

VER - 4/21/93
NRHP - 6/17/93

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Jackson Historic District

other names/site number VDHR File No. 265-4

2. Location

street & number Main, King, Gospel, Broad, Bridge, Race, Clifford, Tisinger, and Wunder streets; and Orkney Dr. not for publication N/A

city or town Mount Jackson vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Shenandoah code 171 zip code 22842

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Walter C. Miller
Signature of certifying official/Title

5 May 1993
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
125	32	buildings
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
128	32	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: financial institution

COMMERCE: specialty store

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: financial institution

COMMERCE: specialty store

EDUCATION: school

RELIGION: religious facility

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

QUEEN ANNE

GOTHIC

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard
BRICK

roof METAL: tin

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or 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)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

late 18th century to 1943

Significant Dates

1826

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shannon, Harold

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St. Richmond, VA 23219

Mount Jackson Historic District
Name of Property

Shenandoah County, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 75 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 704880 4291390
Zone Easting Northing

3 17 705160 4291000
Zone Easting Northing

2 17 705060 4291300

4 17 705020 4290640

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards, Architectural Historian

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date February 23, 1993

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Mount Jackson Historic District
Shenandoah County, VA

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Mt. Jackson Historic District contains the majority of commercial and residential buildings in the small town of Mt. Jackson. Situated just north of the confluence of Mill Creek and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, the town is located in south central Shenandoah County. Established by act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1826 and named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, Mt. Jackson became a milling center and later a transportation center for the region after the Valley Turnpike reached the town in the 1830s and the Manassas Gap Railroad terminated at the village in 1858. A few brick Federal-style dwellings, vernacular log structures, and a small brick Union Church survive from the late 18th and early 19th centuries; however, most of the buildings in the district are late-19th- and early-20th-century frame and weatherboard dwellings with popular stylistic features of the late Victorian period. An 1872 frame mill, three Victorian Gothic brick churches, several frame and brick turn-of-the-century commercial buildings, a small ca. 1904 Colonial Revival bank, and a 1938 Art Deco theatre are among the buildings that add variety and interest to the streetscapes within the district. A cohesive and well-preserved collection of buildings dating from all periods in the town's development, the Mt. Jackson Historic District represents a small milling, railroad, and Valley Turnpike town that possesses a rich variety of building styles and types.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Originally known as the village of Mount Pleasant until renamed Mt. Jackson in 1826, the town began as a small collection of buildings that centered around a gristmill on Mill Creek. The original gristmill was built by early area landowner Benjamin Allen prior to 1746; however, the present mill was built in 1872 by Dr. J. I. Triplett and was known as Shenandoah Farmers Milling Company. The mill is a large, frame, gambrel-roofed, multi-level building that originally featured an overshot wheel, but was remodeled in 1888 to incorporate the roller system of milling, and again in 1919 to add modern ball-bearing machinery. Long regarded as a local landmark, the Mt. Jackson Mill continued in operation until 1984.

One of the town's oldest surviving buildings is the Union Church, a small rectangular brick building constructed around 1825 in the center of the growing town. The church was used as a hospital

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during the Civil War, an event that was illustrated by the recent (1991) uncovering of soldiers' names and companies pencilled on the interior walls. An unexpected finding, the inscriptions have been preserved for future generations. The nondenominational church was remodeled around 1868, but it still retains its original simple character. The church is surrounded by a cemetery that contains many early graves, one of which is that of local Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Gray.

Several early dwellings line Main Street. The oldest is probably the log Stoneburner House located at 6059 Main Street. Although extensively remodeled during the late 19th and 20th centuries, the dwelling has an unusual surviving pair of corner limestone fireplaces that share a brick chimney located at the north gable end of the house. This feature is common to a few 18th-century log or stone dwellings in the area.

Early- to mid-19th-century dwellings include: Shenstone Mansion, a large brick house situated atop a knoll overlooking Mill Creek at the southern end of town; the Tisinger House, a compact Federal-style brick house with stepped-parapet gable ends and a Classical Revival portico, located at 6028 Main Street; the Pennybacker House at 6034-36 Main Street, which is a long frame house with a Greek Revival frontispiece entrance; the nearby Hackley and Sigler houses, both simple brick dwellings probably dating from the 1830s, located at 6012 and 6013 Main Street; and the Harrison House at 5920-28 Main Street, which is now a commercial property that has undergone alterations due to its change in function. Among the building's original features is a Greek Revival brick frieze that extends across the long front facade.

After the Valley Turnpike (Main Street-Route 11) was extended through town in the 1830s and the Manassas Gap Railroad arrived in 1858, much of the commercial focus of the town shifted from the mill to the depot farther north on Main Street.

Residential development also spread north where new residences were built along Main and Gospels streets, the two thoroughfares that parallel the railroad tracks. Two-story, frame, vernacular I houses were the most common residential form built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Examples include: the Cox-Hupp House, built in 1877 at 5850 Main Street, with its bracketed eaves and central front gable with decorative sawnwork; the 1890s Green House at 6005 Gospel Street with its segmental-arched windows; the turn-of-the-century houses at 5915, 5931, and 5855 Gospel Street

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with their well-preserved front porches exhibiting decorative sawnwork; and several similar houses located at 215, 242, 249, 270, 279 Orkney Drive, and the 1897 Carroll House at 244 Tisinger Street.

Brick or frame L-shaped dwellings were also popular during the 1880s and 90s in Mt. Jackson. Featuring a projecting front gabled ell often adorned with decorative sawnwork, bracketed eaves, and a bay window, these houses may also have multi-bay frame porches with chamfered or turned posts, scroll brackets, and sawn balustrades. The best examples include: the houses at 5870 and 5974 Main Street; 5883, 5945, 5963, and 5973 Gospel Street; and 153 Bridge Street. The latter example is unusual for its wraparound porch with spindle frieze and Stick-style balustrade.

By 1904, Bridge Street had been laid out perpendicular to Main Street and extended across the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, becoming the main entrance into town from the east. According to the 1904 Sanborn-Perris Map Company map of the town, by that date only three houses had been built on the as yet unnamed street. Probably built by the same carpenters, the houses at 120, 125, and 130 Bridge Street are similar with their gable fronts, central brick chimneys, and porches with decorative sawnwork.

The town's most elaborate example of the Queen Anne style is the S. P. Lonas House at 5997 Main Street. Built for local merchant S. P. Lonas during the late nineteenth century, the frame house has an irregular mass with projecting bays, porches, turrets, and half-timbered gables. A much less elaborate example of the style is seen at 5979 Broad Street. It has a two-story bay window projection, a modest pyramidal-roofed square tower, and a wraparound porch with turned posts and scroll brackets.

