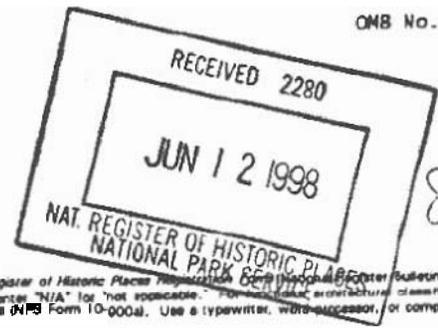


VLR-12/3/97 NRHP-7/22/98



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, National Park Service Bulletin 15A. 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." and areas of significance, 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 Edinburg Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 215-1

2. Location

Area including Water, Ceater, High, Main & Piccadilly streets. Parts of Creekside Lane, Grove, Hisey, Walnut & Printz streets, Massie Farm Lane, Railroad & Shenand. street & number Ave., Palmyra Rd. & Stony Creek Blvd. not for publication N/A
city or town Edinburg vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Shenandoah code 171 zip code 22824

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

McCracken Swasser
Signature of certifying official/Title

May 18, 1998
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register Patrick Adams 7/22/98

determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature or keeper Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
X public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include counts for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
walls See Continuation Sheet

roof
other

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

See Continuation Sheet

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)

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

- X_ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
_B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction...
_D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

- X 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Industry
Commerce
Transportation
Military

Period of Significance

1787-1947

Significant Dates

1787, 1848, 1852, 1859, 1862-1864

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Clinedinst, John - builder; Dinges, Guy - architect; Huskey, T. W. - builder; Murdock, Wallace - builder; Sheetz, Jim - builder.

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

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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

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

Name of repository: VA Depart. of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 128

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1			2	
3			4	

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title MARAL S. KALBIAN, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization _____ date AUGUST 20, 1997
street & number ROUTE 1 BOX 86 telephone 540-837-2081
city or town BOYCE state VA zip code 22620

=====
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/title SEE ATTACHED PROPERTY OWNERS LIST
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.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 6 Page 1

Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

single dwelling
secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

specialty store

RELIGION

religious facility

DOMESTIC

hotel

EDUCATION

school

INDUSTRY

manufacturing facility

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

single dwelling
secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

specialty store

RELIGION

religious facility

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Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

LATE VICTORIAN

Queen Anne
Italianate

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival

OTHER

I-house

Materials:

FOUNDATION

Stone: limestone

WALLS

Wood: weatherboard

ROOF

Metal: tin

OTHER

Wood

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Edinburg Historic District is located in the town of Edinburg, in Shenandoah County, Virginia. Edinburg was incorporated in 1852, although settlement began in the area several decades earlier. The town's location at the intersection of the Valley Turnpike and Stony Creek greatly influenced its growth and development. The historic district encompasses a large portion of the Town of Edinburg and contains a diverse collection of buildings types and architectural

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Section 7 Page 3

Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

styles ranging from its earliest history to the mid-twentieth century. Edinburg is laid out in a grid pattern of street and blocks, typical of many Shenandoah Valley towns. The main thoroughfare is Main Street (present U.S. Route 11), historically the Valley Turnpike, which runs east-west through town, instead of its normal north-south course, because of the elbow created by Stony Creek. The district boundaries generally include all of Main Street and radiate one block south to Stony Creek and several blocks north to encompass Center, High, Piccadilly and Printz streets, and Shenandoah Avenue. Parts of Palmyra and Walnut streets, Railroad and S. Grove avenues, and Massie Farm Lane are also included in the 128-acre district. At the southwest end of Main Street, which is dominated by commercial and residential buildings, is the Edinburg Mill, the main industrial focus of town. Water Street adjoins Stony Creek and includes some of the oldest dwellings in town. Center, Piccadilly, and High Streets have a mix of commercial, domestic, and religious buildings. Several warehouses and the Old Edinburg Hotel are located along the railroad tracks and are included in the district. The majority of buildings are vernacular in nature, but several architectural styles, particularly ones from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, are present. The cohesive nature of this well-preserved district is impressive and includes a fairly intact streetscape that includes two cemeteries. The resources span a period of 160 years and modern intrusions are few and relatively inconspicuous.

The 304 contributing resources in the district are made up primarily of residences and their associated outbuildings, often including a meathouse, chicken coop, garage, and shed. Some of the other contributing resources include ten commercial buildings, five mixed-use (commercial and domestic) buildings, four churches, one school, one mill site, two cemeteries, and two bridges. The district also includes the Edinburg Mill, previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological resources are not included in this nomination. The fifty-five noncontributing architectural elements in the district are primarily dwellings, garages, and sheds.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Edinburg was officially incorporated in 1852, but settlement began in the area during the previous century. The town's location at the intersection of the Valley Turnpike (Route 11), Stony Creek, and several well-traveled roads leading to local mills and furnaces, greatly defined its physical layout and growth. Since Edinburg's earliest settlement, Stony Creek has provided the community with natural resources as well as power to run mills. The architectural resources of the Edinburg Historic District demonstrate a variety of architectural styles and uses covering a period of 160 years. As a "Valley Town," Edinburg's architectural resources are a combination of commercial and industrial enterprises along with residential buildings, churches, schools, and cemeteries. The predominant architectural element in the district is the single dwelling and its related outbuildings. Although the majority of these are constructed in the vernacular tradition, there are examples of high-style architecture styles from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

The earliest map of Edinburg dates to 1841 and shows the division of Jacob Shryock's land into twenty-two lots located on either side of the Valley Turnpike. These early parcels are located along present-day Main Street, between Piccadilly and Center Streets. Much of this area was included in the two fires that occurred in town, one in the late 1800s and the other in the early 1900s, so many of the early buildings have been lost. When Edinburg was incorporated on May 24, 1852, it included an area three-fourths of a mile long and three-eighths of a mile wide on both sides of the Valley Turnpike. The 1858 Plat of Edinburg shows it as a fairly large town laid out on a grid pattern with the Valley Turnpike (Main Street) as its center axis. Over eighty lots made up the town, most of which are included in the Edinburg Historic District. The parcels are fairly regular in size and shape, except those that adjoin Stony Creek and follow the curves in the creek. The early layout of Edinburg is still clearly evident in its current street patterns and lot sizes, most of which are close to half a block deep. The Valley Turnpike generally runs north-south through the Shenandoah Valley, but in Edinburg it runs east-west to compensate for the curve in Stony Creek. Thus, Main Street is the main east-west thoroughfare through town, with High and Water Streets as secondary routes. Piccadilly Street runs north-south through town, but eventually turns and heads west out of town (onto present-day Stony Creek Boulevard). Center Street also runs north-south between the railroad tracks and Main Street.

The configuration of the town remained the same until the late 1800s when Printz (originally Prince) Street was developed. It ran east-west between Piccadilly and Center Streets and appears on the 1908 Sanborn Company map, but not on D. J. Lake's *Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia* of 1885. In 1906 a plat of forty-three lots along Shenandoah Avenue was added to the corporate limits of Edinburg. The Edinburg Historic District is primarily made up of the core of the original town limits with the later addition of Printz Street and Shenandoah Avenue.

The majority of historic buildings in the town of Edinburg date to the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. This corresponds with the growth and development of the town. The earliest known building is the Philip Grandstaff House (215-1-169), constructed in 1787, according to an inscription found in one of the logs (Photo 1). The original section of the house appears to have been a two-story, three-bay section with a two-story, two-bay log wing to the west added soon after. The house features a large exterior-end stone chimney and a side kitchen wing, also of log construction. This vernacular dwelling is typical of regional architectural forms of the period.

The predominant construction material for the town's earliest buildings was log. Native limestone was used for foundations and chimneys. Brick was not commonly used in Edinburg, except in chimney stacks. Only two early buildings, both from the mid-nineteenth century, were identified that were of brick construction. Brick was later used for the Edinburg Hotel (215-1-167), St. John's United Methodist Church (215-1-120), Edinburg High School (215-1-76), and several early-twentieth-century dwellings.

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Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

The early log houses often had log or frame additions. Sometimes the addition was made to the front of the log building, so that the original section acted as a rear ell. Other times it was made to the side thereby lengthening the house. Frame construction during the early part of the nineteenth century was heavy timber framing. The Rush House (215-1-90) is an example of a log dwelling with a side frame addition that dates to the early nineteenth century. The Rye-Sigmond House (215-1-186), the Pres Grandstaff House (215-1-58), and the Belew-Harshman House are other examples of early-nineteenth-century vernacular log buildings that were added to later in the century.

Although there was construction in the area during the first two decades of the nineteenth century, not much of it survives. Only four resources appear to survive from the period of 1800-1820. One of them is the ruins of Whissen's Mill (215-1-66), constructed in 1817 and destroyed by fire in 1913. Five additional resources were identified from the 1830s, and another eight from the 1840s. A total of fourteen houses in the district appear to pre-date 1840. According to Martin's *Gazetteer of Virginia*, by 1835, Edinburg had seventeen dwellings, two mercantile stores, a house of public entertainment, a rifle factory, and a blacksmith shop.

George P. Grandstaff began construction of the Edinburg Mill (215-1-57) in 1848 (Photo 2). It was completed in 1850 and despite some additions, appears very much like it did then. Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, the Edinburg Mill is an extremely well-preserved building representing the early agrarian industry of the Shenandoah Valley. The mill machinery was modernized at the turn of the century. The Edinburg Mill is significant as the only surviving mill in town and one of the largest in the area. Functioning as a working feed mill until 1978, the building is currently used as a restaurant.

The popular architectural styles of the early to mid-nineteenth century were the Federal style and early examples of the Greek Revival style. In Edinburg, however, these were not the high styles found up and down the Atlantic Seaboard, but watered-down versions. Not only was the application of stylistic features in Edinburg relatively conservative during this period, but it also occurred about ten to twenty years after the styles were popular in areas further east. Also, motifs from several different styles were often used together. One Federal-style building was identified. Although the McNeer-Miller-Vincent House (215-155) was constructed in several stages, it gives the general appearance of a Federal-style dwelling. It retains some period decorative features such as the delicate tracery in the transom over the door, the multi-light window sash and the exterior-end chimney.

The center-passage plan, one room on each side of a central passage, was rooted in English tradition and became the most widely used floorplan in the region by the mid-nineteenth century. This plan was particularly used in Federal-style dwellings of the period, although the style was not widely used in Edinburg. Sometimes existing one- or two-room houses were later transformed into center-passage-plan houses, as was the case with the front section of the Pres Grandstaff House (215-1-58), where one bay was added to an existing two-bay section, creating a symmetrical center-passage plan (Photo 3). The Belew-Harshman House (215-1-8) was

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Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

originally a three-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling. A Victorian-era polygonal tower addition to the side created a center-passage plan. The Hatch (215-1-19), a two-story log house that was remodeled in both the mid- and late nineteenth century, is another example that resulted from a desire for a more formal, symmetrical arrangement on the facade of a house.

Thirteen resources in the district date to the 1850s. These include eight dwellings, two inns, one church, and a wagon shop. All are of frame or log construction except for one of the dwellings. The Irvin-Miller House (215-1-119) was constructed in 1848 and is a two-story, three-bay, vernacular brick building with two interior-end chimneys, a corbeled brick cornice, a hipped roof, and central doors on both floors (Photo 4). Although it underwent some alteration during the Victorian era, it is significant as one of only two antebellum brick dwellings in the district.

One of the two inns identified from this period is the Piccadilly House (215-1-18), built in 1850 and later enlarged. It served as an inn and boarding house with commercial uses on the walk-out basement level. Architecturally, it is interesting because its form suggests an original multi-use form, while using details and elements found in domestic buildings of the period. The Rest Haven Inn (215-1-10), another boarding house/inn, was constructed in 1858 and enlarged and remodeled in 1880 to reflect its current Second Empire style. It is currently used as apartments.

The center-passage plan was also popular during the mid-nineteenth century when used with the Greek Revival style. The typical Greek Revival-style dwelling in Edinburg was relatively understated and clung to Federal-style features. Three examples were identified: the Reeser-Bauserman House (215-1-13), the Hisey-Sager House (215-1-16), and the Whissen-Sharpe House (215-1-65). All use the center-passage single-pile plan, instead of the more common double-pile plan found in other areas of Shenandoah County. The Reeser-Bauserman House (215-1-13), constructed ca. 1840, is a large, two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed frame dwelling with exterior-end brick chimneys and a multi-pane transom and sidelights around the central front door. The Hisey-Sager House (215-1-16), only three bays wide with an interior-end brick chimney, was constructed about twenty years later. The best example of the use of the Greek Revival style in Edinburg is the Whissen-Sharpe House (215-1-65) (Photo 5). Constructed around 1854, this two-story, five-bay, frame house features a hipped roof, stone foundation, interior-end brick chimneys, and a distinctive pedimented, bi-level front porch with square Doric supports. Towards the rear of the house is a one-story service wing that was originally a separate building (probably a summer kitchen) that was later attached.

Houses of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries also had subordinate outbuildings that met the day-to-day needs of the occupants of the main house. These included a meathouse, a dairy, a kitchen, an icehouse, a root cellar, a privy, and in many cases, a chicken coop. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, many of these functions were consolidated into the main house, making these buildings obsolete. Most of the mid-nineteenth-century dwellings in Edinburg still have a few of their original outbuildings. These include detached summer kitchens (so named because of their use in warm months when extra heat in the main house was unwanted), meathouses, and washhouses. Significant resources of this type that were identified

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Edinburg Historic District
Shenandoah County, Virginia

include the foundation/ruins of a stone springhouse at the Rye-Sigmond House (215-1-86), the log kitchen at the Pres Grandstaff House (215-1-58), and the brick office at the Philip Grandstaff House (215-1-169).

The two-story, gable-roofed, central-passage, single-pile plan dwelling form known as an I-house was first used in antebellum times but became the predominant house type well into the twentieth century. The majority of houses in the district are of this form with variations occurring in the type of windows, the placement of the chimneys, and the decorative trim found on the front porch. During the mid-nineteenth century houses of this type tended to have interior-end brick chimneys, six-over-six-sash windows, stone foundations, gable roofs, and relatively simple front porches. Seven dwellings dating to the 1860s, most of which follow this form, are found in the district. The Hopewell House (215-1-121) is a fine example of a typical mid-nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling that features interior-end brick chimneys, gable-end returns, six-over-six-light windows, a transom and sidelights around the door, and a rear two-story ell. It has a central-passage, double-pile plan, somewhat unusual for a house in Edinburg.

Sometimes the I-house form was obtained due to the enlargement of an existing house, as with the Pres Grandstaff House (215-1-58) where the addition was to the side. In the Snapp-Bauserman-Roller House (215-1-54) the brick, hip-roofed I-house was added to the front of an existing log house that now acts as a rear wing (Photo 6).

There was generally no new domestic construction during the Civil War in Edinburg. Some houses were slightly damaged, but no large-scale destruction took place in town.

After the Civil War, most of the I-houses that were constructed featured decorative detailing typical of the Victorian era. In Edinburg, this was amplified with the use of highly decorative jigsawed and turned trimwork on the porches, eaves, and gable ends. The degree to which this gingerbread-type trim is used in Edinburg suggests that it was done by local craftsmen. This trimwork was often used in new construction, but in many cases it was applied to existing buildings to give them a modern Victorian-era appeal. The Snapp-Bauserman-Roller House (215-1-54) and the Belew-Harshman House (215-1-8) demonstrate the application of this highly decorative porch trim to an older house (Photos 6, 7).

Also during this period, modern balloon framing quickly replaced older heavy-frame building techniques. Six of the seven dwellings from the 1870s in the district can be characterized as vernacular in character. The Wightman-Bliley House (215-1-14) has an I-house form but enhanced with enough decorative detailing to be classified as Italianate (Photo 8). These characteristics include decorative window caps composed of an entablature supported by brackets with scalloping in between, a heavy wooden cornice with scrolled brackets and scalloped trim, and gable end returns. Only four instances of the Italianate style were found in Edinburg. Two of them are commercial buildings: the B. Hisey Cobbler Shop (215-1-26), constructed in 1889, and the Masonic Building (215-1-42), constructed in 1879, both of which are fairly subdued in their use of Italianate elements. The George Irvin House (215-1-105) is the closest of these to

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a "high style" example of the Italianate. Constructed in several stages, the front two-story, parapeted section with Italianate details dates to ca. 1890. The shallow-pitched roof that almost appears flat is an unusual feature for a domestic building, but is found on several dwellings in Edinburg. Perhaps they were all constructed by the same builder who favored this roof configuration. The house also features extremely intricate jigsawn work on the porches.

The most popular architectural style in Edinburg during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the Queen Anne. Typical features of this style include steeply pitched roofs of irregular shapes, usually with a dominant front-facing gable; patterned slate as roofing material; cutaway two-story bay windows; an asymmetrical facade with a full-width porch; spindlework in the porch ornamentation; corbeled chimneys; variations in wall textures and materials; brackets in the eaves; and sometimes, towers. The Hottle-Grove House (215-1-103) is the most pristine example of the Queen Anne style in Edinburg (Photo 9). The house was constructed in 1901 for Professor J. Monroe by the builder Jim Sheetz and features most of these details (Photo 10).

The town's most concentrated examples of Queen Anne-style dwellings are found along Piccadilly and Center Streets. These were constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and vary in their degree of architectural decoration. The earliest Queen Anne-style dwellings are found on Piccadilly Street (Photo 11). The Hutcheson-Magnifico House (215-1-138) was constructed in 1885 and is a two-story, six-bay, gable and hip-roofed, frame dwelling with a three-story projecting polygonal center front bay. The wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns was added in 1911 and is inspired by the Colonial Revival style. Next door is the Holtzman -Huff House (215-1-139) that was constructed in 1891. It is a three-story, seven-bay frame dwelling with a complex deck-on-hip roof and a large three-story octagonal tower. The twelve-bay wraparound porch is original and features turned posts, spindle frieze, and jigsawn consoles. The other three buildings of this style along Piccadilly Street, two dwellings and a store, are much more subdued in their decoration.

A large number of older buildings were altered during this period to reflect the popular Queen Anne style. The best example of this is the Rye-Sigmond House (215-1-. 86) on Water Street, altered by local builder Steve Hollingsworth (Photo 12). The original ca. 1810 log section is now the rear wing. The front section, which may also be log, appears to have been added in the mid-1800s and contains Greek Revival-style woodwork. The house was later remodeled and the two front towers added in ca. 1900 giving it its current Queen Anne style.

The Queen Anne-style dwellings along Center Street were all constructed in the early twentieth century by one builder, Wallace Murdock. The earliest is the Harshman House (215-1-135) constructed around 1900 as a residence for Mr. Wrenn, a local businessman. This house is one of Edinburg's most ornate examples of the style and is in relatively unaltered condition. Some of the details include a decked hipped roof with several cross gables, pressed tin shingles as roofing material, an integral front balcony, and a protruding two-story polygonal bay. Mr. Murdock then constructed two almost identical dwellings for Mr. Wrenn on adjacent lots. These

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Edinburg Historic District
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two, the Wrenn-Davis House (215-1-134) and the Wrenn-Wisman House (215-1-132), are watered-down versions of the Queen Anne style, with little exterior detailing. In 1907, Mr. Murdock built himself a house across Center Street from the ones he built for Mr. Wrenn. The Murdock-Grandstaff House (215-1-133) is a well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style and has an intact collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings from that period including a barn, chicken coop, and privy.

The type of outbuildings that generally survive from this period include meathouses, kitchens, chicken coops, and sometimes privies. A surprisingly small number of these types of buildings were found in the district.

