

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Elkton Historic District

Other names/site number: DHR # 216-5097

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Generally bounded by C Street and Gibbons Avenue to the north, North Stuart Avenue to the east, Wirt and Water Street to the south, and Shenandoah Avenue and 1st Street to the west

City or town: Elkton State: Virginia County: Rockingham

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this  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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

		<u>9/27/23</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>209</u>	<u>69</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>214</u>	<u>74</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
- GOVERNMENT: Town Hall
- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- EDUCATION: School
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
- INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility
- INDUSTRY: Industrial Storage
- TRANSPORTATION: Rail Related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse
- GOVERNMENT: Town Hall
- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- EDUCATION: School
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater
- INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility
- INDUSTRY: Industrial Storage
- TRANSPORTATION: Rail Related

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN: Colonial Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial style

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Streamline Moderne

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

MODERN MOVEMENT: Minimal Traditional

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD: Weatherboard, Plywood/particle board; BRICK; METAL: aluminum; ASPHALT; ASBESTOS; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass, Vinyl

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The Elkton Historic District, located in the town of Elkton, Stonewall Magisterial District, Rockingham County, Virginia, is a well-preserved mountain town with architectural resources dating to the early nineteenth century. The period of significance commences in 1816 and expands through the final years of passenger train operations of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, later operated by Norfolk and Western, in 1975. The approximately 103-acre district encompasses the entire downtown commercial center and early residential streets of the town.

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What began as a crossroads community was formally platted in 1890. The primary resource types are one- and two-part commercial buildings and single-family dwellings interspersed by two churches and a school. On the northwest extent of the district are two larger farm complexes. Overall, the resources in the district were constructed in primarily modest versions of styles and forms common during the district's period of significance, including Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. Elkton's layout as an example of a mountain crossroads town with early-nineteenth-century settlement patterns followed by further growth and development due to the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1881. The tracks extend north-south through the district and divide it roughly in half. The district has excellent architectural merit related to commercial and residential architecture, specifically reflecting vernacular interpretations of local, regional, and national trends dating from the ca. 1816 Conrad's Store through the third quarter of the twentieth century.

There are 288 total architectural resources in the district, of which 214 are contributing and 74 are noncontributing. Of the 74 noncontributing resources, just under half (n=34, or 45 percent) are secondary resources, such as sheds and garages, which are similar in form and scale to the contributing secondary resources in the district and do not greatly impact the town's historic integrity. Resources that are noncontributing either postdate the district's period of significance or lack enough historic integrity to convey an association with the district's areas of significance. Resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map using the last four digits of the resource's 7 or 11-digit Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) district inventory number (e.g., 216-5002 or 216-5097-0001) and are identified parenthetically by this inventory number in the following narrative description. The U.S. Postal Service leases the post office building at 102 W. Rockingham Street (216-5097-0147). US Route 340 parallels the district's eastern boundary while US Route 33, now a four-lane, divided highway, is a short distance south of the district.

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## **Narrative Description**

### **Landscape and Setting**

The Elkton Historic District is located in the town of Elkton, 13.75 miles west of the City of Harrisonburg, and serves as one of four gateways to Skyline Drive at its Swift Run Gap Entrance, located 7 miles southwest of the center of town on Route 33. The area surrounding Elkton is hilly and lush with the main commercial section of the town being, more or less, nestled into a small valley between Massanutten Mountain to the northwest and Hanse, Dean, and Hasselback mountains to the east and southeast. Directly to the east of town is the South Branch of the Shenandoah River, which attracted settlers to this area by the early nineteenth century. Elk Run, a small tributary of the Shenandoah River, runs east-west along the southern boundary of the historic district and provided water necessary to power and support a mill and tannery within the town's limits during its early occupation; neither of these are still extant. The district is roughly bounded by C Street and Gibbons Avenue to the north, North Stuart Avenue to the east, Wirt and Water streets to the south, and Shenandoah Avenue and 1st Street to the west. The district is concentrated around two main roads running east-west: West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue. The commercial center of town is located along West Spotswood

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Avenue, which is a two-lane road divided by double yellow lines. Branching off from West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue are the remaining roads laid out in a grid-like pattern within the boundaries of the historic district—2nd Street, 5th Street, A Street, B Street, Ashby Avenue, Gibbons Avenue, Harnsberger Street, Henry Avenue, Hill Avenue, Terrace Avenue, Warren Avenue, Water Street, West Rockingham Street, and Wirt Avenue. These streets mostly contain historic dwellings and their construction reflects the growth of Elkton post 1890.

### **Architectural Description**

Throughout the residential area of the district, lots are typically flat, manicured lawns dotted with trees. With the exception of North Stuart Avenue and the north side of B Street, there are no sidewalks in these parts of town; therefore, lawns continue uninterrupted until they reach the street. Along the rear of the lots are smaller alleyways. The material of these alleys can be paved asphalt, gravel, packed earth, or in the case of the alley at the 100 block of Ashby and Hill avenues, barely visible ruts in the grass. The dwellings are typically situated on the half of the parcel fronting the street, leaving the rear half of the parcel open as a back yard. Many of the dwellings have driveways or garages; where driveways and garages are not present, occupants rely on street parking. Over time, informal parking areas have developed in front of dwellings from repeated parking on the lawn adjacent to the road. Within the commercial area, lots are smaller with no lawns or landscaping. Sidewalks are present along West Spotswood Avenue and West Spotswood Trail, as well as the northwest side of West Rockingham Street. Throughout the commercial area, parallel roadside parking spots are present. Within the district the roads are all two way, with stop signs at major intersections. There are no stoplights within the historic district.

An overwhelming majority of the dwellings in the district are frame and modest in size, scale, and style. However, houses constructed prior to the platting of the town exhibit larger scale, higher style, and more varied construction materials. These examples include a frame Queen Anne farmhouse (216-5009), frame Folk Victorian (216-5036 and 216-5037), and brick Italianate dwellings (216-5008 and 216-5007). While not stylistically distinct, many of the remaining circa-1890 dwellings in the district share similar massing and scale and represent the traditional three-bay and five-bay I-house form (216-5002, 216-5097-089, and 216-5097-0090). These dwellings are typically set back from the roadway on lots that stretch the full block depth, giving them an appearance of grandeur.

Much of Elkton's downtown commercial development occurred between the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century with a large portion of extant historic resources reflecting this time period. This section of town begins at the original ca. 1816 Conrad's Store (216-5002), located at the intersection of Shenandoah Avenue and West Spotswood Trail, and runs east along West Spotswood Trail and branches off onto West Spotswood Avenue, creating a Y-shaped intersection in the center of the community. The downtown core presents a collection of mostly brick or brick-clad masonry, one- and two-story false-front one-part and two-part commercial blocks. Interspersed between the more common examples are high-style commercial buildings including those constructed in the Moderne (216-5014 and 216-5016), Classical Revival (216-

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5015), Italianate (216-5017 and 216-5038), and International (216-5097-0113) styles. The commercial core was firmly established by the 1910s and continued to expand and evolve through the mid-twentieth century. Given the fact that Elkton experienced multiple phases of growth and development, the streetscape includes a mixture of both Crossroads Commercial and Main Street Commercial resources. These buildings styles mix freely across downtown Elkton. For example, the decidedly main thoroughfare commercial brick store at 206 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5093) is located next to the three-story, frame Crossroads Commercial style Pennington Building at 306 West Spotswood Trail (216-5037). Although the comingling of commercial property styles is common in the district, the section formed by the intersection of West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue is decidedly uniform in style due, in part, to a 1922 fire that destroyed a portion of the building stock (The Daily News Leader 1922:1). Most notably, the original frame stores at the three-way intersection of West Spotswood Trail, West Spotswood Avenue, and West Rockingham Street were completely lost, resulting in a rebuilding effort in brick in the form of two-part commercial block resources present today. Masonry was more resistant to fire and became the preferred exterior material for commercial buildings in towns and cities across Virginia by the early twentieth century. By 1937, all the contributing resources within the downtown core were constructed (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1937). West Spotswood Avenue is less densely developed than West Spotswood Trail but functions as the continuation of the commercial corridor and leads to the eastern district boundary of North Stuart Avenue.

With the ca. 1816 Conrad's Store (216-5002) and its associated intersection being the earliest community locus, and the railroad arriving in 1881, Wirt Street presents as an early and mostly intact example of how residential and commercial resources were built side-by-side prior to the incorporation of the town. The resources are located to the west of the railroad tracks of the Norfolk and Western Railroad (which passes through town twice a day but does not stop), adjacent to the no-longer-extant passenger depot. They feature a lesser setback to the road than early-to-mid-nineteenth century residences and are composed of a cluster of one- and two-story, shed-roof dwellings (216-5097-0120–216-5097-0123). Each resource retains two front entrances which would have led visitors to either a private dwelling or a shop. This configuration is depicted on the 1913 Sanborn Map Company (Sanborn) map (Sanborn 1913). With the 1881 arrival of the railroad with its passenger depot on the east side of the tracks closer to West Spotswood Trail, and the platting of the town with a defined downtown area, commercial development migrated north from this location to its present-day locus along West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue.

The streets in the northeast quadrant of the district (Henry Avenue, Ashby Avenue, Hill Avenue, and N Stuart Avenue) slope up, northward, and away from the commercial core of the town. The streets are dotted with trees and contain primarily residential resources with the exception of the Elkton Elementary School (216-5053), the Elkton Methodist Church (216-5010), and the Elkton Presbyterian Church (216-5012). The dwellings within this section of the district were constructed between 1900 and 1940 with later infill occurring in the 1950s through the mid-1970s. Many of the resources lack a distinct style; however, they have well-defined architectural forms such as American Foursquare (216-5094, 216-5097-0111, 216-5097-0112, 216-5097-

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0154, 216-5097-0082, 216-5097-0103, and 216-5097-0095–216-5097-0097), two-story I-house (216-5093, 216-5097-0083, 216-5097-0084, 216-5097-0100, and 216-5097-0102), and bungalow (216-5097-0046 and 216-5097-0061). Although these resources do not exhibit a high style, they feature expressions of Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, and Craftsman ornamentation. Construction slowed during the Great Depression and just 4 houses within the district date to the 1930s. Construction of commercial buildings continued at a slightly higher rate with 7 new commercial resources as well as a mill and the Elkton Elementary School added to the district's streetscapes.

Although Elkton's growth slowed during the second quarter of the twentieth century due to the Great Depression, vacant lots began to be built out after 1940. The types of dwellings built during this latter era began with modestly scaled Minimal Traditional houses that were in great demand during and after World War II due to pent-up demand for housing and affordability made possible by new mortgage options. During the 1950s and continuing through the early 1970s, larger Ranch dwellings and a handful of Colonial Revival-style houses were constructed. Although different in form and massing from earlier houses, the post-World War II dwellings in the district have the same setbacks, lawns, and mature vegetation as is found on neighboring lots with nineteenth- and early-twentieth century buildings. Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses are associated with the Modern Movement as manifested in residential architecture; many were built according to standardized plans using the mass-produced lumber, siding, roofing, doors, and window sash. Interior finishes also were simplified, such as the transition from plaster-finished walls to use of sheetrock and thin sheets of wood paneling and simplified door and window trim. Due to rapid manufacturing and construction methods that were well established by 1940, construction of these dwelling proceeded more quickly than in earlier periods and costs accordingly were lower, making the houses more affordable to a larger portion of Elkton's population. The post-World War I GI Bill created homebuying options not previously available and facilitated both homebuilding and homeownership. These trends had an important and lasting influence on the district's built environment. The exception with regard to infill is along Henry Avenue, which has a row of noncontributing ca. 1991 Neocolonial townhouses at the corner of Henry Avenue and W. A Street (216-5097-0095–216-5097-0101).

### **Architectural Analysis**

Most of the surviving buildings (n=288) in Elkton were constructed from the first quarter of the nineteenth century to the end of the twentieth century. There are two resources (216-0002 and 216-5007) that were constructed within the first decades of the nineteenth century. The two earliest resources include the circa 1816 Conrad's Store (216-0002), a two-story resource built in the Crossroads Commercial style that denoted the initial locus of the town and served as a store, post office, meeting place, and polling place during the nineteenth century. The other early resource is the Dr. Simeon B. Jennings House (216-5007). Built circa 1840 in the Italianate style, this resource now serves as the Elkton Town Hall.

With the exception of those two early resources and any recent infill, much of the present historic fabric of the Elkton Historic District dates to between 1880 and 1975. The largest period of development in Elkton occurred after the town was formally incorporated; this development



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period represents over half of the extant contributing primary resources (n=108). Of these, 68 are single-family dwellings, 38 are commercial resources, two are churches, and one is a school. Most of the houses from this period are one or two stories in height, although there are some examples of two-and-a-half-story dwellings such as the houses at 112 Ashby Street (216-5097-0109), 162 West Rockingham Street (216-5097-0144), and 216 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5097-0169). The dwellings in the district were constructed in modest or vernacular variations of architectural styles and forms popular during the time of their construction, such as Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Craftsman, American Foursquare, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional. Continuous brick or concrete-block foundations, sometimes covered in a brick veneer on one or more elevations, are the most common among houses constructed between 1900 and the early 1950s. Structural systems were rarely discernable during this survey effort; however, seven dwellings were of brick in common and stretcher bonds (e.g., 216-5008, 216-5097-0046, 216-5097-0115). The house at 221 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5008) presents an unusual Flemish bond variant comprising rows of one stretcher to every two headers. Visually this bond reads as vertical stripes on the full height of the dwelling. In most cases the brick structural systems viewed in the district were exposed but in two instances they were clad in stucco (216-5091-0046 and 216-5097-0091). One dwelling, 529 West Spotswood Trail (216-5026), was wholly constructed of concrete block. Although the remaining structural systems could not be positively identified during the survey, most are likely to be balloon frame buildings. This can be assumed based on the framing information provided for extant resources depicted on the 1913 and 1924 Sanborn maps for Elkton, Virginia (Sanborn 1913, 1924). Regardless of structural type, vinyl siding (n=31), stretcher-bonded brick veneer (n=14), and weatherboard siding (n=11) are the most common siding types from this period, followed by stucco (n=8), aluminum (n=7), and asbestos shingles (n=4). The historic commercial resources within the district provide a similar variety in their materials in finishes to their residential counterparts. Within the commercial core, 24 resources are of brick construction, 10 are concrete block, and four are frame. The most common commercial resource sidings are exposed brick (n=20). Brick commercial resources are typically laid in common or stretcher bonded brick. Other cladding present includes stretcher-bond brick veneer (n=8), stucco (n=4), vinyl (n=3), exposed concrete block (n=1), weatherboard (n=1), and asbestos shingle (n=1).