During the 1910s and 20s, many more dwellings were constructed along Main, Bridge, and Broad streets and Orkney Drive. One of the largest is a Craftsman-style brick dwelling at 5998 Main Street. Built in the 1920s, it has a front porch with square brick columns and segmental-arched bays with paneled spandrels. Two typical bungalows are seen at 5880 Main Street and 6025 Broad Street. Both have sweeping gable roofs with wide overhanging eaves, three-bay front porches, and a single front gable dormer. Two other interesting bungalow-type dwellings are the houses at 156 Bridge Street, with its stucco finish, pressed metal roofing, and unusual multi-pane sash windows, and 6005 Broad Street, with its clipped-gable roof, central bay projection, and large front shed dormer.

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Mt. Jackson Historic District also contains a variety of commercial buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The oldest commercial building appears to be the two-story frame apartment building that was originally part of the Central Hotel. Moved to the rear of the lot at 6023 Main Street when a Pure Oil service station was constructed, the building has undergone several alterations. The early-19th-century, one-story, frame commercial building at 6024 Main Street was originally built as a post office. It is unusual for its stepped parapet and lunette above a three-bay portico and double-leaf glass-paneled front doors.

More common examples of commercial architecture are brick or frame, two-story, shed-roofed buildings with bracketed cornices such as the Brill Building at 5976 Main Street with its two-story five-bay front porch, the Lonas Store at 5987-91 Main Street with its wide bracketed cornice and later carrara glass storefront, the group of attached stores at 5935-5945 King Street, and the store/dwelling at 5923 Gospel Street.

The most architecturally sophisticated commercial building in Mt. Jackson is the ca. 1904 former Peoples Bank at 5934 Main Street. An excellent example of the Colonial Revival style, the one-story brick building features arched transoms over front openings, Ionic pilasters across the front, and a distyle Ionic portico with a pediment embellished with carved swags, garlands, and a bull's-eye window.

In 1936 the Mt. Jackson Volunteer Fire Department was constructed at 5930 Main Street. An austere, two-story, brick, Moderne style-influenced building with a corner square tower flanking a central garage bay, it was designed by architect Harold Shannon.

The Art Deco style is well represented in town by the Mt. Jackson Theatre Building at 5956-66 Main Street. Constructed in 1938, it is a two-story brick building with a central theatre entrance highlighted by a typical neon marquee and a central upper-story section clad in streamlined black carrara glass and glass block. Shops flanking the theatre entrance have a black carrara glass banner extending above each storefront.

Industrial buildings are also found in the historic district. A rectangular, one-story, brick factory on Orkney Drive was originally built in 1927 for the Maryland Company, manufacturers of overalls and shirts. From 1944 to 1979 the factory was operated by Blue Bell, Inc. The building has a stepped front parapet capped by

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concrete coping and large casement windows. Farmers Supply, Inc. on King Street is a large frame warehouse clad in pressed sheet metal with a rusticated concrete block appearance. Built around 1930, it features a loading platform sheltered by a canopy suspended by cables. A group of three ca. 1920 frame warehouses is also located on Main Street near the northern entrance into town. They were once associated with the former Valley Builders Supply, Inc.

Besides the ca. 1825 Union Church, Mt. Jackson Historic District contains four other churches. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, located at 5890 Main Street, is a small, Victorian Gothic, brick church that was built in 1876. It features a corner entrance/bell tower topped by a louvered belfry and a polygonal steeple with flared eaves. The exterior is adorned with brick buttresses, pointed-arched stained-glass windows, and molded brickwork.

In 1884 the Methodists built Mt. Jackson Methodist Episcopal Church South on Orkney Drive. It is a cross-gabled brick structure with pointed-arched and round stained-glass windows and a tall corner entrance/bell tower topped by an open belfry and a pyramidal steeple with flared eaves. A small entrance porch features a quatrefoil motif and chamfered posts.

Adjacent to the Union Church cemetery, Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church is a Victorian Gothic structure that was constructed in 1886. Located at 5983 Main Street, it also has a corner entrance/bell tower with a graceful pointed-arched open belfry topped by a pyramidal steeple. A hip-roofed front projection with buttresses and pointed-arched stained-glass windows is an unusual feature.

The latest church constructed in the historic district is the former First Baptist Church located at the corner of Orkney Drive and Broad Street. Built in 1911, the simple frame rectangular structure has a projecting front vestibule and an open belfry situated at the building's southeast corner. Now known as the Mt. Jackson Lighthouse Assembly of God, the church has recently been clad with aluminum siding.

One other important local landmark in the historic district is Triplett Middle School located at 6044 Main Street. Built around 1925 as the town's high school, the Colonial Revival, brick, two-story building is situated on a high basement and possesses a two-story, tetrastyle, Tuscan portico. A similar Colonial Revival primary school, gymnasium, and cafeteria were later added.

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By 1940, Mt. Jackson had assumed much of its present-day appearance with only a few pockets of vacant land as yet undeveloped. Since then, only the area of town centering on the railroad depot has experienced the demolition of a number of buildings including the sprawling Triplett and Vehrencamp Building (warehouses) and the E. T. Hackley General Store on Main Street, the Mt. Jackson Inn, a three-story brick commercial/office building known as the J. I. Triplett Brick Building, and the Southern Railroad depot itself.

Despite the changes to the center of town, Mt. Jackson Historic District remains a cohesive collection of well-preserved and significant buildings that represents the town's nearly 170-year history.

David A. Edwards

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Shenandoah County, VAMOUNT JACKSON HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY**Note: All resources are contributing unless marked (NC) for noncontributing**BANK STREET

- 123 Bank St. ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed dwelling with projecting wall dormers (NC)
- north side late-19th-century, 1 1/2-story, frame and simulated masonry metal cladding, gable-roofed carriage house/garage with projecting wall shed dormer and sliding track doors
- 137 Bank St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with a central front gable and wraparound porch
- 140 Bank St. ca. 1920, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch and 6/1 sash windows
- 145 Bank St. 1970s, split-level, frame and brick veneer, gable-roofed dwelling (NC)
- 148 Bank St. ca. 1935, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a three-bay front porch and 3/1 sash windows
- 158 Bank St. ca. 1950, one-story, frame and stucco, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 161 Bank St. late-19th-century, two-story, log and weatherboard, gable-roofed, abandoned vernacular I house with a three-bay front porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze
- 168 Bank St. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 3/1 sash windows and a recessed entrance
- 175 Bank St. 1970s, one-story, frame and brick veneer, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

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- 11 190 Bank St. ca. 1950, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a two-bay front porch (NC)
- 12 197 Bank St. ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a three-bay porch and two-story bay window
- 13 Bank St. at Norfolk Southern RR tracks early-20th-century steel railroad bridge over Bank Street; stone block and precast concrete abutments

BRIDGE STREET

- 14 112 Bridge St. 1914, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a pedimented front gable and wraparound porch
- 15 113 Bridge St. 1916, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch with turned posts
- 16 117 Bridge St. ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch with turned posts
- 17 120 Bridge St. ca. 1904, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/1 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with turned posts and decorative sawnwork
- 18 124 Bridge St. 1960s, one-story, frame and weatherboard with brick veneer front, gable-roofed, modern dwelling (NC)
- 19 125 Bridge St. ca. 1904, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a projecting gabled front ell and a small one-bay front porch with wrought-iron supports
- 20 130 Bridge St. ca. 1904, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a gable front, wraparound porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, and a modern side addition

