel Building. Early 20th c.; 1960s. 115-0187-0088 (115-0292).

Modern one-story building of brick with a stack-bond brick front parapet. A cantilevered aluminum awning shades a deeply recessed storefront with display windows on the sides and a display case island in the center. The recessed area has a checkerboard-pattern aluminum ceiling system and two-tone tan ceramic tile floor. *The exposed south side of the building has rough brick and mortar resulting from its construction against a pre-existing building (now gone).* The two lower rear sections are earlier in character than the front and have bricked-up segmental-arch windows and entries. Under the rear north corner of the building a limestone foundation is visible.

This building is thought to be a much-altered remnant of a three-story building that stood on the spot in the early 20th century. The rear of the building is the least altered section; it may have served as a warehouse. *The building burned in the early 1960s while it was being used as The Bargain Store.* The present storefront with its island display case may date to use of the remodeled building by Cato's Ladies Fashions. From 1979 until recently Whitesel Music occupied the building. In 2004 it became Ben's Music. (Nancy Warble)

C 89. 57 S. Main. First National Bank of Harrisonburg. 1903-04. 115-0187-0089 (115-0032).

Romanesque Revival five-story (with an attic story) building of stretcher-bond buff brick with quarry-faced limestone accents. The metal-sheathed mansard roof (presumably flat roof behind) has parapet-gable dormers and a dentil and egg-and-cart cornice. At the northeast corner is a rounded tower that rises to a conical slate roof with a verdigris weather vane. The fifth story has paired round-arch windows under double quarry-faced stone arches (windows are 1/1 sash). Facade piers rise through the second and third stories to large quarry-faced stone arches in the fourth story. The first story is faced with banded quarry-faced stone up to a smooth stone cornice and has large one-pane windows in molded wood frames. At the corner under the round tower are smooth pink granite Doric columns and behind then an angled recess with a replacement plate glass entry. On the east side is a secondary entry under a smooth stone round arch with a quarry-faced keystone. At the southeast corner is a modernistic gray granite facing that continues to the building next door at 61 S. Main St. The more utilitarian west side has segmental-arch windows and steel fire escapes.

The First National Bank Building occupies one of Harrisonburg's principal downtown business sites. In the 19th century the Washington House hotel and later the Sibert Building stood on the corner of S. Main St. and Court Square. The First National Bank of Harrisonburg, chartered in 1865, purchased the Sibert Building in 1889 and tore it down in 1903 in preparation for the construction of the present building. William M. Bucher & Son were contractors for the building, which opened on June 9, 1904. Joshua Wilton was bank president

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from the opening until 1909. In October 1921 the city's first poultry judging contest was held in the bank lobby (it moved to the C&W Railway Station the following year). The interior was remodeled in 1927-28. More remodeling occurred during the second half of the 20th century, although the building retains its original exterior appearance. Now Bank of America. (Loker, "Sovran Bank Building;" *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 53; "First National Bank")

N 89a. 57 S. Main. Drive-through Teller. 1960s.

Classically detailed one-story brick and concrete teller's office attached to the east side of the building at 75 Court Square. The building has a drive-through shelter, teller's window, and an ATM.

C 90. 61 S. Main. Houck Building. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0090 (115-0253).

Classical Revival four-story building with a stretcher-bond buff brick facade and a shed roof. At the top is a dentil and egg-and-dart metal cornice. In the fourth story are three pair of round-arch 1/1 windows under double arches with molded terra-cotta trim. The third-story windows have gauged jack arches with terra-cotta trim. The first and second stories have been reworked.

Joseph P. Houck (d. 1908) began the business in 1879 and in 1910 his son Joseph T. Houck carried furniture, carpets, and leather goods. The elder Houck had this building erected about 1900. (A four-story building first appears here on the 1902 Sanborn map.) In the early 20th century the building featured large street-level display cases with curved glass corners. Second-story display cases in the form of bay windows, also with curved glass corners, were filled with merchandise such as metal bed frames and carpets. William Butrow later operated the store. The Virginia National Bank purchased the building in 1945 and according to Ann McCleary it added the gray granite facing on the first story at that time. (*Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 42-43)

C 91. 80-82 S. Main. Robert Liskey Building. Ca. 1880. 115-0187-0091 (115-0289).

Victorian three-story building of painted brick with a shed roof with stepped side parapets. The wide brick cornice features a row of corbel-topped recesses. Belt courses run across the facade and arch up over the segmental-arch 2/1 windows. The south storefront has beige and green Carrara glass. The north storefront has a metal facade that extends up into the second story. The north side elevation has recessed bays and 6/6 windows.

A three-story masonry building is depicted at this location on the 1886 Sanborn map with a saloon on the first

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floor. Later occupants included stores, a barber shop, a confectionery shop, a restaurant, and a grocery and meat market. Robert Liskey purchased the building about 1900 and it remained in his family for much of the 20th century. Now Duke's Sportscards (80) and The Runner's Corner (82). Note: This building is incorrectly identified as 30-32 S. Main St. in the 1982 survey. A report by JMU students McCahill-Perrine et al suggests the building may have been built as an addition to the American Hotel, which stood on the next lot to the south. (McCahill-Perrine et al, "Pennybacker, Derrick, Buildings")

C 92. 85 S. Main. Avis-Taliaferro Building. Ca. 1880; ca. 1905; 1964. 115-0187-0092 (115-0254).

Italianate ca. 1880 four-story brick building with a fourth story added ca. 1905. The original building is framed by banded piers and has segmental-arch windows with decorative keystones. Dentil-like corbeling runs between the second and third stories. Between the third and fourth stories is a dogtooth band. Over the fourth-story windows are slightly projecting segmental-arch label moldings with pendant ends. The parapet features corbeling, a soldier dogtooth band, and slightly recessed panels. The shed roof has stepped side parapets with multiple flues. The recessed storefront dates to 1964 and is lined with maroon Carrara glass. It has projecting jewelry display cases, aluminum and plate glass doors and windows, and a pavement of decorative brown tile. Above the storefront is an Art Deco-inspired aluminum sign reading "Wilson." The storefront is framed with late 20th century tile. The rear elevation has segmental windows and the west end of the south side elevation has a second-story porch above a cinder block first story.

The architectural detail of the original lower three stories of this building suggest a late 19th century date of construction, and the 1886 Sanborn map probably shows the building as a drugstore. In 1897 the drugstore operated out of the first floor, the YMCA was located on the second floor, and the third floor was used as a lodge hall, a use that continued into the 20th century. The fourth story was added between 1902 and 1907. The Avis family operated the drugstore in the early 20th century. Frank O. Taliaferro bought the building in 1951 and moved his jewelry store here (in 1955 Taliaferro was listed as an optometrist). William L. Wilson bought the jewelry business in 1964 and he appears to have been responsible for the handsome Carrara glass storefront. Now Wilson jewelers.

C 93. 92 S. Main. Building. Late 19th c. 115-0187-0093 (115-0033).

Italianate two-story painted brick building with a shed roof with stepped side parapets. The front parapet has an ornate wood cornice with sawn brackets, dentils, and a paneled frieze. The second-story windows have unusual segmental-arch brick label moldings. The reworked storefront has brick infill, picture windows, and a recessed entry. The south side elevation has high store windows.

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The building appears to have achieved its present appearance by 1891, and there is a possibility that at least the front section was standing in 1886. James Clark may have been the owner in the 1880s and Sylvester K. Fuller the occupant. In 1886 the building contained a saloon and in 1891 a fruit market occupied the first floor. Later uses include a restaurant, barber shop, pool hall, book/stationery/wallpaper store, cigar shop, and drugstore. A report by JMU students McCahill-Perrine et al suggests the building may incorporate part of the American Hotel, which stood at this location in the mid-19th century, and that it may have attained its present form as the result of an addition made by the Pollock & Houston Construction Co. Now Harrisonburg Beauty School. (McCahill-Perrine et al, "Pennybacker, Derrick, Buildings")

N 94. 95 S. Main. Valley Optical Center Building (former). 1979-80. 115-0187-0094 (115-0259).

Modern two-story building with a reinforced concrete structure and stretcher-bond salmon brick curtain walls. Other features include a flat roof, slightly projecting facade panels and a slightly projecting corbeled cornice, triple tinted plate glass windows, and an aluminum and plate glass storefront. Now 14 Carrots.

C 95. 102-114 S. Main. Masonic Temple. 1905-06. 115-0187-0095 (115-0029 and 115-0227).

Classical Revival three-story building of brick with an asphalt-shingled mansard roof with slightly projecting corner pavilions. The buff face brick is stretcher-bond; on the north side elevation is American-bond red/brown brick. The second and third stories have banded brickwork capped by a dentil and egg-and-dart cornice. Most windows are square-headed, although some on the third floor have round arches with painted-over transoms and decorative keystones. The front windows have smooth Indiana limestone sills and lintels, and several brick pilasters have caps in the same stone. Two neon signs project from the facade: a large "Jack Collins" sign for a long-term present tenant, and a smaller Masonic lodge sign. The metal storefront awning wraps to most of the north side and is suspended by chains from decorative bosses. The first story has painted banded brickwork and storefront transoms covered over with plywood or louvers. The storefronts themselves have display windows, recessed entries, and limestone or molded plywood aprons. The entry to the lodge hall is located at the south front corner and has a shouldered Indiana limestone surround with paterae and the inscription "Masonic Temple," and a two-leaf glass panel door with a one-light transom. The north elevation has round-arch third-story windows, segmental-arch second-story windows, and a remodeled storefront at the northeast corner with banded brickwork above.

William M. Bucher & Son were the contractors for the Masonic Temple, which was dedicated in 1906. The principal fraternal organization was Rockingham Union Lodge No. 27. Other names listed on a present sign include Royal Arch Chapter No. 6, Harrisonburg Commandery No. 10, and Eastern Star No. 76. Dentist W. T. Lineweaver was an original tenant; a grocer and harness shop were others, and in the 1910s and early 1920s

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"moving pictures" were shown in the building. Current tenants include Polly's Curiosity Shop (102), Jack Collins Shoe Store (108), and the Masons (114). (*Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*, Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 53; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 43)

C 96. 103-107 S. Main. Hostetter Building. Ca. 1940. 115-0187-0096 (115-0208).

Moderne two-story building of stretcher-bond honey brick with salmon brick accents, much of it banded. The building has a curved corner with a fin-like element of brick rising up the facade. In the second story are ribbon windows with 2/2 sash alternating with aluminum panels. A vertically channeled metal fascia extends over the storefront, which itself has curved glass at the angled corner entry and red Carrara glass. The north side along W. Water St. has high glass block windows. Architectural historian Ann McCleary considers the Hostetter Building "one of the best streamlined 'moderne' buildings in Harrisonburg." Law, insurance, realty, and doctor offices occupied the building in 1955. Now Oasis gallery.

N 97. 115 S. Main. Mick or Mack Building. Late 19th c.?, 1965; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0097 (115-0217).

One-story brick building with a ca. 2000 front facade but leftover Colonial Revival dentil cornice. The modern facade uses beige and green simulation stucco and brushed aluminum and has a recessed street-level section. The building's W. Water St. elevation has a ca. 1940 stretcher-bond veneer of honey-colored brick. Ann McCleary suggests an early 1880s date for this building. A building of similar wraparound L form occupied the site in 1885 and appears as an agricultural implements emporium on the 1886 Sanborn map (also on the 1918 Sanborn map). An auto livery (rental service) was located here in 1930 and a Mick or Mack grocery occupied the building in the mid-20th century. Medco moved in in 1965 and altered the Main St. façade. Now Dance & Co.

C 98. 119-121 S. Main. Sprinkel Building. Late 19th c. 115-0187-0098 (115-0213).

Two-story building of painted brick with a parapet shed roof with stepped side parapets. The front parapet features a brick band of small recessed panels above a plywood frieze ornamented with stars above a double dogtooth course. Other front elevation features include plate glass windows, an oriel window, and painted perimastone (or possibly real stone) on the first story. Behind is a section with modern brickwork and vertical board siding in the second story. Behind this is a third section with stretcher-bond brick above a limestone foundation and studded with star-shaped tie rod ends. According to research by architectural historian Sarah Edwards, the front section of the building may have been built as early as ca. 1870. The property was acquired by Charles A. Sprinkel in 1882 and occupied by his farm implements firm C. A. Sprinkel & Son. Sprinkel apparently built the two-story rear warehouse section which was connected to the front section by a one-

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story (later raised to two stories) hyphen. In 1918 auto supplies and agricultural implements were sold from the building. In the 1970s the Elbow Room Restaurant occupied the building, and performers such as Carlos Santana played here. Now Dave's Downtown Taverna. (Edwards, "121 South Main Street")

C 99. 120-124 S. Main. Keezell Building. Ca. 1907. 115-0187-0099 (115-0220).

Classical Revival four-story (or three stories with attic) building of stretcher-bond buff brick on the front and south side elevations and painted American-bond brick to the rear. The front parapet, which has a slight projection, is ornamented with a molded terra-cotta coping. In the fourth story are small round-arch 1/1 windows under running label moldings with molded terra-cotta trim and decorative keystones. Similar detail is expressed on the second and third-story segmental-arch windows. The two front storefronts are more recent; one (120) has a channeled wood surround with a curved corner. The south first-story elevation has banded piers formerly with large display windows between, now mostly filled in with high glass block windows. There are three non-original storefronts to the rear of the south elevation with addresses 10, 14 and 16 Newman Ave.

On the May 1907 Sanborn map this building was identified as the "News Register Building" and was noted to be in the planning stages. The builder was apparently William M. Bucher & Son, who advertised in 1910 as the builders of the "Daily News Building." The names are close enough to suggest Bucher & Son were the contractors for the building, which George Keezell had built for the use of the newspaper. (In 1918 the building had another variant name: The Daily News-Record Building.) An architect's rendering shows the large display windows that originally lined the Newman Ave. elevation. In 1910 Imogen Avis Palmer's School of Music was one of the building's upstairs tenants, followed in 1927 by Hartman's School of Music, which offered "courses in Theory, Violin, Piano, Ensemble, Orchestra and Band Instruments." In 1927 the Valley Book Shop sold books, stationery, office supplies, and handled Kodak processing from the 120 storefront. Long-term tenants included Garber's Shoe Store (forty years) and the public library, which occupied the building from 1931 until 1951. The Harrisonburg Business College offered courses in accounting, secretarial work, and stenography here in 1955. (*Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 43)

C 100. 135 S. Main. Schewel Furniture Co. Warehouse. Ca. 1940. 115-0187-0100.

Two-story building with painted stretcher-bond brick facade piers and parapet with cinder block curtain walls on the first and second stories. Other features include industrial metal-frame windows, a ceramic parapet coping, present and former garage bays, and unpainted brickwork on the north end. The Schewel Furniture Co. used this warehouse located behind its showrooms (now a parking lot). In later years the building housed a multitude of businesses including a theater, laundry, veterinarian, T-shirt shop, and diaper business. Now

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Shenandoah Bicycle Shop. (Joseph Bowman)

N 101. 150-154 S. Main. Leggett's Department Store. 1957. 115-0187-0101 (115-0232).

Modern three-story building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond honey brick veneer. A cantilevered metal-cased wood awning projects over the storefront and continues some on the north side. Under it are original aluminum and plate glass display windows with greenstone aprons and channeled brickwork above. At the rear northeast corner are first and second-story freight openings with cantilevered metal awnings. Other features include a stuccoed south elevation and a rooftop elevator housing. Now A&N clothing store.

C 102. 153 S. Main. Strand Theatre. Ca. 1929. 115-0187-0102 (115-0216).

Two-story building of painted brick with a shed roof and stepped side parapets. The front parapet has a corbeled cornice and two signage panels, and the one-light second-story windows have jack arches. The remodeled storefront has plate glass windows and a recessed entry. The exposed north side elevation, which is described on Sanborn maps as a "hollow brick" wall, has a rough Flemish-bond appearance that may indicate rowlock cavity wall construction. There is a first rear addition of similar brick construction (but different color), and a third rearmost basement-level cinder block addition with a flue (possibly a boiler room).

According to Ann McCleary, the Strand was built by Roth Enterprises about 1929. According to Scott Suter and Cheryl Lyon, the Strand opened in 1934 with a showing of *The Last Trail*. The Sanborn maps further complicate the story, for the 1930 map shows the building (with the present "hollow brick" north wall) but identifies it as "auto sales & service." An "auto show rm." of similar form occupied the site in 1924 with a rear tile block section that appears on subsequent Sanborn maps. It may be that the surviving rear tile block section dates to ca. 1920 and the front section was built in the late 1920s to serve as a theater but was used at first as an auto dealership, finally opening as the Strand Theatre in 1934. Joseph Nielsen of Nielsen Construction may have been the builder. In 1928 he contracted to build a theater for the Shenandoah Valley Theaters Corp. in Harrisonburg. The Strand closed and Prickett's stationery store moved in in the early 1950s. Now Mainstreet Bar & Grill. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 121; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 327)

C 103. 163-165 S. Main. Wine Bros. Dealership. Ca. 1920. 115-0187-0103 (115-0210).

One-story painted brick building with stretcher-bond brick on the front and American-bond brick on the exposed south side elevation. The fanciful front parapet has a three-part form with a higher and wider middle section flanked by lower sections. The parapet has a shaped concrete and ceramic coping. Vehicles drove in

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under a molded concrete segmental arch that occupies the south bay. The other bays, presumably originally showroom display windows, have brick infill and reworked recessed entries. Other features include barred unglazed window openings on the south wall corresponding to the drive-in bay, 1/1 windows further back, and a concrete foundation.

The Wine Bros. Dodge/Plymouth dealership was the building's first occupant in the 1920s. In 1975 the building was converted into restaurants, and by 1982 it had acquired a false half-timbered facade (now removed). In 2004 an effort was underway to develop the narrow lot between this building and 181-191 S. Main as the Denton Pocket Park, a project of the Harrisonburg Landscape Committee. Now You Made It (paint your own pottery; 163) and Community Mediation Center (165). (Eddie Bumbaugh)

N 104. 174 S. Main. Massanutten Regional Library. 1951; 2000. 115-0187-0104 (115-0229).