Roofs throughout the district are typically front or side gable, hipped, or shed. Within the commercial core, roofs are either flat or gently sloping shed roofs with rolled asphalt or rubber membrane roofing. More variety can be found on the residential resources, as a myriad of sheathing includes standing-seam metal (n=51), asphalt shingles (n=31), flat metal (n=3), and composite shingle (n=1). Most of the historic dwellings within the district (n=72) retain their chimneys. Much like sheathing, chimney materials vary. Brick is the most common with 62 dwellings retaining their brick chimneys. Other materials include concrete block (n=5), a combination of concrete block and brick (n=2), and stone faced (n=3), which is visible at 610 West Spotswood Trail (216-5097-0047) and 108 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0098).

Primary entrances for these resources are commonly located on an elevation that faces the road and are filled with a single-leaf door composed of wood or fiberglass and a storm door. Door surrounds, when present, are plain in decoration and are made of wood or vinyl. A variety of

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wood-framed windows remain at 32 houses. This includes one-over-one double-hung-sash (216-5092 and 216-5097-0031), two-over-two double-hung-sash with vertical muntins (216-5007, 216-5026, 216-5097-0035, and 216-5097-102), six-over-six double-hung-sash units (216-5097-0090 and 216-5097-0165), and three-, four-, six-, or nine-over-one double-hung-sash windows (216-5097-0075, 215-5097-0108, 216-5097-0170, and 216-5097-0112). Of the 32 resources with wood windows, only three are built outside of the period of significance (216-5097-0060, 216-5097-0066, and 216-5097-0165). Aluminum-framed windows survive with the same level of frequency as their historic wood-framed counterparts. They appear in 29 dwellings built within the period of significance. Unlike the wood window sash in the district, all of the aluminum frame window sash in the district, with the exception of 87 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0081), are one-over-one double-hung units (216-5087, 216-5097-0046, 216-5097-0053, and 215-5097-0086). In the case of the Elkton Historic District there are relatively few residential resources built within the period of significance (n=26) that have vinyl replacements.

Concrete-block or brick stoops and one-story entry, partial-width, and full-width porches are typical on all houses constructed in the district with 101 out of 110 dwellings retaining their porch. The porches throughout Elkton are predominately one-story, partial width with a hipped roof sheathed in the same material as the primary roof and are supported by wooden posts or columns with foundations that are either brick or concrete. In total, 29 commercial resources have porches; however, these coverings are expressed as awnings. They are typically partial width, flat or rounded, and can be a number of materials including standing seam metal (216-5018), shingle (216-5040), or canvas (216-5011). Within the commercial core is also the only example of a full-height, pedimented entry portico, which is seen on the Classical Revival-styled Bank of Elkton (216-5015), and a more standard full-span, one-story, shed-roof porch with wooden posts (216-5037). Overall, both commercial and residential buildings from the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century have rear and/or side additions that are usually in scale with and feature the same materials as the original core.

Throughout the residential areas of town, many of the historic outbuildings depicted on the 1913 and 1924 Sanborn maps appear to be extant or have had later incarnations placed in the same location (Sanborn 1913, 1924). In many instances, secondary resources depicted as one- or two-story stables were converted to garages or sheds. Sheds, garages, and carports are the most common secondary resources throughout the district. Of the 104 outbuildings within the district, 64 are contributing resources, of which garages and sheds are the most commonly observed (n=20 for both resource types out of 64 total). The majority of the contributing historic outbuildings are found along the residential streets throughout the district with a concentration of historic garages and sheds located along North Stuart Street, Shenandoah Avenue, Water Street, Hill Avenue, Ashby Street, and the residential section of West Spotswood Trail. Overall, the garages appear to be either one-story, rectangular, gable-roofed buildings or one-story, square, pyramidal-, or hipped-roofed buildings with double-leaf doors on the elevation fronting the roadway to provide access for a car. Examples of gabled-roof garages were observed at 109 North Stuart Avenue (216-5087) and 107 North Stuart Avenue (216-5083) while pyramidal-roofed garages were noted at 231 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5008) and 101 Hill Avenue (215-5097-0085).

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Atypical yet still contributing to the district, the farm complex at 205 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5009) has 11 historic outbuildings and the farm complex at 231 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5008) has six. These two relatively intact farm complexes are reflective of farms established in the 1890s or earlier that continued to operate throughout the development of Elkton. They are located within the town boundary and their primary residential resources are situated close to the road and the history of both are tied to the history of the Town of Elkton. They provide examples of historic barns, stables, sheds, granaries, chicken houses, and even a small store, and general farm layout. Without these resources, the diversity of Elkton's outbuildings would be limited, almost exclusively, to garages and sheds. The remaining historic outbuildings are a mixture of barns (216-5008 and 216-5009), a blacksmith shop now used as a shed (216-5097-0075), chicken houses (216-5009 and 216-5097-100), two granaries (216-5009), horse stables (216-5008 and 216-5009), and a privy (216-5097-0122). The noncontributing outbuildings (n=38) are located primarily on North Stuart Street, Water Street, Hill Avenue, Ashby Street, Wirt Street, and the residential section of West Spotswood Trail; the remaining outbuildings are prefabricated sheds put in place during the 2000s or later.

Thirty-five, or about 19 percent, of the primary noncontributing resources within Elkton date to the fourth quarter of the twentieth century and the twenty-first century; 18 are single family dwellings and 15 are commercial. Instances of late-twentieth and early-twenty-first-century intrusions are dispersed throughout the district. These modern intrusions postdate 1975 and are overwhelmingly residential (n=18 of 35), typically one- to two-stories in height, and built in no discernible style. Of these 18 dwellings, 15 were constructed sometime between 1980 and 1997 and almost half are concentrated Henry Avenue (n=7). These newer residential resources also appear on Ashby Avenue, West Spotswood Avenue, Hill Avenue, West Spotswood Trail, Wirt Avenue, Gibbons Avenue, Shenandoah Avenue, and West Rockingham Street. The only real concentration of these later residential resources is a row of seven, two-story, stretcher-bond brick-veneer townhouses located at 100–112 Henry Avenue (216-5097-0140). The remaining late residential resources are typically smaller in scale, one to two stories in height, and built in the Minimal Traditional style (216-5097-0161, 216-5097-0094, and 216-5097-0095), Ranch style (216-5097-0085 and 216-5097-0048), bungalow form (216-5097-0106), or no discernable style (216-5097-0140). In regard to commercial resources, three were built during the third quarter of the twentieth century in distinct styles: the Bank of Elkton (216-5097-0149), built circa 1975 in the Mansard style, and the Elkton Post office (216-5097-0147) and the Meadows Service Station (216-5097-0148), both built circa 1965 in the Modern style. The Mansard-style bank is the only example of this style in the district. The remaining 13 commercial resources built after 1975 have no discernable style. They are between one and two stories tall and are typically clad in brick veneer or metal siding. Although constructed outside of the district's period of significance, these examples of new construction follow historic trends of the district and their massing and scale is compatible with the district's integrity of setting and feeling.

### **Integrity**

In sum, the Elkton Historic District retains good overall integrity and continues to convey its historic appearance and character as a small crossroad town that developed between 1816 and

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1975, with the 1881 arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad marking a prolonged period of growth. The district's integrity of setting, feeling, and association are supported by the still-rural surrounding countryside, the intact historical road system in the town, and notable physical features. The historic district contains resources that directly relate to the town's continuous development from a small crossroad village to a bustling railroad town. As transportation technology advanced to bring new people, ideas, and ventures to Elkton, the town continued to grow and develop. The slow decline in rail service and eventual construction of the Route 33 bypass signaled a decline in Elkton's growth and this is evidenced in the present landscape, which has remained relatively unchanged since the 1970s. Although early- to late-nineteenth-century resources are present in the historic district, the majority of the contributing resources date to ca. 1900-1975. The district's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are supported by the prominent historic resources of the Elkton town hall, the Bank of Elkton, several notable historical residences, and the assortment of commercial and residential resources in various popular styles and forms. The majority of these resources remain relatively unaltered and retain a very high level of integrity. There are only 35 resources in the historic district that were constructed after the period of significance (1816-1975). Of these 35 resources, 18 are dwellings and 17 are commercial resources. Overall, the district possesses good to very good integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

### **Historic District Inventory**

The following is a list of resources located within the historic district. The resources are listed alphabetically by street name then numerically by address number. DHR historic district tertiary identification numbers are listed for each resource, as are identification numbers previously assigned to individual resources. In the following inventory, all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or noncontributing based upon the district's historical associations with important transportation and commerce trends in the Shenandoah Valley. More specifically, the district is an example of a mountain crossroads town representing settlement and development patterns with further growth and development due to the 1881 arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, during the period of significance identified as 1816 to 1975. The district also is significant for its built environment that features well-maintained nineteenth and twentieth-century commercial and residential buildings, as well as its elementary school. All noncontributing resources have therefore been so classified for being built after the period of significance or for lacking integrity to represent the district's period and areas of significance. Resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map using the last four digits of the resource's 7 or 11-digit inventory number (e.g., for resource # 215-5002 the resource location is identified on the map as 0002 and for resource #216-5097-0033, the resource location is identified as 0033 on the map).

### **Elkton Historic District Inventory**

#### Ashby Avenue

**90 Ashby Avenue**

**216-5097-0104**

*Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Bungalow, Ca. 1933*

**Contributing**

**Total: 1**

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- |   |                        |                       |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <b>92 Ashby Avenue</b>  | <b>166-5097-0105</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman Bungalow, Ca. 1936</i> |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Barn (Building)  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <b>94 Ashby Avenue</b>  | <b>216-5054</b>        | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca. 1890</i>      |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <b>95 Ashby Avenue</b>  | <b>216-5097-0117</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1910</i>       |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <b>96 Ashby Avenue</b>  | <b>216-5097-0106</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1980</i> |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <b>98 Ashby Avenue</b>  | <b>216-5097-0107</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Neocolonial, Ca. 1980</i>          |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <b>99 Ashby Avenue</b>  | <b>216-5097-0116</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1922</i>       |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1              |
| <b>100 Ashby Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0108</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca. 1905</i>           |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <b>107 Ashby Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0114</b>   | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca. 1962</i>                |                        |                       |
|   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |
| <i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1              |



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*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1960**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Storage (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Warehouse (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**416 Gibbons Street**                      **216-5097-0154**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1915**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Outbuilding (Structure)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**417 Gibbons Avenue**                      **216-5097-0157**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 2013**

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Warehouse (Building)	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**422 Gibbons Avenue**                      **216-5097-0155**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1915**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**529 Gibbons Avenue**                      **216-5097-0158**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: American Bungalow, Ca. 1927**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**602 Gibbons Avenue**                      **216-5097-0159**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1962**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
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**603 Gibbons Avenue**                      **216-5097-0160**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1957**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**607 Gibbons Avenue**                      **216-5097-0161**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1951**

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*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Contributing** Total: 1

**611 Gibbons Avenue** **216-5097-0152** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **First Southern Methodist Church (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1955**

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 3

**614 Gibbons Avenue** **216-5097-0163** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1915**

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Contributing** Total: 1

**615 Gibbons Avenue** **216-5097-0164** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1 Style: Ranch, Ca. 1960**

*Secondary Resource:* Pool House (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**627 Gibbons Avenue** **216-5097-0165** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca. 1975**

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**633 Gibbons Avenue** **216-5097-0166** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1962**

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Playhouse (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**634 Gibbons Avenue** **216-5097-0167** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca. 1974**

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 2

Harnsberger Street

**202 Harnsberger Street** **216-5097-0089** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1890**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**210 Harnsberger Street** **216-5097-0090** *Other DHR ID#:*



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**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1890**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Other)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

Henry Avenue

**100-1112 Henry Avenue**                      **216-5097-0140**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

**Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Neocolonial, Ca. 1991**

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Other)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 2

Hill Avenue

**87 Hill Avenue**                                      **216-5097-0081**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernable style, Ca. 1910**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**89 Hill Avenue**                                      **216-5097-0082**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1910**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**91 Hill Avenue**                                      **216-5097-0083**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1900**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**93 Hill Avenue**                                      **216-5013**                                      *Other DHR ID#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Queen Anne, Ca. 1910**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Structure)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**94 Hill Avenue**                                      **216-5097-0103**                      *Other DHR ID#:*

**Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1910**

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1



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*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1993*

**Contributing** Total: 1

**112 Hill Avenue** **216-5097-0097** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1922*

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

**113 Hill Avenue** **216-5097-0094** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernable style, Ca. 1992*

**Contributing** Total: 1

**115 Hill Avenue** **216-5097-0095** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1925*

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)* **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**116 Hill Avenue** **216-5097-096** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1922*

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

North 5th Street

**100–206 North 5th Street** **216-5049** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Mill (Building), Stories 3, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1916*

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Mill (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Mill (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Mill (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Mill (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

**205 North 5th Street** **216-5050** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Mill (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1930*

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Mill (Building)* **Contributing** Total: 1

North Stuart Avenue

**95 North Stuart Avenue** **216-5094** *Other DHR ID#:*

*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Foursquare, Ca. 1872*

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		<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>97 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5093</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1890</b>		
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>99 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5092</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca. 1917</b>		
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>103 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5090</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1890</b>		
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Workshop (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>105 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5097-0071</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1997</b>		
		<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>107 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5088</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca. 1920</b>		
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>109 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5087</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca. 1890</b>		
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Structure)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>115 North Stuart Avenue</b>	<b>216-5083</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
	<b>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1890</b>		
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

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North Terrace Avenue

- 106 North Terrace Avenue**      **216-5045**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: One-part commercial block, Ca. 1915*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 108 North Terrace Avenue**      **216-5046**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Fellowship Hall (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-part commercial block/Italianate, Ca. 1912*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 120 North Terrace Avenue**      **216-5097-0079**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Elkton Bottling Facility (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-part commercial block, Ca. 1950*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)*      **Noncontributing**      Total: 1
- 132 North Terrace Avenue**      **216-5048**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Vernacular, Ca. 1913*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1

Shenandoah Avenue

- 200 Shenandoah Avenue**      **216-5009**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca. 1890*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Kitchen (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 3  
*Secondary Resource: Silo (Structure)*      **Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Barn (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 3  
*Secondary Resource: Washhouse (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Smoke/Meat house (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 1
- 220 Shenandoah Avenue**      **216-5097-0168**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernable style, Ca. 1982*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 1
- 221 Shenandoah Avenue**      **216-5008**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Italianate, Ca. 1890*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)*      **Contributing**      Total: 3

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<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Silo (Structure)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Barn (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> School (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Wall (Object)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Cistern (Structure)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Other (Other)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**260 Shenandoah Avenue**      **216-5097-0169**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca. 2002*

<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Single Dwelling (Building)	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**261 Shenandoah Avenue**      **216-5097-0170**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1910*

<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Garage (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource:</i> Shed (Building)	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

South Terrace Avenue

**105 South Terrace Avenue**      **216-5097-0078**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Mobile Home, Ca. 1988*

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
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Warren Street

**101 Warren Street**      **216-5011**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Two-part commercial block, Ca. 1947*

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
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**105 Warren Street**      **216-5044**      *Other DHR ID#: 166-5073-0033*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-part commercial block, Ca. 1940*