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- 21 133 Bridge St. ca. 1909, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with 1/1 sash windows and a wraparound porch with turned posts, brackets, and a spindle freize
- 22 142 Bridge St. ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, L-shaped vernacular dwelling with a two-story, two-level front porch
- 23 143 Bridge St. ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with a screened front porch and pedimented gable dormer
- 24 152 Bridge St. 1909, two-story, frame and stucco, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with concrete quoins, porte cochere with square stuccoed columns on piers, and a two-story bay window
- 25 153 Bridge St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a front gable featuring decorative sawnwork, a wraparound porch with turned posts, spindle freize, and Stick-style balustrade
- 26 156 Bridge St. 1928, one-story, frame and stucco, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a basement garage and a one-bay front porch with square stuccoed columns on piers
- 27 159 Bridge St. ca. 1900, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, gambrel-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a partially screened wraparound porch with chamfered posts and spindle brackets

BROAD STREET

- 28 5941 Broad St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, Cottage-style dwelling with a round-arched entrance and 6/1 sash windows
- 29 5942 Broad St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 1/1 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with square columns on stone piers

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- 30 5950 Broad St. ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with two gable dormers (NC)
- 31 5951 Broad St. 1930s?, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed dwelling with a large gable-roofed modern front addition that overwhelms the original structure (NC)
- 32 5959 Broad St. ca. 1930, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a gable vented dormer and a three-bay front porch with square wooden columns on stone piers
- 33 5960 Broad St. 1950s, one-story, brick, L-shaped modern dwelling with a one-bay front porch with lattice supports (NC)
- 34 5969 Broad St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a wraparound porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze
- 35 5970 Broad St. 1960s, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 36 5974-80 Broad St. 1960s, one-story with a raised basement, concrete block, gable-roofed, modern apartemnt building (NC)
- 37 5979 Broad St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a wraparound porch featuring turned posts and sawn brackets
- 38 5984-86 Broad St. 1970s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, modern duplex (NC)
- 39 5987 Broad St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a two-bay Tuscan columned porch
- 40 5991 Broad St. ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with two gable dormers (NC)

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- 41 6005 Broad St. ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, rusticated concrete block, clipped end-gable roofed, Craftsman-style dwelling with a large front shed dormer and several 1/1 sash windows
- 42 6009 Broad St. ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with a hip dormer and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns
- 43 6017 Broad St. ca. 1920, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 1/1 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with turned posts
- 44 6025 Broad St. ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a gable dormer and three-bay porch with turned posts
- 45 6033 Broad St. 1890s?, two-story, frame and bricktex, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay porch with chamfered wooden columns and sawn brackets and balustrade
- 46 6041 Broad St. 1911, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular First Baptist Church (currently Mt. Jackson Lighthouse Assembly of God) with an altered projecting gabled entrance vestibule and a corner open belfry topped by a pyramidal roof

CLIFFORD STREET

- 47 6055 Clifford St. 1970s, two-story, frame with second-story aluminum siding and first-story brick veneer, modern dwelling (NC)
- 48 6065 Clifford St. 1970s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, prefabricated modern dwelling (NC)
- 49 6071 Clifford St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and bricktex, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a three-bay porch with metal supports

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Shenandoah County, VAGOSPEL STREET

- 50 5855 Gospel St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets
- 51 5865 Gospel St. ca. 1940, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 3/1 sash windows and a two-bay front porch with square columns
- 52 5875 Gospel St. ca. 1920, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a screened front porch and 2/2 sash windows
- 53 5883 Gospel St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a two-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork and a large front projecting ell with a two-story bay window
- 54 5891 Gospel St. ca. 1920, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, vernacular American Foursquare dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns
- 55 5899 Gospel St. ca. 1920, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay front porch
- 56 5907 Gospel St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and bricktex, shed-roofed, vernacular Masonic Lodge since ca. 1920 (indicated on 1909 Sanborn Insurance Co. map as "harness shop") with a bracketed front cornice and 2/2 sash windows
- 57 5915 Gospel St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a central front gable and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts and a sawn balustrade
- 58 5923 Gospel St. 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, shed-roofed, vernacular store/dwelling with a front bracketed cornice, large storefront windows, 2/2 sash windows, and an attached garage added ca.

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- 1909 (by 1904--a single dwelling; by 1930--a boarding house)
- 59 5931 Gospel St. 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a central front gable with decorative sawnwork, segmental-arched 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade
- 60 5939 Gospel St. 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a central front gable, and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts, brackets, and a sawn balustrade
- 61 5945 Gospel St. 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a ca. 1900 projecting front ell with a two-story bay window, bracketed cornice, and a three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
- 62 5951 Gospel St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, Cottage-style dwelling with a round-arched entrance and 6/1 sash windows
- 63 5953 Gospel St. 1916, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with a front dormer covered over with aluminum siding and a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns
- 64 5963 Gospel St. 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a projecting front ell featuring decorative sawnwork, a two-bay first-story porch, and a one-bay second-story porch topped by a pyramidal-hipped roof
- 65 5973 Gospel St. 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, L-shaped Victorian vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork, and a front projecting ell with a bay window

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- 66 5983 Gospel St. 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with an altered front porch and two-story bay window on the north side
- 67 5991 Gospel St. ca. 1890, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, L-shaped, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork and a bay window
- 68 6005 Gospel St. ca. 1904, two-story, frame and bricktex, gable-roofed, Victorian I house with a three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
- 69 6013 Gospel St. 1940s, 1 1/2-story, brick and Permastone, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 70 6021 Gospel St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-bay porch and 3/1 sash windows
- 71 6029 Gospel St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-bay porch and 3/1 sash windows
- 72 6037 Gospel St. 1960s, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

KING STREET

- 73 5935-5945 King St. ca. 1923, two-story, frame and weatherboard, shed-roofed, commercial vernacular building consisting of four attached stores and an apartment above; indicated on 1923 Sanborn Insurance Co. map as a garage and movie theatre
- 74 5947 King St. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, commercial vernacular building with a recessed entrance and wide 1/1 sash storefront windows with transoms
- 75 --King St. (rear of 5947) 1960s, one-story, brick, flat-roofed, modern Shenandoah Telephone Co. building (NC)

