

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

BHP

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop

Other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Street & number 45 West Main Street not for publication N/A

City or town Reynoldsville vicinity N/A

State Pennsylvania code PA county Jefferson code 065 zip code 15851

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Jean H. Cutler Date 6-24-04

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/sandstone

walls BRICK

roof METAL

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Refer to continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c. 1905-1943

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Significant Dates

c. 1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	676900	4551470	3		
2				4		

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David L. Taylor, Principal

organization Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc. date December, 2003

street & number 9 Walnut Street telephone 814-849-4900

city or town Brookville state PA zip code 15825

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 7 Page 1

7. Description

The Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop (Photo 1; Fig. 1) is a single-story c. 1905 industrial vernacular¹ masonry building, set on a foundation of ashlar sandstone. The building is oriented on a north-south axis, with its stepped parapet facade facing Reynoldsville's West Main Street (originally the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike, later known as the Lakes-to-Sea Highway, and presently designated U. S. Route 322; Fig. 2, 3, 4). The building is located at the west end of downtown Reynoldsville, immediately south of the former Allegheny Valley (later Pennsylvania) Railroad tracks which served Reynoldsville; the former passenger station stands across West Main Street to the north (see Fig. 4). Residential architecture is found immediately to the east and west and undeveloped bottom land lies along the Sandy Lick Creek to the south. No outbuildings are associated with the property. The property retains much of its historic physical appearance, including its massing and exterior materials, and retains integrity.

The principal exterior surfaces of the foundry are of common red brick, with ornamental yellow brickwork providing a decorative polychrome finish to portions of the facade. The building consists of two sections, a principal block, 41' x 81', which housed the machine shop/foundry, and a smaller flat-roofed block (15' x 21') at the northwest corner, which contained the office for the operation (Photos 1, 2). Both blocks were constructed concomitantly. The main block is three bays in width, with a stepped parapet gable profile; the roof is clad in corrugated metal. The bays on the facade of the main block (Photo 2) contain segmental-arched openings, including a centered doorway flanked by two large windows. In the pediment of the gable above the main doorway is a semi-circular decorative window (Photo 2). The office block contains a door and a window on the facade, two windows on the west elevation, and a single door on the south elevation. A metal canopy is presently on the facade of the

¹Used in this context, the term, "vernacular," corresponds to the definition appearing in Ward Bucher's **Dictionary of Building Preservation**: "a building built without being designed by an architect or someone with similar formal training."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 7 Page 2

office wing and a treated wood porch is on a portion of the facade of the main block. The east and west side elevations of the main wing of the building are six bays in width (Photo 3), with each bay penetrated by a broad segmental-arched opening containing windows and doors. The rear (south) elevation has two windows and a loading door on the ground floor, a single window in the pediment of the gable end, and a square brick chimney (Photo 3). The large industrial-scale windows of the foundry were originally multi-paned; the historic sash were replaced by units with two vertical lights. Smaller windows of a residential scale, six-over-six and one-over-one lights, are scattered around the building and feature historic flat-topped sash set into segmental-arched openings (Photos 4, 6). The building as it appeared soon after its construction is shown in a 1907 Reynoldsville commemorative publication (Fig. 1).

The first floor of the foundry consists of one large principal room, 38' x 74', which encompasses much of the main floor (Photos 7, 8). The north end of this floor has is a 12' x 14' kitchen on the east side and small storage rooms on the west side. The partitioning of the smaller rooms likely occurred outside the period of significance. The main room has a cathedral ceiling and the smaller rooms have suspended ceilings. The main first-floor room retains its unpainted brick wall finishes, while the wall surfaces of the other rooms are plastered or clad in drywall. The basement (Photos 9, 10) is divided into two rooms and is minimally finished with a concrete floor and open joists reinforced with steel beams and supporting posts.

The interior of the building originally contained a forge/furnace area which, according to the 1912 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for Reynoldsville (Fig. 2), indicates that the furnace was at the south end of the main room and was serviced by the extant chimney. Other uses included casting areas, tool cribs, and fuel and materials storage areas that would have occupied portions of the balance of the main room and perhaps the basement, which, according to the aforementioned insurance map, was earthen floored. In the early 1940s, the building was converted for use as a glass wholesale operation and the interior vestiges of the building's original use were removed. The exterior, however, retains much of its original appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 8 Page 1

8. Significance

The Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop meets National Register Criterion A, for *industry*, as a locally-significant representative of the industrial heritage of the Borough of Reynoldsville, which is located in eastern Jefferson County, eleven miles east of the county seat of Brookville. It is also significant under Criterion C, for *architecture*, representing early twentieth-century industrial vernacular design in this rural north-central Pennsylvania community. The period of significance of the property begins c. 1905, when the building was erected by the Herpels, and ends in 1943 with the retirement of the owners and the cessation of the original business.