Another popular architectural style of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the Second Empire, with its characteristic mansard roof and decorative brackets in the eaves. Only three examples of this style were found in Edinburg; all are commercial buildings. The earliest section of the Hisey-Mitchell House (215-1-39) is the storefront portion to the right, constructed in 1881 as the C. P. Hisey Drugstore with a residence above (Photo 13). The large 2 1/2-story left section with its unusual polygonal three-story tower, was added ca. 1890 as a dwelling. The entire building was unified under a single mansard roof of patterned slate shingles and gable-roofed dormers, creating the district's best example of the Second Empire style. The intricate jigsawn porch detailing, sawn brackets and consoles, wooden shingles, and hood molding create the most elaborate exterior woodwork in Edinburg. Its polygonal, three-story corner tower, along with the elaborate jigsawn porch detailing, make a bold architectural statement along Main Street (Photo 14).

The Rest Haven Inn (215-1-10), also located along Main Street, is a mid-nineteenth-century building that was enlarged during the late nineteenth century and used as a hotel. Much less ornate than the Hisey-Mitchell House (215-1-39), its prominent feature is a mansard roof with patterned slate shingles. The Second Empire style was also used in the construction of the Edinburg Hotel (215-1-167), a large brick building with mansard roofs and Victorian-era detailing (Photo 15).

The Edinburg Hotel is adjacent to the railroad tracks that run through town. The advent of the railroad as a viable means of transporting goods and people affected the built environment. The Edinburg Train Station (215-1-96), constructed during the late nineteenth century and moved to its current location in the mid-twentieth century, is typical of small depots up and down the Valley (Photo 16). Although converted into a dwelling, the one-story, six-bay frame building retains most of its original Victorian-era features including a hipped roof clad in tin shingles, flared eaves with a deep overhang, exposed rafter ends, triangular braces supporting the eaves, multi-light windows with wooden panels beneath, and a protruding polygonal bay.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Edinburg was a booming local commercial center. This is clearly evident by the number of commercial buildings in the district, the majority of which are located along Main Street. Both 125 S. Main Street (215-1-

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47) and the Edinburg Village Shops (215-1-48) were constructed in 1896 after the Great Fire of 1895 and are very similar in design. In relatively unaltered condition, featuring intact storefronts, these buildings help to define the character of Main Street (Photo 17). Several warehouse-type buildings that were developed as a consequence of the railroad are also included in the district. The Triplitt, Irvin & Wilkins Warehouse (215-1-149) is the largest and most ornate of these. The decoration on this large, frame, ca. 1894 warehouse/store is limited to the Italianate detailing of the bracketed cornice on the front parapet.

The finest commercial complex in the district is the Wrenn Building (215-1-155). Constructed ca. 1900, it is the most intact store in town and features a separate warehouse along the railroad tracks (Photo 18). The store is a two-story, four-bay frame building with an original wooden storefront with a recessed double-door entry and large display windows. Some decorative Italianate elements are found in the doors, jigsawed gable details, and brackets on the second-floor porch. The warehouse is located just behind the store and is a two-story gable-roofed building on a split-level formed concrete basement. Other features include double doors of tongue and groove paneling, sliding doors, and two-over-two and six-over-six-sash windows. This remarkably undisturbed pair of buildings was constructed by Mr. Wrenn who built several dwellings (including his own) along Center Street in the early twentieth century. On the 1908 and 1915 Sanborn Maps, the warehouse is shown as a sash and door warehouse. Mr. Wrenn also operated a poultry shipping operation here.

The Edinburg Town Hall (215-1-122) was constructed in 1903 and is the district's only historic civic building (Photo 19). The builder of this large, two-story, multi-purpose structure was John Clinedinst. A vernacular, rectangular, gable-end building, it does not reflect any formal architectural style.

Several churches in Edinburg were built or greatly remodeled during the early-twentieth-century period. The original Edinburg Christian Church (215-1-130) was constructed in 1856, and replaced during the late nineteenth century. The current building, although heavily remodeled in the early 1950s, retains many of the late-nineteenth-century elements in its interior. The most striking is the pressed metal ceiling, parts of which include nude figures drinking wine surrounded by grapes. St. John's United Methodist Church (215-1-120), constructed in 1916, is the only brick church in Edinburg (Photo 20). With its characteristic round-arched openings, it is also the only example of the Romanesque style. St. Paul's United Church of Christ (215-1-115), constructed in 1911, features some Romanesque-inspired exterior detailing, but is more accurately characterized as vernacular. It is interesting to note that the four churches (one has been converted into a dwelling) in the district are interspersed among domestic buildings and blend in well to the streetscape. This is particularly true of St. Paul's United Church of Christ (215-1-115) that uses similar materials, setback, orientation, roof form, and massing as its neighboring buildings on S. High Street (Photo 21).

The typical early- to mid- twentieth-century dwellings found in Edinburg tended to be relatively small simple cottages and bungalows. These were generally popularized by architectural plan

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books and pre-cut house catalogues that were often stock plans, not based on vernacular regional traditions. Eleven examples of Craftsman-style bungalows are found in the district, all of which vary somewhat differently in design. Generally they are frame (some have a stone or brick veneer), 1 1/2-story, horizontally-emphasized buildings with dormers, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and large porches. The Hugh and Mattie Saum House (215-1-6), constructed in 1913, is one of the largest bungalows in town and features many of these characteristics. Its pyramidal roof is typical of the ones constructed in the teens and twenties. The Mantz House (215-1-171), constructed in 1930 is an example of the later type of bungalow, with a gable roof, exterior-end chimney, integral front porch, and triangular braces in the deeply overhanging eaves (Photo 22).

New construction materials were being introduced during this period. They included concrete formed to look like cut stone, asbestos and asphalt shingles, and pressed metal sheathing. Of the ten examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district, only a few are high-style examples; the majority are composed of Colonial motifs applied onto vernacular forms. The exceptions include the Dr. Ralph Stoneburner House (215-1-51), a pre-cut house from a catalog issued by the Gordon Van Tine Company in Davenport, Iowa (Photo 23). Known as the "House Beautiful Plan, No. 602", dated 1923, it was constructed in 1928-1929. It is also unique as one of only a few buildings in Edinburg constructed of formed panel-faced concrete blocks. This material was popular in that it was fairly inexpensive, readily available and had a fine ornamental quality. Generally, it was more often used on commercial buildings than domestic ones. Dink's-I.O.O.F. Hall (215-1-34), was constructed ca. 1927 as a commercial building on the first floor with an Odd Fellows hall above. Here the concrete block is formed with a rock face to look like worked stone. The Ernest H. Coffman House (215-1-181) on Shenandoah Avenue was also built of this material.

Edinburg High School (215-1-76) is the only non-dwelling example of the Colonial Revival style in the district (Photo 24). Designed by local architect Guy Dinges and built by T. W. Huskey of Martinsville, the building was constructed in 1932-1933 using some WPA laborers as well as local master carpenters and builders. The front of the two-story, seven-bay, rectangular brick building is divided into five bays using monumental concrete pilasters.

The historic resources that make up the Edinburg Historic District are a fine collection of buildings, sites, and structures that present a wide range of building types and architectural styles that cover the entire range of Edinburg's history. Of the 360 resources identified in the Edinburg Historic District, 305 of them are contributing. The fifty-five non-contributing resources include nineteen sheds, ten garages, eight single dwellings, four multiple dwellings, three commercial buildings, two greenhouses, one workshop, one bridge, one carport, one gazebo, one mobile home, one monument, one poolhouse, one pool, and one post office. These resources, which make up fifteen percent of the district, are relatively unobtrusive in nature and do not detract from the historical character of Edinburg.

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EDINBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:

The roads in the historic district are listed in the inventory in alphabetical order, and the properties are listed numerically by street address. All buildings, sites, structures and objects are contributing unless indicated (NC) for noncontributing, and are keyed to the map in regular order.

* indicates a property previously listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Center Street

107 Center Street (215-1-122) Edinburg Town Hall: 1903; builder, John Clinedinst; Large, 2-story, 3-bay, gable front (standing-seam metal), frame (weatherboard), vernacular meeting hall with split-level stone foundation, 2/2 windows, exposed rafter ends, exterior-end brick flue, pyramidally-roofed belfry with spindle work frieze and balusters, plain friezeboard, cornerboards, recessed entry with 5 folding wooden doors flanked by man doors, and 2-story, 2-level front porch with square posts. Porch enclosed on second floor with 2/2 windows, solid balustrade on roof, and triple-louvered rectangular attic vent windows in front gable end.

108 Center Street (215-1-123) Edinburg United Brethren Church: 1853; Gable-front (standing-seam metal), 1-story, frame (vinyl siding), 3-bay (3 bays deep) church converted into a dwelling in 1975. Details include pedimented front gable end, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, protruding entrance bay that was a bell tower (now cut off), new windows, doors and vinyl siding.

House, 110 Center Street (215-1-124): 1960s; One-story, 3-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), gable-roofed, ranch-type dwelling. (NC)

111 Center Street (215-1-125) Hutcheson, Molly House: 1880 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with gable-end returns; 2/2 windows; stone foundation; single transom over door; plain friezeboard; decorative vergeboard in gable ends; rear 2-story ell with enclosed side porches; fine, 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, spindlework frieze, jigsaw brackets and consoles, dentilled cornice, and turned balusters.; louvered shutters; and exposed brick chimney.

Garage: ca. 1920, frame, hip-roofed (standing-seam metal), garage on formed concrete foundation with pressed tin siding in brick pattern located beside house.

112 Center Street (215-1-126) Hisey-DiNardo House: 1880 ca; Large, 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), Queen Anne-style dwelling with deck-on-hip roof (slate shingle); 2-story tower bay on south side with pyramidal roof and finial; 2 front, and 2 side hip-roofed dormers; interior brick flue; 2/2 and 1/1 windows; louvered shutters; rear 2-story ell with side dormers and large interior chimney; side polygonal 1-story bay; side door with transom; side 2-bay porch and rear, 1-story, shed-roofed wing; rear 2nd-floor porches in rear with enclosed space below; 5-bay wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns.

Shed: ca. 1980, frame, gable-roofed shed (NC).

113 Center Street (215-1-127) Saintmyer House: 1880 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), vernacular dwelling with 2 front gable ends and a cross-gable roof (standing-seam metal). Victorian detailing includes; multi-bay wraparound porch that has four open bays on the front and has been enclosed on the side (turned posts,

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spindle frieze, sawn brackets and consoles, fishscale shingles in the ends); asymmetrical front gable ends with decorative sawn vergeboards; single and double louvered attic shutters; single transom over door; 2/2 windows; interior flue; stone foundation; enclosed 1-story, 3-bay porch in front.

Shed: ca. 1880, frame, gable-roofed shed (maybe chicken coop) with standing-seam metal roof, exposed rafter ends, and vertical wood siding.

208 Center Street (215-1-128) Christian Church Parsonage: 1885; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding) I-house with 3-light transom over door; plain friezeboard; gable-end returns; interior-end chimney; rear 2-story porches with integral porches; paired brackets in eaves; 3-bay front porch with square posts, sawn balustrade, consoles and applied trim on frieze; modern 1/1 windows; and stone foundation.

209 Center Street (215-1-129) Jennings-Blewitt House: 1895 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, T-plan, vernacular Queen Anne-style, frame (vinyl siding) dwelling with cross-gable roof (standing-seam metal), gable-end returns; entrance door on front gable end; paired 1/1 attic windows; new 1/1 windows; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch with original square posts, rectangular balusters and rectangular spindlework.

Garage: 1970s, 3-bay, concrete block garage with gable roof (NC).

210 Center Street (215-1-130) Edinburg Christian Church: 1890,1952; One-story, 3-bay, gable front-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (aluminum siding), vernacular church, 4 bays deep, with octagonal steeple; pedimented 3-bay portico with Tuscan columns (new brick floor); 6/6 windows with louvered shutters flank the central entrance of double 6-panel doors with a semicircular transom framed by fluted Doric pilasters and a gable with returns; concrete foundation with metal basement windows; side windows are Gothic arched. It appears that this late-19th-century church was greatly remodeled in ca. 1952. The interior remains fairly intact and includes fine pressed metal ceilings depicting Roman-like figures of angels (or cherubs from a Bacchus-like feast).

211 Center Street (215-1-131) Clark House: 1905 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, frame (aluminum siding), vernacular Queen Anne-style dwelling with hipped roof and front and side cross gables (standing-seam metal), gable-end returns; single and paired 1/1 windows; Prairie-sash front door with sidelights; 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers; rear 1-story kitchen wing with interior-end flue, enclosed side porch and rear, hip-roofed 1-story wing.

Shed: ca. 1920s, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) shed or garage.

Chicken coop: ca. 1920, frame, 2-bay, shed-roofed chicken coop with weatherboard siding and a metal roof.

212 Center Street 215-1-132) Wrenn-Wisman House: 1903; builder, Wallace Murdock; Two-story, 2-bay, frame (aluminum siding), vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with hipped roof and front and side cross gables (standing-seam metal); 1/1 windows; wooden shutters; exposed rafter ends; louvered attic window in gable ends; 11-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, plain balusters and dentilled cornice; 2-story cut-away bay on south side; painted single-light transoms over 2 front doors; coursed stone foundation; rear 2-story porches with turned supports, spindle frieze, and spindle brackets; exterior-end brick flue; identical footprint to 214 Center Street.

Shed: ca. 1903, 1-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (tar paper) shed with lean-to garage, 4-panel door and 6/6 windows.

213 Center Street (215-1-133) Murdock-Grandstaff House: 1907; builder, Wallace Murdock; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), Queen Anne-style dwelling with hipped roof and front and side cross gables (standing-seam metal); single and paired 1/1 windows; louvered wooden shutters; wooden fishscale shingles in gable ends; dentilled

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cornice; exposed rafter ends; louvered wooden shutters; 2 interior brick chimneys; front cross gable protrudes out so that entrance is recessed; 11-bay wraparound front porch with turned posts, beaded spindlework frieze in figure 8 pattern, sawn brackets, and dentilled cornice; 2nd-story door out to a 1-bay second-story balcony with same details; stained-glass window with Queen Anne sash on side protruding gable; enclosed side 2-story porches; 2-story hip-roofed addition connects front of house to 1 1/2-story meathouse with 4-light windows and exposed rafter ends; stone foundation; 2-story, polygonal bay on south side with cutaways and pendants; painted transom like at 102 N. Main Street (215-1-39).

Barn: ca. 1907, large, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) barn.

Chicken coop: ca. 1910, frame, 2-bay, shed-roofed chicken coop with weatherboard siding, a metal roof and concrete pier foundation.

Privy: ca. 1910, 1-bay, frame, gable-roofed privy with weatherboard siding, a metal roof and exposed rafter ends.

214 Center Street (215-1-134) Wrenn-Davis House: 1903; builder- Wallace Murdock; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding), vernacular Queen Anne-style dwelling with hipped roof and front and side cross gables (standing-seam metal); 1/1 windows; 2 front doors with single transoms; rectangular attic windows in gable ends; 2 interior brick chimneys; stone foundation; 11-bay wraparound porch with square Doric columns; rear 2-story wraparound porches (enclosed on first floor) with turned posts and spindlework frieze; 2-story polygonal bay with cutaways on south side; identical footprint to 212 Center Street.

216 Center Street (215-1-135) Harshman House: 1900; builder - Wallace Murdock; Large, 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), Queen Anne-style dwelling with decked hipped roof with several cross gables (pressed tin shingles). Details include: 1/1 windows with plain caps; louvered wooden shutters; 3 interior brick chimneys; front, gable-roofed dormer; rear ell; single transom over doors; pedimented 1-bay porch on first floor with paired Tuscan columns and an integral shed-roofed balcony on second floor above; protruding 2-story polygonal bay on south side; some Queen Anne-sash windows; attached cross gable-roofed carport (addition); pent roofs in gable ends; plain friezeboard and cornerboards.

Shed: ca. 1900, frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed shed that was remodeled in ca. 1980 and given new siding and roofing material.

Swimming pool: ca. 1985, rectangular, concrete swimming pool (NC).

Pool house: ca. 1985, 2-bay, 1-story, frame, shed-roofed pool house (NC).

Gazebo: 1996, hip-roofed gazebo with lattice walls (NC).

217 Center Street (215-1-136) United Brethren Church Parsonage: 1908; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), cross-gable roofed (standing-seam metal); vernacular Queen Anne-style dwelling with 2-story polygonal front bay (cutaway corners beneath projecting gable); decorative vergeboard in gable ends; 2/2 windows; 2 front doors (one out of bay); front doors on second level; stone foundation; rear 2-story ell with enclosed side porches; 3-bay, 2-story, 2-level porches - first floor has turned posts, spindle frieze and sawn brackets- second floor is accessible from an exterior stair and has square posts and a solid balustrade; now used as apartments.

Garage: ca. 1930, 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed garage with weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal roof.

218 Center Street (215-1-137) Fodeley-Shutters House: 1896; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed with central-front gable (standing-seam metal); vernacular I-house with 6/6 windows; interior-end flue;

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exterior-end flue; diamond-pane attic window in central front gable; gable-end returns; stone foundation; rear ell with central front gable; enclosed side porch off of ell; exterior-end brick flue; 1-bay pedimented front portico with paired square posts.

Garage: ca. 1930, 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed garage with asbestos shingle siding and a standing-seam metal roof.

Creekside Lane

101 Creekside Lane (215-1-167) Edinburg Hotel: 1900 ca; This 2 1/2-story, 8-bay, brick (6-course American bond), Second Empire-style hotel is now used as apartments and by the VFW. It features the following details: a 2-story, 19-bay wraparound porch with chamfered posts, jigsawn brackets, and picket balusters (second floor); segmentally-arched door and window openings with incised wooden lintels; 7 interior-end brick chimneys; 2/2 windows; overhanging eaves; brick foundation; rear 2-story brick ell; 2 front doors on first floor (originally with transoms); mansard roof with 4 hip-roofed dormers; 2-story porches on both sides of rear ell; rear 1 1/2-story, 3-bay brick wing added in 1980s.

Shed: 1930s, frame (board and batten), shed-roofed shed with exposed rafter ends.

107 Creekside Lane (215-1-168) Coe-Smith House: 1910, 1968; Two-story, 2-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal); vernacular dwelling with 6/6 windows; central flue; exterior-end flue; 4-bay wraparound porch with hipped roof, solid parapet and square wooden posts; stone foundation; original section constructed in 1910, additions made in 1920 and again in the 1960s.

Carport: 1970s, 2-bay, gable-roofed carport with square supports (NC).

Shed: 1970s, 1-story, gable-roofed shed clad in plyboard (NC).

108 Creekside Lane (215-1-169) Grandstaff, Philip House: 1787 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, ca. 1787 log dwelling where right 3 bays with exterior-end stone chimney appear to be the original section with 2-story, 2-bay, log, left section with door with 4-light transom (with tracery) added soon after. House also has a 1-story, side log kitchen wing that is attached to the 1-story, gable-roofed meathouse by a porch. Details on the house include: stone foundation; 6/6 windows; gable-end returns; 4-light attic windows; interior-end flue; some exposed log (v-notch); some weatherboard siding; and some bricktex siding: the original front of the house faces the creek and is fronted by a 6-bay, 1-story porch with chamfered columns.

Office: ca. 1810, brick (5-course American bond), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) office with cut stone foundation; 6/6 windows; gabled front projection with chamfered posts and latticework (that shelters a hand pump); batten door; side gable-roofed basement entry; interior-end brick chimney; and boxed cornice.

Chicken coop: ca. 1910, frame, 2-part, 4-bay, 1-story, shed and gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) chicken coop with weatherboard siding and formed concrete foundation.

Foundation: ca. 1787, stone foundations of what appears to have been an ice house and was later used as the foundation for another outbuilding (maybe a garage?).

