

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

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

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Romney Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: Main St., N. Antigo Pl., Marathon Pl., Charlevoix Pl, Sioux Ln.City or town: Romney State: WV County: HampshireNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

 Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 1/21/2026	
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

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 ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>220 (198 primary, 25 outbuildings)</u>	<u>56</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>223</u>	<u>56</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

SOCIAL/clubhouse

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility

GOVERNMENT/post office

EDUCATION/school

EDUCATION/library

RELIGION/religious facility

INDUSTRY/PROCESSION/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

SOCIAL/clubhouse

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GOVERNMENT/courthouse
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY/Gothic Revival
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD/Weatherboard
WOOD/Log
BRICK
METAL/Aluminum
ASBESTOS
SYNTHETICS/Vinyl

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Town of Romney, seat of Hampshire County, is situated at the intersection of US Route 50 and West Virginia Route 28 in the Potomac Highlands region in the eastern panhandle of West

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Virginia. The historic district encompasses approximately 103 acres and contains a variety of commercial, residential, governmental, religious, and educational buildings, and two cemeteries. The historic district includes 228 contributing resources (including 25 outbuildings) and 56 non-contributing resources. The town is anchored by the Hampshire County Courthouse and a small commercial core. Blocks become increasingly residential proceeding outward from the commercial core, although commercial structures and churches are located throughout the historic district. The peak period of construction for Romney's extant buildings occurred between 1900 and 1940. 90% of Romney's extant buildings were constructed by 1975. A visitor to Romney will be surrounded by many early 20th century residential styles, sizes, and forms, be able to walk a few blocks through an early 20th-century commercial streetscape and will come upon occasional reminders of Romney's 19th-century history including churches, log cabins, and Federal and Greek Revival style buildings.

Narrative Description

The Town of Romney, the county seat of Hampshire County, is situated at the intersection of the US Route 50 and West Virginia Route 28 in the Potomac Highlands region in the eastern panhandle West Virginia. The South Branch of the Potomac River is located just to the west of Romney. Although Romney lies in the midst of the Appalachian Mountains, its terrain is relatively flat due to its location in a river valley. The historic district encompasses approximately 103 acres and contains a variety of commercial, residential, governmental, religious, and educational buildings, and two cemeteries.

The town was originally laid out in a 5x5 block plat containing 25 blocks divided into four ½-acre lots each, for a total of 100 lots. These original lots have since been subdivided into smaller lots of varying acreage. The east-west streets parallel to Main Street (US 50) consist of Gravel Lane and Marathon Place to the south, and Rosemary Lane, Birch Lane, and Sioux Lane to the north. North-south cross streets include Charlevoix Place, Bolton Street, Marsham Street, High Street, Grafton Street and Antigo Place. Additional streets and residential blocks have been developed surrounding the original 100 lots, particularly to the north and east. These areas outside of the original 100 lots are referred to as "out-lots."

The town is anchored by the Hampshire County Courthouse, a 1922 Neoclassical Revival structure located on the northeast corner of Main Street (US 50) and High Street (WV 28). Commercial buildings are primarily located along US Route 50 (Main Street), with continuously attached commercial buildings concentrated in the two blocks between Marsham and Grafton Streets. East and west of the central commercial core, commercial buildings are detached and interspersed with residences. The West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind campus dominates the eastern portion of Romney, while Indian Mound Cemetery and Romney Black Cemetery mark the western edge of the town.

Blocks become increasingly residential proceeding outward from the commercial core, although commercial structures and churches are located throughout the historic district, and several residences have been converted into commercial use. The peak period of construction for

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Romney's extant buildings occurred between 1900 and 1940. 90% of Romney's extant buildings were constructed by 1975. A visitor to Romney will be surrounded by many early 20th century residential styles, sizes, and forms, be able to walk a few blocks through an early 20th century commercial streetscape and will come upon occasional reminders of Romney's 19th century history including churches, log cabins, and Federal and Greek Revival style buildings.

The historic district boundary includes the original 100 lots and lots along Main Street extending west to include the Romney Black Cemetery and east up to the Romney Town Hall and West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind. Properties on the outside edges of the original 100 lots were found to lack significance and integrity, and were excluded from the boundary, with the exception of properties on the south side of Marathon Place. The historic district consists of 228 contributing resources (including 25 outbuildings) and 56 non-contributing resources.

Approximately 176 buildings within the district boundaries are residential (148 contributing/28 non-contributing), followed by 92 commercial buildings (33 contributing/59 non-contributing), and smaller numbers of religious, governmental, educational and other use types. These figures are approximate due to the changing and/or mixed uses of properties but illustrate the general composition of Romney as a primarily residential town.

The oldest resource in the district is the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House, constructed circa 1770 (Map No. 207). This Federal-style house and other 18th century properties including the Kerns House (circa 1790, Map No. 71), Taggart Hall House and Museum (1790, Map No. 141), Davis House (1798, Map No. 34), and the Romney Jail (1825, Map No. 147), represent the early settlement and exploration era of Romney's history. These buildings have formal symmetrical elevations in various interpretations of the Federal style and in most cases, retain original exterior materials.

As the county seat, Romney was home to a wide range of people including government officials, judges, lawyers, merchants, tradespeople, and laborers. The town's single-family dwellings reflect historic socioeconomic diversity across the centuries. Early log cabins, larger homes in the Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, and large and small homes built across a continuum of architectural styles and vernacular forms stand side by side throughout the historic district. Most popular American architectural styles are represented in Romney in some form. These are described in further detail in Section 8. In addition, many houses were not simply residences, but also served as government offices, the jail, taverns, inns, doctors' and lawyers' offices, stores, and other functions.

Churches were built to serve the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and other denominations. These sanctuaries were spread throughout the town, rather than concentrated along Main Street in the commercial core, and each of the six extant church buildings within the historic district represents a different architectural style. The earliest extant church building in the district is the former Episcopal Church, built in 1824 at 176 South Grafton Street. This building later served as Romney's first public school and is now a private residence.

Romney's importance as a transportation hub also influenced its development and architecture. Many 19th century turnpike-era buildings served as inns and were both residential and

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commercial establishments, catering to travelers and merchants passing through the town. Historic maps also show an abundance of stables, harness shops, blacksmiths and other businesses that served both travelers and residents. Extant buildings from this era include 95 W. Main Street (circa 1850, Map No. 37) and 8 W. Main Street (circa 1850, Map No. 53), both brick two-story Greek Revival buildings that have domestic forms but served commercial purposes.

Increasing commerce and population growth through the early 20th century led to diversification and expansion of businesses and building types. Wood frame buildings along Main Street were gradually replaced with brick structures containing general, hardware, clothing, drug, and jewelry stores, among others. The Romney Literary Society constructed the current Literary Hall (Map No. 41) in 1870 to rebuild its library collection and to continue educational activities after the Civil War. This Greek Revival building stands in a prominent location across North High Street from the county courthouse. Several banks were located in Romney, including the First National Bank (1911, Map No. 54), which was designed in the Neoclassical Revival style in a demonstration of wealth, tradition, and stability. The town's grandest structure, the Hampshire County Courthouse, was constructed in 1922 in the Neoclassical Revival style. However, most of the commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries are of a more restrained design, with ground-floor storefronts and simple brick or wood ornamentation.

In the early 20th century, the advent of the automobile brought further changes to Romney's architectural landscape. As car travel became more common, new types of buildings emerged, including gas stations, auto repair shops, and car dealerships. These structures, along with banks, government buildings, restaurants, reflected the town's evolution and adaptation to modern transportation trends. Storefront windows in commercial buildings became much larger during this era so that travelers driving by at higher speeds could more easily see goods on display.

Romney's Black population was interspersed throughout the town, not confined to a certain neighborhood, although there were areas where several families lived next door to one another. Many Black residents lived in the area northwest of West Sioux Lane and North Bolton Street, near where the Romney Colored School (1886, Map No. 253) was located. Mount Pisgah Methodist Church (1886, Map No. 154), a historically Black church, is located three blocks east of the school on North High Street.

Integrity

Over the years, many of Romney's structures have been altered to accommodate changing needs, uses, and tastes. The most common alterations including vinyl siding, replacement windows, and additions. Within a historic district, these types of changes are not generally disqualifying if the building retains its general historic form and design characteristics. Despite these changes, numerous buildings within the historic district have retained their architectural integrity, preserving the town's rich historical and cultural heritage.

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Resources Within the Romney Historic District

<i>Map No.; Building Name</i>	<i>Street Address</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>NR Status</i>	<i># of Contributing Resources</i>
<i>Style or Form</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Exterior Material</i>	<i>Roof Material</i>	<i>Original Town Lot No.</i>
Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
1. Romney Black Cemetery	26416 Northwestern Pike	ca. 1870	Contributing Site	1
The Romney Black Cemetery was established for and continues to serve the Black community. It is located along US Route 50 west of Romney, and adjacent to the west of Indian Mound Cemetery at a lower elevation, separated by a wooded area. The cemetery contains over 100 burials, many unmarked or marked by wooden crosses. The cemetery is reached by a gravel road which is a former alignment of US Route 50. Graves are oriented with headstones facing SE.				
2. Indian Mound Cemetery	685 W. Main Street	1860	Contributing Site Contributing Structure Contributing Building	1 1 1
Indian Mound Cemetery consists of 10 acres. The main entrance to the cemetery is located off School Steet and US Route 50 in the southeast corner of the property. There are two concentric curved/winding driveways at the south end of the property and north of these are six linear driveways. Drives are oriented NW-SE and are connected at the end. Graves are located in the areas between the driveways and have a traditional E-W orientation, although slightly skewed. The property is located around a prehistoric unexcavated indigenous mound. 1 contributing site.				
Entrance Gate and Iron Fence, ca 1870. An iron entrance portal with filigree details and metal lettering "INDIAN MOUND CEMETERY" is located at the entrance to the cemetery. The portal has wrought iron gates. A wrought iron fleur-de-lis fence extends approximately 50 feet to the north and 100 feet to the south of the gate. 1 contributing structure.				
Parsons Bell Tower, 1925. This cobblestone open-air structure was built by W.W. Keister and family, known for their skill in masonry of this style. The building has a one-story rectangular gable-roofed portion with three narrow arched window openings on each end. It has a three-story square tower with a pyramidal cobblestone roof and an arched doorway trimmed with voussoirs, square window openings in three sides on the second level and paired narrow arched openings in all sides at the top level. 1 contributing building.				
Garage, ca 1940. 1-story rusticated concrete block garage with a hipped roof. Non-contributing.				
3. First Federal Credit Union	555 W. Main Street	2019	Non-contributing	0
Contemporary Traditional	2	Brick	Metal - standing seam	
7x3 bay building with brick exterior and hipped roof with gabled dormers on the north and south sides. The front (east) and rear (west) elevations have slightly projecting central bays with gabled wall dormers.				
Outbuildings:	None			
4. Dwelling	521 W. Main Street	1900	Contributing	1
Double-Pile	2	Asbestos	Metal - standing seam	
This frame dwelling has a 3x2 bay rectangular plan and a hipped roof. The full-width hipped roof front porch has been enclosed with modern split-face white brick and metal awning windows. The second floor above the front porch contains 3 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The side elevations contain 1/1 sash windows on both floors in each bay.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
5. Dwelling	503 W. Main Street	1940	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	

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<i>Style or Form</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Exterior Material</i>	<i>Roof Material</i>	<i>Original Town Lot No.</i>
<i>Narrative Description of Primary Resource</i>				
<i>Outbuildings</i>	<i>Narrative Description of Outbuildings</i>			
This frame dwelling has a rectangular plan of 2x3 bays and a front-gabled roof with minimal overhangs. The front (south) elevation consists of on the first floor: a central front door with paired 3/1 wood sash windows in the left bay, an external brick chimney directly to the right of the door, and a 3-pane wood window to the right of the chimney; and on the second floor, two 3/1 sash windows. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof supported by wood posts on a brick railing wall. The east elevation features a secondary entrance in the rightmost bay marked by a Classical gabled porch with barrel-vault ceiling and square columns. The remainder of the bays on both stories contain 3/1 sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	One-story matching gabled brick garage. Contributing.			
6. Dwelling	499 W. Main Street	1930	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival - Dutch	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior on the first floor and aluminum siding on the gables and dormers. It has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan with a Dutch front-gabled roof. There are wide shed dormers on both east and west sides of the roof, each containing 2 or 3 3/1 wood sash windows. The front (south) elevation features a 1-bay square Classical porch with a flat roof and balustrade supported on square columns. The front door is accessed via the porch and fenestration consists of triple 3/1 sash windows in the right bay on the first floor, two single 3/1 sashes on the second floor and a small 4-pane window at attic level. Side elevations contain various sizes of 2-3 wood sash windows. The west elevation contains a secondary entrance.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
7. Dwelling	477 W. Main Street	1931	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior on the first floor and wood shingles on the gables and dormer. It has a 3x3 bay square plan with a side-gabled roof. The front porch is recessed under the main roof and has stout tapered brick column supports and wood railings. On the front elevation, the center bay contains the front door, and the outer bays contain paired 6/1 vinyl replacement windows. The gabled dormer contains triple 6/1 paired dormers. The east elevation contains three 6/1 sash windows on the first floor and paired 6/1 windows in the gable. The west elevation has an exterior brick chimney with a curved shoulder and decorative brick detailing flanked by small 6/1 windows. There is also a one-story shed roof projecting bay with paired windows, as well as paired windows in the gable.				
Outbuildings:	One-story front gabled garage with vinyl siding. Non-contributing.			
8. Dwelling	465 W. Main Street	1900	Contributing	1
I-House	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - pressed	
This frame dwelling has a 3x1 rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof. The front elevation consists of a central front door and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the other bays on both stories. A 1-bay flay-roof metal porch with metal scroll supports is located on the front of the house. The side elevations contain no windows. There is a one-story gabled section on the rear (north) of the house and a shed-roof section extending west from that. These two sections are original based on Sanborn mapping.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
9. Dwelling	457 W. Main Street	1940	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. A large gabled dormer projects from the front of the house and connects as a cross-gable to the rear dormer. The house has a full-width hipped roof porch supported on metal fluted columns; the right third of the porch has been enclosed. There is a central front door and a wood sash window in the right bay. The dormer contains two 1/1 sash windows and a peaked wood attic vent. The east elevation contains two sash windows on the first floor and two on the second floor. The west elevation contains two wood sash windows on the first floor and one on the second.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
10. Dwelling	453 W. Main Street	1900	Contributing	1

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<i>Style or Form</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Exterior Material</i>	<i>Roof Material</i>	<i>Original Town Lot No.</i>
Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Colonial Revival	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan with a cross-gabled roof with full eave returns and exposed decorative rafter tails. A hipped roof front porch with Doric columns wraps around the front and west sides of the house and is partially enclosed with paired and triple 3/1 wood sash windows on the west side. The front elevation consists of a center front door and 1/1 wood sash windows in each bay on both floors. The attic level contains a Palladian wood window. The west elevation above the porch contains three wood sash windows on the second floor and a peaked window at the attic level. The east elevation contains single and paired wood sash windows in each bay on both floors.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
11. Dwelling	447 W. Main Street	ca. 1900	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame building has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan with a cross-gabled roof with full eave returns. A pent roof extends across the front (south elevation). The front elevation consists of a center front door and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in each bay on both floors. The attic level contains a Palladian wood window. The west elevation above the porch contains two 1/1 sashes on the first floor, three 1/1 sashes on the second floor and a peaked window at the attic level. The east elevation is similar to the west elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
12. Dwelling	433 W. Main Street	1929	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Stone	Asphalt - shingles	
Architect/Builder: W.W. Keister. This dwelling has a cobblestone exterior and a 3x5 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof which extends into a shed-roof front porch. The roof eaves feature geometric stepped brackets. The front porch is supported at the corners by two stout tapered columns covered in stucco resting on stone piers. Elliptical arch stucco spandrels extend from the columns across the front and sides of the porch. The porch railing consists of square stone piers with a wide flat top rail board. The front facade consists of a central front door with paired wood windows in the outer bays. These windows appear to be large, fixed panes and have quarrel-pane transoms. The house has a large gabled front dormer with triple sash windows; unless otherwise noted, all sash windows have an upper sash consisting of four small square panes over four narrow rectangular planes, and single-pane lower sash. The west elevation consists of a centered side door and single sash windows in each of the other four bays. An exterior stone chimney is located between the front (south) two bays. The second floor contains triple sash windows. A wood deck has been constructed on the rear portion of this elevation and wraps around the back of the house to the east side. The east elevation contains a set of paired windows with quarrel transoms in the leftmost bay and triple sash windows in the center bay. The rear of the house has a recessed screen porch with door on the east elevation, accessed by the wood deck. The second floor contains triple wood sash windows. An internal stone chimney rises through the roof on the east side of the house.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
13. Dwelling	421 W. Main Street	1944	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior on the first floor and asbestos siding on the dormers and eaves. It has a rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof with wide shed-roof dormers on the front and rear. The main roof extends over the recessed front porch, which is supported by brick piers. The front elevation and centered front door with paired 3/1 wood sash windows in the outer bays on the first and triple 3/1 sash windows in the dormer. The east elevation contains a side door, two sets of paired 3/1 sashes and three smaller casement or awning windows. The south elevation contains single, paired, and triple 3/1 sashes.				
Outbuildings:	Vinyl-sided one-story gabled garage. Non-contributing.			
14. Dwelling	411 W. Main Street	1944	Contributing	2