The new front of the library on Main St., completed in 2000, is a Post Modern one and two-story building of stretcher-bond brick veneer cinder block. The building is entered through a three-stage octagonal tower with a round-arch entry. The entry, which has a vestibule and suspended awning, faces a brick seating area at the corner of S. Main and E. Bruce streets. Four-light metal-frame windows have alternating peaked and segmental pediments. The south side elevation is nearly featureless. The original International-style section faces Newman Ave. and was built in 1951. Its features include an aluminum-frame front entry and window wall under a cantilevered aluminum awning, an open-front book mobile garage bay, and a glass block window on the east (alley) wall.

C 105. 181-191 S. Main. Hall Building. 1826; 1950; 1962. 115-0187-0105 (115-0207).

The dominant element of this one-story building is its 1950 Moderne front, which is of stretcher-bond brick with banded headers at the curved southeast corner. The front has a flat roof, display windows, and a recessed double entry. To the rear is the first story of the two-story 1826 house onto which the front section was grafted. The 1826 section is of painted Flemish-bond brick on a limestone foundation with 9/6 windows with molded trim and projecting turned bosses at the ends of the plain lintels. At the end of the rear ell is a story-and-a-half brick addition with a gable roof and a 9/6 window with a gauged jack arch. The addition connects to the Thomas Harrison House (30 W. Bruce). On the side of the ell is a brickwork ca. 1950 entry with a projecting brick surround. Two 9/6 windows and original lintels were recycled onto the north end of the 1950 section.

The back part of this building is the first story of the 1826 James Hall House, which incorporated the 18th century Thomas Harrison House as a rear wing. General John E. Roller occupied the house at the turn of the twentieth century. The Moderne front was added in 1950. In 1955 the building was occupied by the insurance

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firm of Yancey, Weaver, Grattan (181) and Service Stationers and Price Business Machines (191). In 1962 a fire gutted the second story of the back part, which was subsequently removed. In 1982 the building contained The Printing Express (181) and the Chamber of Commerce (1991). Now Classique Designs (181) and Victoria Floral (191). (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 70; Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 106. 205 S. Main. Asbury United Methodist Church. 1911-13; 1954-55; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0106.

Gothic Revival one-story church with an irregular ashlar brownstone facing with lighter brownstone trim. The complex hip-and-gable roof is sheathed with slate shingles. The north W. Bruce St. elevation mirrors the principal east S. Main St. elevation and pivots off of a two-stage tower at the northeast corner. The tower's first stage has lancet and square-headed stained glass windows. The second stage has three narrow lancet stained glass windows to a side and is topped by crenels, the corner crenels with pyramidal caps and bronze epi finials. A cornerstone at the foot of the tower is inscribed with the 1911 date of construction and other dates beginning with 1788. Secondary towers at the southeast and northwest corners of the facades are similar in detail to the main tower. Between the towers, spanning the east and north elevations, are lancet arcades with octagonal pillars and crenelation. Under the porches are entries with double-leaf doors with lancet panels and lancet transoms. In the east and north gables are large lancet stained glass windows and rectangular louvered vents.

In 1954 the Asbury Memorial Methodist School was added to the rear. The three-story building has a reinforced concrete frame and cinder block curtain walls with stretcher-bond red and brown brick veneer. The school's principal entry is on W. Bruce St. and has a recessed doorway under a tall mullioned glass block window. This window and other features are modernist interpretations of Gothic Revival architecture. Additions and alterations were made to the south side of the church about 2000. These include a Gothic-inspired porte cochere with hip and gable roofs supported by concrete piers with pyramidal caps and lancet panels, and a basement-level glass-roofed walkway.

A Methodist Society was organized at Harrisonburg in 1788 and the first church—a log meeting house—was completed the following year. In 1794 Bishop Asbury conducted the first conference of the Rockingham Circuit across the street in the Thomas Harrison House (30 W. Bruce). Several church buildings were built and replaced until June 1911 when ground was broken for the present building. Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson designed the church, which was constructed of Hummelstown (Pennsylvania) Brownstone set in what records call a "broken ashlar" method. Local builder J. S. Heatwole & Co. was chosen but was replaced as contractor by the church building committee when the building was about two-thirds complete. The stained glass windows are thought to have been produced in either Wilmington, Delaware, or Paterson, New Jersey. The congregation first met in the building on March 23, 1913. Plans for an Education Building were prepared by Waynesboro architects Hurt & Hurt and adopted in 1952. A New York fund-raising firm was retained and

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the addition was built in 1954-55. (MacMasters, *Our Strong Heritage*, 86-88, 117, 141-146; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 379; *Open House*, 3)

C 106a. 205 S. Main. Outbuilding. Early 20th c.

Small one-story frame outbuilding with an asphalt-shingled hip roof and exposed rafter ends. The outbuilding forms one end of a brick wall along the west side of the church playground.

C 107. 212 S. Main. Higgins-Hardesty House (Craft House). 1848; 1850s; ca. 1930; 2004. 115-0187-0107 (115-0005).

Colonial Revival (remodeling) two-story house with a gable roof and limestone foundation. The west (front) elevation is Flemish-bond brick and the north (side) elevation is American-bond brick. The 12/12 front windows have plain Greek Revival surrounds. Some window shutters are secured with decorative wrought iron shutter dogs. The front entry has a transom and sidelights that may be original and a ca. 1930 Colonial Revival surround. Other features include interior gable-end chimneys, an original or early two-story brick ell, and a brick ell extension (both with 6/6 windows). Prior to rehabilitation in 2004 the house had an enclosed two-tier porch on the south side of the ell and extension and a ca. 1950 cinder block wing that formerly connected this house to another two-story house at 234 S. Main St. (now gone).

Before 1848 a log dwelling stood on this lot. That year Philip Ligget sold the lot to Dr. Henry Randolph Higgins with the condition that a permanent house be erected. Dr. Higgins, a graduate of the Botanico-Medical College of Cincinnati, was a medical doctor and pharmacist. He married Ann V. Samuels in 1844. When Higgins left Harrisonburg in 1849 he sold the unfinished house to John Higgins, apparently his uncle. John Higgins left town also, and in 1853 the still uncompleted residence was sold to Isaac Hardesty, a wealthy businessman who was elected Harrisonburg's first mayor under a new town charter. Hardesty finished the house, and he presumably lived there with his wife Ann. According to the 1850 federal census he was the town's mayor that year. In 1862 Hardesty sold the house to four unmarried sisters, Annie, Eliza, Adelaide and Clara Strayer, who sold out in 1871 and decamped en masse in 1872 to a new house they had completed at 342 S. Main St. (the Strayer-Conrad House). In 1896 the house was purchased by John P. Burke, whose relations Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pollock ran an inn here. Burke was a founder of Virginia Craftsmen Reproductions in 1927, and he opened a shop in the residence known as the Craft House to sell the company's reproduction furniture. (This use probably explains features such as the Colonial Revival entry and wrought iron shutter dogs.) In 1936 a WPA writer noted the house was "an attraction for tourists and visitors." The Craft House operated into the late 20th century (another name for it was "The Craftsmen"). A rehabilitation commenced in 2004. (Caldwell, Terrell, and Zapton, "Higgins House;" Coakley, "Higgins-

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Hardesty-Strayer House;" Jolly, "Man searches during summer")

C 108. 301 S. Main. Warren-Sipe House (Virginia Quilt Museum). Ca. 1856; ca. 1905; late 20th c. 115-0187-0108 (115-0009).

Greek Revival/Italianate/Classical Revival two-story frame house of painted stretcher-bond brick with facade piers and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The roof has bracketed hipped dormers with double round-arch windows. Above the roof project interior side brick chimneys with narrow paneled stacks. Under the roof runs a bracketed cornice with dentils and sawn pendant ornament under bracket pairs. The front windows are paired 1/1 with Greek Revival lintels with center tablets with guilloche carving and pendant side tablets with faceted faces. The one-story front porch has fluted Ionic columns, a dentil cornice, and turned balusters. After 1960 the porch was extended to wrap around the south elevation. This section, which may incorporate a pre-existing south-side porch, has an enclosure with novelty weatherboard siding and a cinder block foundation. A historic photo shows the original front porch, a one-story entry portico on fluted Ionic columns with a decorative metal roof balustrade (perhaps some of the columns were reused in the present porch). The front entry has a transom and sidelights with gridded muntins, a symmetrically molded surround with console brackets ornamented with volute and foliar carving, and a two-panel door. On the north side is a one-story brick wing that may be reduced from an addition made on this side ca. 1905. Two the rear is a two-story brick ell and one-story frame additions with weatherboard and vinyl siding.

According to research by Maureen Perlman, the house was built in 1856 for E. T. H. (Edwin Tillin Harrison) Warren and his newlywed wife Virginia Magruder Warren. The house was built by Warren's uncle, builder William Rice, and there is a tradition that it was a wedding gift for the couple (the Warrens married in December 1855). The front entry console brackets suggest pattern book influence. There is also a tradition that the Warrens lived at Frascati in Orange County at first and only moved to Harrisonburg during the Civil War. Warren, a lawyer by trade, helped form a local militia company and he fought in a number of battles during the Civil War. He was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864. Virginia Warren died in 1891.

Deed records suggest the Warrens sold the house to E. T. H.'s mother Harriet Warren and grandmother Milly Rice before 1864. The house was sold out of the family in 1873 and in 1894 it was purchased by George Sipe, who served in the General Assembly. Sipe made improvements to the house and died there in 1939. Most of Sipe's alterations were made between 1902 and 1907, as indicated by Sanborn maps. The city acquired the house in 1956 and housed the Recreation Department in it. Dances, classes, and after-school programs were held here. The Rockingham-Harrisonburg Historical Society was headquartered here in the late 1970s and 1980s. In 2000 the city gave the property to the Virginia Quilt Museum, and since then architectural assessments and plans have been completed by Richard Bierce and Bill Frazier. (Joan Knight;

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Perlman, "Warrens Among First Harrisonburg Settlers;" Caldwell, Terrell, and Zapton, "George Sipe House;" *Daily News-Record*, June 14, 1978)

C 108a. 301 S. Main. Carriage House. Ca. 1900.

Story-and-a-half frame carriage house with weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed gable roof, and a one-story shed wing on the east gable end. There are sliding vertical tongue-and-groove garage doors, a horse stall window, and a six-light window in a gable. A very similar building was built at this spot between the 1891 and 1897 Sanborn maps. The proportions of the building appear to change from the 1902 to 1907 Sanborn maps, which may mean the present building was built as a part of the overall improvements made to the property during that period. The City of Harrisonburg stores Christmas decorations here.

N 108b. 301 S. Main. Shed. Ca. 2000.

One-story frame shed with vertical board siding and a corrugated metal shed roof.

C 109. 312 S. Main. Whitmore Carpenter House. Ca. 1910. 115-0187-0109.

Queen Anne/Classical Revival two-story house with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. In the roof pediment is vinyl siding and a Palladian-like window. The one-story front porch has classical columns on a solid limestone railing. The front entry has leaded glass sidelights and a natural-finish six horizontal panel wood door. One-over-one windows are typical although there are many decorative windows, some with decorative upper sash, some with Prairie-style stained and leaded glass, many with gauged jack arches. Two-story bay windows project on the north and south sides, both under pedimented gables. The south bay window has a rectangular plan and the north bay window has an entry with a one-light transom. Other features include an interior brick chimney and flue and a two-tier back porch at the location of an original one-story porch. A low limestone retaining wall with a beveled coping extends along the sidewalk. Dr. H. P. Deyerle used this house as his residence and office in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 110. 317 S. Main. Eastham House. 1890s. 115-0187-0110.

Queen Anne two-story house of stretcher-bond brick with a high asphalt-shingled hip roof. A chimney at the south front corner has corbeled fins at the top of its four sides. Two-story bay windows rise on the east and south sides and a third, rectangular-plan bay window on the north side has an upper balcony with turned posts and sawn brackets. The one-story wraparound porch has turned posts on stone pedestals, turned balusters, and an angled corner with a small gable roof. Between the stone porch piers are sections of curved stone

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underpinning with rough copings. Similar stonework forms cheeks on each side of the front porch steps. To the rear is a one-story porch with square posts, board railings, a stair, and an enclosed end. Other features include a limestone foundation, 1/1 windows with fake shutters, board-and-batten gable ornament, decorative rafter ends, a small hipped dormer with flared eaves, a south side entry with a stained glass transom, and a modern glass vestibule over the front entry. The house was used as the Homestead Inn in 1955. Annie B. Foley may have been the innkeeper. Now Harrisonburg School Board Administrative Office. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 111. 342 S. Main. Strayer-Conrad House. 1872; ca. 1910; ca. 1979. 115-0187-0111.

Victorian two-story frame house with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front/side-gable roof. In the gables are chamfered stanchions that lack pendants and finials. The one-story wraparound porch has paired classical columns, square balusters, and a small gable aligned with the front entry. The front entry has a round-arch leaded glass fanlight and a door with five horizontal panels. The 1/1 windows have lintels with diminutive brackets and dentils and fake shutters. There are several decorative windows including a three-part window in the front gable and a cantilevered rectangular-plan bay window with recessed window surrounds on the first-story front. To the rear extends an original or early two-story ell with a modern two-story extension and a one-story rear addition with side porches. Other features include interior brick chimneys and a wheelchair ramp to the porch. Large elms shade the front lawn; to the rear is a gravel parking lot.

In 1871 Andrew Henenberger sold this lot to four unmarried sisters, Anne, Eliza, Adelaide and Clara Strayer, who had previously lived at the Higgins-Hardesty House (212 S. Main). The builder wrote his name in pencil and the date 1872 on a weatherboard on the north side. The now illegible name may have been B. Miller; if so, it may be B. F. Miller (b. ca. 1819), a Harrisonburg carpenter enumerated in the 1860 federal census. In 1878 the Strayers sold the house to Jennie Conrad who made alterations in the early 20th century. Later Laird and Peggy Conrad lived here. Laird was an attorney and Peggy was active in the Harrisonburg garden club. Lawrence Hoover purchased the property in 1979 and made the rear additions. Gary Harpine of Drafting Services designed the additions, which were built by Ben Charles Charko. Now Hoover Penrod PLC attorneys. (David Penrod; Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 111a. 342 S. Main. 1920s. Garage.

One-story tile block with stuccoed walls, a front-gable roof with shingle-pattern pressed metal roofing, false half-timbering in the gable, and one vehicle bay. Built between 1924 and 1930.

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C 112. 345 S. Main. Harrisonburg High School (former). 1879; 1901; 1908. 115-0187-0112.

The front section was built in 1908 and is a Classical Revival two-story building of irregular limestone ashlar with an asphalt-shingled hip roof from which two interior brick chimneys project. A monumental two-story Doric portico is centered on the front. Its pediment has a dentil cornice and raking cornice and an oculus window in the tympanum. The front entry is contained in a large round-arch opening with sidelights and multiple panes in the transom. The 9/1 windows are grouped in threes and have stuccoed panels between the second-story and first-story windows. To the rear, a two-story brick hyphen connects to the original 1879 building, which is two stories and of painted brick construction with facade piers. In the gables are circular windows and raking dentil moldings. In the second story are round-arch 6/6 windows and in the first story are segmental 3/6 (originally 6/6) windows. Other features of this section include paired brackets in the cornice, a limestone foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. From the rear (west) side of the 1879 section extends a 1901 brick addition that is similar in design to the 1879 work. Several small additions were made to the hyphen in the late 20th century including a covered entry walkway with classical columns.

In 1879 the brick graded school was built for \$5,000 on land given by the Rockingham Female Seminary. As originally constructed the unpainted building boasted a cupola (probably a belfry) with paired round-arch openings on each of its four sides, a bracketed cornice, and a tall pyramidal roof with flared eaves. By 1894 an informal high school curriculum had been initiated. William H. Keister was appointed the high school's first principal in 1894 and he also served as its sole instructor. The rear wing was added in 1901 and indoor toilets and warm air heating were installed. Probably as a consequence of this work the cupola and a forest of stove flues were removed in the early 20th century. The 1908 stone addition was designed by Richmond-based "School Architect" Charles Morrison Robinson and is similar to many other public high schools designed by Robinson during the early 20th century. The building was used as the high school until 1928 when the present Harrisonburg High School opened. It continued in use as the Main Street School. Now Harrisonburg Municipal Building. (Caldwell, Terrell, and Zapton, "Main Street School," Sullivan, "100 Years of Harrisonburg High School;" Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 378; *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*)

C 113. 356 S. Main. Yancey House. Ca. 1910. 115-0187-0113.

Colonial Revival two-story house of stretcher-bond brick veneer with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The roof has a modillion cornice and three hipped dormers with 8/8 windows and weatherboarded sides. The replacement one-story entry porch has classical columns, square balusters, a dentil cornice, and a crude roof balustrade. The front entry has an elliptical fanlight, paneled pilasters, dentil moldings, and sidelights. There are one-story bay windows on the north and south side elevations (one each). Other features include a limestone foundation with segmental-arch basement windows, replacement 8/1 windows with fake muntins, interior brick chimneys,

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and a large rear gable with square wood shingle sheathing. J. M. Updike lived here in 1955. Now offices. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 113a. 356 S. Main. Garage. 1920s.

One-story garage of stretcher-bond brick or brick veneer construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof and a modern front door and window in place of the original garage door. The building has a sign that reads "356 Annex."

C 114. 358 S. Main. St. Stephen's Reformed Church. 1931. 115-0187-0114.

Gothic Revival one-story church with a limestone exterior and steep asphalt-shingled gables. The corner entry tower has narrow trefoil-arch loop windows, a belfry with double trefoil-arch openings surmounted by quatrefoil openings and lancet label moldings, and a restrained parapet. The entry at the foot of the tower has decorative double-leaf wood doors with trefoils, quatrefoils, and colonnettes in the Indiana limestone surround. The front (west) and south gables have large three-part lancet stained glass windows. At the front north corner is a low flat-roofed wing (an office?) with narrow square-headed windows with stained glass shield designs. A one-story education wing extends to the rear. Other features include heavy molded stone watertables, a secondary south-side entry similar to the tower entry, buttresses with weatherings, ornate cross finials, and a reused 1897 cornerstone in addition to the 1931 cornerstone. The St. Stephen's congregation was organized in 1894. (*Open House*, 5)

N 115. 409 S. Main. Building. Late 20th c. 115-0187-0115.