South Grove Avenue

121 S. Grove Avenue (215-1-2): 1900 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling with 2/2 windows (2/1 on 1st floor); single-light attic window; concrete block

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foundation; 1-bay porch with square posts and metal handrail and balusters; and 2-story, rear ell with hipped roof and enclosed 2-story porches.

Shed: ca. 1930, 1-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) shed on concrete piers.

Road Trace: graded and cleared 19th-century historic road trace leading down to Walnut street; some evidence of stone wall along south side.

North High Street

130 N. High Street (215-1-94) Sorrell House: 1875 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), vernacular hall-parlor plan dwelling on stone foundation with 2/2 windows; central brick flue; gable-end returns; rear 2-story ell with 1-story wing off of it; and 1-story, 3-bay front porch with square supports.

Shed: ca. 1930, 1-story, 3-part frame shed in poor condition with weatherboard and vertical board siding.

126 N. High Street (215-1-95) Tharp House: 1875 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), vernacular side-passage plan dwelling on stone foundation with 6/6 windows; 9/6 windows on rear and west elevation; interior-end brick flue; 2-bay front porch with turned spindles; 1-story rear wing with central chimney, 9/6 and 2/2 windows, and board-and-batten siding visible under side porch.

Chicken coop: ca. 1930, shed-roofed, 3-bay chicken coop with board-and-batten siding and attached shed-roofed privy.

121 N. High Street (215-1-96) Edinburg Train Station: 1880 ca; One-story, 6-bay, frame (weatherboard) train station that was moved to this site from original site along railroad tracks and converted into a dwelling. Still retains most of original features including: hipped roof (pressed tin shingles) with flared eaves with deep overhang; triangular braces supporting eaves; exposed rafters; corner boards; 6/6 windows with wooden panels beneath; 1-story polygonal bay window in center bay; 2 interior flues; rear, 1-bay, 1-story, gable-roofed wing with 6/6 windows (may have been a freight station or some other ancillary building that was also moved to this site).

118 N. High Street (215-1-97) Wisman, Ethel House: 1890 ca; Two-story, 6-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), Queen Anne-style dwelling on stone foundation with slate-shingled complex roof comprised of principal deck-on-hip and secondary gable sections. Details include: 1/1 windows; 2 interior brick chimneys; polygonal, 2-story front bay; pent roofs in pedimented gable ends; 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns.

Washhouse/Kitchen: ca. 1890, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), building.

117 N. High Street (215-1-98): 1930 ca; One-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-front (standing-seam metal) vernacular bungalow with 3/1 windows; paired 3/1 on side elevation and attic gable end; central brick flue; 1-bay, hip-roofed porch with square battered columns on brick piers and rectangular balusters; formed concrete foundation; and rear 1-story wing.

115 N. High Street (215-1-99): 1940-1950; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) vernacular Cape Cod-type dwelling with 2 front, gable-roofed dormers; 8/8 and 6/6 windows; and exterior-end brick chimney; and a 1-story, 1-bay pedimented front porch with square supports.

114 N. High Street (215-1-100): 1880 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding) I-house on stone foundation with gable roof (standing-seam metal); 6/6 windows; interior-end and exterior-end brick flues; 2-light transom over door;

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original 2-story rear ell with 1-story side porch; 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts and jigsawn consoles; and boxed cornice with gable-end returns.

Garage: ca. 1930, 1-story, 1-bay, frame (vinyl siding) garage with gable roof of standing-seam metal.

113 N. High Street (215-1-101): 1900 ca; This two-story, 3-bay (asymmetrical), log (vinyl siding) vernacular dwelling with gable roof with central front gable (standing-seam metal) appears to have been built in ca. 1900- a surprisingly late date for log construction. Details include: replacement 1/1 windows; 2-light transom over door; interior-end brick chimney with corbeled cap; gable end returns; 2-light attic window in central-front gable; louvered wooden shutters; rear 2-story ell; modern 5-bay front porch with shed roof and square supports; and stone foundation.

Meathouse: ca. 1920, frame (weatherboard), 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) meathouse on a formed concrete foundation, with side lean-to woodshed.

112 N. High Street (215-1-102): 1870-1900; Two-story, 4-bay, log or frame (aluminum siding), dwelling with two front doors; gable roof with central front gable (standing-seam metal); 2/2 windows; 2-story rear ell with enclosed porches; and 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts.

111 N. High Street (215-1-103) Hottle-Grove House: 1901; builder, Jim Sheetz; Two-story, 4-bay, frame (German lap siding), cross-gable roofed (slate shingle) Queen Anne-style dwelling with 2-story, projecting, polygonal, cut-away front bay with wooden fishscale shingles and highly decorated vergeboard in pediment; pyramiddally-roofed 3-story tower in corner of house that contains the entry on first floor and a door on the second floor leading out to a porch; dentilled cornice throughout house; fishscale shingle in gable ends; crockets on gable ends; finial on top of tower roof; single and double-light attic windows in gable ends; paneled and corbeled brick chimney stack; 2/2 windows; 7-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, jigsawn consoles, dentilled cornice and turned balusters; rear 2-story porches; rondels in frieze below the bracketed cornice in tower; and stone foundation.

Summer Kitchen: ca. 1901, 1-story, 2-bay, summer kitchen with weatherboard siding; 4-panel doors and panelled door with 4 lights; stone foundation.

110 N. High Street (215-1-104) Higgins House: 1860, 1900; This two-story, 4-bay, log (weatherboard), dwelling with gable roof with central front gable (standing-seam metal) appears to have been built in 1860 and remodeled ca. 1900. It features: 2/2 windows; boxed cornice and gable-end returns; diamond-patterned wooden shingles and circular window in central front gable; 2 interior-end brick flues; 1-story, 1-bay pedimented portico with paired square posts; 2-story ell with enclosed porches; and plain friezeboard and cornerboards.

108 N. High Street (215-1-105) Irvin, George House: 1850, 1890; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), Italianate-style dwelling where the right three bays make up a polygonal 1-story bay window. The house features a tall second floor with a complex shed roof with parapet; boxed cornice with jigsawn brackets (larger at corners than along walls); 2-story rear ell and 1-story shed wing with jigsawn friezeboard; polygonal bay on side porch; front and side 1-story, 3-bay porches with chamfered and incised posts, very decorative jigsawn friezeboards, brackets, consoles and balusters; bulkhead cellar entry; large exterior-end brick chimney on east end with stepped weatherings.

106 N. High Street (215-1-106) Wisman-Bowman House: 1900 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, asymmetrical, frame (weatherboard) I-house with gable roof (standing-seam metal) with central-front gable. Other details include: dentil friezeboard; boxed cornice; gable-end returns; cornerboards; louvered wooden shutters; 1-story polygonal bay on west gable end; 1-story, 3-bay front porch with chamfered posts, jigsawn brackets and consoles and dentil frieze.

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Garage: 1980s, frame 2-bay, gable-roofed garage (NC).

105 N. High Street (215-1-107): 1931; One-story, 3-bay, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) Craftsman-style bungalow with integral, 3-bay front porch with battered square posts on concrete block (parged) piers with solid stuccoed balustrade; split-level formed concrete foundation; overhanging eaves; knee braces; integral rear screened-in porch; 3-light basement windows; 3/1 and paired 3/1 windows; Prairie-sash door with matching sidelights; central brick flue; basement entry under porch.

Garage: ca. 1931, frame, gable-roofed 1-car garage with weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal roof.

Chicken coop: ca. 1931, frame, 2-bay, shed-roofed chicken coop on pier foundation with 6/6 windows.

104 N. High Street (215-1-108) Carter-Hutchinson House: 1915 ca; 1 1/2-story, 2-bay, asymmetrical, frame (vinyl siding) bungalow with steeply-pitched hipped roof (tin shingles) with hipped and gable-roofed dormers. Details are of the Classical Revival influence and include: 1-story, 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; and polygonal bays on side elevations; paired 1/1 windows; and front door with sidelights.

Garage/workshop: ca. 1915, 1-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), hip-roofed (pressed tin shingles) garage/shop with central brick flue, 2/2 windows and 4-panel door.

103 N. High Street (215-1-109): 1970s; One-story, 3-bay, ranch-type house with side lean-to on one end and partially enclosed porch on other end (NC).

100 N. High Street (215-1-110) Huffman-Downey House: 1881; Two-story, 7-bay, log (?) I-house with central entry flanked by polygonal 1-story bays sheltered beneath 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered posts, jigsawn brackets and consoles. The rear 2-story ell has an exterior stair under the porch roof and appears to be the earliest section of the house. Other details include: gable end returns; side 3-bay porch off of rear ell; paneled wall treatment on 1st floor front of house (now being covered with vinyl siding).

South High Street

100 S. High Street (215-1-111) Sheetz House: 1875; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard) I-house with central-interior and interior-end brick chimneys; 1/1 windows; transom and sidelights at front entry, with diamond-shaped panels near floor; highly ornamental jigsawn friezeboards, cornices, gable-end treatments; polygonal gable-roofed west end; tripartite ornamental attic vents in gable ends; 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns that has been partially closed in with river rock and windows.

Barn: ca. 1875, 2-story, gable-roofed barn with weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof.

Meathouse: ca. 1875, fairly long, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) meathouse.

102 S. High Street (215-1-112) Dinges-Murray House: 1880 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), cross-gable roofed (asphalt shingle), Queen Anne-style dwelling with 2-story polygonal front bay (cutaway corners beneath projecting gable); shingle gable ends with large attic vents; brackets and pendants in cutaways; louvered wooden shutters; modillioned and dentilled cornice; projecting vestibule entry; sidelights around door; 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; front hip-roofed dormer; pedimented gable ends; evidence of earlier yellow and green paint colors; and three interior brick chimneys.

Stable/garage: ca. 1900, gable-roofed, frame building clad in weatherboard siding.

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104 S. High Street (215-1-113) St. Paul's U.C.C. Parsonage: 1903; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with projecting polygonal 2-story bay with cutaway corners, pendant brackets with jigsaw cutouts; 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; louvered wooden shutters; interior brick chimney; rear 2-story ell; transom over door; and stone foundation.

105 S. High Street (215-1-114) Steadman House: 1903 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (vinyl siding), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular Queen Anne-style dwelling with 2-story polygonal front bay (cutaway corners beneath projecting gable); gable-end returns; 2/2 windows; stone foundation; rear 2-story ell; 1-story, shed-roofed porch with square posts.

106 S. High Street (215-1-115) St. Paul's United Church of Christ: 1911; One-story, cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (weatherboard), vernacular church with square corner tower with double-door, round-arched entry and open belfry on top. Other details include: louvered vents in cross gables; pyramidal tower roof with bracketed eaves, square columns and simple balustrade; Tiffany-type stained/leaded window at front gable; non-figure stained glass windows on secondary elevations- all with round arches; and exposed rafter ends.

Garage: ca.1930, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) garage.

107 S. High Street (215-1-116) Boehm-Grove House: 1850,1915; Left 3 bays of this 2-story, vernacular building appear original (ca. 1850) with 9/6 and 6/6 windows and 4-light transom over door; right 2 bays added in early 20th century and have 1/1 and 6/6 windows, and a formed concrete foundation. Porch and new roof were added at that time (now a hipped roof) with 2 large interior brick chimneys in original section. Other details include: 12-bay, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns on front and side and chamfered posts on rear, square balusters; stone foundation with full story on side; overhanging eaves; plain friezeboard; cornerboards; weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal roof.

110 S. High Street (215-1-117) Coffman, Pat House: 1885; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), hip-roofed (standing-seam metal) dwelling with interior-end flue; 2/2 and 6/6 windows; 1-story, 3-bay front porch with chamfered posts on low brick piers; multi-light sidelights around the front door; and rear 2-story ell with exterior stair.

Shed: ca. 1920, 1-story, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame shed with weatherboard siding and 6-light windows.

Shed: ca. 1980, non-contributing metal storage building (NC).

111 S. High Street (215-1-118): 1850; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), 1-house with 2 interior-end chimneys; gable end returns; double-pile plan; 6/6 and 2/2 windows; stone foundation; louvered shutters; exposed brick chimney on first floor (east end); 6-light transom and 3-light sidelights around paneled door; 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns; plain friezeboard.

112 S. High Street (215-1-119) Irvin-Miller House: 1848; Two-story, 3-bay, brick (Flemish bond), hip-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with 2 interior-end flues; corbelled brick cornice; transom over door; 4/4 windows on first floor; 12/8 on 2nd floor front elevation; 1/1 windows on sides; 2-story integral rear ell; wooden sills; 1-story, 1-bay Colonial Revival-style porch with tripled corner posts and balustrade on top; 2nd-story, central bay was once a door opening up onto roof of porch; and 2-story rear porch follows L-shape of rear elevation.

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Garage: ca. 1930, 1-story, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame garage with weatherboard siding and sliding garage door.

114 S. High Street (215-1-120) St. John's United Methodist Church: 1916; One-story, cross-gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), Romanesque-style, brick church with square, 3-stage corner tower topped by pyramidal roof (pressed-tin shingle); double-leaf entry doors within a round-arched opening; door and window opening have 2- and 3-course arched lintels; weathervane finial; arched window openings with stained and leaded glass panels; corbelled brick cornice, corner brackets and stringcourses; cornerstone with "M.E.C.S. 1869-1916."

Hisey Street

100 E. Hisey Street (215-1-37): 1985 ca; Two-story, 9-bay, 6-unit, rectangular, gable-roofed, vinyl-sided apartment building with freestanding 2-story, gable-roofed brick staircase enclosure off of west end (NC).

North Main Street

505 N. Main Street (215-1-1) Marks, Lois House: 1910-1930; Four-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (random-rubble stone veneer), Craftsman-style bungalow with 4-bay wraparound porch consisting of Doric stone columns and solid scalloped balustrade with toothed stone top course. Other details include: paired 4/4, 6/6 and 6-light casement windows; multi-pane front door; raised stone basement; front shed-roofed dormer with 2 sets of paired 4/4 windows; central brick chimney; vinyl siding in gable ends and dormer; overhanging eaves; small shed-roofed dormer in rear; and 1-story, shed-roofed rear wing with large exterior-end brick chimney.

Garage: ca. 1950, 2-bay, 1-story, gable-front (corrugated metal), concrete block garage with side lean-to (NC).

Chicken coop: ca. 1920s, 1-story, frame chicken coop with shed roof and vertical siding.

Woodshed: 1960s, 1-story, 2-bay, frame wood shed with weatherboard siding, lattice at foundation and asphalt shingle shed roof (NC).

N. Main Street (215-1-3) Academy Stairs: 1915 ca; This concrete walk and steps lead up to the top of the hill where the Edinburg Graded School (later known as Cedar Hill Academy) was once located. The school was constructed in 1876 and demolished in 1936. All that is left of the complex are these formed concrete stairs, walkways and gateposts.

410 N. Main Street (215-1-4): 1950-1970; One-story, 4-bay, T-shaped, brick-veneered house with modern shutters, replacement windows, a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and 2 brick chimneys (NC).

409 N. Main Street (215-1-5) Wightman, Resa House: 1916; Two-bay, 2-story, frame (weatherboard), gable front (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with 1/1 windows; pedimented gable front with tripartite louvered attic window; louvered wooden shutters; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns; sidelights around front door; several diamond-shaped windows; secondary door with transom leads onto front porch; plain cornerboards and friezeboard; gable-end returns; overhanging eaves; 3-story, integral screened porches in rear; 2 interior brick chimneys.

Shed: ca. 1916, 1-story, shed-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame shed with weatherboard siding.

408 N. Main Street (215-1-6) Saum, Hugh and Mattie House: 1913; Two-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (weatherboard), Craftsman-style bungalow with wraparound porch consisting of Tuscan columns set on square stone piers, side sunroom with stone piers and paired 6/6 wooden double-hung sash infill, hipped roof (metal shingles), hipped

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dormer (front) with grouped windows, gable dormer (side) with paired windows, 2 brick chimneys, and transom and sidelights around front door. Built on foundation of earlier house.

Garage: ca. 1915, 1-story, hip-roofed (metal shingles), frame construction that has been converted to a workshop.

Garage: ca. 1980, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), frame (T-1-11 and weatherboard), garage (NC).

Shed: 1980s, 1-story, frame (T-1-11 and weatherboard), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), shed built into slope with a poured concrete foundation (NC).

407 N. Main Street (215-1-7): 1900 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with 2/2 windows; plain cornerboards and friezeboard; 2 interior-end brick flues; louvered wooden shutters; rear 2-story wing with enclosed side porch; and 1-story, 3-bay front porch with square posts and plain balusters.

404 N. Main Street (215-1-8) Belew-Harshman House: 1830-1850; Two-story, 6-bay, frame (weatherboard) house built in two principal sections; left three bays have 6/6 windows, gable roof, and exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack; to the right is a 3-bay corner tower with conical roof and 2/2 windows (ca. 1900); rear 2-story gable-roofed ell; 1-story, shed-roofed ell with 9/6 windows, a parapet with elaborate cornice and a 1-story side polygonal bay; whole house is clad in weatherboard and sits on a stone foundation.

Garage: ca. 1890, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), garage on stone foundation with 6-pane barn window and sliding garage doors; may have originally been a carriage house.

403 N. Main Street (215-1-9) Mobil Mart: 1980 ca; One-story, 3-bay, convenience store with brick apron, metal panels, large display window and flat roof with parapet (NC).

310 N. Main Street (215-1-10) Rest Haven Inn: 1858, 1880; This 2 1/2-story, 7-bay, frame (weatherboard), U-shaped, Second Empire-style building rests on a stone foundation and has 2/2 windows; louvered wooden shutters; mansard roof with patterned slate shingles; 2 front entries, each with transom over single-leaf door; a 13-bay wrap-around porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, slender balusters, and original lattice underneath; 4 front gable-roofed dormers with 1/1-sash windows; and 2 brick flues. Was built in two sections- the Second Empire treatment was added in ca. 1880. It was used as a hotel/inn and is now used as apartments.

309 N. Main Street (215-1-11): 1900 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with 1/1 windows; interior-end brick flue; louvered shutters; 7-bay wraparound side porch with Tuscan columns; 1-bay pedimented front porch with wooden shingles in pediment and Tuscan column supports; 2/2 windows in rear; 2-story ell with enclosed porches; protruding 1-story bay under side porch; and split-level stone foundation.

Garage: ca. 1930s, frame, shed-roofed garage built into the ground (split-level); with vertical siding and sliding wooden batten doors; formed concrete foundation; upper portion may have been used as a chicken coop.

Shed: ca. 1930, 2-story, concrete block shed on formed concrete foundation; 4-light windows; gable roof; exposed rafter ends; brick sills and barn windows on first floor; weatherboard in gable ends.

307 N. Main Street (215-1-12) Swann House: 1876 ca; This 2-story, 4-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling may have been constructed in 2 sections (left 3 bays and right 2 bays). Details include: 6/1 windows; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; gable-roofed entrance hood supported by turned

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wooden brackets; openings do not line up on both levels; side porch with square Doric supports; entrance on south side onto 6-bay wraparound porch

Shed: 1980s, pre-fab, frame shed with gambrel roof and double doors (NC).

306 N. Main Street (215-1-13) Reeser-Bauserman House: 1840 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), Greek Revival-style detailed house with center front entry with molded surround and corner blocks, multi-pane transom and sidelights; louvered wooden shutters; 6/6 windows; gable-end returns; exterior-end brick chimney on west end; interior chimney on east gable end has an exposed base; stone foundation; new front stoop; rear 2-story ell with interior flue; and covered breezeway off of west end leading to a commercial building.