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<i>Style or Form</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Exterior Material</i>	<i>Roof Material</i>	<i>Original Town Lot No.</i>
Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Tudor Revival	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior and a 2x3 bay square plan with a side-gabled roof. The eaves of the large triangular cross gable on the front (south) elevation extend down through the facade to the first story. A triangular gabled porch with half-timbering projects from the right half of the front elevation. The front elevation also features an oriel with a concave metal roof and triple 9/9 vinyl sash windows, and paired 1/1 sash windows with a decorative brickwork blind arch lintel. The west elevation contains paired or single 1/1 sash windows in each bay on both stories and an exterior brick chimney. The east elevation has a side entrance and 5 windows of varying sizes and types.				
Outbuildings:	Brick front-gabled garage. Contributing.			
15. Dwelling	405 W. Main Street	1938	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has brick veneer on the first floor exterior and aluminum siding on the gables and dormer. It has a rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. A cross-gable projects from the left (western) half of the front (south) elevation and contains the front door, elevated on a stoop and covered by a metal awning. 8-pane casement windows are located on either side of the door and a 6/6 sash window is in the gable above. The right half of the front elevation contains triple 6/6 sash windows. A shed dormer with paired sash windows is also located on the front elevation. A one-story hipped roof porch is located on the east elevation and is partially enclosed at the rear to form a vestibule with a secondary entrance. There is an external chimney and additional sash and casement windows on this elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
16. Dwelling	385 W. Main Street	1976	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Brick	Metal - standing seam	
This frame dwelling has a 5x2 bay rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof. The front (south) elevation consists of, from west to east, a picture window with 1/1 sash sidelights, the front door, paired 1/1 sash windows, a single 1/1 sash window and a recessed porch with a secondary entrance. A shed-roof porch extends from the main roof over the leftmost two bays.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
17. Dwelling	365 W. Main Street	1930	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Metal - standing seam	
This frame dwelling has a brick veneer exterior and a 2x2 rectangular plan with side-gabled roof. A full-width shed-roof porch extends across the front (south) elevation and is supported by brick piers with a pierced brick railing. The front elevation contains on the first floor, the front door in the right bay and triple 4/1 and 3/1 wood sash windows in the left bay, and on the second floor, paired 3/1 sash windows. The house has a gabled dormer containing wood louvered vents. Side elevations contain varying sizes of windows, including paired and single 3/1 sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	One-story front-gabled brick garage with original wood doors. Contributing. Metal carport. Non-contributing.			
18. First Baptist Church	325 W. Main Street	1981	Non-contributing	0
Classical Revival	1	Brick	Metal - standing seam	
This is a 3x6 bay building with a front-gabled roof. A full-width 3-bay gabled portico supported on metal fluted columns extends from the front (south) elevation. The portico has a vinyl-sided gable and a round stained-glass window. The east elevation contains 4-pane fixed windows in 5 bays and a side entrance in one bay. The building has a slender pointed steeple extending from the main roof ridge line near the front elevation. There is a two-story brick flat-roof education wing on the west side of the church with a central front entrance and a one-bay, one-story gabled porch.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
19. Dwelling	566 W. Main Street	1930	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
This dwelling has a brick exterior, 3x4 bay rectangular plan and side-gabled roof with full eave return. The front elevation has a formal arrangement consisting of, on the first floor: a trabeated front entrance with transom and sidelights in the left bay, and triple sash windows in the center and right bays (6/1 flanked by 4/1); and on the second floor: four evenly spaced 8/1 wood sash windows. A flat-roof classical porch with Doric columns and entablature extends across the front elevation. A one-story flat-roof wing extends from the west elevation and contains triple windows as above on its front elevation. The west elevation of the main house contains wood sash windows and a door accessing the roof of the wing. The east elevation contains a side entrance marked by a small gabled porch with Doric columns, and wood sash windows in the other bays on all stories				
Outbuildings:	One-story, one bay gabled garage. Contributing.			
20. Dwelling	506 W. Main Street	1952	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior on the first floor and vinyl siding on the gables and dormers. It has a 3x4 square plan with a side-gabled roof and prominent gabled dormer with eave brackets. A porch extends across the center and left (eastern) bays and has a center gable with an arched spandrel supported on paired round and square columns. The porch roof to the left of the gable is a shed roof. The front elevation consists of a central front door with geometric multipane sidelights and a transom, and 3/1 sash windows with 2/1 sash sidelights in the outer bays. The dormer contains triple 2/1 sash windows and a decorative carved vent cover. The west elevation contains an external brick chimney with decorative brick patterning flanked by two diamond-pane windows, a projecting one-story shed roof bay with triple windows as on the front elevation, and a single 3/1 sash window. The east elevation contains 1 paired and 2 single 3/1 sash windows. Both side gables contain paired sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
21. Dwelling	498 W. Main Street	ca. 1923-1931	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a 2x2 square plan with a hipped roof and central triangular front dormer. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof and has been enclosed with sliding glass doors and 1/1 sash windows. The second floor contains 1/1 vinyl sash windows in both bays. The west elevation contains 1/1 sash windows in both bays on both floors. The east elevation is obscured by vegetation. There is a one-story rear shed-roof section of the house that is original based on the 1931 Sanborn map.				
Outbuildings:	One story gabled metal pole building. Non-contributing.			
22. Dwelling	478 W. Main Street	ca. 1910	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan and gabled roof. The front section is 2x1 bays and a central front door, and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the other bays on both stories. A metal hipped roof wraps around the front (north) and west elevations. A one-story canted bay projects from the west elevation of the house under the porch roof. The ell contains two 1/1 windows and a secondary entrance on its west elevation. The east side of the ell has a two-story shed-roof addition; this section was originally a two-story porch constructed by 1933.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
23. Dwelling	468 W. Main Street	1880	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan with gabled roof. The front section of the building is 2/1 bays and has a full-width hipped-roof porch supported on replacement fluted columns. The front elevation consists of the front door in the right bay and paired 1/1 sash windows in the left bay on the first floor, and paired 1/1 sash windows in both bays on the second floor. A wide shed dormer, most likely a later alteration, contains four small square windows. The rear ell contains a side door and four sets of paired windows as well as a single 1/1 window on its west elevation. The east side of the ell formerly featured a two-				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
story porch which has now been enclosed. A prominent random course sandstone exterior chimney is located on the east elevation.				
Outbuildings:	Prefabricated small barn outbuilding. Non-contributing.			
24. Dwelling	460 W. Main Street	1959	Contributing	1
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior and vinyl siding on the gables. It has a 4x3 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof with no overhang. The leftmost bay on the front (north) elevation is a project cross-gable and contains a picture window with sidelights and a small recessed porch accessing the front door. Proceed right from the front door there is another picture window with sidelights, a small 6-pane window, and a secondary entrance within a small gabled extension of the house.				
Outbuildings:	Small shed. Non-contributing.			
25. Dairy Queen	450 W. Main Street	1965	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Stucco	Synthetic	
This structure consists of a large front-gabled section with a truncated roof featuring a prominent stone veneer wall resembling an exterior chimney. The wall contains "DQ/Grill & Chill" signage. Two fixed-pane commercial windows are located on either side of the wall. A one-story section with a red mansard roof extends to the left (east) and contains the main entrance and additional fixed-pane commercial windows. Non-contributing due to ca. 2010 exterior remodel.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
26. Dwelling	424 W. Main Street	1926	Contributing	1
Craftsman	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a 3x2 bay rectangular plan and side gabled roof with deep overhangs and eave brackets. The house is brick on the first floor and wood shingle on the eaves and dormers. A shed-roof front porch extends from the center bay of the front elevation and has brick square columns and railing walls. The front door is centrally located off the front porch and is flanked by 1/1 wood sash windows. A prominent gabled dormer with eave brackets and triple sash windows is located above the porch. The left bay of the front elevation contains a window (obscured by vegetation) on the first floor and a smaller dormer with paired windows above. A large external stone chimney is located on the front elevation between the dormers. The house has a porte-cochere on its west side with a side-gabled second story containing triple sash windows on the front and paired windows on the side. A side door with a small bracketed hipped porch roof is located adjacent to the porte cochere. The east elevation is largely obscured by vegetation but contains a second-story recessed balcony directly behind the smaller dormer, created by a cutaway at the house's southeast corner.				
Outbuildings:	Two outbuildings are visible on aerial imagery but were not visible due to vegetation.			
27. Dwelling	412 W. Main Street	1969	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a brick exterior, 3x3 bay rectangular plan and side-gabled roof with minimal overhang. The house has a rear cross gable projecting from the west half of the rear elevation. The front elevation consists of the front door in the left bay, marked by a porch with a shed roof extension of the main roof, and 6/6 wood sash windows in the center and right bays. The west elevation contains an external brick chimney, three wood sash windows on the first floor, and a smaller wood sash window at attic level. The east elevation contains three wood sash windows on the first floor and a sash window at attic level.				
Outbuildings:	Two-car gabled carport.			
28. Dwelling	402 W. Main Street	ca. 1920	Contributing	2
Foursquare	2.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This is an American Foursquare style dwelling with a 2x2 bay rectangular plan and hipped roof with hipped dormers on the front and rear. The house has a full-width front porch with a hipped roof supported on brick columns and a pierced brick railing. The front elevation consists of the front entrance with multi-pane sidelights in the left bay and triple 6/1 wood				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
windows in the right bay and paired 6/1 wood windows in both bays on the second story. Dormers contain paired 6/6 wood windows at the attic level. The east elevation (2 bays) contains paired or single windows in each bay on both stories, and the west elevation (3 bays) contains 3 single and paired windows as well as a side entrance covered by a gabled porch roof.				
Outbuildings:	One-story front-gabled 2-bay brick garage with historic garage doors. ca. 1920. Contributing.			
29. Heritage Hearing Aid Center	392 W. Main Street	ca. 1905	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	
This frame converted dwelling has a T-shaped plan consisting of a 1x3 bay front-gabled section with a 2x1 bay ell extending to the east. A hipped-roof front porch extends from the side of the front gable across the north elevation of the ell and has Victorian-style turned posted and spindlework spandrels. The gables have partial eave returns. The front door is located on the north elevation of the ell. Windows are 9/9 vinyl sashes placed generally in each bay on both stories. The east elevation of the ell features a 2-story canted bay.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
30. Calvert's Self Storage	31 S. Charlevoix Place (330 W. Main Street)	ca. 1995	Non-contributing	0
Other	1	Metal	Metal - standing seam	
This is a 3x6 metal building with a gabled roof. The north elevation contains three garage bays and the east elevation contains 5 garage bays.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
31. H & R Block	285 W. Main Street	1975	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	5
This building formerly housed a gas station and a convenience store. Today, the one-story building serves as an office with a flat roof. A steep, quasi-mansard parapet overhangs the main building that is sheathed of brick veneer. The building has an off-center entry consisting of an aluminum framed door flanked by single light aluminum frame windows. Two fixed windows are located on either side of the entry with a brick sill. The west elevation is clad in vertical metal panels with a mix of vinyl and aluminum windows and steel doors. A one bay garage door is also located on this elevation. The east elevation abuts a neighboring property.				
Outbuildings:	None			
32. Sherman Law Office/ Schnibbe's Tourist Home	255 W. Main Street	1900	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt shingles	5
This two and a half story gable and wing Colonial Revival dwelling now serves as a commercial office. The building is clad in vinyl siding and the gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A gabled dormer is located on the façade. A partial width hipped front porch extends across the facade and is partially enclosed. The front facing gable may have a canted bay, but it is difficult to discern due to the foliage. The entry into the building is through this enclosure. The fenestration is a mix of paired and single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by faux paneled shutters. The building appeared to be originally one room deep, but the building has undergone numerous additions including a one-story shed roof addition on the west elevation, a two-story shed roof addition on the north elevation, and a large, two-story side gabled addition on the northeast elevation which also may now include a covered porch				
Outbuildings:	None			
33. BP/ 7-Eleven	209 W. Main Street	1980	Non-contributing	0

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Other	1	Brick	Flat	16
This one-story commercial building has a brick exterior and rectangular plan with a flat roof. The front elevation contains commercial fixed pane display windows and a commercial double entrance. A precast or synthetic parapet and a small gable is constructed above the entrance to carry the business signage.				
Outbuildings:	Detached metal frame canopy covering two gas pumps.			
34. Davis House	197 W. Main Street	1855	Contributing	2
Hall & Parlor	2	Wood - Log	Metal	26
This two-story log building is situated on the corner of West Main Street and North Bolton Street. The building is situated on a stone foundation and has a side-gabled, metal-clad roof with an internal brick chimney at each gable end. The façade is three bays wide with a center entrance topped with a rectangular transom. The fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung sash wood windows which appear to be reconstructions. The log is exposed on the south/east and west elevations with chinking and detailing a "V" notch in the corner posts. The east elevation reveals two small windows and lapped siding in the upper gable. The west elevation reveals a brick chimney constructed within the building as well as a 6/6 double hung sash wood window. The north elevation has a rear frame ell clad in German siding with two, 2/2 double hung sash wood windows and a hipped roof porch on the north elevation.				
Outbuildings:	One story, wood blacksmith shop sheathed in wood and has a front gable metal roof. Contributing.			
35. Hampshire County Public Library	153 W. Main Street	1967	Contributing	1
Modern	2	Concrete Block	Unknown	26
Architect: Keith Williams and Associates of Winchester, VA. The Hampshire County Public Library occupies a Modernist building on West Main Street. The building is recognizable by its poured concrete façade which is delineated into bays by vertical concrete panels. Stylized concrete dentils mark the top of the facade under the roof overhang. The center of the building is accented by two large, fixed plate glass panels which also includes an aluminum framed glass entry door. The facade is recessed beneath a flat, overhanging roof which is supported by six two-story slender concrete columns with flared cross-bracket capitals. The east elevation has a vertical glass accent which also contains a secondary aluminum and glass entrance. The rear of the building has a large, rectangular, windowless concrete block addition.				
Outbuildings:	None			
36. Advance Auto Parts	111 W. Main Street	1985	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Concrete Block	Flat	36
This is a square-plan commercial box constructed of split-face concrete block. The front (south) elevation contains a band of fixed metal-frame commercial windows that extend partially around the east elevation. The main entrance is located in the rightmost bay. There is a prefabricated full-width cantilevered bulkhead contains the business signage.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
37. South Branch Realty	95 W. Main Street	ca. 1850	Contributing	1
Greek Revival	2	Brick	Metal	46
This two-story, five bay side gabled building is situated on a stone foundation. The building is constructed of brick, laid in a five-course common bond on the east and west elevations and a Flemish bond on the facade. The side gabled roof is sheathed in standing seam metal and is accented by three rows of dentils along the eave. Two interior gable end chimneys are located on the east and west elevations. The facade contains a central entrance with a paneled door flanked by two, 12-light wood windows. It appears that two additional entrances to the east and west of the central entry have been enclosed with plywood. A shed roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by six Tuscan columns. The second level of the building has five, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows with a wood lintel and sill. The west elevation contains two, 1/1 double hung sash wood				

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windows in the upper story, while a minimal, clay tile clad parapet wall is located on each gable end. The east elevation has a single window in the second story. The north elevation has a two-story shed roof brick addition with a single, paneled door entry and a single 1/1 double hung sash wood window in the second level.				
Outbuildings:	None			
38. Potomac Highlands Gold; Dollar General	53 W. Main Street	1973	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Brick	Metal	46
This one-story building has a brick veneer façade and vertical metal siding. A parapet wall with a pent roof dominates the facade and obscures a shallow metal-clad roof. The center entry is recessed and has double aluminum frame glass doors and sidelights. The fenestration flanking the center entry consists of a large, fixed glass window with 16-light aluminum muntins. The west elevation has two secondary entries. The east elevation appears to be unadorned as it is on a narrow approximate three-foot alleyway.				
Outbuildings:	None			
39. Romney Brew Station	43 W. Main Street	ca. 1900	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	56
This two-story, 2-bay frame building is clad in vinyl siding. The first level has a 3-bay aluminum framed storefront with fixed glass windows topped with an asphalt shingle clad pent roof. The second story has two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by faux louvered shutters. A faux mansard roof clad in asphalt shingles leads to a steeply pitched shed roof sheathed in metal. Both the east and the west elevation have a single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window on the second level.				
Outbuildings:	None			
40. Commercial Building	29 W. Main Street	ca. 1900	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Aluminum	Metal	56
This two-story frame building has undergone significant alterations. The 2-bay building has been altered to include a storefront on the first level with a one-story shed roof addition on the west elevation. The storefront is clad in T1-11 siding and has a 12-light window and a 9-light window on the facade. A third storefront window has been enclosed. The remainder of the building is sheathed in aluminum siding while the fenestration includes 1/1 double hung sash wood windows. The roofline has been altered to have a faux mansard on the facade and a steep pitch which slopes to the north. The east elevation is three rooms deep and has a secondary entry topped with a gabled hood. The north elevation appears to have a screened in porch on the rear.				
Outbuildings:	None			
41. Literary Hall	1 W. Main Street	1869-1870	Individually Listed (contributing)	1
Greek Revival	2	Brick	Metal	56
This 3x5-bay brick building with five-course American bond has a front gable roof. The front gable has a centered, semicircular fanlight. Fenestration consists of recessed 9/9 double hung wood sash windows with brick lintels and white wood hood moldings in between full-height brick pilasters. The centered main wood entrance has a white wood hood molding and four-light transom that is covered by wood.				
Outbuildings:	None			
42. Garage	292 W. Main Street	1980	Non-contributing	0
Garage	1	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	4
This one-story side gable building is most likely constructed of concrete block and sheathed with brick veneer. The building has a 2-bay garage attached to the west side of the façade. The eastern portion of the façade has an off-center aluminum framed glass door flanked by fixed, single pane windows. A second narrow wood doorway is located to the west of the main				

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entry. To the building's south is a one-story metal building addition with a set of double aluminum framed glass doors and a single bay garage door. The west elevation contains a single window while the wall is clad in vertical siding.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
43. Former Commercial Building	256 W. Main Street	1910	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	2	Metal - Aluminum	Asphalt shingles	4
This building has undergone numerous alterations which make it difficult to discern its original historic style. It was originally commercial or mixed-use and now has been converted into apartments. The two-story tall, shed roof building appears to be an up/down duplex with three bays. The façade has two entries and a single, fixed window which are recessed beneath a second story porch supported by metal poles. The second story is difficult to discern due to its aluminum sided half-wall and aluminum awnings. The west elevation has 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in varying sizes and three entries into the building. A cantilevered sleeping porch is located on the west elevation although it is now supported by wood posts. A large mural is painted on the east elevation which has six double hung windows on each level. A gabled addition with a brick chimney stack, which may have been the original portion of the building, is also visible from this vantage.				
Outbuildings:	None			
44. Romney Florist	238 W. Main Street	1980	Non-contributing	0
Front Gable	2	Concrete Block	Unknown	17
This commercial building is constructed with a concrete block and brick first floor and a frame second level covered in T-111 siding. The building has a shallow pitched front gable roof. The façade has an off-center steel door flanked by aluminum framed windows. A wood pergola extends across the facade. A wood staircase externally leads to the second floor which appears to have a residential apartment with a single 1/2 light door and 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The east elevation is two rooms deep and has a secondary entry into the building through the concrete block wall.				
Outbuildings:	None			
45. Voils Auto	206 W. Main Street	1990	Non-contributing	0
Other	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	17
This auto repair shop has a 4x2 bay rectangular plan, flat roof, and asphalt shingle mansard roof. The front elevation consists of a large, fixed picture window, single-door main entrance, and two garage bays.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
46. Walgreens	150 W. Main Street	2000	Non-contributing	0
Corporate Commercial	1	Concrete	Unknown	27
This is a standard-design corporate commercial building with a rectangular plan and brick exterior. Prefabricated panels extend around the building above the brick veneer walls. The northeast corner of the building features a square tower with a pyramidal roof extending above the roof level and marking the main entrance.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
47. Pulmonary Associates	96 W. Main Street	1955	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Brick	Unknown	47
This two-story, three-bay commercial building has a minimalist appearance. The brick sheathing, laid with six courses of stretchers followed by a row of Flemish bond bricks, accent the otherwise simplistic building. The façade has a central, recessed entrance with aluminum frame fixed pane windows which extend across the facade and as well as on the west elevation. The second story of the facade has a set of paired casement windows, each with two single lights which rest on a brick sill. The facade also has a single vent beneath the center window. The west elevation has nice sets of vinyl casement windows across the second level, with the northernmost containing two casement windows, each with two lights while the remaining eight windows each possess only two casement windows.				

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Outbuildings:	None			
48. Pioneer Ridge Realty	74-82 W. Main Street	1955	Contributing	1
Commercial	1	Brick	Unknown	47
It is difficult to discern the roof and foundation material of this one-story minimalist building which has two storefronts. The easternmost storefront contains the Hampshire Review which has a central recessed entry flanked by two large single pane fixed windows framed with aluminum. The westernmost storefront is narrower with a single, recessed side door entry with a plate glass window to its west. The building's facade is clad in five course common bond separated by a Flemish bond row. The east elevation reveals a brick and clay tile wall.				
Outbuildings:	None			
49. Romney Federal Credit Union	62 W. Main Street	1955	Contributing	1
Commercial	1	Brick	Unknown	47
This 3-bay building has a flat step-down roof. The commercial building has a recessed double door entrance with a transom covered with the building's name. The outer two bays have replacement display windows with some modifications. A machine was added to the bottom of the west display window. The other replacement display window has been modified with the addition of three sashes.				
Outbuildings:	None			
50. B. W. Hill Insurance Agency	58 W. Main Street	ca. 1890	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	1	Brick	Metal	57
This one-story building is constructed of six-course common bond brick which has been altered on the façade. The building sits on a rubble stone foundation and has a parapet obscuring a shallow gable roof. The building has a central entry accessed by three brick steps. The entry is flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows which appear larger than the arched lintels. A single 1/1 double hung sash window is located on the east elevation while the west elevation has a 6/9 double hung sash wood window. A denticulated cornice is visible on the west elevation at the eaves. A one-story stucco addition is located on the south elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
51. Hampshire County Helping Hands	34 W. Main Street	ca. 1890	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Brick	Unknown	57
This two-story, two bay building has a stepped parapet topped with clay tiles. The building is constructed of brick laid in a five-course common bond. The storefront has a recessed center entry flanked by two fixed glass windows. Vertical wood plants have been placed to give the illusion of a transom or a sign band. The second story contains two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with an arched spacer to fill the gap between the arched lintel and the replacement window. A brick sill is found on both windows. A round oculus is located in the center of the parapet, which appears to have been covered with bug screen. This building is approximately 12 inches from the building to its east and 2 feet from the building on its west.				
Outbuildings:	None			
52. Romney Thrift and Variety Store	24 W. Main Street	ca. 1920	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Concrete Block	Unknown	57
This two-story commercial building is constructed of concrete block with a stepped parapet façade. The first-floor storefront contains an off-center aluminum and glass entry flanked by two, fixed plate storefront windows. A single entry is also located on the east side of the facade. The storefront is also accented with faux stone and is topped with an asphalt shingle clad pent				

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roof. The second level of the facade consists of painted concrete block with quoins. The fenestration includes two sets of paired 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows topped with a rusticated concrete block lintel. Two owl figurines are placed along the capped parapet. This building is flanked to the east by a storefront and a narrow (approximately 12 inch) gap separates the adjacent building to the west.				
Outbuildings:	None			
53. Anderson's Corner	8 W. Main Street	1850	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Metal	57
This two-story side gable building is situated on a stone foundation and is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond. The façade of the building contains two storefronts. The easternmost storefront contains a single wood and glass entry door and a two-light fixed window tipped by a transom while the westernmost storefront contains paired wood framed glass doors topped by a transom with a two light fixed window and three-light clear transom. Both storefronts are topped with a denticulated wood cornice. The second story contains three, 6/6 double hung sash wood windows with louvered shutters and shutter dogs. The first floor of the facade has undergone major alterations as two original brick lintels and differing brick patterns remain visible. The building abuts the First National Bank building on the east and the concrete block constructed Romney Thrift and Variety store on the west.				
Outbuildings:	None			
54. First National Bank Building	2 W. Main Street	1911	Contributing	1
Neo-Classical Revival	3	Brick	Unknown	57
This asymmetrical, three-story commercial building has a rounded corner entrance. The building is constructed of red brick laid in a stretcher bond which is interrupted by engaged yellow brick pilasters between each bay which rest on a slab of white marble. The building's cornice includes a denticulated brick frieze topped by a cymatium and a decorative brick parapet. The corner of the building is capped with a copper dome with a finial. The east elevation has five bays with the southernmost bay consisting of a single entry door topped by an enclosed transom. The fenestration on the east elevation consists of large fixed windows on the first level with an enclosed upper sash which each holds an air conditioning unit while the two upper stories contain paired and single, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows. The fenestration on the north elevation includes a wide 1/1 double hung sash wood window flanked by narrow, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows on the upper two floors while the window on the first level has been replaced to include a fixed window flanked by two narrow fixed windows. The corner entrance is flanked by two smooth columns topped with a Corinthian capital. The half-light steel door is not original, and the original transom has been enclosed. The two windows outfitted on this corner are 1/1 double hung sash wood windows which are fitted into the arched wall. A stone banding serves as a decorative sill on the second and third levels.				
Outbuildings:	None			
55. Hampshire County Courthouse	19 E. Main Street	1921-1922	Individually Listed (contributing)	1
Neo-Classical Revival	2	Brick	Metal	66
Architect: Holmboe and Pogue; Building: John Vandegrift. The Hampshire County Courthouse is a 3x8 bay rectangular building. The courthouse has a large cupola with vented arched windows and clocks on each elevation. The front pedimented portico is supported by four Ionic columns. The courthouse has a centered main entrance with a fanlight and is flanked by sidelights. Above the main entrance is a balcony that is accessed by double doors with a fanlight. On the south elevation, the courthouse has 1/1 windows with sills and brick lintels. The east and west elevations have 1/1 windows on the first floor and arched 1/1 windows on the second floor.				
Outbuildings:	None			

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
56. Hill's Drugstore (historic)	41 E. Main Street	ca. 1870	Contributing	1
Italianate	2	Brick	Metal	66
This two-story front gable building is situated on a stone foundation and is constructed of brick laid in a five-course common bond brick. The building has a storefront on the west side of the first level and a simple entry door with a four-light transom on the east side of the facade. This single entry is topped with a hipped roof portico supported with four Doric wood columns on a concrete pad. The other storefront has a recessed entry flanked by two storefront windows with three-lights. The storefront has a paneled wood kickplate with decorative brackets and a cornice. The entry door is not original and has an unoriginal sidelight and the transom has been enclosed. The second level contains three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl replacement windows with 9-light faux muntin grills in each sash. A small vent with a decorative wood crown is located in the upper gable. The overhanging eaves are supported by paired brackets. The west elevation has two vinyl replacement windows on the first level and four vinyl windows on the second level. A two-story vinyl clad shed roof frame addition is located on the north elevation. The east elevation has a replacement steel door on the east elevation and two windows on the first level and three windows on the second level. A denticulated cornice is also visible on this elevation at the roofline.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
57. The Bank of Romney	95 E. Main Street	1966	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	1	Brick	Slate	76
Architect: Keith Williams and Associates of Winchester, VA. The building is clad in a brown brick facade with a brick water table and brick quoins. The side gable roof is sheathed in slate shingles. The central entry consists of an enclosed gabled portico supported by brick piers with quoins. A stone entablature reads "The Bank of Romney." The fenestration is symmetrical and consists of four fixed-pane windows with faux muntins to mimic a 24-pane window. Windows have flared lintels and sills that are stone or cast stone. A small, one-story side gable addition is located to the west which mimics the facade with four windows with flared lintels.				
Outbuildings:	None			
58. Bank of Romney Community Center	165 E. Main Street	1990	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	86
This is a one-story building with a rectangular plan, pyramidal roof, and brick and precast concrete exterior.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
59. Central Realty and Appraisals	169 E. Main Street	ca. 1870	Contributing	1
Double-Pile	2	Brick Veneer	Metal	96
This two and a half-story building has undergone numerous alterations over the years, obscuring its original design. The first level of the building is clad in brick veneer with a mix of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and fixed windows. A metal pent roof extends across the facade, and the upper level has four, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with six-light faux muntins. The upper story of the building is sheathed in vinyl. The roof is clad in standing seam metal with a saltbox design, with the north elevation extending further beyond the south elevation/facade. The west elevation has a narrow rubble stone clad porch with a metal hipped roof supported by stone posts. A 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window is located in the upper gable. The west elevation also has a brick exterior gable end chimney. The east elevation reveals a centrally placed exterior gable end brick chimney as well as a rear ell extending northward.				
Outbuildings:	None			
60. Dwelling	75 W. Birch Lane	ca. 1900	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Composite	42