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
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**153 Warren Street**      **216-5097-0080**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernable style, Ca. 1985*

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
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**Contributing** Total: 1

**213 Water Street**                      **216-5097-0087**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernable style,*  
**Ca. 1980**

**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**214 Water Street**                      **216-5097-0072**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: One-part commercial*  
**block, Ca. 1910**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Sign (Feature)*                      **Contributing** Total: 1

**218 Water Street**                      **216-5097-0092**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Bungalow, Ca. 1910*

**Contributing** Total: 1

**220 Water Street**                      **216-5097-0091**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca.*  
**1910**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Wall (Feature)*                      **Contributing** Total: 1

West A Street

**402 West A Street**                      **216-5097-0142**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca.*  
**1904**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Stable/garage (Building)*                      **Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)*                      **Contributing** Total: 1

West B Street

**300 West B Street**                      **216-5097-0115**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca.*  
**1950**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)*                      **Contributing** Total: 1

**301 West B Street**                      **216-5097-0141**                      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca.*  
**1904**

**Contributing** Total: 1



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*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**302 West B Street** **216-5053** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Elkton Elementary School (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca. 1938**  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1

West Rockingham Street

**102 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0147** *Other DHR ID#:*  
The U.S. Postal Service leases this building.  
*Primary Resource:* **Post Office (Building), Stories 1, Style: Modernist, Ca. 1959**  
**Contributing** Total: 1

**109 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0148** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Modernist, Ca. 1965**  
**Contributing** Total: 1

**127 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0149** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Apartment Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Mansard, Ca. 1975**  
**Contributing** Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Sign (Object) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**147 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0150** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2 Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1910**  
**Contributing** Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**154 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0146** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1902**  
**Contributing** Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1

**158 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0145** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca. 1925**  
**Contributing** Total: 1

**159 West Rockingham Street** **216-5097-0151** *Other DHR ID#:*

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*Primary Resource:* **Restaurant (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernable style, Ca. 1996**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**162 West Rockingham Street 216-5097-0144** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1910**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**166 West Rockingham Street 216-5097-0143** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1910**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**176 West Rockingham Street 216-5007** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Elkton Town Hall/Jennings House (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca. 1860**

**Contributing** Total: 1

West Spotswood Avenue

**100 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0070** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca. 1980**

**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**104-106 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5018** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1890**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**110 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0062** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1918**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**111 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0069** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca. 1960**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**112 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0061** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow, Ca. 1927**

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|  |  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|  | <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|  | <i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i> | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>116 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0060</b>                         | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1981</i> |  |                        |          |
|  |  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>119 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0068</b>                         | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca. 1930</i>    |  |                        |          |
|  | <i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i> | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|  |  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>120 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5041</b>                              | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1920</i>      |  |                        |          |
|  |  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>135 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0067</b>                         | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca. 1937</i>     |  |                        |          |
|  | <i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i> | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|  |  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>140 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0059</b>                         | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1917</i>      |  |                        |          |
|  | <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>   | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|  |  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>145 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0066</b>                         | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Mobile Home, Ca. 1980</i>         |  |                        |          |
|  |  | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>146 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5019</b>                              | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, Ca. 1895</i>       |  |                        |          |
|  |  | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>147 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5097-0065</b>                         | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style Ca. 1995</i>      |  |                        |          |

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**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**149 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0064** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style,*  
**Ca. 1980**

**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**150 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5042** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial*  
**Block, Ca. 1890**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**154 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5043** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: False-Front Commercial,*  
**Ca. 1910**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**157 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0063** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca.*  
**1971**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)* **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**160 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0057** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style,*  
**Ca. 2001**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**175-177 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5097-0118** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: American*  
**Foursquare, Ca. 1920**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**179 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5020** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: False-Front Commercial,*  
**Ca. 1935**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**181 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5021** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial*  
**Block, Ca. 1924**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**187 West Spotswood Avenue 216-5023** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial*  
**Block, Ca. 1935**

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|  |                 | <b>Contributing</b>   | Total: 1 |
| <b>196 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5040</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: One-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1925</i>      |                 |                       |          |
|  |                 | <b>Contributing</b>   | Total: 1 |
| <b>206 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5039</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca. 1905</i>                |                 |                       |          |
|  |                 | <b>Contributing</b>   | Total: 1 |
| <b>210 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5022</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1839</i> |                 |                       |          |
|  |                 | <b>Contributing</b>   | Total: 1 |
| <b>212 West Spotswood Avenue</b>   | <b>216-5038</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i> |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1965</i>                 |                 |                       |          |
|  |                 | <b>Contributing</b>   | Total: 1 |

West Spotswood Trail

- |   |                      |                        |          |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| <b>181-189 West Spotswood Trail</b>   | <b>216-5024</b>      | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1935</i> |                      |                        |          |
|   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>207 West Spotswood Trail</b>   | <b>216-5097-044</b>  | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1965</i>      |                      |                        |          |
|   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|   |                      | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>  |                      |                        |          |
| <b>218 West Spotswood Trail</b>   | <b>216-5056</b>      | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-part Commercial Block, Ca. 1925</i> |                      |                        |          |
|   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>301 West Spotswood Trail</b>   | <b>216-5097-0043</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1957</i>      |                      |                        |          |
|   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
|   |                      | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 2 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>  |                      |                        |          |

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- 303 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5057**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: N/A, Style: Demolished, Ca. 1920*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 306 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5037**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca. 1890*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 308 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0056**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1998*  
**Noncontributing**      Total: 1
- 311 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5036**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-part Commercial Block, Ca. 1935*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 313 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5035**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Two-part Commercial Block, Ca. 1920*  
**Noncontributing**      Total: 1
- 317 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0042**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1942*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1  
*Secondary Resource: Sign (Object)*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 401 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5034**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: One-part Commercial block, Ca. 1905*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 403 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5033**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: One-part Commercial Block, Ca. 1905*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 405 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5032**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, Ca. 1900*  
**Contributing**      Total: 1
- 406 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5014**      *Other DHR ID#:*

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*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 3, Style: Streamline Moderne, Ca. 1938**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**409 West Spotswood Trail 216-5097-0040** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1930**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**410 West Spotswood Trail 216-5015** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca. 1907**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Other (Structure) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**413 West Spotswood Trail 216-5016** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Elkton Theater (Building), Stories 2, Style: Streamline Moderne, Ca. 1941**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**416-418 West Spotswood Trail 216-5031** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca. 1910**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Other (Structure) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**419 West Spotswood Trail 216-5017** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1900**

**Contributing** Total: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Noncontributing** Total: 1

**420 West Spotswood Trail 216-5030** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1930**

**Contributing** Total: 1

**423 West Spotswood Trail 216-5097-0041** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1985**

**Noncontributing** Total: 1

**430-432 West Spotswood Trail 216-5029** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource:* **Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-part Commercial Block, Ca. 1920**

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|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>436 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5097-0055</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1985</i>                   |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>437 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5097-0039</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1950</i>                   |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>438 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5028</b>      | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca. 1885</i>                             |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>439 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5097-0038</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1950</i>                   |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>440 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5097-0054</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: False-Front Commercial, Ca. 1960</i>                 |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>501 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-0002</b>      | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Conrad's Store/Commercial (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Crossroads Commercial, Ca. 1816</i> |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Noncontributing</b> | Total: 1 |
| <b>504 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5097-0053</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: American Foursquare, Ca. 1924</i>               |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>508 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5097-0052</b> | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Bungalow, Ca. 1922</i>                          |                      |                        |          |
|  |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>   |                      | <b>Contributing</b>    | Total: 1 |
| <b>509 West Spotswood Trail</b>  | <b>216-5027</b>      | <i>Other DHR ID#:</i>  |          |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Two-Part Commercial Block, Ca. 1935</i>         |                      |                        |          |



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		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>516 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0051</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1972</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>529 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5026</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Queen Anne, Ca. 1905</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>530 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0050</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1910</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>601 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0037</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1924</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Warehouse (Building)</i>		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>604 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0049</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca. 1950</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>608 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0048</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca. 2007</i>			
		<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Building)</i>		<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>610 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0047</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1955</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Carport (Building)</i>		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Lamppost (Object)</i>		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<b>612 West Spotswood Trail</b>	<b>216-5097-0046</b>	<i>Other DHR ID#:</i>	
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Bungalow, Ca. 1950</i>			
		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

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**615 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0036**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Two-story I-house, Ca. 1880*

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**621 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0035**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1880*

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1

**627 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0034**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca. 1942*

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**632 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0045**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca. 1910*

	<b>Contributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource: Gazebo (Structure)</i>	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1

**633 West Spotswood Trail**      **216-5097-0033**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1932*

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
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Wirt Avenue

**420 Wirt Avenue**      **216-5097-0152**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1985*

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
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**424 Wirt Avenue**      **216-5097-0119**      *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1998*

	<b>Noncontributing</b>	Total: 1
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- Secondary Resource:* Warehouse (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1
- 430 Wirt Avenue** **216-5097-0120** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca. 1910*
- Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Contributing** Total: 1
- 432 Wirt Avenue** **216-5097-0121** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1910*
- Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 434 Wirt Avenue** **216-5097-0122** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1910*
- Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 438 Wirt Avenue** **216-5097-0123** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1910*
- Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 440 Wirt Avenue** **216-5097-0124** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1910*
- Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) **Contributing** Total: 1  
**Noncontributing** Total: 1
- 444-446 Wirt Avenue** **216-5097-0125** *Other DHR ID#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca. 1910*
- Contributing** Total: 1

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## 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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

TRANSPORTATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1816-1975

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1880

1890

1908

1922

1975

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Located near the heart of the Shenandoah Valley, the town of Elkton has occupied an approximately 103-acre swath of land on the eastern bank of the South Fork Shenandoah River since about 1816 when a small mountain crossroads community was established at the intersection of present-day West Rockingham Trail and Shenandoah Avenue, then known as Conrad's Store. The town steadily grew throughout the nineteenth century, experiencing several periods of development booms, including the arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad in 1881. The town transformed from a small crossroads community to a bustling railroad town and was formally incorporated as the Town of Elkton in 1908. Prosperity and growth continued through the early- and mid-twentieth century and was physically manifested on the landscape through increased residential and commercial development. The Elkton Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Transportation, the district is associated with important transportation and commerce trends in the Shenandoah Valley across most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Elkton first was established as a mountain crossroads town, associating the district with significant development patterns of early-nineteenth-century settlement. Further growth and development were spurred, in particular due to the 1881 arrival of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. As a local market center, a stop on the railroad line, and a shipping point for locally produced agricultural goods, Elkton contributed significantly to the local economy and served as an entry point to wider transportation networks for both people and products. The Elkton Historic District is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its significant commercial and residential architecture. As the town of Elkton quickly expanded when the railroad arrived in the late-nineteenth century, the commercial and residential architecture within the boundaries of the historic district grew to include popular Romantic and Victorian-era styles, including Italianate, Classical Revival, and Queen Anne. Vernacular building types and forms are also prevalent throughout the district and include one- and two-part block and false-front commercial buildings, as well as three-bay and five-bay I-house forms with Folk Victorian and Colonial Revival ornamentation. As Elkton continued to prosper in the twentieth century, empty lots were infilled and some older buildings were replaced with Moderne, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, bungalow, American Foursquare, and Ranch buildings. As such, the architectural significance of the Elkton Historic District is closely tied to the residential and commercial growth the town experienced from about 1816 through 1975. The district retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, association, and design dating to the period of significance. The period of significance begins in 1816, when Conrad's Store was settled as a small crossroads community, and ends in 1975, when passenger rail service (one of the key factors in Elkton's development) was discontinued. In addition to those mentioned above, significant dates for the district include 1890 and the founding of the Elkton Improvement Company with the goal, among other things, of establishing rules and regulations as they related to land use in the town, and 1922, when a fire destroyed several commercial buildings.

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

### **Criterion A: Commerce and Transportation**

The Town of Elkton developed over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and is a representative example of a crossroads town in the Shenandoah Valley. Elkton began as a single store and homestead at the corner of a well-traveled intersection where people could stop on their way to destinations in any direction. The settlement began to grow and became a small village with dwellings clustering around Conrad's Store and extending eastward along today's West Spotswood Trail. When the Shenandoah Valley Railroad arrived in 1881, Elkton became another crossroad as soon the railroad formed a major north-south and east-west axis just south of the district boundaries. An influx of money, people, and new building styles flooded the town and contributed to much of Elkton's present-day appearance. As with most boomtowns, expansion was not indefinite and growth began to slow by the second half of the twentieth century. As automobiles supplanted trains as the major mode of transportation, roadways in and around Elkton were modified. During the 1970s, U.S. Business Route 33 was altered so that it fed into U.S. Route 340. With this rerouting, Elkton was completely bypassed and no longer served as a necessary or important crossroads in the area. Route 340 parallels the district's eastern boundary while Route 33, now a four-lane, divided highway, is a short distance south of the district.

### **Contact Period (1607-1750)**

The land that became Elkton had, prior to early European colonization, been populated by the Iroquois, Siouan, Shawnee, and Tuscarora; however, during the eighteenth century, the indigenous nations began to experience pressure from expansion of the Virginia colony's western frontier (Hutton 1976:6; Rockingham County 2023a). The first land claim by a colonizer in the area was in 1716 by Governor Alexander Spotswood who, upon crossing the ford in what he called the Euphrates (which we now know as the Shenandoah River), carved into a tree and placed a bottle in the ground with a note saying he had taken possession of the land in the name of King George the First of England (Hutton 1976:7). Colonial exploration in the area heretofore had been uncommon, as it was difficult to navigate through Swift Run Gap and down the Blue Ridge Mountains into the valley (Rockingham County 2023a).

### **Colony to Nation (1751-1789) and Early National Period (1790-1829)**

Throughout the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century the land that would eventually become Elkton was a small portion of three larger land grants held by the Miller, Kite, and Harnsberger families (Hutton 1976:12). Historian Ralph Hutton (1976:12) attributes the slow settlement and development of Elkton to these multi-generational land holdings, which took a long time to be divided and sold to smaller landholders. Additionally, given the size of these land grants, the holders established homesteads and small communities in more convenient locations than the future site of Elkton.

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The 1807 Map of Virginia authored by James Madison depicts the present location of Elkton where two roads meet just east of the South Fork Shenandoah River (Madison 1807). These roadways likely follow similar paths as present-day Spotswood Trail running northwest to southeast and Shenandoah Avenue running south to north. In 1807, the nearest population centers were Harrisonburg to the west and Port Republic to the southwest. At the time, Port Republic was not accessible from any roadway leading to or from the present location of Elkton. This location was ideal for development as it was commonly passed through when heading to and from Harrisonburg, with a clear path to Richmond to the far southeast.