One-story flat-roofed building of painted cinder block with stretcher-bond salmon brick veneer on the front. Other features include a flat-roofed porch on slender steel poles, large plate glass windows, wood and glass panel garage doors at the north end, and a mural on the north elevation. Seams and changes in brick color suggest two or three phases of construction. Now Sherwin Williams paint store and Harrisonburg Planning & Community Development.

C 116. 412 S. Main. Joshua Wilton House. 1890; late 1980s. 115-0187-0116 (115-0020).

Queen Anne two-and-a-half-story residence of painted stretcher-bond brick with a complex intersecting gable roof sheathed with imbricated slate shingles. The dominant feature is a three-story octagonal tower at the northwest front corner, capped by a tall octagonal spire with flared eaves. The gables are ornamented with sawtooth vergeboards and cross-bracing with turned pendants (and formerly finial spikes). A two-story bay

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window graces the principal front gable end, with a larger first story and a smaller second story and elaborate bracketed cornices (the second story was formerly crowned by a balustrade). The one-story wraparound porch features chamfered posts with sawn brackets, turned balusters, a bracketed cornice, and a slightly projecting entry bay with a small gable containing sawn arabesques. Windows are typically hood-molded and 1/1 sash and they have a variety of head forms: round-arch, lancet, and square-headed. The front entry has a paneled door and sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with leaded glass. The hood moldings often have decorative crestings. To the rear extends a two-and-a-half-story wing dating wholly or in part to a 1987-88 rehabilitation. The house has a large front yard with landscaped borders and a small rear parking lot. Historic photos indicate the house woodwork was once enlivened by a polychrome paint scheme.

In the National Register nomination for the house, architectural historian Richard Cote states that the Joshua Wilton House "ranks among the Valley's most notable examples of Victorian domestic architecture." The house was built in 1890 (some accounts give 1888 or 1891) for the Canadian-born Joshua Wilton, who moved to Harrisonburg in 1865 and established a foundry with Philo Bradley. In 1868 Wilton began a hardware business, which was housed in an elaborately detailed Italianate-inspired three-story building on the south side of Court Square. Wilton was involved in many aspects of the commercial and civic life of Harrisonburg including a term as president of the First National Bank of Harrisonburg when that institution erected its landmark five-story building on Court Square in 1903-04 (57 S. Main). A 1928 obituary lauded Wilton as "one of the factors in the upbuilding of this community since the Civil War." The house remained in Wilton family ownership until 1937 when it was acquired by O. D. Shank. In later years it was used as the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity house and it was rehabilitated as apartments by owner Roland L. Macher ca. 1980. In 1987-88 Craig and Roberta Moore rehabilitated the house as a bed and breakfast, adding a rear kitchen in the process. Now Wilton House B&B. (Cote, "Joshua Wilton House;" Loth, *Virginia Landmarks Register*, 224; Caldwell and Terrell, "Wilton House;" Joshua Wilton House Inn and Restaurant website; *Daily News-Record*, December 17, 1987; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 75)

C 117. 435 S. Main. Sunhaven Convalescent Home. Ca. 1890. 115-0187-0117.

Victorian two-story frame house with novelty vinyl siding and a front/side-gable roof with flared eaves. The cornice has small and large sawn brackets, the latter paired and with pendant sawn ornament on the house wall beneath. The two-story front bay window has a concave roof, bracketed cornices at the first and second-story levels with decorative panels between the brackets, segmental-arch 2/2 windows, pierced and sawn applied wood ornament, and chamfered and recessed panels under the windows. Windows are typically 2/2 with peaked lintels and unusual ribbon-like applied wood ornament in the surrounds. The one-story entry porch has paneled square wood columns (apparently replacements) and is cut back from the original size (indicated by a brick terrace with a metal railing). Other features include a limestone foundation, an interior brick

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chimney with dogtooth corbeling, and an enclosed two-tier back porch. The house does not appear to be shown on the 1885 Lake map. The house was used as the Sunhaven Convalescent Home in 1955. Tracy O. Henton may have been the home's supervisor. Now TCI (Travel Counselors, Inc.).

C 118. 457 S. Main. Fravel House. Late 19th c.; 1920s. 115-0187-0118.

Victorian/Craftsman two-story frame house with weatherboard siding on the first story and textured stucco above. Under the asphalt-shingled hip roof is a cornice with paired sawn brackets (possibly original) and 1920s geometrical wood ornament. The one-story front porch has square wood columns on a solid stone wall. The front entry has a transom, sidelights, and a glass-panel door, and it is contained in a slightly projecting center bay with a remodeled circular vent in the gable and paired 4/4 windows in the second story. Windows have flattened-peaked lintels, and there is a one-story cantilevered rectangular-plan bay window on the south side. To the rear is a one-story shed wing. The house does not appear on the 1885 Lake map. It was built as a duplex but was converted into a single-family residence in the 1920s. M. M. Pankey lived here in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 118a. 457 S. Main. Garage. 1920s.

One-story tile block garage with a shed roof with stepped side parapets, a lower gabled tile block rear wing, and five tongue-and-groove garage bays onto the alley. The 1930 Sanborn map may indicate that the south bay originally functioned as an office.

N 118b. 457 S. Main. Lindsey Funeral Home Garden. Late 20th c.

Ornamental colonial garden creates a formal entrance and exit to parking areas associated with the nearby Lindsey Funeral Home (473 S. Main). The two symmetrical gardens flank a driveway entrance and are bordered by stretcher-bond brick walls with molded brick copings and concave-curved top profiles. The walls are interspersed with taller brick piers with pyramidal caps; the corner piers have gray granite plaques inscribed "Lindsey." Brick walks lead into the garden and around fountains with circular curbs constructed of header bricks. The ornamental metal gate across the entrance has an LFH monogram plaque.

C 119. 462 S. Main. Lurty-Alexander House (Flas Club). Ca. 1875; ca. 1920; ca. 1970. 115-0187-0119 (115-0017).

Italianate/Classical Revival two-story house of painted stretcher-bond brick with occasional headers. The hip roof is capped by a belvedere with a bracketed cornice and segmental windows. The two-story monumental

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portico has fluted Ionic columns, a modillion cornice, lozenge details in the frieze, and turned balusters. The portico's limestone base continues as a terrace with a modern metal railing. The front entry has a transom and sidelights. Over the entry is a balcony supported by large sawn brackets. Of the two interior brick chimneys, the north one has a quadruple stack with a decorative cap. A large one-story sunroom extends from the south side elevation. It has fluted Ionic pilasters, transoms above the windows and paneled aprons below, and a modern roof balustrade. Other features include 6/6 windows, a slightly projecting brick frieze, and an early or original two-story rear wing formerly (in 1885) with additions or wings. In the late 20th century (perhaps about 1970) a large one-story wing was added to the north side. The Colonial Revival wing has a stretcher-bond brick veneer, a full basement level, a flat roof with cornice, and 6/6 windows.

Although some accounts claim an antebellum date for this house and state that it was built for A. Moffett Newman Sr., the original architectural character of the house points to construction after the war. Historians Scott Suter and Cheryl Lyon suggest it was built by lawyer Warren S. Lurty about 1875, a date that is supported by the home's original Italianate features. Mr. and Mrs. R. Glenn Alexander acquired the property in 1917 and later added the monumental front portico and other features. In 1928 the Alexanders sold the house to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (BPOE), and it remains in use as Harrisonburg's Elks Lodge. The property also appears under the address 482 S. Main. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 74; Noel, "Proposed-Court Square Historic District")

C 119a. 462 S. Main. Elk Statue. Ca. 1930.

Bronze statue on rustic granite base stands in a boxwood-lined brick walkway on axis with the front entrance and limestone gate pillars, checks, and steps on the S. Main St. sidewalk. A limestone retaining wall with a beveled coping extends along the sidewalk. The yard surrounding the statue is shaded by large elms, ginkgos, and other trees.

N 120. 473 S. Main. Lindsey Funeral Home & Crematory. Late 1950s. 115-0187-0120.

Colonial Revival two-story building of stretcher-bond brick with occasional header/stretcher courses. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has paired brick chimneys (false?) at each end. A monumental two-story portico stands on stuccoed Doric columns and has a stuccoed pediment with a lunette with decorative muntins. The front entry has an elliptical fanlight, sidelights, and fluted pilasters. Over it is a decorative metal balcony with a Chippendale-pattern railing. One-story arcaded wings extend from each gable end. The north wing has nothing behind it; the south wing forms an entry porch for a chapel. The wings have round-arch openings with white stone or concrete keystones and granite (or granitic terra cotta) copings and belt courses. A later porte cochere extends on the south end, supported by square wood columns and brick pillars and with a decorative metal

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roof balustrade. In front of the building is a manicured lawn and planting beds with a circular fountain with a brick curb. In the fountain is a white marble cube inscribed Lindsey Funeral Home on which stands a bronze torchere. The Lindsey Funeral Home was begun in 1929 by William B. Lindsey Sr. and opened in the Campbell Hotel. It later operated out of a two-story Queen Anne house that stood at this location. (Murphey, "Jokes go with job")

N 120a. 473 S. Main. Hearse garage. Mid-20th c.

One-story garage with permastone walls, a shed roof with stepped side parapets, glass panel garage doors, and a roof-top metal sign reading "Lindsey." The building may be indicated on the 1955-60 Sanborn map as casket storage.

C 121. 495 S. Main. Jessye K. Lindsey House. 1920s. 115-0187-0121.

Colonial Revival two-story house of stuccoed tile block with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with an eyebrow dormer. The one-story front entry porch has fluted Doric columns and a pediment broken by an arch. Aluminum awnings extend from each side of the porch over brick terraces. The front entry has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The 6/1 windows are paired in the second-story front and have window boxes on sawn wood brackets. On the south gable end is a stuccoed chimney with a single sloped shoulder. The two-tier enclosed rear porch is stuccoed on the first tier and has a paneled wood enclosure on the second tier. Other features include a stretcher-bond brick foundation, a lunette in the north gable, quarter-round windows in the south gable, and cornice returns. Two gate brick pillars flank the entry to a driveway to Lindsey Funeral Home on the south side of the lot.

C 122. 532 S. Main. G. W. Funkhouser House. 1920s; 1975. 115-0187-0122.

Colonial Revival two-story frame house with a stucco exterior and an asphalt-shingled gable roof with remodeled pedimented dormers that now serve as vents. The one-story front porch, which formerly extended as a porte cochere on the north end, has been removed. The front entry has fluted pilasters, a blank pediment, and a fanlight with classical carving in the spandrels. On the north side is an exterior brick chimney and on the south side is a one-story bay window. Other features include 9/9 windows with fake muntins and a two-story cinder block rear addition. The Leherd, Halloman, and Eshman families may have been former occupants. The rear wing was added in 1975. Now Rockingham Memorial Hospital Business Office. (Juanita Allen; Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

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N 123. 535 S. Main. Harrisonburg Baptist Church. 1959; 1992. 115-0187-0123.

Large Colonial Revival one-story church of stretcher-bond brick with occasional header/stretcher courses. The multiple gable roof has asphalt-shingled sheathing. The tower has a metal spire, a cross finial, a decorative balustrade, vertical Indiana limestone panels, and round-arch windows with colored glass. The principal entry has a scrolled pediment with a center cross, console brackets, fluted pilasters, a paneled frieze and reveal, a decorative transom, and double-leaf three-and-three panel doors. The round-arch nave windows have Gothic tracery and Indiana limestone keystones and spring blocks. The 1992 porte cochere on the west side has a pedimented gable roof and Doric columns. Other features include molded brick watertables, several Indiana limestone gable plaques with festoon carvings, and a north wing chimney with double paved shoulders. A curved drive leads from S. Liberty St. under the porte cochere, and a playground and parking lot are located to the north of the church. Two portable sheds, frame and metal, stand at the northwest corner of the lot.

The Richmond architectural firm Courtenay S. Welton's Sons designed a Baptist church for Harrisonburg in 1955. The building was erected by Nielsen Construction of Harrisonburg. The congregation moved into the building in September 1959 although the sanctuary was not completed until 1964. The handicap entrance and porte cochere were completed in 1992 (also by Nielsen). (Rachel Hinz; Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 468)

C 124. 544 S. Main. W. S. Ott House. Ca. 1880. 115-0187-0124.

Victorian two-story frame house with modern novelty weatherboard siding and a gable roof. The two-tier front portico, which dates to after 1960, has paneled square wood columns, cornice returns, a dentil cornice and raking cornice, and a lunette in the gable. The replacement 1/1 windows have decorative sawn wood crestings on the lintels. One-story bay windows on each gable end have brackets and sawn work in their friezes and paneled aprons. Other features include a stuccoed foundation, one and two-story rear wings, unusual sawn ornament forming a frieze under the eaves, and a one-story back porch on chamfered posts with bold molded caps and small brackets. These porch elements are probably recycled from the original one-story front porch. A house at this location was labeled W. S. Ott on the 1885 Lake map. E. A. Hering lived here in the early 20th century and E. T. Kramer lived here in 1955. Now Rockingham Memorial Hospital Pulmonary Associates. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 125. 594 S. Main. J. L. Deter House. 1920s. 115-0187-0125.

Colonial Revival two-story house with a stuccoed exterior and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The roof has gabled dormers with paneled pilasters, cornice returns, vinyl siding, and round-arch windows with keyblocks.

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The one-story front entry porch has Doric columns and pilasters and a gable with a shallow elliptical profile. The porch shelters an entry with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Windows are 8/8, those on the first-story front with decorative lintels, paneled aprons, and decorative false balconies. Other windows have shutters with louvered lower panels and solid upper panels with crescent moon cut-outs. On the south gable end is a one-story sunroom balanced on the north end by a one-room wing (possibly a music room). A porte cochere extends at an angle from the east end of the sun room, supported by stuccoed columns. An off-center exterior stuccoed chimney rises on the south gable with an ogee cap, an S-curve tie rod end, and flanking quarter-round windows in the gable. Other features include a dentil cornice, a rear bay window with a second-story sleeping porch jettied over it, and a round-arch window in the north gable. G. G. Grattan lived in a pre-existing house on this lot in 1885, and the Grattan family continued to live here into the early 20th century. The earlier house was replaced by the present one between 1924 and 1930. J. L. Deter lived here in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 125a. 594 S. Main. Garage. 1920s.

Architecturally coordinated with the main house. One-story stuccoed tile block garage with an asphalt-shingled pedimented front-gable roof, a dentil cornice, and a wide vinyl garage door.

C 126. 6XX S. Main. American Legion War Memorial. 1924. 115-0187-0126 (115-0002-0003).

The centerpiece of the memorial is a bronze statue cast by sculptor Charles Keck of New York. The statue depicts a seated woman (presumably representing Liberty) holding a palm in her left hand and laurels in her right hand. Other accoutrements include a helmet, rifle, and a scroll with the names of servicemen. On the back the statue is inscribed "Erected by Rockingham Post Number 27 the American Legion Auxiliary of the Legion and Citizens of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County July 4th 1924." The statue sits on a granite drum inscribed "They tasted death in youth that Liberty might grow old." The statue and base stand on a horseshoe-shaped traffic island with concrete retaining walls and concrete steps at the narrow south end. The memorial was unveiled on July 4, 1924. (Noel, "Proposed-Court Square Historic District")

C 127. 606 S. Main. Yancey House. Ca. 1880. 115-0187-0127.

Victorian two-story frame house with vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof. The one-story front porch stands on classical columns and shelters an off-center entry with sidelights, a transom, and sawn transom brackets. The tall windows are 6/6 sash, as are those of a one-story bay window on the north side elevation. A lower two-story wing, probably original and probably a servants wing, projects to the rear. It has an interior gable end brick chimney with a corbeled cap like that of the main house chimney. A one-story frame wing

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connects the rear wing to a two-story or story-and-a-half stuccoed masonry wing that may originally have served as a kitchen. It too has an interior gable end brick chimney, although with slightly different corbeling in the cap, perhaps indicating a different period of construction. A concrete retaining wall with a curved corner extends along S. Main and E. Grattan streets. Mrs. C. A. Yancey occupied the house in 1885, by which date it had achieved its present entrained form. Esther D. Yancey lived here in 1955. Also known as The Monument House.

C 128. 608 S. Main. Nan Yancey House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0128.

Queen Anne two-story frame house with novelty vinyl siding and an metal-sheathed hip-and-gable roof. The one-story entry porch stands on fluted Doric columns and is a post-1960 reduction of a former full-facade porch. The gables are pedimented and have round-arch windows. Other features include a limestone foundation, 9/9 and 6/6 windows with fake muntins, an interior brick flue to the rear, and a two-tier modern rear deck. Ida B. Reamer lived here in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 129. 611 S. Main. Ernest Wilton House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0129.

Queen Anne two-story house of stretcher-bond dark red/brown brick with penciled mortar joints. The asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof has kicked eaves, and its gables have false wood and stucco half-timbering (as do the gables of the gabled dormers). The one-story front porch has classical columns on a solid railing with sawtooth wood shingle sheathing. A curved projection of the porch aligned with the front entry has a conical roof and concentric concrete steps. The entry has decorative glass in the sidelights and baskethandle-arch fanlight, and its door has what may be the original screen door with dentil-like carving and decorative mesh and metal reinforcement patterns. On the north side elevation are a small one-story frame bay window with paneled surrounds and a two-story brick bay window. Most windows are 1/1 and have gauged jack arches. To the rear are a one-story wing with novelty vinyl siding and weatherboard siding on the basement level, and a second-story porch. Other features include a limestone foundation, an interior brick chimney, decorative rafter ends, and some decorative windows. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 129a. 611 S. Main. Garage. Early 20th c.

One-story frame garage with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove siding and a metal-sheathed shed roof. The garage has a single bay to W. Grattan St. with vertical tongue-and-groove walls, and it stands on a cinder block foundation. It is possible the building once served as a chicken house. Extending along W. Grattan St. from the garage toward the corner with S. Main St. is a retaining wall formed of large jagged limestone blocks.

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N 130. 622 S. Main. Building. Ca. 1965. 115-0187-0130.

Modern two-story building (motel wing? apartments?) of cinder block with stretcher-bond brick veneer. The shed roof cantilevers over a second-story cantilevered balcony, which has a decorative metal railing. The plate glass and metal panel room fronts are divided by brick-faced piers that are probably the ends of cinder block partitions between the rooms. The brick is red and two shades of tan and is decoratively laid in irregular patches (the two shades of tan may indicate alteration). The building connected to the rear of the historic McCorkle House, used in the late 1950s as a rooming house, which was recently torn down. A row of boxwoods associated with the front walk of the former house survive.