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
This L-shaped, wood frame residence has a cross-gable roof and an interior brick chimney along the roof line. The dwelling has a two-story canted bay recessed under the front gable resulting in deep overhangs at the corners. The recessed front porch is sheltered by a hipped roof supported by metal columns. The dwelling has three entrances and a one-over-one window on the south elevation. The transom above one of the doors has been filled in. The remaining fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl windows with shutters.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
61. The White House on Main Boutique	205 E. Main Street	1890	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This two and a half-story brick building is situated on a stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle clad side gable roof. The symmetrical building is five bays wide with a center entry topped with a transom. The fenestration consists of 2/2 double hung sash wood windows flanked by louvered shutters and shutter dogs. A partial width hipped roof porch extends across the facade which is supported by square wood posts. The west elevation gable end reveals returning eaves, paired brackets supporting the eaves and two arched windows with decorative drip molds in the upper gable. A two-story rear ell projects from the north elevation while a one-story addition with a shallow hipped roof porte-cochere supported by square wood posts may have served as a service station.				
Outbuildings:	Two-story carriage house is sheathed in brick and has a metal covered front gable roof. The front gable is sheathed in wood shingles and has a two-pane window. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows. Contributing.			
62. Dwelling	229 E. Main Street	1870	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Asbestos	Asphalt - shingles	
This two-story, three bay dwelling is situated on a stone foundation and has a side gable, asphalt shingle roof with a front-facing through-wall gabled dormer. The building is sheathed in asbestos shingles and has a center entry topped with a rectangular transom. A partial width, hipped roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by chamfered square wood posts. The fenestration consists of 2/2 double hung sash wood windows. An arched window is located in the upper front facing gable on the facade. The west elevation reveals the building is one room deep with a single window on each level and a round arched window in the gable end. A shallow returning eave is also present on this elevation. A two-story shed roof addition is located on the north elevation. The east elevation has a two-story canted bay with 1/1 double hung sash wood windows and a flat roof. A narrow brick chimneystack is located along the ridgeline.				
Outbuildings:	None			
63. The Blue House	261 E. Main Street	1900	Contributing	1
Folk Victorian	2.5	Stucco	Slate	
This two and a half-story Folk Victorian dwelling has a slate clad cross gable roof. The building rests on a stone foundation and is sheathed in stucco. The fenestration consists of single and paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by louvered shutters. A gable-on-hip porch extends across the facade and is supported by stucco posts. The central protruding gable has a decoratively paired casement window with a flower motif and the overhanging eaves are bracketed. Two brick chimney stacks are located along the gabled ridgeline. The west elevation appears to be one room deep with a single window on each level and a set of paired casement windows with ornamentation in the upper gable. Dense foliage prevents description of additional elevations.				
Outbuildings:	None			
64. Samuel Lupton House; Boxwood Tourist Home	287 E. Main Street	ca. 1860	Contributing	2

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Folk Victorian	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	
This house has a symmetrical six-bay façade. The building, which rests on a stone foundation, is sheathed in wood siding and has a metal roof with decorative fleur-de-lis wood trim along the eave. A cross-gable marks the two central bays and contains a six-light casement attic window. The fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung sash wood windows with faux shutters. The centrally placed entry has a transom and sidelights. The front porch extends across the two center bays and has a hipped roof supported by wood posts with lattice trim and spandrel. The east and west elevations are unadorned aside from eave returns eaves and decorative vergeboards. A two-story log section extends from the rear (north) elevation and may predate the front section.				
Outbuildings:	Two-story, frame shed with wood siding, exposed rafter tails and 2/2 wood sash windows. Contributing.			
65. The Alpine Professional Building	4-6 E. Main Street	ca. 1870	Contributing	1
Gable-Front	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	67
This two and a half-story front gable building has undergone numerous alterations. The façade contains three bays with the first and second stories separated by an asphalt shingle clad pent roof. The storefront has been altered to include an off-center aluminum and glass entry door flanked by two fixed storefront windows and clear, rectangular transoms. A second storefront entry appears to have been enclosed with wood paneling and a fixed window. The second level has three sets of paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by faux paneled shutters. A small set of paired, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows is located in the upper gable. The east elevation contains a fixed window and a steel door on the first level and three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows on the second level. The brickwork on the east elevation reveals a 5-course common bond brick pattern. It appears that a window or door as well as perhaps air conditioning unit openings have been enclosed with brick. The east elevation is unadorned aside from the placement of two air conditioning units on raised platforms. The south elevation has a vinyl clad rectangular side gable addition constructed ca. 1975. This portion of the building is identified and described as HM-0189.				
Outbuildings:	None			
66. Evans Insurance Agency	44 E. Main Street	1965	Contributing	1
Commercial	1	Concrete Block	Unknown	67
This minimalist one-story building has a recessed center entry flanked by 1/1 double hung sash wood windows with brick sills. The building is sheathed in brick veneer although the west elevation reveals concrete block construction. The fenestration on the west elevation consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and an air conditioning unit is placed in the wall of the elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
67. Keaton, Frazer, Milleson & Dante Law Office	56 E. Main Street	ca. 1921	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Concrete Block	Metal	67
This two-story, three bay building is constructed of concrete block and has a stepped parapet roof. The storefront has been modified to include a canted entrance with two small, fixed windows set within an infilled brick wall. The recessed entry has an aluminum framed glass wood. A secondary entrance leading to the upper floors is located on the west side of the facade and has single light transom. A wood cornice extends across the facade, separating the first and second levels. Square rusticated quoins are located on the facade of the building. The second level has three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with six-light faux muntins in each sash, flanked by faux louvered shutters. The stepped parapet appears to be capped with				

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clay tiles. The west elevation has four 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows on the second story, while a frame addition on the south elevation reveals two additional double hung sash vinyl windows. The east elevation has four double hung sash windows on the second level.				
Outbuildings:	None			
68. Law Office	68-70 E. Main Street	ca. 1900; 1930	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Brick/Clay tile	Unknown	77
This two-story commercial building has a brick façade laid in an irregular pattern. The first floor of the façade is occupied by a wood frame storefront. The large, fixed light display windows rest on a faux stone kickplate. The center entry has a glass paneled entry topped with a single light transom. The second level of the building contains three, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows. A decorative wood cornice extends along the eave although a new front gabled roof appears to have been placed on the structure. The gable is clad in vinyl with a rectangular vent. The west elevation reveals the construction of clay tiles, and no fenestration is visible. Two small vents may be located on this elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
69. Bank of Romney	74-96 E. Main Street	1908	Contributing	1
Classical Revival	2	Brick	Unknown	77
This two-story monolithic building dominates the corner of East Main Street and South Grafton Street. The building is situated on a stone foundation and is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish pattern with glazed headers. The overhanging eave has been boxed in with vinyl and the original decorative cornice has been removed. The façade has three distinct storefronts separated by engaged pilasters topped with swags. The easternmost section includes an ornate central entrance made of cut stone, arranged as paired pilasters topped with an entablature and urns on either side of the aluminum framed double doors.				
Outbuildings:	None			
70. Sheetz	136 E. Main Street	2015	Non-contributing	0
Corporate Commercial	1	Brick	Unknown	87/88
This is a standard corporate designed brick building with metal awnings and an entrance bay with a pyramidal roof marking the main entrance. It replaced an earlier Sheetz structure on this lot.				
Outbuildings:	Large detached 4-bay gas pump canopy.			
71. American Legion; Kern House; Warner Throckmorton House	152 E. Main Street	ca. 1815	Contributing	1
Federal	2	Brick	Metal	97
This two-story, 5-bay building has a metal clad side gable roof with snowbirds. The building, which is situated on a stone foundation which has been parged with concrete, is constructed of brick, laid in a Flemish bond. The symmetrical building has a center entry topped with a rectangular transom and is flanked by two, 9/6 wood windows with louvered shutters. The fenestration on the second story facade consists of 6/6 double hung sash wood windows with louvered shutters. A partial width shallow hipped roof porch is centered on the facade and is supported by four tapered Tuscan columns. A porch is entered from each side and has a turned wood balustrade. The east elevation is unadorned aside from two, 4/2 windows on either side of the interior gable end chimney. This elevation also reveals an entrance below ground to the basement. The rear (south) elevation has an enclosed porch on the second story which is supported by wood posts and clad in vinyl. The west elevation has a single, 4/2 window in between the paired interior gable end chimney stacks. The west elevation also has a one-story side gable brick appendage constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with a center entry and a 6/6 double hung sash wood window with louvers. A second entry was more recently cut into the building, east of the central entry. The west elevation of the addition has an end gable chimney which is covered with ivy. A large rectangular windowless building with a				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
flat roof, sheathed in vinyl siding is connected to the historic building via a small passageway. The east elevation of this addition reveals two single entry points into the building and a set of stairs on the south side of the addition.				
Outbuildings:	Utility shed (1987, noncontributing resource) is sheathed by aluminum siding and an asphalt shingle covered front gable roof.			
72. Dwelling	206 E. Main Street	1909	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	
This two and a half-story dwelling has a Foursquare plan. The 2-bay building has a hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer on the east, west and north elevations. A shallow hipped roof porch wraps around the north and east elevations and is supported by tapered Tuscan columns and a metal balustrade. The fenestration includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by faux fixed shutters. The east elevation has a two-story canted bay while a second hipped dormer is located along the roof. A side gabled addition with a recessed porch supported by turned balusters is located on the south elevation. The west elevation has a one-story bay which appears clad in imbricated shingles while the remainder of the fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The west elevation reveals a one story screened in porch which connects to the side gabled 2-bay garage addition.				
Outbuildings:	Attached two-car garage sheathed in vinyl siding and has a front gable roof.			
73. Shaffer Funeral Home John Jacob Cornwell House	230 E. Main Street	1914	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2.5	Stucco	Metal	
This two and a half-story center hall Colonial Revival is clad in stucco and has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a shed roof dormer. Two brick chimneystacks rise from the roofline. The symmetrical building has a central entry flanked by two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The fenestration on the second level mimics the first floor aside from two small 2/2 double hung sash windows centrally located. The facade is also dominated by a flat roof porch which is supported by six square pilasters. An arched canvas and aluminum frame awning leads from the street to a set of eight steps to an open veranda which wraps around the building. The east and west elevations each have a protruding addition with a jerkinhead and flat roofed porches although the west elevation also has a porte-cochere supported by square columns. The fenestration which wraps around the building consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
74. "Old White Home" John Baker White Home Place	276 E. Main Street	1857	Contributing	1
Italianate	2	Brick	Metal	
This two-story dwelling is set back deep on the lot. The home is situated on a stone foundation, is constructed with brick laid in seven course common bond and has a metal clad hipped roof. The 3-bay dwelling has a central entry topped with a rectangular transom and a screen door. The fenestration on the first level flanking the door is obscured by foliage but is assumed to match the upper-level fenestration which consists of 6/6 double hung sash wood windows with cut stone lintels and sills and louvered shutters. The shallow hipped roof porch is supported by square wood posts and decorative latticework. The eaves of the main dwelling and the porch contain modillions. The east and west elevations of the roofline each contain two brick chimneystacks.				
Outbuildings:	None			
75. Dwelling	296 E. Main Street	1910	Contributing	2
Craftsman	1.5	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	
This Craftsman inspired home sits on a parged foundation and is sheathed in a brick veneer. The front gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is decorated with exposed rafter tails. The building has a gabled porch which is supported by tapered				

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wood columns on brick corner posts and an imbricated shingle clad half-wall. The fenestration includes paired, 6/1 double hung sash windows. The west elevation has a large gabled dormer clad in wood shingles. A pyramidal hipped 2-bay garage is located south of the dwelling. A corbelled brick chimneystack is located along the gable ridge. Dense foliage makes it difficult to discern the building's architectural elements.				
Outbuildings:	Detached brick garage (1930) with a pyramidal hipped roof. Contributing.			
76. Dwelling	310 E. Main Street	1900	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2.5	Brick	Asphalt shingles	
This two and a half-story American Foursquare is two bays wide and is constructed of seven course common bond brick. The building's hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with enclosed, overhanging eaves and there is a hipped roof dormer on the façade. The side passage entry door has a transom and sidelights while the fenestration on the first level appears to be three vinyl replacement windows. The windows on the upper level of the facade are 8/1 double hung sash wood windows with brick sills. A shallow pitched roof extends across the facade and is supported by square brick columns. A vinyl balustrade surrounds the porch. The east elevation has multiple double hung sash windows and a secondary entry door. Two brick chimneys are located on the slope of the hipped roof. This building has a handicap ramp to the adjacent church building and may serve as a parsonage.				
Outbuildings:	Small frame utility shed (1994)			
77. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	320 E. Main Street	1885	Contributing	1
Gothic Revival	1	Brick	Metal	
This one-story church building has a steeply pitched front gable roof clad in metal. Constructed of five course common bond brick, the 3-bay building has a central entrance with a Gothic arch transom flanked by lancet arched windows. A small, imbricated portico overhangs the entry and is supported by square columns with open spandrels and a steeply pitched gable roof a supported by a brick half-wall. An oculus is centered in the gable between two brick pilasters while a decorative bracket and pendent hangs below. A small pyramidal hipped steeple is placed at the front of the building. Decorative mousetooth brickwork accents the eaves. The building has five lancet arched windows on the west elevation with brick pilasters in between.				
Outbuildings:	None			
78. JB Grill Management Company	332 E. Main Street	1860	Contributing	1
Greek Revival	2	Brick	Metal	
This L-shaped dwelling is situated on a stone foundation and is constructed of brick laid in a five-course common bond. The building has a shallow hipped roof clad in metal with a minimal band of bricks accenting the entablature. The 3-bay dwelling has a central entrance flanked by 2/2 double hung sash wood windows. The fenestration on the upper level consists of paired, 10-light casement windows. The westernmost window on the second level of the facade has been partially enclosed. A shallow roofed porch extends across the facade and is supported by square posts and an open balustrade. The west elevation reveals an ell which has three, 2/2 double hung sash wood windows on the first level and 1 10-light paired casement and two 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows on the upper level. The east elevation reveals the building was one room deep with a 2/2 double hung sash window on the lower level and a 10-light casement on the second level. A metal bulkhead is also on this elevation. It appears a porch has been enclosed on the northeast elevation which has 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and vinyl siding. A small, one-story appendage is located on the south elevation with a paired, 10-light window. A single brick chimney stack is located along the roofline				
Outbuildings:	None			
79. Industrial/Commercial Buildings	56 S. Charlevoix Pl	1993, 1994, 1997	Non-contributing	0

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Other	1	Metal - Steel	Metal	3
Building 1 (west): metal pole building with gabled roof and rectangular plan. North elevation contains three garage bay doors of varying sizes. Shed roof extension along west elevation with garage bay door on south elevation. Building 2 (center): 7x1 bay metal gabled pole building alongside Building 1. Building 3 (east): 3x9 metal gabled pole building containing three garage doors on the south elevation and seven garage bays on the east and west elevations.				
Outbuildings:				
80. Dwelling	140 S. Charlevoix Pl	1947	Contributing	1
Tudor Revival	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	2
This frame dwelling has a 3x2 bay rectangular plan and a side-gabled steeply pitched roof. The rear of the house has a large full-width shed-roof dormer. The front elevation consists of: a large projecting cross-gable in the leftmost bay containing triple 6/1 wood sash windows on the first floor and a single 6/1 wood sash window at attic level; a prominent central external brick chimney with asymmetrical stone-capped shoulders; the front entrance between the projecting gable and chimney, covered by a cantilever shed roof and accessed via a concrete stoop; and, in the rightmost bay, a large single-pane picture window with narrow 6/1 wood sash sidelights. The south elevation consists of a one-story projecting gable containing triple 6/1 wood sash windows, and single similar wood sash windows on the first and attic levels of the 1.5-story main section of the house. There is a small one-story shed-roof addition at the southeast (rear) corner of the house that contains 1/1 vinyl sash windows in its south elevation. The north elevation contains a side entrance and wood sash windows on the first floor and paired wood sash windows at attic level. A shallow shed-roof car port is constructed along the north side of the house.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
81. Dwelling	160 S. Charlevoix Pl	1947	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	1
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof that has a large rear shed-roof dormer. The front elevation consists of a central front door and paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the outer bays. The rear of the house has a shed-roof extension across the elevation. The south elevation contains 3 1/1 sash windows on the first floor and paired sash windows at attic level. The north elevation contains a one-story shallow hipped-roof addition.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
82. Dwelling	176 S. Charlevoix Pl	1950	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	1
This frame dwelling has a 3x2 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. A cross-gable projects from the left third of the front elevation and a shed-roof porch extends from the side of the projecting gable across the center and right bays. The front door is located in the center bay, while the projecting bay contains a 1/1 vinyl sash and the right bay contains paired 1/1 sashes. Side elevations contain 1/1 vinyl sash windows in each bay on both stories.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
83. Dwelling	160 N Charlevoix Pl	ca. 1920	Contributing	1
Bungalow - gable front	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 bay rectangular plan with a front gabled roof. A hipped-roofed porch extends across the front elevation and has square vinyl posts and baluster railing. The front door is slightly right of center. 1/1 vinyl sash windows are located in the outer bays on the front elevation and paired 1/1 sash windows are located above the porch roof at the attic level. The north elevation contains 1/1 vinyl sash windows in each of the three bays and a shed-roof dormer with two sash windows. The south elevation contains two sets of paired 1/1 sash windows and a shed roof dormer.				
Outbuildings:	Small gabled shed. Non contributing.			

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84. Dwelling	197 S. Bolton	1920	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick Veneer	Asphalt Shingle	20
This building is situated on a concrete foundation, is sheathed in brick and has an asphalt shingle clad roof. A large, gabled dormer with paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows is located on the facade. The central entry on the east elevation is flanked by paired and single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The entry is recessed beneath the porch roof which is supported by fluted vinyl columns set on a half-wall enclosed with vinyl siding. The north elevation reveals paired and single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and a shed roof bay. Paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows are located in the upper gable which is sheathed in vinyl siding. The south elevation has paired, 3/1 double hung sash wood windows as well as a protruding shed roof bay. The south elevation also has had one of the original paired windows in the gable turned into a door which is accessed by a steel stairway. The west elevation appears to have a shed roof addition.				
Outbuildings:	None			
85. Dwelling	161 S. Bolton	1924	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt Shingle	20
This building is situated on a parged foundation, is sheathed in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle clad roof. A large, gabled dormer with a bank of three windows, two of which are 3/1 double hung sash wood windows while the third is a replacement 1/1 double hung vinyl window. The central entry on the east elevation is flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows which are recessed beneath the roof which is supported by tapered wood piers set on an enclosed half-wall with imbricated shingles. The north elevation reveals three, 3/1 double hung sash wood windows on the main level and paired, 3/1 double hung sash wood windows in the upper gable. The south elevation has paired, 3/1 double hung sash wood windows as well as a protruding shed roof bay. The south elevation also has an exterior, gable end river stone chimney				
Outbuildings:	None			
86. Dwelling	147 S. Bolton	1930	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	19
This building is situated on a concrete block foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and has a metal clad roof. A large, gabled, through-wall dormer with paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows dominates the facade. The central entry on the east elevation is flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows which are recessed beneath a shed roof supported by fluted vinyl columns set on an enclosed half-wall. The south elevation reveal two, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows on the main level and a single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window in the upper gable, while the north elevation has four, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in varying sizes as well as a second entry topped by an aluminum awning. The north elevation also has a gabled entry which serves most likely as basement access. The west elevation appears to have a shed roof enclosed addition				
Outbuildings:	Small wood utility shed (2018, noncontributing resource) with a front gable roof covered with metal is situated to the north of the residence.			
87. Dwelling	190 S. Bolton	1961	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Permastone	Asphalt Shingle	30
This one story "L" shaped Ranch dwelling has an asphalt shingle roof. The building is overwhelmingly clad with permastone on the façade with the gable ends clad in aluminum siding and the central façade clad in board and batten siding. The fenestration includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in pairs and singles, although a fixed window flanked by 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows dominates the facade. The carport appears to have been enclosed with screen to serve as a seasonal porch. A faux stone clad chimney stack is situated on the slope of the roof. The south elevation is sheathed in aluminum siding with single and paired 1/1 double-hung sash vinyl windows. Non-contributing due to lack of integrity.				
Outbuildings:	Frame utility shed (2002, non-contributing resource)			
88. Dwelling	150 S. Bolton	1959	Non-contributing	0