The earliest recorded permanent European-American settlement in Elkton was undertaken by the Conrad family, who erected a dwelling and store in 1816 (216-5002) at the intersection of present-day West Spotswood Avenue and Shenandoah Avenue. The store is still extant. The store began to gain recognition as a place for travelers through the area to stop; the area around the store shortly became known as Conrad's Store. A small community began to grow around the store and, in 1821, one of the first examples of town planning was undertaken when five local men were granted 4 acres of land in order to construct a meetinghouse, burying ground, and schoolhouse (Hutton 1976:20). Functioning as the town board of trustees, these men included Henry Miller, Sr., Jacob Conrad, George Bagher, Henry Miller, and Jacob Harnsberger. The meetinghouse was constructed in 1930 at what is now the First Methodist Church of Elkton at 205 Warren Street (216-0050). The immediately surrounding area would continue to develop through the laying out of new roadways, and by 1827 the roadway presently known as Shenandoah Avenue would extend approximately 12.5 miles southeast to Port Republic (Boye 1827). Historic mapping at the time indicates that there was a bridge called "Conrod's [sic] Bridge" crossing the South Fork Shenandoah River, along with a ford that provided an alternate path across the river, likely the original river crossing in this area prior to the bridge.

### **Antebellum Period (1830-1860) and Civil War (1861-1865)**

Conrad's Store became a United States post office location with George Conrad as its first postmaster. During the American Civil War, Conrad's Store operated as a Confederate post office. In September 1866, postal service was discontinued at Conrad's Store (Hutton 1976:23-24). Given its distance from the main arenas of the Civil War, Rockingham County, and Elkton specifically, did not see any direct action during this time. However, it was not passed over completely by the war. On April 19, 1862 General Stonewall Jackson brought his troops to the Elk Run Valley and set up encampments along Elk Run, northeast into Swift Run Gap. He set up his headquarters in the Miller-Kite house (216-5003) located outside of the historic district at 310 East Rockingham Street. When Jackson left on April 30th, Union troops mistook it as a retreat, which allowed him to attack General Robert H. Milroy and his troops at McDowell. Jackson's forces were again to enter the area of Elkton on June 5, 1862, when he ordered the bridge across the river to be burned while preparing for the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic on June 8 and 9, 1862. After Jackson's forces left the valley, the U.S. Army entered and burned the woolen mill, a flour mill that had been located in town, and all barns in the surrounding areas (Hutton 1976:18). Although Union support was strong among individuals in the Blue Ridge area, those



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who enlisted at Conrad's Store often served in the 10th Virginia Regiment Volunteer Infantry (Hutton 1976:15).

### Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)

In the mid-nineteenth century, the area saw increased development as various other buildings had been constructed alongside Conrad's Store on what is presently West Spotswood Trail and West Shenandoah Avenue (Library of Congress 1860). Most of Elkton's early industry focused on agriculture with the occasional additional export such as flour, lumber, and iron, which was easily shipped down the Shenandoah River to be sold in places like Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, or Baltimore (Hutton 1976:23). Large scale industry, such as milling and tanning, occurred outside of the historic district boundaries. However, the presence of these operations did contribute to the growth and development of the town. During this time, an up-and-down sawmill and a flour mill were in operation within the town limits; however, a flood in 1870 washed out the sawmill (Hutton 1976:24). In 1871, John Clover opened a tannery near the intersection of Clarke Avenue and West Rockingham Street, outside of the Elkton Historic District boundaries. It was considered one of the first major industries in Elkton and operated until it burned in 1925. It was rebuilt as a bark mill that operated until 1927 (Hutton 1976:26).

During much of this time the placename of "Elkton" had not yet been mapped and the community was still referred to as Conrad's Store. At the time, all development in the area remained on the north side of Elk Run, a waterway which branches off of the South Fork Shenandoah River in a northeasterly direction. Conrad's Store, along with the Elk Run Church and various dwellings, were noted on several maps of the era (Hotchkiss 1875). Additional roadways were constructed in the immediate area such as present-day North Street, which is located roughly 0.42 miles east of the historic district's boundary. In 1880, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which connected the town to Waynesboro to the south and further afield markets such as Baltimore and Philadelphia, reached Elkton and accelerated growth in the community (Hutton 1976). As recorded in a news article, the first train pulled into the station at 5 p.m. on November 9, 1880, and was greeted by residents gathered where the rail crosses over West Spotswood Trail (The Rockingham Register 1880:3). The same article states that a station name had not yet been selected but would most likely be "Rowland" (The Rockingham Register 1880:3). However, newspapers began referring to the area as "Elkton Station (formerly Conrad's Store)" in December 1880 (Richmond Dispatch 1880:3). An article from the *Richmond Dispatch* notes that at least 1,000 barrels of flour had been shipped to Richmond from Elkton since the station opened (Richmond Dispatch 1880:3). By 1882, the line continued farther south to Roanoke, where it joined the Norfolk and Western Railroad, thus providing Elkton residents and merchants with access to additional markets and locales. This led to a number of town booms throughout the Shenandoah Valley, of which Elkton was one.

Although towns were booming and growing exponentially in the Shenandoah Valley during this time, growth in Elkton in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was slightly slower in comparison. On March 20, 1890, the Elkton Improvement Company was formed by 12 prominent residents of Elkton and its surrounding areas (Hutton 1976:29). The company was

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chartered with the goals to purchase or lease land in Rockingham, Page, Green, and Albemarle counties, to mine and manufacture natural resources such as iron ore, to lay out the towns within the previously stated counties, and to establish rules and regulations as they related to land use in the town (Hutton 1976:29). They quickly set to work and tasked A.G. Walker, a local civil and topographical engineer, with laying out the town road grid and subdivision of lots. Walker finished this task before the close of 1890 (Walker 1890). He produced a map that laid out the town in three sections. Section 1 comprised the area to the west of the railroad tracks from 5th Street to the South Fork Shenandoah River and north from H Street southward to Port Deposit Road, reserving the land along the river for a large formally designed public park and the Hotel Elkton grounds. The park, which was never built, and the Hotel Elkton (216-5002), which has since been razed, are located outside of the historic district boundaries. The map divided the town into 26 blocks with 36 individual lots but, due to the river, the blocks are less uniform than in other sections. Section 1 encompasses the following streets within the historic district: the north-south streets of 1st Street, 2nd Street, Shenandoah Avenue, and 5th Street, and the east-west streets of Wirt Avenue, Spotswood Avenue, and Gibbons Street (Walker 1890). Section 2 included the land east of the railroad tracks from 5th to 12th streets, and north from Rockingham Street southward to Jefferson Avenue. It was divided into 78 roughly similar-sized blocks that contained 24 individual lots. Streets within the current historic district boundaries that were included in Section 2 are the north-south Harnsberger Street, and the east-west streets of Rockingham Street and Water Street. Within Sections 1 and 2, the land around Elk Run was reserved for manufacturing purposes. Additionally, this map includes what appears to be a raceway for a mill that was once at the corner of Harnsberger and Water streets. This race does not appear on any other maps (Walker 1809). Section 3 contained the remaining land within the incorporated limits of Elkton. It includes all streets east of the railroad track, and north of Rockingham Street. Section 3 encompasses the following streets within the current historic district boundaries: the north-south streets of Terrance Avenue, Warren Street, Henry Street, Ashby Street, Hill Street, Stuart Street and the east-west streets of Rockingham Street, Spotswood Avenue, A Street, B Street, and C Street (Walker 1890).

Since the town was platted, the lot sizes have been consolidated in some cases, but local government Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tax parcel data shows that some sections within the historic district do maintain these older lot divisions and dimensions. Presently, smaller residential lots contain about 0.07 acres of land while larger residential lots contain 0.14 acres of land (Rockingham County 2023). Smaller lots were created in the commercial core of the town, with blocks throughout the historic district being divided into as many as 46 lots. The overall aspiration for the town appeared to be one of densely packed resources through the commercial corridor and on the outskirts of manufacturing areas which would give way to larger, probably residential, lots situated at the top of the hill to the north of the commercial core. Over time, lots were purchased and improved, or combined to create larger parcels, but the gridded roadway system, including their alleyways, as proposed in 1890 is still extant today.

By October 1890, the Elkton Improvement Company was ready to sell their newly established town parcels and drafted an extensive map of the community. An October 12, 1890, advertisement in *The Roanoke Times* promoted a “great sale” of business and residential lots that

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was to take place on October 23 and 24, 1890 (The Roanoke Times 1890:5). The advertisement paints an appealing portrait of a town rich in natural resources claiming it is “located in the richest agricultural, mineral, and timber region of the Old Dominion” and that the Shenandoah River fed several springs including the Elkton Lithia spring that was said to flow “1,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours” (The Roanoke Times 1890:5). Elkton now had the means to attract and employ new residents. The train also brought tourists with the freight, and with the permission of the Elkton Improvement Company, The Elkton, a hotel, was built and opened May 6, 1891 (The Roanoke Times 1891:8). Although the hotel had not been completed prior to printing the 1890 Walker map of Elkton, its footprint was drawn, and the hotel grounds were delineated (Walker 1890).

The 1890 map also provides a better understanding of how the built environment in Elkton grew between 1890 and 1913 when a Sanborn map was created (Sanborn 1913). In 1890, many of the larger resources as well as a number of commercial resources in the Elkton Historic District had been constructed. The map depicted 17 individual resources within the district and included Conrad’s Store (216-5002), Dr. Simeon B. Jennings House/Elkton Town Hall (216-5007), the S.P.H Miller House (216-5009), 205 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5009), J.S. Eaton’s Dry Goods Store (215-5018), the Louderback Building (216-5022), 438 Spotswood Trail (216-5028), the Pennington Building (216-5037), 212 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5038), 150 West Spotswood Avenue (216-0042), the Elkton Milling Company building (216-5049), 202 Harnsberger Street (216-5097-0089), 210 Harnsberger Street (216-5097-0090), 210 Water Street (216-5097-0073), 112 Water Street (216-5097-0074), 108 Water Street (216-5097-0075), 106 Water Street (216-5097-0076), and 102 Water Street (216-5097-0077). The map also shows the no-longer-extant passenger and freight depot associated with the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. Into the early-twentieth century, Elkton underwent a notable expansion as all present roadways had been constructed. There was a massive increase in commercial and residential development, with the majority of commercial development remaining along Spotswood Avenue and Rockingham Street, while residential development extended north and south (Sanborn 1913, 1924). In 1908, Elkton was formally incorporated, and at that time had 40 buildings, a health resort, a tannery, and a bark mill (Hutton 1976:38).

The Sanborn map of 1913 provides an incomplete view of Elkton within the boundaries of the historic district as it only shows West Spotswood Trail, West Rockingham Street, Warren Street, Water Street, and Harnsberger Avenue in full. Although it is incomplete, the map does depict the full extent of development within the commercial core concentrated along West Spotswood Avenue and West Spotswood Trail and portions of the residential streets branching from it. The number of dwellings within the historic district grew from 10 in 1890 to 40 in 1908, and then further still to 54 in 1913 with the largest concentration of dwellings being built along Wirt Avenue, Ashby Avenue, Hill Avenue, North Stuart Street, and West Rockingham Street (Hutton 1976:37; Sanborn 1913; Walker 1890). The dwellings present along Wirt Avenue are smaller, one-story buildings depicted as being both dwellings and commercial space. The dwellings on Wirt Avenue, Ashby Avenue, Hill Avenue, and North Stuart Street are on the larger lots laid out in 1890, and as such appear to be primarily two-story frame buildings with an assortment of garages, sheds, and other outbuildings. As previously stated, this was a period of rapid growth of

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commercial resources as well. In 1913, much like today, the commercial resources were confined to West Spotswood Avenue and West Spotswood Trail. There were 34 commercial resources within the district at this time. Of these, there was a creamery, two hardware stores, two undertakers, one grocery store, one dry goods store, a bank, two hotels, a drug store, a post office, a doctor's office, a dentist's office, three pool rooms, a cobbler shop, a furniture maker, and a barber shop. These commercial resources are all shown as being two to three stories in height and of frame construction, typically accompanied by a small garage or associated shed (Sanborn 1913). However, many of these early commercial resources are no longer extant, especially those located at the three-way intersection of Spotswood Avenue, West Spotswood Trail, and Rockingham Street.

### **World War I to World War II (1917–1945)**

On April 11, 1922, a fire destroyed most of the commercial resources in the downtown triangle area—called this due to the triangle shape made by the Y-shaped intersection of West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue—as well as two along West Spotswood Avenue. As there were inadequate waterlines there was no way to extinguish the fire (The Daily News Leader 1922:1). It was later discovered that local merchant Max Heller and his nephew Eli Heller started the fire for the insurance money (Hutton 1976). In 1924, another Sanborn map was produced. There was little change noted to the town in the intervening years since the 1913 version; however, there were several new brick commercial buildings denoted in the downtown area, most notably, the triangle, which was in the process of being rebuilt, but had not reached its present appearance (Sanborn 1924).

Development continued into the 1930s as the roadways in the area were expanded and designated state highways. By 1937, two of these highways led directly to and from Elkton, providing a third iteration of a crossroad at Elkton. State Highway 4, which corresponds to present-day West Spotswood Avenue, ran roughly east-west, and State Highway 12, which corresponds partially to present-day Terrace Avenue, ran roughly north-south, continuing the longstanding association of the town as a crossroad (USGS 1937).

On February 7, 1941, another industry was introduced to Elkton. After months of consideration, the Merck Chemical Company came to Elkton, informing them of their intention to build a new facility to manufacture pharmaceuticals called the “Stonewall Plant,” located outside of the historic district south of the town on U.S. Route 340 (Hutton 1976). The plant's first shipment of Vitamin B left the factory on January 28, 1942. It was projected that by the end of 1942, the plant would employ 300–400 people (The Daily News Leader 1942:3). At the time, this would have been around 33 percent of Elkton's population (United States Census 1940).

### **The New Dominion and Beyond (1946–present)**

By 1965, small amounts of residential development continued along Elkton's various side streets and south of Elk Run. At this time, U.S. Route 340, which runs from Greenville, Virginia, to Frederick Maryland, had been established running through Elkton along Stuart Street and replaced State Highway 12 as the main north-south road in the area (USGS 1965a, 1965b). Due

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to reliance on personal automobiles, passenger rail travel was losing popularity and passenger rail service to Elkton was thus reduced. Shortly after that, freight rail service began to wane. This reduction in service began to pull commercial activity from Elkton. In November 1966, U.S. 33 was completed. This roadway had been planned and attempted various times beginning in 1937, and the final plan for this area was to incorporate much of State Highway 4 into the new route. Although State Highway 4 ran directly through the town of Elkton, U.S. 33 bypasses the town and State Highway 4/West Spotswood Trail was renamed as U.S. Business 33, which still crossed over U.S. 340. Further rerouting in 1971 adjusted U.S. Business 33 so that it fed into U.S. 340. With this rerouting, a road that had served as a main thoroughfare and notable crossroad for over a century was relegated to a 1.72-mile stretch of roadway, which is easily bypassed from all directions.