The building was built c. 1905 as the machine shop and foundry of brothers Charles A. and Henry Herpel, who operated the business under the name Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop.² Charles A. (1856-1945) and Henry (1861-1951) Herpel were born in Germany and emigrated to America with their parents at an early age. Henry Herpel's 1951 obituary provides information about the brothers' life and business acumen. They settled with the parents in San Antonio, Texas, where they "had considerable experience with the construction crews on the new railroad lines being developed in the Rio Grande area and south into Mexico."³ Historian Kate Scott noted that the brothers were "graduates of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works."⁴ The two came north to Reynoldsville at a time when the lumber boom of northern Pennsylvania was flourishing, and in 1884 they purchased the foundry operation of Reynoldsville machinist David L. Crowell, who had been in business in the community since the previous decade. Henry Herpel's obituary records that the brothers "soon aban-

²See the excerpts from the 1901 and 1906 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps* which are included with this nomination. The 1901 map depicts the first Herpel foundry located three lots east of the nominated building, which is not shown on the 1901 map but does appear on the 1906 map.

³Henry Herpel obituary, *Reynoldsville Star*, August 1, 1951, pp. 1, 8.

⁴Scott, Kate M. **History of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania**. (Syracuse, New York: D. Mason & Company, 1888), p. 626.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 8 Page 2

doned Crowell's wooden buildings and built a more substantial brick structure closer to the railroad siding," doubtless to take advantage of the proximity of this pivotal transportation mode for the receipt and shipping of goods. The 1885 Jefferson County Tax Duplicate corroborates this account, indicating that a "new machine shop" was erected during that year under the ownership of Charles Herpel. Subsequent tax duplicate references refer to the property as a "machine shop and foundry." The brothers occupied this building until c. 1905 when they built the nominated property even closer to the railroad tracks. The Crowell foundry which the Herpels purchased in 1884 was of wood construction, but by the time the Herpel brothers erected their c. 1905 building, masonry had become the favored construction material and was generally required by insurance companies for buildings housing furnaces and forges. Beyond this, Henry Herpel was treasurer of the Reynoldsville Brick and Tile Company, and the materials no doubt came from this local plant. The use of the office block, constructed concomitant with the foundry block, illustrates the understanding that the office function of the company should be separate from the noise and confusion of the manufacturing facility.

A brief account of the role of the company appeared in Kate Scott's 1888 county history where it was noted that the brothers "make to order and repair mill, tannery, and mine work."⁵ A mention of the firm in a 1906 newspaper account reported that the firm was entrenched in servicing the needs of the lumber industry, even though that staple industry was waning by the turn of the twentieth century. The *Reynoldsville Star* reported

Herpel Brothers, machinists, have all the work they can handle, in fact, they are almost too busy at present. They have just completed the work of overhauling a large log loader and now they are repairing and making partly new an engine for a log road. The engine was sent here from Dent's Run.⁶

Henry Herpel's obituary elaborated on the role of the business and the building within the context of local industrial history:

⁵Scott, Op. Cit.

⁶*Reynoldsville Star*, May 9, 1906.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 8 Page 3

The half-century following their assumption of management witnessed the greatest industrial and business growth of Reynoldsville, for it followed the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad (now the Low Grade of the Pennsylvania Railroad) and the development of vast coal and timber lands, and the machine shop was one of the busiest and most profitable enterprises in the section, supplying the needs of mines, mills, and factories for a score of miles around.⁷

Efforts to locate office or production records for the operation were unsuccessful; such materials were likely destroyed after the retirement of the brothers and the disposition of the property in the 1940s. The *Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth*, which was published after 1922, added little to the Herpel's story, noting only that over various years the firm employed between two and six workers.

The Herpel Brothers Foundry continued to serve the needs of local and regional customers throughout the first four decades of the twentieth century and even into the early years of World War Two. However, by the 1940s, both brothers were aging and sweeping changes had occurred to the industries and to the industrial processes served by small-town foundries such as that of the Herpel Brothers. Mass production of equipment and components and significantly more mechanized repair processes were becoming the norm and once-strong regional industries such as lumbering and oil were on the wane. In 1943, the octogenarian Herpel Brothers retired from business; Charles Herpel died in 1945 and Henry Herpel in 1951. When the brothers wrapped up business, the building was acquired by the A. T McClure Glass Company which operated their commercial glass wholesale business from the facility and owned the building until 1974; it was later used as an auction house and presently is owned by the Jefferson County Area Agency on Aging, a quasi-governmental agency which uses the building as its Reynoldsville senior citizens social service center.

Historically, the Herpel foundry is significant for its association with the early twentieth-century industrial heritage of this small north-central Pennsylvania community. Settlement after settlement in Jefferson County owe their existence to mining and as early as the 1880s, the Herpels were known

⁷*Reynoldsville Star*, August 1, 1951, pp. 1, 8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 8 Page 4

for their service to the mining industry. The early decades of the twentieth century in this region witnessed the decline of the lumber industry and the flourishing both of the coal industry and industries which fed on the profits from coal, including the railroads which transported coal and foundries which produced and repaired mining equipment. It was likely not accidental that the Herpels built their new foundry along the tracks of the railroad. In addition, the foundry lay across the street from the 25-acre West Penn Tannery which produced vast amounts of sole leather and employed well over one hundred laborers; it seems likely that the Herpels provided machining services for the tannery operation. Historian Kate Scott noted tanneries to be among the Herpels' customers, and the West Penn operation was Reynoldsville's largest.

The Herpel Brothers apparently had little need to advertise; no advertisements were observed in the early newspapers perused in the course of preparation of this nomination. One advertisement did appear in a 1922 commemorative booklet dealing with the history of Reynoldsville. While all of the other advertisements included only the name and sometimes telephone number of the advertisers, the Herpel Brothers' ad was twice as large as most, and included a cut of their foundry (Fig. 5).