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Other	2	Aluminum and Brick	Metal	29
This building is situated on a raised concrete block foundation which morphs into the first-floor exterior cladding, which also includes pressed concrete block, rusticated concrete block and brick. The entry appears to be on the south side of the west elevation into an enclosed porch. The secondary story is clad in aluminum siding while the gabled roof is clad in metal. The fenestration includes paired and single, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows. The west elevation also has what appears to be an enclosed porch with 12 window openings. Non-contributing due to lack of integrity.				
Outbuildings:	A two-story, six-unit apartment building (1940) with a metal side gable roof is located behind this residence. It is sheathed with brick on first floor) and aluminum siding on the second story. The second story has double 1/1 windows with shutters. Non-contributing due to lack of integrity.			
89. Dwelling	97 S. Bolton	1910	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Asbestos Shingle	Metal	18
This side gabled frame dwelling is situated on a parged foundation, is clad in asbestos shingles and has a metal roof. The south elevation serves as the façade which is dominated by a massive, canted two story bay topped with a gable. Two separate corner entries are tucked beneath a partial hipped roof which is supported by turned wood supports with decorative brackets. The fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with decorative wood surrounds. The east elevation has a forward-facing gable with an enclosed gable end. The fenestration on this elevation includes one, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window each on the first and second levels.				
Outbuildings:	None			
90. Dwelling	75 S. Bolton	1929	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	18
This frame dwelling is situated on a parged foundation, is clad in vinyl siding and has a metal clad roof. The central entry on the east elevation is flanked by paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows which are recessed beneath an overhanging porch roof supported by tapered wood posts on an enclosed half-wall. The east elevation roof also has a gabled dormer with three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and a brick chimneystack located along the ridgeline. The north and south elevations each reveal two, 1/1 double hung sash windows on the main level and a set of paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in the upper gable. The west elevation appears to have a shed roof enclosed addition.				
Outbuildings:	Small utility shed (1991, noncontributing resource)			
91. Earl's Barber Shop	65 S. Bolton	1974	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Brick Veneer	Asphalt Shingle	18
This building is set toward the rear of the lot with a small commercial structure adjacent to the main roadway. The one-story side gable ranch dwelling has a center entry recessed beneath the asphalt shingle clad roof which is supported by decorative trellises. The fenestration includes paired, 1/1 double hung sash aluminum windows as well as a large picture window flanked by 1/1 double hung windows. The south elevation gable end has an exterior brick chimney. The secondary structure consists of a 2-bay front gable commercial building sheathed in brick veneer with an asphalt shingle covered roof. A large, fixed window is on the facade adjacent to a single-entry door.				
Outbuildings:	None			
92. Bottling Works (historic)	41 S. Bolton	ca. 1930	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Stucco	Unknown	17
This two-story building has been modified from its original design. The building appears to be a flat roof building perhaps built of concrete block with decorative rusticated quoins. The façade has an off-center entry flanked by two fixed windows. The storefront is clad in wood shakes with an asphalt shingle pent roof above. The second story fenestration includes 1/1				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
double hung sash vinyl windows with faux louvered shutters. The southwest elevation appears to have an addition constructed between the original building and the adjacent building which has a small storefront on the first level and 1/1 double hung vinyl windows on the second level.				
Outbuildings:	None			
93. Garage (historic)	25 S. Bolton	ca. 1925	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Brick Veneer	Unknown	17
This two-story commercial storefront has an interesting design. The building is clad in brick veneer and has a parapet obscuring the roof. There are two half-light paneled doors on the façade with a transom (one of which has been enclosed). The building has a small carriage entrance and a ten-light fixed food window. Two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows are located on the second floor. Two decorative inset brick panels are the only ornamentation on the building.				
Outbuildings:	None			
94. Dwelling	195 W. Gravel Lane	1952	Contributing	2
Cape Cod	1.5	Brick	Asphalt shingles	28
This building is a Cape Cod dwelling with Tudor Revival Influence. The dwelling is situated on a concrete block foundation, is clad in brick veneer with a soldier course accent and has a steeply pitched asphalt shingle sheathed roof. A steeply pitched through-wall dormer and a vinyl clad gabled dormer are located on the facade. The building has a center entry beneath a flat roof porch supported by turned wood posts. The fenestration on the facade consists of paired and single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with a multi-light upper sash faux muntin. A canted bat window is also located on the facade. The east and west elevations include paired and single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with brick lintel and sills and flanked by faux paneled shutters. The east elevation also has a gable end brick chimney. A 2-bay front gable brick clad garage is located to the east of the dwelling.				
Outbuildings:	Detached two-car brick garage (1953, contributing) with a front gable roof.			
95. King Hot Spot	70 S. Bolton	1936	Non-contributing	0
Other	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt Shingle	28
This frame building is situated on a concrete foundation. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding with an asphalt-shingle clad roof. The west elevation has an off-center entry which is tipped with a gabled hood supported by brackets. The fenestration includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in placed singly and in pairs. The north elevation has a gabled addition with a recessed entry porch. A brick chimney is situated on the west slope of the roof. The south elevation has a large, shed roof dormer on the south elevation as well as a gabled, one-story addition. This building may have transitioned from a residential structure to a commercial structure.				
Outbuildings:	Detached garage (1989-noncontributing resource) not visible from the street			
96. Commercial Building	54 S. Bolton	1936	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Pressed Concrete Block	Asphalt Shingle	28
This two-story side gable building appears to service mixed use commercial and residential purposes. The façade is partially clad in brick veneer with a storefront accented by a soldier course of brick. The storefront has an off-center entry between two fixed, aluminum framed windows. A second steel entry door is assumed to lead to the second level, which has three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows on the facade. The north elevation is windowless and reveals the upper cable is clad in vinyl while the south elevation has two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with brick lintels and sills on each level. The east elevation has a raised, shed roof addition with a concrete block foundation and a vinyl sided second story.				
Outbuildings:	None			
97. Dwelling	45 N. Bolton	ca. 1900	Contributing	1

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Victorian - Folk	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	16
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 3x1 section facing Bolton Street and a 1-bay ell extending to the rear. The front elevation has a central cross-gable and contains a central front door marked by a 1-bay front porch with a hipped roof supported on turned posts. The other bays on both floors contain 6/6 vinyl sash windows; the window above the front door has a semi-circular window. Side elevations contain similar windows generally in each bay on both floors. The front and side gables contain octagonal vents at attic level.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
98. Dwelling	55 N. Bolton	1930	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	15
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 1x2 bay front-gabled section with a 2-bay ell extending from its side to the north. The second story of the front-gabled portion is slightly overhanging. A shed-roof porch extends from the side of the front gable across the ell and has brick columns and railings. Each bay generally contains 1/1 vinyl sash windows on both floors. The north elevation features a two-story projecting bay containing paired sash windows on both floors. An additional two-story gabled ell extends from the rear of the house.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
99. Dwelling	85 N. Bolton	1908	Contributing	1
Queen Anne	2	Asbestos	Asphalt - shingles	15
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 square plan consisting of cross gables at the south and west, infilled within the ell with a 1x1 bay section and a 3-story octagonal tower with a pent roof and finial. The cross gables have full eave returns. A hipped-roof porch extends from gable to gable around the corner tower and is supported by fluted Doric columns. 1/1 vinyl sash windows are located generally in each bay on all sections of the house. The east elevation has a small one-story hipped-roof enclosed porch.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
100. Dwelling	60 N. Bolton	1935	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Brick Veneer	Metal	25
This two-story, two bay, side gable dwelling is designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is situated on a scored and parged foundation, is clad in a brick veneer and has a metal roof. The building has an off-center entry tucked beneath a gabled pediment supported by tapered columns set on brick piers. The fenestration includes single and triplicate 3/1 double hung sash wood windows with faux louvered shutters and brick lintels and sills. The north elevation is two rooms deep, with two windows on each level.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car garage with a standing seam metal side-gable roof. The exterior is covered with wood weatherboard. Contributing.			
101. Dwelling	96 N. Bolton	1910	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt Shingles	25
This two and a half-story building has elements of the Victorian style and the Colonial Revival style. Situated on a corner lot, the frame building appears to be situated on a stone foundation which has been parged. The structure is clad in weatherboard while the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roofline is further accented with paired brackets as well as returning eaves. The front gabled north elevation facing West Rosemary Lane was a commercial storefront with a recessed central entrance flanked by two double hung sash wood windows and two display windows which have been enclosed with plywood. The storefront has paneled kickplates under the windows and a bracketed cornice. The fenestration on the upper floors includes 1/1 double hung sash wood windows with wood surrounds. The west elevation appears to have served as a residential purpose as it has a side gable roofline with a projecting, two story gabled bay accented with ball and dowel brackets. The entry				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
is topped by a rectangular transom and is tucked beneath a shallow hipped roof porch which is supported by round columns on a concrete deck. The fenestration on this elevation consists of 1/1 double hung sash wood windows spaced regularly along the first and second levels. A single-light casement window is located in the forward-facing gable. A smaller, two-story side gable appendage is located on the south elevation. A two-story shed roof addition may be located on the east elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
102. Dwelling	115 N. Bolton	1908	Contributing	1
Queen Anne	2	Metal - Aluminum	Asphalt - shingles	14
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 3x2 side-gabled section facing Bolton Street and a 2-bay ell extending back from the north third of the rear elevation. The front elevation has a central cross gable and a square tower with a pyramidal roof at the northeast corner of the house. The front door is in the central bay and fenestration consists of a large, fixed window to the right of the door, 1/1 sash windows on the second-floor center and right bays, and paired 1/1 sash windows on both floors of the tower. The north elevation contains two 1/1 sash windows on each floor. The south elevation contains 1/1 sashes in both bays on both floors. The two walls of the ell each contain two 1/1 sashes on the second floor. The ell is infilled with multiple one-story additions. A wraparound porch extends from the tower across the front and around the south elevation. It has a hipped roof supported on wood Doric columns.				
Outbuildings:	CMU 1-bay garage with supposed roof. Non-contributing.			
103. Dwelling	145 N. Bolton	1885	Contributing	2
Victorian - Folk	2	Metal - Aluminum	Metal - standing seam	14
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan with a 3x1 side-gabled front section facing Bolton Street and a gabled ell extending one bay to the rear. The front elevation has a central cross-gable and contains a central front door with a pilaster and pediment surround, paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows above the door, and single 1/1 sash windows on both floors of the outer bays. The south elevation features a two-story canted bay containing 1/1 sash windows on each side. 1/1 sash windows are generally located in each bay on both floors.				
Outbuildings:	One-story gabled garage with wood siding. Contributing.			
104. Dwelling	175 N. Bolton	1910	Contributing	1
Victorian	2	Asbestos	Metal - standing seam	13
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 bay cross-gabled plan. The asbestos siding mimics wood shingles. The front elevation consists of the front door with a pilaster and pediment surround in the rightmost bay, and two 1/1 vinyl sash windows on each floor. The front gable has a full eave return. The north elevation has a cross gable over its right half, three 1/1 sash windows and a smaller leaded glass window. The south elevation contains a projecting cross gable with partial eave returns containing a single 1/1 sash; additional 1/1 sashes are located in the wall to the right of the projecting bay. Windows have original wood trim. The house has a partially enclosed shed-roof back porch.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
105. Dwelling	185 N. Bolton	1990	Non-contributing	0
Split-Level	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	13
This frame split-level dwelling has a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. The front door is located in the center-right bay, which is recessed and covered in brick. The remaining bays contain single and paired vinyl sash windows on the main and basement levels.				
Outbuildings:	0			
106. Dwelling	188 W. Rosemary Lane	1900	Contributing	1
Queen Anne	2	Metal-Aluminum	Asphalt Shingles	24

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
This two-story Colonial Revival home is situated on a brick foundation, is clad in aluminum siding and has a gable on pyramidal hip asphalt shingle clad roof. A corbelled brick chimney is located in the center of the building. This building has a complex floorplan with a front gable entry and a two-story canted bay on the facade. The paneled entry door is topped by a flat roof porch with a wood balustrade. The second story of the facade has 6/6 double hung sash wood windows flanked by louvered wood shutters. The canted two-story bay has a flat roof and 6/6 double hung sash wood windows. The north elevation has an exterior brick chimney stack, and a protruding flat roof addition topped with a wood balustrade.				
Outbuildings:	None			
107. Dwelling	140 N. Bolton	1920	Contributing	2
Four-Square	2.5	Brick	Asphalt Shingles	24
This 2x3-bay residence has a front gable roof. The front gable is sheathed with wood shingles and has paired vented windows. A gable supported by brick columns and balustrade stretches across the one-story front porch. The dwelling has an off-centered main entrance and 3/1 windows. A two-story addition appears to have been added to the rear elevation.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car brick garage (1920, contributing resource) with front gable roof.			
108. Dwelling	152 N. Bolton	1828	Contributing	1
Greek Revival	2	Brick	Metal	23
This two-story, three bay dwelling is constructed of brick laid in five course common bond. The dwelling has an off-center entry topped with a rectangular transom. The fenestration appears to have been replaced with 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with nine-light faux muntins in each sash. A hipped roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by wood columns. The side gable roof is clad in metal. The north elevation has an interior chimney stack while a side gable addition extends toward the east. The property is obscured by dense foliage.				
Outbuildings:	A detached front gable garage (1944) is located to the east of this dwelling. Non-contributing due to lack of integrity and different time period from house.			
109. Commercial/Industrial Building	235 N. Bolton	1945	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Concrete	Metal	12
This is a concrete block building with a rectangular plan and front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. The front elevation contains a single door and garage bay with a wood garage door on the first floor; the second floor consists of a central loading door flanked by 1/1 sash windows. The south elevation contains two sets of paired 6/6 wood sash windows on the first floor and five single and paired 3/1 wood sash windows on the second floor. A one-story concrete block section with a flat roof extends along the north side and contains a single wood door and an 8-pane metal industrial window in its front elevation. Paired and single 1/1 sash windows are visible on the second story north elevation. Windows and doors have brick lintels.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
110. Storage Units	235 N Bolton	2000	Non-Contributing	0
None	1	Metal - Steel	Metal	11
Two one-story end-gabled metal storage unit buildings and one front-gabled one-story garage.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
111. Dwelling	197 S Marsham St	ca. 1910	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	40
The frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 1x2 bay front-gabled section, and a 2x1 bay side-gabled ell extending to the south. A one-story shallow hipped-roof enclosed porch is located across the front (east) side of the ell. A one-story 1x1 bay gabled section extends from the rear (west) side of the ell. The front gabled section features a full-height canted bay; the canted sides are recessed beneath the front gable, which has a full eave return. The canted bay contains 1/1 wood sash windows in each bay on both floors. The north elevation contains similar 1/1 windows in each bay on both floors. The ell				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
contains 6/6 wood sash window in both bays on the second floor above the porch. The porch has been enclosed with continuous 1/1 metal sash windows. The south elevation contains 1/1 sash windows on both floors on the ell and in the rear addition. The west (rear) elevation contains 1/1 windows in each bay on both floors. The roof of the one-story rear section has been extended to the north to form a shed-roof screen porch at the rear entrance. A brick water table surrounds the base of the house				
Outbuildings:	Garage, constructed between 1955 and 1971; originally associated with the house (now demolished) on parcel adjacent to the north. Non-contributing.			
112. Dwelling	165 S Marsham St	1890	Non-contributing	0
Gable-Front	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	40
This frame dwelling consists of a two-story front gabled section with a rectangular plan connected on the north to a two-story front-gabled addition by a one-story gabled hyphen. The south structure appears to be the original section of the house based on its window size and roof pitch. It has a full-width hipped roof front porch extending partially across the center hyphen. The front elevation of this section has a central entrance on the first floor and a 1/1 vinyl sash window on the second floor. The north structure has a full-width shed-roof porch with an entrance and triple 1/1 vinyl sash windows on the first floor and paired 1/1 sashes on the second floor.				
Outbuildings:	None			
113. Dwelling	149 S Marsham St	1939	Contributing	2
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	39
This is a frame dwelling with a side-gabled roof with wide shed dormers on the front and rear and 3x3 bay rectangular plan. The first-floor exterior is brick, and the gables and dormers have vinyl siding. The main roof extends at the front and back at a shallower pitch to cover the front porch and an enclosed rear section of the house. The front porch is supported on brick piers with flared spandrels extending from the top, and has a pierced brick railing. The front (east) elevation consists of a central front door and paired 6/1 wood sash windows in the outer bays. The wide shed dormer also contains two sets of paired 6/1 sash windows. The windowpanes are asymmetrically arranged in the top sash with 3 square panes along the top over longer, narrower bottom panes.				
Outbuildings:	One-story gabled garage with original wood doors. 1939. Contributing.			
114. Dwelling	196 S Marsham St	1930	Non-contributing	0
Colonial Revival	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - corrugated	50
This frame dwelling has a 3x2 bay rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. The exterior has been covered with coursed sandstone veneer on the first floor and vertical vinyl siding on the second floor. The house has single and paired 6/1 wood sash windows. Due to the alterations of the exterior materials, this house does not retain integrity.				
Outbuildings:	0			
115. Jemni Wash Tub, Hampshire Animal Hospital	160 S Marsham St	1968	Non-contributing	0
Other	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	50
This is a long, narrow 15x2 bay mixed-use building with a gabled roof. The west (S. Marsham St) elevation contains a brick storefront on the first floor and two horizontal sliding windows on the second floor. The north elevation of the building contains a commercial entrance and large fixed commercial windows. The second floor is accessed by a full-width two-story porch and contains entrances to five apartments, as well as vinyl sash and horizontal sliding windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
116. Miller's Market	1 S Marsham St	1980	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Brick	Metal	38

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
This one-story building has a brick exterior and rectangular plan 100'x70' with a side-gabled roof. The primary (north) elevation has a recessed full-width porch. A low and wide project gable with metal fluted Doric column supports marks the main entrance at the east end of the front elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
117. Dwelling	90 S Marsham St	1920	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Metal - standing seam	48
This 3x3 bay residence has a side gable roof with an exterior brick chimney on the gable end. The dwelling has a vinyl shed dormer with a centered one-by-one sliding window and paired 3/1 wood windows on the outer bays. The roof supported by tapered brick columns that rest on brick piers extends to cover the one-story, full-width front porch. The west elevation has a centered main entrance and 3/1 windows on the outer bays.				
Outbuildings:	None			
118. Dwelling	76 S Marsham St	1940	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Concrete Block	Asphalt - shingles	48
This 2x2-bay residence has a front gable roof with a cornice return and asbestos shingle siding. The house is constructed of concrete block formed to resemble cut stone ashlar with a wide beveled margin. A front gable supported by tapered columns that rest on a concrete block base extends to cover the one-story front porch. Steps lead to the off-center main entrance and triple 1/1 windows. The remaining fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl windows with hood molding.				
Outbuildings:	Frame utility shed (1990, noncontributing resource) that is not visible from the street view.			
119. McKee Funeral Home	115 E. Birch Lane	ca. 1905	Contributing	1
Other	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	82
This L-shaped, 4x2-bay wood frame funeral home has a side gable roof. A flat canopy supported by metal columns extends to cover the off-center main entrance and walkway. The south elevation has paired single-pane windows with shutters, and the second story has a projecting bay with a front gable. The western elevation has a one-car garage on the first story and a bay window and double doors that provide access to the balcony on the second story. The east elevation lacks windows but has a one-car garage door on the ground level.				
Outbuildings:	Detached two-car garage with a front gable roof.			
120. Dwelling	72 S Marsham St	1952	Non-contributing	0
Gable-Front	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	48
This frame dwelling has a front gable roof with a slight eave-overhang. The building has a front entry porch with steps leading from the south elevation and a wood railing. The front facade consists of a centered main entrance and 1/1 vinyl windows on the outer bays.				
Outbuildings:	None			
121. Hampshire County Artist Co-Op	56 S Marsham St	1936	Contributing	1
Commercial	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	48
This 3x3 bay former warehouse has a front gable roof with a slight-eave overhang. The commercial building has a rectangular floor plan. The front facade has a centered main entrance and multi-pane vinyl windows flanked by 4/4 sash windows on the outer two bays. The north elevation features two replacement doors accessed by wood ramps and 6/6 windows. The windows have brick sills and lintels.				
Outbuildings:	None			

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122. United States Post Office	71 N Marsham Street	1962	Contributing	1
Modern	1	Brick Veneer	Unknown	
Building: James Construction Inc (Falls Church, VA). This one-story rectangular building is clad in a yellow brick veneer laid in a running bond. The entry is located off-center and consists of an aluminum framed glass door. The building is accented with four plate glass and aluminum framed windows and transom set among red brick. The entry is recessed beneath a cantilevered flat roofed aluminum awning. The words " United States Post Office/ Romney, West Virginia/ 26757" are attached to the building. The north elevation has a one story covered loading dock and paired, 1x1 slider aluminum windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
123. VFW Post 1101	36 N Marsham Street	ca. 1950	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Permastone Veneer	Unknown	46
This two-story rectangular building is clad in faux multi-color stone veneer. The symmetrical building has a single-entry door on either side of the façade topped with an aluminum awning. Centered between the doors are two large window openings infilled with glass block. The second story has five, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The parapet roofline is accented with what appears to be clay tiles. Inset within the facade veneer is "VFW POST 1101." Two downspouts extend across the facade leading to a third downspout on the north elevation. The south elevation is constructed of concrete block and is adjacent to the neighboring building. The north elevation is also constructed of exposed concrete block and has a single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window on this elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
124. Romney Diner	44 N Marsham Street	1945	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	46
This one-story front gable building has an aluminum framed glass center entry flanked by single-light fixed windows. The façade is clad in brick veneer with a front gable awning overhanging the entry. The north elevation is clad in vinyl siding and has two rectangular vinyl single light windows. The front gable roof is clad in corrugated metal.				
Outbuildings:	None			
125. Dwelling	165 N Marsham Street	1945	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Asphalt shingles	33
This two and a half-story, three bay dwelling is situated on a concrete block foundation and is clad in brick veneer. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has minimal eave overhang. The entry is centrally located within a protruding enclosed portico with a steeply pitched copper roof. The fenestration on the facade includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with eight-light faux muntin grills. The facade windows have operable louvered shutters with shutter dogs and brick sills. The south elevation has multiple vinyl double hung sash windows in differing sizes. The north elevation contains a shed roof frame three-season porch addition and a gable end brick chimney.				
Outbuildings:	A detached brick, one story front gable garage (1952) is also constructed of the same brick as the dwelling. It has a front gable roof. Contributing.			
126. Dwelling	160 N Marsham Street	1928	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	43
This two-story, 3-bay dwelling is situated on a rusticated concrete block foundation and is clad with brick veneer and has a pyramidal hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles and a shallow overhanging eave. The center entry is topped with a transom and is flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with brick lintels and sills. The facade has a partial width hipped roof porch supported by brick square posts on a solid brick half-wall. The fenestration on the upper-level facade includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and a hipped roof dormer with single light casement windows. The north elevation has paired				

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and single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. A corbelled brick chimney is located on the south and east elevation roof slope.				
Outbuildings:	One frame utility shed (1950) is located behind this residence. It has a front gable roof.			
127. Dwelling	170 N Marsham Street	1928	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt shingles	43
This front gabled cottage is two bays wide. The off-center entrance and a set of paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows are located on the first level of the dwelling which is slightly obscured from view by a hipped roof porch with aluminum awnings. The porch is supported by square wood posts and has an open wood picket balustrade. The fenestration on the upper level includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by faux shutters and a single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window located in the upper gable. The dwelling has a plain frieze board extending across the facade. The north elevation has an exterior brick chimney and multiple 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in differing sizes. A gabled dormer is also located on this elevation as well as the south elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
128. Dwelling	184 N Marsham Street	1910	Contributing	1
Queen Anne	2.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt shingles	43
This two and a half-story Free Classic style dwelling has elements of both Victorian and Colonial Revival styles. The building has an asphalt shingle clad side gable roof with a front facing, steeply pitched gabled dormer. The dormer tops a shallow canted bay with three, 1/1 double hung sash aluminum windows. A shallow hipped roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by tapered round columns. The fenestration is not visible on the first level of the facade due to the dense foliage surrounding the building. The north elevation reveals two corbelled chimney stacks along the steeply pitched slope of the roofline. A two-story bay topped with a gabled dormer is centered on the elevation while the first floor has a shed-roof hood supported by turned posts. A one-story flat roof addition is located on the west elevation				
Outbuildings:	None			
129. Dwelling	215 N Marsham Street	1860	Contributing	1
Folk Victorian	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt shingles	32
This two-story dwelling has a "T" shaped plan with a central entry recessed beneath a hipped roof porch. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle clad roof. The fenestration consists of 2/2 double hung sash vinyl windows. The southwest has a two-story bay with a shallow hipped roof. The building has three brick chimney stacks along the ridgeline of the roof.				
Outbuildings:	None			
130. Dwelling	247 N Marsham Street	1956	Contributing	1
Minimal Traditional	1	Asbestos Shingle	Metal	32
This minimal traditional style dwelling has a side gable roof with a front facing gable. The building is situated on a concrete block foundation and is sheathed partially in asbestos siding and is partially clad in faux stone. The fenestration on the facade includes paired, 6/6 double hung sash wood windows as well as 1x1 vinyl slider window. The south elevation has an exterior, gable end brick chimney.				
Outbuildings:	One frame utility shed (1999, noncontributing resource)			
131. Dwelling	261 N Marsham Street	1880	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Asbestos Shingle	Metal	31