Development in Elkton began to slow, most likely due to its newly found isolation, towards the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century. Only 26 buildings were constructed in the district post 1972 and were primarily residential with a large portion being located on Hill, Ashby, and Henry avenues. This expansion of roadways corresponds closely to the discontinuation of passenger rail service and reduction of freight service to Elkton in 1975 (Hutton 1976:60). The end of passenger rail to Elkton effectively served as the end of the last direct route to the town, and Elkton's long history of being a crossroad had ended.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

The Elkton Historic District features a collection of residential and commercial buildings dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century to the third quarter of the twentieth century. The district has high integrity overall and the majority of resources within the district have good integrity. A range of architectural styles associated with trends in construction materials and methods, popular tastes, and changing lifestyles characterize the district and is illustrative of the town's development during the district's period of significance. The Elkton Historic District has examples of significant architectural styles with character-defining features that distinguish the buildings and create cohesive streetscapes which, collectively make the district a distinguishable entity that is significant under Criterion C, as further expanded upon below.

#### *Romantic Architecture*

The Romantic movement was, to some degree, a rebellion against a century of strict adherence to classical forms, exemplified by the Georgian, Federal/Adam, and Greek Revival styles of the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The movement reacted against the symmetry, balance, and order of classical designs by advancing an aesthetic that was often asymmetrical, irregular, and more picturesque—appealing less to the mind (reason) and more to the heart (emotion). It reflected a desire for greater freedom of architectural expression and for more organic, complicated building forms that were often intended to complement their natural setting. Many of the Romantic architectural styles owe their popularity to pattern books advanced by leading architects like Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing. Downing published several influential design books including *Rural Residences* (1837), *Cottage Residences* (1842),

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and *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), which promoted the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015a).

### *Italianate*

The Italianate style was one of the most popular styles associated with the Romantic movement and found design inspiration in medieval farmhouses located in the Italian countryside (Novelli 2015). Since the Italianate style was easily adaptable to many building shapes and forms, it became a popular stylistic choice for urban and rural dwellings, as well as commercial buildings (Novelli 2015:62–65). In fact, the Italianate style was often the stylistic choice for many mid- to late-nineteenth-century commercial buildings throughout American towns. Downtown streetscapes of this era often are marked by a continuous line of distinctive bracketed cornices and tall, narrow windows, which are often adorned with pediments or crowns (Novelli 2015:62–65).

The Elkton Historic District has two examples of Italianate residential buildings as well as a handful of commercial resources that feature Italianate elements. Both the Dr. Simeon B. Jennings House/Elkton Town Hall, circa 1840 (176 Rockingham Street [216-5007]), and the S.P.H Miller House, circa 1890 (221 Shenandoah Avenue [216-5008]), are two-story, brick dwellings with gently sloping hipped roofs, wide bracketed frieze bands, and heavy entablatures at the windows and doors. The district's few remaining frame commercial buildings are examples of Italianate-influenced, non-residential buildings. This includes 306 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5037) which is a circa 1890, two-story, frame, false-front commercial building featuring projecting eaves supported by decorative brackets. . Other examples include 438 West Spotswood Trail (216-5028), 206 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5039), 103 North Terrace Avenue (216-5046), and 135 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0067).

### *Victorian-Era Architecture*

The Victorian period spanned the second half of the nineteenth century during the reign of Britain's Queen Victoria, after whom the period is named. This was the era in American architecture known for intricate and highly decorative styles such as the Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Shingle, Renaissance Revival, and Chateausque (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015b). This period was a time of growth and change in America due to technological advancements like the development of balloon framing and factory-built architectural components. These types of improvements made it easier to construct larger, more complex, and more decorative buildings and was coupled with the large-scale expansion of the railroad system nationwide, which allowed building and architectural products to be shipped cross-country at more reasonable costs. As such, high-style architectural elements could be added to more modest or otherwise vernacular buildings (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015b).

### *Queen Anne*

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Two types of late-nineteenth-century Victorian-era dwellings are found throughout the Elkton Historic District—the Queen Anne style and the vernacular form of the Gable-Front-and-Wing dwelling (also called Upright and Wing, or asymmetrical Queen Anne farmhouse). The Queen Anne style was derived from English medieval styles like Elizabethan and Jacobean and is characterized by asymmetrical plans and massing (Novelli 2015:75–78). The exteriors display a wide variety of surface treatments, textures, and colors. This is often paired with elaborate decorative trim, sometimes achieved through fancy-butt shingle work, brickwork, or a mixture of the two. One of the most identifiable features of the Queen Anne style is the irregular roofline, often featuring multiple steep gables, turrets, or towers (Novelli 2015:75–78). The façades of these dwellings often have projecting bay windows, wrap-around porches, and a variety of window types and sizes. Later Queen Anne-style buildings usually appear to be somewhat simplified in comparison with earlier examples of this style—namely the buildings retain their asymmetrical plans and massing, but the exterior is stripped of most of the surface detail.

In the Elkton Historic District, there are only four Queen Anne-style resources. The house at 529 West Spotswood Trail (216-5026) is a circa-1907, stone-faced concrete-block-clad, two-story, four-bay dwelling with a cross-gabled roof. The façade is dominated by a large full-height canted bay. The roofline features a bracketed cornice, and the eaves of the gable ends feature decorative vergeboards, half-cove shingles. The house at 100 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0108) is similar to 216-5026, and also features a full-height canted bay on the façade; however, with the exception of scrolled spandrels on a second-floor balcony, the original Queen Anne detailing has been removed.

Gable-Front-and-Wing or the L-plan, as the name implies, is a building form that features a front-gable section, with an attached side-gable wing. The front-gabled section of these dwellings are usually two- to two-and-a-half-stories in height, with the wing being the same height or sometimes a half-story shorter. On the interior, the space is laid out as either a T- or L-plan. One example of this form can be seen at 154 West Rockingham Street (216-5097-0146).

### *Folk Victorian*

While the Victorian era brought with it many new architectural styles, the willingness to construct dwellings in these higher style designs often did not extend to smaller towns. Instead of erecting in the boisterous styles of the time, many individuals opted for the Folk Victorian style, which primarily borrowed detailing from the Queen Anne and Italianate styles and applied them to common forms (McAlester 2015:345–350). In most instances these elements are applied to the porch and cornice line of a resource. Additionally, the form of these dwellings is expressed as front-gable, T-plan, L-plan, I house, and pyramidal-roofed dwellings. The spread of the Folk Victorian style was made possible by the growth of the railroad system and mail-order catalogs, which made manufacturing and shipping of building materials far more efficient than previous transportation methods and brought nationally popular architectural trends to the attention of rural residents.

The Folk Victorian style is overwhelmingly used in domestic architecture in the Elkton Historic District; however, two pre-1920 commercial resources also have elements of this style. The dwellings featuring this style can be found throughout the district, but seem to proliferate along

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Hill Avenue, Ashby Avenue, and North Stuart Avenue. Twenty-four dwellings were constructed in this style and all date from circa 1890 to circa 1920. One example is 200 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5009), which was constructed circa 1890. It is an example of the T-plan subtype of the style and is a two-story frame dwelling which retains its Italianate-influenced cornice and brackets in addition to a wraparound porch and bands of fish scale wood shingles between the first and second stories. Another notable example is 93 Hill Avenue (216-5013) which is an exuberant ca. 1910, one-story, hipped-roof dwelling with spindle work porch details, bracketed cornice, and tripartite multi-light windows. Other examples include 115 North Stuart Avenue (216-5083), 109 North Stuart Avenue (216-5087), and 111 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0112).

Folk Victorian commercial resources within the district are both located on West Spotswood Avenue. The first is 212 Spotswood Avenue (216-5038), which is a two-story, three-bay, front-gable, two-part commercial block-form building constructed circa 1890, making it one of the earliest extant commercial resources in the historic district. The other is 100 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5041), circa 1920, which is also a two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, two part commercial block-form building, that has since been converted into a dwelling.

### **Eclectic Architecture**

Succeeding Victorian styles in America were a group of architectural styles referred to collectively as the Eclectic movement. Usually grouped into this category are a variety of revival styles, including Colonial, Classical, Gothic, Tudor, French, Italian Renaissance, Mission, Spanish, and Pueblo revivals (McAlester 2015:318–319). The Eclectic movement began at the tail end of the nineteenth century, when European-trained architects began designing high-style, high-profile, period houses for wealthy clients (McAlester 2015:318–319). This trend of fashioning period-style buildings (whatever the period) gained mainstream momentum in America at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where historical interpretations of European styles were promoted (McAlester 2015:318–319) The Eclectic movement, with its variety of architectural styles, was one of the most diverse and exciting periods of domestic architecture in American history, with dozens of architectural styles from which to choose.

### *Colonial Revival*

The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is credited with awakening the interest in America's colonial heritage. American architects began studying early Georgian and Federal buildings, especially in New England, and produced detailed studies of their findings (McAlester 2015:326). The return to these historical precedents was partly a reaction to the unrestrained enthusiasm of Victorian architecture. Colonial Revival dwellings, however, are not historical or faithful copies of Georgian- or Federal-style dwellings; instead, they synthesized twentieth-century architectural forms, often with oversized colonial detailing, often mixing elements from multiple eras of classical architecture to achieve the new Colonial Revival designs.

Residential resources built between 1930 and 1957 are more representative of low-style Colonial Revival with two resources falling into the Cape Cod form (216-5097-0098 and 0216-5097-0099). Other examples of the Colonial Revival style include the original two-story section of the Elkton Elementary School (216-5053). Other residential resources include 119 West Spotswood



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Avenue (216-5097-0068), 300 West B Street (216-5097-0115), and 412 Gibbons Avenue (216-5097-0153).

### *Classical Revival*

One commercial building in Elkton exhibits Classical Revival influence. The Bank of Elkton (410 West Spotswood Trail [216-5015]) was constructed in 1907 and is a one-and-a-half-story, temple-front bank with a full-height porch supported by three Ionic-style columns. Temple-front buildings again became popular during the first three decades of the twentieth century, influenced by the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which featured a neoclassical city designed by the country's most prominent architects (Belfoure 2005:127). Temple-front façades were nearly always used for banks, a design element that "stood for stability, strength, and security" (Belfoure 2005:125). The architectural elements of this form are typically aesthetic as opposed to structural, featuring columns or pilasters, often with porticos close to or engaged with the wall. Temple-front banks are frequently located on corner lots and, as such, often feature a stylistic continuity from the façade to other exposed elevations (Longstreth 1987:100).

### **Modern Architecture**

Concurrently popular and thus competing stylistically with the Eclectic movement were new American design modes such as the Prairie and Craftsman styles—most commonly expressed through forms like the American Foursquare and the bungalow. These forward-looking, American-born styles broke away from the previous tendencies of looking towards Europe for design inspiration and represented the beginnings of the Modern era in American architecture. The presence of these early- to mid-twentieth-century styles and forms in the Elkton Historic District suggests that the town experienced continuous growth in the mid-twentieth century. This growth was mostly spurred by the establishment of the Merck Pharmaceutical Plant in 1941. The founding of the plant provided jobs for locals and brought new residents to the area. It is the last wave of industrial development that occurred during the district's period of significance.

### *Streamline Moderne*

Rising to popularity in the 1920s and 1930s, Streamline Moderne style, also referred to as Art Moderne, drew inspiration from the streamlined industrial designs of ships, airplanes, and cars (McAlester 2015:582). The style placed an emphasis on the horizontality of a building and used smooth surfaces and curved corners to achieve a feeling that airstreams could easily pass over them (McAlester 2015:582). Unlike its Art Deco contemporary, which incorporated decorative vertical elements, Streamline Modern buildings are much simpler, and typically decorative elements provide an emphasis on the horizontal form (McAlester 2015:582).

Two resources in the Elkton Historic District were constructed in the Streamline Moderne style. The first is the Elkton Theater (413 West Spotswood Trail [216-5016]) constructed circa 1941. The theater is a one-story, concrete block with brick façade building, with green marble veneer at its lower half. Banding along the front provides a horizontal emphasis. The second example is the Rockingham Cooperative Farm Bureau (406 West Spotswood Trail, 216-5014) constructed circa 1938. It is a three-story, brick building with a curved corner. The upper two stories have ribbons of glass-block windows highlighted by bands of white stucco. Again, these horizontally focused elements served to highlight the massing of a building.

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### *American Foursquare*

A very popular house type in the early-twentieth century, the American Foursquare reflects turn-of-the-century trends toward increased economy and efficiency in domestic spaces. These houses were built throughout America from about 1900 to 1920, often from designs published in popular magazines, architectural pattern books, and mail-order plans (Clark 1987:171). The basic characteristics of this form include a boxy, square shape; a steeply pitched, nearly pyramidal, hipped roof (often with dormers and overhanging eaves); and a porch spanning the façade. Foursquares were built with a wide range of materials, including frame, brick, and concrete block. Compared to other previous architectural styles, Foursquares are relatively plain. As such, their simple form allowed the dwellings to be constructed in a variety of popular architectural styles by adding decorative ornament. In the Elkton Historic District, there are 10 American Foursquares, five of which are located on Hill Avenue. The Foursquares in the district present as wood frame based on early Sanborn maps, and feature a variety of siding including vinyl, aluminum, stucco, and brick veneer. One located at 175–177 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0118) is of brick construction. Other examples include 89 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0082), 115 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0095), and 116 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0111).

### *Bungalow/Craftsman*

The Elkton Historic District contains several examples of the early-twentieth-century bungalow house type. Bungalows are generally one-story in height with a broad, overhanging gable roof. Bungalows were first constructed in California, inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement in England, which became widespread in America in the first quarter of the twentieth century (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission 2015). Bungalows are usually of frame construction, with wood siding, wood shingles, or stucco covering the exterior. This style is known for its heavy-columned front porches and widely overhanging eaves, which often feature exposed rafter tails, as well as other decorative, heavy wood trim like brackets. One or more dormers commonly occur on the front and rear roof slopes. Houses of this type, like Foursquares, were often built from published plans or kits. Examples of this style within the historic district include 90 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0104), 158 West Rockingham Street (216-5097-0145), and 529 Gibbons Avenue (216-5097-0158).

### *Ranch*

Construction of new homes in America largely came to a halt during World War II. When construction resumed after the war, houses of historical precedent (Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, etc.) fell out of favor for new modern styles (McAlester 2015:477). The Ranch style originated in California and became the dominant house form throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. Ranches are typically one-story, asymmetrical buildings with low-pitched roofs. The façade was usually long and rambling, and often times these houses had attached carports and garages. Ranches were typically built outside of cities, usually clustered in new suburban developments, and sited on larger lots than pre-World War II housing (McAlester 2015:477). There are eight mid-twentieth-century, Ranch-style houses constructed after World War II in the Elkton Historic District. The house at 107 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0114) is a small, one-story, Ranch-style dwelling with an asymmetrical façade. Other examples include 608

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West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0048), 101 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0085), and 611 Gibbons Avenue (216-5097-0162).

