

VLR-12/5/01 NRHP-4/12/02

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

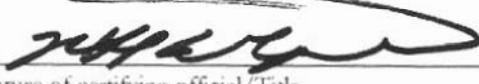
historic name **Port Republic Road Historic District**
other names/site number **DHR file no. 136-505st**

2. Location

street & number **Alpha St., Beta St., Elkton St., Fairview Ave., Fontaine St., Minden Pl., Port Republic Rd.,
Riverside Dr., Shiloh Ave., and Smith St.** N/A not for publication
city or town **Waynesboro** N/A vicinity
state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Waynesboro (city)** code **820** zip code **22980**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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
meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___
statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 2/4/02 2/4/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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:

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	83	35	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	1	2	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		85	37	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A	0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<i>Category</i> DOMESTIC	<i>Category</i> DOMESTIC
<i>Subcategory</i> single dwelling multiple dwelling secondary structure hotel	<i>Subcategory</i> single dwelling multiple dwelling secondary structure religious facility cemetery
EDUCATION	RELIGION
COMMERCE/TRADE	FUNERARY
<i>Subcategory</i> school department store specialty store professional restaurant	RECREATION & CULTURE
SOCIAL	VACANT/NOT IN USE
RELIGION	WORK IN PROGRESS
FUNERARY	
<i>Subcategory</i> meeting hall religious facility cemetery	<i>Subcategory</i> mortuary sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Federal	foundation concrete
Italianate	brick
Late Victorian	walls wood
Romanesque	vinyl
Colonial Revival	metal
Bungalow/Craftsman	asbestos
Modern Movement	brick
No Style	roof metal
	asphalt
	other wood
	stucco

Narrative Description

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

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.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

Period of Significance

ca. 1870-1951

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fuller, Jacob

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 35 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 6 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing, Zone, Easting, Northing. Rows 1-4 with values like 17, 685500, 4216380.

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 Leslie A. Giles and J. Daniel Pezzoni, Architectural Historians
organization Landmark Preservation Associates date August 17, 2001
street & number 6 Houston Street telephone (540) 464-5315
city or town Lexington state VA zip code 24450

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 see attachments
street & number
city or town
telephone
state zip code

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.

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Port Republic Road Historic District is located in Waynesboro, Virginia, in a compact area of approximately thirty-five acres located north of CSX Corporation's east-west railroad line and west of the South River. The principal street in the neighborhood, Port Republic Road, extends the full length of the district and parallels the north-south course of the nearby river. Shorter side streets intersect with this main artery, which traverses (at grade) the railroad line just north of the city's commercial downtown area.

The district includes a total of 122 resources (85 contributing, 37 non-contributing) within its boundaries. Resource types represented in the district include buildings such as houses, garages, sheds, commercial buildings, churches, and meeting halls, structures such as carports and animal sheds, and sites such as foundations (although archaeological investigation was not an aspect of the survey and nomination). Materials employed for the district's buildings during the historic period include stone, brick, and concrete for foundations and walls; wood, stucco, or asbestos for walls surfaces; standing-seam-metal, wood, or asbestos roofs; wood window frames and sashes; paneled and/or glazed wood doors; wood columns and porch supports; and brick or concrete block chimneys and flues.

Inventory Summary

The inventory is comprised of narrative entries describing the architecture and (when known) the history of each resource. The entry headings give the status of the resource as contributing to the historic character of the district (C) or noncontributing (N), the address, the resource name, and the known or approximate date. Secondary resources (outbuildings typically) have their own entries, indented following the entry for each primary resource, and including all the information listed above except the address.

Approximate dates are preceded by "ca.", the abbreviation for the Latin word *circa*, meaning "about." Dates were determined in a number of ways. Occasionally historic sources or knowledgeable individuals would provide a precise or approximate date or period of construction. The Sanborn Insurance Company mapped portions of the district in the years 1925, 1930 and 1948. Building construction dates (usually approximate) identified through the use of these maps are followed by the notation (S). Some entry headings give a chain of dates; these refer to the dates of original construction and subsequent major modifications. When the various sources were not helpful in dating a building, or when a given date seemed to be contradicted by the architecture, the authors exercised their discretion in assigning dates.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 2

Description (continued)

Likewise the authors employed several criteria for assigning names to resources. When known, the name or names of the original owners or occupants of a property were assigned. For many properties the name that appears for a given address in the 1935 city directory was assigned (the 1935 directory is apparently the oldest to survive in the collections of the Waynesboro Public Library). Occasionally a generic descriptor such as "House" was assigned for a primary resource. Secondary resources such as garages, sheds, and so forth typically have generic descriptors.

The body of the entry describes the major and many of the minor physical attributes of the resource and, when applicable, their evolution or similarities to related resources. Historical information, which is mostly derived from knowledgeable individuals and from secondary written sources, usually focuses on the original owners or occupants of a building and when known, the builder and/or architect. Many entries are followed by source or bibliographical information contained in parentheses. Names in parentheses refer to the individual(s) who supplied information.

Terminology Notes:

- Unless stated otherwise, all columns, all roof/gable/dormer vents, and all porch posts and balusters are wooden.
- All porch posts are understood to have square cross sections unless they are turned, in which case they have combined square and circular cross sections.
- Unless stated otherwise, all metal porch supports and railings are modern
- The designation "#/# window" refers to double-hung sash windows with the number of panes in the upper and lower sashes noted.
- In the context of a historic building, a "modern" window means the sash are modern, not the window opening itself.
- Unless otherwise noted, all decks are modern.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 3

Description (continued)

Inventory

ALPHA STREET

C. 408 Alpha St. Ella Anderson House. 1940s (S).

One-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured concrete foundation, with a gable roof, front and rear shed dormers, and a rear shed addition. Features include vinyl replacement windows with 1/1 double-hung sash. A short paved walk leads to the front porch steps, a tall flight flanked by mature evergreen shrubs. Occupied by Ella Anderson in 1935.

C. 409 Alpha St. Robert F. Stuart House. Ca. 1920 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a concrete block foundation, with 2/2 double-hung wood sash, a single-leaf entry door, brick flues, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof that has a center-front gable. A one-story hip-roofed porch, now partially enclosed, is supported by square posts. Additions to the house include a shed room across the rear elevation and a one-story gabled wing with a separate entry, attached to the house's northwest corner. Occupied by Robert F. Stuart in 1935.

C. 415 Alpha St. House. Ca. 1950.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a parged foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable-front roof, single-leaf paneled wood door, and vinyl replacement windows. A small gabled projection shelters the two-bay entry porch, which is supported by simple wood posts. Poured concrete steps and a walk lead from the street to a steep flight of wooden porch steps centered on the house, which is sited on a slight rise above the street level.

C. 416 Alpha St. Frank G. Fuller House. Ca. 1900.

Two-story, three-bay, single-family dwelling of asbestos shingle-sided frame construction with a standing seam metal gable roof and a one-story, three-bay porch with brick piers and sawn balusters. One-story gabled ell extends from the rear of the building. A paved walk leads from the street to the porch steps. Occupied by Frank G. Fuller in 1935.

C. 425 Alpha St. House. 1910s.

One-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a parged foundation, with an integral ell, two brick flues that have corbelled caps, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof that has a center-front gable feature. The house's one-story, three-bay front porch is supported by square posts. A paved walk leads from the street to the porch steps. Vacant in 1935.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 4

Description (continued)

BETA STREET

C. 400 Beta St. House. Ca. 1948 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, a gabled one-bay entry portico supported by square posts, and 1/1 aluminum replacement windows. A short walk leads from the street to the entry, and the house is located on a corner lot defined by the street and an intersecting alley. Several mature trees shade the yard, which is slightly depressed below street level.

C. 408 Beta St. Ophelia Maury House. 1920s (S).

Two-story, three-bay single-family Foursquare-form dwelling, of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and a brick flue. Features of the house include a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 4/1 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch with square post supports. A paved walk leads from the street to the center bay of the porch. Occupied by Sam Fuller in 1935.

C. 409 Beta St. Nicholas House. 1926.

Two-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a raised poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and a brick flue with a corbelled cap. The house also features a gabled front dormer, a single-leaf entry door, 4/1 double-hung sash, and a one-story, three-bay porch with Tuscan columns as supports. A modern open porch or carport is attached to the east side of the house, a tall privet hedge bounds a portion of the yard, and a paved walk leads from the street to the front porch. A curved driveway links the carport addition to the alley adjoining the property. Occupied by George W. Nicholas in 1935. (Francine Johnson)

C. 417 Beta St. Lindsey B. and Bertha S. Goodall House. Ca. 1917.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction, with a parged foundation, asphalt-shingled gable roof, and a gabled side-facing dormer. Features of the house include a single-leaf entry door, 2/2 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story, partially enclosed porch with turned wood post supports. Two shed wings extend from the east side of the house. The small residential yard is fenced with chain-link, and features brick-pier gate posts marking the location of a poured concrete walk that leads to the front steps. A smaller poured-concrete walk extends around the house's side yard.

Dr. Lindsey B. Goodall (1861-1950) was born in Keswick, Virginia and graduated from the Andover Newton Theological College of Divinity in Newton, Ma. He pastored churches in Connecticut, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and elsewhere in Virginia before accepting the charge of Shiloh Baptist Church in 1913, where he remained until 1920. Goodall was a leader in the efforts that led to the construction

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 5

Description (continued)

of the Rosenwald School in the 1920s. Bertha Solomon Goodall (1890-1975) was a hairdresser and practical nurse. According to "Waynesboro's Black Community," Mrs. Goodall "could be seen daily, with her 'little black bag' going to the homes of prominent Waynesboro ladies to wash and style their hair." According to the Goodalls' daughter Harriette G. Hankins, her parents hired Jake Fuller to build their house. (Harriette G. Hankins personal communication; Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 38C, 67; Crawley, *Souvenir Booklet . . . Shiloh Baptist Church*.)

N. 419 Beta St. House. Ca. 1980.

One-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, 1/1 vinyl windows, and a single-leaf paneled metal door at the centered front entry.

N. Shed (metal). Ca. 1980.

C. 421 Beta St. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a parged foundation, with a brick flue and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The house features a single-leaf centered entry door, 1/1 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story portico with a gable roof and square post supports. A paved walk leads from the street to the front entry steps.

N. Garage. Ca. 1980.

One-story gable-roofed garaged, accessed via paved drive from alley (side yard).

ELKTON AVENUE

C. 221 Elkton Ave. Lewis and Mary Lytle House. Ca. 1920.

One-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a raised concrete block foundation with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a brick flue, and a rectangular louvered vent in one gable end. Alterations to the house include replacement windows, a modern single-leaf door, a shed-roofed room and porch addition to the façade and a full-length rear shed addition. One of five similar houses on Elkton Avenue remaining from a group of ten speculative or rental properties built in the 1920s.