Meathouse: ca. 1850, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), meathouse on stone foundation with board-and-batten door.

Store: late-19th-century; 1 1/2-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed, commercial building with 6/6 and multi-paned bow windows, stone foundation, linked to house by a covered walkway.

305 N. Main Street (215-1-14) Wightman-Bliley House: 1879 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with 6/6 windows with Italianate-style caps (entablature supported by brackets with scalloping between); gable-end returns; 2-light transom over door; heavy Italianate cornice with scrolled brackets and scalloped trim between; rear 2-story ell with central brick chimney with corbeled cap, and enclosed 2-story side porches.

303 N. Main Street (215-1-15) McDonald House: 1860 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular side-passage-plan house with rear 1-story wing that may be original section. Details include: 4-light transom over 6-panel door; interior-end brick chimney; exterior-end modern flue; rear wing with central brick flue, steeply-pitched roof, and lean-to wing.

302 N. Main Street (215-1-16) Hisey-Sager House: 1860 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house with Greek Revival-style detailing in the 1-bay, flat-roofed entrance porch with Doric columns. Other details include: 6/6 original and 2/2 later windows; stone foundation with prism mortar joints; 6-panel front door with transom; 2 interior-end brick chimneys, one on east end has exposed base; boxed cornice and gable-end returns; architrave molding surrounds; and rear 1-story shed-roofed wing addition.

Shed: ca. 1900-1920, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed (standing-seam metal), shed with salvaged early 4-panel wooden door.

300 N. Main Street (215-1-17) Rouzee House: 1915 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular hall-parlor-plan house with modern siding; 2-story rear ell with flue; original 2/2 windows; central brick flue; and 1-story, 1-bay front porch with Tuscan columns.

Barn/stable: ca. 1915, frame (board and batten), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), barn with wrought-iron strap hinges as hardware for doors.

212 N. Main Street (215-1-18) Piccadilly House: 1850, 1900; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), mixed commercial/domestic building with a full raised basement used for retail at ground (street) level. Retains weatherboard siding, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows, louvered shutters, central entries on basement and first-floor levels with transoms and sidelights, 8-bay wraparound porch with chamfered posts and

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jigsawn bracket detailing, boxed cornices and gable-end returns, and 2 interior-end chimneys. Building has numerous modern and historic rear additions.

211 N. Main Street (215-1-19) The Hatch: 1840,1877; This 2 1/2-story, 5-bay, weatherboarded, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling is of log construction and was probably built in ca. 1840. It was then remodeled in ca. 1877 and given Victorian-type details. Details include: coursed limestone exterior-end chimney with brick stack on west end; interior-end brick chimney on east end; large front, gable-roofed dormer with wooden fishscale shingles, segmental-arched louvered attic window and decorative vergeboard; Italianate-style bracketed cornice with paneled frieze; 6/6 windows; gable-end returns; double-leaf front door with 3-light closed-in transom and sidelights; 3-bay, front porch with hipped roof and balustrade, and chamfered supports; and rear, 2-story, frame ell with 1-story polygonal bay with full-height windows.

210 N. Main Street (215-1-20) Marston-Fleming House: 1882; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house with 6/6 windows, cornerboards, stone foundation, shallow-pitched roof with boxed cornice, plain friezeboard, interior-end chimney, gable-end returns, 3-light transom over door, and 3-bay front porch with chamfered columns, sawn balustrade and brackets.

Garage/workshop: 1960s, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), 1-story garage with 1-bay garage door opening and 6/6 windows (NC).

208 N. Main Street (215-1-21) Hisey-Hisey House: 1880-1900; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house with an interior-end brick chimney with corbelled cap, elaborately molded cornice, 2/2 windows, and gable-end returns. Has a stone foundation; transom over door; 2-story rear ell; secondary side porch (1-story, 3-bays) has turned posts and jigsawn woodwork and may have been moved from the front to its current location when Main St. was widened in the 1930s; principal porch with a pedimented roof with wooden shingles in pediment, square columns and stone foundation/balustrade.

207 N. Main Street (215-1-22): 1915 ca; Two-bay, 2-story, frame (weatherboard), hip-roofed with cross gable (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with 1/1 windows; pedimented gable front with diamond-shaped attic window; cornerboards; plain friezeboard; single transom over door; split-level stone foundation; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound front porch with Tuscan columns; interior brick chimney; rear 3-bay porch with turned posts; lattice under porches.

206 N. Main Street (215-1-23) Miley House: 1830-1860; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house with a replacement exterior-end brick chimney, 2-story rear ell, boxed cornices, stone foundation, original 6/9 and 6/6 sash, single-leaf entry door with transom, and replacement 3-bay front porch supports.

Meathouse: ca. 1880, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed(standing-seam metal) meathouse.

Storage shed: modern, frame (T-1-11), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) shed (NC).

205 N. Main Street (215-1-24) Edinburg Post Office: 1959; One-story, 6-bay, concrete block post office building constructed in 1959 with recessed door, brick facade; 5-light horizontal windows with light green tile mosaic panels above and below (NC).

204 N. Main Street (215-1-25) Whissen-Crowder House: 1855 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), I-house with very shallow hipped roof, projecting boxed cornice and overhang, and exterior-end brick chimney. Has been heavily remodeled.

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203 N. Main Street (215-1-26) Hisey, B. Cobbler Shop: 1889; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed (standing-seam metal), Italianate-style commercial building on a stone foundation, with 2 interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps; replacement storefront (4 picture-glass windows with 2-light transoms and entry on cutaway corner); shed roof with slight parapet; 6/6 windows upstairs and on side; pent roof over first floor; heavily bracketed cornice; fluted corner boards with scrollwork topped with a large scroll bracket; paneled area beneath storefront windows; side 1-bay porch on west side; exterior stair on east side leads to upstairs apartment.

202 N. Main Street (215-1-27): 1900-1920; One-story, 3-bay, vernacular frame house with tongue-and-groove vertical planks (stained) on front porch wall only and weatherboard siding on other walls; decorative cornice ends; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts.

Storage shed: 1930s, 1-story shed clad in composition siding with a gable roof.

201 N. Main Street (215-1-28) The Virginia House: 1904; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), mansard-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with 2 front and 2 side, hip-roofed dormers; full-height 1/1 windows on first floor; 2/2 windows; louvered wooden shutters; stone foundation; central door on each floor; transom above first-floor door; 4 interior brick chimneys; 3-bay hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and solid, paneled balustrade; rear 2-story ell; rear 2-story porches; 1-story, shed-roofed protruding bay on east side of rear ell.

Shed: ca. 1910, 1-bay, frame shed-roofed (corrugated metal) shed with vertical wood siding.

200 N. Main Street (215-1-29) Evans House: 1880-1900; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), hip-roofed (standing-seam metal) house with 6/6 sash; 2-story rear ell; and a 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, spindle frieze and turned balusters.

Tool/Wood shed: 1980s, 1-story, frame, shed clad in vertical board with a gable roof (NC).

113 N. Main Street (215-1-30) Katie Mae's Gifts: 1895; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding), hip-roofed with lower cross gables (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with central door with broken transom and 2-light sidelight; 1-bay balcony above entrance porch; full-height central door on 2nd floor leads out onto balcony; first floor of house has full-height 2/2 windows within 2 polygonal bays with hipped roofs; other windows are single, paired or triple 2/2; 2 interior brick chimneys; overhanging eaves with bracketed cornice; gables with 2-light Queen Anne-sash windows, wooden shingle and decorative vergeboards; fine, 3-bay, hip-roofed side porch with elaborate jigsawn balustrade, spindlework and brackets (was moved to this location from front of house in 1932 when road was widened).

Garage: late-19th century; 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed frame building with weatherboard siding, folding tongue-and-groove garage doors, and 2 bays of windows on the side elevation; part of this building may have been part of a 2-story schoolhouse that was located on the site of the main house.

110 N. Main Street (215-1-31): 1915 ca; Two-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (weatherboard), bungalow with 1/1 windows; pyramidal hipped roof; 3 large gable-roofed dormers with paired 1/1 sash; overhanging eaves with narrow sheathing; shaped friezeboards; boxed cornices; polygonal bay on west side below dormer; 2 interior brick flues; sidelights around front door; and 3-bay 1-story front porch with Tuscan columns and solid balustrade of panel and stile type.

Garage: ca. 1915, frame, 1-story, 1-bay, pyramidal-roofed garage with weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal roof.

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109 N. Main Street (215-1-32) Swann's Store: 1906; Two-story, 4-bay, frame (aluminum siding), hip-roofed with deck and front parapet (standing-seam metal), vernacular commercial building on a stone foundation, with 4 interior brick chimneys; replacement 3-part storefront (single-pane storefront windows and recessed central entry, brick apron); side 2-story shed-roofed wing with entry door with transom that leads to second floor (residential?); small hip-roofed pent roof above storefront; side, shed-roofed 3-bay porch supported by metal poles on the first floor, square posts and three-board balustrade on second floor; long, rear 2-story ell with side porches.

108 N. Main Street (215-1-33) Hisey, Dr. Fred House: 1860, 1900; This 2-story, vernacular, frame and brick dwelling was built in two parts: the earliest section is one story, brick with molded door and window surrounds having corner blocks- this sections appears to date to the mid-19th century. It was expanded ca.1900 with frame sections including the 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns, the polygonal front bay, and 1/1 windows. Other features include two front doors; brick and stone foundation; interior brick chimney; low-pitched hipped roof; weatherboard siding; 6/6, 1/1, 2/2 and 12/6 windows; rectangular transom over door in original section; round-arched transom over door in addition; original section is recessed from the addition side wing.

Workshop: ca. 1950, 1-story, 2-bay, frame (T-1-11), gable-roofed garage that was modified for business use (NC).

Shed: 1970s, 1-story, frame (T-1-11), shed-roofed shed (NC).

107 N. Main Street (215-1-34) Dink's-I.O.O.F. Hall: 1927 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, rusticated concrete block, hip-roofed with stepped front parapet (standing-seam metal), vernacular commercial building with grocery store on first floor and Odd Fellows Hall on second floor. Details include: 6/6 windows upstairs; plain lintels; shed pent roof over first-floor openings; original 5-part storefront with single doors on end bays (leading upstairs), single central door, and large storefront windows with etched transom and concrete block apron in between; exposed rafter ends; datestone in central bay between floors that reads: "Shenandoah 82 I.O.O.F. 1895 1927".

106 N. Main Street (215-1-35): 1890-1910; Two-story, 7-bay I-house with conical-roofed twin front towers (polygonal) flanking front center entry. Details include: standing-seam metal roof; pedimented gable ends; transom over front door; 3-bay, 1-story front porch with Tuscan columns; 1/1 windows; rear 2-story wing with shed addition that attaches it to original gable-roofed meathouse; and stone foundation.

105 N. Main Street (215-1-36) Wightman-Beasley House: 1906; Two-story, 4-bay, L-shaped, frame (vinyl siding), cross-gable roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with 2/2 windows; 3 interior brick chimneys; single transom over door; paired rectangular attic windows in east gable end; 2-story, 2-level, 7-bay wraparound porch with chamfered columns; first-floor columns rest on stone piers with brick trim and have a solid stone parapet and sawn brackets; 2nd floor porch has short rectangular wooden balusters and handrail; pent roof between porch levels; parged stone foundation.

103 N. Main Street (215-1-38) Lindamood, Sam House: 1915 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, hip-roofed with cross gables (standing-seam metal), frame (aluminum siding), vernacular dwelling with some Queen Anne-style details; 1/1 windows, 2 interior brick chimneys; 1-story, 7-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and solid paneled parapet; secondary door leading out to porch; stone foundation; pent roof in gable ends.

Garage: ca. 1915, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed (standing-seam metal) garage with folding doors, attached to a 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) chicken coop also clad in weatherboard on a formed concrete foundation.

104-102 N. Main Street (215-1-39) Hisey-Mitchell House: 1881,1890; This 2 1/2-story frame building was constructed in two parts: the earliest section is the right 3-bay, 2-story store that was constructed in 1881 as the C. P. Hisey Drugstore with residence above. This section (104 N Main) features 2/2 windows; a completely intact

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storefront; 4-light basement windows and a side porch that was moved from the front in the 1930s. The large 2 1/2-story left section was added ca. 1890 as a dwelling. When this was done, the entire building was unified under a single mansard roof of patterned slate shingles and gable-roofed dormers. The 1890s section features the following details: a polygonal 3-story corner tower; 1/1 sash; multi-light door with transom; 7-bay wraparound porch; extremely elaborate jigsawed porch detailing; sawn brackets and consoles; hood moldings; frieze panels; rear bi-level porch; second story of front porch was closed in with grouped 1/1 sash and wooden shingles (ca. 1900); weatherboard siding; and stone foundation; Second Empire style.

Kitchen: ca. 1880, 1-story, 2-room building with central chimney, weatherboard siding, gable roof, braced board doors, and stone foundation.

100 N. Main Street (215-1-40) Evans-Zirkle House: 1851, 1900; Two-story, 6-bay, frame (vinyl), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular house apparently built in two phases: (left 3 bays first, right 3 bays later); 4-light transom over each of the 2 front doors; 5-bay front porch with paneled square columns; gable end detailed with circular vent and sawn ornamental vergeboard; 1/1 sash windows with 6/6 and 9/9 inserts; rear 2-story ell; 2 brick chimneys; and central front gable.

101 Main Street (215-1-41): 1880 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (aluminum siding) I-house with 1/1 windows, 2 interior-end brick chimneys; 1-story, 1-bay pedimented portico with Tuscan columns, and brick floor; 2-light transom over door; gable-end returns; rear, 2-story ell with enclosed side porches; rear 1-story wing; side, 3-bay porch with hipped roof and Tuscan columns.

Chicken coop/shed: ca. 1880, 1-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) shed that was originally a chicken coop.

South Main Street

100-102 S. Main Street (215-1-42) Masonic Building: 1879, 1900; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), Italianate style mixed-use building with 2 retail spaces on the first floor and a Masonic Hall on the second floor. Details include: 9/1 sash; flat roof with parapets; bracketed wooden cornice; masonic signage; fine suspended, scalloped, stained-glass canopy over front entries; pedimented side door and surround; and stone foundation.

103 S. Main Street (215-1-43) Getz House: 1857 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (vinyl siding) I-house with 1/1 windows, 1 interior-end brick chimney; 1 modern exterior-end brick chimney; modern 1/1 windows; modern vinyl shutters; 1-story, 1-bay pedimented hood supported by Tuscan columns; gable-end returns; rear 2-story ell with enclosed side porches; rear 1-story wing.

Lumber yard building/workshop: ca. 1930, 4-bay, 2-story, frame, shed-roofed building that was a lumber yard that closed during WWII and has been used as a woodworking shop/garage since then. It is clad in pressed metal that looks like cut stone and has a split-level formed-concrete foundation that goes down to the creek.

S. Main Street (215-1-186) Campbell Fountain: 1914 ca; This water fountain, attached to a metal lamppost, was donated to the town of Edinburg in 1914 by Mr. Joseph Campbell, a local resident. It is equipped to provide drink to humans and small animals. It originally had a trough for horses, but it broke off. It has been moved several times. This is its fourth location along Main Street. The cast-iron post features a Corinthian-derived capital and a fluted shaft that sits on a base topped by acanthus leaves. The water fountain is down low off of the base.

109-111 S. Main Street (215-1-44): 1900 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame, vernacular dwelling with modern brick-veneered storefront on first floor and vertical-grooved sheet metal on second

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floor (original weatherboard on sides); 2 interior brick chimneys; gable-end returns; rear 2-story ell with rear 1-story, shed-roofed wing; enclosed 2-story rear porches; rear 1-story wing.

117-119 S. Main Street (215-1-45) Old Edinburg Fire Company: 1940, 1954; Two-story, 3-bay, vernacular, brick-veneered, concrete block building with central, 6-bay garage door on first floor that is flanked by man-doors with single transoms above (these lead upstairs); flat roof with parapet that has 3 inset panels; 1/1 and paired 1/1 windows upstairs; currently used as apartments; originally a garage that was converted into a fire station.

121-123 S. Main Street (215-1-46) People's Drugs: 1940 ca., 1975; Large, 1 1/2-story, 3-bay vernacular commercial building with side 1-story, 2-bay wing. The front of this ca. 1940 building has been so remodeled that it has lost most of its architectural integrity. It was originally a movie theater. The current front is brick-veneered with multi-light storefront windows flanking a double-leaf entrance door with broken pediment, modern false mansard roof with 3 gable-roofed dormers (NC).

125 S. Main Street (215-1-47) Stony Brook Restaurant: 1896; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (asbestos shingle) vernacular commercial building with second-floor access by modern exterior stairs. Details include: weatherboard on first-floor storefront; pent roof over first floor; intact storefront with multi-light transoms, recessed central entry, plate-glass windows with wooden panels beneath; secondary, 2-bay storefront to the left of main storefront; exterior-end brick flue; brackets supporting stepped cornice; 1/1 windows upstairs; signage on building.

127 S. Main Street (215-1-48) Edinburg Village Shops: 1896; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (aluminum siding), vernacular commercial building with fairly intact storefront and secondary storefront. Details include: recessed central entry; multi-light storefront windows with wooden panels beneath; secondary storefront to the right of main storefront; interior-end brick flue; brackets supporting stepped cornice; 1/1 windows with snap-in mullions; signage on building; enclosed, side, 1-story shed-roofed porch.

200 S. Main Street (215-1-49) Murray House: 1906; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with projecting gable-roofed polygonal bays; 1/1 sash; transom over door; 6-bay wraparound porch with square columns atop stone piers; diamond-shaped attic windows in gable ends; 2nd-story, 1-bay porch over entrance; central brick chimney; shaped bargeboards in gable ends; formed concrete foundation.

Garage: ca. 1916, 1-story, 1-bay, frame garage with hipped roof and hinged garage doors.

201 S. Main Street (215-1-50) Gallery 201: 1931; One-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), Queen Anne-style dwelling now used as a gallery. Details include: permastone on front elevation; hipped roof with lower cross gables (asphalt shingle); exterior-end brick chimney; wooden fishscale shingle in gable ends; exposed rafter ends; side polygonal bay; glassed-in wraparound porch; 3-bay porch on west side; 1/1 windows; split-level stone foundation; enclosed rear porch; breezeway connecting back of house to a 1-story, 2-bay outbuilding of unknown use.

204 S. Main Street (215-1-51) Stoneburner, Dr. Ralph House: 1928-1929; Five-bay, 1 1/2-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed of formed, panel-faced concrete blocks. This mail-order (Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport, Iowa) house plan dwelling features: French doors with louvered shutters with crescent moon cutouts; 3 front and rear shed-roofed dormers with paired 6-light windows; interior brick chimney; jerkinhead gable roof; open side porches with paired square columns; arched trellis over center front entrance; small flanking 4-light windows at entry; side entrance on west end used for the doctor's office; rear screened-in porch.

Garage: ca. 1930, 1-story, garage of formed-concrete blocks (panel-faced) with gable roof.

Workshop: ca. 1940, frame workshop with a gable roof and clad in aluminum siding.

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203 S. Main Street (215-1-52) Stoneburner-Williamson House: 1896; Two-story, cross-plan, frame (weatherboard), Queen Anne-style dwelling with single and paired 1/1 windows; cross gable roof (standing-seam metal); 1 front door on either side of projecting front gable; paired single-light attic windows in gable ends; transoms over front door; 8-bay, wraparound front porch with chamfered columns, scrolled brackets and rectangular balusters; rear 1 1/2-story wing on stone foundation that predates the front of the house (remaining part of original house that burned in 1895).