### *Minimal Traditional*

The Minimal Traditional Style first appeared during the Great Depression and was adapted for its economy of construction when planning and building large, post-World War II suburbs with a typical date range of 1935–1950 (Bezirdjian 2014). Given its ubiquitousness on the American landscape, this style does often appear well beyond 1950. The style pulled inspiration from earlier forms like cottages or bungalows but presented them with a stripped back application of flourishes, hence, the ‘minimal’ in Minimal Traditional (McAlester 2015:588). These dwellings are typically small, one story, side-gable or hipped roof with exterior cladding in a variety of materials, including wood, brick, asbestos, and aluminum (Bezirdjian 2014). Some minimal traditional resources will feature small stylistic elements such as scalloped details at the base of the gable, or elements of the Tudor or Colonial Revival style (McAlester 2015:588). There are 10 examples of this style in the Elkton Historic District. The house at 301 West B Street (216-5097-0141) is a one-and-a-half story example built in 1942. The dwelling has a scalloped edge porch roof with denticulated cornice and bay windows with decorative denticulation, which pulls style cues from the colonial revival movement.

### *Mansard*

The Mansard style became popular beginning in 1940 and remained so until the mid-1980s. The mansard roof allowed for the construction of a two-story building which appeared to be only one-story high (McAlester 2015:687). This was necessary as many neighborhoods at the time required that houses be only one story in height. It served as a counter to the less formal Ranch style, and drew upon historic design styles, most notably Second Empire (McAlester 2015:687). The style originated in Los Angeles and was designed by John Elgin Wolfe. Initially, it was shunned by prominent architectural publications, but its popularity among celebrities of the time encouraged the widespread acceptance of the style. As only one story of the façade required veneer or siding, the style became popular for apartment complexes and small commercial resources (McAlester 2015:688). One resource within the Elkton Historic District was constructed in this style, the Current Bank of America located at 127 West Rockingham Street (216-5097-0149). Constructed circa 1970, this is a two-story, brick veneer-clad bank with a denticulated cornice and a large, kicked eave mansard roof.

## **Vernacular Architecture and Building Forms**

### *Crossroads Commercial*

As a vernacular style the usage of the Crossroads Commercial style for resources spans from 1875–1940 (Novelli et al. 2015:82). However, as it is a low-style, local examples can be found dating to before or after this period. Overall, the style is defined by its form and function, and differentiation from other commercial types based on its setting (Novelli et al. 2015:82). Crossroads Commercial style buildings may have flat, gabled, or shed roofs. False fronts may be used. Wood framing is the most common structural system for these buildings, though various cladding materials may be used. They may also have prominent signage, large storefront

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windows to display goods, and are typically detached. In sum, these resources are reminiscent of what is traditionally thought of as a rural general store (Novelli et al 2015:82).

The crossroads commercial style is represented in only one resource in the Elkton Historic district; however, given that it is Conrad's Store (216-5002), initially constructed in 1812 and expanded later, the importance of this resource to the district and town cannot be overlooked. The irregular-coursed, rough-cut, rubble foundation supports a frame structure clad in wood weatherboard siding. The dwelling is covered by a side-gabled, standing-seam, metal roof that is pierced by an interior-ridge, stretcher-bonded, brick chimney. At the façade, the grouping of large windows flanking a double-leaf, wood door are emblematic of the storefront; space in these large windows would have been used to display goods to customers.

### *I-House*

The I-house plan was popular from the mid-eighteenth century through the end of the nineteenth century (Novelli et al. 2015:139). The term "I-House" is attributed to cultural geographer Fred Kniffen, who identified and analyzed the type in his 1936 study of Louisiana house types. He referred to it as the "I" because of its common occurrence in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, all states beginning with the capital "I" (Novelli et al. 2015:139). While these resources typically do not express any distinct style, some examples, such as 93 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0083), feature Folk Victorian elements such as wood fretwork on the porch or at the eaves of the dwellings. I-houses are typically two full stories, single-pile, with a side-gabled roof, two chimneys at each end, and a lengthy, symmetrical façade (Novelli et al. 2015:139).

Many of the larger, older, two-story dwellings in the Elkton Historic District conform to the I-house plan. These dwellings are concentrated on Harnsberger Street, Water Street, and Hill Avenue. Given they are some of the oldest dwellings in the district. Their proximity to the no-longer-extant passenger rail station and the commercial core shows the early patterns of town development. One example of this style is 210 Water Street (216-5097-0073), which is a two-story, three-bay dwelling with interior brick chimneys on the gable ends. This dwelling exemplifies the symmetrical façade, the single-pile main block which defines the form. Other examples include 202 Harnsberger Street (216-5097-0089), 210 Harnsberger Street (216-5097-0090), 91 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0083), and 99 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0084).

### *Two-part Commercial Block*

The majority of surviving commercial buildings in the district are located on Commerce Street, between Mechanic and Dorman streets, and are of a form described by architectural historian Richard Longstreth (1987:24) as a two-part commercial block. Buildings of this variety feature horizontal divisions between stories on the exterior, indicating the difference in use occurring inside the lower and upper levels. While the street-level space would be used for retail, the floors above were typically used for storage, offices, or residential quarters. The street level retail space typically features large, commercial windows for the display of merchandise (Longstreth 1987:37). This form experienced popularity from 1850 to 1950, and initially featured architectural details of popular Victorian-era styles such as Italianate or Beaux Arts. Beginning in the twentieth century, the focus shifted from ornamentation to balance and symmetry along the façade, and a much more streamlined commercial style emerged.

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An example of an earlier version of this type is found at 104–106 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5018), a two-story, multi-bay, brick building constructed circa 1890. The difference in use between the street level and upper floors is indicated not only by the shift in appearance from the first to second floor but is further evidenced on the façade by a separate entryway to the upper level. Adjacent to this entryway, two large, commercial windows flank the retail entrance. The second floor exhibits regular and symmetrical fenestration, and the cornice features decorative, brick corbeling. The more prevalent examples of this form are the less decorative, twentieth-century versions, which feature little to no additional ornamentation. This resource type is found exclusively in the commercial core of the historic district. Other examples of the two-part block commercial type are found at 419 West Spotswood Trail (216-5017), 405 West Spotswood Trail (216-5032), 196 West Spotswood Trail (216-5040), and 409 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0040).

#### *One-Part Commercial Block*

A counterpart to the two-part commercial block form, the one-part commercial block, is a single story in height and arranged in the same manner as the lower level in a two-part type. These resources often feature large commercial/storefront windows. Longstreth (1987:54) notes that this form of building, often of frame construction, is not at all like a small dwelling with a pitched roof but is instead “a simple box with a decorated façade and thoroughly urban in its overtones.”

The one-part commercial block is less popular within Elkton in comparison to its two-part and false-front counterparts. Like these other resource types, one-part commercial block resources are found predominately in the commercial core of the historic district. Examples include 187 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5023), 403 West Spotswood Trail (216-5033), and 106 North Terrace Avenue (216-5045).

#### *Commercial False-Front*

Several commercial buildings in Elkton also feature a false-front, described by Longstreth (1987:55) as an extension of the façade between the windows and cornice that allows for advertising space and helps to make the building “appear larger and more urban.” Nationally, this feature is most commonly found among buildings of wood-frame construction built during the second part of the nineteenth century “to serve neighborhoods and create the commercial core of new towns during their initial period of development.” (Longstreth 1987:55). However, in Elkton the false-front buildings are all of masonry construction. False-fronts could be simple in form or more ornamental, featuring decorative elements, but the false fronts in Elkton are simple. Some examples contain shaped pediments like the gable front version at 154 West Spotswood Avenue, built circa 1921 (215-5043), or the stepped versions at 179 West Spotswood Avenue, built circa 1935 (216-5020), and 205 North Fifth Street (216-5049). Other false-front commercial buildings, all two stories tall and of masonry construction, are represented at 185 Spotswood Avenue (216-5022), 189-191 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5024), 216 West Spotswood Trail (216-5056), and 110 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0062).

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- \_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested  
\_\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register



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- previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic resources, Richmond

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR #216-5097

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** Approximately 103 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates.

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.411450  | Longitude: -78.629040 |
| 2. Latitude: 38.4412160 | Longitude: -78.627450 |
| 3. Latitude: 38.412560  | Longitude: -78.625740 |
| 4. Latitude: 38.411490  | Longitude: -78.623290 |
| 5. Latitude: 38.411450  | Longitude: -78.618910 |
| 6. Latitude: 38.407960  | Longitude: -78.618870 |
| 7. Latitude: 38.407280  | Longitude: -78.619990 |
| 8. Latitude: 38.406340  | Longitude: -78.621790 |
| 9. Latitude: 38.406170  | Longitude: -78.624830 |

Elkton Historic District  
Name of Property

Rockingham County, VA  
County and State

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 10. Latitude: 38.407350 | Longitude: -78.627070 |
| 11. Latitude: 38.408360 | Longitude: -78.630290 |
| 12. Latitude: 38.410110 | Longitude: -78.629860 |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Encompassing approximately 103 acres to the east and west of the railroad tracks, the historic district is bounded by C Street and Gibbons Avenue to the north, North Stuart Avenue to the east, Wirt and Water Streets to the south, and Shenandoah and 1st Street to the west. The district is concentrated around two main roads which run east-west, West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map and Sketch Map, each of which has a bar scale of 1"=200'. The boundaries conform to perimeter lines of tax parcels along the edges of the historic district of the tax parcels as recorded by the Rockingham County Assessor's Office, Virginia.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries have been drawn to encompass the area historically associated with the crossroads community of Elkton during the district's period of significance and are primarily based on available plats, historic maps, and archival research conducted by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group and other entities. The boundaries are also influenced by current tax parcel data as shown on Rockingham County tax files and on their GIS website, which reflect current ownership patterns that were taken into account. All known associated historic resources are included in the boundary as well as the district's historic setting.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Kevin Barni, Architectural Historian; Dan Dilks, Jr., Architectural History Field Director

Elkton Historic District  
Name of Property

Rockingham County, VA  
County and State

organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group  
street & number: 11905 Bowman Drive, Suite 502  
city or town: Fredericksburg state: Virginia zip code: 22048  
e-mail: Kbarni@dovetailcrg.com  
telephone: 540-899-9170  
date: July 7, 2023

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Elkton Historic District

City or Vicinity: Elkton

County: Rockingham State: Virginia

Photographer: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group; Dan Dilks Jr., James Kelleher, Lizzie O'Meara

Date Photographed: December 2022–January 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0001

View: Conrad's Store, 501 West Spotswood Trail (216-5002), northeast oblique.

Photo 2 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0002

Elkton Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham County, VA

County and State

View: Jennings House/Elkton Town Hall, 176 Rockingham Street (216-5007), northwest oblique.

Photo 3 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0003

View: Elkton Milling Company, 100 North Fifth Street (216-5049), northwest oblique.

Photo 4 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0004

View: West Spotswood Trail streetscape, 405–419 West Spotswood Trail, looking west.

Photo 5 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0005

View: West Spotswood Avenue streetscape, 181–193 West Spotswood Avenue, looking northeast.

Photo 6 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0006

View: West Spotswood Trail streetscape, 210–224 West Spotswood Trail, looking northwest.

Photo 7 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0007

View: West Spotswood Avenue and Warren Street streetscape, 196–212 West Spotswood Avenue, and 101–105 Warren Street, looking southwest.

Photo 8 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0008

View: West Spotswood Trail and West Spotswood Avenue streetscape, 212 West Spotswood Avenue and 306 West Spotswood Trail, looking west.

Photo 9 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0009

View: West Spotswood Trail streetscape, 313–317 West Spotswood Trail, looking southeast.

Photo 10 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0010

View: West Spotswood Trail streetscape, 413–405 West Spotswood Trail, looking southwest.

Photo 11 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0011

View: West Spotswood Trail streetscape, 405–403 West Spotswood Trail, looking south.

Photo 12 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0012

View: Railroad crossing at West Spotswood Trail, looking north.

Photo 13 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0013

View: 154 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5043), southeast oblique.

Photo 14 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0014

View: 104-106 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5018), northeast oblique.

Photo 15 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0015

Elkton Historic District  
Name of Property

Rockingham County, VA  
County and State

View: United Bank, 410 West Spotswood Trail (216-5015), looking north.

Photo 16 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0016

View: 406 West Spotswood Trail (216-5014), looking north.

Photo 17 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0017

View: Wirt Avenue streetscape, 430–440 Wirt Avenue, looking northwest.

Photo 18 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0018

View: Hill Avenue streetscape, 87–93 Hill Avenue, looking south.

Photo 19 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0019

View: Elkton United Methodist Church, 205 Warren Street (216-5010), Southeast oblique.

Photo 20 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0020

View: 93 Hill Avenue (216-5013), looking west.

Photo 21 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0021

View: 529 West Spotswood Trail (216-5026), looking northwest.

Photo 22 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0022

View: Elkton Creamery, 601 West Spotswood Trail (216-5097-0037), northeast oblique.

Photo 23 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0023

View: 530 West Spotswood Trail (216-5097-0050), southeast oblique.

Photo 24 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0024

View: 508 West Spotswood Trail (216-5097-0052), southeast oblique.

Photo 25 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0025

View: 504 West Spotswood Trail (216-5097-0053), southeast oblique.

Photo 26 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0026

View: 140 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0059), looking north.

Photo 27 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0027

View: 119 West Spotswood Avenue (216-5097-0068), looking south.

Photo 28 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0028

View: 90–92 Ashby Avenue (215-5097-104 and 216-5097-105), looking east.

Photo 29 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0029

View: 100 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0108), northwest oblique.

Elkton Historic District  
Name of Property

Rockingham County, VA  
County and State

Photo 30 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0030  
View: 112 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0097), northwest oblique.

Photo 31 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0031  
View: 210 Water Street (216-5097-0073), northeast oblique.

Photo 32 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0032  
View: 430 Wirt Avenue (216-5097-0120), Looking north.

Photo 33 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0033  
View: 432 Wirt Avenue (216-5097-0121), looking north.

Photo 34 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0034  
View: Meadows Service Center, 109 W. Rockingham Street (216-5097-0148), looking west.

Photo 35 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0035  
View: Intersection of Gibbons Avenue and Shenandoah Avenue with farm complex in back, 205 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5009), looking northwest.

Photo 36 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0036  
View: Barn, silo, and stable at 221 Shenandoah Avenue (216-5008), looking west.

Photo 37 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0037  
View: Garage, 89 Hill Avenue (216-5097-0082), northwest oblique.

Photo 38 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0038  
View: Garage, 99 North Stuart Avenue (216-5092), northeast oblique.