C. 223 Elkton Ave. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a raised concrete block foundation with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick flue. Features include a single-leaf paneled door 2/2 double-hung wood sash, and a three-bay shed porch with square posts and balusters and side-access steps. A rear shed addition extends the length of the rear elevation. One

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 6

Description (continued)

of five similar houses on Elkton Avenue remaining from a group of ten speculative or rental properties built in the 1920s.

C. 225 Elkton Ave. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a concrete block foundation with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick flue with a corbelled cap. Features include a single-leaf paneled door, 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung wood sash, a simple boxed cornice, and a rear shed wing. A three-bay shed-roofed porch with metal supports and side-access concrete steps shelters the front entry. One of five remaining houses, similarly designed, built as part of a group of ten speculative or rental properties on Elkton Avenue.

C. 227 Elkton Ave. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a parged concrete block foundation with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and a brick flue with a corbelled cap. Intact original features include a single-leaf paneled door of wood and glass, 6/6 double-hung sash, and an original three-bay front porch with square posts, a modern balustrade, a concrete block pier foundation, and side-access steps. A small frame shed has been added to the northwest corner of the house. A brick walk and poured concrete steps lead to the porch stairs from a gravel parking area in front of the house. One of five remaining houses, similarly designed, built as part of a group of ten speculative or rental properties on Elkton Avenue. This house is the most well preserved example of its type on the street.

C. 229 Elkton Ave. House. Ca. 1920; 2001 (work in progress).

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a concrete block foundation with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, currently undergoing remodeling. Features include a single-leaf paneled door, modern vinyl windows, and an original three-bay shed-roofed porch with square posts, a modern wood balustrade, and front-access steps. Additions to the house include a full-length rear shed and a recent gabled side wing. A poured concrete retaining wall defines the front property boundary. One of five remaining houses, similarly designed, built as part of a group of ten speculative or rental properties on Elkton Avenue.

C. 232 Elkton Ave. House. 1930s (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a raised poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, an interior brick flue, and a single-leaf paneled door. A rear hip-roofed porch has been enclosed for living space, and vinyl replacement windows have been added to the house.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 7

Description (continued)

N. 301 Elkton Ave. Robert and Grace Stewart House. Ca. 1970.

One-story, stretcher-bond brick-veneered Ranch house with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an attached carport. A gabled wing extends to the rear of the house, and a paved driveway accesses the carport.

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

FAIRVIEW AVENUE

C. 398 Fairview Ave. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

Located on the corner of Fairview and Dogwood, this one-story single-family dwelling of stretcher-bond brick veneer set on a concrete block foundation has buff-colored walls with contrasting terra cotta-colored brick trim and an exterior end chimney. The front-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, windows have double-hung vinyl sash, and the entry has a single-leaf paneled metal and glass door. A three-bay porch with modern square posts shelters the entry. A short paved walk leads from the street to the porch steps.

C. 401 Fairview Ave. House. 1920s.

One-story, two-bay single-family dwelling set on a slope below street level, of aluminum-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a central brick flue with a corbelled cap, 6/6 double-hung wood sash, a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, and a two-bay shed-roofed front porch with square posts.

C. 404 Fairview Ave. House. Ca. 1950.

One-story single-family dwelling of stretcher-bond brick with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash, a single-leaf paneled wood door, and a two-bay gabled front porch with square post supports. A one-story shed addition extends across the rear elevation of the house.

FONTAINE STREET

C. 206 Fontaine St. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, brick flue, single-leaf door, 1/1 windows, and three-bay front porch with metal supports. Multiple shed and gable additions extend to the rear of the house. A poured-concrete walk leads from the street to the front porch, with a secondary walk leading to the rear of the house.

N. Storage building/office. Late 20th c.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number Page 8

Description (continued)

One-story outbuilding of frame construction with a gable roof.

C. 220 Fontaine St. House. Ca. 1950.

One-story single-family dwelling of stuccoed frame construction with an asphalt shingled gable roof that has an off-center front gable. Other features include novelty weatherboard siding in gable ends, a parged-concrete exterior-end chimney, 1/1 double-hung wood sash, a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, and a two-bay porch with tapered wood columns. A shed addition extends across the rear of the house. Privet hedges define the front and side yards, and a paved walk leads from the street to the front porch steps.

C. Garage. Ca. 1950.

One-story garage of concrete block construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and asbestos-shingled gable ends; accessed from alley that adjoins property along east side of house.

MINDEN PLACE

C. 217 Minden Pl. House. Ca. 1915.

One-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-sided frame construction on a parged masonry foundation, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, a brick flue, and a hipped dormer with paired 1/1 sash. The house retains a single-leaf paneled wood door, but has had its first-story windows replaced with vinyl sash. A one-story, three-bay front porch on a concrete block foundation features turned posts. To the rear is a one-story gabled addition and a wood deck.

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

PORT REPUBLIC ROAD

C. 208 Port Republic Rd. Tarry's Hotel. 1940.

Two-story multiple-dwelling (a former hotel) of decorative rockfaced concrete block construction with a shed roof, stepped side parapets, 1/1 double-hung wood sash, and several first-story entrances with single-leaf doors. A modern one-story porch shelters one of the entrances. At the intersection of Port Republic Road and Abbey Place, this is the closest building in the district to the CSX railroad tracks. Built by Vassar Tarry, a deacon of Shiloh Baptist Church, the hotel served as a "weekend retreat" for African American servicemen During World War II. In 1951 under the management of William B. Woodson the hotel advertised "Good Food & Clean Rooms". A wooden building that contained the restaurant of John B. Brown stood at the location prior to the construction of the Tarry building. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District;" *Waynesboro . . . City Directory*,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 9

Description (continued)

1950-51, 301; Lilly Mae Johnson.)

N. 212 Port Republic Rd. Waynesboro Christian Center. 1960s.

Now used a church, this one-story cinder-block building located with no appreciable setback from the street at the intersection of Port Republic Road and Abbey Place originally served a commercial purpose. Much of the façade is obscured by a modern vestibule entered through a single-leaf paneled metal and glass door. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt-shingles. Fred Daniels, formerly a chef at the Hotel General Wayne, operated the Marshall's Grill restaurant in this building from 1962 to 1972. This building replaces an earlier building on the site that housed the Jones Shoe Shop in 1935. (Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 27)

C. 220 Port Republic Rd. Hudson Wood House. Ca. 1900.

Two-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a parged stone foundation with a gable roof, replacement door and windows, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with square posts. The house has a slight setback from the street, providing a small front yard. A gravel parking area accessed from Shiloh Avenue is located to the rear of the house. Occupied by Hudson Wood in 1935.

N. 224 Port Republic Rd. Foundation. Ca. 1920.

Poured-concrete foundations defining a rectangle of approximately 20' x 30' and presumably associated with a former commercial building on the site.

C. 228 Port Republic Rd. Elks Lodge. 1917.

Two-story mixed-use building (meeting hall, commercial spaces) with a slight setback from the street and a poured-concrete front sidewalk area. Built of weatherboard-sided frame construction on a parged stone rubble foundation, with three single-leaf paneled wood and glass doors, 2/2 double-hung wood sash, a shed roof, and attached to one side wall an outside flight of stairs leading to the second story. The nearly unaltered building retains most of its original materials and features such as a wood cornice with brackets and a frieze, but is deteriorating due to neglect and deferred maintenance. The Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, a black organization modeled on the white BPOE, was founded in 1898 in Cincinnati. Like other black lodges, Port Republic Road's Elks Lodge also contained businesses including a barbershop and beauty parlor in 1926 and a restaurant, the Dew Drop Inn, in 1951. The second-floor lodge room also doubled as a dance hall in 1926. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District;" *Rates of Waynesboro*; and Palmer, "Negro Secret Societies," 211.)

C. 233 Port Republic Rd. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 10

Description (continued)

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete raised foundation, with an interior brick flue, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Features include a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 6/6 double-hung wood sash, and a one-bay front porch with square post supports that is accessed from one side. Located on the corner of Port Republic and Elkton, this house is a near-twin to its next-door neighbor (see below).

C. 235 Port Republic Rd. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete raised foundation, with an interior brick flue, and an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. Features include a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash, and a two-bay front porch with square post supports that is accessed from one side. This house is a near-twin to its next-door neighbor (see above).

C. 240 Port Republic Rd. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling on a large corner lot at the intersection of Port Republic Road and Minden Place. Of stretcher-brick veneer on a poured-concrete raised foundation, with a brick flue, standing-seam-metal gable roof, single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 3/1 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with tapered wood posts on piers. A large side gable feature faces north. The only exterior modification to the house is the enclosure of its rear porch. A privet hedge marks the front property boundary, and a paved walk leads from the sidewalk to the front steps of the house.

C. Garage. Ca. 1950.

One-story concrete block garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Appears also to have been used for a commercial repair shop.

C. 243 Port Republic Rd. J. E. Brown House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a parged brick foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Features include a single-leaf multi-light door (modern), 1/1 double-hung sash (vinyl replacements), and a one-story, three-bay front porch with metal supports. A paved walk leads from the street up poured-concrete steps flanked by brick-veneered retaining walls. Occupied by J. E. Brown in 1935.

C. 244 Port Republic Rd. Scotty Piple House. Ca. 1910.

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a parged stone foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, two central brick flues, and a one-story gabled ell.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 11

Description (continued)

A single-leaf door, vinyl double-hung sash, and three-bay porch are modern replacements of original features. The house has a slight setback from the street, with a poured-concrete retaining wall and steps at the front property line. Occupied by Scotty Piple in 1935.

C. 247 Port Republic Rd. Annie Cannady House. Ca. 1915.

Two-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a parged foundation of brick piers with infill masonry, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and a large front gable feature. The side-passage-plan house has a paneled wood and glass door, and its windows have 1/1 vinyl replacement sash. The one-story, two-bay front porch has an original hipped roof and modern metal supports. One-story rear and side shed rooms are the house's only other additions. Occupied by Annie Cannady in 1935.

C. 248 Port Republic Rd. S. J. Wells House. Ca. 1910.

Two-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a brick foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, an off-center projecting front gable, a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 1/1 vinyl replacement windows, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. Stone retaining walls with two sets of steps define the front property boundary; a poured-concrete walk leads to the front porch. Occupied by S. J. Wells in 1935.

C. 252 Port Republic Rd. Lucy Murray House. Ca. 1910.

Two-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a brick foundation, with a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, a center-front gable feature, a single-leaf door, 2/2 double-hung wood sash, and a central interior brick chimney. A one-story, three-bay porch with tapered columns extends across the facade. A one-story hip-roofed porch is located at the rear of the building. A poured-concrete retaining wall detailed to resemble recessed panels is located along the front property line. Concrete steps and a paved walk lead to the front entry. Occupied by Lucy Murray in 1935.