205 S. Main Street (215-1-53): 1920s; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle); asymmetrical, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with 8/1 windows on first floor; 6/1 windows on second floor; central brick chimney; parged foundation; pedimented 1-bay entrance portico with Tuscan columns; side, 1-story, 1-bay porch with Tuscan columns; rear 2-story porches; pedimented gable ends with louvered attic vents; and evidence of original German-lap siding under rear porch.

Shed: ca. 1930s, 1-story, 2-bay, concrete block shed with standing-seam metal gable roof.

206 S. Main Street (215-1-54) Snapp-Bauserman-Roller House: 1834, 1850; Two-story, 3-bay, ca. 1850, brick I-house of Flemish bond construction with corbeled cornice treatment; low hipped roof of standing-seam metal; 4-light transom over 6-panel door; raised stone foundation; 2/2 windows downstairs; 12/12 upstairs; 2 interior-end chimneys; 1-story, 3-bay front porch (ca. 1900) with turned posts, balusters and spindle frieze and brackets; and 1-story side brick wing (1981). Rear ell of earlier log construction (ca. 1834) with weatherboard siding (wide plank sheathing under porches); 6/6 sash; integral 2-story porches; central chimney; and 6-panel doors.

Garage: This 1920s frame, 2-bay, shed-roofed garage was moved to this site in 1933 from its original location along Route 11.

207 S. Main Street (215-1-55) McNeer-Miller-Vincent House: 1835, 1900; Two-story, 3-bay, (4-bay up); Federal-style frame house on a raised stone foundation with 12/8, 9/6, 6/6 windows; standing-seam metal gable roof; exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack; interior-end brick chimney; two-story rear ell ca. 1900 with 2/2 sash and central brick chimney; boxed front and rear cornices; no overhangs on gable ends; 6-panel front door topped by an embellished 4-light transom; door on second-floor front elevation; and a ca. 1900 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts, jigsawn balustrade panels with floral motif, scroll brackets and consoles.

S. Main Street (215-1-184) Route 11 Bridge over Stony Creek: 1969; This 1969, metal-beam bridge has a single concrete pier and metal pipe balustrade. It replaced a 1934 bridge, but the formed concrete abutments appear to have been reused (NC).

213 S. Main Street (215-1-56) Edinburg Truck Sales: Mid-20th century; One-story, 6-bay, brick-veneered concrete block building with false mansard roof of asphalt shingle; 3-bay garage doors; 6/6 windows and false colonial door with broken pediment (NC).

214 S. Main Street (215-1-57) Edinburg Mill:* 1848; This 3 1/2-story, 4-bay, frame grist mill sits on a limestone basement, is clad in weatherboards and has a standing-seam metal gable roof. Constructed in 1848, it is irregularly fenestrated with 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows, and the entry is into the gable end which faces the front. Additions at the turn of the century include two-story, shed-roofed extensions for storage along each of the long sides and a one-story gable-roofed office set in front of the mill. The mill was a working feed mill until July 1978. It has since been used as a restaurant. The interior works, dating from the turn-of-the-century modernization, are still intact. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

211 S. Main Street (215-1-58) Grandstaff, Pres House: 1811, 1840; Two-story, 3-bay, log or frame, vernacular I-house that was probably constructed in two sections; clad in weatherboard with exterior-end stone chimney with

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brick stack on south end; interior-end brick flue on north end; 2/2 windows on first floor; 6/6 windows on 2nd floor; gable roof (standing-seam metal); boxed cornice with gable-end returns; cornerboards and plain friezeboard; louvered wooden shutters; single transom over 4-panel front door; beaded trim around door and windows; 2, single-light attic windows with shutters in north end; rear 2-story ell with large exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack, gable-end returns, wide weatherboard siding; and integral 2-story side porches.

Summer kitchen: ca. 1811, log summer kitchen with central chimney (modern brick cap), side 1-bay enclosed frame porch, v-notching covered in beaded siding, formed concrete split-level foundation with doors (late addition), flat-roofed carport addition to the front.

Chicken coop: ca. 1900, frame (vertical siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), chicken coop on stone foundation.

Chicken coop: ca. 1930, 5-bay, frame (bricktex), shed-roofed chicken coop with 6-light windows on a stone pier foundation.

218 S. Main Street (215-1-59) Grandstaff Mill House: 1850, 1910; Cross-gable-roofed, T-shaped, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding; diamond-shaped shingle in gable ends; cut-away corners with polygonal bays; 2/2 sash; louvered wooden shutters; interior brick flues with corbeled caps; 1-story, 10-bay wrap-around porch with turned posts, jigsawed balustrade panels with floral motif, and scroll brackets. It appears that the left portion of the house was constructed in the mid-19th century and the Victorian/Queen Anne features of the polygonal bay and wraparound porch added ca. 1910.

Garage: ca. 1920s, frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage with weatherboard siding, standing-seam metal roof and 2/2 windows.

Garage: ca. 1980, 1-story, frame, gable-roofed garage, with weatherboard siding and 1/1 windows (NC).

219 S. Main Street (215-1-60) Getz, Mark House: 1934 ca; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, Craftsman-style bungalow with stretcher-bond brick veneer on all sides; gable roof (pressed tin shingles) with front, shed-roofed dormer with five 4/1 windows; overhanging eaves; exposed rafter ends; single and triple 4/1 windows; 2 interior brick flues; 1 exterior-end brick flue on east side; plain concrete lintels above all windows; 1-story, rectangular side bay on east side; 3-light basement windows; sidelights around front door; front, integral, 3-bay porch with battered columns on brick piers and solid brick balustrade; 1-bay port-cochere on west end with same supports as front porch; rear, 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with turned supports; and rear, shed-roofed dormer with 3 windows.

Garage: ca. 1934, 2-car, brick garage with folding garage doors and 2 man doors; built into the hill.

Chicken coop: ca. 1934, brick, 5-bay, shed-roofed chicken coop with 4/4 windows and interior flue.

Turn-out shed: ca. 1934, 3-bay, frame, shed-roofed turn-out shed on formed concrete foundation.

Shed: ca. 1920 (?), 1-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) animal shed with early 6-panel door.

220 S. Main Street (215-1-61) Dellinger House: 1970 ca; One-story, ca. 1970, brick-veneered, ranch-type dwelling with attached 1-bay garage (NC).

Garage: 1980s, frame, 1-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage with vinyl siding (NC).

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222 S. Main Street (215-1-62) Beasley-Mumaw House: 1840, 1900; This house may have been constructed in two parts, as evidenced by its slight asymmetry and subtle difference in window sizes. The original ca. 1840 section was probably enlarged to its current I-house form and united with a new gable roof with a central front gable. Other details of this 2-story, 5-bay house include: weatherboard siding; 2/2 windows; interior end chimney; plain friezeboard; decorative vergeboards in gable ends; transom over front door; 2nd-story central door; round attic window in central front gable; rear 2-story wing with interior-end chimney; 1-story, 5-bay front porch with chamfered posts, spindle brackets and jigsawed consoles.

Shed: 1970s, frame, 1-story, modern shed with T-1-11 siding and 1/1 windows (NC).

S. Main Street (215-1-63) Cedarwood Cemetery : 1870; This cemetery is of fairly high artistic value, and includes several noteworthy sculptures. The most prominent is the Statue of Hope located near the entrance. A plaque on the base of the statue states that it is "dedicated to the memory of these men from Madison District who died in the service of our county in World War II." However, the statue and base were erected in 1876. The earliest burial is 1870 but the cemetery was not dedicated until 1876. It is now one of two cemeteries in town.

Toolshed: ca. 1915, frame (weatherboard), 1-story, 2-bay, pyramidal-roofed (standing-seam metal) toolshed with 6/6 windows.

S. Main Street (215-1-64) Old Edinburg Cemetery: 1832; The cemetery is one of the oldest in the area, dating back to the pre-Revolutionary War period. The earliest legible headstone dates to 1832 and the most recent to 1969. Many of the prominent old families of Edinburg, including the Grandstaffs, Whissens, Hiseys, Holtzmans and Boehms are buried here. The site is also significant as the location of Confederate cannon which fired over the town at Union cannon located on Schoolhouse Hill (North Main Street) in April 1862. This is one of two cemeteries in town.

Massie Farm Lane

487 Massie Farm Lane (215-1-166): 1890 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house on a stone foundation with 2/2 windows; single transom over door; single-light attic window in gable end; rear 2-story wing with enclosed side porch; and 3-bay front porch with chamfered columns.

Summer Kitchen: ca. 1890, gable-roofed, 1 1/2-story, 2-bay frame kitchen with vertical wood siding, 6/6 window, 4-panel door and 5-light attic window.

Garage: ca. 1930, frame, shed-roofed garage with vertical siding.

Shed: ca. 1940, 3-sided, 5-bay, shed-roofed shed with vertical wood siding.

Massie Farm Lane (215-1-69) Railroad Trestle Over Stony Creek: 1916 ca; The stone portion of the piers of this bridge date to the late 19th century and once supported a covered wooden bridge which burned in 1915. Around 1916 the railroad bridge was rebuilt using the existing piers and adding concrete piers on top of them and in between them to support the new metal-deck truss-type bridge.

Palmyra Road

110 Palmyra Road (215-1-65) Whissen-Sharpe House: 1854 ca; Five-bay, 2-story, frame (weatherboard), hip-roofed (standing-seam metal), Greek-Revival-style dwelling with stone foundation; 9/6 windows on first floor; 6/6 windows on second floor; louvered shutters; interior-end brick chimneys; pedimented, 1-bay, bi-level front

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porch with square Doric supports, and new railing; central doors with a transom on each level leading out to porch; aluminum siding on west side; rear ell with 2-story side porches, interior chimney and wide ship-lap siding under porches; and side, 1-story, 5-bay service wing that appears to have been a separate building that was then attached to side of house.

Two chicken coops: Two, ca. 1940, 1-story, shed-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame chicken coops; one is larger than the other and is on a partial stone foundation; both face the hill and not the front of the property.

Barn/stable: ca. 1900, 3-bay, shed-roofed barn/stable with horizontal and vertical wood siding; has been rebuilt in places; is located in flood plain.

112 Palmyra Road (215-1-66) Whissen Mill Site: 1817 ca; All that remains of this mill are some stone walls and foundations and also some of formed concrete. The mill burned in 1913. Old images of the mill show it as a 2 1/2-story frame building with a gable roof and sitting on a stone foundation. It functioned as a grist mill and was constructed in 1817.

107 Palmyra Road (215-1-67): 1875 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with gable-end returns; an exterior-end stone (plastered) chimney with brick stack; interior-end brick chimney; two-light transom over front door; rear 2-story ell with flue; 6/6 windows; stone foundation; and missing front porch.

Chicken coop: ca. 1940, 1-story, shed-roofed, frame chicken coop with vertical siding.

Garage: ca. 1920, 1-bay, gable-roofed, frame garage with German-lap siding.

Palmyra Road (215-1-68) Palmyra Road Bridge: 1930 ca; poured concrete, single-lane, low-water bridge with 4 round arches between the abutments and piers, low concrete curb and 3 triangular "cutwaters" on the west side (upstream).

Piccadilly Street

119 Piccadilly Street (215-1-121) Hopewell House: 1842; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) I-house with 2 interior-end chimneys; gable end returns; double-pile plan; 6/6 windows; stone foundation; louvered shutters; broken transom and 3-light sidelights around paneled door; 3-bay, hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns; plain friezeboard and cornerboards; overhanging eaves with scroll brackets; door on 2nd-story central bay; rear 2-story ell with central flue and 4-light attic window in rear gable end; integral enclosed rear porches.

201 Piccadilly Street (215-1-138) Hutcheson-Magnifico House: 1885, 1911; Two-story, 6-bay, frame (German lap siding), gable and hip-roofed (asphalt shingle) Queen Anne-style dwelling with 3-story projecting polygonal center front bay with pressed tin shingle roof; 1-story, 9-bay wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and square balusters; side gables feature highly ornamental bargeboards and gable ends, along with segmental-arched windows; many of the 2/2 windows have hood moldings or peaked surrounds; 2-story bow window bay; principal entry incorporates transom and sidelights; 2 doors lead out onto front porch; interior brick chimney; stone foundation; and louvered wooden shutters.

203 Piccadilly Street (215-1-139) Holtzman-Huff House: 1891; Three-story, 7-bay, frame (aluminum siding), complex deck on hip with gable-roofed (slate shingles) Queen Anne-style dwelling with octagonal 3-story tower with octagonal roof and ornate rectangular bay on north side; 1-story, 12-bay wraparound porch with turned posts,

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spindle frieze and jigsawn consoles; some original louvered shutters survive; 1/1 windows; hipped and pedimented dormers; lightning rods; double-leaf door with large transom; and central brick chimneys.

Garage: 1980s, gambrel-roofed, 1 1/2-story, 1-bay modern garage (NC).

204 Piccadilly Street (215-1-140) Yonce-Rhinehart House: 1907, 1917; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), complex hip and gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) Queen Anne-style dwelling with 2-story projecting gable bays on front and sides with cutaway corners on south side bay projection; 11-bay wraparound porch with battered columns on square concrete piers; front entry with Prairie-sash front door with sidelights; interior brick chimney; 1/1 windows upstairs; and multi-light windows downstairs.

Garage: ca. 1920, hip-roofed, frame, 1-bay garage clad in weatherboard.

Shed: ca. 1910, 1-story, frame shed with weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal gable roof.

205 Piccadilly Street (215-1-141) Coffman-Rhinehart House: 1906; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed I-house with interior-end brick chimneys; 1/1 replacement windows; stone foundation; and 1-story, 3-bay front porch with panelled wood columns.

Garage: ca. 1920, gambrel-roofed, frame, 1-bay garage clad in weatherboard with two 4-pane windows in gambrel front.

206 Piccadilly Street (215-1-142) Hutcheson House: 1900 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-front house with 2/2 and 6/6 windows, a standing-seam metal roof, and a 2-bay porch with square posts.

207 Piccadilly Street (215-1-143) Coffman-Thompson House: 1890 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with 3-story square tower with pyramidal roof and flared eaves. Other details include: 1-story, 11-bay wraparound porch with turned posts, spindle frieze, dentil cornice, and jigsawn consoles; 2/2 windows; interior-end brick flue; 2 front doors with transoms; pedimented front gable end; 2nd-story porch balcony on northeast corner; some louvered shutters; and stone foundation.

208-210 Piccadilly Street (215-1-144): 1900 ca; Two-story, 6-bay, 2-part, frame (weatherboard), Queen Anne-style building (left half is commercial, right half is residential) with cross-gabled, standing-seam metal roof; 1/1 windows; jigsawn bargeboard and frieze with scalloped design; stone foundation; 1-bay porch with square posts; 1-story polygonal bay on residential side of building; intact storefront with paneled apron, display windows, recessed double door and overhanging roof; door with transom on 2nd-story of commercial half of building indicates there was probably once a 2-story porch; 2 doors on 2nd-story of north side indicate former exterior stair location.

209 Piccadilly Street (215-1-145): 1920 ca; 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), hip-roofed (pressed tin shingle) Craftsman-style dwelling with 6-bay wraparound porch with brick columns on brick piers and a paneled frieze; shed-roofed dormers; exterior-end brick chimney; 10/1 windows on first floor; 9/1 windows on second floor; Prairie-sash front door with sidelights; and concrete foundation.

212 Piccadilly Street (215-1-146) Shentel Office Building: 1940 ca; One-story, 3-bay, concrete block, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular commercial building with a stepped front parapet and a brick veneer on the facade with only one header course; wide lintel over 3-part storefront; recessed entry with wood/glass panel door with transom above; louvered attic vent; large, plate-glass display windows; and concrete block on secondary elevations.

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213-215 Piccadilly Street (215-1-147): 1900 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), vernacular building with original ground-level storefronts (1 now enclosed); 2 front gable ends with gable-end returns; 2 interior flues; clipped NE corner entry to store with glass door and transom above; central bay has an entry with a gabled hood that leads to upstairs; 2/2 windows; boxed cornices; evidence of shutters; stone foundation; and rear 2-story porches.

214-216 Piccadilly Street (215-1-148) Edinburg Museum and Library: 1900 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), vernacular commercial building with bracketed parapet cornice and boxed front cornice; built in two sections- left three bays with door and transom and three upstairs windows and right 2-bay section with paired 1/1 windows; single 4/4 windows on side and rear; stone foundation; side entry to museum.

302 Piccadilly Street (215-1-149) Triplitt, Irvin & Wilkins Warehouse: 1894 ca; Two-story, 5-bay, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed with parapet (standing-seam metal) warehouse with brackets in parapeted cornice, stone and formed concrete foundation; 4/4 windows; sliding tongue-and-groove doors; warehouse loading doors on railroad side of building; brick flue; currently vacant.

402 Piccadilly Street (215-1-150) Three Brothers Furniture: 1900 ca; One-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-front with parapet (standing-seam metal), vernacular commercial building with double-leaf wood/glass panel doors with side 1-story additions. Details include: 2/2 windows, concrete foundation, side shed-roofed dormer, tall parapets, interior brick flue, exposed rafter ends, large single-pane fixed display windows on front and south side.

501 Piccadilly Street (215-1-151) Bowman House: 1912; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) 1-house with 2 interior central brick chimneys; 2/2 windows; formed concrete foundation; transom and sidelights around 4-panel front doors; 1-story rear ell of same construction and materials; 4-light attic windows in gable ends; gable-end returns; and 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts and jigsaw brackets.

Chicken coop: Unusual, ca. 1920, shed-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (weatherboard), 2-story, 3-bay chicken coop with 6/6 windows, and 5-panel door.

506 Piccadilly Street (215-1-152) Stoneburner, Ron House: 1906; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed with central front gable (standing-seam metal) 1-house with 2 interior central brick chimneys; 2/2 windows; stone foundation; boxed cornice and eaves; rear 2-story ell; and 1-story 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns.

507 Piccadilly Street (215-1-153): 1883, 1930; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with interior central brick chimney; paired and single 1/1 windows; stone foundation; 1-story 7-bay wraparound porch with ca. 1930s replacement battered stone columns on stone piers; the picket frieze and balusters and the jigsaw consoles are from the original period.

Shed: ca. 1920, shed-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (weatherboard), 1-story, 3-bay shed on formed-concrete foundation.

509 Piccadilly Street (215-1-154) Burke House: 1890 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard) Queen Anne-style dwelling with complex roof of standing-seam metal; single, paired and triple 1/1 windows; bracketed friezeboard detailing on front gable; cornerboards; shaped window surrounds; exposed rafter ends; 6-pane attic window in N. gable end; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch with turned posts and picket balusters; central brick chimney; and stone foundation.

Meathouse: ca. 1920, frame (weatherboard), 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed meathouse.

Workshop: 1980s, frame, 1-story shed building (NC).

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508 Piccadilly Street (215-1-76) Edinburg High School: 1932-1933, architect - Guy Dinges, builder, T. W. Huskey; Two-story, 7-bay, rectangular, brick (2-course Flemish variant), Colonial Revival-style school with paired and triple 8/8 double-hung sash windows, monumental pilasters dividing the front into 5 bays, flat roof with brick parapet that is stepped up at the center front bay, recessed center entry with plaque over, rear gymnasium wing w/ arched windows, glazed headers throughout.

Agricultural classroom: 1940s, 1-story, concrete block building with gable roof clad in asphalt shingle.

Garage: 1940s, 1-story, frame garage clad in weatherboard.

Restaurant: "Ken's": ca. 1933, 1-story, 6-bay, shed-roofed frame (weatherboard) building with beaded board interior and paneled doors. "Ken's" sold food to the teachers and students in the school before a cafeteria was built sometime in the 1940s.