The property's Criterion C significance is established by its position as a locally-distinctive example of industrial vernacular architecture. As industrial sophistication grew in late nineteenth-century north-central Pennsylvania, modest wood industrial buildings were supplanted by more substantial buildings of brick construction; stone was not typically used for such buildings in this area. Such architecture in the Jefferson-Clearfield County region was typically of red brick construction and rectangular in form, with gabled roofs and side walls penetrated by oversized windows to allow as much natural light as possible to enter the interior spaces. Fenestration generally incorporated multi-light sash and oversized door openings typically penetrated one or more of the elevations, permitting the ingress and egress of raw materials and finished products. Buildings such as the Herpels' often bore a dearth of formal architectural detail. Despite this fact, these properties stood as significant emblems of local and regional prosperity. In **A Field Guide to American Architecture**, Carole Rifkind notes that by the late decades of the nineteenth century, "the proliferation of . . . red

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 8 Page 5

brick factory buildings measured the nation's progress . . . [and] facilities integrated manufacture, storage, utilities, services, and transportation."⁸ The small red brick industrial building of the Herpel brothers measured the progress of the small Pennsylvania community of Reynoldsville, with both a production venue and an office section distinct from yet in close proximity to each other.

Within the context of local industrial history, in the era of self-sufficiency at the turn of the twentieth century most communities in the area had foundries and machine shops of varying sizes. Brookville, the Jefferson County seat, is located twelve miles west of Reynoldsville and was home to the Jenks Foundry, which, while it is located in the Brookville Historic District (NR 6/6/84) it has been considerably altered from the original. DuBois, located in western Clearfield County approximately seven miles from Reynoldsville, also had foundries contemporaneous with that of the Herpel brothers. None of the DuBois properties have survived. The Herpel foundry stands as a locally-distinctive example of industrial vernacular architecture, located along the Pennsylvania Railroad, the only line serving the community.

Reynoldsville, originally known as Prospect Hill, was settled in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and was incorporated as a Borough in 1873. The community owed its early existence to the development of the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike, which was opened in the 1820s from the west branch of the Susquehanna River in Clearfield County to the Erie County community of Waterford, northwestern Pennsylvania. The Crowell foundry purchased by the Herpels as well as the brothers' new 1905 foundry lay in the unincorporated Winslow Township settlement of West Reynoldsville, which was first known as Ohiotown since it was platted in 1872 by the Ohio Coal Company which owned the land.⁹ The foundry was on Pike Street (named for the Susquehanna and Waterford 'Pike'). The West Reynoldsville settlement developed and grew due to the presence of the railroad and of the West Penn Tannery. Writing in 1917, historian Dr. W. J. McKnight recorded that " it [West Reynolds-

⁸Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture* (New York: Penguin Group, 1980), p. 273, 296.

⁹Elliott, C. Ward. *History of Reynoldsville* (Reynoldsville: 1922), p. 82.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

*Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA*

Section Number 8 Page 6

ville] has sprung into life since the building of the railroad and since the building of the West Penn Tannery [in 1881] has been quite a busy place.¹⁰ The West Penn Tannery was across the street from the Herpel Machine Shop and the railroad was the property's eastern boundary.

The 1880 Decennial Census recorded a population of 242 for West Reynoldsville, which by 1900 had grown to 774 and stood at 933 in 1910. West Reynoldsville was incorporated as a Borough in 1893 and merged with the Borough of Reynoldsville in 1914; the 1910 Census ascribed a combined population of 4,122. Moving toward the end of the period of significance of the property, Reynoldsville's population stood at 3,416 in 1920, 3,480 in 1930, and 3,648 in 1940.

At the time the Herpel Brothers built their new foundry, it was among only two other industries in the Borough of West Reynoldsville. M. T. McLain's Manufactory of Miners' Tools, dated from 1879 and the aforementioned mammoth West Penn Tannery, operated by a New York City syndicate lead by Messrs. Hall and Vaughan, was established in 1881. No remnants of either industry are extant.

Reynoldsville, significantly larger than its neighbor to the immediate west, claimed a variety of other industrial endeavors including the Star Glass Works, established in 1900, the Reynoldsville Woolen Mills dating from the late 1890s, and Carmine Marinaro's Jefferson Macaroni Factory which was established in 1904. The Herpel Brothers c. 1905 Foundry and Machine Shop serviced these and other industries and alone survives with its integrity generally uncompromised. In addition to its growth along the S & W Pike, Reynoldsville's fortunes also increased with the development of coal and lumbering. The Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop manufactured and repaired machinery for these two regionally prominent north-central Pennsylvania industries.

¹⁰McKnight, W. J., M. D. **Jefferson County Pennsylvania: Her Pioneers and People 1800-1915.** (Chicago: J. H. Beers Company, 1917), p. 490.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number 9 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elliot, C. Ward **History of Reynoldsville and Vicinity**. Reynoldsville: 1922.

Hickey, William F., ed. **William F. Hickey's 1905-1906 Directories of Punxsutawney, Lindsey, Reynoldsville, West Reynoldsville, Brookville, & Indiana, Pennsylvania**. Boston: William F. Hickey, 1905.