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

N. 255 Port Republic Rd. House. 1920s; ca. 1970.

One-story single-family dwelling of synthetically sided frame construction with a gable roof, front and side porches, and side gables. The house was heavily remodeled in the late 20th century, so that its principal facade was reoriented from Port Republic Road to Alpha Street; it now resembles a modern Ranch-type house.

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 12

Description (continued)

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

C. 256 Port Republic Rd. Noah Stewart House. Ca. 1910.

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of synthetically sided frame construction on a poured concrete foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, single-leaf front entry, and a brick flue that has a corbelled cap. The one-story, three-bay front porch has replacement metal supports, and its windows have 1/1 vinyl sash. A poured-concrete walk leads to the front porch, and a chain-link fence defines the boundary of the residential yard. Occupied by Noah Stewart in 1935.

C. 259 Port Republic Rd. Neal C. Pannell House. Between 1925 and 1930 (S).

One-and-a-half-story bungalow-type single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with a gable roof, front and rear shed dormers, integral three-bay front porch. Poured-concrete steps and walk lead from the street to the front entry. Occupied by Neal Pannell in 1935.

C. 260 Port Republic Rd. Abraham Hall. 1922.

Now a four-unit multiple dwelling, this two-story building of stuccoed frame construction on a parged masonry foundation has an asphalt-shingled front-gabled roof, two single-leaf front entries on each story, 2/2 double-hung aluminum sash, and four brick flues with corbelled caps. A modern two-level pressure-treated wood deck with outside staircases shelters the first-floor entries and provides access to the second-floor apartments.

From its name Abraham Hall may originally have been affiliated with one of the many black benevolent societies that flourished during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The building is said to have been erected by a Mr. Hobson, probably William P. Hobson who with several others purchased a lot on Port Republic Road in 1919. The building formerly contained a restaurant on the first floor and a dance hall/basketball court and auditorium on the second floor. The Jolly Boys, a musical and vaudeville troop, preformed in the building. Over the course of its history the building was also used for a music studio and doctors offices. By 1951 it had been converted into apartments. Occupied by Oscar Jordan in 1935. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District;" Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community;" Augusta County Deed Book 202, p. 345; and *Waynesboro . . . City Directory, 1950-51*, 302.)

C. 264 Port Republic Rd. Emma M. Mitchell House. 1920s (S).

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of weatherboard-sided frame construction on a masonry

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 13

Description (continued)

foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, two brick flues, a center-front gable feature, two-story gabled ell, 4/1 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with modern metal supports. A privet hedge marks the front property line, and a poured concrete walk leads to the front entry. Occupied by Emma M. Mitchell in 1935.

N. 267 Port Republic Rd. McCutcheon's Funeral Home. Late 20th c.

One-story funeral home building of brick-veneered frame construction, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C. 268 Port Republic Rd. Carrie Essex House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction with a parged masonry foundation, a hipped roof, a central interior brick chimney, 4/1 double-hung wood sash, a single-leaf wood multi-light entry door, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with turned post supports. A privet hedge-masked chain-link fence defines the boundaries of the front yard, and a poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street to the entry. Occupied by Carrie Essex in 1935.

N. 271 Port Republic Rd. House. 1950s.

One-story single-family dwelling of brick-veneered frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, parged masonry flue, gabled ell, and enclosed entry porch. Windows have vinyl replacement sash.

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

Built on an older poured-concrete foundation.

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

Built on an older poured-concrete foundation.

C. 272 Port Republic Rd. Harry R. Redd House. Ca. 1920.

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a parged brick foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick flue with a corbelled cap. Features include a single-leaf paneled door of wood and glass, 2/2 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with square posts. A one-story shed addition extends the length of the rear elevation, and a rear porch behind it has been enclosed. A fuel oil tank is located next to the north side of the house. The house is slightly set back from the street; the yard has steps and a front walkway built with cinder blocks. Occupied by Harry R. Redd in 1935.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 14

Description (continued)

C. 276 Port Republic Rd. Frank Nicholas House. Ca. 1925 (S).

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival single-family dwelling of frame construction with a stretcher-bond brick first story and a wood-shingled second story. The asphalt-shingled gable roof has extensions and trim that give the house the appearance of having a gambrel roof with large front and rear shed dormers. Other features include a centered entry with a single-leaf paneled wood door with sidelights, sheltered beneath a one-story, one-bay portico with Tuscan columns; 6/1 double-hung sash; two exterior-end brick chimneys; and fan-shaped attic vents and a one-story hip-roofed sunroom on the south "gambrel" end. A concrete block retaining wall separates the lower driveway from the upper front yard, and a poured-concrete walk leads from the sidewalk to the front entry. Occupied by Frank Nicholas in 1935.

C. 280 Port Republic Rd. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of frame construction with aluminum siding over the original novelty weatherboards, which are visible on the house wall under the porch. Set on a parged masonry foundation, the house features an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a brick flue, a single-leaf wood multi-light door, 1/1 double-hung wood sash, and a one-story, three-bay porch with square wood posts. A two-story ell is visible at the rear of the house, as is a small shed-roofed frame storage-room addition. The residential yard is bounded with chain link fencing, and a short poured-concrete walk leads from the sidewalk to the porch.

C. 305 Port Republic Rd. Anvialla Nicholas House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a parged masonry foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and a brick flue with a corbelled cap. Other features include a single-leaf paneled door, 2/2 double-hung wood sash, fixed octagonal windows on the façade, and a one-story, one-bay portico with square post supports. Additions are limited to a rear one-story shed room and decks to the south side and rear of the house. A poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street to the front porch. A parking area at the rear of the lot is accessed from the alley. Occupied by Anvialla Nicholas in 1935.

C. 309 Port Republic Rd. Martha Reeves House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a parged masonry foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an interior brick flue. Other features include a single-leaf paneled wood entry door, 1/1 double-hung windows with vinyl sash, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with modern metal columns. Additions to the house include a two-story shed-roofed section to the house, a one-story addition to that, and a modern deck. Privet hedges bound the property along the street, and a poured-concrete walk and steps lead to the front porch. Occupied by

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 15

Description (continued)

Martha Reeves in 1935.

N. 312 Port Republic Rd. Pleasant View Methodist Church. 1980.

One-story church of stretcher-bond brick-veneer construction with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, fixed aluminum and stained-glass windows, and a center entrance with double-leaf paneled wood doors. A gabled three-bay portico with modern metal columns shelters the entry area. A paved walk on the church's south side leads down a slope to an outside entrance of the basement/ground-level fellowship hall. A gravel-paved parking lot is located on the north side of the church. In the churchyard is a brick monument-like announcement/sign board, ca. 1940, that reads "J. Avery Miller, Pastor," among other items.

Pleasant View's congregation was organized in 1867 and met first in a schoolhouse located outside the neighborhood. A first church, built in 1870, was moved to another site to serve as a schoolhouse in 1880 and replaced by a larger building that stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1979. According to tradition, the foundation of the original church was dug at night by lantern light because the trustees worked on farms during the day. The present building was dedicated September 28, 1980. (Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 68.)

C. 317 Port Republic Rd. Chavis House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story T-shaped single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a parged masonry foundation, with brick interior flues, an asphalt-shingled cross-gable roof, and an integral two-story ell. Other features include a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 1/1 double-hung windows with vinyl sash, and a one-story, three-bay porch with turned wood posts. The house's interior features an elaborate turned-baluster staircase with two runs and square newels; plaster walls; tall baseboards; plain door and window moldings with rondels at upper corners; a mantel in the front room with paired brackets, incised pilasters, and a curvilinear friezeboard. Additions are limited to two small rear rooms. The back yard is accessed via the alley, a small gravel parking area is located in the front yard, and the entire property is fenced.

Dr. Chavis's office was located in his house, which is said to have had the first indoor bathroom in the neighborhood. Chavis later moved to Chicago. The house was occupied by Sam Byrd in 1935. An S. W. Chavis was among the purchasers of the lot on which Abraham Hall was built. (Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 3; Augusta County Deed Book 202, p. 345)

C. 320 Port Republic Rd. Hannah Walker House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a brick foundation, with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 16

Description (continued)

standing-seam-metal front-gable roof and a brick flue. Other features include a single-leaf paneled door, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and a one-story, two-bay front porch with square posts. To the rear of the house is a one-story gabled ell on brick piers and an enclosed porch with a concrete-block foundation. A short poured-concrete walk leads from the street to the front porch, and a paved parking area is located on the north side of the lot. Just north of the parking area is a semicircular low brick wall, probably a decorative retaining wall or planting bed border (several of these features remain in front yards along this section of Port Republic Road). Occupied by Mrs. Hannah Walker in 1935.

C. 333 Port Republic Rd. Apartments. Ca. 1950 (S).

Two-story Craftsman-influenced multiple dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, two brick flues, two single-leaf front doors paneled with glass and wood, and 3/1 double-hung wood sash. The building has a one-story, three-bay front porch with square wood columns, and a partially enclosed rear porch. An important feature is the use of decorative exposed rafter ends in the overhanging eaves. Located at the corner of Port Republic Road and Smith Street, this building is shaded by several mature trees; a parking area is located to the rear of the lot.

C. 336 Port Republic Rd. John N. Stewart House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of stuccoed frame construction on a poured masonry foundation, with a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, and a center-front gable feature. Other features include a single-leaf paneled wood entry door, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, a one-story three-bay front porch with vestigial turned half-posts against the wall and replacement supports of cast metal across the front. The one-story rear porch has been enclosed. Landscape features of the large residential yard include a poured-concrete walk and steps from the street to the front porch, and three semicircular low brick walls (probably decorative retaining walls or planting bed borders; several of these features remain in front yards along this section of Port Republic Road) planted with mature silver maples. Occupied by John N. Stewart in 1935.

C. 339 Port Republic Rd. Reed House. Ca. 1920 (S).

Located on the corner of Port Republic Road and Smith Street, this is a two-story single family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, an exterior end brick chimney, and a brick flue. Other features include a single-leaf entry door paneled with wood and glass, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash, and a one-story, two-bay front porch with metal supports. A one-story rear porch has been enclosed. A poured-concrete retaining wall on the lot near the back of the house helps create a level backyard terrace. A Mrs. Reed is the earliest known owner and possible builder of this house. It was occupied by Squire Armstrong in 1935. (Lilly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 17

Description (continued)

Mae Johnson)

N. 340 Port Republic Rd. James F. Nicholas House. 1930s (S).

Two-story Colonial Revival-influenced single-family dwelling of stretcher-bond brick on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, an exterior-end brick chimney, with a heavily remodeled upper floor (formerly a half-story, recently converted to full-height framed walls with vinyl siding) and replacement windows and doors throughout. House has a relatively deep setback from the street; there is a poured-concrete walk that leads to the front entry stoop. Mr. Nicholas was the principal at Rosenwald School from 1933 to 1940. The house was occupied by Martha E. Brown in 1935. (Lilly Mae Johnson; Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 44.)