C 131. 625 S. Main. George Conrad House. Ca. 1915. 115-0187-0131.

Classical Revival Foursquare-form two-story house of American-bond brick with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with hipped dormers with slate shingle sides. The one-story front porch has curved ends, classical columns on stone pedestals, and a solid railing with square and sawtooth wood shingle sheathing. The front entry has a basket-handle fanlight, sidelights, and a wood panel door. On the south side is a two-story brick bay window. On the north side is a round-arch stair landing window and a small rectangular-plan cantilevered bay window. Other features include a limestone foundation, decorative windows, and an enclosed two-tier back porch now with weatherboard siding. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 132. 635 S. Main. George Harnsberger House. Ca. 1910. 115-0187-0132.

Queen Anne two-story painted stretcher-bond brick house with a complex form and Classical Revival influence. The front-gable roof has slate shingle sheathing and, in the front gable, sawtooth wood shingles, a Palladian window with a decorative keyblock, and a crude (1930s or 1940s?) balcony. The wraparound one-story porch has classical columns on a limestone railing and two small gables (one aligned with the front entry) with sawtooth wood shingles in their pediments. At the southeast front corner is an octagonal tower with a brick first story and a second story consisting of a balcony with classical columns. There are two-story brick bay windows on the north and south sides, each with hip roofs. Other features include a limestone foundation, an interior brick chimney and a tall rear flue (both with corbeled caps), and a late 20th century two-story brick veneer addition on the rear. The student occupants have named the house "The White House." (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 133. 640 S. Main. Sublett House. 1910s; 1920s; 2003. 115-0187-0133.

Colonial Revival two-story house of stuccoed tile block with a metal-sheathed gable roof. The roof has

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pedimented dormers with pilaster surrounds and 8/8 windows with fake muntins. There are modillion cornices and raking cornices in the gables. The one-story front entry porch (possibly added in the 1920s) has fluted Doric columns and paneled pilasters. The elliptically arched underside of the porch pediment reflects the elliptical radial-muntin fanlight over the front entry. The entry has sidelights with decorative muntin patterns. A one-story porch on the south gable end has fluted Doric columns and square balusters. Exterior stuccoed chimneys rise on each gable end. Other features include a limestone foundation, quarter-round windows with radial muntins in the gables, 8/1 windows, and a large one-story rear addition (2003) with a simulation stucco exterior and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. A. J. Joseph lived here in 1955. Now Rockingham Memorial Hospital Center for Sleep Medicine. (Juanita Allen; Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 134. 657 S. Main. A. C. Byers House. Ca. 1900. 115-0187-0134.

Victorian/Classical Revival two-story house with a penciled stretcher-bond brick veneer and a slate hip-and-gable roof. The north and south gables have fishscale wood shingle sheathing but the east (front) gable has novelty vinyl siding. The wraparound one-story porch has Ionic columns, a low balustrade with square balusters, and a balcony over the front entry with sides sheathed with square wood shingles. The front entry has sidelights, a transom with decorative glass, and a natural-finish five horizontal panel wood door. On the first story of the south side is a rectangular-plan bay window supported by sawn brackets. The bay window has fishscale wood shingle sheathing, and it links to a gable at the south end of the wraparound porch which has the same sheathing. The segmental-arch 1/1 windows, which are single or paired, have incised Victorian ornament in their wood lintels. The back porch has replacement wood posts on the first tier and turned posts on the second. Other features include a limestone foundation and an interior brick chimney. Daisy G. Byers lived here in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

N 135. 660 S. Main. Emmanuel Episcopal Church. 1959-60. 115-0187-0135.

Gothic Revival one-story church of cinder block with a painted brick veneer. The multiple gable roof has steep pitches and asphalt-shingled or simulation slate sheathing. The tower on the principal south side has chamfered corners, a corbeled top, and a metal-sheathed spire with square and octagonal bases and a cross finial. The principal entry has a vertical board door hung on decorative strap hinges in a lancet surround. Windows have square or segmental heads, and some have diamond-pane sash. In two of the south gables are round windows. The west end features buttresses with weatherings and a tall lancet panel of stone or simulation stone with a cross design. Other features include a Social Hall at the rear (east) end and a Celtic cross finial on the west gable.

Emmanuel Episcopal was designed by Charlottesville architect Milton L. Grigg. The cornerstone was laid in

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1959 and the building consecrated in 1965. The 1955-60 Sanborn map states that the church was built in 1960. It stands on the site of the 19th century Episcopal Parsonage. (*Open House*, 6)

C 136. 706 S. Main. Dave Wiseman House. Ca. 1890. 115-0187-0136.

Queen Anne two-story house of American-bond brick (with traces of penciling) and an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof. In the steep-pitched front gable is intricate wooden ornament evoking hammer-beam trusswork; behind is a peaked Gothic Revival window in a decorative frame. The roof also has a bracketed cornice and hipped dormers with brackets. The one-story front porch has chamfered rectangular-section posts with curved and incised brackets and a sawn balustrade. The bracketed porch cornice has a paneled frieze, and under the porch is a brick foundation with lattice vents. The first and second-story front entries have sidelights, transoms, and paneled reveals. The two-story brick ell has a two-tier side porch with a screened first tier and a part enclosed/part screened second tier with an unusual truss-like balustrade. Other features include interior brick chimneys (one with bold corbeling), 2/2 windows with bracketed hoods, and a two-story rear brick-veneer bathroom addition. C. F. Haas owned the undeveloped site in 1885. Dave Wiseman lived here in the 1910s and Kath S. McNeill lived here in 1955. Now Rockingham Memorial Hospital Foundation Valley Health Plan. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

N 137. 711 S. Main. Baptist Student Center. Late 20th c. 115-0187-0137.

Modern one-story building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The front entry is contained in a gabled recess with two cylindrical columns. Other features include two chimneys, an asphalt-shingled hip-and-gable roof, tinted plate glass windows and entry, and a basement-level wing to the rear (west) side.

C 138. 714 S. Main. Deckert House. Ca. 1880. 115-0187-0138.

Victorian two-story house with novelty weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed hip roof. The one-story front porch has paired classical columns on a solid railing sheathed with square wood shingles. The front entry has sidelights and a paneled surround and is contained in a slight projection. On the north and south side elevations are cantilevered one-story bay windows with bracketed cornices, sawtooth friezes, and paneled aprons. The bracketed cornice has paired large sawn brackets and multiple smaller sawn brackets. The 2/2 windows have projecting segmental heads and decoratively sawn and molded frames. The one-story rear entry porch has a novelty weatherboard enclosure of one end, square and rectangular-section posts, and an early or original cross-braced balustrade. Other features include a brick and limestone foundation, brick interior chimneys, and overgrown vegetation that hides the front of the house. D. (Daniel Orville?) Deckert (or Dechert?) lived in the house in 1885. Ethel S. Thomas lived here in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map

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C 138a. 714 S. Main. Garage. Early 20th c.

One-story frame garage with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. Other features include one vehicle bay to the alley, a batten door on the north side, a concrete foundation, and a beam with mortises reused as a plate. The garage does not show up on Sanborn maps until after 1945, although it appears to be earlier in date. It may have been moved to the location between 1945 and 1960.

C 139. 715 S. Main. Hamilton Terrace Apartments. Ca. 1920. 115-0187-0139.

Tudor Revival two-and-a-half-story seven-unit apartment building with textured stucco exterior and a clipped gable roof with terra-cotta tile roofing. Tudor features include false half-timbering in a jettied center front gable, in gabled dormers, and in the gables of the two-tier porches at the front gables, and also as cross-braced panels under the second-story windows. The corner porches have stuccoed pillars and a stuccoed solid railing on the first stories and square wood columns and square balusters in the second stories. The front entry is sheltered by a curved stoop on brackets and has a double-leaf glass panel door. On the two gable ends rise stuccoed exterior chimneys with soldier-course brick caps and octagonal terra-cotta chimney pots. A large original two-story wing extends to the rear, with two-story bay windows on the north and south sides, a shaped parapet, a basement story with segmental-arch 1/1 windows, and an enclosed porch of three-tiers (counting the basement story) on the back. Other features include a brick foundation, 9/9 and 6/6 windows with fake muntins, and original window boxes under the second-story front windows.

N 140. 722 S. Main. Leisure Living Apartments (Bldg. 1). Late 20th c. 115-0187-0140.

Colonial Revival two-story apartment building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The building has an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a Mount Vernon-style two-story front portico with monumental paneled square wood columns and a roof balustrade. Other features include a front entry with sidelights and a broken pediment and center urn surround, 8/8 windows with fake muntins and fake shutters with fake shutter dogs, and first-story front windows with gauged jack arches with paneled aprons.

N 140a. 722 S. Main. Leisure Living Apartments (Bldg. 2). Late 20th c.

Colonial Revival two-story apartment building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The building is similar to the one described above, which it stands behind (to the east of).

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N 140b. 722 S. Main. Gazebo. Late 20th c.

One-story frame gazebo with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a finial, latticed sides, wood posts, and baskethandle-arch spans.

C 141. 725 S. Main. C. H. Mauzy House. Early 20th c. 115-0187-0141.

Queen Anne Foursquare-form two-story house with penciled stretcher-bond brick veneer and an asphalt-shingled hip roof with gables. The one-story wraparound porch has classical columns on low brick pedestals. The front entry has a baskethandle-arch fanlight with leaded glass, sidelights, and a natural-finish five horizontal panel wood door. There is a vinyl-sided second-story room (sleeping porch?) over the north side of the porch with a pedimented gable with fishscale wood shingles. Fishscale wood shingles also sheathe a north side gable. A one-story rectangular-plan bay window on sawn brackets on the south side and a one-story bay window on the north side have fishscale wood shingle sheathing. The segmental-arch windows have 6/6 and 4/4 sash with fake muntins, and some have incised ornament in the wooden lintels. Other features include a limestone foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a Palladian window in the front gable.

N 142. 735 S. Main. Apartment Building. Late 20th c. 115-0187-0142.

Modern three-story apartment building with T-1-11 siding and stretcher-bond brick veneer, and asphalt-shingled mansard around the edge of the (flat?) roof, 1/1 windows, and three-tier engaged porches at the front corners.

C 143. 738 S. Main. Virgie I. Masters House. 1920s. 115-0187-0143.

Colonial Revival two-story house of stuccoed tile block with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The gabled dormers have cornice returns, chamfered corner boards, and 6/6 windows. Elsewhere windows are 6/6, 9/9 and 6/1. A broad two-story front bay window has recessed facade surfaces, a decorative wood roof balustrade, and a crescent moon tie rod (or purely ornamental) plate. The one-story front porch has stout square stuccoed pillars and a slatted balustrade. The front entry has a transom and sidelights. On the north gable rises a Flemish-bond brick chimney with dark head and sloped shoulders with exaggerated slope at the first story. Other, interior chimneys and flues are tan brick with terra-cotta chimney pots. On the south end is a one-story wing (a sunroom? music room?) with a gable parapet with two false chimneys. Other features include a two-tier back porch with a weatherboard enclosure, a brick terrace at the north end, and a long wheelchair ramp that connects to a parking lot at the east end of the lot. A "Bereaved Parents Memorial Garden" has beautiful plantings and specimen trees.

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Sanborn maps present a confusing sequence of events for this house. A house of almost identical form is portrayed on the 1924 and 1930 maps, although on the 1924 map the house is shown as frame and on the 1930 and later maps it is shown as tile block. Perhaps the house was rebuilt on the foundation of an earlier house; its outward appearance dates mostly to the 1920s period. Virgie I. Masters lived here in 1955. Now Rockingham Memorial Hospital Women's Health Focus. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

C 144. 741 S. Main. T. N. Haas House. Ca. 1880; ca. 1900. 115-0187-0144 (115-0106).

Italianate/Colonial Revival two-story frame house with vinyl siding and an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The hipped dormers have flared eaves, battered sides with square wood shingle sheathing, and windows with diamond-pane upper sashes. The bracketed cornice has panels between the brackets. The center bay projects slightly and has a gable with cornice returns, a bracketed raking cornice, and a lunette vent with modern louvers but an early spindle screen. In the second story of the center bay is a window with a round arch with a keyblock, Gothic tracery, and a paneled pilaster surround. The one-story entry porch stands on replacement fluted cylindrical aluminum columns but retains a pediment with staggered square wood shingle sheathing. The front entry has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with leaded glass, built-in seats at the foot of the sidelights, and a paneled reveal. On the south side is a one-story rectangular-plan bay window with decorative windows. The 1/1 windows have projecting lintels on the second story. The two-story ell, which appears to have been built in two phases, has an enclosed one-story side porch, an interior brick flue, a brick foundation, and 6/6 windows. C. F. Haas owned the house and a large acreage on the west side of S. Main St. in 1885. Judge T. N. Haas lived here in the early 20th century and Hamilton Haas lived here in 1955. (Hering and Wilson Sanborn map index)

N 145. 31 E. Market. Flores Building. 1988. 115-0187-0145.

Modern two-story building of cinder block with stretcher-bond honey brick veneer. The building has a concrete coping, a corbeled cornice, and high second-story windows. A metal awning shelters the storefront, which has plate glass and anodized aluminum display windows, cinder block aprons, and recessed entries. A gray granite cornerstone reads "Gus E. Flores 1988." Tenants include House of Refuge Agape Church and Simply Beautiful Hair Salon.

C 146. 38-44 E. Market. Rockingham National Bank Annex. 1920s. 115-0187-0146 (115-0334).

Classical Revival two-story building with stretcher-bond tan textured brick and Indiana limestone exterior. The first story has a banded smooth and quarry-faced stone facing and an entry (38) with a Colonial Revival

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surround with fluted pilasters and dentils and paterae in the frieze. In the five-bay second story the center three bays are surrounded with stone facing and there are reticulated vents above the three windows. The flanking bays are brick, and their windows have stone keystone lintels. The second-story windows are 1/1, and there are also narrow three-light windows in the first story.

The Rockingham National Bank, which opened in the adjoining Newman-Ruddle Building in 1900, constructed this annex between 1924 and 1930. (It is possible the annex represents a remodeling of an earlier building.) The annex housed the bank tellers, bookkeeping department, and Director's Room. In 1943 the bank moved all its operations into this building. (Price, "Rockingham National Bank")

C 147. 48-60 E. Market. Building. Early 20th c. 115-0187-0147 (115-0337).

Two-story building of painted stretcher-bond brick above a dressed limestone foundation. The front parapet has corbeling, corbeled recessed panels, and two brick flues, and the second-story 1/1 windows have segmental heads. The storefront, which likely had a transom originally, has been bricked up and has two recessed entries and segmental-arch plate glass windows. At the two ends of the first story are relatively unaltered upstairs entries with three-light transoms. The east entry also has a molded surround.

Sanborn maps may indicate construction of this building between 1902 and 1907 and more clearly indicate its presence by 1912. That year it contained an electric supplies shop, an automobile showroom, and a tin shop. A Singer Sewing Machine store occupied the building in 1918. McCrory's and the Harrisonburg Loan & Thrift were later occupants. Now attorney offices.

C 148. 55 E. Market. Blatt Building. 1930s. 115-0187-0148 (115-0033).

One-story building of painted stretcher-bond brick with a signage panel in the parapet with a slightly projecting brick border and a frame rear addition or enclosed porch with novelty vinyl siding. The building first appears on the 1940-45 Sanborn map as a store. Blatt's Cleaners & Furriers occupied the building in 1945 and for several decades thereafter.

C 149. 62-66 E. Market. Building. Early 20th c. 115-0187-0149 (115-0330).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with an ornate parapet featuring a soldier dogtooth course and large and small recessed panels. The second-story windows have single lights and may have molded trim. The storefront, which formerly had a transom, now has unpainted brick-veneer infill with two recessed entries and round-arch 1/1 windows. Sanborn maps may indicate construction of this building in the early 20th

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century. Early commercial tenants included a barber shop and a "C. Laundry" (Chinese laundry?). Now A Touch of the Earth store.

C 150. 65 E. Market. B.P.O.E. Lodge (former). Ca. 1908; late 1950s. 115-0187-0150 (115-0286).

Second Empire two-story (with attic story) building of painted brick on the front and unpainted red brick on the east side and rear (south side). The mansard roof has shingle-pattern pressed metal roofing, multiple brick flues, segmental-hooded windows, and a simple modillion cornice. The second story has boldly projecting piers with cruciform recesses (painted green to contrast with the typical white), decorative corbeling, and 1/1 windows. The first story has a 1950s facade of two-tone green Carrara glass with aluminum door and window frames and aprons, plate glass and jalousie windows, and a recessed entry with a two-tone green tile pavement. A large ca. 1960 metal and plastic sign projects from the facade and reads "Georges Soda Sandwich Shoppe." To the rear are a stepped parapet, a limestone foundation with a freight entry, 1/1 windows, and a steel fire escape.

The Sanborn map description of a building on this site switched from two stories to three in the early 1900s. In the 1910s and early 1920s the Elks occupied the second and third stories as club rooms. The height change and the Elks association may identify this as the B.P.O.E. Lodge Building erected ca. 1908 by local contractors Heatwole & Hedrick. The Harrisonburg Loan & Thrift added the present first-story facade in the late 1950s. Virginia Rontopoulous operated a restaurant here beginning in 1960, adding walk-up windows to give patrons access to her soda fountain. (Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 192)

C 151. 71-73 E. Market. Building. Ca. 1900; late 20th c. 115-0187-0151 (115-0283).

Two-story painted stretcher-bond brick building with an ornate cornice with bands of recessed panels above and below a band with projecting brickwork. The reworked first story has an entry with a Colonial Revival surround and 8/8 windows with dentil lintels. The frame rear of the building is one story in height and appears to be a late 20th century addition. It has a concrete foundation, beaded weatherboard siding, and a Palladian window. Sanborn maps may indicate construction of this building between 1902 and 1907. Pianos were sold here in 1912. The F&W and Fries restaurants were later occupants.

C 152. 75-81 E. Market. Gitchell Building. Late 19th c.; Mid-20th c. 115-0187-0152 (115-0291).