Printz Street

100 Printz Street (215-1-155) Wrenn Building: 1900 ca; Two-story, 4-bay, frame (weatherboard), vernacular commercial building with original wooden storefront with recessed double-door entry and display windows; Italianate, 4-panel upper-story entry door on ground level; gable front (standing-seam metal); stone foundation; brick chimney; 2-story, 2-level, 3-bay front porch with square supports on 1st floor and metal supports on 2nd floor; 2/2 windows on upper-story front; 9/9 windows on upper-story side and 6/6 windows on first-floor side; boxed cornices with jigsaw-shaped gable details; jigsaw brackets on porch; ca. 1930s 1-story side shed-roofed addition with board-and-batten siding and weatherboarded front parapet; 1-story, rear, shed-roofed addition with entrance, 3-panel door and single and paired 6/1 windows.

Warehouse: ca. 1900, 2-story, gable-front warehouse on a split-level basement (formed concrete) with weatherboard siding; standing-seam metal roof; exposed rafter ends; double door with tongue-and-groove paneling and 2/2 and 6/6 windows.

104 Printz Street (215-1-156) Wightman, Robert and Alice House: 1910 ca; Two-bay, 1 1/2-story frame (vinyl siding), hip-roofed (asphalt shingle), dwelling with steep roof, 1/1 windows; central brick flue; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns that has been closed in; and prominent gable dormers at front and sides.

Garage: ca. 1915, frame, 1-story, hip-roofed (standing-seam metal) garage with 3-panel hinged doors with tongue-and-groove panels.

105-107 Printz Street (215-1-157): 1985 ca; Two, 2-story, 8-unit, rectangular, gable-roofed, brick-veneered apartment buildings with 2-story front porches and freestanding 2-story, gable-roofed brick staircase enclosures (NC).

106 Printz Street (215-1-158) Wightman-Marston House: 1910 ca; Two-story, 4-bay, frame (vinyl siding), complex hip-roofed (standing-seam metal), Queen Anne-style dwelling with 2-story projecting polygonal and rectangular bays with gable roof; 1/1 windows; 2 corbeled brick flues; wooden shutters; 1-story, 5-bay wraparound porch with square-paneled columns.

Garage: ca. 1920, frame, 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage with jerkinhead end facing street and weatherboard siding and shed canopy over bay opening.

Meathouse: ca. 1910, frame, 1-story, gable-roofed meathouse with weatherboard siding and exposed rafter ends.

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110 Printz Street (215-1-159): 1905 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, T-shaped, frame (aluminum siding), cross-gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), vernacular Queen Anne-style dwelling with protruding 2-story front gable; 2/2 windows; pent roofs in gable ends; single-light attic windows; triple 2/2 bay window on first floor; stone foundation; 2-bay front porch with turned posts, spindlework frieze, square balusters and sawn brackets and consoles.

111 Printz Street (215-1-160): 1905 ca; One-story, 4-bay, vernacular, frame (vinyl siding), vernacular dwelling with complex roof of standing-seam metal; exterior-end brick chimney; 2 interior chimneys; 6/1 windows; 3-light basement windows; formed-concrete foundation; 3-bay shed-roofed porch with battered posts on brick piers; cross gables on side elevations; side hip-roofed wing with rear enclosed porch and attached carport.

108 Printz Street (215-1-161): 1905 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, T-shaped, frame (weatherboard), cross-gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular Queen Anne-style dwelling with protruding 2-story front gable; 2/2 windows; pent roofs in gable ends; plain friezeboard and cornerboards; rectangular attic vent windows; stone foundation; 2-bay front porch with turned posts, rectangular balusters, spindlework frieze, and sawn brackets and consoles.

Shed: 1950s, 2-bay, 1-story, gable-roofed (corrugated metal) shed clad in plyboard (NC).

112 Printz Street (215-1-162) Irvin-Myers House: 1905 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed (standing-seam metal), frame (aluminum siding), vernacular dwelling with single transom over door (painted like ones on Center Street); 3 interior chimneys; stone foundation; 1/1 windows; 3-bay front porch with turned posts; and rear, shed-roofed porch.

114 Printz Street (215-1-163): 1985 ca; Two-story on raised basement, 6-unit, rectangular, gable-roofed, brick-veneered apartment building with freestanding 2-story, gable-roofed brick staircase enclosure off of south end (NC).

Railroad Avenue

100 Railroad Avenue (215-1-164) Hutcheson-Monty Duplex: 1900 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house dwelling with 2-story rear ell now used as a duplex (one apt. in front and one in rear with entrance along Piccadilly St.). Details include: cornerboards; boxed cornices and gable-end returns; 2/2 windows; transom over the doors; 1-story, 3-bay porch with panelled square columns; 2 interior-end brick flues; and stone foundation.

Storage building: ca. 1900, frame (composition siding), 2-part, gable-roofed storage building.

98 Railroad Avenue (215-1-165) Steadman, Cora House: 1908 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house dwelling with 2-story rear ell; gable-end returns; 2/2 windows; stone foundation and replacement 3-bay front porch with wrought-iron posts.

Meathouse: ca. 1908, frame (board-and-batten), gable-roofed with cantilevered overhang (standing-seam metal) meathouse with 6-pane fixed windows.

Two chicken coops: Two, 1930s, frame, shed-roofed chicken coops; #1 with vertical siding, #2 with weatherboard siding.

Shenandoah Avenue

303 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-170) McCann House: 1900 ca; Three-bay, 2 1/2-story, frame (narrow weatherboard) vernacular apartment building with mansard roof of pressed-tin shingles, 1/1 windows; early metal

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awnings over front windows; single transom over front door; 1-bay, hip-roofed porch with paired square supports and balustrade above; brick foundation; 2 hip-roofed dormers with 2/2 windows on all sides except rear; enclosed rear, 2-story porches; exterior stair in rear leading to second floor.

301 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-171) Mantz House: 1930; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (asphalt shingle) Craftsman-style bungalow with integral, 3-bay front porch with battered square posts on piers made of round "river rock" and rectangular wooden balustrade; Prairie-sash door with sidelights; 4/1 windows (some paired); exterior-end stone chimney made of same "river rock" as porch supports; front gable-roofed dormer with triangular knee braces and triple windows; overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces; rear, gable-roofed dormer; 1-story, shed-roofed protruding bay on west side.

Garage: ca. 1930, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) 1-car garage with 1/1 windows and a formed-concrete foundation.

Chicken coop: ca. 1930, frame (weatherboard), 3-bay, shed-roofed (standing-seam metal) chicken coop with 4/4 windows flanking large 1/1 window.

300 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-172) Thompson, Clarence House: 1940, 1979; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, stone-veneered, vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling with exterior-end stone chimney; gabled roof (asphalt shingle) with 2 dormers; 6/6 windows (paired on first floor); wooden shutters; 1-bay, pedimented entrance bay with wrought-iron supports and rail; rear shed-roofed dormer with 3 windows; enclosed rear porch; side, shed-roofed porch with square columns as supports.

Garage: ca. 1940, 1-car garage made of stone with a gable roof of asphalt shingle, 6/6 windows and asbestos shingle in the gable end.

Two chicken coops: Two, ca. 1940, 1-story, shed-roofed chicken coops; one is of frame construction covered in bricktex, and the other is made of concrete block.

Barbecue Pit: ca. 1940, stone barbecue pit with stepped parapet.

219 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-173) Wightman-Downey House: 1945 ca; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), brick-veneered Cape Cod-style dwelling with 2 front, gable-roofed dormers; exterior-end brick chimney; 6/1 windows; sidelights around door; rear, shed-roofed dormer; 3-bay front porch with square posts; enclosed rear porch; triple 6/1 windows under porch.

Garage: ca. 1945, 1-bay, gable-roofed garage with brick veneer (concrete block construction).

Chicken coop: ca. 1945, 5-bay, frame, shed-roofed chicken coop with standing-seam metal roof.

218 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-174) Snapp House: 1905 ca; Two-story, 4-bay, frame (weatherboard), vernacular dwelling with 2 front doors; gable roof with central-front gable (standing-seam metal); 1/1 windows; diamond-shaped pane in center front gable; pent roofs in gable ends; 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; rear, 2-story ell with side, 1-story porch and interior-end flue.

Garage: ca. 1945, concrete block, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) garage with asbestos shingle in gable end; 2/2 window; man-door.

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217 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-175) Proctor House: 1912 ca; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (aluminum siding), hip-roofed with deck (standing-seam metal) dwelling with hip-roofed dormers on all sides except rear; 1/1 windows; 3-bay integral front porch with square posts on short concrete piers; overhanging eaves; rear shed-roofed wing.

Chicken coop: ca. 1920, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed chicken coop on formed concrete foundation and 6/6 windows.

Trailer: 1970s, metal-clad rectangular trailer (NC).

215 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-176): 1915 ca; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (aluminum siding), hip-roofed with deck (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with single gable-roofed dormers on each side; 1/1 windows, full-length 1/1 windows under porch; interior brick flue; formed concrete foundation; 3-bay, shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns; rear, shed-roofed wing.

Garage: ca. 1915, frame (weatherboard), hip-roofed, 1-car garage with 4-panel door.

Chicken coop: ca. 1945, 4-bay, concrete block, shed-roofed chicken coop with paired 6/6 windows.

Shed: ca. 1920, frame (weatherboard and bricktex), shed-roofed (standing-seam metal) shed on formed concrete foundation.

214 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-177): 1915 ca; One-story, three-bay, frame (weatherboard), hip-roofed with deck and cross gables (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with 12-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns (3 bays closed-in); rectangular attic vents in gable ends; formed-concrete foundation.

Shed: ca. 1980, flat-roofed, 1-bay shed with plyboard sheathing (NC).

213 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-178): 1920 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (asbestos shingle), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular hall-parlor dwelling with 1/1 windows; 2-bay, hip-roofed front porch with chamfered columns; rear, 1-story, hip-roofed wing with tall brick flue.

Chicken coop: ca. 1920, 4-bay, frame (bricktex), chicken coop with shed roof; 6/6 and 6-light windows.

208 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-179): 1900 ca; Two-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-end (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling with 2-bay front porch with turned posts, exterior-end brick flue and replacement 1/1 windows (some 6/6 originals).

207 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-180): 1945 ca; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, brick-veneered, gable-roofed (asphalt shingle), vernacular dwelling with gable-roofed front dormer with triple windows; 3-bay front porch with square Doric supports; 6/1 windows; rear gable-roofed dormer with 6/1 windows.

Garage: ca. 1945, hip-roofed (asphalt shingle), brick, 1-car garage with original sliding doors.

Chicken coop: ca. 1945, 11-bay, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed (standing-seam metal) chicken coop on concrete foundation with 2/2 windows and batten doors.

205 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-181) Coffman, Ernest House: 1906-1907; Two-story, 5-bay, rock-faced concrete block, Queen Anne-style house with cross-gabled standing-seam metal roof; 2-story projecting polygonal bays with gable-roofed overhangs (dental and patterned shingles in gable ends); 1-story, 6-bay wraparound Craftsman-style

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porch with battered square columns on concrete block piers (now enclosed); 1/1 windows; and interior concrete block flue.

Garage: ca. 1910, 2-story, rock-faced concrete block garage with a standing-seam metal gabled roof and weatherboards in the gable ends.

Chicken coop: ca. 1910, 2-story, rock-faced concrete block chicken coop with brick flue and 6-pane paired casements.

Barn: ca. 1910, 2-story, frame (weatherboard) and rock-faced concrete block barn with standing-seam metal gable roof.

204 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-182): 1920 ca; Four-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (weatherboard) gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) Craftsman-style dwelling with front and rear shed-roofed dormers with triple windows and wooden shingles; 1-story rear gable-roofed ell; triangular braces under eaves; shaped rafter ends; segmental, paneled arches above bay openings on 1-story, 3-bay front porch with battered columns on square posts; side gabled entry with overhang supported by triangular braces; checkerboard pattern poured concrete porch floor (alternating red and white); 3/1 windows; exterior-end stone chimney.

Garage: ca. 1920, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-front garage with segmentally-arched opening, triangular braces and wooden shingles.

202 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-183): 1900 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), I-house with 2/2 windows; central brick flue; boxed cornice with shaped friezeboard and gable ends; 1-story, 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns; rear 2-story ell; and stone foundation.

Stony Creek Boulevard

520 Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-70): 1910 ca; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), I-house with standing-seam metal gable roof with decorative central front gable; boxed cornice and gable-end returns; plain friezeboard; 2-story rear ell; 2 central-interior brick flues with corbelled caps; 2/2 windows; 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts, balusters and scroll brackets and consoles.

Barn: ca. 1910, frame barn with weatherboard siding, sliding barn door and gable roof of standing-seam metal.

Garage/Office: ca. 1930, 3-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), garage/office with 2-bay garage opening, 6/6 windows, interior brick flue, and exterior stairs to 1/2 story.

518 Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-71) Edinburg Garden Center: 1940-1950; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, stone-veneered, vernacular Colonial Revival-style cottage with exterior-end stone chimney, gabled roof (asphalt shingle) with 2 dormers, Classical door surround, 8/8 windows, glassed-in side porch, and integral gable-roofed rear ell.

Garage: 1940s, stone veneered, gable-roofed detached garage with paneled and 6-pane glazed door.

Three sheds: Three, 1980s, frame structures that are not enclosed; one is sided with plywood and the other 2 with lath (NC).

Two greenhouses: Two modern, gable-roofed buildings with 6/6 windows (NC).

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510 Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-72): 1930 ca; Two-bay, 1 1/2-story, frame (vinyl siding) bungalow with standing-seam metal gabled roof; gable-roofed front and rear dormers; corbelled brick flue; 6/1 and paired 6/1 windows; integral front and rear porches; 3-bay front porch features battered stone columns on stone piers.

Garage: ca. 1930, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed detached garage with paneled and glazed folding doors in 2 front bays, and 4-light windows.

Four chicken coops: Four, ca. 1930, frame chicken houses (or maybe some other animal) with shed roofs, weatherboard siding, braced board doors and multi-pane double-hung windows.

508 Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-73) Downey, Dr. F. C. House: 1920; Three-bay, 2 1/2-story, frame vernacular Colonial Revival-style dwelling with brick veneer. Details include some Craftsman-style inspired decoration: hipped roof (asphalt shingle); 9/1 and 12/1 windows; exposed rafter ends; 1-story, 1-bay, hip-roofed entrance porch with paneled square columns on brick piers; polygonal bay window on 2nd story over entry; front and rear shed-roofed dormers with wooden shingle siding; tripartite entry with beveled glass multi-paned door and sidelights; tripartite windows on first floor; interior brick chimney; and basement windows on side elevations.

Garage: ca. 1920, 2-bay garage with original triple folding doors with multi lights, hipped roof and frame construction with brick veneer.

Shed: This former chicken house is now a plant shed; it is frame with a shed roof and a concrete floor (NC).

506 Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-74) Grandstaff-Lemmon-Ritenour House: 1860, 1900; Three-bay, 2-story, frame vernacular I-house that appears to date to ca. 1900 but may have been constructed as early as 1862. Details include: gable roof (standing-seam metal); weatherboard siding; 6/6 windows; louvered shutters; interior-end brick flue with corbelled cap; transom and sidelights at central front entry; pedimented door surround; 1-story rear kitchen ell; boxed eaves and gable-end returns.

Chicken coop: ca. 1920, frame chicken coop with shed roof.

Garage: ca. 1920, frame garage with weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal gable roof.

Pump house: ca. 1920, frame pumphouse (?) with gable roof and weatherboard siding.

504 Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-75) Grandstaff, P. Marcus House: 1860, 1910; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl siding) vernacular I-house with exterior-end stone chimney (brick stack); interior-end brick flue; standing-seam metal gable roof with boxed eaves and gable-end returns; stone foundation; central front entry with transom over French doors; 1-story, 1-bay pedimented portico with barrel vault ceiling and Tuscan supports; rear 2-story ell with integral 2-story porches.

Barn/stable: 19th-century, 2-story, frame barn with gable roof and vertical wood siding.

Chicken coop: ca. 1900, 2-part, frame chicken coop with shed roof, vertical siding.

Barn: ca. 1900, frame bank barn with standing-seam metal gable roof and machine shed additions.

Corncrib: ca. 1900, frame, gable-roofed corncrib with standing-seam metal roof, weatherboard siding and drive-thru bay.

Shed: ca. 1920, 3-part frame storage building.

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Stony Creek Boulevard (215-1-185) Ashby, Turner Memorial: 1988 ca; This triangular piece of land features a low stone monument with a brass plaque that is a memorial to General Turner Ashby and Company C of the 7th Virginia Cavalry (NC).

Walnut Street

106 Walnut Street (215-1-92) Sheetz, Jake Shop: 1930 ca; One-story, gable-front, frame (asbestos shingle) furniture-making shop with corrugated metal roof; 1-story shed-roofed wing; triple 6/6 sash; 4-pane casements arranged in groups of 3 and 2; some original German-lap siding exposed in gable ends; paired single-leaf entrance doors beneath wood and metal canopy shelter; exposed rafter ends; and formed concrete foundation.

107 Walnut Street (215-1-93) Sheetz, Jake House: 1940-1950; Three-bay, 1 1/2-story, stone-veneered, vernacular Colonial Revival-style cottage with exterior-end stone chimney; gabled roof (asphalt shingle) with 2 dormers; 3/1 windows (paired on first floor); scalloped vergeboard on 2 front dormers; sidelights around door; protruding entrance bay; 1-bay, pedimented entrance bay with barrel vault and turned posts; stone sills on windows; rear central dormer.

Carport: 1940s, 4-bay carport with gable roof (corrugated metal); square supports and solid balustrade of perma stone.

Water Street

103 Water Street (215-1-77) Jennings-Rinker House: 1840, 1900; Two-story, 2-bay, weatherboarded frame and log house with standing-seam metal gable-front roof; 2/2 windows; interior brick chimney with corbelled cap; side gables; shutter hardware; highly decorative sawn and spindlework in vergeboard; peaked louvered attic vent in front gable; 2-story polygonal bay on west side with entry onto 1-story, 6-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. Apparently the front of the house is log and dates to pre 1850; the whole house was remodeled and added to ca. 1900 to achieve its current Queen Anne-style inspired appearance.

Chicken coop: ca. 1910, shed-roofed, 1-story, 2-bay chicken coop with weatherboard siding.

105 Water Street (215-1-78) Hisey, Edgar House: 1867 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, log and frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with 6/6 windows; 2-light transom over door; gable-end returns; 1-story protruding bay on east end; 1-story, 3-bay porch with chamfered columns, sawn brackets and consoles; rear 2-story ell with large central chimney and enclosed 2-story side porches appears to be original log section dating to 1867 with front I-house section added ca. 1900.

Garage: ca. 1920, 1-story, 1-bay frame garage with vertical wood sliding doors, and standing-seam metal gable roof.

107 Water Street (215-1-79): 1955 ca; One-story, 4-bay, ranch-type house with aluminum siding, and asphalt shingle roof (NC).

201 Water Street (215-1-80) Jack, Sam Wagon Shop: 1858 ca; One-story, gable-front, frame (asbestos shingle) house with central-interior brick chimney; raised stone foundation with exterior door on west side; paired modern 2/2 windows; side shed-roofed wing; shaped gable-end boxed cornices; standing-seam metal gable roof; 1-story shed-roofed wing; and 1-story, 4-bay front porch with square posts.

203 Water Street (215-1-81): 1880 ca; Three-bay, 2-story, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular I-house with replacement 1/1 windows; 2-light transom over door; gable-end returns; 1

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interior-end flue, and one chimney; 1-story, 3-bay porch with square posts; plain friezeboard and cornerboards; rear 2-story ell with central flue and integral 2-story porches.