C. 346 Port Republic Rd. Garrett House. 1930s (S).

One-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival single-family dwelling of stretcher-bond brick on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and an exterior end brick chimney. Other features include 6/6 double-hung wood windows with original operable shutters that have crescent-shaped cutouts in their upper panels, an elaborate door surround with a frieze, molded cornice, pilasters, and a single-leaf paneled wood door, two gabled dormers, and a north-side service entry with stoop. The house also has a rear porch and a rear shed dormer. A gravel driveway is located on the south side of the house, and a poured-concrete walk leads from the street to the front steps. Garrett came to Waynesborough from Charlottesville. The Redd family have lived here for over half a century. (Lilly Mae Johnson.)

C. 347 Port Republic Rd. Phil A. Hilton House and Office. Ca. 1925 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with a corrugated-metal-panel gable roof extended on the south side to cover a one-story polygonal bay, and two brick flues. Other features of the house include a single-leaf modern flush door with angled windows, 1/1 double-hung wood windows, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with metal replacement supports. At the rear of the house are two shed additions and a steep flight of stairs down to grade level. The lot slopes from front to rear, and has a poured-concrete walk and steps from the street to the entry. The 1925 Sanborn map shows the foundation of the house completed, and the house itself is completed by 1930. The house was built by Dr. Hilton and also used as his office. The E. F. Woodson family lived here in 1935. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District;" Lilly Mae Johnson.)

N. 348A-348C Port Republic Rd. Apartments. Mid-1990s.

Two-story, three-part multiple dwelling (three apartments) of vinyl-sided frame construction on a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 18

Description (continued)

poured-concrete foundation, with three asphalt-shingled gable roofs, three single-leaf paneled metal doors, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and three wood-decking entry stoops. The apartment complex is set back from the street to accommodate a large parking lot

C. 351 Port Republic Rd. William Stuart House. Between 1925 and 1930 (S).

One-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, front and rear shed dormers, and two brick flues. Other features include a single-leaf paneled door of wood and glass, 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with wood half-columns intact at façade and replaced elsewhere with metal supports. A ground-level shed addition has been made to the rear elevation, which due to the sloped lot is located at the basement level of the rest of the house. A poured-concrete walk leads from the street to the front porch, and a privet hedge bounds the front edge of the yard. The 1935 city directory indicates that William Stuart occupied the house at that time.

C. 352 Port Republic Rd. William Stuart House. Ca. 1910.

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a parged masonry foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a one-story hipped ell, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with turned wood posts on brick piers and vasiform sawn balusters. Other features include a center front entry and 1/1 double-hung windows. The house has a slight setback from the street, a poured-concrete walk and steps to the front entry, and a paved drive on the south side of the lot. Stuart was a cook at Fishburne Military School and was among the purchasers of the lot on which Abraham Hall was built. The 1935 city directory indicates that Gertrude Reed occupied the house at that time. (Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 3; Augusta County Deed Book 202, p. 345)

C. 355 Port Republic Rd. Dr. P. A. Hilton House. Ca. 1920 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a single-leaf front entry, 8/1 double-hung wood windows, a brick flue, an enclosed front porch, and a one-story gabled rear addition backed by a carport. A privet hedge marks the front edge of the yard, and a poured-concrete walk and steps lead to the front entry. A paved driveway accesses the rear yard via an alley. Dr. P. A. Hilton occupied the house in 1935.

C. 356 Port Republic Rd. House. 19th c.

One-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a parged brick foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and an exterior-end parged brick chimney. Other features include a single-leaf wood multi-light front door, vinyl replacement windows, and a one-story, one-bay front porch with square wood columns augmented by metal supports and a metal balustrade.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 19

Description (continued)

A one-story shed addition to the rear of the house has a separate covered stoop entry. Property features include a paved drive on the south side of the house, a poured-concrete walk and steps from the street to the front entry, and a semicircular low brick wall (probably a decorative retaining wall or planting bed border; several of these features remain in front yards along this section of Port Republic Road). A ca. 1860 date is assigned to the house by local historians. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District.")

C. 359 Port Republic Rd. Signora Watkins House. Ca. 1920 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of weatherboard-sided frame construction on a raised brick foundation with an asphalt-shingled gable-front roof and two interior brick flues. Other features include a single-leaf four-panel wood entry door, 6/6 double-hung wood sash, exposed rafter ends, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with chamfered posts and a spindle railing. To the rear is a one-story shed porch, partially enclosed, on a concrete block foundation. Occupied by Signora Watkins in 1935.

C. 380 Port Republic Rd. House. 1935.

Two-story single-family dwelling of decorative rockfaced concrete block with a gable roof, vinyl-sided front shed dormer, and an exterior-end concrete block and brick chimney. Other features include a single-leaf wood multi-light entry door, 1/1 double-hung windows, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with wood Tuscan columns. A poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street to the entry. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District.")

N. 413 Port Republic Rd. Rosenwald School and Grounds. 1938-39; 1951; 1959.

Two-story Modernist school of brick construction with grouped metal-framed casement windows indicating classroom locations, and unglazed areas reflecting service or circulation spaces. The 1938-1939 auditorium, located at the north end of the complex, is a semi-detached, gabled brick-faced tile-block edifice with large window openings that have been blocked up. A 1951 wing of the school is similarly styled to the main section of the building in a simple modernistic mode. A brick retaining wall along Port Republic Road and Fontaine Street allows the ground level of the school to be below street grade. Playing fields, basketball courts, and other recreation-oriented outdoor spaces adjoin the school, along with a large paved parking lot located to its rear. The school is classified as non-contributing in to the district solely as a result of the age of the most dominant portion of the building (as of 2001, the ca. 1959 section is eight years too young to be considered contributing).

The city's original Julius Rosenwald Training School or simply Rosenwald School was erected in 1924 with funds raised by the community and supplemented by the Rosenwald Fund. The building, which originally had four classrooms and an auditorium, was expanded to six classrooms with Civil Works

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 20

Description (continued)

Administration funding in 1934. Enrollment typically numbered between 100 and 200 during the late 1920s and early 1930s. The original building and the 1934 addition were replaced by the present facility in 1959, but the 1938-39 auditorium/gymnasium and a 1951 addition were retained. High school and junior high students were reassigned to other schools in 1965 and the facility, renamed the Rosenwald Community Center, has since served as offices for the city department of parks and recreation. (Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 3, 42, 44-45; George Hawke; Sanborn maps)

N. Maintenance shed (frame). Ca. 1990.

C. 404 Port Republic Rd. Amelia Baker House. Ca. 1920; late 20th c.

Two-story duplex (converted from a single-family dwelling) of vinyl-sided frame construction, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, an integral two-story ell, and an interior-end brick chimney with a corbelled cap. Other features include single-leaf front and side entry doors, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, and a one-story, two-bay front porch with square posts. A two-story shed-roofed addition has been made to the end of the ell and a one-story shed-roofed addition has been made to the rear wall of the main block. Landscape elements include a paved driveway on the south side of the house, a poured-concrete walk and steps from the street to the front porch, and two semicircular low brick walls (probably decorative retaining walls or planting bed borders; several of these features remain in front yards along this section of Port Republic Road). Occupied by Amelia Baker and Elizabeth C. Ross in 1935.

C. 406 Port Republic Rd. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-and-a-half-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a brick foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable-front roof. Other features include a single-leaf front entry of paneled wood and glass, 1/1 double-hung windows, and a one-story, two-bay front porch with square posts that has been partially enclosed with vinyl siding. A poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street to the front entry, and an unpaved driveway is located on the north side of the lot.

C. 412 Port Republic Rd. Wesley C. Williams House. Ca. 1920; ca. 1970s.

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a parged brick foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a brick flue to the rear of the house. Other features include a single-leaf wood multi-light entry door, aluminum jalousie replacement windows on the façade, and a one-story, three-bay front hipped porch with square wood posts. The property has chain link fencing at its boundary, an unpaved drive on the house's north side, and concrete block front steps. Occupied by Wesley C. Williams in 1935.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 21

Description (continued)

N. Shed (wood). Late 20th c.

4XX (even) Port Republic Rd. Fairview Cemetery. 1885 to present.

Hillside cemetery with a small original section on Port Republic Road and later expansions eastward and downhill to Fairview Avenue. Concrete steps stand at street. Some borders have chain-link fencing, and there is a pair of large fir trees near the northeast corner. Historic memorials are conventional in form, material and detail. Short obelisks and segmental headstones of marble are typical through the first quarter of the twentieth century followed by thick granite headstones. Most obelisks stand on tooled bases of local limestone. Decoration includes carvings of flowers and vines and the occasional clasped hands and lambs. Notable markers include a pair of small uninscribed poured concrete markers with rounded tops in the Leach family plot and two modern granite headstones with a football theme at the south end of the cemetery.

In 1885 Joshua and Nancy Hill deeded one acre to a group of trustees for use as a "colored cemetery for the burial of colored persons." The Hills had acquired the land from the Crouse family. The cemetery was enlarged once in the late 1920s and again in the second half of the twentieth century. Early in the twentieth century many graves, especially in the original hilltop section, were marked with plain, uninscribed wooden headboards. (Augusta County Deed Book 102, p. 526; Sanborn maps; Lilly Mae Johnson).

C. 436 Port Republic Rd. Rev. Edward Wilson House. Between 1925 and 1930 (S).

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a brick foundation, with a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, a single-leaf entry door of paneled wood and glass, 1/1 double-hung windows, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with square wood posts encased with vinyl-siding to create an arcaded effect. A paved driveway and parking area is located on the north side of the house, and a poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street to the entry. Occupied by Rev. Edward Wilson in 1935.

N. Carport (wood). Late 20th c.

C. 437 Port Republic Rd. Charlie Redd House. Ca. 1920; late 20th c.

One-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a concrete-block flue. Other features include a single-leaf entry door with paneled wood door, 6/6 double-hung wood windows, and an appropriate modern three-bay front porch with square wood posts. A one-story shed addition extends the length of the rear elevation, and an open porch with steps from ground level is added to the back

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 22

Description (continued)

of that. A poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street to the front porch. Occupied by Charlie Redd in 1935.

N. 44X (even) Port Republic Rd. Ca. 1980.

One-story single-family dwelling of Ranch-house form and vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete slab foundation.