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These two stories, side-gabled building is unique in that its entrance is located in a two-story, gabled, center bay. The building is three bays wide and has a partial wrap-around hipped roof porch supported by tapered Tuscan columns. The fenestration includes 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows in varying sizes as well as narrow, single light fixed windows in the bay. The south elevation reveals returning eaves as well as a partially enclosed porch. The north elevation has a two-story flat roof canted bay with 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. A brick chimneystack is located on the gable ridge.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car garage (1945) is sheathed with aluminum siding and has a front gable roof. Non-contributing due to different time period than main building.			
132. Dwelling	230 N Marsham Street	1941	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1	Concrete Block	Metal	42
This one-story side gable dwelling is constructed of rusticated pressed concrete block, situated on a smooth face concrete block foundation and has a metal clad side gable roof. The off-center entry has a broken pediment crown with a steel door while the fenestration includes three, 2/2 double hung wood windows. An open wood deck provides access to the entry. The north elevation has 2/2 wood windows, and the upper gable is clad in asbestos shingles. The north elevation also has an exterior gable end concrete block chimney and a coal chute.				
Outbuildings:	None			
133. Dwelling	250 N Marsham Street	1920	Contributing	1
Foursquare	2.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt shingles	42
This Foursquare dwelling has a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and a minimal chimney stack. The façade has a gabled dormer with a single light wood casement window. The fenestration includes 4/1 double hung sash wood windows with decorative wood surrounds. The off-center entry has a paneled door. The hipped roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by square wood posts and has a solid half-wall. The northeast elevation has paired, and single double hung sash windows and a decorative hood with brackets. The southwest elevation has 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows as well as a square window. The southeast elevation appears to have a two-story shed roof addition with a porch. A 2-bay garage is also located on the property.				
Outbuildings:	Detached two-car garage (1974) with an asphalt shingle covered front gable roof.			
134. Dwelling	290 N. Marsham	1980	Non-contributing	0
Mobile Home	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Unknown	41
This property consists of a mobile home with a shallow-shed roof vinyl-sided addition constructed on its north side.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
135. Dwelling	292 N Marsham Street	1925	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt shingles	41
This two and a half-story Foursquare style dwelling is sheathed in vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle hipped roof. The fenestration includes paired and single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl siding. A small rectangular window on the façade appears to be stained glass. A hipped roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by square wood posts. A two-story shed roof addition is located on the east elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
136. Romney Volunteer Fire Department	175 S. High St	1950	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	2	Stucco	Metal - standing seam	60
This is a large building with a front-gabled roof and plan dimensions of 50' x 100' with a one-story 40' x 50' shed-roof addition extending to the east. The front (north) elevation contains three garage bays in the main section and two garage bays in the addition. The exterior consists of coursed fieldstone veneer on the first floor and stucco on the second floor. The building is				

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set into the hillside so that the truck bays open at grade level with Gravel Lane and the second story is accessible from an exterior side entrance on the east at grade from S. High Street. The building underwent an extensive exterior remodel and addition ca- 2007-2009 and is non-contributing due to lack of integrity.				
Outbuildings:	Outdoor stage, 15'x25 one-story side gabled structure with removable plywood enclosure for stage area, ca. 2008.			
137. Dwelling	196 S. High St	ca. 1900	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	1	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt - shingles	70
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 3x1 bay rectangular section with a gabled roof facing S. High Street. A shed roof porch extends along the north side of the house and is accessed by stairs from S. High Street. The north elevation contains a door and two sash windows. The south elevation, running parallel to Marathon Place, has a slightly projecting cross-gabled bay containing a 2/2 wood sash window and a small shed-roof porch within the ell covering an additional entrance. The rear ell extends towards Marathon Place.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
138. Dwelling	176 S. High St	ca. 1915	Contributing	1
Gable-Front	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	70
This frame dwelling has a rectangular 1x4 bay shotgun plan and a front-gabled roof. A shed-roof front porch wraps around the front and south elevations. The front elevation consists of the front door and a vinyl 1/1 sash window on the first floor and a single 1/1 vinyl sash on the second floor. Side elevations contain similar windows in each bay on both floors (where visible).				
Outbuildings:	None.			
139. Dwelling	164 S. High St	1890	Non-contributing	0
I-House	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	70
This frame dwelling has a 3x1 bay rectangular plan and a side-gabled roof. The front elevation consists of the front door flanked by 1/1 vinyl sash windows (typical) in the rightmost bay on the first floor, and typical windows in the other bays on both floors. The side elevations contain typical windows on both floors. A one-story metal shed-roof porch extends across the front and south elevations. The rear elevation has a full-width one-story shed roof addition.				
Outbuildings:	One-story 2-bay garage, 1993-1996.			
140. Dwelling	136 S. High St	1904	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	69
This frame dwelling has a 3x1 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof; a two-story, 1x1 bay rear ell with a shed roof; a small one-story hipped-roof section extending from the rear of the ell; and a small one-story shallow hipped-roof section within the ell. The front elevation features a central cross-gable topped by a weathervane and a 3-bay front porch with a hipped roof supported by Victorian turned posts with gingerbread trim. The front door is located in the center bay and other bays contain 2/2 wood sash windows on both floors. Side elevations generally contain 2/2 wood sash windows in each bay.				
Outbuildings:	One-story flat roof garage ca 1990. Non contributing.			
141. Taggart Hall House & Museum	91 S. High St	1790	Contributing	1
Federal	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal - standing seam	58
This property consists of two distinct structures joined together. The first structure is a two-story frame building with gabled roof and an L-shaped plan oriented along the corner of W. Gravel Lane and S. High Street. The east (High Street) elevation is three bays wide and contains the front door in the rightmost bay and 6/6 wood sash windows in the other bays on both floors. The door has a simple classical pedimented surround. The south (Gravel Lane) elevation is 6 bays and contains 6/6 wood				

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sashes in each bay on both floors, except for the leftmost (western) two first floor bays, which contain a centered double 6-pane casement window. The north elevation has a one-story shed-roof addition within the ell, containing a triple 8-pane casement window. 6/6 wood sash windows are visible on the second floor above. The north gable end of the house contains one 6/6 sash window on each floor and two small windows at attic level.				
The addition was constructed ca. 2000 to house the Fort Mill Ridge Foundation Museum and Visitors' Center. It is connected to the historic structure in such a way as to not compromise its integrity and is reversible. The addition extends north from the rear ell and is a one-story side gabled frame structure with a 4x2 bay rectangular plan and a gabled roof. The main roof on the east side extends continuously into a shed porch roof that wraps around the east and north sides of the building. On the south side of the structure, the porch roof extends to connect with the rear ell of the main house, forming a gabled roof of shallower pitch. This section forms a vestibule connecting the two buildings and contains doors on its east and west sides. The remainder of the bays contain 6/6 wood sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
142. Mario's Italian Restaurant	29-33 S. High Street	ca. 1940	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Brick	Unknown	142
This building is constructed of concrete block and has a common bond brick facade. The front facade consists of a former storefront that has been infilled with brick, a doorway, and a picture window with sash sidelights. A door accessing the second floor is located to the left of the primary entrance. The second floor contains paired 1/1 sash windows in each bay. Soldier course brick lintels extend across the facade over the former storefront and second floor windows. A simple rectangle comprised of brick headers decorates the top of the facade. The south elevation contains 1/1 vinyl sash windows with brick sills and lintels. some of which have been infilled.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
143. Hampshire County Judicial Center	50 S. High St	2004	Non-contributing	0
Contemporary Classical	2	Brick	Unknown	68
This building has a rectangular plan 140'x125'. The front (west) elevation features a two-story stylized gabled with portico with paired square columns. The first story is brick and contains 7 bays of windows marked by slightly recessed bays and the second story is stone veneer and contains windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
144. Romney United Methodist Church	49 N. High Street	1904	Contributing	1
Romanesque Revival	2	Brick	Asphalt shingles	56
This Romanesque Revival style church is located immediately north of literary Hall and has a front facing gable with an entry in the adjacent side steeple with a louvered lantern and steeply pitched spire. The steeply pitched cross gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The front facade is dominated by a round arch inset with decorative stained glass windows. The south elevation has round arched inset with a double door; the semicircular transom appears to be covered. A two-story brick addition was added on the north elevation in 1928. It has a steeply pitched front gable roof. The addition has 9/1 windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
145. Esther's House	75 N. High Street	1900	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	55
This two and a half-story Free Classic building has design elements from both the Victorian and Colonial Revival styles. The building has a gable-on-hip roof clad in standing seam metal. The facade includes a protruding front gable with imbricated				

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shingles in the upper gable, two 1/1 double hung sash wood windows with decorative "angel wing" shutters and decorative wood crown. The fenestration on the first level includes a wider 1/1 double hung window with decorative shutter and a single, double hung window without ornamentation. The off-center entry is a glass paneled door topped with a transom. A shed roof porch extends across the facade and is supported on an enclosed half-wall with tapered columns. Decorative gingerbread trim is located along the porch as well as on the gable eave. The north elevation has a through-wall dormer with imbricated shingles and multiple paired and single double hung sash wood windows. The south elevation has an exterior brick chimney as well as a two-story canted bay with a gabled roof.				
Outbuildings:	None			
146. Walter C. Davis Memorial Building, Hampshire County Sheriff	66 N. High Street	1935-43	Individually Listed (contributing)	1
Art Deco	2	Stone	Unknown	65
This two-story 7x3 bay rectangular building was constructed by the WPA as an annex to the courthouse. It is situated on a raised basement, is constructed of random-coursed cut limestone and has a flat roof. The seven bay symmetrical building has a center entrance with a stone portico which has been altered with an aluminum framed glass entry. The fenestration has been replaced with single and double pane, fixed, aluminum framed windows which alter the original design of the building. The second story window lintels feature stone dentils. The north and south elevations both have protruding entries with four-light rectangular windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
147. Hampshire County Planners Office, WVU Extension, Romney Jail	90 N. High Street	1826; ca. 1935	Individually Listed (contributing)	1
Greek Revival Art Deco	2	Brick	Synthetic	65
The 1826 portion of the Romney Jail faces High Street and is a 3-bay brick building with a side-gabled roof situated on a stone foundation. The building is constructed in five-course common bond brick and has a corbeled cornice on the front façade. The roof appears to be covered in a metal shingle meant to mimic slate and has a minimal eve overhang. Both gable ends have internal brick chimneys with corbelled chimney tops. The building has a central paneled front door topped with a rectangular transom. The entry is covered by a small hipped-roof portico supported by Tuscan columns. The remaining bays on both stories of the front elevation contain 6/6 wood sash windows. The northwest elevation reveals a large cut sandstone area, six courses high at the base of the wall, indicating the location of the holding cells. The ca. 1935 rear addition consists of a one-story 3x3-bay random-course limestone structure with a flat roof. The masonry pattern and materials of this structure closely resemble the Walter C. Davis Memorial building next door and it was likely built by the WPA at the same time. Fenestration on the north elevation consists of three evenly-spaced 9-pane metal windows with internal metal bars. A vinyl-sided addition occupies the rear (east) elevation and a concrete block flat-roof addition extends across the south elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
148. FNB Bank	105 N. High Street	2018	Non-contributing	0
Contemporary Georgian	2	Brick	Metal	44/54
This structure consists of a 2-story primary section with a roughly square 5x5 bay plan, connected to a smaller 3x3 bay structure of similar design by a 2-bay hyphen. The main section has a hipped roof with a flattened top containing a cupola and balustrade. The main (east) elevation contains a large portico with a monumental curved broken pediment supported on brick piers. The portico is enclosed with multipane commercial metal fixed windows. The center bays on the sides have full-height				

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multi-pane bow windows. Windows in other bays are 12-pane fixed windows with 8-pane fixed sidelights, kick panels and segmental arch lintels.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
149. Seville Insurance Agency	175 N. High Street	1940	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	53
This former 3x1-bay residence was converted into a commercial building. The building has a steeply pitched hipped roof with a hipped dormer on the east elevation. The roof extends to cover the recessed main entrance and front entry porch. The main entrance is flanked by single pane windows. The outer two bays of the east elevation have large replacement windows. The north and south elevations each have a single 1/1 window.				
Outbuildings:	None			
150. Dwelling	189 N. High Street	1961	Contributing	1
Minimal Traditional	1	Brick Veneer	Asphalt - shingles	53
This one-story dwelling is situated on a concrete foundation, is clad in brick veneer and vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle clad shallow front gable roof. The building's entry is centrally placed with a shallow gabled hood supported by round fluted posts. The fenestration on the facade includes a set of paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with a brick sill and a fixed window flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The north elevation has three sets of paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows of varying sizes with faux muntin sashes. The west elevation has a brick column supporting a carport.				
Outbuildings:	Frame utility shed (2007, non-contributing resource)			
151. Dwelling	160 N. High Street	1900	Contributing	1
Folk Victorian	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	63
This two-story, three bay frame dwelling is situated on a stone foundation. The building is sheathed in wood siding and the side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal with a center through-wall dormer with returning eaves with brackets and an oculus. The building has a central entry topped with a small, hipped roof porch supported by square wood posts. The fenestration includes 2/2 double hung sash wood windows. A one-story addition is located on the southeast elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
152. Dwelling	180 N. High Street	1900	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	63
This two-story dwelling has a "gable and wing" plan with a protruding front gable and a side gable addition with an entry recessed beneath a shed roof porch supported by square wood posts. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and has a metal-clad roof with returning eaves, a thick frieze band with brackets. An oculus is located within the upper gable while the fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with six-light faux muntins in each sash. The foundation is clad in a faux stone, obscuring the true foundation material. The east elevation has a two-story shed roof addition which alters the original roofline.				
Outbuildings:	None			
153. Dwelling	190 N. High Street	1877	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Metal - Aluminum	Metal	63
This two-story, five bay dwelling is situated on an uncoursed ashlar stone foundation. The building is sheathed in aluminum siding and has a side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal. The roofline is accented with returning eaves and decorative brackets. The center entry has a set of double doors with 16-lights each flanked by faux louvered shutters. The fenestration includes 6/6 double hung sash wood windows flanked by louvered shutters and surrounded by wood crowns. The central entry				

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is also topped with a small, hipped roof portico supported by chamfered wood columns and a decorative balustrade. The north gable end has a single window on the first and second levels while the south elevation is devoid of fenestration. The building has a one-story rear ell on the east elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
154. Mt Pisgah United Methodist Church	239 N. High Street	1886	Contributing	1
Gothic Revival	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	52
This gable end church building has a minimalist design compared to some of its contemporary church neighbors. The building has a central entry with a steel door topped with a lancet-arched transom and is flanked by two, peak head windows. The open gable has a rose window above the door. The building has a short steeple with a louvered lantern placed along the ridge line. The south elevation has four, peaked-head windows while the north elevation has a large, side-gable one-story vinyl sided addition with an accessible access ramp to two double steel doors with a half-light window and three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with six-light faux muntins.				
Outbuildings:	None			
155. Church of Christ	293 N. High Street	1963	Contributing	1
Modern	1	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	51
This minimalist one-story front gable building has an angled, recessed entrance on the façade with a set of double doors with an unadorned, rectangular transom. The only ornamentation on the façade is a soldier course of brick. The asphalt shingle clad roof has no eave overhang. The south elevation has four, four-light horizontal steel windows with brick sills. A one-story flat roof addition is located on the southwest and contains a single-entry door beneath an aluminum awning. Additional fenestration in this addition includes a double hung vinyl window and what appears to be a casement window. The north elevation has five, four-light windows and a single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window. A one-story addition is also visible on the west elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
156. The Carriage House	240 N. High Street	1964	Contributing	1
Ranch	1	Brick	Metal	62
This one-story side gable dwelling has an off-center entry obscured with a barn-style door. The building is situated on a concrete foundation and is clad in a brick veneer. The building has a mix of single, paired, and triple double hung sash vinyl windows. A one story, side gable garage addition is located on the north elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
157. Sherri Coleman, Hospice of the Panhandle	278 N. High Street	ca. 1945	Contributing	1
Commercial	1	Brick	Unknown	61
This one-story commercial structure is situated on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in a brick veneer. The building has a stepped parapet on the façade with an aluminum cap. This commercial building has two central entrances adjacent to a fixed, single light window with a multi-light faux muntin. The building's fenestration includes a soldier course lintel and a minimal brick sill. The south elevation has a one story-brick veneer addition with a single entry placed between two fixed windows. The south elevation of the addition reveals concrete block construction with five vinyl sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
158. G. Long, DDS	290 N. High Street	1951	Contributing	1
Modern	1	Stone	Unknown	61

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<i>Style or Form</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Exterior Material</i>	<i>Roof Material</i>	<i>Original Town Lot No.</i>
Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
This mid-century building is unique within Romney. The rectangular building has a nearly flat roof which is not visible from street level and has a parapet wall capped with clay tiles. The central entrance is recessed while the façade has large, angled plate glass windows with aluminum frames. A pent roof wraps around the building. The facade also has an angled side wingwall. The north elevation is partially clad in vertical wood siding with a random assortment of vinyl, wood, and steel windows. The east (rear) elevation reveals a stone wall with fixed, multi-light steel windows flanked by side casement windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
159. Dwelling	185 S. Grafton St	1942	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	80
The frame dwelling has a brick veneer exterior and 3x2 bay rectangular plan with side-gabled roof. The front elevation consists of a central front door with 3-light transom and 6/6 wood sash windows in the outer bays. The front door is marked by a 1-bay gabled entry porch supported on turned posts. There are two gabled dormers containing 4/4 vinyl sash windows on the front and a shed-roof dormer on the rear. The side elevations contain 6/6 wood sash windows in each bay on the first floor and 6/6 vinyl sash windows in the second-floor gable. Windows on the first floor have brick sills and lintels. The dormers and gables are covered with vinyl siding. The house has a small one-story 1-bay shed-roof room extending from the center of the rear elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
160. Dwelling	165 S. Grafton St	ca. 1925	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	80
This frame dwelling has a 2x2 plan and a hipped roof. A full-width porch with shallow hipped roof extends across the front. The front elevation contains the front door in the right bay and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the left bay and both bays of the second floor. The north elevation contains paired 1/1 windows on the first floor and single 1/1 windows on the second floor. The south elevation is similar to the north with the addition of a simple shed roof oriel with triple sash windows on the first floor. There is a two-story shed roof section extending from the north half of the rear elevation and a one-story shed-roof back porch.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
161. Dwelling	155 S. Grafton St	1980	Non-contributing	0
Cape Cod	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	79/80
This is a 3x2 bay frame dwelling with a side-gabled roof. The front elevation consists of a central entrance with paired 1/1 vinyl windows in the left bay and a single 1/1 vinyl window in the right bay.				
Outbuildings:	0			
162. Episcopal Church; Romney School	176 S. Grafton St	1824	Contributing	1
Federal	1.5	Brick	Metal - standing seam	90
This common bond brick structure has a T-shaped plan. The front section of the building is 3x2 bays and has a side-gabled roof with partial eave returns. A prominent gabled portico with a full eave return and entablature projects from the center bay and is supported by paired fluted Doric columns with engaged columns at the wall. The porch is accessed by concrete steps up either side and has an infilled semi-circular window opening in its front wall at basement level. The front door has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with a wide elliptical arch wood surround. The outer bays on the front elevation contain paired 8/8 vinyl sash windows. Gabled dormers with partial eave returns are located on either side of the portico and contain paired 1/1 sash windows below a wood trim blind arch. The north side elevation has one small horizontal sliding window and the south elevation has two symmetrically placed 8/8 vinyl sash windows. The rear cross gable extends approximately 40' from the				

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
center of the rear elevation. An enclosed shed roof wood porch is located on the south side of the T and a one-story shed-roof addition with clapboard siding is located on the north side of the T.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
163. Dwelling	150 S. Grafton St	1952	Non-contributing	0
Minimal Traditional	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	90
The frame dwelling has a cross-gabled plan consisting of a front-gabled section on the south with a cross-gable section extending to the north. A shed-roof enclosed porch is constructed on the front (west) side of the cross-gable and two shed-roof additions are constructed on its east (rear) side. The front elevation contains a 6/6 vinyl sash window in the front gable and a door and three sets of paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the enclosed porch. The side elevations contain similar vinyl sash windows. A one-story garage with a side-gabled roof and open shed-roof carport has been constructed on the north side of the house. This building is non-contributing based on lack of integrity due to substantial alterations and large additions.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
164. Dwelling	122 S. Grafton St	1964	Contributing	1
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	89
This frame dwelling has a brick veneer exterior and 2x4 bay rectangular plan with a front gabled roof. The front (west)elevation contains two picture windows faux pane dividers. The main entrance is located on the north side elevation and is accessed via a 2-bay porch with a gabled roof supported by brick piers and wood posts. The porch is elevated due to the sloped lot and is accessed by concrete stairs. There is an additional picture window as above on the north elevation. The south elevation is covered by a cantilevered extension of the main roof. There are two additional doors and two windows on the south elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
165. Dwelling	104 S. Grafton St	1925	Contributing	1
Bungalow - gable front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	89
This frame dwelling has a roughly square plan and a cross-gabled roof with full eave returns. The gables are covered in alternating sections of squared and fishscale wood shingles. The front (west) elevation consists of an enclosed recessed porch at the NW corner of the building containing a door and horizontal sliding window, standard-sized paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows and smaller paired 4/4 vinyl sash windows on the first floor, and paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the gable. A 1-bay hipped roof porch extends from the south elevation of the house and supports a gabled dormer that extends from the main roof above. The north elevation contains paired windows on the first floor and in the gable, as well as an additional horizontal sliding window in the enclosed porch.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
166. Jackson Hewitt Tax Service	87 S. Grafton St	ca. 1899	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	78
The frame converted dwelling has a T-shaped plan consisting of a 1x2 bay front-gabled section facing S. Grafton Street and a 2-bay tee extending to the north. The front gable features a one-story canted bay with hipped roof containing 1/1 vinyl sash windows on each of the three sides, and a 1/1 vinyl sash on the second floor. A shed roof porch with wood posts extends from the side of the front gable across the tee, which contains a door and window on the first floor and two 1/1 windows on the second floor. A one-story flat-roof commercial addition extends from the north side around to the rear, and a two-story addition has been constructed on the rear of the tee.				
Outbuildings:	Small wood prefabricated shed. Non-contributing.			
167. Garage	77 S. Grafton St	1960	Non-contributing	0