Two-story building of stretcher-bond red/pink brick on the front, painted American-bond brick above a limestone foundation on the exposed east side, and a shed roof with stepped side parapets and a soldier course in the front parapet. In the second story are 1/1 windows. The two first-story storefronts have been remodeled;

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one (77) has a fake brick lining; the other (79-81) has aluminum and plate glass display windows, a recessed entry, and vertically channeled apron. A mid-20th century neon and metal sign for Gitchell's Studio Camera Shop projects from the facade. To the rear are two one-story cinder block additions, the east one with barred 6/6 windows and an angled corner. The service alley behind the building has concrete tire ramps that descend from S. Federal St.

Architectural and map evidence suggest this building stood in the late 19th century, perhaps before 1885. Early tenants included a grocery, furniture store, boarding rooms (on the second floor), and—in 1907—an undertaker, sewing machine store, and restaurant. Here, in 1927, P. A. Armentrout sold watches, diamonds, jewelry, and silverware and Perry F. Spitzer sold paints, wallpaper, and picture frames (Spitzer remained in the building through the early 1940s). Gitchell's Studio Camera Shop, the occupant since 1945, had its start in Charlottesville in 1909 and moved to Harrisonburg in 1943. Frank Gitchell and John Gitchell Sr. headed the firm, which for a time was known as the Gitchell-Lee Studio. Prior to the Gitchells acquiring this building the upstairs was used as a house of prostitution. (Krista Gitchell)

C 153. 218 E. Market. Joseph Nielsen House. 19th c.; ca. 1950; late 20th c. 115-0187-0153 (115-0349).

Two-story frame house with a painted stretcher-bond brick veneer and a metal-sheathed gable roof. On the front are replacement 1/1 windows and a late 20th century one-story Colonial Revival entry porch with fluted square aluminum supports, a metal railing, and a brick foundation. The entry has a transom and sidelights from the same period as the porch. At the front east corner is a ca. 1950 one-story porch with segmental-arch openings that have been bricked up. The resulting room attaches to a one-story rear addition. On the end of the two-story rear end are aluminum siding and an enclosed one-story porch.

Ann McCleary suggests a date of construction as early as the 1850s, and she notes that a Mrs. Nichol may have lived here in 1877. The house appears to be portrayed on the 1885 Lake map. A later owner was contractor Joe Nielsen who added the east wing and brick veneer, probably about 1950. Now Miller & Jameson accountants.

C 154. 50-60 W. Market. Rockingham Motor Co. 1920; ca. 2000. 115-0187-0154 (115-0024 and 115-0036).

Tudor Revival/Art Deco two-story building of L form with a principal south facade on W. Market St. and a secondary west facade on S. Liberty St. Most visible brickwork is American bond. On the now-exposed west side the brick changes from brown on the first story to red on the second story, either an indication of different periods of construction or of the use of different brick lots. The south facade is defined by facade piers that rise from grade or front the top edges of three large segmental arches over the first-story showroom windows.

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At the parapet level the piers are banded, and there are stucco or concrete panels between them. The panels have blue and gold glazed tile borders and accents which survive in part. The second-story industrial metal-frame windows on this facade and others have been replaced with modern plate glass.

The segmental arches are heavily molded granitic terra cotta. Under them are translux transoms with Rockingham Motor Co. spelled out in medieval letters in blue stained glass. In the center of the transoms are cruciform figures with Tudor roses at their centers and the ends of their arms composed of white, green, red and blue stained glass. Below the transoms are replacement aluminum and plate glass windows. The principal entry at the west front corner is recessed and occupies the location of a former garage door. The upstairs entry at the east front corner has an opening with a granitic terra-cotta segmental arch that bears a shield with an RMCo. anagram and a lion head. On the facade above is a smaller shield with an ornate Gothic "F" and in the parapet above is another shield with a 1920s-vintage tire figure. The west facade has granitic terra-cotta segmental arches which retain their translux transoms with floral cross figures but which have ca. 2000 simulation stucco underneath. The north elevation, which faces W. Graham St., has ca. 2000 reproduction concrete plaques with the RMCo. and tire figures. The entry to a ramp to the second floor formerly occupied the east end of this elevation.

The Rockingham Motor Co. was incorporated June 26, 1919 and purchased part of the site in November 1919. William and Samuel Collins of the Staunton architectural firm T. J. Collins & Son began the preparation of drawings in February 1920. (The 1918 Sanborn map shows a two-story garage at the site of the W. Market wing, but the relationship of this building to the 1919 company is unknown.) An early advertisement declared the company the "largest Ford repair shop in the Valley," and boasted of a "modern fireproof garage" with a 250-car capacity. The business was purchased by Bernard H. Arey in 1934 (one account states 1948) and was owned by him until 1964. The auto dealership moved out of the building in 1965. Now Ragtime Fabrics (first story) and Moseley Architects (second story). (Bev Appleton; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 105; Baugh et al, "Rockingham Motor Company Building")

C 155. 128 W. Market. Wetsel Seed Co. 1935; 1940; 1970; early 1990s. 115-0187-0155 (115-0308).

Accretive flat-roofed brick building with a 1935 original three-story section (southwest corner) and 1940 three-story (northwest end) and 1970 two-story (southeast end) additions that give the building an overall L form. The 1935 section has a stretcher-bond front and American-bond sides, a concrete foundation, recessed facade bays, and industrial metal-frame windows. A yellow and green painted metal sign reading "Wetsel's Seeds" projects above a suspended metal awning. Other features of this section include an early wood and glass panel freight door on the front, a post-1960 one-story garage addition on the west side of brick and perforated cinder block construction, and two roof-top elevator housings with brick-pattern metal siding. The 1935 section was

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extended on the north end in 1940. The 1940 section has industrial metal-frame windows in three-story vertical recesses with corbeled tops, a brick roof-top elevator housing, and large metal hoppers on the east side. The 1970 section has a stretcher-bond brick veneer (presumably over cinder block), tinted plate glass windows, large green plastic letters on the south side reading "Wetsels," and a cantilevered metal awning over aluminum and plate glass display windows on the south side. The 1970 section has a wood-shingle mansard, a one-story frame addition with weatherboard siding, and other alterations from the early 1990s. The L form of the building embraces a parking lot and nursery display area.

Wetsel's Seed Co. was founded by Daniel M. Wetsel who in the first decade of the 20th century began experimenting with plant and seed production at his Rockingham County property "Green Island Seed Farm." At first he sold his products from a wagon parked on Court Square. In 1911 he opened a seed store in the Ritter Building (421 N. Main). The oldest (southwest) section of the facility at the present location was erected in 1935 by the Nielsen Construction Co. and was used initially as an office, seed mixing facility, and warehouse. In 1939 the facility was described as "one of the most up-to-date seed houses and cleaning plants in the state." The building was extended to the rear in 1940 and the southeast wing was added in 1970 (these sections were also built by Nielsen). In the early 1990s Wetsel's parking lot across W. Market St. was taken for the construction of the county jail, and subsequently alterations were made to the 1970 wing to reorient the building to the present parking arrangement. Now Wetsel Garden Center. Note: The building is misidentified as 128 W. Water St. in the 1982 survey. (Robert Wetsel; Tom Wetsel; Huynh, "Wetsel Seed Co.")

C 156. 135 W. Market. Merchants Grocery & Hardware Co. Ca. 1910; 1960s. 115-0187-0156 (115-0239).

Five-story building of American-bond brick with a limestone foundation and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The brickwork of the first and second stories appears different than that of the upper stories, an indication that the upper stories may have been added, or merely evidence of the use of different brick lots. Corbel tables run at the second/third and fourth/fifth stories, but not on the west elevation. Door and window openings are segmental-arched, and windows have replacement 1/1 sash. The front (north) end has a stepped gable parapet, a bricked-up freight door with a smaller beaded tongue-and-groove pedestrian door, and a principal entry with a modern Colonial Revival entry with sidelights and paneled pilasters. On the east side facing the tracks are three recessed freight entries with diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove doors and painted numerals (1, 2, 3) overhead. A large exterior steel stair structure, apparently very recent, rises on the south gable end. A two-story 1960s loading dock extends on the west side. It has a stretcher-bond brick veneer (presumably over cinder block) and a cinder block and steel pole loading platform and shelter.

Harrisonburg's Catholic Church stood on this site until it was destroyed by fire in 1905. The building built in its place was used by the Merchants Grocery & Hardware Co. as a wholesale grocery warehouse during the early

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20th century. The Wetsel Seed Co. purchased the building in 1959 for use as a seed warehouse. To adapt the building for trucks, Wetsel constructed a one-story three-truck dock on the west side in the early 1960s and later added a second story to the dock. Now Rosetta Stone language learning CDs. (Robert Wetsel; Thomas Wetsel)

C 157. 70 N. Mason. Building. Early 20th c; late 20th c. 115-0187-0157 (115-0352).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with a limestone foundation and a shed roof with stepped side parapets. The front parapet is also stepped, and it has dentil-like corbeling under the coping. The segmental-arch windows have mostly 6/6 sash. A small one-story Colonial Revival front entry porch on the front (west) end has wood posts and a Chinese Chippendale wood railing. Next to it is a mid-20th century picture window (both are in place of the original storefront). A rear wing, possibly an early addition, projects on the south side and has modern French doors that open onto a wood deck. The north basement elevation has a segmental-arch freight door with a tongue-and-groove door on a track, one segmental-arch six-light window, and a replacement mid-20th century metal-frame window. Truncated brick flues appear on the south side parapet.

According to tradition, the Wilbergers operated a machine shop here where threshing machines and other machinery were repaired. The building was used as an auto repair shop in the 1910s and 1920s. The Hess Furniture Store occupied the building in 1955 before moving to 139 N. Liberty St. Now a used furniture store.

N 158. 75 N. Mason. Valley National Bank (former). 1967. 115-0187-0158 (115-0336).

International-style two-story building of reinforced concrete construction and a flat roof with a projecting fascia. The facades are defined by rectangular pillars faced with Indiana limestone, between which are recessed stretcher-bond buff brick curtain walls and large tinted plate glass windows. The narrower east and west ends have one-story porches with chamfered steel or concrete supports. A one-story teller drive-through addition extends on the south side. The firm of Davis & McClintock designed the bank. Now Shenandoah National Bank North Mason Street Office.

C 159. 110 N. Mason. Columbia Baking Co. 1920s; ca. 1950; late 20th c. 115-0187-0159 (115-0333).

Large, one-story, flat-roofed building of American-bond brick with a front (west) elevation with stretcher-bond textured brick with occasional header/stretcher courses. The original industrial metal-frame windows have replacement tinted blue/green plate glass, as do the doors, and a number of windows have been bricked up. The original 1920s south section has a front parapet with large stuccoed signage panel now painted blue, and

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there are additional signage panels in the south side parapet. Other features include a limestone foundation under the original section, a modern entry addition on the east elevation (which faces a parking lot and is now the principal elevation) with a simulation stucco gable and a metal-sheathed hip roof, and smaller modern stretcher-bond brick veneer additions on the north side.

The south half of this building was erected between 1924 and 1930 and was known as the Lee Baking Co. in the latter year. By the mid-1940s the name had been changed to the Columbia Baking Co. The building was extended on the north side by 1960, probably before 1955. Now Harrisonburg Rockingham Human Services Building, Departments of Health and Social Services.

C 160. 64 S. Mason. Maphis Chapman Co. Building. Late 1920s; ca. 1940; ca. 1960. 115-0187-0160 (115-0303).

One-story reinforced concrete building with a flat roof that was made into a parking deck ca. 1960. The large window, entry, and center drive-in openings on the front (west) elevation have lintels with arced ends; the piers and lintels have textured stucco finishes; and the roof has a heavy molded concrete lip. This elevation presumably had industrial metal-frame windows originally; now the windows are tinted plate glass. In the drive-in bay are partly visible the conical caps of the concrete supports that support the roof on the interior. The impressions of formwork are visible in the concrete of the north wall. A concrete ramp at the southeast rear corner rises to the parking deck. Along the north edge of the deck is a one-story roof-top addition. The east end of this addition is the original section, constructed in the 1930s or early 1940s as a paint shop. It has a metal-sheathed gable roof with stepped brick gable parapets. To this was added a long row of cinder block garage bays. Above the building rises a 1980s metal sign reading "Joe Bowman Chevrolet" illuminated with white and yellow incandescent bulbs.

Ed Chapman purchased the location in the mid-1920s and by the end of the decade he and his partner Owen Maphis had constructed a factory for the making of gas storage tanks. Elmo Hosaflook of Nielsen Construction Co. superintended the project. Colored chips of glass were mixed in with the concrete as a decorative finish (this has since been painted over). In the 1930s the Lineweaver Motor Co., a Chevrolet dealership, occupied the building, followed by R. A. Chapman's People's Chevrolet in the late 1930s (R. A. Chapman was no relation to Ed Chapman). Dale Wegner's Chevrolet dealership occupied the building from the mid-1950s until 1984 when Joseph Bowman acquired it. Wegner added the roof-top garage bays in the early 1960s. Now ABC Auto Service. (Joseph Bowman; *Harrisonburg, Virginia, ConSurvey City Directory, 1955*, 19)

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C 161. 100 S. Mason. Wharton, Aldhizer & Weaver Building. Late 20th c. 115-0187-0161.

Colonial Revival two-story building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer and an overall U form embracing a courtyard on the east parking lot elevation. The building has a hip roof sheathed with simulation slate shingles, under which runs a dentil-like cornice. The walls have brick quoining at the corners and gauged jack arches over the windows. The first-story windows have 8/12 sash; the second-story windows have fake 6/6 sash. The one-story front entry porch has classical columns and pilasters and decorative metal railings and roof balustrade. A pair of curved brick steps descend to grade. The entry has a transom, sidelights, and a six-panel wood door. Along the sidewalks are brick retaining walls and landscaping, and the large rear parking lot is landscaped and shaded by trees. The Harrisonburg architectural firm Davis McClintock designed the building, which may have been built in the 1980s. (Don Swofford)

C 162. 105 E. Newman Ave. Continental Telephone Building. 1952; late 20th c. 115-0187-0162 (115-0235).

International-style one and two-story building with a stretcher-bond brick veneer (presumably over cinder block). The building has a flat roof and, on the north front section, a beveled concrete and/or Indiana limestone cornice. On the front, a projecting Indiana limestone surround frames recessed aluminum and replacement tinted blue/green plate glass windows and a more deeply recessed entry. The set-back facade at the east end of the front has a similar treatment but with an Indiana limestone panel in place of the entry. At the west front corner is a porch with rectangular Indiana limestone pillars, a decorative metal railing, and a concrete cove cornice. The more utilitarian and larger two-story section extends to the rear and was enlarged in the late 20th century. Now Verizon telecommunications.

C 163. 110-112 E. Newman Ave. Willis Duplex. 1911; late 20th c. 115-0187-0163 (115-0225).

Queen Anne/Classical Revival two-story duplex of painted stretcher-bond brick with an asphalt-shingled gable roof with hipped front (south) corner projections with flared eaves. The front facade is flanked by two-story bay windows and has two entries with transoms, single sidelights, and modern six-panel wood doors. The building formerly had a full-facade one-story porch with classical columns on pedestals. This was removed in the late 20th century and a band of crude brick revealed where the porch roof formerly joined the facade. To the rear is a two-story shed-roofed frame wing with vinyl siding and a jettied second story. Other features include replacement Craftsman-inspired 3/1 and 4/1 windows, a limestone foundation, and an artistic front terrace of brick and concrete with brick and limestone benches and attractive landscaping.

According to Ann McCleary's interview with D'Earcy Davis, whose architectural firm Davis & Associates occupied the building during the late 20th century, the building was built as a rental duplex by a Dr. Willis.

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Historic photos and Sanborn maps indicate a former full-facade front porch. The building was converted to office use in 1960. A four-vehicle garage apparently originally associated with this building now forms a rear wing of 124 E. Newman Ave. Now Newman Avenue Associates counseling services. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 47)

N 164. 124 E. Newman Ave. Miles Music Building. Ca. 1910; 1956. 115-0187-0164 (115-0029).

Queen Anne/Colonial Revival two-story house to which was made a large one-story addition in 1956. The house has an asphalt-shingled front-gambrel roof with flared eaves and a shed dormer on the north side. At the original southwest corner is a round tower with a conical roof with flared eaves and a metal ball finial. Ribbon windows with decorative glass wrap around part of the tower's second story. The roof ends and dormer have what appears to be replacement simulation wood shingles. Windows are 8/1 or 1/1 with decorative upper sash. At the northwest corner is a formerly detached four-vehicle garage apparently originally associated with the duplex at 110-112 E. Newman Ave. The one-story garage has painted American-bond walls, an asbestos-tile hip roof, garage bays now infilled with T-1-11 siding, and a row of small segmental-arch windows on the rear (south) elevation.

The house originally had what the Sanborn maps described as a stone veneer on the first-story. At present the remaining exposed east elevation of the first story has a pebbly concrete or cinder block veneer with a dentil-like corbeled cornice. It is possible that this is the stone-like material described on the Sanborn maps; more likely it was added when the additions of similar material were made in 1956. These additions wrap around the house on the south, west, and north sides and have flat roofs, small metal-frame windows, plate glass display windows on the south elevation, and a curved southwest corner. Other features of the additions include painted cinder block on less visible elevations, a basement story on the north side, a loading dock near the northeast corner with a frame and corrugated fiberglass shelter, and a modern Colonial Revival entry surround on the south side with shoulders, a cushion molding, and a paneled reveal. Along the S. Mason St. and E. Water St. sidewalks extends a low limestone retaining wall.

The early 20th century house that forms the core of this building was known as the Williamson House. In 1956 Miles Music moved here and constructed the wraparound addition. The ca. 1920 four-vehicle garage attached to the rear may once have been associated with the duplex at 110-112 E. Newman Ave. Now S. B. Hoover & Co. accountants. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 47)

C 165. 385 Noll. Service Station. Ca. 1950. 115-0187-0165.

One-story building of cinder block with simulation stretcher-bond brick siding with random buff, gray, and

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white "bricks." Other features include a metal mansard roof, angled front corners, aluminum and plate glass office windows, and a sign reading "Cristo el Verdadero Amigo." The building stood in 1955 minus its south wing. Now Elias Garage.

C 166. 457 Noll. City Produce Exchange Building. 1908; ca. 1920. 115-0187-0166 (115-0483).