N. Garage. Late 20th c.

N. Swimming pool (above ground). Late 20th c.

C. 452 Port Republic Rd. Fannie F. Thompson House. Ca. 1925 (S).

One-and-a-half-story Craftsman-influenced single-family dwelling with random rubble stone walls (vener) on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, a front hipped dormer, and two brick flues. Other features include two single-leaf front multi-light wood doors, 4/1 double-hung wood windows, 2/2 basement-level windows, and a two-bay front porch with stuccoed square posts. The house has a small one-story rear porch. A stone walk leads from the street to the front entry, and the yard retains mature ornamental plantings. The house is similar to the adjoining house at 456 Port Republic Road in its use of materials. African American contractor Jacob Fuller built this house and its neighbor. Occupied by Fannie F. Thompson in 1935. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District.")

C. Garage/shed. 1920s.

One-story, wood-sided frame garage with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C. 456 Port Republic Rd. William O. Byrd House. Ca. 1925 (S).

Two-story single-family dwelling of random rubble stone (vener) on a poured-concrete foundation/raised basement, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, center-front gabled dormer, two interior stone flues, and an attached garage with a flat rooftop/terrace on the north end of the house. Other features include 4/1 double-hung wood windows; a one-story, two-bay front porch at the top of a tall flight of stairs, with stuccoed square posts atop stone piers; and two one-story shed additions to the rear of the house. The house is located prominently on the corner of Port Republic Road and Dogwood Street. African American contractor Jacob Fuller built this house and its neighbor. Occupied by William O. Byrd in 1935. (Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District.")

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Description (continued)

N. Gazebo. Late 20th c.

N. Shed. Late 20th c.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

C. 368 Riverside Dr. John Crouse House. 1810s; 1830s; 1990s.

Two-story, three-bay single-family dwelling of 3- and 5-course American-bond brick on a coursed-rubble foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof and two exterior-end brick chimneys. Other exterior features include a single-leaf paneled wood door, 6/6 double-hung wood windows, a molded wood cornice across the front and rear elevations, and four-light hinged windows in gable ends (flanking chimneys). A one-story shed addition, dating from the 1990s and never completed, extends across the rear elevation of the house. Situated on a one-and-a-half-acre parcel comprised of low ground adjacent to the South River.

Built in two principal phases, the Crouse House originally was a one-room-plan dwelling that stood only one-and-a-half stories. Additions in the antebellum period, during John and Catherine Crouse's ownership, raised the house to a full two stories and extended it northwards to create a center-passage-plan. Intact interior features of the house include some wide plank flooring, enclosed winder stairs, Federal mantels and several later mantels, beaded moldings, plaster walls, paneled doors, and some original hardware. John Crouse, a blacksmith, farmer and land speculator, with his wife Catherine acquired this property in 1817, and the property remained in the family until 1944, when it was acquired by an African American couple, Andrew and Ella Harris. Black families retained ownership of the property until 1990. (Elliott and Wood, "The John Crouse House")

C 3XX (even) Riverside. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story single-family dwelling on a parcel just north of the Crouse House (see above) and also adjoining the South River. House is of weatherboard-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, 6/6 double-hung sash, and a three-bay porch with wood post supports. Several additions extend to the rear of the house.

SHILOH AVENUE

C. 2XX (even) Shiloh Ave. Shiloh Baptist Church. 1924.

One story Romanesque-inspired church of tile-block construction with a raised basement, a tall principal story with a front-gable standing-seam-metal roof, and two square towers at the front corners with modern enameled-steel-panel pyramidal roofs and modern double-leaf flush doors. The basement-level fellowship hall, only partially below grade, is entered via steps sheltered by a one-bay

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 24

Description (continued)

portico centered on the façade, with arched stuccoed openings and a castellated roof parapet. Two tall flights of concrete steps with wrought-iron handrails (the northern steps have a modern ramp attached to them) lead to the two tower entries that provide access to the main sanctuary space. The principal story's dark brown tile walls are enlivened with several contrasting courses of light gray concrete blocks cast with a pattern of undulating foliage. Tall rectangular window openings feature leaded- and stained-glass window panels with simple arch motifs. Attached to the south side is a recent brick-veneer office and Sunday school wing. A small paved parking lot is located to the north of the sanctuary.

The Shiloh Baptist congregation formed shortly after the Civil War and purchased the present site in 1872. A temporary log meetinghouse was replaced in the mid-1870s by a frame church that stood where the present church parking lot is now located. The present building is largely the result of the efforts of the Rev. Clinton H. Harris, who pastored at Shiloh from 1921 to 1948. The church was built by African American contractor Jacob Fuller. Work began in June 1924 and the building was dedicated on November 25 the same year. (Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 12, 67; *Souvenir Booklet . . . Shiloh Baptist Church*.)

C. 240 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1950.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a concrete-block foundation, built into a lot that slopes steeply down from front to back. Features include an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, and integral one-story ell, recent replacement door and windows, and a one-story, one-bay hip-roofed front porch with square posts. A deck has been added to the rear of the house.

C. 244 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a parged masonry foundation, built on a lot that slopes steeply down from front to rear. Features of the house include a standing-seam-metal hipped roof, a central brick flue, and a three-bay front porch with modern metal supports. The front door and windows have been recently replaced with synthetics. A gabled addition has been made to the rear of the house.

N. 247 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1970.

One-story L-shaped single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a concrete-block foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof and a front deck in lieu of a porch.

N. 264 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1990.

Modern one-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, 6/6 double-hung wood sash, and a centered entrance.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 25

Description (continued)

Sited on a steeply sloping lot below the street grade, the house is accessed by wood steps and a deck-like stoop.

C. 267 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a concrete block foundation, with asbestos-shingled gables, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a single-leaf multi-light wood door, 6/6 double-hung wood windows, a brick flue, and a four-bay gable-front porch with square post supports. A poured-concrete walk and steps lead from the street level to the entry.

C. 268 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1920.

Two-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, 2/2 double-hung wood windows, and a single-leaf entry. The one-story shed-roofed front porch has been enclosed, as have the two-story full-length rear porches. Sited with a minimal setback from the street on a lot that slopes sharply down from front to back, the yard has a poured-concrete walk and steps that lead down from the street to the modern entrance.

C. 269 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1920.

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a concrete-block raised foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a concrete-block flue, a single-leaf paneled wood door, and vinyl replacement windows.

N. Shed (metal). Late 20th c.

N. 272 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1990.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a concrete-block foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

N. 280 Shiloh Ave. House. 1995.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete slab foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

C. 282 Shiloh Ave. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of weatherboard-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete raised-basement foundation, with all original features including a standing-seam-metal front-gable roof, a brick flue with a corbelled cap, 2/2 double-hung wood windows, a single-leaf paneled door of wood

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 26

Description (continued)

and glass, and a two-bay front porch with square wood posts. Located just below street grade, on a lot that slopes steeply down from front to back, the house has a shallow, terraced front yard that eases access from the street level to the front entry.

C. 317 Shiloh Ave. House. Between 1925 and 1930 (S); late 20th c.

One-story single-family dwelling of wood-sided frame construction on a concrete-block foundation, with a standing-seam-metal front-gable roof, 6/6 double-hung wood windows, and a two-bay front porch with square wood posts. A one-story shed addition is located to the rear of the house, and a poured-concrete walk and steps lead to the side-accessed front porch.

SMITH STREET

N. 306 Smith St. House. Ca. 1970.

One-story single-family dwelling of stretcher-bond brick-veneered frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a two-bay front porch, and a side service entry.

N. 400 Smith St. House. 1990s.

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a recessed porch.

C. 401 Smith St. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of asbestos-shingled frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, a brick flue with a corbelled cap, a shed-roofed basement entrance, 6/1 double-hung wood sash, a single-leaf paneled wood door, and a one-story, three-bay porch with square posts. A one-story gabled addition to the rear of the house incorporates the same materials and features as the original part of the house.

C. Animal shed (frame). Early 20th c.

C. 402 Smith St. House. 1930s (S).

One-story T-shaped, Tudor Revival-influenced single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled roof with intersecting clipped gables and decorative exposed purlins in the gable ends, an exterior-end brick chimney, 6/1 double-hung wood windows, a projecting window bay on the west gable end, a single-leaf entry door, and an entry terrace.

C. 405 Smith St. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 27

Description (continued)

One-story single-family dwelling of weatherboard-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof, exposed rafter tails, a single-leaf paneled wood and glass door, 3/1 double-hung wood windows, a brick flue, and a one-story, two-bay front porch with square wood posts. The house also has a rear enclosed porch. A poured-concrete walk leads from the street to the front entry.

C. 409 Smith St. House. Ca. 1940 (S).

One-story single-family dwelling of vinyl-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with a standing-seam-metal gable roof, an interior brick flue with a corbelled cap, a single-leaf wood entry door, double-hung windows, and a two-bay front porch with square metal posts.

C. Shed (frame). Early 20th c.

N. 410 Smith St. Wilmott House. Ca. 1980.

One-story single-family dwelling of stretcher-bond brick on a poured-concrete slab foundation, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a recessed porch, and an integral two-car garage.

C. 424 Smith St. Ca. 1950.

One-story single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction on a poured-concrete foundation, with an asphalt-shingled hipped roof, an integral three-bay porch with metal supports, a single-leaf entry door, and replacement windows. A deck has been added to the rear of the house.

N. Shed (frame). Late 20th c.

C. 425 Smith St. House. Ca. 1950.

One-story Colonial Revival (Cape Cod) single-family dwelling of aluminum-sided frame construction, with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, 6/6 double-hung wood windows, a centered entry with a single-leaf paneled wood door, and a one-story wing, a formerly open porch now enclosed. A flagstone-paved walk leads from the street to the entry stoop of the house.

Integrity Statement

A substantial number of the district's resources have had partial or wholesale replacement or covering-up of such features as roofing, siding, windows and doors, and porch supports. Many of these changes have taken place within the historic period, but in those cases where alterations are more recent, affected buildings have been evaluated to determine whether the changes are sufficient to render a resource non-contributing. A small group of buildings have had more dramatic changes, including large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 7 Page 28

Description (continued)

additions or the accumulation of many minor alterations that so modify their basic form and appearance that they no longer convey their historic associations, and have been assigned non-contributing status.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 29

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Port Republic Road Historic District is Waynesboro, Virginia's principal historic African American neighborhood. The community formed after the Civil War within the framework of an early nineteenth-century subdivision established near the industrial complex of mill owner Frederick Imboden. This earlier association explains the presence of the district's oldest resource: the house of blacksmith John Crouse, built in part by 1818. The neighborhood's proximity to Waynesboro's industrial section and railroad depots was attractive to black laborers after the war, and by the early 1870s houses and churches were under construction. The earliest dwellings were log, but the majority built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are of frame construction and display simple Victorian and Craftsman details. Key buildings include Shiloh Baptist Church, built in 1924 out of glazed tile block and ornamental concrete block; the early-twentieth-century Elks and Abraham lodges; the Rosenwald School, which incorporates a 1938-39 auditorium/gymnasium; and Tarry's Hotel, a 1940 concrete-block building near the railroad tracks. The work of African American contractor Jacob Fuller appears throughout the district and includes the Shiloh Baptist Church and several stone and frame houses from the 1910s-1920s period. The Port Republic Road neighborhood retains its place at the heart of Waynesboro's African American community.