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- 76 5951-5955 King St. ca. 1904, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, L-shaped, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a two-story front bay window and a four-bay front porch; converted into apartments
- 77 5961 King St. 1950s, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a one-bay front porch (NC)
- 78 5967 King St. ca. 1940, one-story, concrete block, flat-roofed, commercial building with 3/1 sash windows and a gabled hood supported by knee brackets
- 79 ---- King St. ca. 1930, two-story, frame with rusticated block sheet metal cladding, gable-roofed, commercial vernacular Farmers Supply with 6/6 sash windows and a loading platform covered by a canopy suspended by wire cables
- 80 5974 King St. ca. 1904, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a three-bay front porch and 2/2 sash windows
- 81 ---- King St. ca. 1904, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular carriage house originally associated with the house located at 150 Orkney Drive
- 82 ---- King St. ca. 1930, one-story, frame with rusticated block sheet metal cladding, gable-roofed, commercial vernacular Foley's Scrap Yard with a large four-light storefront window, 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows elsewhere, and a shed roof suspended by knee brackets and metal poles across the front; attached shed-roofed frame garage/warehouse

MAIN STREET

- 83 5850 Main St. 1877, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a central front gable
- 84 5860 Main St. ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with a wraparound porch and hipped dormers

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- 85 5870 Main St. ca. 1886, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, L-shaped, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
- 86 5875 Main St. ca. 1920, complex of three attached frame, gable-roofed, warehouses with a loading platform attached to the front of one and a canopy suspended by cables at the front of another; indicated on 1923 Sanborn Insurance Co. map as "Farm Supplies and Hardware Warehouse"
- 87 5880 Main St. 1920s, 1 1/2-story, brick, gable-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with a three-bay front porch and a single front gable dormer
- 88 rear of 5880 Main St. ca. 1886, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a three-bay front porch and 6/6 sash windows; originally the Episcopal church rectory; moved to the present location when 5880 was built in the 1920s
- 89 5890 Main St. 1876, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, Victorian Gothic St. Andrew's Episcopal Church with decorative brickwork, stained glass windows, a corner bell tower with louvered belfry and polygonal steeple, and an attached 1958 brick parish hall
- 90 5906 Main St. 1946, two-story, brick, flat-roofed, modern commercial Mt. Jackson Hardware (NC)
- 91 5920-5928 Main St. mid-19th-century, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, Greek Revival-style, Harrison-Coffman House with modern alterations, 6/6 sash windows, interior end chimneys, Colonial Revival entrance portico, a broad plain brick frieze and simple wooden cornice, and an attached gable-fronted, two-story, frame and weatherboard post office addition

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- 92 ---- Main St. early- to mid-20th-century, octagonal town well gazebo consisting of chamfered wooden posts with sawwork and an octagonal metal roof topped by a wooden pinnacle
- 93 5930 Main St. 1936, two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Moderne-style, Mt. Jackson Volunteer Fire Department with twin corner towers, corbeled brickwork, and casement windows; designed by architect Harold Shannon in 1936
- 94 5931 Main St. 1974, one-story, brick, modern Colonial Revival-style First Virginia Bank (NC)
- 95 5934 Main St. ca. 1900, one-story, brick, gable-fronted, Colonial Revival-style, Peoples Bank (currently Bird Insurance Agency, Inc.) with a one-bay pedimented portico supported by fluted Ionic columns on brick piers; arched transoms with impostes and keystones over front openings; Ionic pilasters across the front; tympanum of portico adorned with carved swags surrounding a bull's-eye window
- 96 5938 Main St. 1954, one-story, brick, flat-roofed, modern commercial building with a false mansard roof (NC)
- 97 5944 Main St. ca. 1886, two-story, frame and weatherboard, shed-roofed, commercial vernacular building with a front two-story, two-level porch and front one-story brick veneer
- 98 5945 Main St. 1950s, one-story, brick, flat-roofed, vernacular Mt. Jackson Town Office (NC)
- 99 5950-54 Main St. ca. 1920, two-story, frame and weatherboard, shed-roofed, commercial vernacular building with plate-glass windows with transoms and 1/1 sash second-story windows
- 100 5956-66 Main St. 1938, two-story, concrete block with front brick veneer, flat-roofed, Art Deco-style Mt. Jackson Theatre with glass block and Carrara glass features

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5968 Main St. ca. 1886, two-story, frame with modern brick veneer, gable-fronted, commercial vernacular building with remodeled storefront; (NC) due to loss of original integrity

5971 Main St. 1825, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular Union Church with a broad wooden frieze, 4/4 sash windows, an open belfry topped by a pyramidal metal roof, and a front entrance topped by a transom
(265-2)

-102 5974 Main St. ca. 1886, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, L-shaped, Victorian vernacular house known as Twin Trees with a bracketed cornice, decorative sawnwork in each gable, front and side bay windows, and a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers

-103 5976 Main St. ca. 1904, two-story, frame and weatherboard, shed-roofed, Victorian vernacular commercial/residential building with a two-story, two-level front porch, 2/2 sash windows, and a bracketed cornice

Union Church cemetery surrounds church--contains graves dating from the 1820s through the 20th century (contributing site)

-104 5982 Main St. 1968, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, modern Mt. Jackson Rescue Squad (NC)

-105 5983 Main St. 1886, one-story, brick, gable- and hip-roofed, Victorian Gothic-style Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church with brick buttresses, stained glass windows, pointed-arched openings, and a corner bell tower with an open belfry topped by a pyramidal metal roof and iron finial; modern brick fellowship hall built in 1964

-106 5984 Main St. ca. 1900, two-story, brick, shed-roofed, commercial/residential vernacular building (originally a hardware store) with a remodeled storefront, corbeled brickwork, 2/2 sash second-story windows, and a front two-story, two-level porch

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- 107 5987-91 Main St. 1879, two-story, brick, shed-roofed, Victorian commercial/residential S. P. Lonas Store with a bracketed front cornice, segmental-arched windows, and a storefront featuring Carrara glass and plate glass windows; concrete block addition
- 108 5994 Main St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style Bowman House with a two-story bay window and a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns
- 109 5997 Main St. ca. 1890, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style S. P. Lonas House (currently Dellinger Funeral Home) with corner round turrets with conical tile roofs, half-timbered front gable, and a wraparound porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze
- 110 5998 Main St. ca. 1920, 2 1/2-story, brick, hip-roofed, American Foursquare Shannon House with a single front hipped dormer, modillion block cornice, paired 1/1 sash windows, and a front porch with square brick columns and arched bays
- 111 6000-02 Main St. 1920s, two-story, frame and stucco, flat-roofed, commercial vernacular U.S. Post Office with a front stepped parapet, two-story, two-level porch with metal poles, and 1/1 sash windows
- 112 6005 Main St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a two-bay porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze
- 113 6012 Main St. ca. 1830, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, late Federal-style Hackley House with interior end chimneys, molded wooden cornice, front entrance with transom, and first-story replaced 1/1 sash windows
- 114 6013 Main St. 1830s, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with interior end chimneys and remodeled segmental-arched 1/1 sash windows; Mt. Jackson National Bank in 1884