McKnight, William J., M. D. **Jefferson County: Her Pioneers and People**. Chicago: J. M. Beers & Co., 1917.

Rifkind, Carole. **A Field Guide to American Architecture**. (New York: Penguin Group, 1980.

Reynoldsville Star, August 1, 1951 [Henry Herpel obituary], pp. 1, 8.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps [Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania), 1901, 1906, 1912.

The Story of Reynoldsville from Stagecoach Days to 1950. Reynoldsville: Historical Committee on the Centennial Celebration, 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Being Jefferson County Tax Parcel No. 29-01-404, described in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania Deed Book 540, Page 500.

JUSTIFICATION

These boundaries encompass only that parcel historically associated with the foundry building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 1

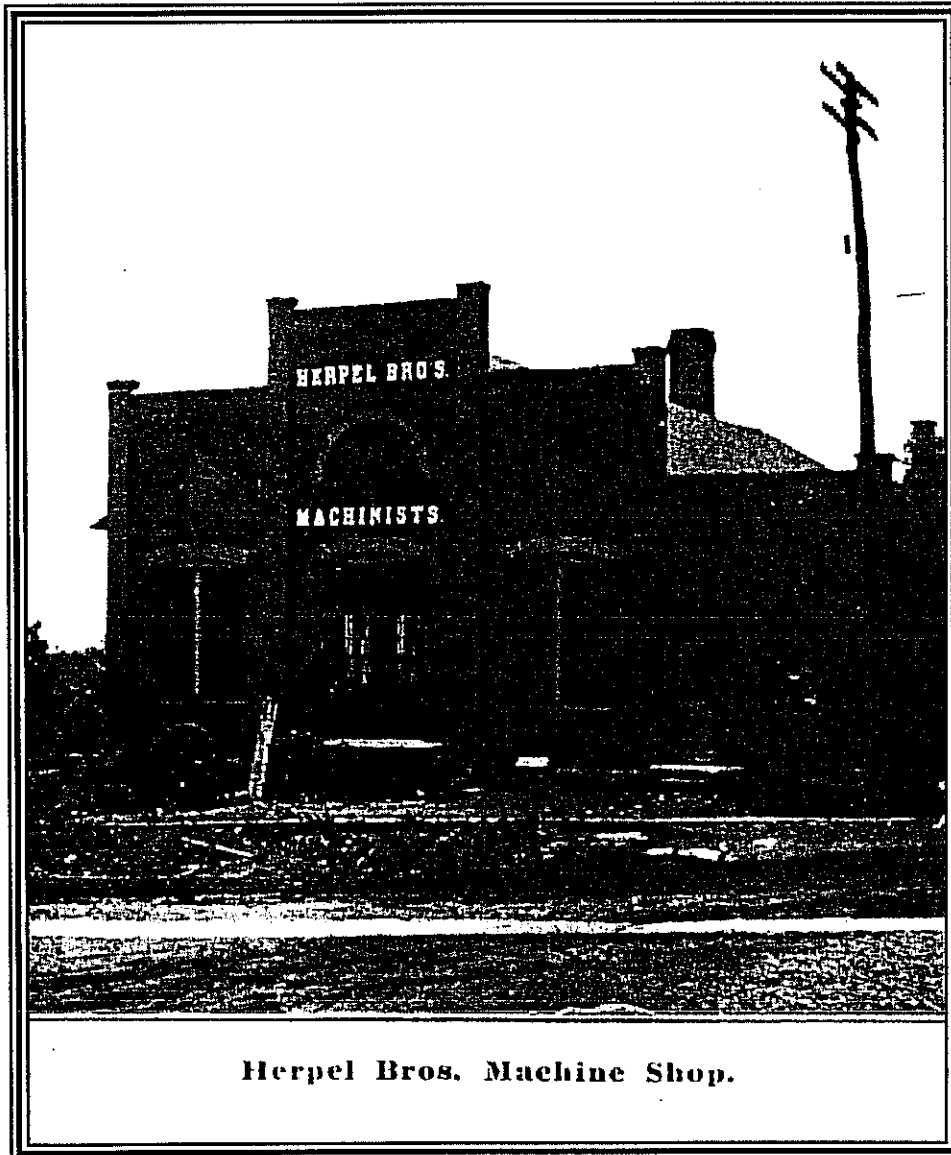


Figure 1 This view of the Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop, from **Reynoldsville, Past, Present, and Future** (1907), shows the building prior to the paving of the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 2