205 Water Street (215-1-82) Crabill-Jack House: 1858, 1890; Two-story, 3-bay, side-passage-plan, frame (asbestos shingle) house with gable roof (standing-seam metal); 6/6 and 1/1 windows; 1-story rear ell that is original section (log?) with a large central-interior brick chimney; boxed cornice; gable-end returns; side porch has French door; exterior-end brick flue; 1-story, 4-bay side porch with square columns; 1-story, 1-bay, front pedimented portico with similar detailing; small, gable-roofed dormer in side of original section.

Chicken coop: ca. 1930, shed-roofed, 1-story, 2-part chicken coop with vertical siding (may have been also used as a workshop).

301 Water Street (215-1-83) Grandstaff-Merkley House: 1840, 1900; Two-story, 3-bay, frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed, ca. 1900 I-house added to original, ca.1840, 1-story, 2-bay log wing with a very large exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack and exterior hearth, and 6/6 windows.

Garage: ca. 1910, frame, 1 1/2-story, 2-bay, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) garage with bricktex siding.

304 Water Street (215-1-84): 1960 ca; One-story, 4-bay, ca. 1960, ranch-type house with 2-bay side carport (NC).

Garage: ca. 1960, 1-bay, shed-roofed, split-level garage with workshop above (NC).

400 Water Street (215-1-85) Thompson, Mary House: 1835 ca; Left 3 bays of this 5-bay, 2-story, gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling appear to be of log construction with side 2-story, 2-bay frame wing added ca. 1900. Details include: 2/2 windows; transom over door in original section; interior-end chimneys; 1-story, 5-bay porch with chamfered posts; stone foundation; facade facing Water Street is now treated as rear of building; current front has 2-story, 1-bay, bi-level pedimented porticos with square Doric columns over each of the two entries.

Meathouse: mid- to late-19th-century, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed with overhang supported by brackets (standing-seam metal) meathouse on a stone foundation.

Chicken coop: ca. 1920, frame (weatherboard), shed-roofed chicken coop on concrete block piers.

403 Water Street (215-1-86) Rye-Sigmond House: 1810, 1850; Two-story, 7-bay, Queen Anne-style, frame (aluminum siding) dwelling with an earlier (ca. 1810) 2-story, rear log ell that retains exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack. The front appears to have been added ca.1850 and then somewhat remodeled and the towers added in ca. 1900. Current details to the front section include: twin polygonal towers with octagonal roofs with finials and lightning rods; polygonal 1-story, 3-bay front porch with turned posts, jigsaw brackets and consoles, and spindle frieze; interior brick chimney; Victorian-style screen door; front, hip-roofed dormer with 2/2 sash; deck on hip roof; 2/2 windows except for first floor of polygonal twin towers (1/1). Details for rear original section include: 2-story, 3-bay side porch with chamfered posts and brackets; raised stone foundation; appears that rear wing was originally 1 1/2 stories and later raised to two.

Stone springhouse ruins: ca. 1810-1840, coursed-rubble stone walls that are intact, window openings; absent roof.

404 Water Street (215-1-87): 1890 ca; Three-bay, 1-story, frame (vinyl siding), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling on a split-level foundation (2 stories along Water Street); with replacement 1/1 windows with snap-in mullions; 2-story integral porches along Water Street that have been closed in; current entrance is on Main Street side of house behind the Mobil Mart.

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406 Water Street (215-1-88): 1970s; One-story, 5-bay, modern vernacular, ranch-type house with exterior-end brick chimney, aluminum siding, gable roof and bay windows (NC).

408 Water Street (215-1-89): 1960 ca; One-story, frame (asbestos shingle), hip-roofed (asphalt shingle) vernacular dwelling on a split-level foundation, a portion of which is stone and appears to be historic. Integrity of house is severely compromised due to degree of modern alteration (NC).

Shed: ca. 1960, 1-story, 2-bay, shed-roofed, tool shed with asbestos shingle siding (NC).

411 Water Street (215-1-90) Rush House: 1800-1825; Two-story, 6-bay, vernacular log and frame house with German-lap siding on front and sides; 3/1 windows; massive exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack on east end; central brick chimney; 10-bay wraparound porch with square posts; and split-level stone foundation.

Garage: ca. 1970, frame (T-1-11), shed-roofed, garage on concrete block foundation with wood shed and rabbit hutch added on side and rear (NC).

Shed: 1970s frame shed-roofed shed with weatherboard siding on wooden foundation (NC).

413 Water Street (215-1-91): 1900, 1920; Two-bay, 1-story, frame (weatherboard), (maybe log?), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal), vernacular dwelling on a stone foundation with 4-bay front porch with metal pipes as supports and solid concrete balustrade; side 1-story 2-bay wing with asbestos siding, gable roof and exposed rafter ends; and 2/2 windows.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Edinburg Historic District is located in the small town of Edinburg, which is located in central Shenandoah County in the Lower Shenandoah Valley. The district encompasses a large portion of the town limits and contains most of its historic residential, commercial, religious, industrial, and educational buildings. Although Edinburg was not incorporated by an act of the Virginia Assembly until May 24, 1852, settlement had begun in the previous century. The historic architectural resources in the district cover a period of 160 years, with the earliest building dating to 1787. Edinburg is situated in an elbow of Stony Creek where it crosses the Valley Turnpike, the Shenandoah Valley's most significant transportation route, and is easily accessible from the east via the Edinburg Gap. An important local industrial and commercial center, the Manassas Gap Railroad came through town by 1859. During the Civil War, Edinburg was strategically important, as both Federals and Confederates used Stony Creek to establish their lines. The town's architectural fabric includes a variety of building types and although many of the buildings are vernacular in nature, a rich collection of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire, Craftsman/Bungalow, and Colonial Revival styles is also represented.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The area contained in Shenandoah County was included in Frederick County when the latter was established in 1738. It was also part of Lord Fairfax's Northern Neck grant of 8,000 square miles. A new county was formed from the southern portion of the original Frederick County in 1772 and named Dunmore in honor of John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, the new colonial governor. The name was later changed to Shenandoah County after Dunmore fled the colony at the beginning of the American Revolution. Page County was formed from the eastern portion of Shenandoah County in 1831, and five years later, a part of the county went to form Warren County. The county was divided into six magisterial districts in the early 1870s (called "townships" in the enabling legislation). These districts are portrayed in D. J. Lake's *Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties, Virginia*, published in 1885, and other sources. Edinburg is part of the Madison District, a name suggested by an early Edinburg citizen to honor his friend, President James Madison.¹

Many of Shenandoah County's earliest settlers were of German origin. They brought with them many cultural traits and traditions. By the time of Edinburg's formation in the mid-nineteenth century, the German population had pretty well assimilated into the dominant English culture in the Valley. Other areas of the county, particularly earlier communities, show a much greater German presence than Edinburg.

The formation of towns in Shenandoah County began even before its division from Frederick. The first legally established town was Woodstock in March 1761, followed a few months later

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by Strasburg. Woodstock became the county seat in 1772. Edinburg, located in central Shenandoah County along Route 11, is sited in an elbow of Stony Creek, as it makes its way to the North Fork of the Shenandoah River about one mile to the east. Stony Creek is one of the main tributaries of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and an extremely picturesque body of water. European white settlement began in the area now known as Edinburg in the early nineteenth century. By 1825 it was known as Shryock, after the family that owned a large tract of land upon which much of the town was built. It was also known as Stony Creek. The name Edinburg was first spelled Edenberg, an obvious reference to the beauty of its natural surroundings. When the town was incorporated on May 24, 1852, the name Edinburg was used. After the town was incorporated, additional lots were laid off from land belonging to the Grandstaff, Bowman and Shryock families and included an area three-quarters of a mile long and three-eighths of a mile wide on both sides of the Valley Pike.²

Edinburg's location is a prominent one near the intersection of Route 11, Stony Creek, and State Route 675 (the road leading through the natural gap in the mountains east of Edinburg). Route 11, also known as the Great Wagon Road and later the Valley Turnpike, appears on survey maps as early as 1734. Historians generally agree that it followed one of the major Indian paths through the Valley. In the early eighteenth century the road was not very wide and difficult to traverse. It was not until the 1760s that it was suitable enough for travel by wagons. Route 675 was an early means of transporting goods, particularly iron from Liberty and Columbia Furnaces, to Luray where it was shipped down the South Fork of the Shenandoah River to eastern markets.³

Main Street in Edinburg is Route 11 as it passes through town. Originally as one entered Edinburg from the south, the Valley Pike made a right turn across from the Edinburg Mill (215-1-57), and ran in front of the Pres Grandstaff House (215-1-58). It then forded Stony Creek and returned to the present Main Street across from Piccadilly Street. It continued north and made another sharp right turn at Water Street, which it followed until reaching the north end of town where it made a left turn moving up over Marston's Hill.⁴ This explains the orientation of the Pres Grandstaff House (215-1-57) at a right angle to the current Main Street. The old road traces are still evident behind some of the houses along S. Main Street and also in the yard of 121 S. Grove Avenue (215-1-2). The Valley Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1834 and the Valley Pike was macadamized in 1840. No tollgate existed in Edinburg proper, although there was a tollhouse just north of town.⁵

Several fords, and later, pedestrian cable suspension bridges allowed access over Stony Creek. There were three main roads leading west out of town that led to iron furnaces and mills. What eventually became Piccadilly Street and part of Stony Creek Boulevard was the most popular and the others were abandoned.⁶ This explains the presence of several commercial buildings along Piccadilly Street. The 1858 Plat of Edinburg shows almost all of the current roads in Edinburg by that time.

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Shenandoah County is well known for its iron industry, especially for the period before the Civil War. Columbia and Liberty Furnaces were two of the earliest of their kind and primarily produced pig iron that was then either sold to local blacksmiths or transported by boat or wagon to Fredericksburg and other Tidewater markets. Although there are no iron furnaces in Edinburg, undoubtedly many of its citizens were employed at any one of the forges, furnaces, and foundries in the county. Stony Creek and its intersection with the Great Wagon Road (Route 11) provided the impetus for early industrial endeavors in Edinburg which were mills. The first mention of a mill in Edinburg dates to an 1805 purchase agreement between Philip Grandstaff and Michael Clinedinst and mentions a grist mill and a saw mill.⁷

During this period wheat was the primary cash crop of local farmers. Edinburg, located at the intersection of the powerful Stony Creek and the Valley Pike, was a logical place to erect mills to grind the corn and wheat. In 1817 Joseph Whissen constructed a large frame mill along Stony Creek behind Water Street. The Whissen Mill (215-1-66) was in operation until it burned in 1913. What currently survives of the mill are the ruins of some walls and foundations constructed of stone and formed concrete. The Whissen-Sharpe House (215-1-65) was the miller's house. A sketch of the mill before it was destroyed shows it as a large, two-story, gable-roofed, frame building with weatherboard siding and a stone foundation.

George P. Grandstaff began construction of the Edinburg Mill (215-1-57) in 1848. It was completed in 1850 and despite some additions, appears very much like it did then. Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, the Edinburg Mill is an extremely well-preserved example of an early agrarian industry of the Shenandoah Valley.

These two mills were the main industrial resources in Edinburg throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Several other secondary enterprises were also in operation during that period. These included a stave mill, a gunsmith, a carding mill, a woolen mill, a pottery, and a printing company.⁸ Only three additional industrial resources other than the two mills were identified in the district. M. P. Jack had a wagonmaking shop in Sam Jack's Wagon Shop (215-1-80), located on Water Street near the Palmyra Road bridge. It does not appear on D. J. Lake's *Atlas of Shenandoah and Page Counties* of 1885, but appears on the 1915 Sanborn Map labelled as a barrel cooperage.

The first commercial enterprises in Edinburg grew up as a consequence of milling operations along Stony Creek. Licenses for ordinaries were issued to John Evans and Jacob Shryock as early as 1795.⁹ The earliest commercial building in Edinburg appears to be a small, gable-roofed brick building on the Philip Grandstaff House property (215-1-169) that was used by Major George Grandstaff as his law office.

By 1850 there were several stores in operation. Abraham Saum ran a general store on the corner of Main and Comer streets.¹⁰ A. Miley advertised his store in the local newspaper in 1846 claiming that he was "opening a New and Seasonable Supply of goods, which will compare with

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any in the Valley." Mr. Miley's business was located on Water Street, as was Henry Alexander's store, which sold clothing and groceries.¹¹

By 1859 Edinburg had rail service by the Manassas Gap Railroad, although many citizens and local farmers were initially opposed to it.¹² Much of the railroad that ran through the Valley was damaged during the Civil War. It was repaired fairly quickly after the end of the war. Not only did the railroad carry products to and from Edinburg, it carried passengers as well. People came from the cities to the Valley to escape the heat and dirt. The Eureka Hotel, which was located east of the railroad tracks, housed many of these visitors and travelers. It was replaced after a fire in 1902 by the Edinburg Hotel (215-1-167), a two-and-one-half-story brick building in the Second Empire style. The building is currently owned by the VFW and part of it is used as apartments. Two other inns or boarding houses operated in Edinburg at that time. Both are located along Main Street; the Rest Haven Inn (215-1-10), constructed in 1858 and enlarged in 1880, and the Piccadilly House (215-1-18) also known as Marston's Boarding House.

The original railroad bridge across Stony Creek was constructed in the late 1850s. It apparently burned during the Civil War and was replaced by a covered wooden bridge on stone piers that was the largest bridge on the Manassas Gap Railroad, measuring 200 feet in length and seventy feet from the creekbed. It burned on August 2, 1915, and was replaced by the current bridge in 1916. This bridge (215-1-69) is a deck trestle type of metal bridge. The old stone piers were reinforced with concrete and reused and new metal piers were also added.

The Edinburg Train Station (215-1-96) was constructed in the late 1800s and converted into a dwelling when it was moved to its current site along S. High Street. Historic photographs showing its original use and location indicate that it has retained a fair amount of architectural integrity despite the changes that have occurred to it.

During the Civil War, the Shenandoah Valley was constantly being fought for by Federal and Confederate forces. Not only was it strategically important as a natural corridor that ran southwest-northeast, it also provided troops with food and raw materials and was recognized as the "Breadbasket of the South."

There were several important battles in Shenandoah County including ones at New Market, Fishers Hill, Toms Brook, and Cedar Hill. Under General Ulysses S. Grant's orders, General Philip Sheridan directed his troops to destroy all potential supplies and means of supply for the Confederates in the Shenandoah Valley. This meant destroying mills, barns, and transportation facilities and came to be known as "The Burning." Edinburg was spared Sheridan's devastation, but Shenandoah County in general lost many significant structures.

Many Edinburg citizens participated in the war, as Confederate soldiers led by Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, Turner Ashby, and Jubal Early. Some of the troops originating from Edinburg served as Company C, 10th Virginia Volunteer Infantry and Company C, 7th Virginia Cavalry.¹³

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Following the Battle of Kernstown in Frederick County in March of 1862, Jackson's troops retreated south into Shenandoah County and Turner Ashby was assigned to hold the picket line at Stony Creek. As the Federal troops followed Jackson south, Edinburg was in the direct line of fire. Confederate cannons located at the Old Edinburg Cemetery (215-1-64) were aimed at the Federal cannons located on what is now Academy Hill (location of Edinburg Graded School/Cedar Hill Academy). There were over twenty-five skirmishes as both sides fought to hold their lines. As they fired their cannon over the town, Edinburg was luckily spared massive destruction, although several houses and the railroad and turnpike bridges were damaged.¹⁴ A wagon shed that once stood beside the Pres Grandstaff House (215-158) was apparently used as a temporary headquarters for Federal troops as they moved up and down the Valley.

Edinburg was the site of direct troop action again in the Fall of 1864 as Sheridan's troops were on their burning campaign. In October of 1864, Federal troops set fire to the Edinburg Mill (215-1-57). According to tradition, two granddaughters of George Grandstaff (who built the mill in 1848) went to Sheridan's headquarters and pleaded with him not to burn it. Out of respect for Major Grandstaff, who was an important strategist in the War of 1812, Sheridan gave orders to put the fire out. The soldiers and the townspeople formed a bucket brigade and were able to save the building.

Light troop activity continued in the area throughout 1865. In 1985 the Turner Ashby Memorial was dedicated at the intersection of Piccadilly Street and Stony Creek Boulevard near the center of town. A state historical marker, paid for by the Edinburg Heritage Foundation, describing the Civil War action is also included.

During the earliest periods of Edinburg's history, religion was often practiced in the home. German settlers were predominantly Lutheran or Reformed. The German language was used, although this soon became controversial as the "Great Awakening" helped to break down the ethnic constraints that had been traditional in the Valley. The earliest church in Edinburg was the Union Church (located on Marston's Hill, northeast of town), which was used by all denominations. Damaged by cannon fire during the Civil War, the brick building was abandoned and eventually demolished.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Bishop Francis Asbury traveled through Shenandoah County on several occasions and stopped to preach in Woodstock, Strasburg and Bethel near Red Banks.¹⁵ Apparently Asbury was not too happy with his visit to the Valley as he commented: "I suffered much in my feet among the Germans and I greatly dislike stoves."¹⁶ Camp meetings were held to espouse the teachings of the Methodist and United Brethren Churches.

Membership in the United Brethren Church grew in Edinburg during the first decades of the nineteenth century. Members initially met at the Union Church. Reverend Frederick Hisey was one of the congregation's first preachers. He moved to Edinburg in 1831 where he had a blacksmith shop. In 1851 he deeded the congregation land on Center Street to build a church,

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which was dedicated two years later (215-1-23). Originally the building faced Main Street but was turned to face Center Street after the Civil War. It was sold in 1975 when the congregation merged with the Methodist Church and the building was remodeled and converted into a dwelling.

Three other churches were organized in Edinburg during the nineteenth century: Christian (Disciples of Christ), Reformed, and Methodist. The Lutheran Church was the largest church body in Shenandoah County throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although there was not a Lutheran church in Edinburg, the Zion Lutheran Church was located nearby.

The Disciples of Christ, also known as the Campbellites, began meeting in Edinburg in the mid-1830s. Until a church was built on Center Street in 1856, they met at the Hopewell House (215-1-121) among other places.¹⁷ Now known as the Christian Church, this denomination still has its church on the same site as the original 1856 building. The current church appears to have been constructed in the late nineteenth century and extensively remodeled in 1952 when the large rear wing was added. The interior features some wonderful nineteenth-century details including pressed tin ceilings.

In 1855 several members of the German Reformed faith proposed that a wooden church measuring forty by fifty-five feet be built in Edinburg. Land was purchased along High Street and the cornerstone was laid in 1856. Formally organized as St. Paul's Evangelical German Reformed Church, the building was completed in 1857 and was the largest of its kind in the county.¹⁸ The building was used until 1912 when the present St. Paul's United Church of Christ (215-1-115) building was completed. A social hall and kitchen were added in 1939. More recently, the basement of the church was remodeled to include large and small Sunday School rooms, a reading room, a large collection of local history books, and the office of the Edinburg Heritage Foundation. This was made possible by Christine Lantz Tull and her sister Mildred Lantz who willed their estates to the church in 1989.