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- 115 6018 Main St. 1936; 1950s, one-story, brick, flat-roofed, modern commercial building (currently Showalter-Stauff Insurance Agency) with a false mansard roof; originally built as a service station (NC)
- 116 6020 Main St. ca. 1886, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, mansard-roofed, Second Empire-style Evans House with two hipped front dormers and a front porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze; moved to rear of lot when service station was built in 1936
- 117 6023 Main St. ca. 1950, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, Cottage-style Pure Oil service station (currently Mill Creek Designs) (NC)
- 118 rear of 6023 Main St. early- to mid-19th-century, two-story, log with weatherboard and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular Central Hotel with 6/6 and 2/2 windows, small interior brick chimneys, and a two-story, two-level, three-bay porch; moved to rear of lot when Pure Oil service station was built ca. 1950
- 119 6024 Main St. ca. 1833, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, commercial vernacular building with a stepped front parapet over a three-bay front porch with square wooden columns; indicated as "store" on 1886 Sanborn Insurance Co. map and "cobbler's shop" on 1904 and 1909 maps
- 120 6028 Main St. early-19th-century, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, Federal-style Tisinger House with stepped parapeted gable ends, interior end chimneys, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows, and a two-story, two-level, single-bay, pedimented portico with paneled square wooden columns, latticework balustrade, and an elliptical lunette in the pediment
- 121 6029 Main St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, L-shaped, vernacular dwelling with projecting front ell, 9/1 sash windows, and a four-bay front porch with Tuscan columns

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- 6034-36 Main St. ca. 1800, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Federal-style Pennybacker House with interior end brick chimneys, 6/6 sash windows, a central tripartite second-story window, and a central front entrance with sidelights, a transom, and Greek Revival trim; porch removed in 1934 when Rt.11 widened
(265-1)
- 122 6044 Main St. ca. 1925, two-story, brick, flat-roofed, Colonial Revival-style Triplett High School and Vocational School (currently Triplett Middle School) with a raised basement, paired multi-paned casement windows, a two-story, one-level pedimented portico with Tuscan columns, and a molded cornice with brick parapet; a two-story, brick, primary school with a Tuscan portico, gymnasium, and cafeteria were added later
- 123 6045 Main St. mid- to late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with no porch, modern first-floor plate glass windows and 6/6 sash second-floor windows, stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys
- 124 6053 Main St. early- to mid-19th-century, two-story, log and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with a central brick chimney, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch
- 125 6059 Main St. late-18th-century?, two-story, log, gable-roofed, vernacular Stoneburner House on a stone foundation with an interior end brick chimney and modern 6/6 sash windows
- 6070 Main St. 1872, five-level, frame and weatherboard, gambrel-roofed, industrial vernacular Mt. Jackson Mill with 6/6 sash windows, stone foundation, and shed additions
(265-3)
- 126 6091 Main St. ca. 1825, two-story, brick, gable-roofed, late Federal-style Shenstone Mansion with interior end chimneys, 6/6 sash windows, a central front entrance with transom and sidelights, and a three-bay front porch with chamfered wooden posts, sawn brackets with pendants, and a sawn balustrade

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Shenandoah County, VAORKNEY DRIVE

- 127 140 Orkney Dr. 1927, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, commercial vernacular factory (originally Maryland Co. Manufacturers of Overalls and Shirts) with casement windows sheltered by metal awnings, a ramped front parapet topped by concrete coping, and a modern wooden stoop
- 128 141 Orkney Dr. 1884, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, Victorian Gothic Mt. Jackson Methodist Church with pointed-arched stained-glass windows, round windows in wooden-shingled gables, and a corner entrance/bell tower with open belfry capped by a pyramidal metal steeple
- 129 150 Orkney Dr. ca. 1886, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with 6/6 sash windows, interior end brick chimneys, a central front entrance with transom and sidelights, and a three-bay front porch
- 130 185 Orkney Dr. 1950s, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with recessed entrance and stoop with wrought-iron railing (NC)
- 131 199 Orkney Dr. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a single shed dormer with three windows and a two-bay front porch
- 132 215 Orkney Dr. ca. 1909, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with a side two-story bay window and a three-bay porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze
- 133 224 Orkney Dr. ca. 1930, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with 1/1 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch
- 134 233 Orkney Dr. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with 6/6 sash windows, a central front entrance with transom, and a single-bay porch with square wooden posts

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- 135 241 Orkney Dr. 1940s, 1 1/2-story, brick, vernacular dwelling with a steeply pitched gable roof and 6/6 sash windows
- 136 242 Orkney Dr. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade
- 137 246 Orkney Dr. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling on a concrete block foundation with 3/1 sash windows and a single-bay front porch
- 138 249 Orkney Dr. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay porch with chamfered posts on brick piers, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade
- 139 250 Orkney Dr. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with 3/1 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with wrought-iron supports and railing
- 140 260 Orkney Dr. 1970s, split-level, frame with aluminum siding and brick veneer, gable-roofed, modern dwelling (NC)
- 141 261 Orkney Dr. ca. 1930, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular I house with 3/1 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with tapering square wooden columns on brick piers
- 142 269 Orkney Dr. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with interior end brick chimneys, 6/6 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with wrought-iron supports on brick piers
- 143 270 Orkney Dr. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and a spindle frieze

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- 144 279 Orkney Dr. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with modern 6/6 sash windows, interior brick chimney, and a three-bay front porch with square wooden columns, sawn brackets, and a sawn balustrade

RACE STREET

- 145 115 Race St. ca. 1886, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with turned posts
- 146 118 Race St. ca. 1909, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-fronted, vernacular dwelling with an asymmetrical facade and a front porch with latticework screens
- 147 128 Race St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 1/1 sash windows, stone foundation, and three-bay porch with turned posts
- 148 140 Race St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows, stone foundation, and a two-bay front porch on concrete block piers

- 149 **ROUTE 263** Norfolk Southern Railroad bridge over Route 263 consisting of stone and concrete block abutments supporting steel girders and steel and wood tracks (contributing structure)

TISINGER STREET

- 150 223 Tisinger St. 1960s, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, modern Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 151 224 Tisinger St. 1960s, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, modern Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 152 231 Tisinger St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay front porch with chamfered posts

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- 153 234 Tisinger St. ca. 1950, one-story, brick, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a single-bay front porch and paired 6/1 sash windows (NC)
- 154 239 Tisinger St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, L-shaped, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, a side bay window, and a single-bay front porch
- 155 244 Tisinger St. 1892, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, Victorian vernacular I house with a central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay porch with chamfered posts and scroll brackets

WUNDER STREET

- 156 219 Wunder St. ca. 1950, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling (NC)
- 157 225 Wunder St. ca. 1930, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-roofed, vernacular dwelling with a screened front porch