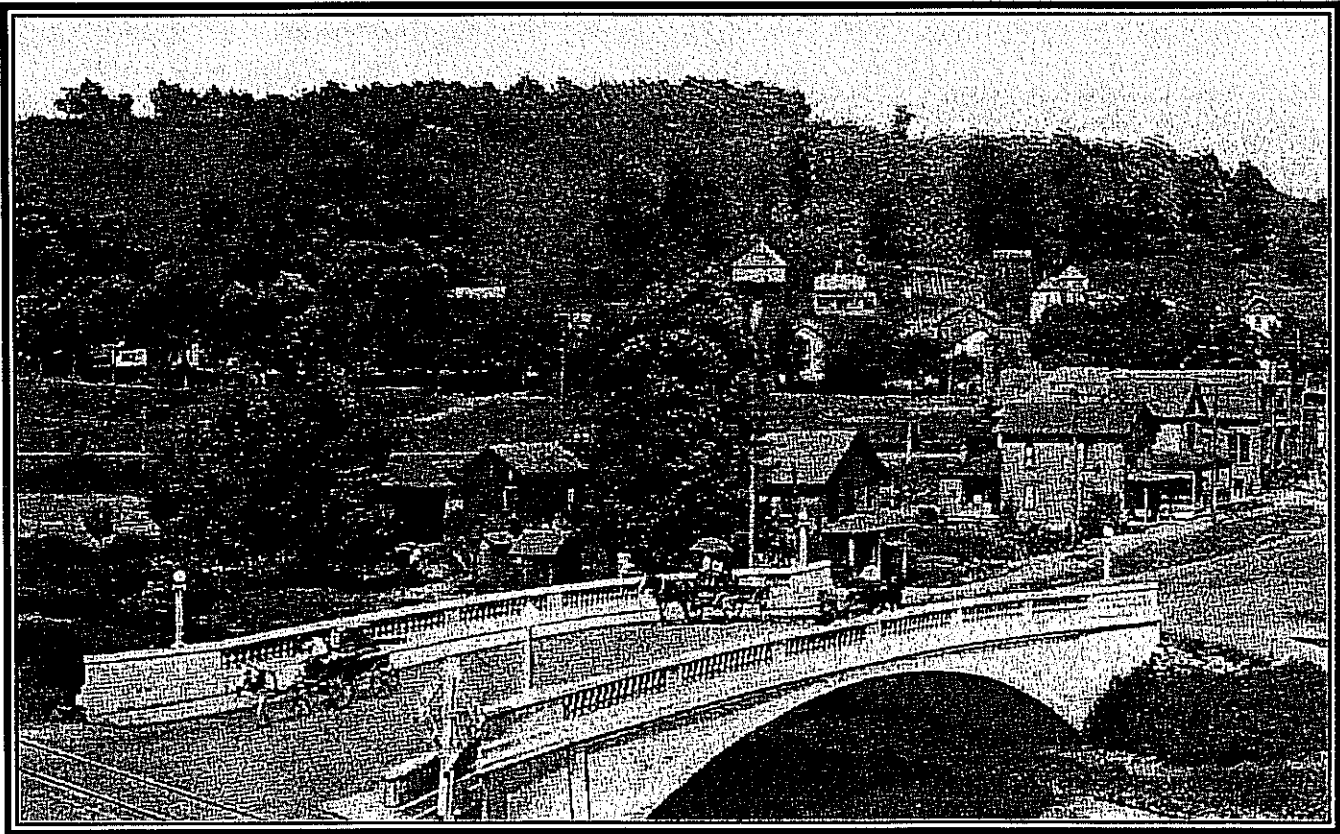


Fig. 2 The humped-back bridge over Sandy Lick Creek was completed in 1913; this post card view from shortly thereafter shows the bridge and the S & W Pike, with the Herpel Brothers' Foundry & Machine Shop appearing at the far right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 3