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Other	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - corrugated	78
This utilitarian structure consists of two sections. The front (east) part is a one-story front-gabled garage with terra cotta structural tile side walls and vinyl siding on the front. There is a large garage door, a pedestrian door, and a fixed picture window. The rear (west) is two stories; the ground floor is concrete block, and the upper story is vinyl siding. Windows on the north elevation consist of a metal 4-pane industrial window in the front section, four windows on the rear section ground floor and two 1/1 vinyl sashes on the second floor. The south elevation contains a wood staircase accessing a door on the second floor, and addition 1/1 vinyl sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
168. Frontier Building	85 N. Grafton Street	1970	Non-contributing	0
Modern	1	Brick Veneer	Unknown	75
This building is constructed on a slab foundation, is clad in brick veneer laid in a running bond and has a flat concrete roof structure with exposed concrete rafter tails. The building has an off-center entrance on the north elevation façade, which also includes eight tall and narrow bays of fixed windows over an awning style window. The windows are delineated by brick piers and have grey metal panels at the top and bottom. The east side is unadorned aside from two steel entry doors and a ladder leading to the roof. The west elevation has no fenestration or openings.				
Outbuildings:	None			
169. Dwelling	90 N. Grafton Street	1927	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt shingles	85
This Colonial Revival style dwelling appears to have originally been oriented toward Rosemary Lane with its front gable, two bay and partial width shallow hipped roof porch supported by tapered columns, however, it appears that the building is now oriented toward North Grafton Street with a small side entry topped with a gabled hood. The building has also been altered with vinyl siding over its original wood siding. The northwest elevation also has a small asphalt shingle clad pent roof. The fenestration on the first floor includes 6/1 double hung sash aluminum windows while the fenestration on the upper level consists of 6/1 double hung sash windows placed singly with faux louvered shutters. A one-story addition appears to be located on the northeast elevation, but it is obscured by a privacy fence. The south elevation also has a one-story hipped roof addition.				
Outbuildings:	Detached garage (1994, noncontributing resource)			
170. Dwelling	165 N. Grafton Street	1884	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Brick	Metal	73
This two-story, five-bay side-gabled dwelling is situated on a stone foundation. Constructed of brick laid in a five-course common bond brick, this building has a central entry while the symmetrical fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung sash wood windows. A shallow hipped roof porch supported by turned wood posts extends across the center of the facade. A minimal corbelled brick cornice extends across the eve. The south gable end is unadorned aside from two small louvered windows flanking the interior chimney in the upper gable. A two-story rear ell extends to the west.				
Outbuildings:	Two small utility sheds (2000 and 2006, non-contributing resources)			
171. Dwelling	185 N. Grafton Street	1930	Contributing	2
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	73
This frame dwelling is situated on a rusticated concrete block foundation which has hopper windows on the west elevation. The building is clad on the lower portion with brick veneer and on the upper portion and dormer with a stucco. The entry is placed off-center adjacent to three, 3/1 double hung sash wood windows recessed beneath the protruding front porch which is supported by brick columns. A large front gable dormer with three, 3/1 double hung sash windows is prominently featured on the facade. The east elevation has a single door and paired 3/1 double hung sash wood windows. Two smaller double hung				

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
windows are in the upper gable. The west elevation has a shallow exterior chimney flanked by two, three-light casement windows. Additional fenestration includes paired and single 3/1 double hung sash wood windows.				
Outbuildings:	Detached two-car garage (1950, contributing resource) sheathed with brick and has a pyramidal hipped roof.			
172. Dwelling	116 N. Grafton Street	1900	Contributing	1
Folk Victorian	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	84
This 3x2 bay dwelling has an L-shaped plan and a metal clad side gable roof with a central cross gable with partial eave returns. The building is situated on a stone foundation and is sheathed in narrow wood siding. The dwelling has a center entry topped with a transom while the fenestration consists of 2/2 double hung sash wood windows flanked by louvered shutters. The partial width hipped roof porch is supported by turned wood posts with decorative brackets. This building appears to have a one-story rear ell.				
Outbuildings:	None			
173. Dwelling	168 N. Grafton Street	1959	Contributing	1
Ranch	1	Brick Veneer	Metal	84
This one-story side gable dwelling is situated on a concrete foundation, has a brick veneer siding and a metal clad side gable roof. The central entry is flanked by faux louvered shutters while the bay south of the entry contains a wide 8/8 double hung sash aluminum window flanked by 4/4 double hung sash aluminum windows. To the north of the entry there are two, 6/6 double hung sash aluminum windows. The south elevation has a screened side gable addition and an exterior brick chimney.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car garage (non-contributing resource) is sheathed in wood and has a front gable roof.			
174. Dwelling	170 N. Grafton Street	2000	Non-contributing	0
Colonial Revival	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt shingles	83
This is a frame dwelling with a 3x2 bay rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. The front elevation contains a central front entrance marker by a one-bay hipped-roof porch supported on plastic square columns. There is a 6/6 vinyl window in the center bay on the second story, and 9/9 vinyl sash windows in the outer bays on both stories.				
Outbuildings:	Two-story gambrel roof garage.			
175. Dwelling	190 N. Grafton Street	1900	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	83
This two-story, three bay Colonial Revival style dwelling has a center entry topped with a gabled hood and pilasters. The main portion of the building has an asphalt shingle side gable roof while the rear ell is clad in standing seam metal. The fenestration on the facade includes paired and single, 6/1 double hung sash wood windows and louvered shutters. The fenestration on the south side appears to include 6/1 double hung sash wood windows as well as 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. A one story shed roof addition on the south elevation may have jalousie windows. A one-story shed roof addition on the west elevation serves as a carport. The side elevation of this dwelling is obscured by dense foliage surrounding the property.				
Outbuildings:	None			
176. Dwelling	231 N. Grafton Street	1973	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt shingles	72
This one-story ranch dwelling is clad in brick and has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof is accented with a front facing dormer and extends beyond the main dwelling to provide coverage for a carport and a porch. The off-center entry is located between a single and double 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window. The porch is supported by square wood posts				

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
with enclosed spandrels. A carport on the south elevation has been enclosed with slider windows and vinyl siding. The north side of the house reveals corner windows, and three additional double hung sash vinyl windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
177. Dwelling	255 N. Grafton Street	1920	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	71
This two-story, two bay dwelling is an interesting study in merged styles. The off-center entrance has been enclosed some which may have originally had a sidelight. The top of the door has a transom with a decorative wood crown. The north side of the dwelling has a two-story canted bay accented with imbricated shingles and decorative brackets. The fenestration on the facade includes 1/1 and 2/2 double hung sash wood windows. A finial extends upward from the gable. The north elevation has imbricated shingles in the upper gable and vinyl siding on the remainder of the building. The fenestration continues to include 2/2 double hung sash wood windows while a hipped roof porch supported by wood posts overhangs two side entries. A two-story shed roof addition is located on the west elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
178. Dwelling	240 N. Grafton Street	1971	Non-contributing	0
Colonial Revival	1.5	Brick Veneer	Metal	82
This mid-century split-level dwelling has a recessed entry beneath the protruding front porch. The side gable roof is clad in metal and the integral two bay garage is prominently placed on the façade. The fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows flanked by faux shutters. A portion of the gable is clad in aluminum siding.				
Outbuildings:	None			
179. Dwelling	270 N. Grafton Street	1951	Contributing	1
Ranch	1	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	81
This one-story complex ranch style dwelling has an asphalt shingle hipped roof over a brick veneered building which is situated on a concrete block foundation. The fenestration has all been replaced with 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows except immediately south of the entry which has an oriel window with a fixed window flanked by 1/1 double hung sash windows. The south elevation has an open carport supported by brick columns as well as a brick chimney.				
Outbuildings:	None			
180. Dwelling	286 N. Grafton Street	1950	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Wood - weatherboard	Asphalt shingles	81
This dwelling is obscured by foliage but appears to be a side gable dwelling clad in wood siding. The fenestration in the main portion of the house consists of 6/6 double hung sash vinyl windows while a side gable addition has six, 1/1 double hung sash wood windows.				
Outbuildings:	One small utility shed (1950)			
181. Dwelling	145 Whippoorwill Dr	1978	Non-contributing	0
Colonial Revival	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt shingles	100
This frame dwelling is elevated on a concrete block basement. It has a rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof and a projecting cross-gable from the left bay of the front elevation and contains a 6/1 vinyl sash window. A shed-roof porch extends across the remainder of the front elevation from the side of the cross-gable. The front door is located in the center bay and the right bay contains paired 6/1 vinyl sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
182. Heritage Square Apartments	57 N. Antigo Place	1979	Non-contributing	0

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Modern	2	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	95
This property contains two apartment buildings similar in design. The north building is a 4-bay side-gabled structure. Each bay consists of a recessed ground floor porch area, an open porch on one half of the second story, and a section of the main roof projecting forward over an enclosed section of the other half of the second story. There is a overhanging narrow enclosure clad in vertical wood siding under the eave of the projecting roof in each bay. The south building consist of two bays with the same design.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
183. Dwelling	261 N. Antigo Place	1958	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1.5	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	91
This Cape Cod dwelling is most likely situated on a concrete block foundation which has been covered in faux stone cladding. The building is sheathed in brick veneer and the side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has a center entry flanked by two, 6/1 double hung sash wood windows with aluminum screens and brick sills. The front entry has a five light rectangular transom over a paneled door which is topped with a shed roof hood supported by a decorative trellis. The east elevation also has two gabled dormers sheathed in vinyl with 6/1 double hung sash wood windows. The west elevation has a shallow exterior chimney flanked by two, three-light casement windows. Additional fenestration includes paired and single 3/1 double hung sash wood windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
184. Dwelling	293 N. Antigo Place	1949	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1	Asbestos Shingle	Asphalt shingles	91
This Cape Cod dwelling is situated on a concrete block foundation. The building is sheathed in asbestos shingle siding with a row of decorative scalloped shingles on the facade. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles with two gabled dormers containing 6/1 double hung sash wood windows. The building has a center entry centered between two, 6/1 double hung sash wood windows. The front entry is topped with an aluminum awning supported by square wood posts. The east elevation also has two gabled dormers clad in asbestos shingles with 6/1 double hung sash wood windows. The south elevation reveals the building has a one-story side gable entry with a door on its rear. A wood window is located in the gable with an aluminum awning disguising its design. The north elevation has an enclosed, shed roof clad in clapboard siding with jalousie windows. A brick chimney is also located on the gable ridge. A shed roof dormer appears to be located on the west elevation.				
Outbuildings:	None			
185. Dwelling	294 W. Marathon Place	1935	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1.5	Asbestos	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. The front (north) elevation consists of the front door in the center bay and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the outer bays. The house has two gabled dormers with 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The west elevation has an external brick chimney flanked by two small square windows on the first floor and has paired 1/1 sash windows on the second floor. The east elevation contains three 1/1 vinyl sash windows on the first floor and one window on the second floor. The rear elevation has a full width shed dormer.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
186. Dwelling	212 W. Marathon Place	1875	Contributing	1
Upright & Wing	2	Asbestos	Metal - standing seam	
This frame structure consists of a 1x3 two-story front-gabled section with a 1-story gabled wing extending 3 bays to the east. The front elevation contains 2/2 wood sash windows on both stories of the front gable, and on the wing, a center front door with 2/2 wood sashes in the outer bays. A shed-roof porch extends from the front gable across the front of the wing. The west elevation contains a one-story shed-roof addition in the center bay which features paired 2/2 wood sashes. The other bays on				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
both floors contain three 2/2 wood sashes, one 1/1 vinyl sash and one 6/1 sash (unknown material). A one-story enclosed porch is located at the rear of the house.				
Outbuildings:	One story front gabled garage. Date undetermined; lacks integrity. Non-contributing.			
187. Dwelling	255 W. Marathon Pl	1950	Contributing	1
Minimal Traditional	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	1
This frame dwelling has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan and a front-gabled roof. The right half of the front elevation is recessed to form a porch containing the front door and an additional door. There is an 8/1 vinyl sash window in the left bay on the first floor and paired 6/1 sash windows at the attic level. The side elevations contain vinyl sash windows in each bay. A shed-roof carport extends along the east side of the house.				
Outbuildings:	1-bay front-gabled concrete block garage.			
188. Dwelling	174-188 W. Marathon Place	1969	Non-contributing	0
Minimal Traditional	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
This is a two-story brick veneer multi-family building with a rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. The front elevation consists of four apartments arranged in mirror-image pairs. Each apartment has a main entrance and picture window with sliding sidelights on the first floor, and a horizontal sliding window on the second floor. Each set of apartments shares a concrete stoop with a flat metal porch roof.				
Outbuildings:	None			
189. Dwelling	140 W. Marathon Place	ca. 1920	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	
This frame structure has a 3x2 massed plan with a side-gabled roof and prominent front shed dormer. The roof has an unusual reverse-saltbox profile with a shallower rear slope that results in a two-story rear elevation and a steeper roof that shifts to a shallower slope to cover the front porch, resulting in a 1.5 story bungalow-style front elevation. The front elevation consists of a central front door and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the outer bays on the first floor, and triple 1/1 sash windows in the dormer. The east elevation contains a 1/1 vinyl sash at the second floor, and a one-story addition extending from the center of the east elevation to the rear. The addition contains triple and single 1/1 sash windows. The west elevation contains additional 1/1 windows on the first and second stories.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
190. Dwelling	102 W. Marathon Place	ca. 1910	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Wood - Shingle	Asphalt - shingles	
The frame structure has a 3x1 rectangular plan with a side gabled roof with partial eave returns and a rear 2-story ell; a smaller 1x2 bay cross gabled section extends through the rear ell parallel to the front section of the house. A two-story 4-sided canted bay extends from the east elevation of the house and contains 1/1 wood sash windows on all sides. The front elevation of the house consists of, on the first story, a central front door with sidelights and a dentiled cornice and a 1/1 wood sash window in the rightmost bay, and on the second story, 1/1 wood sash windows in each of the 3 bays. A hipped roof front porch extends across the central and left bays around the canted bay. The west elevation contains a large external brick chimney and a 6/6 wood sash window. The east elevation contains a secondary entrance with a shed roof porch on the side of the rear ell, and 2/2 wood sash windows in the ell 's rear cross gable section. Windows are surrounded by wood trim with a simple hooded design on the front elevation. Additional shed-roof sections (obscured) are located on the west side of the ell.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
191. Dwelling	100 W. Marathon Place	ca. 1900	Contributing	1

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Victorian - Folk	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal - standing seam	
This frame structure has a 3x1 with a 1x1 bay rear ell. The house has a side-gabled roof with full eave returns and a central front cross gable. The gables have round wooden decorative vent covers with a radiating star motif. The front elevation consists of a front door with transom in the center bay and 1/1 wood sash windows on both stories in the outer bays. A full-width hipped roof front porch with wood Doric columns extends across the front. The side elevations contain 1/1 wood sash windows on both stories. The rear ell has a second-story section extending over a recessed porch; the upper portion of the addition is covered in plywood and has a 2/2 wood sash window.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
192. Dwelling	2 W. Marathon Place (S. High Street)	1900	Contributing	1
Upright & Wing	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal - standing seam	
This frame structure has a central two-story 2-bay front gabled section with two one-story gabled wings extending one bay to the east and west. The front gable has a full eave return with a round wooden decorative vent cover and the wings have full eave returns. The house has 1/1 wood sash windows in each bay of the front elevation. A hipped-roof front porch supported by wood Doric columns extends across the wings and two-story front gable. The main entrance is located in the east side of the front gable off the porch adjacent to the east wing.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
193. Dwelling	10 E. Marathon Place (S. High Street)	1939	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
The frame structure has a brick exterior and 3x3 massed plan with a side-gabled roof. The roof extends into a shed-roof front porch supported on brick columns with checkerboard brick railings. The front elevation contains a central front entrance and paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the outer bays. There is a large gabled dormer containing three 1/1 vinyl sash windows. The east elevation contains a secondary entrance and paired and single 1/1 sash windows. The west elevation contains an external brick chimney flanked by 1/1 sash windows, and a set of triple 1/1 sash windows on the first floor. Both side elevations have paired 1/1 sash windows in the gable/second floor.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
194. Dwelling	70 E. Marathon Place	1935	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	
The frame dwelling has a brick exterior and a 3x5 bay L-shaped plan. The roof is hipped at the ell and gabled on the side and rear. The front elevation consists of a projecting cross gable over a canted bay in the rightmost bay, a roughly central front entrance, and a band of six 1/1 sash windows to the left of the front door. The front cross-gable is wood sided and contains a circular window; the canted bay contains 8/8 and 6/6 wood sash windows. The west elevation contains a central external brick chimney and two 1/1 metal sash windows. The east elevation contains another external brick chimney, two sets of paired 1/1 sash windows and two single 1/1 sash windows. All windows have brick soldier course lintels and header course sills.				
Outbuildings:	One-story block garage in poor condition. Non-contributing.			
195. Dwelling	98 E. Marathon Place	1930	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	
This frame dwelling has a 4x2 rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. The leftmost bay on the front elevation is open on the first story, forming a porte cochere. The front elevation consists of the front door in the center-right bay and paired 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the center-left and rightmost bays. A hipped roof front porch supported by wood Doric columns extends across these three bays. The same Doric columns support the east side of the porte cochere. The second story contains fixed				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
picture windows with 1/1 sash sidelights in the outer bays and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the inner bays. There is a one-story gabled addition on the west side of the house; 1/1 sash windows are visible above it on the second level.				
Outbuildings:	One-story gabled garage, date unclear. May be replacement of concrete/brick garage shown in 1931 Sanborn. Non-contributing.			
196. Dwelling	280 W. Gravel	1951	Contributing	1
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt shingles	2
This one-story ranch dwelling has a "U" shaped plan with two projecting ells and a recessed center bay. The building has an asphalt shingle clad hipped roof over the main building and asphalt shingle pyramidal hipped roofs over the ells. The building is clad in stone and brick veneers and is situated on a concrete block foundation. The fenestration on the center bay includes a fixed window flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with faux paneled shutters and a single-entry door to the east, while the projecting ells each have a single 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window with faux paneled shutters.				
Outbuildings:	Small frame utility shed (2011)			
197. Dwelling	242 W. Gravel	1925	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	19
This two-story, 4-bay duplex is situated on a rough-cut stone foundation, is sheathed in wood siding and has a metal front gable roof. The façade (north elevation) has two 1/1 double hung sash windows in the center bays and main entrances to each side of the duplex in the outer bays. The second story contains two single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with wood trim surrounds. A full-width front porch with an asphalt roof extends across the facade which is supported by turned wood posts with a wood balustrade. A thick frieze surrounds the eaves. The east and the west elevations contain four 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows each on the first and second levels. The south elevation has a shed roof porch supported by turned balusters.				
Outbuildings:	None			
198. Dwelling	204 W. Gravel	1970	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt shingles	19
This minimal traditional style ranch dwelling is one story tall clad in a brick veneer with a shallow pitched side gable roof. A front gabled ell protrudes from the façade and has paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The entry is recessed near the center of the dwelling and is topped with a flat roof porch supported by decorative wrought iron trellises. A large, fixed window flanked by 1/1 double hung sash windows is also located on the facade. The east elevation has a brick chimney on the gable end and a single double hung sash window, while the east elevation has single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The south elevation is connected by a breezeway to a front gable brick garage.				
Outbuildings:	One car brick garage (1974) with a front gable roof.			
199. Dwelling	156 W. Gravel	1951	Contributing	2
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Metal	29
This bungalow has the first level clad in brick veneer with the upper gable end sheathed in stucco. The low-pitched side gable roof has a gabled, stucco dormer with paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows while a small brick chimneystack is located on the gable ridge. The front porch is the dominant feature on this dwelling which is supported by brick columns. The porch's decorative brick half-wall balustrade is topped with a stone cap. The east elevation has paired and single, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The brick veneer is clapped on this elevation by a soldier course and a wood belt course between the brick and the stucco clad gable.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car garage (1940, Contributing resource) with a metal covered side gable roof.			
200. Dwelling	148 W. Gravel	1913	Contributing	1

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Gable-Front	2.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	39
This two and a half-story front gable dwelling is clad in vinyl siding and has a front gable, metal clad roof. The building is two bays wide with an off-center entry topped with a rectangular transom. The fenestration consists of 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with multi- light faux muntin grills in each sash. A shallow roofed hipped roof porch wraps around the north and east elevations and is supported by square vinyl posts with a turned vinyl balustrade. The east and west elevations have a steeply pitched, gabled, through-wall dormer with paired, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The west elevation also has a single-entry door. The building may have had an addition constructed on the south elevation; however, it is difficult to discern due to the vinyl siding.				
Outbuildings:	Two frame utility sheds (2000 and 2009, NC resources) located behind the residence.			
201. Dwelling	126 W. Gravel	1885	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Stucco	Metal	39
This two story, three bay side gable dwelling is clad in stucco and has a metal clad roof with returning eaves. The entry is located in the center of the façade while the fenestration includes 2/2 double hung sash wood windows on the upper level and 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows on the first level. A shed roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by four Tuscan columns. The west elevation reveals a single window on the first level and an internal, gable end chimney. The east elevation also has a double hung sash window on the first level. The building appears to have a one-story rear ell with a shed roof.				
Outbuildings:	None			
202. Dwelling	110 W. Gravel	1945	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick Veneer	Metal	39
This dwelling is clad in brick veneer and has a metal, side gable roof with a shed roof dormer. The dwelling has a gabled front porch which is supported by brick posts and a decorative brick half-wall capped with stone. The dwelling is two bays wide with an off-center entrance and has a bank of three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows to the southeast. The shed roof dormer is sheathed in vinyl siding and has three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The east elevation has a gable end chimney.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car garage with a front gable roof.			
203. Dwelling	155 W. Gravel	1917	Contributing	1
Gable-Front	2	Stucco	Metal	28
This two-story two bay dwelling sits upon a concrete block foundation. The walls are clad in stucco and the front gable roof is sheathed in metal. The paneled front entry door is off-center and is topped by a rectangular transom covered by a gabled hood supported by square wood posts. A small coal chute is located on the basement level of the facade. The fenestration on the facade consists of 2/2 double hung sash wood windows with a wood frame and minimalist crown. The east elevation has a secondary entrance with a single door with a half-light window topped by a gabled, bracketed hood. A small 3/1 double hung sash window is located south of the side entry, while the remainder of the fenestration on this facade consists of 2/2 double hung sash wood windows. The south elevation appears to have a shed roof porch supported by wood posts.				
Outbuildings:	None			
204. Dwelling	100 W. Gravel Ln	1984	Non-contributing	0
Gable-Front	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	49
This is a frame dwelling with a rectangular plan 3x2 bays and a front-gabled roof. The front elevation contains a central front entrance and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the outer bays. There is a one-bay gabled front porch with metal scroll supports and a metal railing.				
Outbuildings:	None.			