Applicable Criteria

The Port Republic Road Historic District meets Criterion A and is eligible in the black ethnic heritage area of significance as the preeminent historic African American community in the City of Waynesboro. The period of significance extends from ca. 1870, the approximate beginning date for the development of the African American community within the neighborhood, until 1951, embracing over eighty years of African American community development and the construction dates of most key buildings. The district is eligible at the local level of significance. Information in support of designation appears throughout the historic context.

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these were the nomination's sponsors: the Virginia Department of Historic Resources represented by David Edwards of the Winchester Regional Office, and the City of Waynesboro represented by city planner D. James Shaw II. Others who provided assistance included Portia Bass, Waynesboro Planning Commission member; Waynesboro historians George R. Hawke and Alice Wood; Estello Randolph, neighborhood resident and historian; and numerous other local residents; Karen S. Vest, Archivist, Waynesboro Public Library; Chris Wilmott, neighborhood resident and historian; and Harrison Cook,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 30

Statement of Significance (continued)

Margaret Peters, Quatro Hubbard, and Marc Wagner of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Historic Context

The Port Republic Road African American community began to coalesce shortly after the Civil War, but the neighborhood as a subdivision of lots and streets took form earlier in the nineteenth century. In the 1810s prosperous mill owner Frederick Imboden had over twenty lots of approximately quarter-acre size laid out on and near the road leading from the northern outskirts of Waynesboro to the town of Port Republic, located approximately fifteen miles to the north. The hillside subdivision overlooked Imboden's industrial complex on the South River, which in 1815 consisted of a merchant mill and dam, a carding machine, and a distillery (and was soon joined by the tilt hammer blacksmith shop of Jacob Bowman). An early plat of Imboden's subdivision has not been located but a portion of the area was depicted in a plat attached to an 1877 deed.¹

Imboden may have conceived his subdivision as a way to attract mechanics to his various industrial enterprises. Among the neighborhood's first residents was a Pennsylvania-born blacksmith named John Crouse (1785-1854), who purchased from Imboden several parcels between the quarter-acre lots and the river on January 4, 1817. Waynesboro historians Tom Elliott and Alice Wood have commented on the significance of the timing of this sale to Crouse, which occurred the same day that Imboden recorded the sale of a slave blacksmith named Waxey. It is possible, Wood and Elliott speculate, "that John Crouse replaced Waxey at Waxey's forge and anvil that day." In 1818 Crouse occupied a brick house which stands today at 368 Riverside Drive in the district. Crouse may have built the original one-story, one-room section of the two-story brick house in 1817-18, or he may have acquired it from Imboden (a dwelling not specified as brick stood on the parcel in 1815).²

Little is known about the history of the Port Republic Road neighborhood between the 1810s and the Civil War. There appears to have been continuity of ownership for some parcels. John Crouse and his descendants, for example, retained ownership of their river tract for most of the period up to the Civil War and beyond (to 1944, in fact), and Elijah Churchman, who purchased lots 20 and 21 in 1817, was

¹ Elliott and Wood, "John Crouse House"; Augusta County Deed Book 39, p. 537, and Deed Book 92, p. 43. Imboden used the name "Port Republic Street" for the neighborhood's principal thoroughfare, known today as Port Republic Road.

² Elliott and Wood, "John Crouse House.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 31

Statement of Significance (continued)

still listed as their owner in 1877. In the late 1840s and 1850s John Crouse's son William operated a mill known as the "Little Mill," believed to be the same as Imboden's mill (or located at the same seat). The Little Mill no longer existed by the mid-1880s. Free or enslaved blacks may have lived in the district prior to the end of the Civil War but positive information is sketchy. It is possible that a free black named Isaac Crawford lived on the east side of Port Republic Road before 1865; Crawford lived there in 1873 and a black man named Washington Crawford occupied the same general location in 1884.³

Port Republic Road's African American community began to take form after the Civil War. The locale offered a number of attractions to blacks. Port Republic Road adjoined Waynesboro's postbellum industrial section and the tracks and depots of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which was built between the district and downtown Waynesboro in 1854. From census schedules it is known that the railroad was a source of employment for Waynesboro blacks during the postbellum period, and presumably the large merchant mill, tanyard and cooper shop located nearby also employed blacks. In the 1880s blacks occupied and owned properties along Arch Street and the 300 block of West Main Street in the downtown, areas located immediately across the railroad tracks from the Port Republic Road neighborhood, which therefore may be considered an extension of the downtown black community. (No above-ground resources associated with the in-town black community apparently survive.) Underlying these local factors in the community's development is the deeper one of the profound social and economic changes that resulted from the Civil War.⁴

Two maps dated 1866 and 1873 provide insights into the community's early development. Both were prepared under the supervision of U. S. Army Col. G. L. Gillespie to illustrate official reports on the Battle of Waynesboro (March 2, 1865). The 1866 map, which is more schematic, shows no development in the district. This may have been in part due to oversight or lack of a need to depict the area rather than a true reflection of conditions, since the antebellum John Crouse House is not depicted. The more informative 1873 map shows six dwellings along Port Republic Road in the district and identifies their occupants. Several were African American, including J. Willis, Joshua Hill, the aforementioned Isaac Crawford, and probably also R. Harvey.⁵

³ Ibid.; Augusta County Deed Book 41, p. 369; Davis et al, *Atlas*, plate 72.7; and Hotchkiss, "Maps of the town of Waynesboro."

⁴ U.S. census; Hotchkiss, "Maps of The Town of Waynesboro"; and Giles and Pezzoni, "Waynesboro Downtown Historic District."

⁵ Davis et al, *Atlas*, plates 72.3 and 72.7. The 1873 map also omits the John Crouse House.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 32

Statement of Significance (continued)

A clear indication of the beginnings of what quickly developed as Waynesboro's principal African American community is the construction of churches in the neighborhood in the early 1870s. Pleasant View United Methodist Church was organized in 1867 and met first in a schoolhouse located outside the neighborhood. The congregation's first church was built in 1870 at 312 Port Republic Road (on the site of the present building, built in 1980). In March 1880 a second building--"a handsome new church edifice"--neared completion under the direction of the Rev. John Reed. The Shiloh Baptist congregation formed at about the same time as its Methodist counterpart and like it is said to have met first in borrowed quarters, a log building that still stands near the intersection of Ohio and Florence streets (outside the district) and that served as a white Baptist church in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1872 the Shiloh congregation acquired its present site where it erected a temporary log meetinghouse followed several years later by a frame church. An 1891 aerial perspective shows the weatherboarded frame churches of the Methodists and Baptists, both substantial buildings crowned with ornamental belfries.⁶

The Port Republic Road churches apparently attracted additional black settlement to the neighborhood during the 1870s and 1880s, just as churches were seminal in the development of post-bellum African American neighborhoods in such Virginia communities as Salem and Covington. In addition to the several blacks referenced on the 1873 Battle of Waynesboro map, early residents or lot purchasers included Isaac Newton, who appears to have been in the mercantile business with his brother John and who was involved in the formation of the Greenville African Methodist Episcopal Church, located in surrounding Augusta County. The trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church in 1872 included Benjamin Lias, Samuel Pickle, Henry Pitman and Alexander Davis, some of whom probably lived in the district. Samuel Pickle, however, lived directly across the C&O line from the district. The 1880 census records

⁶ Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 67-69; *Souvenir Booklet . . . Shiloh Baptist Church; Staunton Vindicator*, March 19, 1880; and Hawke, *History of Waynesboro*, front endsheets. Work on the second Pleasant View Church may have begun in the summer of 1879 (*Staunton Vindicator*, January [?], 1880). The Ohio Street Baptist church is the only white Baptist church depicted on the 1884 Hotchkiss map. Perhaps the Shiloh congregation shared space with the white Baptists until their own church was completed. The lot for the Methodist church was deeded to the congregation after construction of the second church (in 1883; Augusta County Deed Book 100, p. 49). A third church had been built in the neighborhood by 1925. Located on Port Republic Road nearly opposite Abraham Hall and known as Monumental AME Church, the building was vacated about 1950 and has since been torn down (Sanborn maps; *Waynesboro . . . City Directory, 1950-51*).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 33

Statement of Significance (continued)

Pickle (b. ca. 1826) as a "depot hand" who lived with his wife Harriett (b. ca. 1815) and a boarder, Robert Coleman (b. ca. 1838), who was a carpenter. (Perhaps Coleman was involved in the construction of churches and other buildings in the district during the 1870s and 1880s.) Typical occupations of Waynesboro blacks during the period included domestic servant, laborer and railroad worker.⁷

The 1884 Jedediah Hotchkiss map of Waynesboro, the 1891 aerial perspective and other period sources provide a wealth of information on the neighborhood and its occupants. The Hotchkiss map, which refers to the area as "the village of North Waynesboro," gives the names of fifteen black residents and six white residents or absentee property owners. The latter group included J. S. Wallace, who owned two dwellings, a Mrs. Fishburne (three dwellings), and Philip Killian (five dwellings). Killian played an important role in the early development of the district. The prominent Waynesboro merchant purchased three of the original Imboden lots in 1876, and in February 1880 a Staunton newspaper reported that Killian and a partner were preparing to build a half dozen "tenements" in "Sable Manor, a thrifty suburb on the northern border" of Waynesboro. Killian anticipated an increase in the need for worker housing that accompanied the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad through the Waynesboro vicinity in 1880-1881.⁸

"Sable Manor" as a name for the Port Republic Road neighborhood probably had no existence outside the imagination of the newspaper editor, but Killian's tenements did exist and are depicted on the 1884 map, the 1891 perspective, and on twentieth-century Sanborn maps. Three of Killian's rental houses (now gone) were located on the steeply sloping 200 block of the back street now known as Shiloh Avenue. Sanborn maps depict them as identical story-and-a-half frame dwellings with small front porches and apparently two-room plans without ells. The 1891 perspective shows them as somewhat larger buildings, perhaps because they are viewed from the rear where their elevations were taller. The other two houses were located on the east side of the 200 block of Port Republic Road just uphill from the intersection with Minden Place. The 1925 Sanborn map shows them to be two-story frame

⁷ Long, "South of Main"; Pezzoni, "First Baptist Church of Covington, Virginia"; Augusta County Deed Book 89, p. 169, Deed Book 92, p. 42; U.S. census; and Hotchkiss, "Maps of The Town of Waynesboro . . ."