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mount Jackson Historic District includes most of the historic dwellings, commercial buildings, churches, schools, and industrial buildings that help define the small town of Mount Jackson. Located near the confluence of Mill Creek and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River in southern Shenandoah County, the village began as an eighteenth-century milling center known as Mount Pleasant. In 1826, by act of the Virginia General Assembly, the name of the town was changed to Mount Jackson in honor of General Andrew Jackson. The town soon prospered as a commercial, milling, and transportation center primarily due to the passage of the Valley Turnpike through town in the 1830s and the arrival of the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1859. Serving as the southern terminus of the railroad until 1868, Mount Jackson was also an important Confederate hospital center during the Valley campaigns of the Civil War. A significant rail shipping point for such products as grain, apples, and livestock, Mount Jackson continued to prosper as a transportation center during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The small railroad town also contains a cohesive and architecturally significant collection of buildings that represents various styles from the early nineteenth through the twentieth centuries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the second quarter of the eighteenth century, land grants from Thomas Lord Fairfax brought the first permanent settlers to the area along the North Fork of the Shenandoah River in what was later to become southern Shenandoah County. Attracted by the area's rich lands and abundant water supply, Benjamin Allen in 1739 purchased a 400-acre tract at the confluence of Mill Creek and the North Fork of the Shenandoah River and established a gristmill on Mill Creek prior to 1746.¹ By the late eighteenth century other small industries had followed including a hemp mill, a carding mill, a sawmill, and a cabinet shop. The resulting village was originally called Mount Pleasant; however, on 27 January 1826, an act of the Virginia General Assembly changed the name to Mount Jackson in honor of General Andrew Jackson who was soon to become the nation's seventh president.

One of the earliest surviving structures is Union Church, situated in the center of town. Reuben Moore, an early settler, in 1822 bequeathed to the town a small lot on which was to be built a

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nondenominational church for the use of any Christian congregation. A frame church was originally erected on the site, but was replaced by the present brick structure around 1825.

By the second quarter of the nineteenth century at least three late Federal-style brick or frame residences had been constructed along Main Street; Shenstone Mansion, the Pennybacker House, and the Tisinger House. In 1835 Joseph Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia reported that Mount Jackson contained "eight dwelling houses, a Presbyterian church house, a school, a mercantile store, a tavern, a tanyard, a smith shop, and a boot factory."² By 1848 a woolen factory, the Mt. Jackson Manufacturing Company, had been established in town under the ownership of prominent town residents Joseph S. Pennybacker and William Sigler.³

Situated along the Great Wagon Road, later known as the Old Stage Road and now U.S. Route 11, the town was successful as a small regional milling and commercial center serving the needs of area residents and travelers. In the wave of internal improvement projects that captured the attention of many Virginians during the early to mid-nineteenth century, the Valley Turnpike Company was chartered on 3 March 1834. It was authorized to build a turnpike on the site of the existing stage road between Winchester and Harrisonburg, a distance of about seventy miles. At a meeting of the company stockholders in 1838, the road was still under construction, but by 1840 the project was probably completed, as the road was then macadamized and extended to Staunton⁴. Mount Jackson, lying about midway between Winchester and Harrisonburg, prospered as a result of this improvement in the transportation of travelers, livestock, and bulk commodities through the Shenandoah Valley.

After 1856, another turnpike was begun to connect Mount Jackson with a popular pre-Civil War springs resort known as Lee's White Sulphur Spring at Howard's Lick (now in West Virginia). The turnpike never reached its intended goal due to the intervention of the Civil War. After the war, however, the completed section of the road was used to connect the Valley Turnpike at Mount Jackson to another popular resort-- Orkney Springs--located about thirteen miles northwest of Mount Jackson.⁵

The arrival of the railroad to the Valley in the 1850s represented a threat to the turnpike companies. By act of 21 January 1854 the trustees of the town of Woodstock subscribed \$5,000 in stock to entice the Manassas Gap Railroad to pass through the town on its

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way to Harrisonburg. By 1856 the first trains in the Shenandoah Valley extended as far south as Woodstock and on 2 March 1859 the first passenger train pulled into Mount Jackson. Additional work to extend the railroad farther south was made; however, the Civil War halted any additional construction and Mount Jackson remained the real terminus of the railroad until 1868.⁶

The railroad was used extensively during the Civil War to transport both Confederate and Union troops and supplies to and from the small town to various theatres of war. The town's location at the terminus of one of only two railroads to connect the Shenandoah Valley with the rest of the state made it an ideal place to establish hospitals. Thus, hundreds of wounded soldiers were brought to several hospitals that were established in available buildings around town during the war. The Union Church was one such hospital. In a recent restoration of the church interior several presumably convalescent soldiers' names and regiment names were uncovered on the walls of the church. Most of the 350 soldiers who died in the hospitals were buried in a cemetery north of town. A monument dedicated to their memory was unveiled at the cemetery in 1903.

The Valley Turnpike, the main transportation artery through the Valley, also brought Confederate and Union troops marching through town at various times during the Civil War. Troop movements were especially active before and after the Battle of New Market in May 1864. Union troops, retreating from the battle, burned the bridge spanning Mill Creek at the southern end of town and, in October 1864, destroyed the town's mill.

In 1868 the railroad was extended south to New Market and Harrisonburg, the bridge over Mill Creek was replaced after a devastating flood in 1870, and in 1872 a new mill was constructed on the site of the earlier one. In 1876 St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, a fine example of Victorian Gothic architecture, was dedicated. Despite these improvements, Mount Jackson continued to be a small railroad and milling town.

The 1886 Sanborn-Perris Map Company map of the town shows that the commercial center was beginning to shift farther north in the vicinity of the railroad depot. Near the depot was a bank, hotels, boarding houses, and commercial establishments. Across the railroad tracks to the west, a few frame dwellings had begun to locate on the hill overlooking the town. Gospel Street, originally called West Avenue, soon became the most desirable address in town

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and many successful merchants built their homes there and on Broad Street farther west. The 1886 map also indicates that the Mt. Jackson Methodist Episcopal Church South had been built on Orkney Drive and Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church was "being built" on Main Street. A complex of buildings, known as the Shenandoah Farmers Milling Company, was located on the north bank of Mill Creek. It included a flour mill, a corn and plaster mill, a pattern house, a machine shop, and a foundry⁷.

Near the depot were three hotels--the Central Hotel (part of which still survives on Main Street), the St. Charles Hotel built in 1868-70 (later known as the Mt. Jackson Inn), and the Proctor House (later called the Willard House). These establishments offered food and lodging to traveling salesmen, called drummers, who came to town by train, hired a horse and buggy from the livery stable, traveled the countryside selling their wares, and returned to the hotels at night. The town's hotels also provided lodging for visitors to the nearby resort at Orkney Springs. The railroad brought them as far south as Mount Jackson where overnight stays were available before they ventured west to the springs resort--a thirteen-mile trip by wagon or coach over rough terrain.⁸

Mount Jackson's most prominent citizen of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was Dr. Joseph I. Triplett (1845-1930). A native of Mount Jackson, he practiced medicine until 1881 when he began to devote most of his time to various business ventures. He established the Shenandoah Farmers Milling Company in 1872, converted the old gristmill to a roller mill in 1888, and remodeled it again in 1919. In 1893 he built the first hydroelectric power plant in the Shenandoah Valley and provided electricity to the town of Woodstock. Later he built another power plant near Mount Jackson, which became the source of the first electrical power to the town.