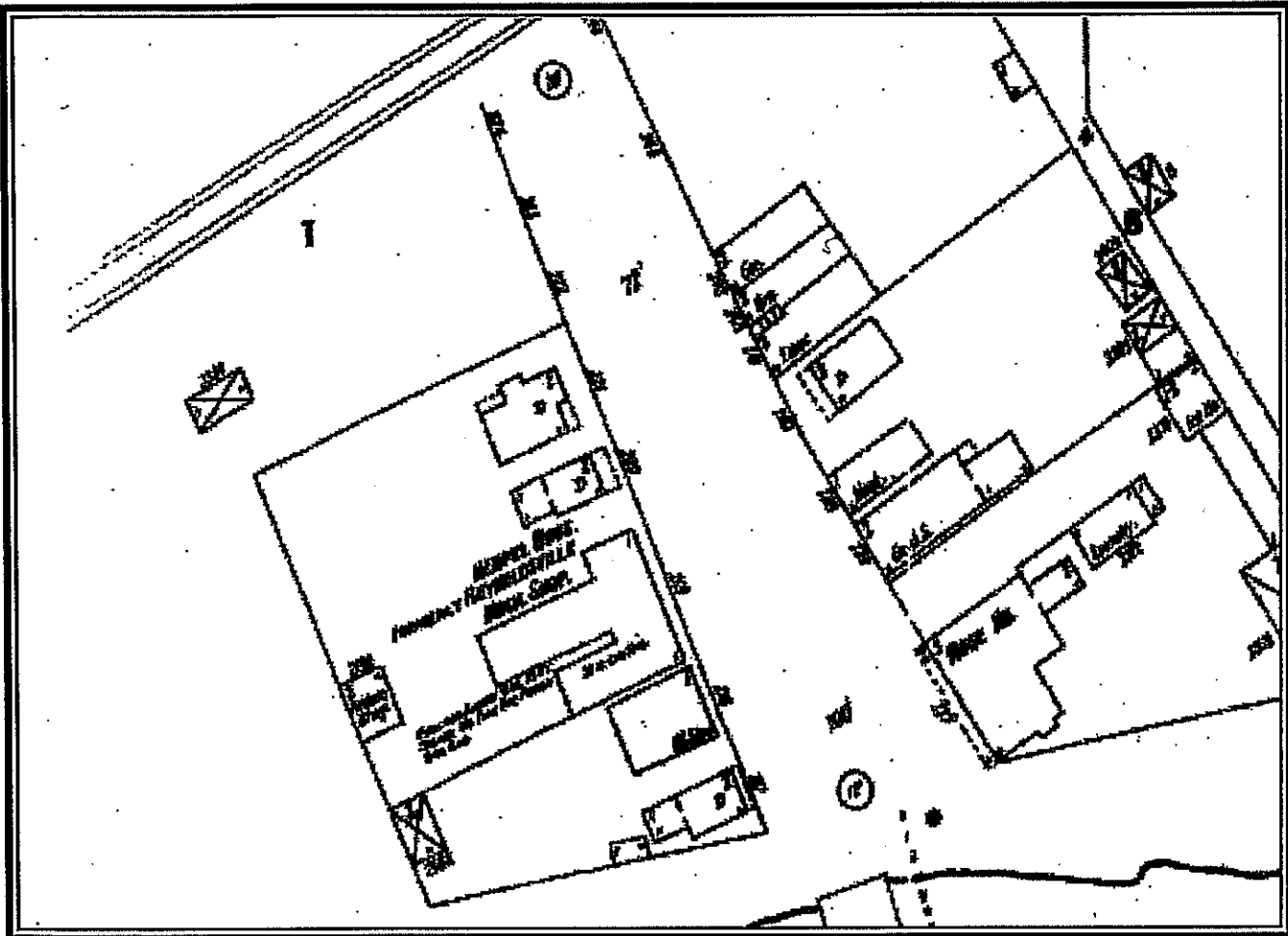


Figure 3 The September, 1901 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map* for Reynoldsville shows the earlier Herpel foundry along the S & W Pike. By 1906 the firm had relocated to the empty lot shown adjacent to the railroad tracks and had erected a new foundry building, the subject of this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 4