Photo 39 of 39 VA\_RockinghamCounty\_ElktonHistoricDistrict\_0039  
View: Garage/converted carriage house, 111 Ashby Avenue (216-5097-0112), looking east.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours  
Tier 2 – 120 hours  
Tier 3 – 230 hours  
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



**Legend**

County Boundaries

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, VA**  
**DHR No. 216-5097**

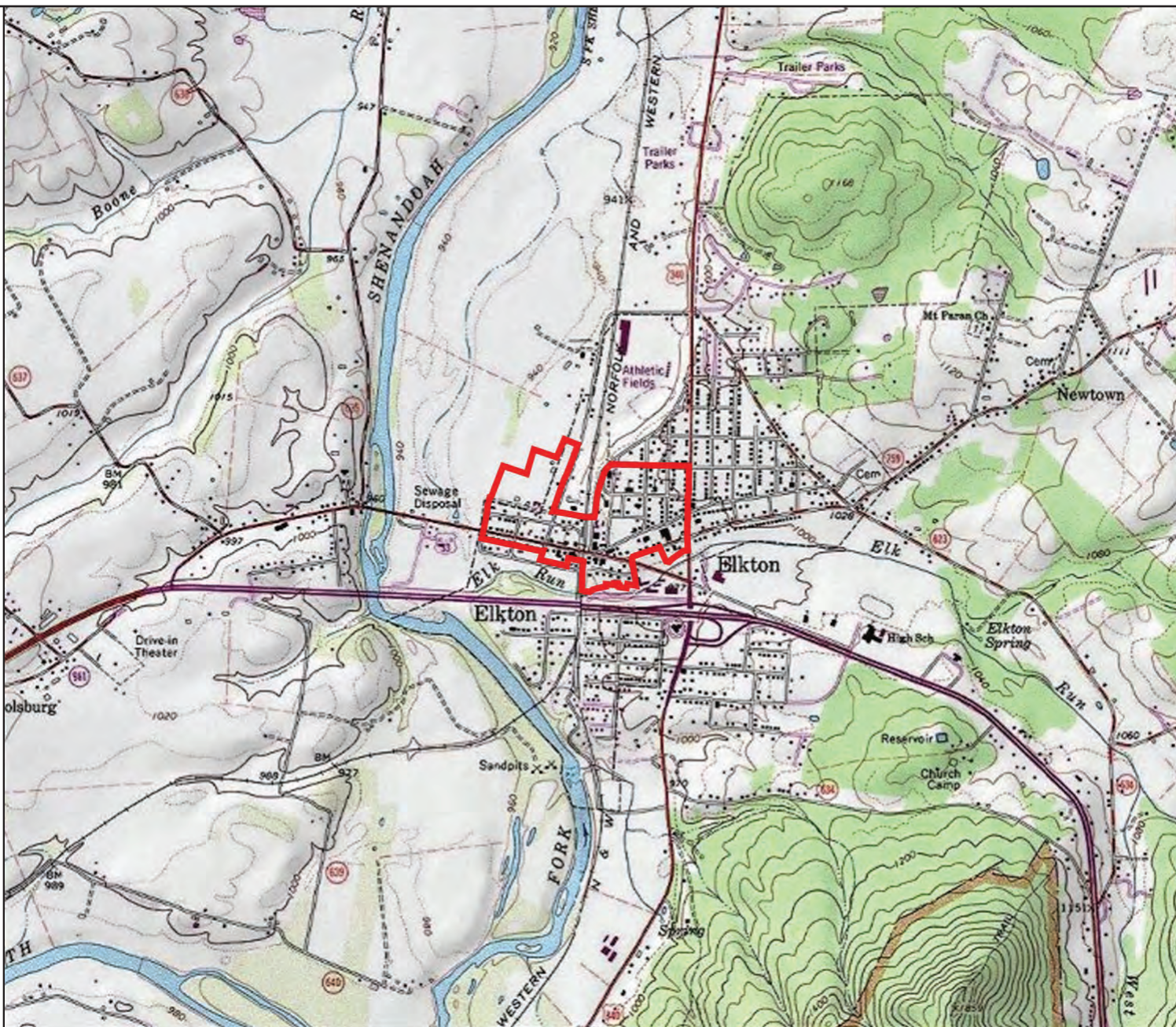
**Historic Boundary**



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet



**Title:**

**Date: 8/23/2023**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*



**Legend**

County Boundaries

**AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY**  
**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, VA**  
**DHR No. 216-5097**

**Historic Boundary**

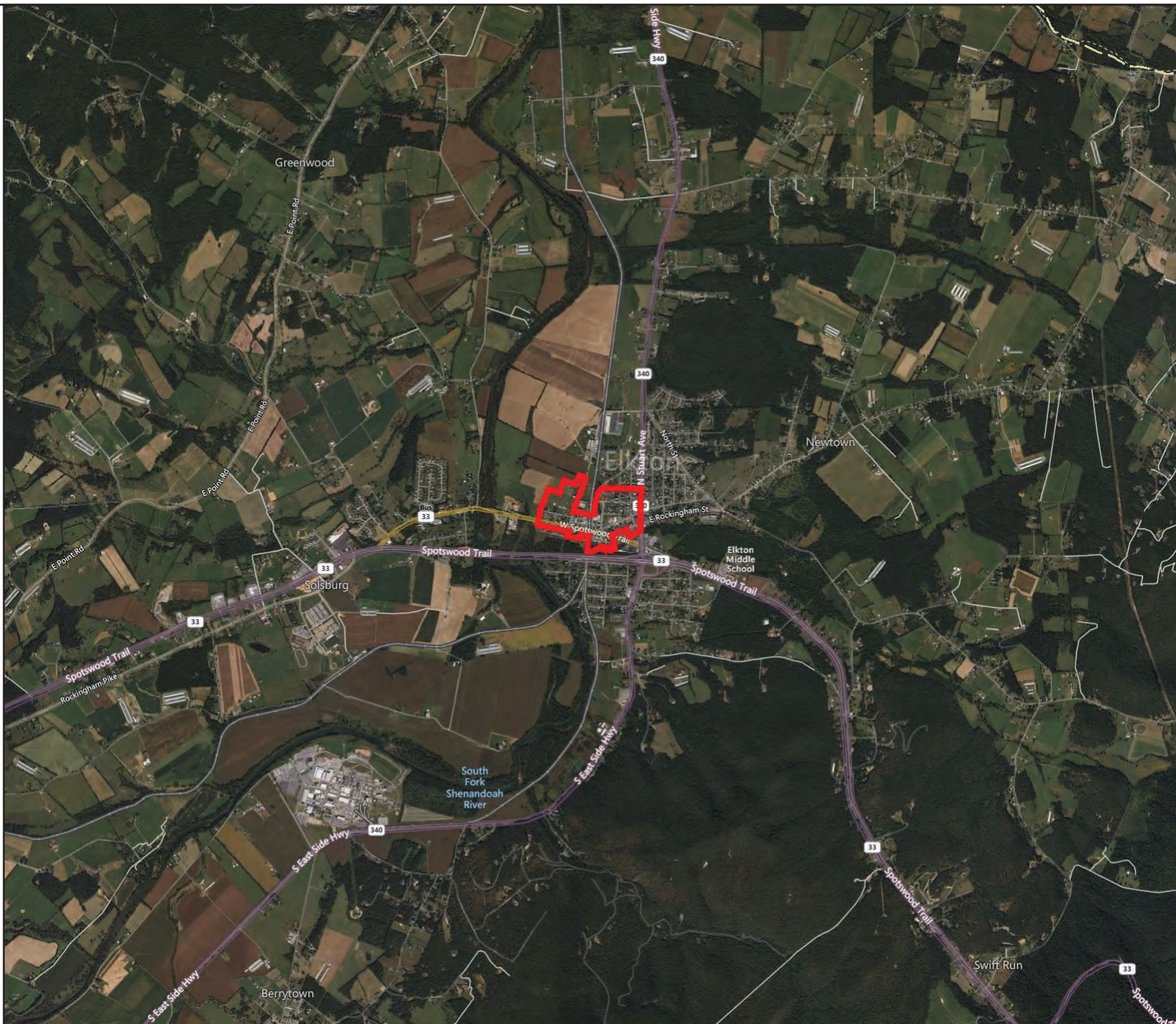


Feet



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1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet



**Title:**

**Date: 8/23/2023**

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

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**LOCATION MAP**  
**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, VA**  
**DHR No. 216-5097**

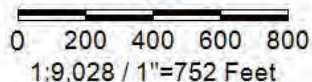
**Latitude/Longitude**

**Coordinates**

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Longitude: -78.629040
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Longitude: -78.627450
3. Latitude: 38.412560  
Longitude: -78.625740
4. Latitude: 38.411490  
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Longitude: -78.618910
6. Latitude: 38.407960  
Longitude: -78.618870
7. Latitude: 38.407280  
Longitude: -78.619990
8. Latitude: 38.406340  
Longitude: -78.621790
9. Latitude: 38.406170  
Longitude: -78.624830
10. Latitude: 38.407350  
Longitude: -78.627070
11. Latitude: 38.408360  
Longitude: -78.630290
12. Latitude: 38.410110



Feet



**Historic Boundary**

**Date: 8/23/2023**

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**Legend**

 County Boundaries

**AERIAL VIEW**  
**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, VA**  
**DHR No. 216-5097**

 **Historic Boundary**



Feet

0 200 400 600 800

1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

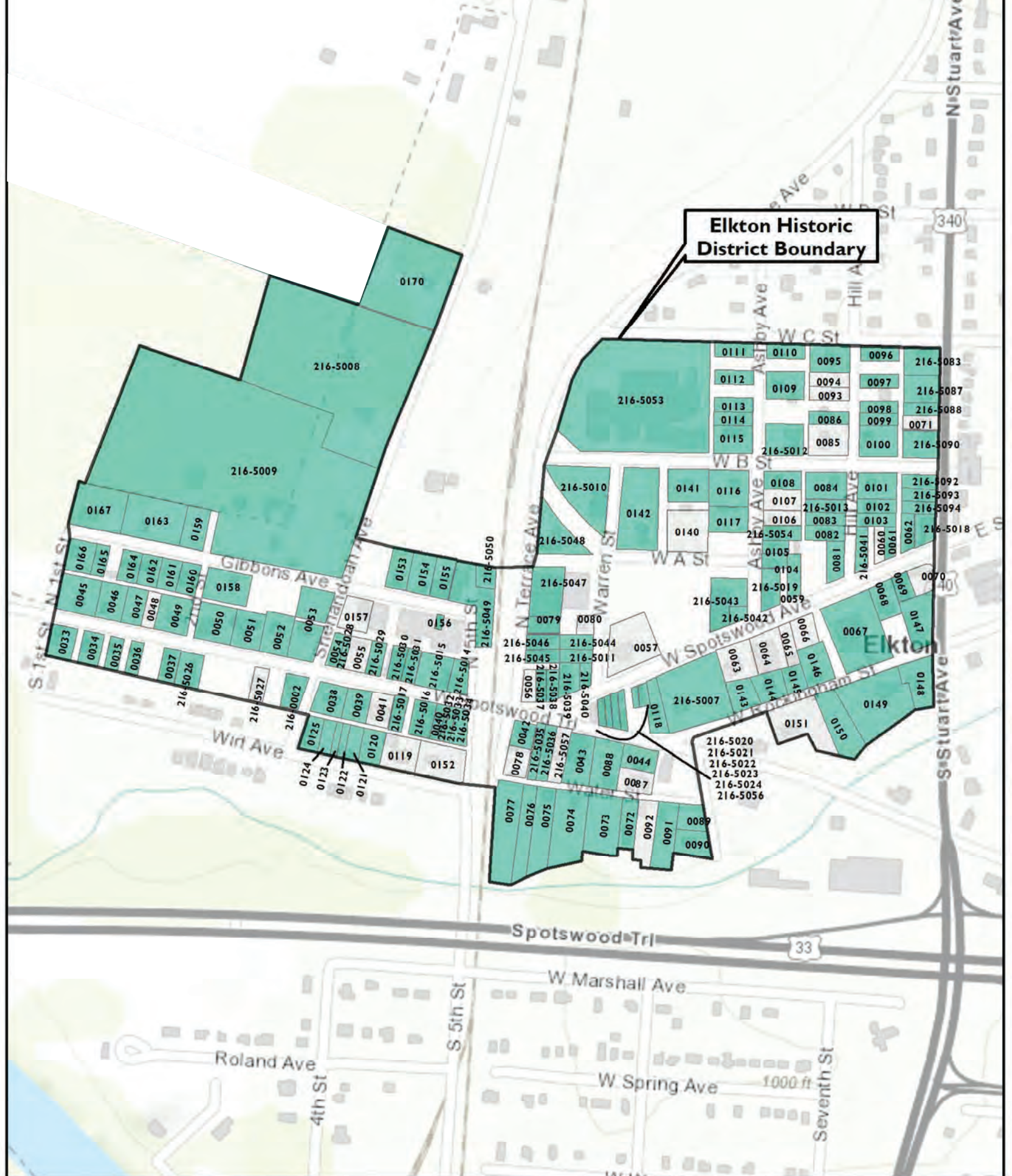


**Title:**

**Date: 8/23/2023**

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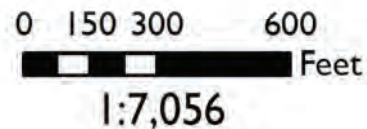