Large three-story building of American-bond brick with a metal-sheathed gable roof with asbestos-sided gable dormers. The building has segmental-arch 2/2 windows, most single but some in pairs and many bricked up. At the south end is a stepped gable parapet with dentil-like corbeling in the cornice. The basement is contained in a limestone foundation. On the first-story west (railroad side) and east elevations are segmental-arch freight openings with diagonal tongue-and-groove doors. The west-side freight doors have painted numerals overhead (1, 2, 3, and 4; 4 is above a second-story door). A one-story loading dock extends along the east side, with a flat roof supported on wood posts but originally probably cantilevered, and a basement level with brick infill and industrial metal-frame windows between concrete piers.

The northeast wing, added about 1920, is similar in construction to the original section. The aforementioned loading dock continues along the wing's south elevation where it curves to encompass a squat cylindrical corrugated-metal "Buckeye" grain bin. At the wing's northeast corner is a square-section brick smokestack with a corbeled necking of buff brick (perhaps representing the original top of the stack). From the east end of the wing extends a one-story addition of painted brick with an entry with glass block sidelights and a sign advertising "archadeck," a manufacturer of wood patio decks. The addition appears to have been extant in 1924, and in the 1950s it contained an office. The northeast wing and the original section both retain considerable historic painted signage, mostly associated with the Wetsel Seed Co. (the owner since 1949) but some dating to the original owner, the City Produce Exchange.

The City Produce Exchange was formed by brothers Emanuel and Gabriel Blosser and Hershey H. Weaver. The principals are thought to have acted as their own contractors in the construction of their poultry processing plant in 1908. The facility was known as a "New York dress plant," meaning the poultry was defeathered and packed in ice whole rather than eviscerated. Chickens were the main product but turkeys were in demand at Thanksgiving and Christmas. The poultry was fattened on grain and buttermilk on the upper floors and slaughtered, defeathered, and packed in the basement. The first floor was used for receiving and shipping eggs and butter. The 1912 Sanborn map labeled the basement "dry picking," the first floor "shipping," and the upper two floors "feeding." The side wing, constructed before 1924, housed an ice plant on the first floor and storage space above. The smokestack served a boiler used to heat water for defeathering.

According to Emanuel Blosser's daughter, Julia Grandle, her father claimed the plant was the largest poultry

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processor east of the Mississippi. In 1943 historian John W. Wayland stated that the plant was "one of the largest of its kind in the United States," and a 1927 business directory went even further, claiming that CPE was the "largest fattening and packing plant in the world." The 1927 directory noted that the plant could fatten 65,000 birds at one time. Wetsel Seed Co. purchased the building in 1949 and used it to store orchard seed. According to Robert Wetsel, Emanuel Blosser closed his poultry plant in 1949 due to labor difficulties. The CPE may have employed approximately fifty workers during its heyday. (Julia Grandle; Robert Wetsel; Wayland, *Men of Mark*, 40-41; Stultz, "House of Wetsel Seeds")

N 166a. 457 Noll. Scale house. 1957.

One-story frame building with a metal-sheathed gable roof, corrugated metal siding, and aluminum-frame windows. The fifty-foot-long scale weighed up to 100,000 pounds, making it the most capable scale in Harrisonburg in its day. It was built by Wetsel's Seed Co. with contributions from several other area plants that used it. (Robert Wetsel)

C 167. 459 Noll. W. A. Hartman Memorials Office. 1954-55. 115-0187-0167.

One-story building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer, a ceramic parapet coping, a brown granite plaque in the front parapet inscribed "W. A. Hartman Memorials," metal-framed office windows, and two interior brick flues. Wilson A. Hartman established his monument works at this location and built the office and workshop in 1954-55. A 1955 advertisement notes that Hartman offered granite, bronze, and marble monuments. (Leroy Smith)

C 167a. 459 Noll. Monument Workshop. 1954-55.

Two-story building of stretcher-bond brick with a shed roof with stepped side parapets and ceramic copings, industrial metal-frame windows, and painted signage. The building was built with reused bricks. (Leroy Smith)

C 167b. 459 Noll. Crane. Ca. 1955.

Structure made of steel I-beams supports a rolling crane.

C 168. 28-38 W. Rock. Metro-Sancar Factory. 1930s; ca. 1950. 115-0187-0168 (115-0444).

Large two-story building erected in two principal phases. The west end dates to the 1930s, presumably the late 1930s, and has a steel frame structure with cinder block "apron" walls with stretcher-bond buff brick (or

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concrete brick) vincer. The east end dates to the late 1940s or early 1950s and has cinder block walls with stretcher-bond and American-bond red brick. Both sections have concrete foundations, facade piers, industrial metal-frame windows, and a shed roof (at least over the west end). Other features include stretcher-bond and American-bond brick and partly collapsed cinder block rear additions (post-1960), seams and brick color changes on the east end that may indicate as many as three phases of construction, and a door sign reading "Lovingston Mfg. Co. #2." The Metro Pants Co. built the original west end of this building in the 1930s. By 1955 it had been acquired by the Sancar Corp. (also "San-Car"), manufacturers of women's slips and lingerie, which added the east end in one or more phases.

C 169. 14 E. Water St. W. P. Liskey Building. Early 20th c. 115-0187-0169 (115-0287).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with a shed roof with stepped side parapets. In the front parapet are a soldier dogtooth course and dentil-like corbeling. The second-story windows are 2/1 sash, and the reworked storefront has one and three-light transoms over an entry and a picture window with a diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove apron. The rear (north) elevation has two entries with three-light transoms and two 3/1 windows with diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove panels above and below. On the windowless east elevation is an abstract mural painted on rough stucco. The second story contained a billiards parlor in 1918. In the 1930s W. P. Liskey and his sister acquired the building. Now The Laughing Dog Custom Screenprinting. (McCahill-Perrine et al, "Pennybacker, Derrick, Buildings")

C 170. 111 E. Water St. Willis Office. 1920s. 115-0187-0170 (115-0224).

One-story building of rockfaced concrete block (painted white) with a metal-sheathed shed roof with stepped side parapets. The building has a poured concrete foundation up to the level of the window sills; above this is a course of blocks with a running tendril or rinceau pattern (painted black). Other features include front picture windows with concrete lintels, entries with transoms, blocked side windows, and an infilled garage door opening at the southwest corner. A Dr. Willis built this building as his veterinary office, replacing a frame "veterinary hospital" that stood on the site in 1918. Later uses included a garage, print shop, and sports store. Now The Playhouse, Harrisonburg's Community Supported Theatre.

C 171. 242 E. Water St. Chew Bros. Building. Late 1940s. 115-0187-0171 (115-0304).

One-story building of painted cinder block with industrial metal-frame windows with concrete sills, a brick flue at the rear northwest corner, and metal awnings over replacement front doors. A seam divides the larger original west section from the smaller east section, the latter with two garage bays with plywood and glass panel doors. The Chew Brothers has this building erected as a radio repair shop. Orville Chew was an early member

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of the firm, followed by his son Richard L. Chew. In 1955 the firm sold Philco and Motorola radios and televisions. The present occupant, the Southern Electric Corp., has been in the building since the 1960s. (E. L. Davis)

C 172. 245 E. Water St. Ott Dependency. 3rd quarter 19th c.; early 20th c.; late 20th c. 115-0187-0172 (115-0016).

One-story frame building with weatherboard siding and a metal-sheathed gable roof. The building stands on a high American-bond basement, and it has a scalloped vergeboard in the eaves and gables (a watered-down Gothic Revival treatment). A small vent at the west end of the basement has vertical wood bars set at an angle. Inside a brick chimney rises on the east gable end. From the north side extends a lower frame garage wing with a front-gambrel roof and a late 20th century remodeling with a bow window, a cornice with dentil-like ornament, and reused half-round classical pilasters.

The Ott Dependency stood behind the 1850s Ott House at 254 Newman Ave. (now gone). According to a 1972 survey by I. L. Terrell, the "original slave or servants quarters remain now converted into a garage." In 1860 the Ott household included silversmith Henry Ott (b. ca. 1805), who owned \$6,000 in personal estate, and merchant Samuel M. Ott (b. ca. 1815), who owned \$10,000 in personal estate (personal estate as defined by the federal census could include slaves). The 1885 Lake map appears to show the dependency. The Thompson family "colonialized" the main house ca. 1911, and it may have been they who added the gambrel-roofed garage wing on the north side (the wing appears on the 1924 and 1930 Sanborn maps). The main house burned in 1975. Richard Chew remodeled the building. Now Gravity Group. (Joseph Bowman; *Daily News-Register* December 30, 1975)

C 173. 20 W. Water St. Building. 1890s; 1920s. 115-0187-0173 (115-0266).

One-story frame building with false-front shed roof, metal siding, front picture windows, and high side windows. On the west side is masonite and weatherboard siding, and a lower rear wing may have board-and-batten siding. As a 19th century frame non-domestic building in the downtown, 20 W. Water St. is a rarity in today's Harrisonburg. The 1897 Sanborn map identifies the building as "cigar fac. & tob. w.ho." As a cigar factory the building may be the sole representative of Harrisonburg's historic tobacco industry. By 1902 a saloon was located here and beginning in the mid-1910s the building was demoted to storage use. There is a tradition that Hugh O'Donnell kept a saloon in the building during Prohibition (if so, presumably clandestine). The rear addition appears to have been made in the 1920s. From the 1940s through the 1980s the building housed a restaurant (the Sanitary Lunch counter in 1955). Now Downtown Wine & Gourmet. Note: The building is incorrectly identified as 20 W. Market St. in 1982 survey.

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C 174. 25 W. Water St. Sears Roebuck & Co. (former). 1946. 115-0187-0174 (115-0211).

Moderne one-story of cinder block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer. The brickwork on the front (north) elevation is banded and painted; that on the west side elevation is unpainted and laid in stretcher bond with occasional header/stretcher courses. There are recessed entries at each front corner, their recessed with curved tile walls. Other features include a flat roof, a channeled wood frieze over the display windows, a concrete foundation, and the remnant of a metal sign on the roof. Sears was the building's first occupant. Western Auto occupied the building from 1967 into the 1980s. Now Harrisonburg-Rockingham Free Clinic. Note: The building is incorrectly identified as 25 W. Market St. in the 1982 survey.

C 175. 29 W. Water St. Safeway Grocery. Ca. 1939. 115-0187-0175 (115-0212).

One-story building of painted stretcher-bond brick with a flat roof, a recessed front entry, and front display windows. A livery stable on this site was torn down in 1939 and this building, originally used as a Safeway grocery store, was built soon after. Now Tradeshow Direct. (Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 106)

C 176. 49 W. Water St. Building. Early 1950s. 115-0187-0176 (115-0219).

Moderne one-story building of cinder block with stretcher-bond glazed yellow brick veneer and a flat roof. A horizontally channeled aluminum frieze with a narrow aluminum awning or drip-shield runs above the windows and entries. The front (north) unit has an entry in an angled corner. The other storefronts are on the west side and have recessed entries and plate glass windows. At the south end is a lower appendage with a yellow brick boiler flue. The building bridges Blacks Run. In 1955 the tenants were listed as Brooks Sports Store (49A), American Financial Corp. (49B), Electronic Service shop (49D), and Jax Park-N-Eat (49F). Now David A. Garber Jewelers (49A) and multiple other shops.

C 177. 60 W. Water St. Foley Building. 1938; late 20th c. 115-0187-0177 (115-0262).

Two-story building of stretcher-bond brick with occasional header/stretcher courses. The shed roof has stepped side parapets (east side with a brick flue) and a front parapet with two signage panels (a long one and a short one). The second-story windows have fake 6/6 muntins, fake shutters, and canvas awnings. The reworked first story has an original four-light window, a later picture windows, entries made into windows, and modern main entry. To the rear is a one-story brick section and, attached to it, a late 20th century one-story frame addition with an angled rear elevation, weatherboard siding, an asphalt-shingled shed roof, a large circular

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window with radial muntins on the east end, and plate glass windows. The addition stands on concrete pillars and partly overhangs Blacks Run. Veterinarian O. F. Foley had his office here in 1955. Now Spanky's Restaurant Deli.

N 178. 64-66 W. Water St. Showalter Building. 1985. 115-0187-0178.

Colonial Revival two-story building of cinder block with a stretcher-bond salmon brick veneer. The second story has a tall wood-shingle mansard into which are three window recesses. The second and first-story windows have 8/8 sash with fake muntins and (on the first story) fake shutters. Other features include a granite date stone with the date 1985, a recess containing two entries with six-panel wood doors, and a back deck overlooking Blacks Run.

C 179. 68-70 W. Water St. Hirsch Bros. Building. 1939. 115-0187-0179 (115-0271).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with a shed roof with a soldier dogtooth course in the stepped front parapet. A marble date stone in the front parapet is inscribed "Hirsch Bros. 1939." The second-story windows have 2/2 sash, jack arches, and fake shutters. The mid-20th century storefront has aluminum and plate glass display windows and a recessed entry with a double-leaf glass panel door. The rear (north) side is unpainted brick with boarded-up windows. According to Ann McCleary, the Hugh family had the building erected as a store, lunch counter, and upper-floor apartments. Warren's Cut Rate Store was here in 1955. Now Water Street Cafe (68) and Lou's Barber Shop & Styling Salon (70).

C 180. 72-84 W. Water St. Hirsch Livery Stable. Ca. 1905; late 90th c. 115-0187-0180 (115-0273).

Victorian two-story painted brick building with a metal-sheathed gable roof with a stepped front parapet with a dogtooth cornice and two brick flues. In the parapet is a decorative marble plaque inscribed "Est. 1871 by Ludwig Hirsch." The segmental-arch second-story windows have 6/6 sash and fake shutters. The center first-story bay has a broad segmental-arch opening with modern brick infill with a dogtooth band and a 6/6 window with a gauged jack arch. One entry retains a one-light transom. Other features include a limestone foundation; a west side elevation with facade piers, high windows, and a garage door; and an unpainted American-bond brick rear elevation with a metal freight door.

Ludwig Hirsch established his livery business in 1871, as the marble plaque in the front parapet proclaims. The 1907 Sanborn map, the first to show the building, labels it "Hirsch Bro's Sale Stable" and depicts a blacksmith shop set back on the east side (now replaced by 68-70 W. Water). About 1910 Hirsch Bros. advertised "sale and exchange [of] all grades of horses, cattle and cows" with feed and hitch stables capacity of

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300 animals. Historic photographs show the center opening and large wood doors on tracks painted with horse heads in silhouette. Now Puffenbarger Bros. Hair Styling Barber Shop (80) and Hart Law Offices (84A). (*Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*)

C 181. 16-26 W. Wolfe St. Crawford Building No. 2. 1910s; late 20th c. 115-0187-0181 (115-0404).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with a shed roof with stepped side parapets with brick flues. The front parapet has corbeling similar to that of the adjacent Crawford Building, No. 1 (205 N. Main), a limestone foundation, segmental-arch 1/1 windows, and four entries with segmental-arch transoms. On the east end is a two-story frame addition with vinyl siding and a shed roof with an asphalt-shingled front mansard. The Crawfords purchased the site of this building in 1918, and the building appears as "tenements" on the 1918 Sanborn map. (However, a date of 1912 has been proposed for the building.) The frame addition was made after 1982.

C 182. 129 W. Wolfe St. Wilton Hardware Co. 1908. 115-0187-0182 (115-0355).

Two-story building of painted American-bond brick with a metal-sheathed gable roof and a limestone foundation. The segmental-arch windows have replacement plate glass. Asphalt-shingled mansard awnings shelter the first-story front windows, picture windows, and entry with sidelights. On the east gable end overlooking the railroad is a freight door made into a window. On the west gable end is a stair with a modern T-1-11 frame enclosure.

According to former owner Marshall Peale, the Wilton Hardware Co. had the building built in 1908 (1903 is also a possible date). Presumably this Wilton Hardware Co. was associated with the Wilton Hardware established on Court Square in the late 19th century. Junk dealer Joe Kimball once owned the building. Marshall Peale bought the property in 1975. Now The Appliance Hospital (M. B. Peale & Son). (John Peale)

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District, located in the City of Harrisonburg, Virginia, comprises the historic heart of Harrisonburg. The approximately 100-acre district centers on Court Square, deeded in 1779 as the seat of newly created Rockingham County. The Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival 1896-97 Rockingham County Courthouse commands the square, and surrounding blocks are densely developed with early twentieth century high-rise bank buildings and other commercial buildings from the 1870s through the 1950s. The city's oldest dwelling is also located in the downtown—the eighteenth century stone house of city founder Thomas Harrison—as are a handful of log and brick houses from the antebellum period. Most residential fabric dates to after the Civil War, when South Main Street developed as Harrisonburg's elite residential avenue. Notable houses from the period include Victorian/Queen Anne masterpieces such as the 1890 Joshua Wilton House and rarities such as the late 1880s Octagon House. Several fine Gothic Revival churches date to the early years of the twentieth century. Industrial buildings and warehouses date largely to the first half of the twentieth century and include the 1908 City Produce Exchange, a poultry shipping plant, and the late 1920s Maphis Chapman Co. gas storage tank factory. A complex of mid-twentieth century cinder block warehouses clusters near the 1913 Chesapeake Western Railway Station and the 1920-21 Rockingham Milling Co. roller mill on Chesapeake Avenue. After World War I automobile dealerships appeared in the downtown. An outstanding example is the 1920 Rockingham Motor Co., an inspired Tudor Revival/Art Deco design. Architectural modernism achieved popularity in the 1940s and early 1950s at the end of the period of significance. Harrisonburg's downtown experienced a number of losses during the late twentieth century, but the recent rehabilitation of several key buildings demonstrates a growing commitment to the preservation of the district's historic character.

Applicable Criteria

The Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District is eligible under Criterion C with significance in the area of architecture for the range and quality of its historic buildings, the richest concentration of architecture in the city. Architectural significance was a factor in the individual designation of three of the district's buildings: the Thomas Harrison House, the Joshua Wilton House, and the Rockingham County Courthouse. The district is eligible under Criterion A with significance in the area of community development for its associations with the physical, institutional, and economic development of Harrisonburg. The district is also eligible under Criterion A with significance in the area of commerce for its inclusion of Harrisonburg's historic downtown business district. The period of significance extends from the date of establishment of Harrisonburg's Court Square in 1779 through 1955, encompassing nearly two centuries of the city's development. (The district is not proposed for exceptional significance for the period after 1955.) The Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District is eligible at the local level of significance.