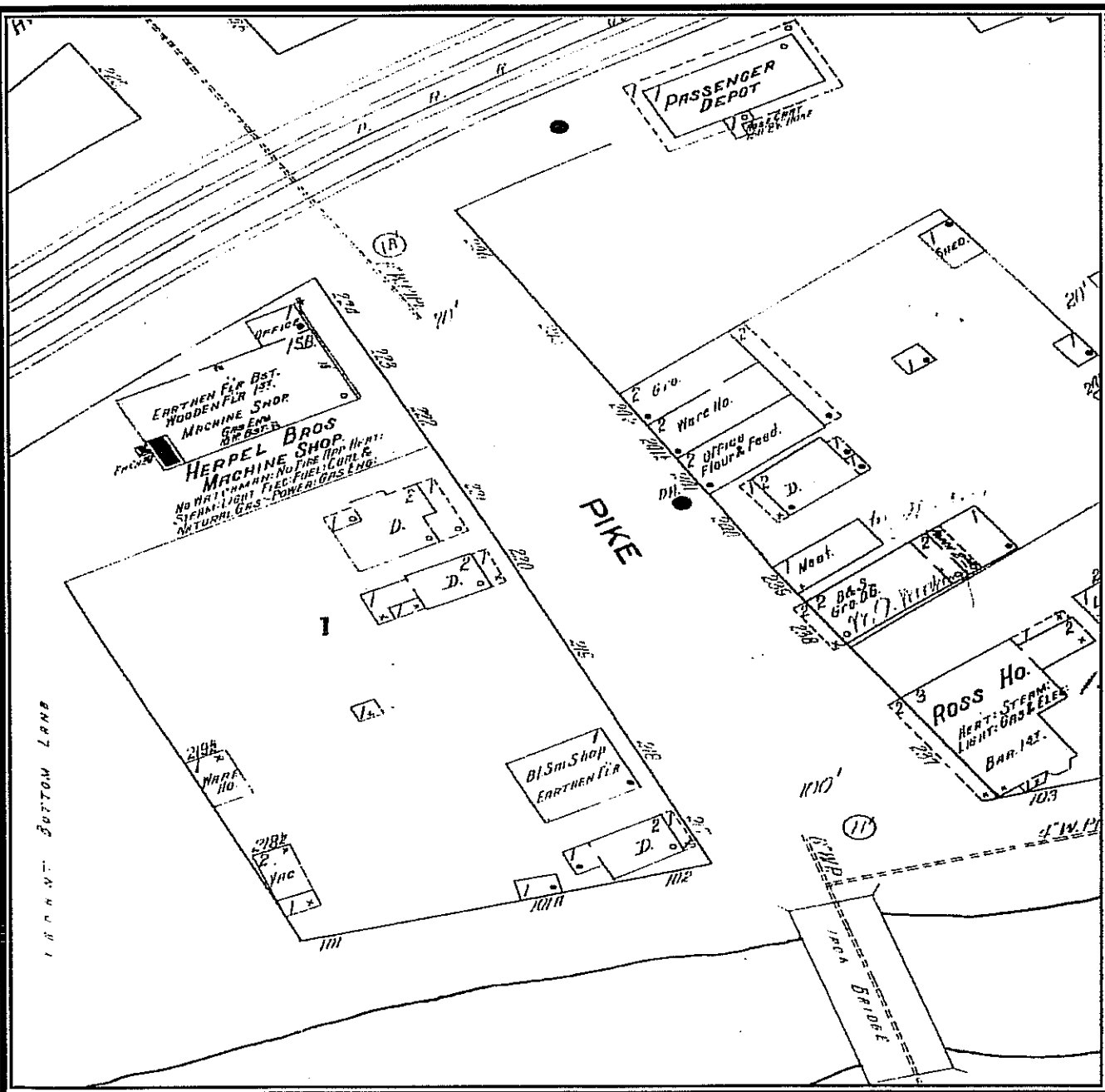


Figure 4 This excerpt from the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates that the foundry building as it exists at the time of the preparation of the National Register nomination is essentially unaltered in form, and also indicates that no associated outbuildings were connected with the property. The earlier foundry stood on the empty tract three lots to the east and was labeled "old foundry" on the 1906 Sanborn map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number Illustrations Page 5


<p>Equitable Life Assurance Co.</p> <p>REPRESENTED BY FRANK P. ALEXANDER REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>	 <p>HERPEL BROS. MACHINISTS Reynoldsville, Pa.</p>
<p>W. M. FERGUSON Dealer in DODGE BROTHERS' MOTOR VEHICLES</p> <p>108 N. 4th St. Reynoldsville, Pa.</p>	<p>HENNINGER & LONDON Plumbing & Heating</p> <p>REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>
<p>A. H. FLEMING FUNERAL DIRECTOR</p> <p>521 MAIN ST. REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>	<p>Dr. William A. Hill PHYSICIAN</p> <p>Reynoldsville, Pa.</p>
<p>FREDERICK and BUTSON Meats and Groceries</p> <p>Summersville Phone 143 418 Main St. Reynoldsville, Pa.</p>	<p>Imperial Barber Shop LAWRENCE P. CORBETT, Prop.</p> <p>Reynoldsville, Pa.</p>
<p>C. R. HALL AUTOMOBILE & GENERAL INSURANCE</p> <p>REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>	<p>IMPERIAL HOTEL REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>
<p>ARTHUR HASKINS Pianos and Organs</p> <p>517 Main St. REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>	<p>Jefferson Supply Co. Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE</p> <p>100 Bradford St. REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>
<p>W. C. HENRY <i>Clothing, Shoes and Men's Furnishings</i></p> <p>REYNOLDSVILLE, PA.</p>	

Fig. 5 This advertising page appeared in C. Ward Elliott's 1922 *History of Reynolds-ville*. The Herpels' obvious pride in their building is reflected in its prominence in their advertisement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop
Reynoldsville, Jefferson County, PA

Section Number Photo Log Page 1

Photo Log

All Photos: **Herpel Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop, Jefferson County, PA**

David L. Taylor, 2002

Negatives filed at Taylor & Taylor Associates, Inc.