In 1884 Triplett founded the Mt. Jackson National Bank and built a three-story brick commercial building (demolished) near the depot in 1906. Later he established a wholesale tobacco business in Woodstock, became a successful orchardist, served as mayor of the town, and financed and directed a general farmer's supply and hardware business on Main Street (later known as Triplett and Vehrencamp--demolished). When the citizens of Mount Jackson sought a suitable location for a new high and grade school, Dr. Triplett donated the land and cash to build Triplett High and Vocational School in the early 1920s.⁹

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By 1904, according to the Sanborn-Perris map of the town, only the flour mill remained of the Shenandoah Farmers Milling Company complex at the south end of town. The map also indicates that Bridge Street had been laid out and three houses had been built facing it. By 1904 the S. P. Lonas House had been built in the center of town. The dwelling was Mount Jackson's most flamboyant example of the Queen Anne style. S. P. Lonas was a wealthy milling company owner who spared no expense in constructing his fashionable house. The Lonas Building, noted on the map as a "General Merchandise" store, was situated at the corner of Main Street and Orkney Drive. It remains one of the town's most prominent brick commercial buildings. By 1904 Mount Jackson's second bank, Peoples Bank, had also been constructed on Main Street near the depot. The bank was housed in a fine example of the Colonial Revival style.¹⁰

In 1892 Franklin Wissler planted the first commercial apple orchard in the region at Strathmore, a farm south of Mount Jackson. Successful as an orchardist, Wissler planted other extensive orchards southwest of town and shipped apples by railroad to markets all over the state. By the early twentieth century, the apple growing and processing business had become a booming industry in the lower Shenandoah Valley and Mount Jackson became a railroad shipping point for much of the apple crop harvested in the surrounding countryside. In fact a record 1,025 train carloads of apples were shipped from Mount Jackson for the year 1926 alone.¹¹

According to the Sanborn-Perris map of the town in 1930, two new businesses had been established in the town by that date. One was a large feed and grain warehouse and elevator, currently known as Farmers Supply, located on King Street. The other was a small brick factory on Orkney Drive indicated as "The Maryland Co. Makers of Overalls and Shirts".¹² In 1944 the factory was acquired by Blue Bell, Inc. and since 1979 has served as a community center.

The Southern Railway continued to be an important means of transportation and communication in Mount Jackson throughout much of the twentieth century. Not only did local businesses and farmers depend upon the railroad to ship such products as grain, apples, and livestock to distant markets, but until the late 1940s, local residents also relied upon the railroad to provide inexpensive transportation up and down the Valley.

Today the shipment of feed to area poultry farms represents the largest portion of local railroad freight. The Valley Queen is the

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affectionate name given the Norfolk Southern Railraod which continues to serve the Shenandoah Valley. Although the depot and several associated warehouses have been destroyed in the center of town, the passing of the train through town a few times a day is a tangible reminder of the railroad's former importance to the town.

With the construction of an unusual Moderne style-inspired town fire station in 1936 and a fine Art Deco-style theatre on Main Street in 1938, the town had assumed much of its present appearance by 1940. Since then, a few modern commercial buildings on Main Street have replaced earlier examples and a few modern residences have filled in lots in the residential areas, but the town of Mount Jackson still retains the flavor of a small railroad town.

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ENDNOTES

1. Mt. Jackson Area Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Jackson, Va.--the Past of the Present and the Future (Broadway, Va: Branner Printing Service, Inc., 1989), p.8.
2. Joseph Martin, New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia. Charlottesville, Va., 1835.
3. John W. Wayland, History of Shenandoah County, Va. (Baltimore, Md.: Regional Publishing Company, 1980), p. 292.
4. William Couper, History of the Shenandoah Valley, Volume II (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., 1952), 799-801.
5. Mt. Jackson, Va.--the Past of the Present and the Future, p. 31-34.
6. Couper, History of the Shenandoah Valley, Volume II, p.814.
7. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Ltd., Mt. Jackson, Va., 1886.
8. Mt. Jackson, Va.--the Past of the Present and the Future, pp. 107-08.
9. Mt. Jackson, Va.--the Past of the Present and the Future, pp. 165-68.
10. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd. Mt. Jackson, Va., 1904.
11. John W. Wayland, History of Shenandoah County, Va. (Baltimore, Md.: Regional Publishing Co., 1980), p. 292.
12. Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd. Mount Jackson, Va., 1930.

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Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Ltd. Mount Jackson, Va. 1886, 1904, 1909, 1923, 1930.

Wayland, John W. History of Shenandoah County, Va. Baltimore, Md.: Regional Publishing Company, 1980.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - continued

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5. 17/704900/4290480 7. 17/704470/4291050
6. 17/704580/4290740 8. 17/704640/4291280

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Mount Jackson Historic District are shown as the heavy solid lines on the Mount Jackson Historic District Sketch Map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Mount Jackson Historic District encompasses much of the incorporated town of Mount Jackson, excluding noncontributing properties north of 5850 Main Street and 5855 Gospel Street, northwest of Broad Street, and south of Shenstone at 6091 Main Street. Shannon Avenue properties were also excluded since most were built after the period of significance. Route 263 was chosen as a southwestern boundary since it is a modern road and serves as a visual break between the concentration of buildings to the east on Orkney Drive and the scattering of buildings across Mill Creek and to the west.

MOUNT JACKSON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Shenandoah County, Virginia