⁸ Hotchkiss, "Maps of The Town of Waynesboro . . ."; Augusta County Deed Book 92, p. 441; *Staunton Vindicator*, February 27, 1880; Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 113; and Hawke, *History of Waynesboro*, 128.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 34

Statement of Significance (continued)

dwellings with ells and more capacious front porches. Their larger size likely reflects their location on the neighborhood's principal street and at some remove from the noise and smoke of the railroad tracks (although it is possible the second stories and ells were added at some point between 1880 and 1925). Philip Killian's frame tenements represent the two ends of the size spectrum for the district's housing stock during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Houses from earlier decades were often built of logs. In 1871 James Thomson (or Thompson) purchased a one-acre lot at the north end of Port Republic Road and he and a relative, Joshua Thomson, had built two log houses at the location by 1884. (1920s stone houses at 452 and 456 Port Republic Road occupy the site now.)⁹

Public schooling has occupied an important place in the life of the Port Republic Road neighborhood. A black schoolhouse existed in Waynesboro by the beginning of 1871. George W. Perrett served as the principal in 1874, assisted in his work by teacher Sarah Ellen Johnson. In April 1874 a Staunton newspaper reported on the performance of a "dramatic entertainment" at the "Perrett Colored School," and noted "hearty applause for remarkably good acting" from the white citizens who attended the play. School attendance stood at seventy pupils during the winter "free term" and dropped to forty in the spring. The paper predicted that many of Perrett's graduates would go on to careers in education. In January 1880 the Pleasant View United Methodist congregation sold their first church building to the county school board, presumably for new use as a schoolhouse to replace the one in use during the 1870s. The 1891 aerial perspective shows a simple one-story schoolhouse near the north end of the district in the general location of the present Rosenwald School building. The school that was in existence in the early twentieth century contained two rooms, and students were taught only through the seventh grade.¹⁰

In the 1910s Waynesboro's African American community began to push for improved school facilities. A Parent's School League was formed to raise funds and additional monies were donated by the Rosenwald Fund, a philanthropic organization headed by Sears Roebuck executive Julius Rosenwald that assisted the construction of black elementary and high schools throughout the South. A new facility known as the Julius Rosenwald Training School or simply Rosenwald School was erected in 1924 at 413 Port Republic Road. The original building and a 1934 addition were replaced by the

⁹ Hotchkiss, "Maps of The Town of Waynesboro"; Hawke, *History of Waynesboro*, front endsheets; and Sanborn maps.

¹⁰ Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 25, 40, 41, 68, 69; *Vindicator*, April 3 and 17, 1874, and January [?], 1880; and Hawke, *History of Waynesboro*, front endsheets.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 35

Statement of Significance (continued)

present facility in 1959, but a 1938-39 auditorium/gymnasium and a 1951 addition were retained.¹¹

The original Rosenwald School was a stuccoed tile-block building. Alternative building materials such as tile block and concrete were used in African American communities throughout the nation during the early twentieth century. The materials were popular because of their novelty and plastic properties but also because they were less expensive and easier than other forms of masonry construction. The use of tile block in the construction of the Rosenwald School probably contributed to the decision of the Shiloh Baptist Church to rebuild its sanctuary in the same material. The 1924 church, built by African American contractor Jacob Fuller, features dark brown glazed tile block construction and is accented by concrete blocks with a scrolling foliage design.

The ornamental concrete blocks were probably manufactured using a hand-operated press such as the ones sold by Sears Roebuck and other firms during the period. Concrete block itself was used in the construction of Tarry's Hotel, built in 1940 at 208 Port Republic Road, and cinder block (a light-weight form of concrete block) was used for the 1960s commercial building, now a church, at 212 Port Republic Road.¹²

Another important early community fixture was the Fairview Cemetery. In 1885 Joshua and Nancy Hill, who had lived in the neighborhood from 1873 or before, deeded one acre to a group of trustees for use as a "colored cemetery for the burial of colored persons." The plot was located opposite the public school on Port Republic Road near the crest of the hill. Today few historic markers survive in this original section, suggesting that easily misplaced fieldstones or impermanent wooden markers were used to mark most early graves. According to long-time neighborhood resident Lilly Mae Johnson, many graves in the original section were once marked uninscribed wooden headboards. The graveyard was enlarged eastward in the late 1920s and more recently it was extended to Fairview Avenue. Monuments from about 1900 on are conventional in form, material and detail, but at least one fieldstone marker survives and two poured concrete markers stand in the Leach family plot (one appears to mark the grave of Luther Leach, who died in 1910).¹³

¹¹ Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 42, 44-45.

¹² Ibid., 44; *Souvenir Booklet . . . Shiloh Baptist Church*; and Simpson, *Cheap, Quick & Easy*.

¹³ Augusta County Deed Book 102, p. 526; Sanborn maps; Lilly Mae Johnson personal communication.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 36

Statement of Significance (continued)

Commercial activity gradually developed in the neighborhood. An 1893 business directory lists two black businessmen in Waynesboro: barber D. T. Young and tobacconist Robert Cousins. It is unknown whether these individuals lived and worked in the district, but their businesses are typical of ones that thrived there in the twentieth century. A 1926 tax rate directory lists a broom factory, two restaurants, a barber shop and beauty parlor, a dance hall, a pool room, and a general store. The 1935 city directory (published during the Great Depression) names only three businesses: Jones Shoe Shop, Ideal Barber Shop, and Frog Pond Store. The latter formerly stood at the intersection of Port Republic Road and Dogwood Street and was owned for a time by Horace Grinstead, the mayor of Waynesboro's neighboring community of Basic City. Several of these businesses operated in the neighborhood's two lodge halls, the Elks Lodge at 228 Port Republic Road, built in 1917, and the Abraham Lodge at 260 Port Republic Road, built in 1922. An important addition was made to the neighborhood's commercial component in 1940 with the construction of the aforementioned Tarry's Hotel, which replaced a shoe shop and one or more restaurants at the same location.¹⁴

These businesses provided employment within the neighborhood, where several physicians also maintained offices, but most residents worked at jobs in white Waynesboro and surrounding Augusta County. From about 1930 on the large Du Pont Rayon Co. acetate plant at Waynesboro was an important source of employment. Many residents worked in white businesses and homes as waiters, cooks, janitors, maids, and gardeners. Among the more prestigious occupations in the neighborhood were those of educator and minister.¹⁵

The Port Republic Road neighborhood retained a vibrant mix of businesses and religious and educational institutions into the mid-twentieth century. The 1951 city directory lists Tarry's Hotel, the Casa Blanca Restaurant, the Dew Drop Inn, the Ideal Barber Shop, the Harry Brown and Monroe pool halls, the Methodist and Baptist churches, and Rosenwald School. The business sector gradually declined during the second half of the twentieth century and presently the neighborhood is almost

¹⁴ *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer . . . 1893-94*, 216-220; *Rates of Waynesboro*, 35-37; *Greater Waynesboro . . . City Directory, 1935*; Bowman, *Waynesboro Days of Yore* vol. 1, 71; and Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 5. Before the merger of Waynesboro and Basic City in 1923, Port Republic Road was located in Basic City.

¹⁵ Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 3-6; and Randolph and Bass, "Waynesboro Port Republic Road Historic District."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 8 Page 37

Statement of Significance (continued)

entirely residential. Interest in the neighborhood's heritage has grown steadily in recent years. In the early 1990s Lillian Clark and a team of researchers compiled a collection of newspaper clippings and original material printed in photocopy form as "Waynesboro's Black Community: Historical Reflections." The project was an outgrowth of the "Reach Out" radio broadcast series on local black history, which aired on station WANV. In 2000 Estello Randolph and Portia Bass spearheaded a neighborhood effort to seek listing in the state and national historic registers. The listings are seen as a way to celebrate the Port Republic Road neighborhood's African American history. As Randolph has noted: "The bigger picture is that people are getting back in touch with their ancestry; they are finding pride in their heritage . . . If we dream together, we can see what this street used to look like and what it could be in the future."¹⁶

¹⁶ *Waynesboro . . . City Directory, 1950-51*; Clark et al, "Waynesboro's Black Community," 1; and *Daily News Leader*, November 8, 1997 and August 9, 2000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 9 Page 38

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 9 Page 39

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Port Republic Road Historic District
Waynesboro, Va.

Section number 9 Page 40

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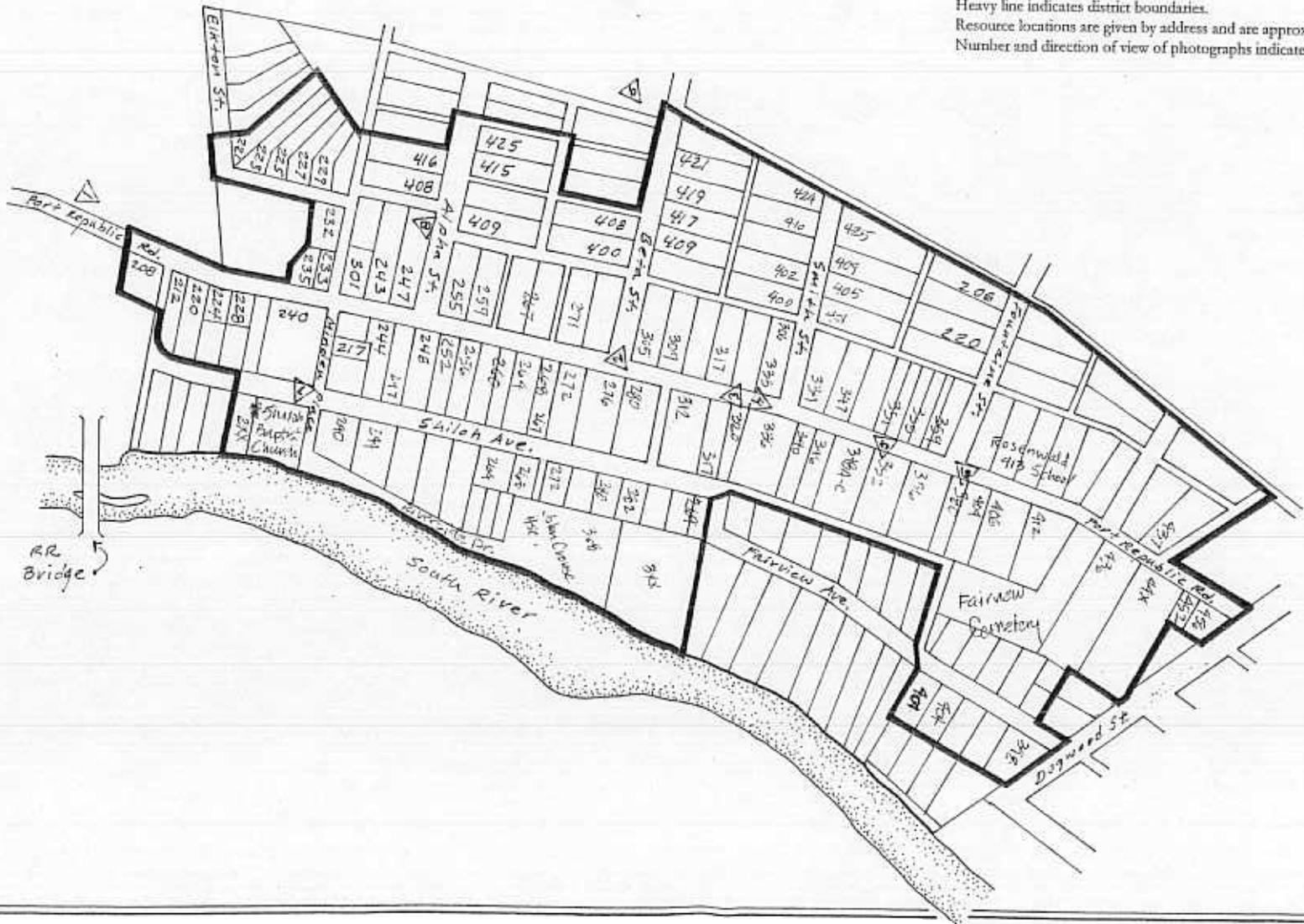
Port Republic Road Historic District