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A number of organizations and individuals assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these were the sponsors of the project, the City of Harrisonburg, represented by Stacy Turner, Director of Planning and Community Development, and Harrisonburg Downtown Renaissance, represented by Eddie Bumbaugh, Director. David Edwards, Director of the Winchester office of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, coordinated the project for the state. Many individuals provided information in the form of interviews, and their contributions are cited in the inventory entries and historic context. Professor Darryl Nash of James Madison University provided a number of student papers on buildings in the district. Others who provided assistance included Becky Chapman, Sarah Edwards, Mary Geisler, Leslie Giles, Sam Hottinger, Ken McNulty, David Miller, the staffs of the Massanutten Regional Library and the Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society, and Joanna Evans and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Historic Context

Rockingham County was formed out of Augusta County in 1778, and the following year Thomas and Sarah Harrison—longtime residents of the site of Harrisonburg—deeded 2.5 acres for the establishment of the new county's seat. In 1780 Harrisonburg was officially established by an act of the General Assembly which acknowledged that fifty acres had been laid out in streets and lots "for the reception of traders." Harrisonburg has what cultural geographer Edward T. Price defines as the "Harrisonburg Plan," with streets that intersect or are tangential to the sides of the courthouse square (in Harrisonburg the tangential street is Main Street and the intersecting street is Market Street). In his seminal article on America's courthouse squares, Price cited Harrisonburg as the earliest known occurrence of its eponymous plan, which later appeared in Georgia and Ohio. Harrisonburg's courthouse square is in fact a variant of the Harrisonburg Plan type as defined by Price, at least in its present form, as it has a tangential street on only one side of the square rather than both sides.¹

A remarkable source of information on the early architectural character of Harrisonburg survives in the form of a census of houses conducted by the town council in August 1798. The council enumerated seventy-one dwellings occupied by Harrisonburg's 117 tithables (adult white males) and presumably other residents. The council divided the houses into four categories for tax purposes. Seven houses were "of the first class"; twenty-three were second class; twenty-four were third class; and seventeen were fourth class. At least some of the first-class houses were stone dwellings, and one third-class house (the Masonic Hall) was log, so the classification

¹ Turner, "Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District," Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 7; Price, "Central Courthouse Square," 30, 51.

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scheme may have ranked the town's few stone dwellings (there were no brick houses at this time) in the first class and log dwellings in the more populous lower classes. One house known to survive from this period is the Thomas Harrison House (30 W. Bruce), a story-and-a-half dwelling constructed of coursed limestone and situated over a spring. A ca. 1750 date of construction has been proposed for the house, although no rigorous dating technique (such as dendrochronology) has been undertaken. Another potentially early house is the log section of the Helfenstein House (245 N. Liberty), which may have been built for Joseph Gochenour as early as 1792.²

Maria Carr's account of the buildings of Harrisonburg as they were in the early nineteenth century provides another snapshot of the town's early architectural character. Carr counted 118 houses in the town. She identified the construction materials of seventy-three of the houses: forty-six were frame, fourteen were stone, seven were brick, and six were log. John Wayland speculated that the majority of the remaining forty-five houses were log, and he suggests that some of the houses Carr identified as frame were in fact weatherboarded log dwellings.³

Apparently the earliest brick house to survive in the downtown, albeit in altered form, is the 1826 James Hall House (181-191 S. Main). Only the first story of the house is preserved, and this remnant was obscured in 1950 when a Moderne front was added, but original features such as Flemish-bond brickwork and 9/6 windows with turned bosses in their lintels hint at the home's original Federal-style refinements. Another altered but early brick house is the 1830s David S. Hones House (144 N. Liberty), which has dogtooth and molded brick cornices and beaded rakeboards. The Hall and Hones houses share (or shared) two-story, one-room-deep, gabled forms, a house type also represented by the Higgins-Hardesty House (212 S. Main). Dr. Henry Randolph Higgins began construction of the Flemish-bond brick house in 1848, but it was not completed until the mid-1850s during the ownership of businessman Isaac Hardesty.

Surpassing these early brick houses in size and craftsmanship is the Warren-Sipe House (301 S. Main), thought to have been built ca. 1856 by professional builder William Rice, the uncle of original owner E. T. H. Warren. The Warren-Sipe House melds two popular antebellum styles. The front window lintels with their guilloche carvings and faceted surfaces and the console brackets in the front entry surround, carved with volutes and stylized leaf forms, are pure Greek Revival, whereas the bracketed cornice is a hallmark of the Italianate style. The house was recently rehabilitated as the Virginia Quilt Museum. Also of note in a discussion

² "Harrisonburg house owners in 1798."

³ Wayland, *Historic Harrisonburg*, 50.

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of Harrisonburg's antebellum domestic architecture is the Ott Dependency (245 E. Water), a small frame building with Gothic-inspired scalloped vergeboards that stands behind the site of the 1850s Ott House (burned in 1975). There is speculation that the dependency served as a slave quarter.

As the county seat, Harrisonburg naturally developed as the commercial hub of Rockingham County, which by the late antebellum period had grown into an agricultural powerhouse. In 1850 Rockingham County was the largest producer of wheat (608,350 bushels) and hay (16,067 tons) in the state, according to federal census statistics. In 1835 gazetteer publisher Joseph Martin estimated Harrisonburg's population at 1,000 inhabitants, making it by far the most populous community in the county. Martin counted 125 dwellings in the town, "a neat brick market house lately erected," eight mercantile stores, and over thirty small industries and workshops. The Baltimore & Ohio reached Harrisonburg in 1868, according to historians Scott Suter and Cheryl Lyon, although B&O historian John Stover notes that the Virginia Midland Railroad did not open its Strasburg-Harrisonburg line (leased to the B&O) until 1873-74. (Interestingly, the 1860 federal census enumerates a railroad superintendent and two railroad engineers as residents of Harrisonburg.) Post-bellum business directories provide other evidence of Harrisonburg's growth. According to an 1880 directory, Harrisonburg "within the last few years received a considerable impetus by the extension of the Valley railroad, which had its terminal point here for a long time" (until 1874 when it was extended to Staunton). Harrisonburg's population was reported at over 3,000 in directories from the 1880s and 1890s. In the 1880 directory, of thirty-one lawyers listed for Rockingham County, twenty-five gave Harrisonburg addresses. In an 1893 directory, all dry goods merchants, insurance agents, and livery stables listed for the county were located in Harrisonburg, as were the majority of milliners (six out of seven) and grocers (eighteen out of twenty-four).⁴

Lake's map of 1885 and the 1886 Sanborn map gauge the physical development of the town after the Civil War. The business district clustered around Court Square and the streets immediately adjacent—South and North Main Street and East Market Street—with more scattered establishments heading north along Main Street towards the B&O station on Kratzer Avenue. One of these satellite business houses was the extant 1880 Ritter Building (421 N. Main) near the north end of the district. The Italianate-influenced two-story brick store building with stepped front parapet had a near twin across the street (the latter building, a general store in 1897, is now gone). On Court Square the legal profession dominated—eighteen lawyers listed offices on the square in 1880—and hotels also jockeyed for position close to the courthouse. The Christmas Fire of 1870 wiped the

⁴ Martin, *New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, 433; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1880-81*, 452, 458; Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazette and Classified Business Directory, 1893-94*, 1109; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 103; Stover, *History of the Baltimore and Ohio*, 146.

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slate clean on the south side of the square but property owners quickly rebuilt. The new buildings were all fire-resistant brick, as shown on the 1886 Sanborn map. One of the post-fire buildings is the early 1870s Grattan Building (66 Court Square), a two-story brick office building with a parapet of corbelled and recessed brick.⁵

Residential development extended southward along Main Street after the war. By 1885 stylish brick and frame houses lined the east side of South Main Street from the grand Italianate ca. 1875 Lurty-Anderson House (462 S. Main) at Paul Street to the intersection with Grace Street (the southern terminus of the historic district). The Queen Anne style was popular with Harrisonburg homeowners during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. A leading example of the style in Harrisonburg and indeed in the entire Shenandoah Valley is the 1890 Joshua Wilton House (412 S. Main), built for a Canadian-born foundry owner, hardware merchant, and bank president. The house is distinguished by a three-story octagonal tower capped by a tall spire with flared eaves, and it has sawtooth vergeboards, elaborate gable ornament, and round-arch, lancet, and square-headed windows. Other notable representatives of the Queen Anne include the 1890s Eastham House (317 S. Main), the ca. 1890 Dave Wiseman House (706 S. Main), and the early twentieth century house at 333 South Liberty Street, which mixes in elements of the succeeding Classical Revival style. In contrast to the normative Queen Anne houses is the late 1880s Octagon House (271 S. Liberty). The eight-sided house of stuccoed masonry is a late representative of the Octagon Mode, a curious fringe style that enjoyed moderate popularity in the Northeast in the mid-nineteenth century.⁶

The aforementioned Grattan Building is one example of the many two- and three-story brick commercial buildings erected in the downtown during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A number of these have a distinctive brick parapet treatment consisting of a series of square or rectangular recesses. The detail is unusual enough to suggest it was the work of a single builder or coterie of builders. Most of Harrisonburg's historic commercial buildings have had their first-story storefronts altered. An exception is the 1870s building at 75 Court Square, which preserves fragments of its original cast iron and wood storefront including an intricately carved wooden pilaster bracket. Another historic commercial building of note is the late nineteenth century building at 92 South Main Street, which has an ornate wood cornice with sawn brackets, dentils, and a paneled frieze.

A watershed event in Harrisonburg's architectural and civic development was the construction of the present

⁵ Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 14-15, 121; *Hammond's Edition of the 1885 Atlas of Rockingham County*.

⁶ *Hammond's Edition of the 1885 Atlas of Rockingham County*.

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courthouse in 1896-97. The imposing Romanesque Revival/Renaissance Revival building was the work of the prolific Staunton architectural firm T. J. Collins & Son and Washington, D.C., builder W. E. Spiers, and it introduced a new level of sophistication to the downtown. Some clients looked to outside expertise for their projects, as was the case with the courthouse, but others availed themselves of increasingly professional local talent. A leading Harrisonburg contractor of the era was William M. Bucher & Son. According to a 1910 advertisement, the firm was established in 1855 and Bucher joined in 1870. Another account states that Bucher joined the firm of contractor Anthony Hockman in 1867 and rose to partner in 1871. One of the few downtown buildings known to have been built by Hockman & Bucher is the 1880 Ritter Building (421 N. Main), which has a marble date stone inscribed "Built by A. H. & W. M. B." In 1898 W. M. Bucher was joined by his son Russell S. Bucher, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology architecture program. The firm's many contributions to Harrisonburg's cityscape include the 1903 First National Bank Building (57 S. Main), a Romanesque Revival quarry-faced stone complement to the courthouse, which it faces; the Classical Revival 1905-06 Masonic Temple Building (102-114 S. Main); and the Gothic Revival 1906-07 Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church (154 N. Main), another T. J. Collins design. The J. S. Heatwole & Co., "Prominent Contractors, Builders, Architects and Dealers in Lumber and Builders' Supplies," erected a number of buildings in the downtown in the early twentieth century including the Gothic Revival 1907-08 First Presbyterian Church (17 Court Square) and the 1909 Harrisonburg Realty Co. Building, which formerly stood on S. Main St. John Samuel Heatwole partnered with another architect named Hedrick (probably W. C. Hedrick) during the first decade of the twentieth century. Other architects active in the city during the period included J. W. Allman and S. I. Bush.⁷

Harrisonburg during the early twentieth century continued to benefit from the agricultural bounty of the surrounding countryside. Poultry production became increasingly profitable as the century progressed. As early as 1910 the *National Poultry Journal* ("Virginia's only poultry paper") was printed in Harrisonburg. In 1927 a city business directory claimed that Rockingham County was the second largest poultry producing area in the United States with a total value of poultry production in excess of \$3 million per year. In 1955 a statewide economic survey noted that Rockingham County "claims an almost national supremacy in turkey raising," in addition to leading "all other Virginia counties by far in the value of its agricultural output." The 1908 City Produce Exchange (457 Noll) is a product of the poultry trade. The three-story brick building was used to fatten and ship chickens and turkeys. A 1927 city directory noted that the plant could fatten 65,000 birds at one time, and a CPE officer claimed that the plant was the largest poultry processor east of the Mississippi. Feed and seed merchants and wholesale grocers built a number of large brick warehouses along the railroad, among them the ca. 1910 Merchants Grocery & Hardware Co. (135 W. Market), the early twentieth century J. G.

⁷ *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present*, Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 5, 53, 60, 192-193.

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Haldeman & Bro. Building (1 Kratzer), and the 1935 and later Wetsel Seed Co. (128 W. Market).^{*}

A range of specialized building types survives in the district from the historic period. One of the city's principal hotels from the early twentieth century was the Kavanaugh Hotel on North Main Street. The hotel's main building is gone, but the ca. 1912 Kavanaugh Hotel Annex (157 N. Main), a three-story Classical Revival building, still stands. The former Harrisonburg High School at 345 South Main Street originated in 1879 as a two-story brick building of Italianate character. The original building stands behind a Classical Revival front section built in 1908 to a design by prolific Virginia school architect Charles M. Robinson. The 1908 front is of limestone construction with an imposing Doric portico and arched entry. The former school now serves as the Harrisonburg Municipal Building. In the era of the horse and buggy the city had a number of livery stables. A handsome representative of the type survives at 72-84 West Water Street, the ca. 1905 Hirsch Livery Stable with its stepped front parapet and large segmental-arch horse entry (now infilled).

Downtown Harrisonburg once boasted a sizable manufacturing sector. Apparently one of the oldest factory buildings to survive is the small false-fronted frame building at 20 West Water Street, which the 1897 Sanborn map identifies as a cigar factory and tobacco warehouse. In the late 1920s the firm of Maplus Chapman constructed a reinforced concrete factory for the making of gasoline storage tanks at 64 South Mason Street. As built the factory had colored chips of glass mixed into its finish for decorative effect. In the 1930s the Metro Pants Co. built the original section of a large garment factory at 28-38 West Rock Street, and in 1946 and 1953 the company built and expanded a new facility, the Metro Building, at 250 East Elizabeth Street. A food-related industry was housed in the 1948-49 Valley Creamery (181 S. Liberty), a Craftsman-influenced two-story brick building with a decorative front parapet.

The location of the new station of the Chesapeake Western Railway at 141 West Bruce Street in 1913 fostered the growth of an industrial and warehouse district along what became known as Chesapeake Avenue. The first major investment in the area was the Rockingham Milling Co. (255 Chesapeake), a three-story brick roller mill erected in 1920-21 and enlarged later in the 1920s. Two or more oil companies operated to the south of the mill from the 1910s into the 1940s; a metal-clad frame building associated with one of them survives at 265 Chesapeake Avenue. In the 1920s R. S. Monger established his building supplies business on the street and in the late 1940s he erected a three-story cinder block office and warehouse building at 265 Chesapeake Avenue. Cinder block came into common use for utilitarian construction in downtown Harrisonburg around World War II; a substantial building in the material is the 1955 Carr Building (394 N. Liberty), which features a

^{*} Julia Grandle personal communication; *Rockingham County: Its Past and Present, Harrisonburg, Virginia, City Directory, 1927*, 14; Gottman, *Virginia in Our Century*, 208.

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rounded flatiron south end. Before cinder block there was concrete block, the production of which was perfected during the first decade of the twentieth century. A representative concrete block building is the 1920s Willis Office (111 E. Water), which is built largely of rockfaced block but also features a course of blocks stamped with a running tendril design.

The first half of the twentieth century was a period of change in the domestic architecture of the district. The Queen Anne style was gradually supplanted by the Classical Revival style, and although few pure examples of the latter were built in the district, the ca. 1875 house of W. S. Lurty (462 S. Main) received a monumental Ionic portico in the style about 1920. More common was the kindred Colonial Revival style, of which several representatives were built on South Main Street in the 1910s and 1920s. Examples include the ca. 1910 Yancey House (356 S. Main), which has two side bay windows left over from the Victorian period; the 1920s J. L. Deter House (594 S. Main), which has a matching garage; and the 1910s-20s Sublett House (640 S. Main), constructed of stuccoed tile block. The Colonial Revival style has enjoyed popularity up to the present in non-domestic buildings such as the original 1941 section of the Daily News-Record Building (231 S. Liberty), the late 1950s Lindsey Funeral Home & Crematory (473 S. Main), the 1959 Harrisonburg Baptist Church (535 S. Main), and the late twentieth century office building of Wharton, Aldhizer & Weaver (100 S. Mason). Two styles that are common in Harrisonburg but rare in the district are the Craftsman Bungalow, represented by the 1920s P. M. and DeSales Hane House (301 S. Liberty), and the Tudor Revival, represented by the ca. 1920 Hamilton Terrace Apartments (715 S. Main).

The Tudor Revival style was hybridized with early Art Deco influence in the design of the 1920 Rockingham Motor Co. (50-60 W. Market), a T. J. Collins & Son design. The palatial car showroom and repair garage, ornamented with glazed tile parapet accents, stained glass transom panels, and granitic terra-cotta segmental arches and shields, is Harrisonburg's leading architectural relic of the early automobile age. Contemporary with it is the ca. 1920 Wine Bros. Dealership (163-165 S. Main), decorated with a stepped parapet and a segmental-arch auto drive-in similar to the arches on the Rockingham Motor Co. From a later era is the Hartman Building (202-208 N. Liberty), a 1936-37 truck terminal that was upgraded as a Buick dealership in 1948.