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
205. Dwelling	80 W. Gravel Ln	1890	Contributing	1
Gable-Front	2	Metal - Aluminum	Asphalt - shingles	49
This frame dwelling has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan and a front-gabled roof. A full-width front porch with a hipped metal roof is supported by tapered wood columns on a concrete railing wall. The front elevation contains the front door in the first-floor right bay and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the remaining bays. Side elevations contain 1/1 vinyl sash windows. A recessed side porch is located on the east side of the house and has an extending cantilevered shed roof. Sometime between the 1931 Sanborn map and 1955 aerial imagery, a two-story addition was constructed onto the rear of the house.				
Outbuildings:	Prefabricated wooden shed - non-contributing.			
206. Dwelling	75 W. Gravel Ln	1937	Contributing	2
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	48
This frame structure has a brick exterior on the first floor and asbestos siding on the gables and dormer. It has a side-gabled roof that extends continuously into a shed porch roof of shallower pitch. The porch is support by wood Doric columns. The front elevation contains the main entrance in the left bay and two 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the right bay. The front gabled dormer contains triple 3/1 sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	Matching brick and asbestos 1.5-story carriage house with shed roof porch. Contributing.			
207. Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House	51 W. Gravel Ln	ca. 1770, ca. 1780	Individually Listed (contributing)	1
Federal	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal - standing seam	48/58
This property consists of three structures. The first is a 3x1 bay side-gabled house (ca 1780). The front (west) elevation contains the main entrance in the rightmost bay and 6/6 wood sash windows in the other bays on both floors. The door has a 4-light transom. There is a full-width shed-roof porch with chamfered wood posts. The rear (east) elevation of the house contains 9/9 wood sash windows in each bay on the first floor and 6/6 wood sashes on the second floor.				
The second building abuts the north elevation of the house (ca 1770). This is a 1 1/2-story frame structure with a wood shake gabled roof oriented perpendicular to the house roof. The two buildings are connected by a shed porch roof and small infill additions. The entrance to this building is located under the shed porch and is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. It has two large twin brick chimneys connected at the firebox on its west elevation. Small 4-pane wood windows are placed on either side of the chimneys at attic level. The north elevation of this building contains a full-width shed roof porch and a central door flanked by 6/6 wood sashes.				
The third building (ca. 1770) is a small log cabin clad in wood clapboard. with a gabled roof oriented perpendicular to the previous structure (parallel to house) It has a small shed roof abutting the north porch roof of the previous structure. An external stone chimney is located on its north side.				
Outbuildings:	Board and batten gabled shed. Non-contributing.			
208. Dwelling	40 E. Gravel Ln	1900	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	69
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 2x2 bay side-gabled structure with a projecting front gable on the right (west) half of the front elevation. The gable has simple wide barge boards. A front porch with a standing seam metal shed roof and metal supports/railing extends from the front gable across the left bay and provides access to front door located in the side of the front gable. There are 1/1 vinyl sash windows in each bay on the front and side elevations and a 2/2 wood sash window at the attic level on the east elevation. The house has a one-story hipped-roof rear section containing paired and single vinyl sash windows.				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Outbuildings:	Small prefabricated wooden shed. Non-contributing.			
209. Dwelling	60 E. Gravel Ln	ca. 1900	Contributing	1
Single-Pile	2	Metal - Aluminum	Metal - standing seam	79
This frame dwelling has a 3x1 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof, along with two one-story rear sections. A one-story hipped roof porch wraps around the east and south (rear) elevations and is support on simple wood posts with vertical railings. The rear section of the porch has been enclosed. The front elevation consists of a central front door marked by a 1-bay gabled porch and 2/2 wood sash windows in the outer bays on both floors. The west and east elevations contain similar windows on both floors.				
Outbuildings:	Side-gable concrete block garage, ca 2005. Non-contributing.			
210. Dwelling	80 E. Gravel Ln	1950	Non-contributing	0
Minimal Traditional	1	Asbestos	Asphalt - shingles	79
This frame dwelling has a narrow rectangular plan and a front-gabled roof. The front elevation consists of the front door in the right bay and paired 6/6 vinyl windows in the left bay.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
211. Dwelling	70 E. Gravel Ln	1995	Non-contributing	0
Modular	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	79
This is a frame structure with a 3x4 bay rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. The front (north) elevation contains a projecting cross-gable in the rightmost bay with a recessed porch that accesses the front entrance. The other bays contain 8/8 vinyl sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
212. Dwelling	59 E. Gravel Ln	1940	Contributing	1
Cape Cod	1	Metal - Aluminum	Asphalt - shingles	78
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. A 1-bay cross-gable projects forward from the left (east) bay of the front elevation and contains a .3/1 wood sash window. The front porch extends from the front gable across the center and right bays and is covered by the main roof. The front door is in the center bay and the right bay contains a 3/1 wood sash. The east elevation contains two 3/1 wood sashes on the first floor and a small square window at attic level. The west elevation contains a 3/1 wood sash and two horizontal 3-pane wood windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
213. Dwelling	150 E. Gravel Ln	1927	Contributing	1
Prairie	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	89
This dwelling has a 3x3 bay rectangular plan and a hipped roof with deep eaves and centered hipped dormers containing 3 9-light casement windows on the front and rear. The front elevation consists of a central front entrance and paired 6/1 windows in the remaining bays on the first and second floors. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof supported by large square brick columns and a brick railing wall with a herringbone pattern. The east side of the house has a hipped-roof porte-cochere, side door and paired and single 6/1 wood sashes. The west elevation contains windows similar to those elsewhere on the house.				
Outbuildings:	Rear gabled outbuilding, could not be seen from street.			
214. Dwelling	174 E. Gravel Ln	1920	Contributing	1
I-House	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt - shingles	99
This frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan consisting of a 3x2 bay side-gabled front section and a gabled ell extending 2 bays to the north (rear). The front elevation consists of the front door in the first-floor rightmost bay and 6/1 vinyl replacement sash				

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windows in the other bays on both floors. Similar windows are located on the side elevations in each bay. A full-width shed-roof front porch is support on turned posts and has a baluster railing. The house has a narrow 1-bay two-story front gabled addition situated on its west side, set back towards the rear of the house and containing 1/1 sash windows on both floors. There is also a one-story shed-roof rear addition and a large covered back porch.				
Outbuildings:	Appears to have two outbuildings (not viewable from street).			
215. Dwelling	121 Whippoorwill Drive	1978	Non-contributing	0
Other	1	Brick	Metal - standing seam	99
This frame dwelling is covered in brick veneer. It has 4x2 bay rectangular plan and side-gabled roof. The front (east) elevation features a prominent projecting cross gable with symmetrical geometric fixed windows, each consisting of a vertical single pane with a triangular transom abutting and following the slope of the eave. The front entrance is recessed and located adjacent to the north of the cross-gable. Other bays on this elevation contain paired 8/8 vinyl sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
216. Dwelling	157-165 E. Gravel Lane	1930	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Stucco	Asphalt - shingles	98
This frame duplex has a 4x4 bay rectangular plan with a hipped roof and a central hipped dormer. The front (south) elevation consists of the front entrances to the duplexes in the outer bays on the first floor, and 1/1 sash windows in the center two bays on both floors. The full-width front porch has a hipped roof supported on slightly tapering square columns. Side elevations contain 1/1 sash windows in each bay on both floors. The house has a full-width hipped roof rear porch.				
Outbuildings:	None			
217. Dwelling	175 E. Gravel Ln	1915-1923	Contributing	1
Colonial Revival	2	Metal - Aluminum	Asphalt - shingles	98
This frame dwelling has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan with a front gabled roof with full eave return. A cross gable extends across the rear of the house. The front (south) elevation consists of a recessed porch extending along the west side of the house. The front door is set into a chamfered corner off the recessed porch. A hipped porch roof extends from the front elevation and is supported by turned wood posts. The remaining bays on the front elevation (the right bay on the first floor and two bays on the second floor) contain 1/1 wood windows. The attic level contains a 2/2 wood sash window. The side elevations contain similar windows generally in each bay.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
218. Dwelling	195 E. Gravel Ln	1895	Contributing	2
Double-Pile	2	Metal - Aluminum	Metal - standing seam	98
This frame dwelling has a 3x2 bay rectangular plan and a shallow hipped roof. The front elevation of a central front door with a transom and 1/1 metal sash windows in the outer bays on the first and second floors. The full-width front porch has a shallow hipped roof supported on metal fluted Doric columns. The east elevation contains a recessed screened porch and a 1/1 sash window on the first floor, and single and paired 1/1 sash windows on the second floor. The entrance to the screen porch is located on the rear elevation, along with a one-story hipped roof section with an open porch and door on its west side and 1/1 windows on other elevations. The rear porches retain wood turned posts and railings. The house above the rear porch contains 3 1/1 sash windows. A two-story cross-hipped section of the house extends from the rear half of the east elevation and contains a secondary entrance and two 1/1 sash windows on its south (front) side. All windows retain original wood exterior trim.				
Outbuildings:	One-story gabled 1-bay garage, wood exterior. Replacement garage door. Contributing.			
219. Dwelling	296 W. Rosemary Ln	1940	Contributing	2
Tudor Revival	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	6

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This frame house has a 3x2 rectangular plan with a hipped roof and cross-gables on the front and side elevations. A gabled dormer with paired 4/4 sash windows is located to the left of the front cross-gable. A smaller gabled section projects from the rightmost bay of the front elevation and contains a narrow 6-pane casement window. An exterior asymmetrical chimney that is random stone on the first floor and brick starting at the second-floor level rises left of center through the front cross-gable. The stone facing extends through the center of the front elevation where paired 4/4 wood sash windows are located on the first floor. An open porch is located in this area and provides access to the front door, which is placed in the east side of the projecting gable. An 8/8 wood sash window with 4/4 sidelights is located in the leftmost bay on the front elevation. The west elevation contains a similar 8/8 window with sidelights and a 6/6 wood sash on the first floor, and a 6/6 wood sash in the cross gable. The east elevation contains paired and single sash windows as above. The rear elevation contains a shed-roof dormer with two sash windows, three wood sash windows on the first floor, and a screen porch with a shed roof at the northeast corner of the house.				
Outbuildings:	One bay brick and concrete block front-gabled detached garage. Contributing.			
220. Dwelling	272 W. Rosemary Ln	1898	Contributing	1
Queen Anne	2.5	Brick	Metal - standing seam	6
The frame dwelling has a rectangular plan with a cross-gabled roof with full eave returns. The house is Dutch lap wood siding on the first floor and wood shingle on the second floor and gables. The front elevation consists of the front door and a fixed picture window on the first floor; on the second floor, paired 1/1 sash windows and a narrow triangular projecting bay with 12-pane windows in each of its two faces and decorative wood panels above; and at the attic level, paired 6-pane windows with decorative wood panels in the transoms. The house has a semi-circular wood front porch with turned wood posts. A two-story 1x2 bay shed-roof addition has been constructed on the left (east) wide of the front facade and is brick on the first floor and wood shingle on the second floor. It has single 1/1 sash windows on the front (north) and side (east) elevations in each bay. The west elevation has single 1/1 wood sash windows on both floors in each of its 3 bays. An external square brick chimney has been constructed through the cross gable. The east elevation contains similar windows in each of its two visible bays.				
A two-story shed roof addition has been constructed on the rear (south) side of the house. It extends past and wraps around a small portion of the west side of the house. It appears to have been constructed in two different portions; most of the rear addition is covered in wood clapboard, with the exception of a 1x1 bay section at its east end, which is brick on the first floor and wood shingle above. The rear (south) elevation contains paired and single windows of varying sizes and materials, and a wood fire escape stair leading to a second-story entrance.				
Outbuildings:	None			
221. Dwelling	246 W. Rosemary Ln	1937	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1	Asbestos	Asphalt - shingles	15
This frame dwelling has a 2x4 bay rectangular plan and a hipped roof with a hipped dormer. The front (north) elevation has a recessed porch in the left bay, supported by a square wood column on a brick pier. The front door is located in the side wall of the front porch; the front wall contains a 3/1 wood sash window. The right bay of the front elevation contains triple 3/1 wood sashes, as does the dormer. The east elevation contains similar single wood sash windows in 3 bays. The west elevation contains single wood sash windows separated by an external brick chimney in the left two bays; a slightly projecting bay with paired sashes in the center-right bay; and smaller paired sash windows in the rightmost bay.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
222. Dwelling	295 W. Rosemary Ln	1910	Non-contributing	0
Single-Pile	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	7
This frame dwelling has a 3x1 rectangular plan with a gabled roof. The west elevation contains an external brick chimney of more recent construction, and two vinyl sash windows on each story. The south elevation contains two sash windows on the				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
first story and one on the second story. A large shed-roof addition with a recessed porch has been constructed on the east side of the house. Horizontal sliding windows are visible on the second floor above the addition.				
Outbuildings:	Small prefabricated shed. Non contributing.			
223. Dwelling	279 W. Rosemary Ln	1900	Contributing	1
Victorian	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	7
This frame structure has a T-shaped plan with a long front-gable. Main house, a 1-bay gabled ell on the east side, and a one-story shed-roof wing on the west side. The front (south) elevation consists of a two-story canted bay recessed beneath the gable. Each side of the bay contains a 1/1 window on both stories. The front door is located on the south side of the ell and is accessed by the front porch, which has a hipped roof and wraps around the south and west sides of the house. The west wing has a parapet storefront and a door and window in its south elevation, accessed by a shed-roof front porch.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
224. Dwelling	249 W. Rosemary Ln	1920	Contributing	1
Queen Anne Cottage	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	7
This is a long narrow frame structure with a front gabled roof. The original part of this frame dwelling consists of the front two bays. The front facade consists of a recessed canted bay with a center door and 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the sides. The corners of the projecting gable are supported on wood Doric columns. Two sizable rear additions are not shown in the 1931 Sanborn map but do appear to be in place in 1947 aerial imagery. The middle addition is cross-gabled with the original structure and a catslide roof descends along the west elevation, ending above a side door. The rear addition has a shed roof.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
225. Dwelling	110 W. Rosemary Ln	1892	Contributing	1
Victorian	2	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	35
This 2x2-bay wood frame residence has a cross-gable roof with an interior brick chimney along the front facade. The front and side gables are sheathed with wood shingles and have a vented window surrounded by wood trim. The dwelling has a one-story, full-width front porch supported by wood columns with decorative brackets and turned wood spindles. The northern elevation has an off-center main entrance with a transom and a bay with 1/1 vinyl windows with wood hood and shutters. The remaining fenestration consists of 1/1 vinyl windows with wood hoods and shutters.				
Outbuildings:	None			
226. Romney Presbyterian Church	164 N Marsham Street 100 W. Rosemary Street	1860	Contributing	1
Greek Revival	1	Brick	Metal	34
This 3x6 bay church has a front gable roof and a rectangular floor plan. The south elevation has a centered double door main entrance with a six-light transom and a wood hood. The church has 6/6 windows with wood hoods on the outer two bays. Above the first story fenestration are three circular stained-glass windows that vary in size. The west and east elevations have six recessed windows flanked by brick piers. The east elevation has a front gable with a recessed entrance. This entrance has sidelights and a six-light transom. An addition runs perpendicular to the church at the rear elevation. The addition to the east elevation has a projecting bay with a front gable roof. Its entrance is flanked by pilasters and an entablature.				
Outbuildings:	None			
227. Dwelling	90 W. Rosemary Lane	1930	Contributing	1
Four-Square	2.5	Brick Veneer	Asphalt shingles	45
This two and a half-story Craftsman-inspired foursquare dwelling is situated on a rusticated concrete block foundation, is sheathed in brick veneer and has a pyramidal hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with hipped dormers and overhanging eaves.				

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
The off-center entry has a rectangular transom and two multi-light double wood doors. The fenestration on the first and second floor facade includes 5/1 double hung sash aluminum windows. A shallow, shed roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by square brick columns with a solid, decorative half-wall. The facade also includes a vinyl clad dormer with three, 2/2 double hung sash windows. The east elevation has paired and single double hung sash windows. A side entry appears to have been enclosed with vinyl with a replacement window installed. A two-story frame addition located on the south elevation, which may have originally been a porch, has been enclosed with vinyl siding with a gabled entry. The west elevation has paired double hung windows and an entry on the first level. A set of metal stairs leads up to the second level where a door appears to have been cut into the wall and topped with a gabled porch.				
Outbuildings:	Frame utility shed (1985, non-contributing resource)			
228. Dwelling	52 W. Rosemary Ln	ca. 1925	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	2	Stucco	Metal	45
This 3x2-bay, L-shaped building has a side gable roof with a front gable. The dwelling has an off-centered main entrance with a three-light transom and 2/2 double hung sash windows on the north elevation. A shed roof supported by wood columns and a metal railing extends to cover the recessed front porch. The north elevation has an oriel with 1/1 wood windows and 2/2 double hung windows. The south elevation has a two-story addition sheathed in aluminum siding and a wood staircase that provides access to the second floor. The west elevation has a one-story addition with a shed roof.				
Outbuildings:	None			
229. Dwelling	156 E. Rosemary Lane	1887	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	2	Metal - Aluminum	Metal	95
This two-story, three bay Colonial Revival dwelling is sheathed in aluminum siding with a side gable metal roof. The symmetrical façade has a center entry is topped with a rectangular transom and flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows with faux shutters. The second level has three, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and a gabled through wall dormer. A shed roof porch with a center gable extends across the facade and is supported by square wood posts and has a flat picket half-wall. The east elevation is one room deep with a single 1/1 double hung window on each level. The gable end has eave returns and a thick frieze band. An enclosed one story shed roof addition appears to be on the south elevation. The west elevation mimics the east with a single window on each level. A one story shed roof addition is also visible on the south elevation.				
Outbuildings:	Detached, two-story, one-car garage (2009, non-contributing resource) with a front gable roof. 2 one-story utility sheds (2007 and 2009, noncontributing resource)			
230. Dwelling	196 E. Rosemary Lane	1935	Contributing	1
Bungalow - gable front	1.5	Metal - Aluminum	Asphalt shingles	95
This frame dwelling has an asphalt shingle side gable roof with a through wall gabled dormer on the façade accented with a frieze band and 1/1 double hung sash vinyl window. The building is sheathed in clapboard and is situated on a concrete foundation. The building has a central entry flanked by 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. A partial width porch extends across the facade and is supported by tapered wood posts on a closed half-wall. The east elevation has a shed roof addition with multiple 1/1 double hung sash wood windows and a glass paneled door. The south elevation reveals two window openings and a brick chimney on the roof slope. The west elevation reveals the building is two rooms deep with two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows, and one double hung window in the gable. This elevation is ornamented with a frieze band.				
Outbuildings:	One frame utility shed (2014 noncontributing resource)			
231. Dwelling	145 E. Rosemary Lane	1934	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Synthetics - Composite	Asphalt - shingles	84

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<i>Narrative Description of Primary Resource</i>				
<i>Outbuildings</i>	<i>Narrative Description of Outbuildings</i>			
This 4x2-bay residence has a front gable roof with a shed dormer on the western elevation. Two gables supported by wood posts extend to cover two entrances. The dwelling has steps that lead to the front entry porch and off-centered main entrance. The south elevation has six-light windows and 3/1 windows. The west elevation has six six-light casement windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
232. Dwelling	197 E. Rosemary Ln	1930	Contributing	1
Gabled-Ell	1	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt - shingles	94
This property is heavily obscured by vegetation. This frame dwelling has a T-shaped plan consisting of a side-gable front section with a center cross-gable and a gabled tee extending to the north (rear). A one-story shed roof addition extends east from the tee. The front elevation consists of a full-width hipped-roof front porch with tapered square columns resting on a wood railing wall. The east elevation contains a single 1/1 wood sash in the tee, and two two-pane wood windows above the one-story addition. The addition contains 1/1 wood sash windows along at least two of its three sides.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
233. Dwelling	252 W. Birch Ln	ca. 1910	Contributing	2
Gabled-Ell	2	Stucco	Metal - standing seam	88
This frame dwelling is covered in stucco and has an L-shaped plan with a gabled roof. The front (north) elevation consists of the main door in the center bay, and vinyl 1/1 sash windows on both floors of the outer bays. Windows retain their original wood trim surrounds. The house has a full-width front porch with hipped roof supported by Doric columns. The side (north and south) elevations of the front section are one bay contain similar windows on both floors. The rear ell extends one bay to the rear (south) and contains windows generally in each bay on both floors. There is a shed-roof porch within the rear ell.				
Outbuildings:	One-story front-gabled wood clapboard outbuilding, originally storage/poultry. ca. 1910. Contributing.			
234. Mountaineer Mental Health LLC	283 W. Birch Ln	1960	Non-contributing	0
Commercial	1	Concrete	Unknown	9
This concrete block structure has a flat roof and rectangular plan approximately 80' x 100'. The front (south) elevation contains a set of double commercial doors and two fixed commercial windows in the rightmost bay, and a single commercial door flanked by triple windows in the leftmost bay. Side elevations contain fixed and paired sash windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
235. Dwelling	190 W. Birch Ln	1928	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	23
This 3x3-bay residence has a side gable roof with a wide eave overhang with brackets. The centered gabled dormer is sheathed with asbestos tiles and has three 6/1 windows. The roof supported by tapered brick columns and a solid brick base extends to cover the front porch. The residence has a centered main entrance with triple 6/1 windows on the outer bays. On the east and west elevations, the dwelling has single and paired 6/1 windows with brick sills.				
Outbuildings:	One small utility shed (1968, noncontributing resource) with a front gable roof is located behind this residence.,			
236. Dwelling	152 W. Birch Ln	1925	Contributing	2
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	23
This 3x4-bay residence has a side gable roof with a shed dormer. The dormer has two sets of paired 1/1 windows. The roof supported by a brick column and decorative metal posts extends to cover the recessed, 2-bay front porch. The dwelling has centered main entrance with a transom and a single and paired 1/1 vinyl window with a brick sill on the outer bays. The east				

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
elevation has single and paired 1/1 vinyl windows with brick sills and a side entrance. A one-story brick wing with a sliding window was added to the west elevation.				
Outbuildings:	A detached one-car garage (1925, contributing resource) is constructed of concrete block and has a gambrel roof. The gable has four-pane windows.			
237. Dwelling	185 W. Birch Ln	1890	Contributing	1
Victorian	2	Asbestos	Asbestos	22
This 2x2 bay wood frame residence has a cross-gable roof. The dwelling has a two-story projecting bay with single and paired 1/1 windows capped by a front gable. A roof supported by wood columns with decorative brackets extends to cover the front entry porch. The main entrance is recessed and has sidelights and a three-light transom. The remaining fenestration consists of single 2/2 windows and paired 1/1 windows.				
Outbuildings:	None			
238. Dwelling	149 W. Birch Ln	1880	Contributing	1
I-House	2	Asbestos/Aluminum Siding	Metal	22
This 3x2-bay wood frame residence has a side gable roof with a wide-eave overhang. The dwelling has a centered main entrance with paired 1/1 windows on the outer bays. A hipped roof supported by decorative metal posts extends to cover the front porch. The remaining fenestration consists of single 1/1 windows. It appears the one-story back porch was enclosed.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car frame garage (1985, noncontributing resource) with a front gable roof.			
239. Dwelling	56 W. Birch Ln	1938	Contributing	1
Craftsman	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	43
This 2x3-bay residence has a side gable roof with a brick chimney along the roof line. The north elevation has a front gable and an oriel with 1/1 windows and shutters. The dwelling's roof extends to cover the recessed partial front porch. The front porch is raised and has wood columns and a turned spindle balustrade.				
Outbuildings:	None			
240. Dwelling	46 W. Birch Ln	1935	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	53
This 2x2-bay residence has a side gable roof. The gabled dormer is sheathed in shingles and has paired 1/1 double hung windows. The roof extends to cover the front porch and is supported by tapered columns that rest on brick piers and a solid brick base. The north elevation has an off-center main entrance and paired 1/1 double hung windows.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car garage has a front gable roof and sheathed in vinyl siding.			
241. Dwelling	51-55 W. Birch Ln	1990	Non-contributing	0
Rowhouse	2	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	42
This frame structure has a 6x1 bay rectangular plan and a wide-gabled roof. It consists of 3 rowhouses, each containing two bays. The first floor of each rowhouse contains the front entrance in the left bay and a 1/1 vinyl sash window in the right bay, and the second floors contain two 1/1 sash windows placed right of center. The leftmost rowhouse has a buff brick exterior, the center rowhouse has a vinyl exterior, and the rightmost rowhouse has a variegated red brick exterior.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
242. Dwelling	41 W. Birch Ln	1971	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	52
This 4x2-bay residence has a side gable roof with a slight overhang. The roof extends to cover the carport on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of an off-center main entrance and 6/6 windows with shutters.				