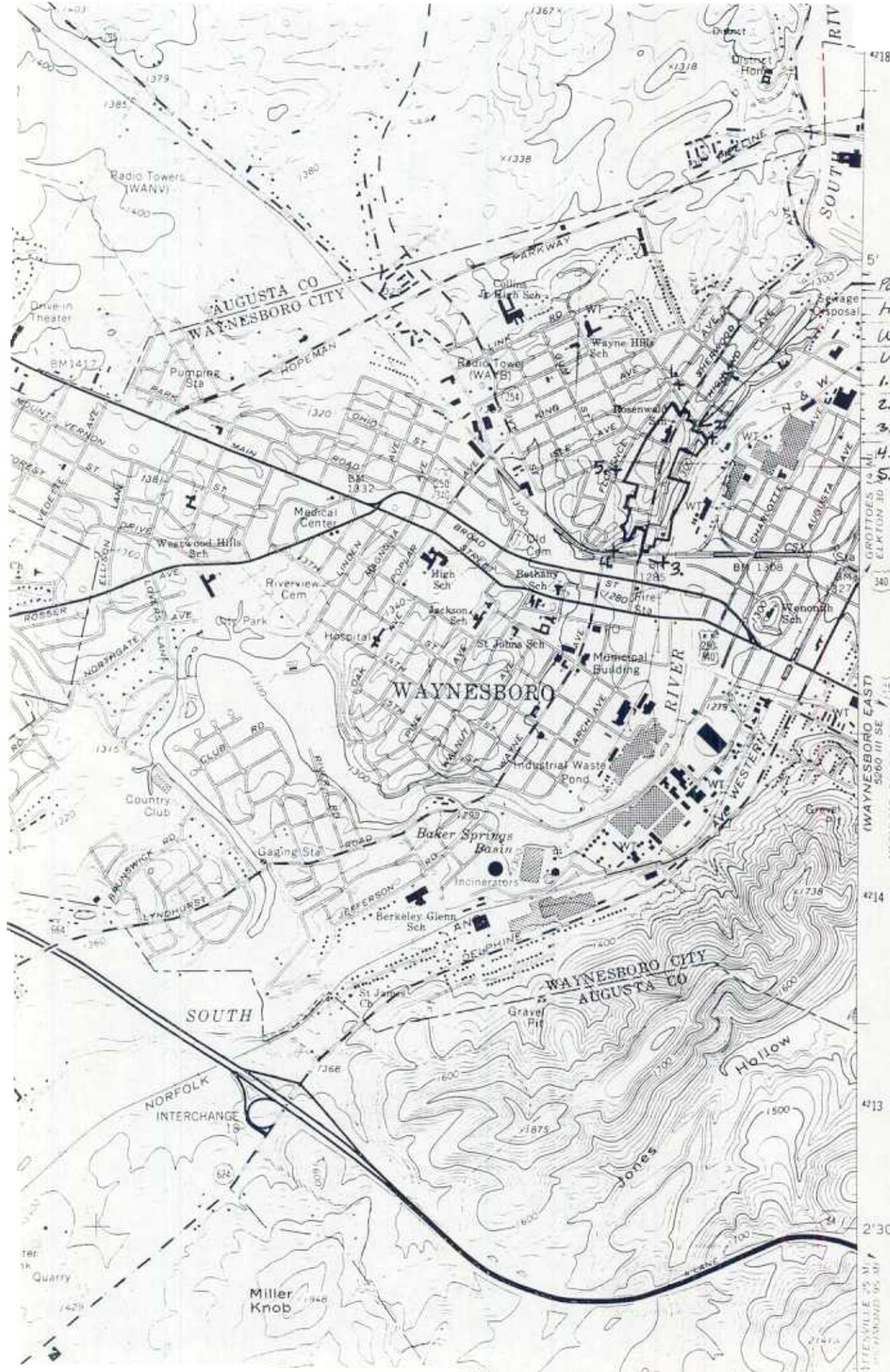
Waynesboro, Virginia

Heavy line indicates district boundaries.

Resource locations are given by address and are approximate.

Number and direction of view of photographs indicated by triangular markers.

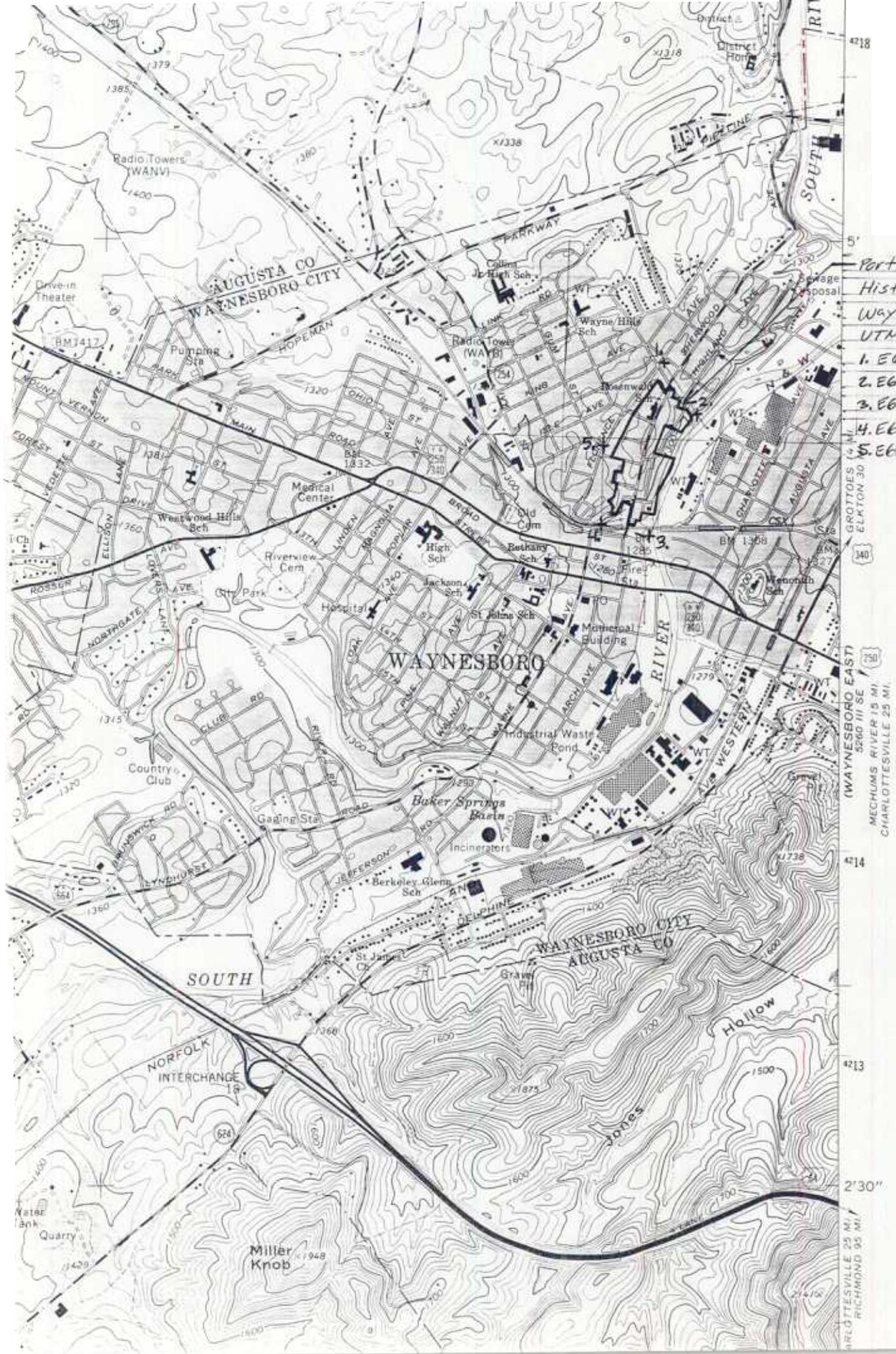




Port Republic Road
 Historic District
 Waynesboro, Va.
 UTM refs. (zone 17,
 1. E685500 N4216380
 2. E685670 N4216130
 3. E685450 N4215530
 4. E685210 N4215580
 5. E685200 N4215960

GROTTOES 10 W
 ELKTON 30
 (340)
 (WAYNESBORO EAST)
 5260 MI SE
 MECHUMS RIVER 15 MI
 CHARLOTTESVILLE 25 MI

4218
 5'
 4214
 4213
 2'30



Port Republic Road
 Historic District
 Waynesboro, Va.
 UTM refs. (Zone 17)
 1. E685500 N4216380
 2. E685670 N4216130
 3. E685450 N4215530
 4. E685210 N4215580
 5. E685200 N4215960

4218
 5'
 GROTTOSVILLE 14 MI.
 ELKATON 30
 340
 (WAYNESBORO EAST)
 5260 III SE
 750
 MECHUMS RIVER 15 MI.
 CHARLOTTESVILLE 25 MI.
 4214
 4213
 2'30"
 CHARLOTTESVILLE 95 MI.
 RICHMOND 95 MI.