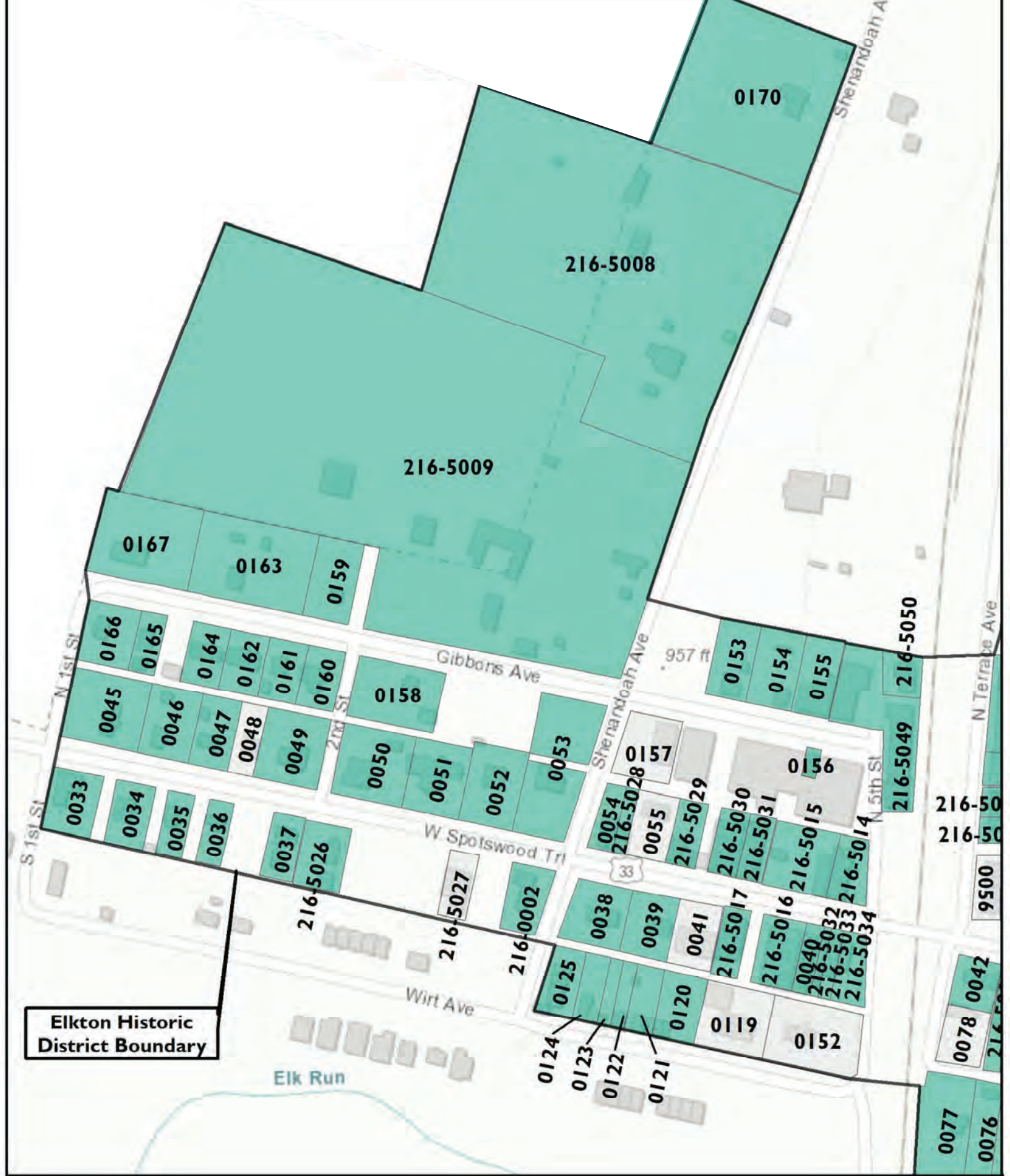
**Elktion Historic District Boundary**

**Legend:**

- Elktion Historic District Boundary
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property

**SKETCH MAP (Overview)**  
**Elktion Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, Virginia**  
**DHR Number: 216-5097**

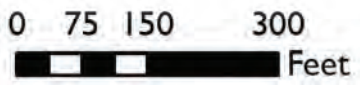




**Elkton Historic District Boundary**

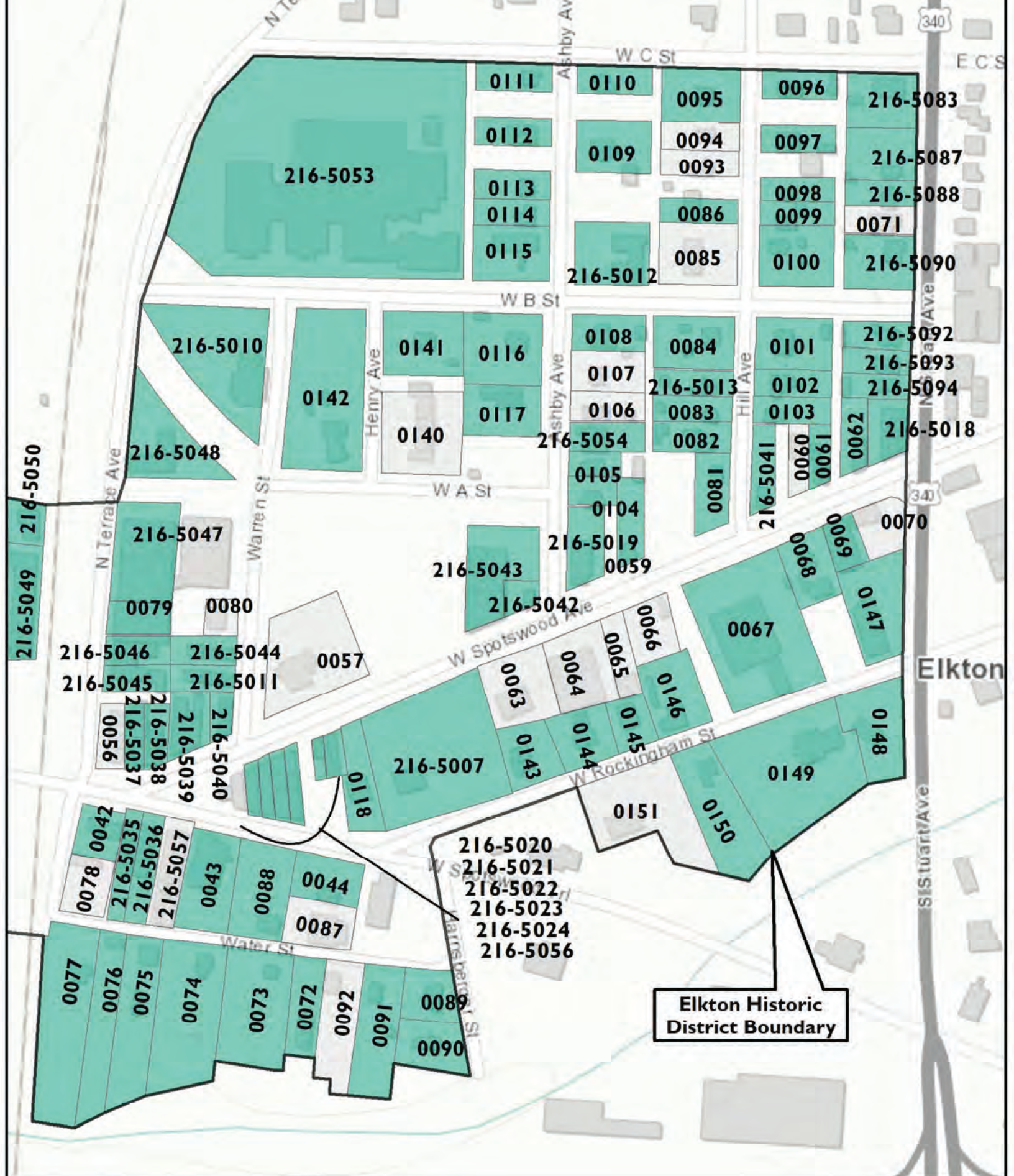
- Legend:**
- Elkton Historic District Boundary
  - Contributing Property
  - Non-Contributing Property

**SKETCH MAP (1 OF 2)**  
**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, Virginia**  
**DHR Number: 216-5097**






1:3,601

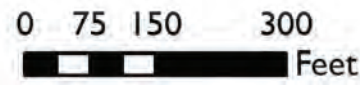




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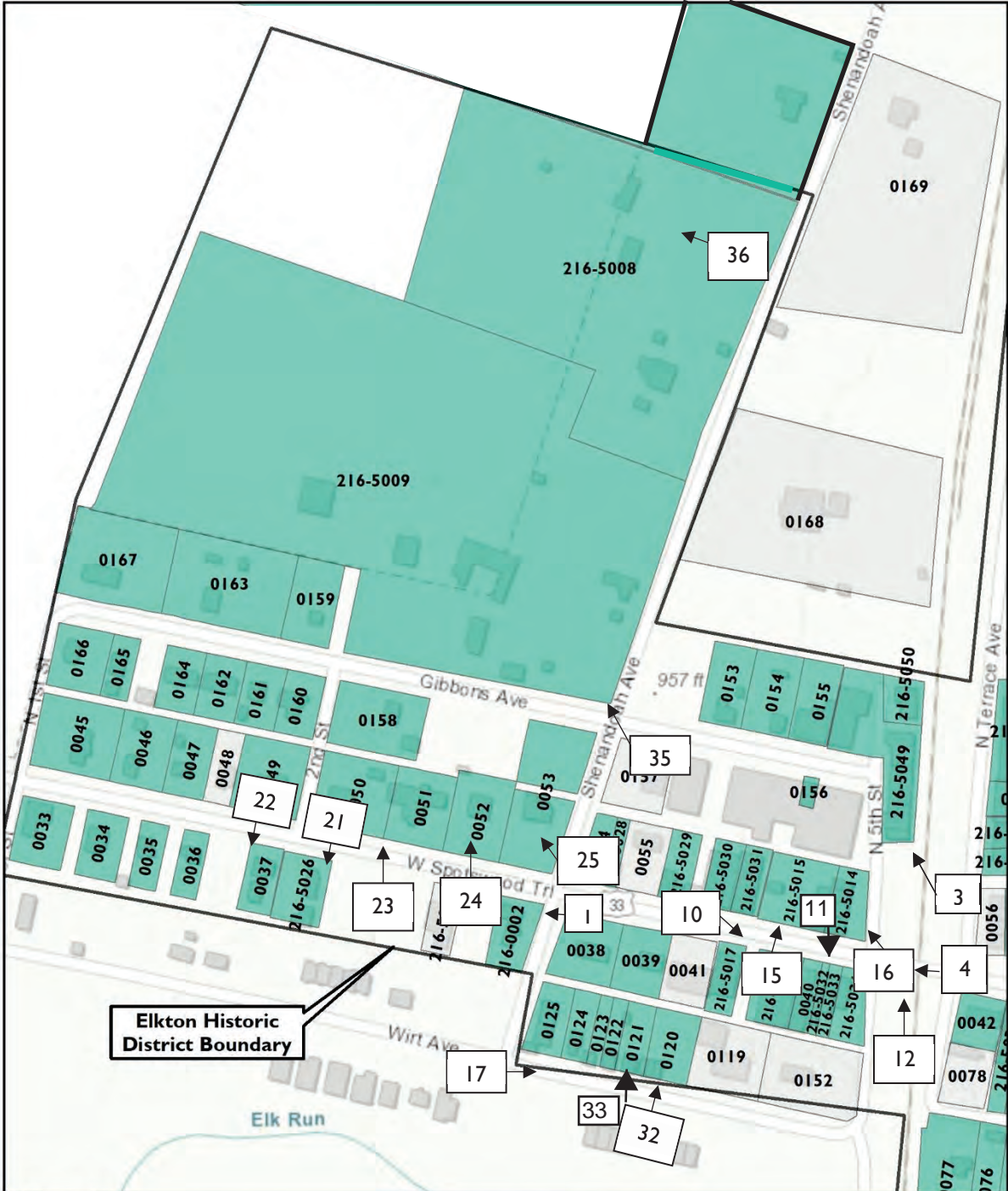
-  Elkton Historic District Boundary
-  Contributing Property
-  Non-Contributing Property

**SKETCH MAP (2 OF 2)**  
**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, Virginia**  
**DHR Number: 216-5097**



1:3,601



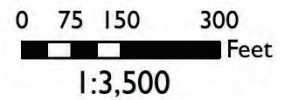


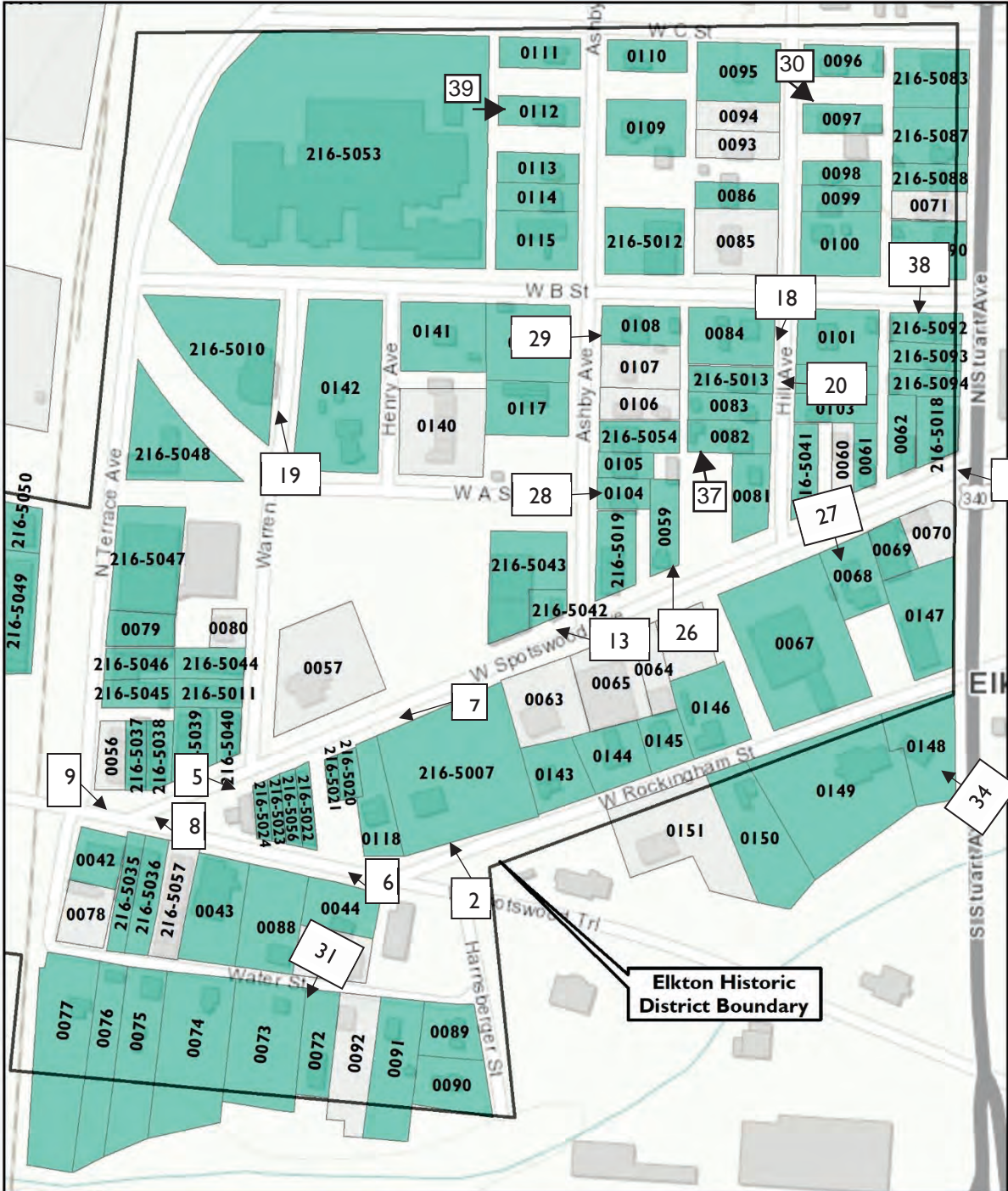
**Legend:**

- Elkton Historic District
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property

**PHOTO KEY (1 OF 2)**

**Elkton Historic District**  
**Rockingham County, Virginia**  
**DHR Number: 216-5097**





**Legend:**

- Elktion Historic District
- Contributing Property
- Non-Contributing Property

**PHOTO KEY (2 OF 2)**

**Elktion Historic District**  
 Rockingham County, Virginia  
 DHR Number: 216-5097

0 75 150 300

Feet

1:3,400

N