The Methodists first met in Edinburg in 1856-1857 and used the Union Church northeast of town. In a large part because of the large camp meetings that were held in the region, Methodism's popularity grew quickly. The Methodist congregation in Edinburg built its own church in 1869 on land at the corner of South High and Piccadilly streets. This two-story brick building known as St. John's Methodist Church was replaced in 1916 by the present building (215-1-120). The one-story, cross-gable-roofed brick church uses some Romanesque elements in its design and is one of the most prominent buildings in town. When the United Brethren Church on Center Street merged with the Methodists in 1975, the pulpit furniture was moved there.¹⁹

Early on, organized schooling was closely tied to religious affiliations. This began to change in the nineteenth century. By the mid-nineteenth century, educational opportunities in the area were greatly increased by a growth in the number of community schools and also secondary educational facilities for women. The earliest known schoolhouse in Edinburg was a private

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two-story, two-room school on the corner of Water and Main streets. It was apparently moved when the current building, 113 N. Main Street (215-1-30), was constructed in 1895.²⁰ The garage located behind the house may incorporate part of the original schoolhouse.

Despite the introduction of public schools, private education continued to flourish through the remainder of the nineteenth century. During the late nineteenth century, there were four private schools in Edinburg.²¹ The first public school was the Edinburg Graded School, constructed in 1876 on land donated by Joseph Comer, a local tanner. Later known as Cedar Hill Academy, it was located on a hill at the northeast end of Edinburg. The funds to construct the school were raised through a lottery with tickets sold at \$1.00 each. The school, which was demolished in 1936, was a frame, two-story building with a gable roof and a projecting, two-story, three-bay gable front. Topped by an open belfry, the building had twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six-sash windows, gable-end returns, two-interior-end brick chimneys and was clad in weatherboard siding. Around 1915, a set of concrete stairs, walkways, and gateposts leading from Main Street up to the school were constructed (215-1-3). These are visible as one enters Edinburg from the north along Route 11, and are all that remain of the Cedar Hill Academy.

The Edinburg Graded School contained the first through the seventh grades, until 1906 when a high school curriculum was added. The school then came to be known as the Cedar Hill Academy. By the late 1920s the school was called Edinburg High and Grade School and boasted a library of over 1,000 volumes and many special school activities. In 1928 plans were made to construct a new school, estimated at a cost of \$30,000.²²

Designed by local architect Guy Dinges, Edinburg High School (215-1-76) was constructed in 1932-1933 along the north end of Piccadilly Street by the construction firm of T. W. Huskey of Martinsville, Virginia. Some of the workmen were WPA employees and also local residents. Rendered in the Colonial Revival style, the school is a two-story, seven-bay, rectangular, brick building with monumental pilasters dividing the front into five bays. A decorative panel above the recessed front entrance reads "Edinburg" and depicts a girl and boy in profile with books and a candlestick (symbolizing wisdom) in between. An additional classroom building used for agricultural classes was constructed in the 1940s. Before the cafeteria was built in the 1940s, students and teachers bought snacks and hot dogs in a small, shed-roofed frame building near the school called "Ken's," run by the Stoneburners who had sold the land to the School Board. This one-story, six-bay building still survives with its original beaded-board interior. The buildings are no longer used as a school but house several non-profit county organizations.

In the decades immediately following the Civil War, Edinburg, as well as the rest of Shenandoah County, experienced a significant expansion. In the rural parts of the county this resulted in the establishment and growth of new farms, while the towns saw an increase in services that catered to the surrounding agricultural community. The railroad had arrived in Edinburg in 1858 and was now the catalyst for renewed commercial activity. Several stores opened in town during this period as well as the Edinburg Hotel. Residential building also flourished in town and continued into the first few decades of the twentieth century.

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Fifteen commercial and mixed-use (commercial and residential) historic buildings are in the district from this period. These include warehouses, located off of the railroad tracks, and stores along Main, Printz, and Piccadilly streets. Several boarding houses from this period are also included in the district.

Dink's-I.O.O.F Hall (215-1-34), located on Main Street, was constructed ca. 1927 as an Odd Fellows hall with commercial space below. Mr. R. C. Wightman moved his store here from across the street and it operated as Wightman's Store for more than fifty years. It had one of the first full service soda fountains in the area. The store became Dink's in the 1980s. The interior is extremely intact and features pressed tin ceilings. The building is constructed of formed rusticated concrete block, and has a stepped front parapet. Apparently the frames used to mold these blocks were the same ones used by Ernest Coffman to build his house at 205 Shenandoah Avenue (215-1-181). The large storefront windows have etched transoms and concrete block aprons.

The Hisey-Mitchell House (215-1-39) was constructed in two sections. The earlier section is a two-story store (originally Dr. C. P. Hisey's Drugstore) with residential space above and was constructed in 1881. The left section was added ca. 1890 as a residence for the Hiseys. The original store features a completely intact storefront.

The Shentel Office Building at 212 Piccadilly Street (215-1-146) is one of several mid-twentieth-century commercial buildings with a stepped front parapet and intact storefront. It is of concrete block construction with a brick-veneered facade.

The Edinburg Museum and Library (215-148) was built in several stages. Now vacant, it recently housed the Edinburg and Madison District Museum, but has had many other uses in the past including a warehouse, a store, a movie theater, a newspaper printing office, a silk mill, and the Irvin Candy Company.

The first Edinburg post office was established after the Civil War, with Joe Evans as the first postmaster.²³ The post office was moved to part of the Masonic Building (215-1-42) on the corner of Center and Main Streets after 1907. It remained there until it moved to the current post office which was dedicated in 1959 (215-1-24).

The first organized fire department in Edinburg dates to 1869, but it had disassembled by 1902. The town minutes of 1903 show that an agreement was made between the town and the Masonic Temple Association to build a hall that would have an engine room on the first floor and a meeting hall on the second floor.²⁴ This building was the Edinburg Town Hall (215-1-122), and it was leased by the town until 1978 when it was finally purchased from the Masons. An article in the *Edinburg Sentinel* dated 1908 reports that, "The belfry to the Town Hall has been completed and the bell put in place. It adds much to the appearance of the building and the bell will be quite an advantage in case of fire, in sounding the alarm."²⁵

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When the Edinburg Town Hall (215-1-122) was constructed in the early 1900s it was used not only as the fire department and the town office, but also as a community center. Often called the "Opera House" it hosted many programs, plays, musical recitals, medicine shows, and minstrels during the early twentieth century. Vacant for many years, it is now the home of the Edinburg/Madison District Museum.

In 1954, the Edinburg Volunteer Fire Department moved to a building on S. Main Street (215-1-45) that had originally been a car repair shop. It was converted into a fire station and was used as such until 1977 when the fire department moved to its current location along Stony Creek Boulevard.

The Shenandoah Lodge Number 82, I. O. O. F. (Odd Fellows) was chartered in 1895. The fraternal organization constructed its hall along N. Main Street (215-1-34), with the first floor operating as Wightman's Store.

Post #2447 of The Veterans of Foreign Wars was chartered in Edinburg in 1932. Members met in the Odd Fellows Hall until 1947, when they purchased the Edinburg Hotel (215-1-167) and renovated it into apartments and their meeting hall.

According to a town directory published in the early 1900s, Edinburg had the following commercial establishments: two places to eat, five grocery stores, one hardware store, one drugstore, one theater, two barber shops, two shoe repair shops, a dress and hat shop, two general stores, a bowling alley, a dry cleaning and pressing shop, three service stations, three beauty parlors, a hotel, and a bank.²⁶

During the late 1800s, Edinburg had a fair number of brick sidewalks. Concrete sidewalks began to appear around 1914. Other improvements were made to the existing roads during the early twentieth century, particularly along the Valley Turnpike. Around 1912, it was graded to allow for better drainage. When it was macadamized from about 1914-1918, the covered bridge at the north end of town was torn down. The covered bridge at the south end of town was washed out in 1896 during a massive flood and replaced with a steel bridge. That bridge was then replaced by a concrete one in 1933 when Route 11 was widened. The present bridge replaced the concrete one in 1969 (215-1-184). Route 11 was widened through Edinburg in 1933-1934. This meant the destruction of some buildings, the setting back of others, and the removal of many front porches. In addition, trees lining the old road were removed and front yards were drastically reduced necessitating the construction of many retaining walls. These walls, most of which are beautifully crafted, were built of native limestone rock, while a few used river rock. They are a characteristic feature of the Edinburg streetscape, particularly along Main Street.

Also during the 1930s, the Department of Transportation constructed an interesting, single-lane, low water concrete bridge over Stony Creek (215-1-68) where the original ford was located. The idea behind low water or "submarine" bridges was that during floods the water would flow

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over them instead of washing them out. The Palmyra Road Bridge is particularly notable for its three triangular-shaped "cutaways" or "icebreakers" that help divert Stony Creek between the four round-arched spans and also allow debris to slip off and move downstream.

According to a 1930 booklet about the town, Edinburg had 150 dwellings, one frame school, a theater, four churches, and several inns at that time. Industrial and commercial expansion occurred in Edinburg even during the years of the Depression, including the establishment of a printing company, a silk mill, and a hatchery. Later industries included a women's apparel manufacturer and a folder factory.

The Edinburg Historic District also contains two cemeteries, neither of which is associated with a specific church. The Old Edinburg Cemetery (215-1-64) is located on the south end of town on a bluff across from the Edinburg Mill. It was originally called the Grandstaff Cemetery after the land owners. Although the cemetery dates to the late eighteenth century, the earliest legible marker is from 1832 and the most recent burial there was in 1969. Many of the prominent old families of Edinburg, including the Grandstaffs, Whissens, Hiseys, Holtzmans, and Boehms, are buried there. The site is also significant as the location of Confederate cannon during the spring of 1862. The cemetery includes several hundred tombstones and is currently enclosed by a chain link fence.

Cedarwood Cemetery is located along Route 11 on the south end of town. The entrance is marked by formed concrete gateposts and steps leading up to the Statue of Hope. The cemetery is landscaped with only a few older trees, strategically located in the older part of the cemetery. At the center of the cemetery is the Statue of Hope, a winged woman on a tall pedestal, that was erected in 1876. The earliest grave marker is 1870, although the cemetery was not dedicated until July 4, 1876. The cemetery includes several noteworthy sculptures in addition to that of Hope that was later dedicated to local World War II veterans. Wrought-iron gates were originally located at the entrance of the cemetery but were removed to accommodate cars. They were recently discovered and reinstalled by the Edinburg Heritage Foundation.

In 1966, Interstate 81 opened just west of town. Although this meant a decrease in traffic along Main Street (Route 11), it also created easier access to existing businesses and industries in town. Today Edinburg is still a thriving Valley community. The 1990 census showed 860 citizens, its largest population ever. Many people have discovered the charm and the beauty of Edinburg and its surrounding area, and have taken up residence here.

The collection of historic resources in the Edinburg Historic District fully represent its history. Edinburg's natural beauty includes Stony Creek, which picturesquely winds through town, and spectacular views of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east. The district is further enhanced by its intact streetscape, characterized by stone retaining walls and mature trees.

Endnotes

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2. Williamson and Davis, 29.
3. Williamson and Davis, 23.
4. Williamson and Davis, 27.
5. Williamson and Davis, 25.
6. Williamson and Davis, 29.
7. Williamson and Davis, 18. These are no longer standing and are outside the district boundaries.
8. Williamson and Davis, 18, 20, 38, 39, 411.
9. Williamson and Davis, 17.
10. Williamson and Davis, 40-41.
11. Williamson and Davis, 42-43.
12. Williamson and Davis, 45.
13. Williamson and Davis, 60.
14. Williamson and Davis, 64-66.
15. John W. Wayland. *A History of Shenandoah County* (Strasburg, Va.: Shenandoah Publishing House, 1927) 405, 409, 425.
16. Williamson and Davis, 47.
17. Williamson and Davis, 193.
18. Williamson and Davis, 192-193.
19. Williamson and Davis, 287-290, 294-295.
20. Williamson and Davis, 163, 201, 468.

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21. Williamson and Davis, 205.
22. Williamson and Davis, 308-316.
23. Williamson and Davis, 221.
24. Williamson and Davis, 247, 251.
25. Williamson and Davis, 254.
26. Williamson and Davis, 431.

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SECTION 10

UTM REFERENCES

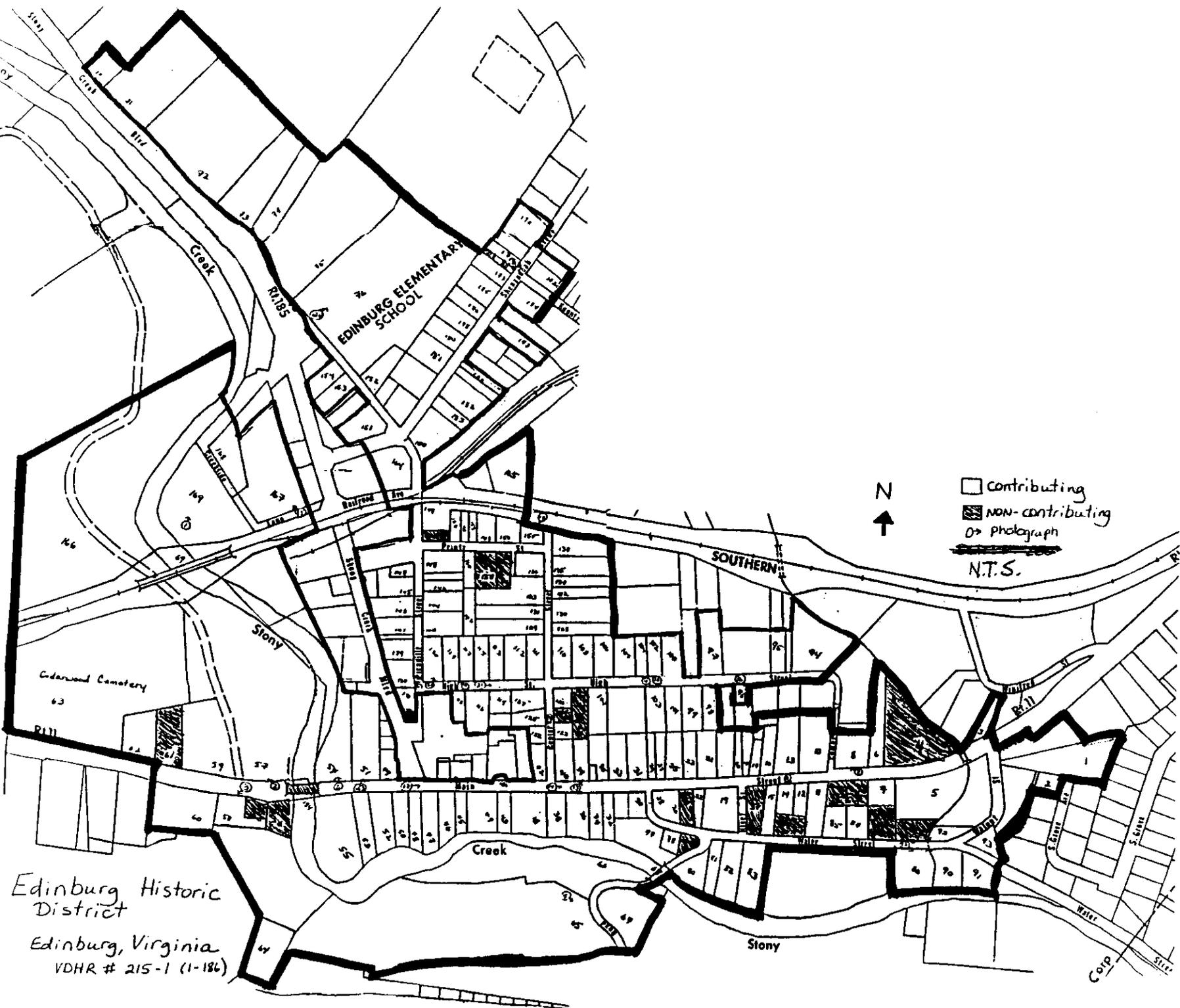
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

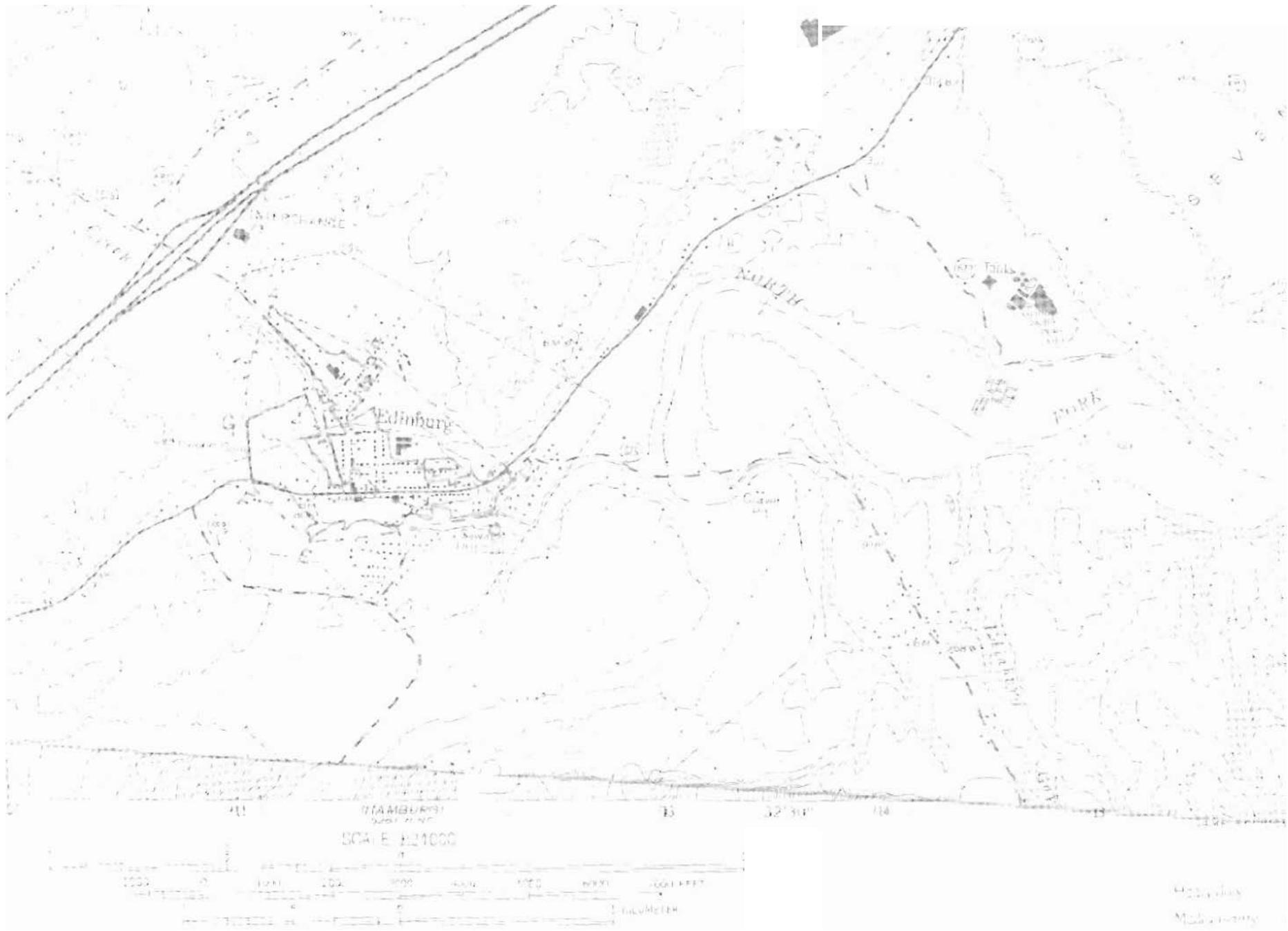
The boundaries of the Edinburg Historic District are indicated on the accompanying base map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Edinburg Historic District boundaries were drawn to include the largest concentration of historic buildings in the town of Edinburg. Concentrations of noncontributing buildings were excluded where possible.



Edinburg Historic District
 Edinburg, Virginia
 VDHR # 215-1 (1-186)



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAP 1929

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