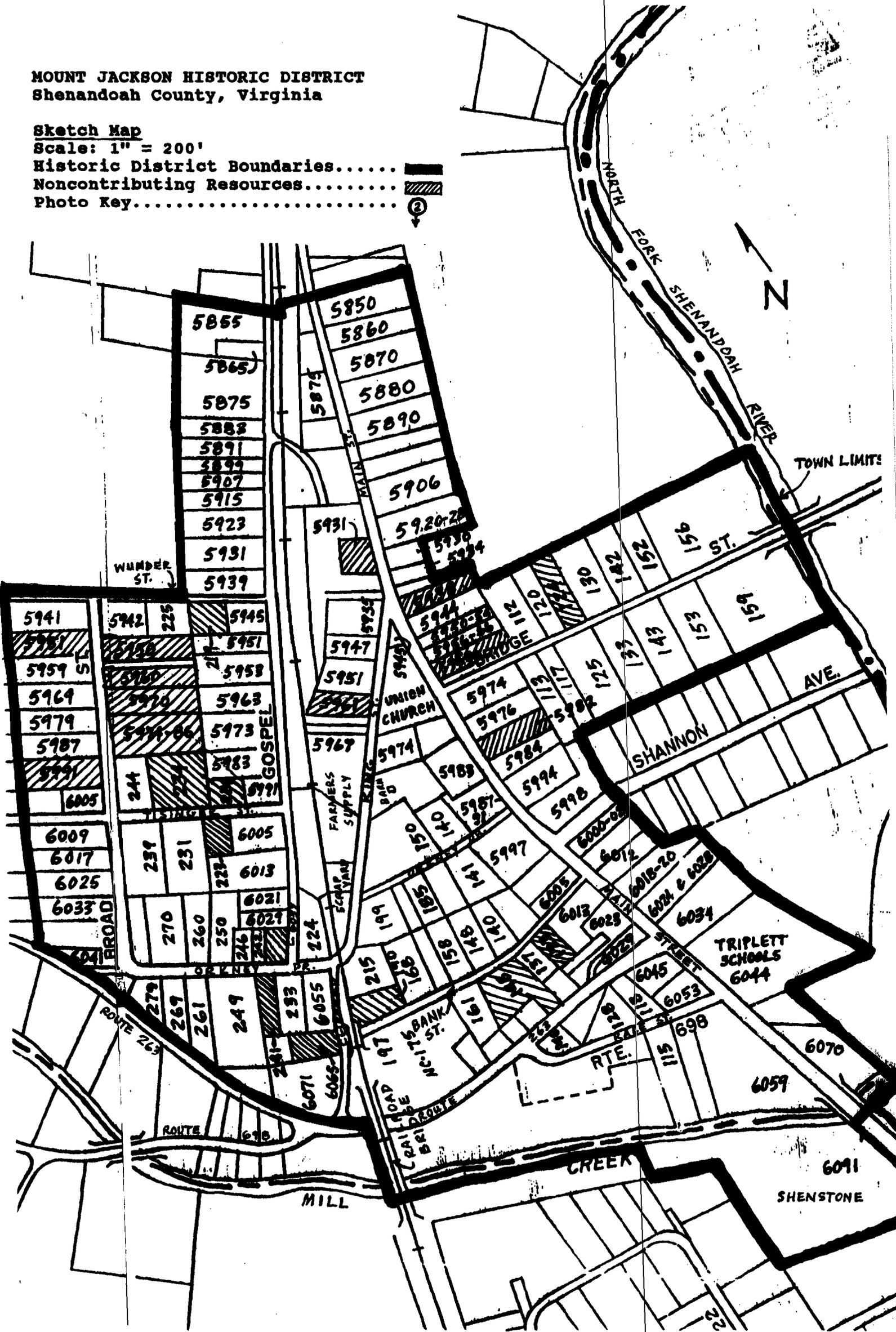
Sketch Map

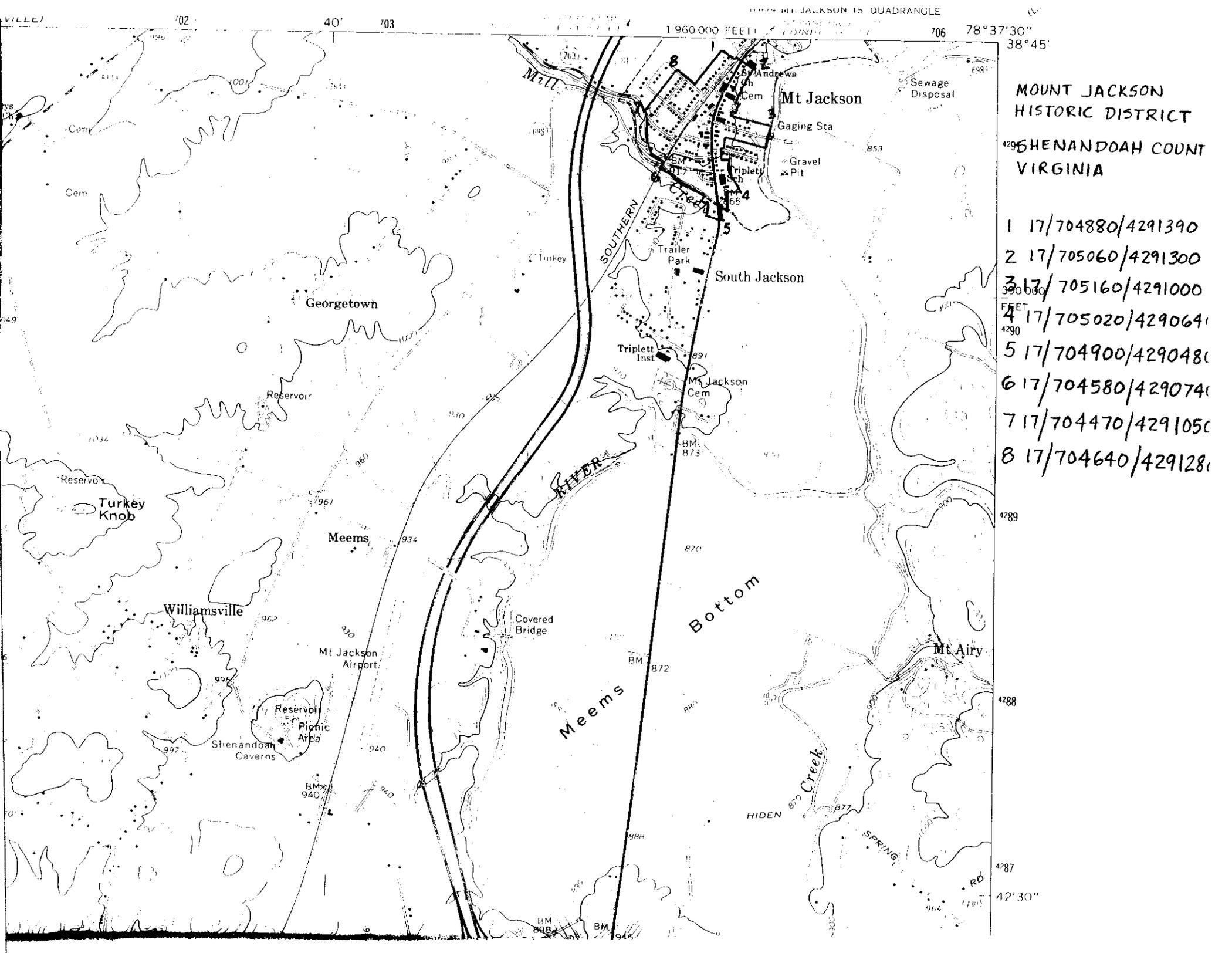
Scale: 1" = 200'

Historic District Boundaries.....

Noncontributing Resources.....

Photo Key.....





**MOUNT JACKSON
HISTORIC DISTRICT**

SHENANDOAH COUNTY
VIRGINIA

1 17/704880/4291390

2 17/705060/4291300

3 17/705160/4291000

4 17/705020/4290640

5 17/704900/4290480

6 17/704580/4290740

7 17/704470/4291050

8 17/704640/4291280