The automobile dealerships of the 1920s and later are one demonstration of the impact of the car on Harrisonburg's cityscape. In the 1940s Liberty and Main streets were made one-way to accommodate the vehicular traffic that surged through the city along U.S. Highway 11. Most of the downtown's historic service stations are located along this corridor; examples (in varying degrees of recognizability) stand at 105-111 North Liberty Street, 185 South Liberty Street, 425 North Main Street, and 385 Noll Drive. A particularly evocative reminder of the automobile age is the 1947 L&S Diner (255 N. Liberty), designed by Harrisonburg architect D'Earcy P. Davis in imitation of the original trolley car diners. A companion—the 1930s C&E Diner at 423 North Main Street—was torn down in recent years. The more traffic increased in the downtown the more

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parking spaces were needed. In 1939 most of the Houck Tannery complex between West Water and West Bruce streets was torn down and a large parking lot created in its place. In the 1970s a parking deck was built at the location (89 S. Liberty).⁹

Architectural modernism made its debut in downtown Harrisonburg on the eve of World War II. At first the Art Deco style and the closely related Moderne style were the preferred idioms. An early example of the latter style is the ca. 1940 Hostetter Building (103-107 S. Main), described by architectural historian Ann McCleary as "one of the best streamlined 'moderne' buildings in Harrisonburg." The honey and salmon brick building is distinguished by curved corners, banded brickwork, and a fin-like facade element that resembles the neon signage masts of the era. Around the corner from the Hostetter Building, the south side of the first block of West Water Street is lined with Moderne-influenced one-story brick commercial buildings. In the early 1950s several buildings of a civic or quasi-civic character were built in the International style. These include the original 1951 Newman Avenue elevation of the Massanutten Regional Library (174 S. Main), the adjoining 1952 Continental Telephone Building (105 E. Newman), and the 1951-52 former Rockingham County Health Center (227 E. Elizabeth). These buildings are distinguished by their tabular flat-roofed massing, planar facade elements, and relative lack of ornamentation.

Since the 1950s, the architectural history of downtown Harrisonburg has been characterized more by what has been lost than by what has been gained. Entire blocks of historic buildings have succumbed to fire, urban renewal, parking pressure, and rebuilding. In response to these losses, various groups have attempted to document and preserve what remains. Isaac Terrell's survey in the 1970s and Ann McCleary's more comprehensive survey in the early 1980s led to the concept of a Harrisonburg Historic District. In 1995 the City of Harrisonburg proposed the establishment of a thirty-five acre historic district aligned along the Main Street axis of the present district. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources found this proposed Court Square Historic District to be potentially eligible for listing in the state and national registers. Downtown Harrisonburg has benefitted from a number of rehabilitation projects in recent decades. In 1987-88 Craig and Roberta Moore rehabilitated the 1890 Joshua Wilton House (412 S. Main) as the Wilton House B&B, and in 2004 work commenced on the rehabilitation of the ca. 1850 Higgins-Hardesty House (212 S. Main), one of the city's oldest and most significant dwellings. The present district designation initiative has been fueled by interest in state and federal rehabilitation tax credits and more broadly by a desire in the public and private sectors to enhance downtown Harrisonburg's remaining historic character.¹⁰

⁹ Robert Wetsel personal communication; Suter and Lyon, *Images of America: Harrisonburg*, 106.

¹⁰ Noel, "Proposed-Court Square Historic District."

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Architect/Builder (continued)

Blair, A. Farnell (builder)	Rice, William (builder)
Bolton, Charles (architect)	Robinson, Charles Morrison (architect)
Bossom, Alfred Charles (architect)	Simon, Louis Adolphe (architect)
Brown, R. Stanley (architect)	Spiers, W. E. (builder)
Bucher, William M. (builder)	T. J. Collins & Son (architect)
Calfee, William (artist)	Wenger, Clarence W. (architect)
Charles J. Connick Studios (stained glass studio)	William M. Bucher & Son (architect, builder)
Collins, Samuel J. (architect)	
Collins, Thomas Jasper (architect)	
Collins, William M. (architect)	
Davis, D'Earcy P. (architect)	
Dull, John (architect)	
Fiske, J. W. (sculptor)	
Gettier Studios (stained glass studio)	
Heatwole & Hedrick (builder)	
Hinnant, Clarence Henry (architect)	
Hockman, Anthony (builder)	
Hosallook, Elmo (builder)	
Hurt & Hurt (architect)	
J. S. Heatwole Co. (builder)	
Keck, Charles (sculptor)	
Melick, Neal A. (engineer)	
Miller, B. F. (builder)	
Monger, John, Sr. (builder)	
Nielsen, Joseph (builder)	
Nielsen Construction Co. (builder)	
Rhodes, D. I. (builder)	

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UTM References (continued)

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|----|----------|-----------|
| 5. | E 685610 | N 4256580 |
| 6. | E 685280 | N 4256880 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is portrayed on the two 1:200-scale maps that accompany the nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated area encompass those contiguous concentrations of historic resources associated with the historic and architectural development of downtown Harrisonburg. For the most part the boundaries correspond to present-day tax parcel lines. Factors that contributed to the definition of boundaries include shifts in historic development patterns and peripheral concentrations of non-historic and/or low integrity resources.

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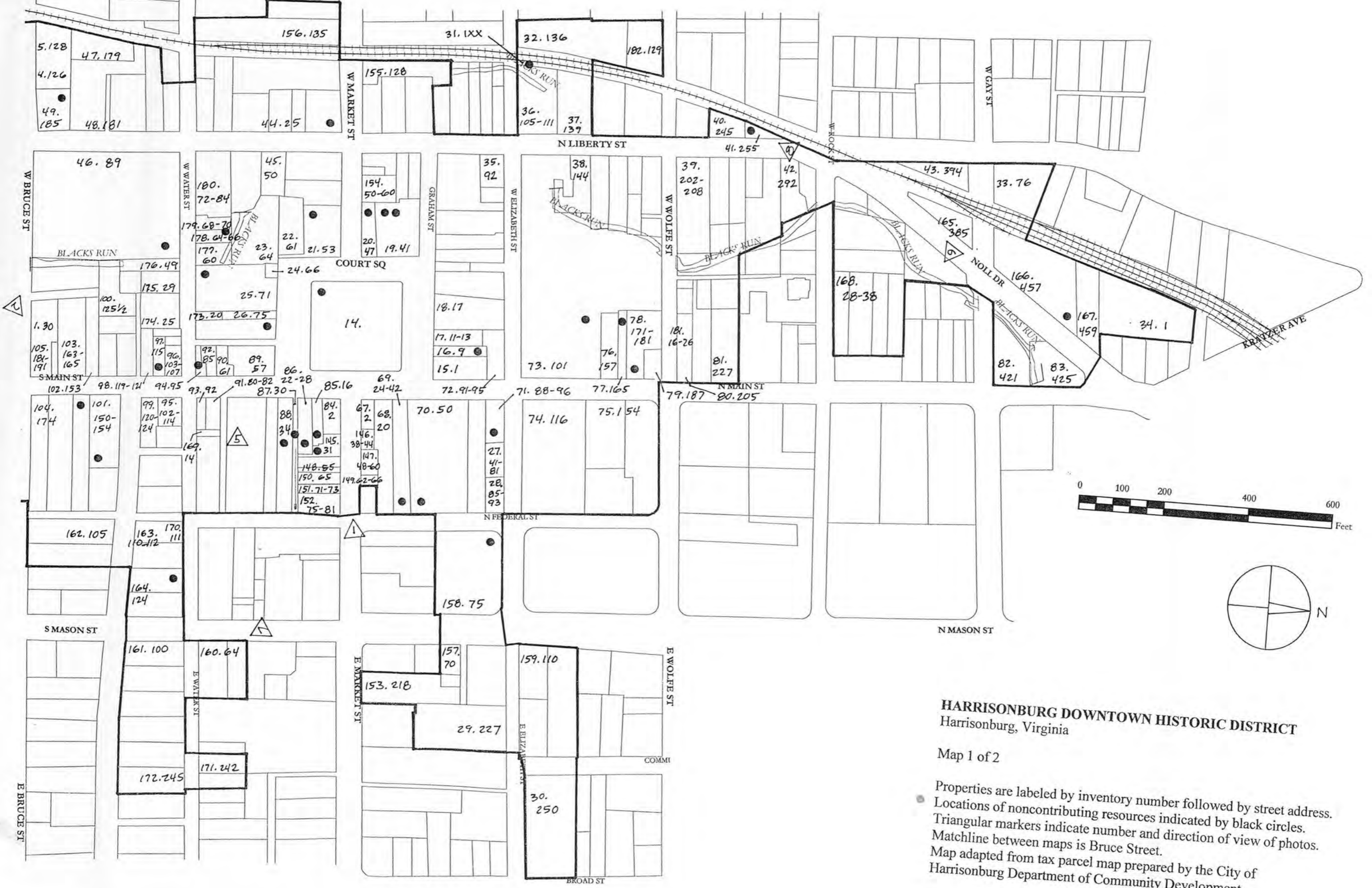
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City of Harrisonburg, Virginia

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PHOTOGRAPHS

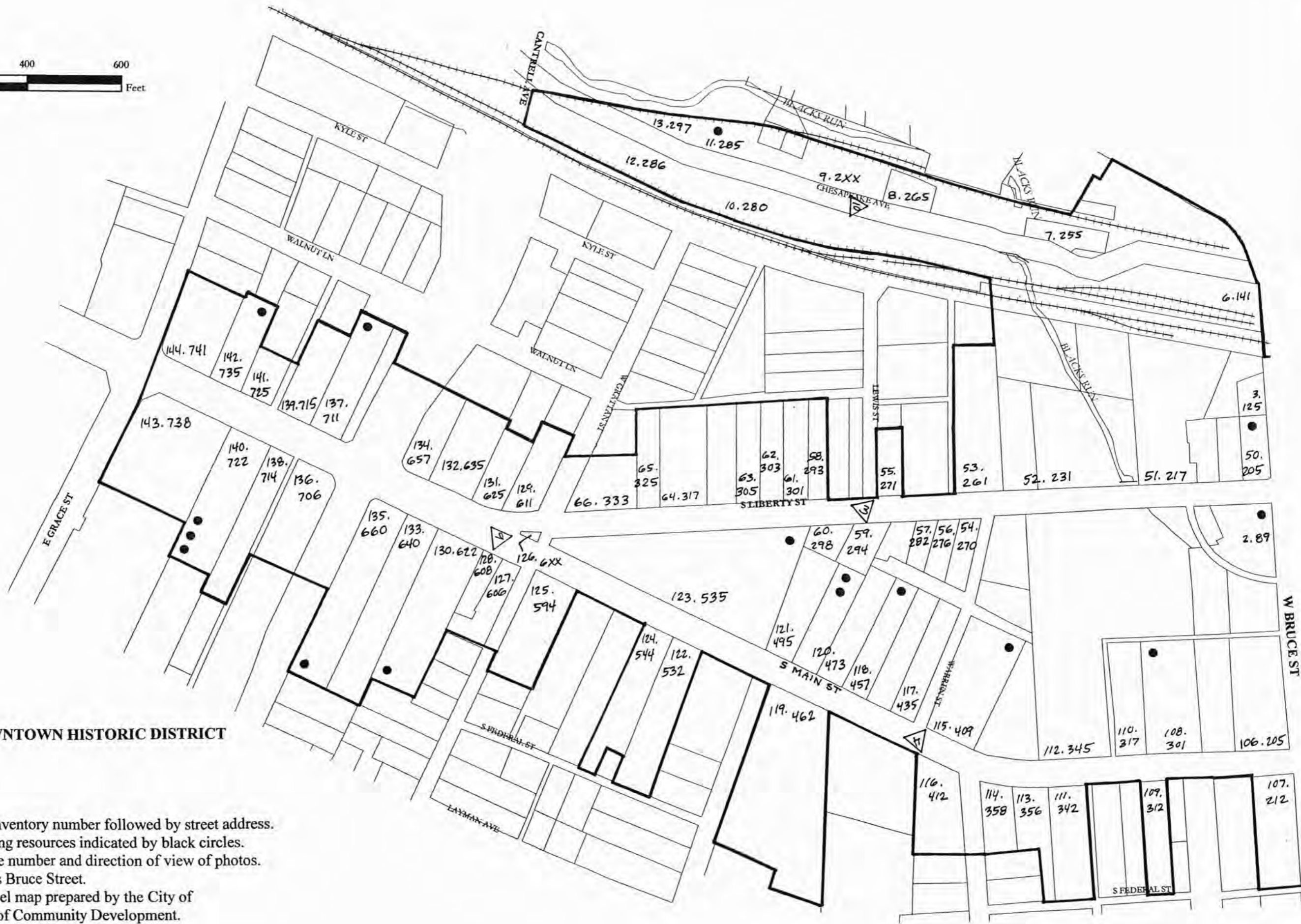
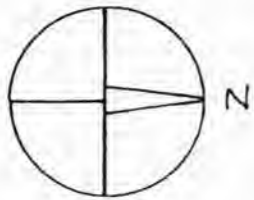
1. 1. Subject: Harrisonburg Downtown Historic District (same for all photos)
2. Location: Harrisonburg, Va. (same for all photos)
3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)
4. Photo date: July 2004 (same for all photos)
5. Original negative archived at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va. (same for all photos)
6. Description of view: East Market Street with Rockingham County Courthouse in distance. View looking west.
7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos)
2. 6. Thomas Harrison House. View looking northeast.
3. 6. Octagon House. View looking northwest.
4. 6. Joshua Wilton House. View looking east.
5. 6. First National Bank of Harrisonburg (middle) and Houck Building (left). View looking west.
6. 6. City Produce Exchange. View looking north.
7. 6. Maphis Chapman Co. View looking southeast.
8. 6. L&S Diner. View looking southwest.
9. 6. American Legion War Memorial. View looking north.
10. 6. R. S. Monger & Sons Office with Rockingham Milling Co. and Chesapeake Western Railway Station beyond. View looking north.



HARRISONBURG DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Harrisonburg, Virginia

Map 1 of 2

- Properties are labeled by inventory number followed by street address.
 - Locations of noncontributing resources indicated by black circles.
 - ▲ Triangular markers indicate number and direction of view of photos.
 - ▲ Matchline between maps is Bruce Street.
- Map adapted from tax parcel map prepared by the City of Harrisonburg Department of Community Development.



HARRISONBURG DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Map 2 of 2

Properties are labeled by inventory number followed by street address.

- Locations of noncontributing resources indicated by black circles.
- ▲ Triangular markers indicate number and direction of view of photos.

Matchline between maps is Bruce Street.

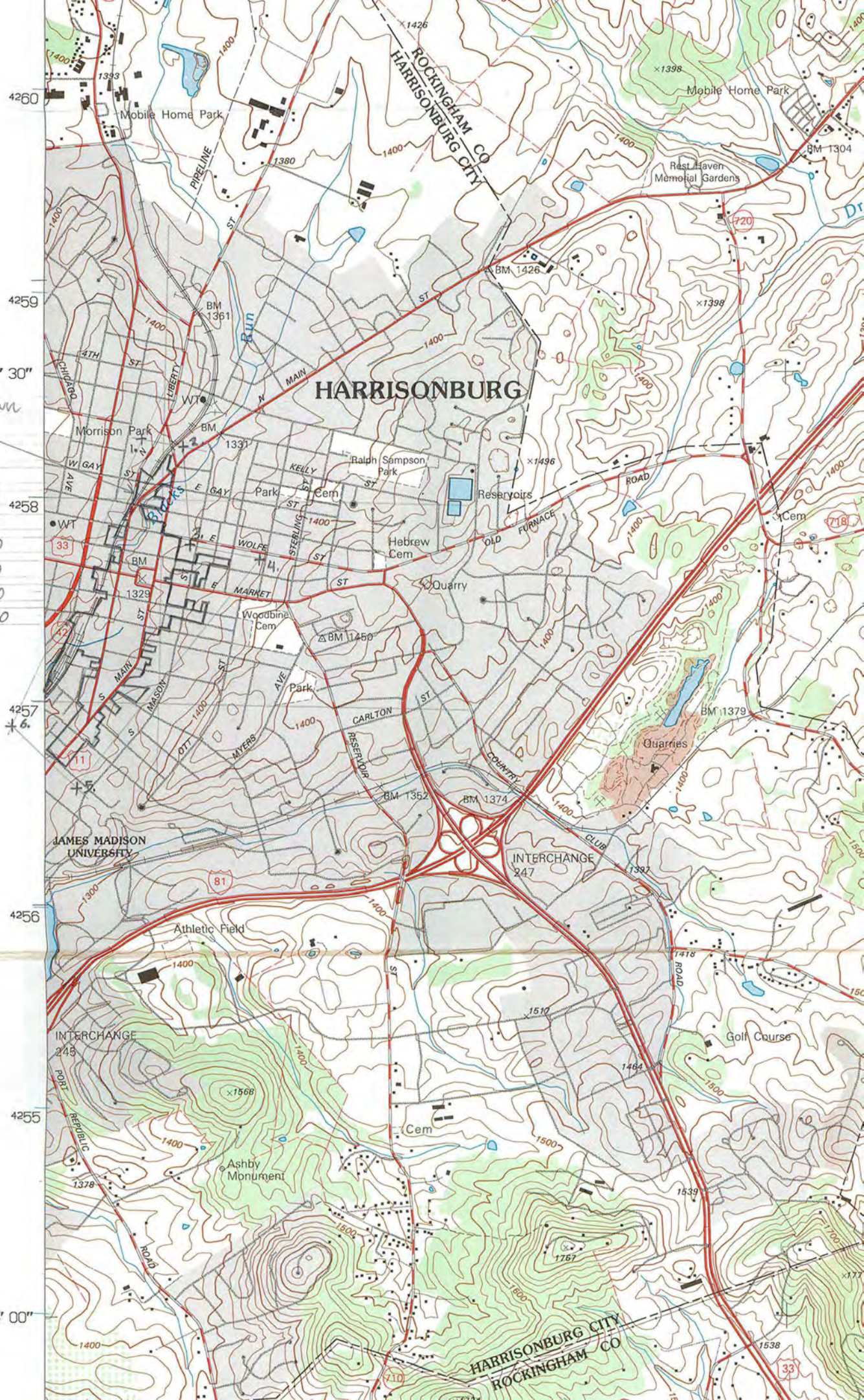
Map adapted from tax parcel map prepared by the City of Harrisonburg Department of Community Development.

Harrisonburg Downtown
Historic District
Harrisonburg, Va.
UTM refs (zone 17):
1. E685900 N4258300
2. E686100 N4258260
3. E686140 N4257780
4. E686480 N4257720
5. E6865610 N4256580
6. E686280 N4256880

27' 30"

4257
+ 6.
+ 5.

25' 00"



HARRISONBURG

ROCKINGHAM CO
HARRISONBURG CITY

HARRISONBURG CITY
ROCKINGHAM CO