9 Walnut Street

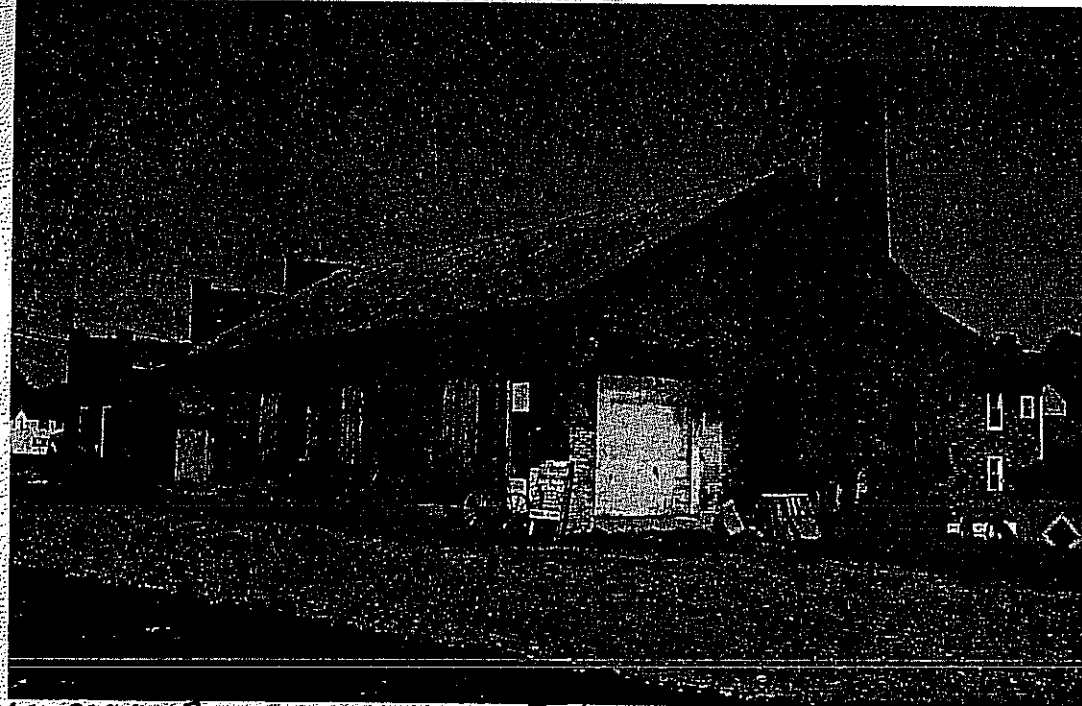
Brookville, PA 15825

1. Northwest perspective, looking southeast, with railroad tracks in foreground, showing overall character of the building, facade, office block, fenestration, etc.
2. Facade, looking southeast showing fenestration, stepped parapet gable, etc.
3. Southwest perspective, looking northeast showing west and south elevations, forge chimney, etc.
4. Detail south elevation, looking north, showing pedimental window, brick finishes, etc.
5. South elevation, looking north
6. Basement window, detail, looking west
7. Interior first floor, looking north to south, showing open character of this area, window-to-wall ratio, etc.
8. Interior first floor, looking south to north, showing overall plan, kitchen and small storage rooms at north end, etc.
9. Interior., basement, looking south to north, showing overall unfinished character of this area
10. Interior, basement, showing post and I-beam supports, general character, etc.



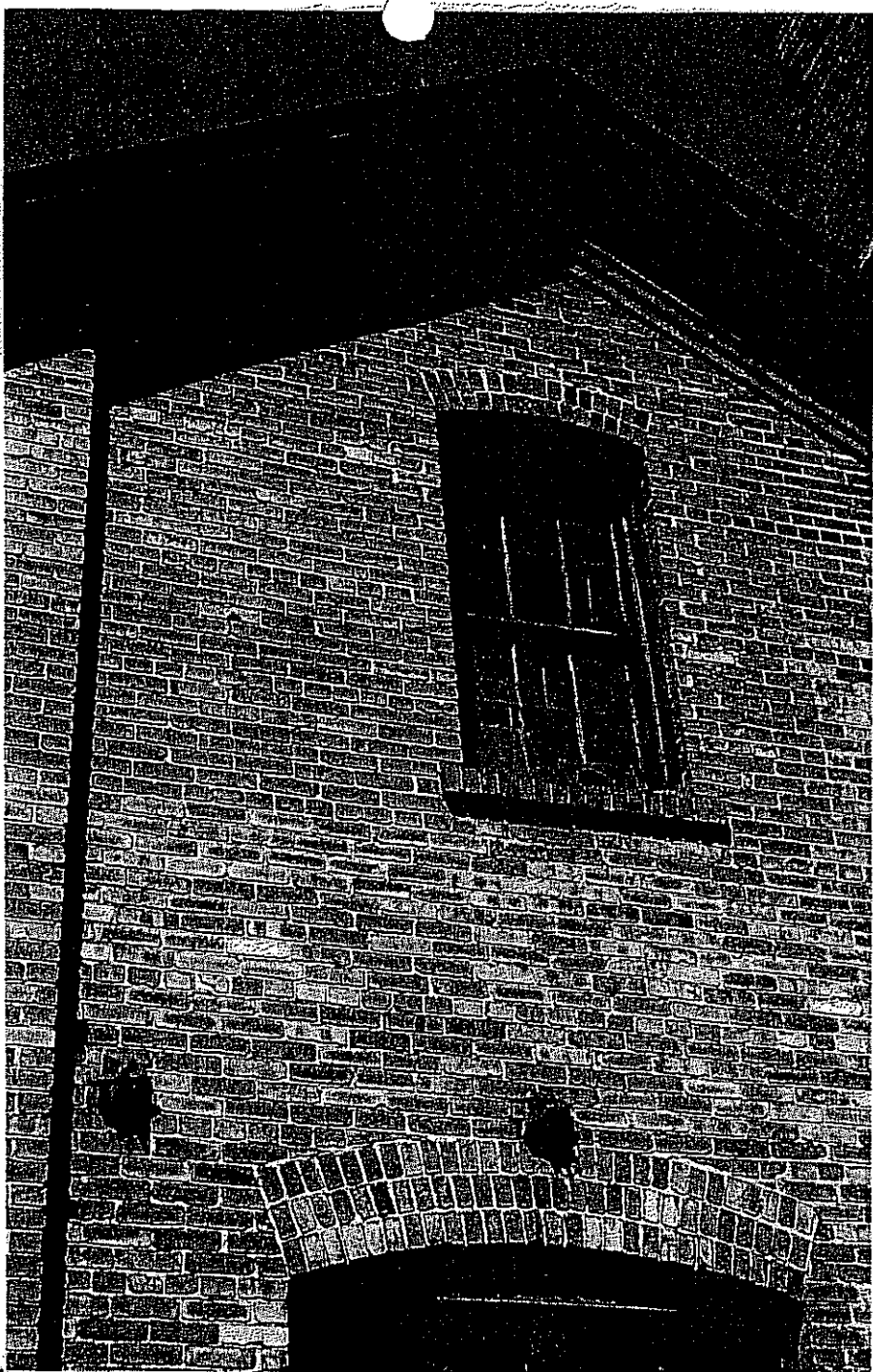
HERPEL BROS Foundry Jefferson Co, PA

①



HERPEL BROS Foundry Jefferson Co PA

②



HERREL BROS FOUNDRY JERISON Co PA (4)



HERREL BROS