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Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Outbuildings:	None			
243. Dwelling	15 W. Birch	1944	Contributing	2
Other	1.5	Brick and Concrete	Metal	52
This 3x2-bay residence has a side gable roof with an exterior brick chimney on the eastern elevation. The dwelling has a centered projecting bay sheathed in brick and covered by a front gable roof. The main entrance is recessed in this bay. The front facade has 8/8 windows. The east and west elevations have 6/6 windows. A one-story wing appears at the rear of this residence.				
Outbuildings:	Small wood utility shed (2010, noncontributing resource) with a front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Detached one car garage (1944, contributing resource) with a front gable roof.			
244. Dwelling	40 E. Birch Ln	1934	Contributing	1
Bungalow - dormer front	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	63
This is a frame dwelling with a brick exterior on the first floor and vinyl siding in the gables and dormers. It has a 2x3 bay rectangular plan with a side-gable roof with wide shed-roof dormers on the front and rear. The main roof shifts to a shallower pitch at the front and rear; on the front it covers a full-width front porch with brick supports and railing wall, and at the rear, additional interior space. The front (north) elevation consists of the front door and triple 3/1 wood sash windows on the first floor, and two sets of paired 3/1 wood sashes in the dormer. The east elevation contains a side door as well as a single and a set of paired sash windows at the first story, and paired sash windows in the gable. The windows have metal awnings, and the door has a large metal awning that connects to the garage outbuilding. The west elevation contains on the first floor: an exterior brick chimney with a curved shoulder flanked by small 6-pane wood windows, a one-story projecting bay with hipped roof and paired 6/1 wood sash windows, and a 6/1 wood sash window; and on the second floor two 6/1 wood windows. A one-story brick gabled addition one bay wide extends from the rear of the house and contains a single 1/1 sash window on its west side.				
Outbuildings:	Detached one-car, brick garage (1936) with a hipped roof. Contributing.			
245. Dwelling	11 E. Birch	1895	Contributing	1
Victorian - Folk	3	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal	62
This 3x3-bay wood frame residence has a hipped gable roof. The front gable is sheathed in vertical panels and has three 12/1 vinyl windows. The residence has a one-story, wrap-around front porch supported by Doric columns. On the southern and western elevations, there are two-story bays capped with gables. The southern elevation has a centered main entrance and 8/8, 1/1, and 18/1 vinyl windows. The western elevation has 6/6 vinyl windows with shutters. The east end brick chimney.				
Outbuildings:	None			
246. Dwelling	35 E. Birch Ln	1910	Contributing	1
Queen Anne	2.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Asphalt - shingles	62
This 2x2-bay wood frame residence has a front gable roof. The larger front gable is sheathed in fish scale patterned wood shingles and has an arched window above a single pane window. The smaller front gable is sheathed in fish scale patterned wood shingles and has a diamond shaped single pane window. It caps a projecting bay with 1/1 windows. Both gables have a decorative bargeboard. The dwelling has an off-center main entrance with sidelights and paired 1/1 windows on the south elevation. A roof supported by posts extends to cover the one-story, full-width front porch. On the west elevation, a gable caps a two-story bay with 1/1 windows.				
Outbuildings:	Detached hipped roof garage (1950) sheathed with weatherboard.			
247. Dwelling	65 E. Birch Ln	1950	Contributing	1

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<i>Style or Form</i>	<i>Stories</i>	<i>Exterior Material</i>	<i>Roof Material</i>	<i>Original Town Lot No.</i>
Narrative Description of Primary Resource				
Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
Minimal Traditional	1	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	72
This 4x2 bay L-shaped residence has a steeply pitched side gable roof with an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The front gable is sheathed with asbestos shingles and caps a projecting bay with a large multi-light window. The dwelling has a front entry porch with an awning supported by thin metal posts. The remaining fenestration on the front facade consists of 6/1 and 4/1 windows. The east elevation appears to have a one-story addition that is sheathed in vinyl siding. This addition and the carport are covered by a side gable roof.				
Outbuildings:	None visible from the street			
248. Dwelling	85 E. Birch Ln	1950	Contributing	1
Minimal Traditional	1.5	Brick	Asphalt - shingles	72
This 3x2-bay residence has a side gable roof and an interior brick chimney along the roof line. The side gables have paired 6/1 windows and is sheathed in asbestos siding. A gable supported by thin wood spindle posts extends to cover the front entry porch. The south elevation has a centered main entrance and an 8/1 double hung sash window and a multi-pane picture window flanked by 4/4 windows on the outer bays. The windows have brick sills.				
Outbuildings:	A metal utility shed (1990, noncontributing resource) is not visible from the street.			
249. Dwelling	170 E. Birch Ln	1934	Contributing	2
Colonial Revival	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal - standing seam	93
This frame dwelling has a 3x3 bay rectangular plan with a side-gabled roof. The easternmost bay of the house is slightly stepped down and back from the right two bays. The front (north) elevation consists of the front door in the leftmost bay with a 9-pane fixed window above on the second story, and 6/6 vinyl sash windows on both floors in the center and right bays. A side-gabled porch extends across the left bay and has paired wood post supports with simple filleted spandrels. The east elevation contains 3 single and a set of paired 6/6 sashes on the first floor and one sash on the second floor. The west elevation contains 6/6 sash windows in each of the three bays on both floors and a white painted brick external chimney. A one-story shed-roof addition extends across the back of the house.				
Outbuildings:	One story gabled garage. Contributing			
250. Dwelling	185 E. Birch Ln	1930	Contributing	1
Bungalow - gable front	1.5	Synthetics - Vinyl	Asphalt - shingles	92
This 3x4-bay residence has a front gable roof with shed dormers on the west and east elevation. The front gable is sheathed with wood shingles and has a vented window flanked by four panel windows. A hipped roof supported by Doric columns and a solid wood shingle covered base extends to cover the front porch. The south elevation has a centered main entrance and paired 6/1 windows on the outer bays. The side elevations have paired 6/1 windows that vary in size. The east elevation has an exterior brick chimney.				
Outbuildings:	None			
251. Appalachian Auto & Tires	299 W. Sioux Lane	1938	Contributing	1
Commercial	1.5	Wood - Weatherboard	Metal - corrugated	
This frame structure has a 4x4 bay rectangular plan with an expansive front-gabled roof. The front (east) elevation consists of doorways in the 2nd and 4th bays, and a 1/1 vinyl sash windows in the leftmost bay. The attic/second level has a central hoistway flanked by two square window openings, all boarded with plywood. The south elevation contains a 1/1 sash window in each of the four bays; three of these are wood.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
252. Dwelling	285 W. Sioux Lane	ca. 1870	Contributing	1
Hall & Parlor	2	Wood - Log	Asphalt - shingles	

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Outbuildings	Narrative Description of Outbuildings			
This log dwelling has a hall-and-parlor plan with a side-gabled roof. The front (east) elevation consists of central front door and 2/2 wood sash windows on both stories in the outer bays. The full hewn logs are square notched and chinked. The building has a one-story 2-bay gabled addition on its north end. The addition has board-and-batten siding, an entrance and one 2/2 sash window.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
253. Romney Colored School	265 W. Sioux Lane	ca. 1886	Contributing	1
Gable-Front	1	Wood - weatherboard	Metal	
This one-story front gable frame building was formerly utilized as a segregated school. The building is sheathed in wood siding and has a standing seam metal roof. The building's north elevation has a central entrance which appears to have an enclosed transom above the door which is flanked by enclosed windows. A shed roof porch supported by turned wood posts overhangs the entry. The east elevation has nine enclosed windows. The west elevation has a one-story shed roof frame addition. A front gable concrete block building is located to the south of the school and is used as a warehouse.				
Outbuildings:	None			
254. Board of Education Warehouse	265 W. Sioux Lane	1990	Non-contributing	0
Other	1	Concrete - block	Metal - corrugated	
This is a concrete block structure with a rectangular plan and front-gabled roof. The front (south) elevation consist of a center single-leaf door, a loading dock in the left bay and a 1/1 vinyl sash window in the right bay.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
255. WV Recovers	134 W. Sioux Lane	1986	Non-contributing	0
Apartment	2	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	21
This property is a frame structure with a 10-bay front elevation and a side-gabled roof. The ground floor has a brick water table and the rest of the exterior is covered in vertical vinyl siding. The front (north) elevation consists of three widely-spaced commercial metal doors on the ground floor and five pairs of apartments on the second floor, accessed by a full-width metal walkway. Each set of two-bay apartments is mirror-image and consists of entrances in the inner bays and horizontal sliding windows in the outer bays.				
Outbuildings:	None.			
256. Dwelling	122 W. Sioux Lane	1957	Non-contributing	0
Ranch	1	Synthetics - Vinyl	Metal	31
This 4x2-bay frame residence has a cross-gable roof. The front gable is supported by wood posts and extends to cover the 3-bay front porch. The eastern elevation has a gable that extends to cover the full-width side porch. Fenestration consists of a bay window and 1/1 windows with shutters. A wood fence that surrounds the property makes it difficult to see architectural details.				
Outbuildings:	A utility shed sheathed in wood panels is accessed from N Marsham Street. It has a gambrel roof, 4/4 window, and off-center main entrance.			
257. Warrior Fitness	60 W. Sioux Lane	1955	Contributing	1
Commercial	2	Concrete block, brick, and vinyl siding	Metal	41
This building appears to have had an industrial past, perhaps with the fruit industry. The building has a vague "gable and wing" form with two distinct parts of the building: a front gable 2.5-story section and a section that has a wide, saltbox				

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<i>Narrative Description of Primary Resource</i>				
<i>Outbuildings</i>	<i>Narrative Description of Outbuildings</i>			
roofline clad in metal. The first floor of the northwestern portion of the building is constructed of concrete block with a brick veneer. The second and half stories overhang the first and are vinyl clad. The fenestration on this section includes two square fixed windows and two fixed 8-light windows on the first level of the facade. The upper levels have two 1x1 aluminum slider windows. The west elevation has two, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows and a four light window set into the concrete block along with a steel window and a brick chimney stack located on the roof slope. The eastern portion of the facade has a single steel doorway with sidelights and a large sign which reads " Warrior Fitness." The east elevation has five, 1/1 double hung sash vinyl windows. The south elevation appears to have a one-story concrete block addition.				
Outbuildings:	None			
258. Dwelling	160 E. Sioux Lane	1951	Contributing	2
Minimal Traditional	1.5	Brick	Asphalt shingles	91
This minimal traditional dwelling is situated on a concrete block foundation. The building has a side gable roof clad with asphalt shingles with a forward-facing gable and a brick chimney. The building is clad in a brick veneer and has an off-center entry topped with a shed roof hood supported by a square wood post. The fenestration on the facade includes a 20-light fixed wood window and a 6/6 double hung sash wood window, both with brick lintels and sills. The facade also has a 6/6 double hung sash wood window in the forward-facing upper gable. The east elevation has two double hung windows in the first level wall and a single window in the upper gable with two exposed windows in the foundation. The west elevation as a secondary entrance flanked by double hung windows.				
Outbuildings:	Small utility shed (1951 contributing resource) with a front gable roof.			

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1770-1967

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

Criterion A

The Town of Romney is locally significant under Criterion A for its roles in Early Exploration/Settlement and Commerce. The town was established by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, proprietor of the Northern Neck, a vast land grant in colonial Virginia given by the English crown to loyal supporters. Romney was established in 1762 in a strategic location on the South Branch of the Potomac River and along early colonial land routes. Its location, along with its role as the seat of Hampshire County, helped the town grow into a regional commercial hub. The 1837 arrival of the Northwestern Turnpike spurred its growth, making it a key stop for westward-bound settlers. Its strategic location led to contested control during the Civil War. Postwar development included population growth, new businesses, and the 1884 arrival of a B&O Railroad branch. The local fruit industry supported continued prosperity into the mid-20th century. Indian Mound and Romney Black Cemeteries reflect the town's burial traditions and African American history. Romney's original plat and a wide range of historic buildings remain, reflecting its ongoing historic importance.

Criterion C

Romney is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture, showcasing styles from the colonial period to the mid-20th century, such as log cabins, Federal, Greek Revival, and Modern. Its historic district includes notable buildings like Literary Hall, the Hampshire County Courthouse, and a range of commercial and residential properties, reflecting the town's evolution as a governmental, transportation, and commercial hub.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Romney Historic District is 1770 to 1967. 1770 is the estimated date of construction of the earliest section of the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House, the oldest extant resource within the recommended boundary. 1967 is the date of construction of the Hampshire County Public Library, an architecturally significant Modernist building. The small number of properties constructed between 1968 and 1975, the 50-year cut-off for National Register listing, are architecturally undistinctive and lack integrity. The Period of Significance of 1770 to 1967 encompasses Romney's long and varied architectural heritage.

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

Criterion A

The Town of Romney is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Early Exploration/Settlement and Commerce. Romney was established near the site of Fort Pearsall, a colonial fort constructed along the South Branch of the Potomac in 1756 to protect English settlers in the Northern Neck Proprietary. The location along important early land and water routes was recognized as strategic by Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax and proprietor of the Northern Neck Proprietary, who had Romney chartered as the seat of Hampshire County in 1762. The town became a center of commerce, government, and education for the county and region. The 1837 arrival of the Northwestern Turnpike, one of the first improved east-west routes through the Alleghenies, contributed to Romney's growth as a commercial center. Romney became an important stop for settlers moving westward in the 18th and 19th centuries. Residences and commercial buildings developed along and near this major thoroughfare. The town's strategic location as a transportation hub made it a contested territory during the Civil War. The post-Civil War period brought increased commercial and population growth, as well as the construction of a branch line of the B&O Railroad in 1884. The surrounding fruit industry contributed to Romney's development into the mid-20th century. Included in the boundary are Indian Mound Cemetery and the Romney Black Cemetery, which together tell the story of cemetery history and design for Romney's White and Black communities, as well as segregation, integration, and civil rights. Romney's original 100-lot plat as well as a variety of residential, commercial, institutional, and religious buildings dating from all periods of its history remain today to illustrate Romney's significance under Criterion A.

Criterion C

The Town of Romney is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Romney's buildings represent popular architectural styles and forms ranging from the colonial period to the present day, including log cabins, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, American Four-Square, Ranch, Craftsman Bungalow, and Modern. The styles and forms of the residential and commercial buildings of Romney tell the town's history from its importance as a colonial settlement to its role as a center of travel and commerce along the Northwestern Turnpike to its ever-growing variety of homes and businesses in the 20th century. The historic district contains monumental governmental and institutional buildings such as Literary Hall, the Hampshire County Courthouse, and the Hampshire County Public Libraries. Commercial buildings include mixed-use early 19th century residential styles, architect-designed banks, simple brick façades with storefronts, and more. Romney's built environment allows residents and visitors to observe and connect with the town's history from its early settlement to the more recent past.

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Historic Context

Romney and Hampshire County have a long and storied past. Unlike other parts of West Virginia where wealth and notoriety came from extractive industries or manufacturing, Romney developed a cultural landscape influenced by its place as a courthouse square community and transportation hub for the surrounding agricultural economy.

Archaeological evidence of prehistoric peoples in the Potomac Highlands indicates that the region was occupied at least 12,000 years ago. The Barton Village Site, an extensive archaeological site that is part of a mile-long series of prehistoric sites along the North Branch of the Potomac near Cresaptown, Maryland, has yielded artifacts dating from the Paleo-Indian period (10,000-14,500 years ago) through European Contact.¹ Prehistoric mounds, which began to be constructed during the Woodland period (1000 B.C.E – A.D. 1200)², are found throughout Hampshire County; the most well-known is located at Indian Mound Cemetery (Map No. 2) in Romney and is an unexcavated conical mound seven feet high and 15 feet in diameter, thought to be associated with the Late Woodland period (A.D. 500-1000)³.

The common historical narrative is that resident native peoples in West Virginia, including the Shawnee, were conquered by the Five Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy during the Beaver Wars of the 17th century, and either left, were killed, or were assimilated.⁴ Most secondary sources indicate that while some indigenous people traveled to or through the area occasionally for hunting, there were no permanent indigenous settlements in the Potomac Highlands when European settlers began to arrive in the early-to-mid-1700s.⁵ Recently, some archaeologists and scholars have begun to revise this narrative based on archaeological and historical evidence that there was more overlap between indigenous and European settler populations in West Virginia, and that indigenous settlements described as “abandoned” may not have been truly or long abandoned.⁶

In their 1751 survey of *The Most Inhabited Part of Virginia*, surveyors Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson noted various vestiges of indigenous peoples, including an “Indian Road” west of the South Branch of the Potomac River. Two areas of “Shawno” (Shawnee) Fields, one labeled

¹ Western Maryland Chapter – Archaeological Society of Maryland, Barton Village Site (18AG3),” <https://perma.cc/SRX6-L9FS>, accessed 10 December 2025.

² Robert F. Maslowski, “Prehistoric People,” *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia Online*, <https://perma.cc/PWX2-44CB>, accessed 19 Aug 2025.

³ Jerry N. McDonald and Susan L. Woodward, *Indian Mounds of the Atlantic Coast* (Newark, OH: McDonald & Woodward Publishing Co., 1987), 71.

⁴ John Alexander Williams, “Iroquois,” *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia Online*, <https://perma.cc/M5YT-WNGB>, accessed 8 Dec 2024.

⁵ Hu Maxwell and Howard L. Swisher, *History of Hampshire County, West Virginia* (Morgantown, WV: A. Brown Boughner, 1897), 23-24.

⁶ Dr. Joe Stahlman, “Remembering West Virginia’s Indigenous History,” Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area, 13 November 2023, <https://perma.cc/V9P8-3DQ5>; Charity Moore, “Prehistoric West Virginia was never a so-called uninhabited hunting ground,” *West Virginia Explorer*, 27 September 2025, <https://perma.cc/P4QD-UERZ>.

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“deserted,” were mapped along the North Branch of the Potomac, then known as “Cohongoronto River”.⁷

The Coastal and Piedmont regions of colonial Virginia began to transform after King James I granted a large tract of land to the Virginia Company in 1606.⁸ The following year, the first permanent English establishment in Jamestown transformed the colonial landscape. Thus began the influx of non-native settlers who brought with them indentured servants and enslaved people.⁹ As land near the coastline became more populated, ambitious pioneers began looking westward for additional opportunities, braving the challenging terrain of the Appalachian Mountains.

The region now referred to as the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia transitions from the gently undulating hills and river valleys of the Piedmont in the east—areas historically conducive to the establishment of large plantations—to the densely wooded mountains of the Allegheny Highlands in the west, where settlers established homesteads amidst challenging terrain and conditions. Hampshire County, centrally located within the Eastern Panhandle in the Potomac Highlands, is characterized by both expansive, fertile river valleys and steep mountainous landscapes, resulting in a diverse mix of large agricultural estates, small subsistence farms, and varied forms of land use. The Fry-Jefferson map illustrated the varied topography by identifying “fine lands” along the “Wappocomo River or the South Branch” north of Looney Creek and mountain ranges and laurel thickets to the west.¹⁰ Additionally, the map identified a few inhabitants throughout the Potomac Highlands region, as well as roads and mills.

The overland network in and around Hampshire County in the early 18th century was generally undeveloped within the mountainous areas. Early explorers and settlers followed and expanded upon ancient paths carved by indigenous peoples and animals. These routes took the path of least resistance through the topography and often changed with weather events and seasons. The Fry-Jefferson map as surveyed in 1751 depicts an important early route traversing Hampshire County from Winchester, crossing the Cacapon River at Edwards’s (near today’s Capon Bridge), through today’s North River Mills, to Pearsall’s on the South Branch, on to McKraken’s (near today’s Fort Ashby), to the Ohio Company store house (now Ridgely, West Virginia), then on to Fort Necessity.

The settlement of the Potomac Highlands was solidly in the hands of English nobility thanks to a vast land grant made by King Charles II in 1649 to seven of his loyalist supporters. This grant, called the Northern Neck Proprietary, included all the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers to their headwaters. At the time of the grant, the area had not been fully explored, and the true extent of the proprietary was not known. The colonial government of Virginia, which had its own authority to grant land charters and collect rents and payments, did

⁷ Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia...*, 1751, digital image, Library of Congress, Geography and Map Div., <https://perma.cc/8C8P-9DJB>, accessed Sep 2025).

⁸ Otis K. Rice and Stephen W. Brown, "History of West Virginia," *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia Online*, <https://perma.cc/S9TF-V5DE>, accessed 10 December 2025.

⁹ Rice and Brown, "History of West Virginia."

¹⁰ Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, *A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia...*, 1751.

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not appreciate that a large swath of land within Virginia was under the control of English nobles, and sought to invalidate or minimize the boundaries of the Northern Neck Proprietary at every opportunity.

In 1681, Lord Thomas Culpeper, the son of one of the original grantees, gained control of the proprietary and received a patent confirming his ownership in 1688.¹¹ Upon Culpeper's death in 1689, the proprietary was inherited by his daughter Catherine, who married Thomas, Fifth Lord Fairfax.¹² The colonial government of Virginia disputed the validity of the grant and Thomas and Catherine again had to ask the Privy Council of William III and Mary II to reaffirm the grant in 1694. Their son Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax inherited the proprietary upon his mother's death in 1719.¹³

Lord Fairfax found himself again at odds with the Virginia government, which sought to interpret the vague boundaries of the land grant in the most limited way possible so as to increase the area of land under its authority. Fairfax again had to petition the Crown to confirm the extent of his lands. A survey of the Northern Neck was commissioned in 1733 to ascertain the true headwaters of the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and was overseen by representatives of both Fairfax and Virginia.¹⁴ This survey resulted in the placement of the Fairfax Stone at the headwaters of the Potomac in 1736.

It took the Privy Council until 1745 to finally decide the case in favor of Fairfax. Now that the two westernmost points of the proprietary were established, another survey party led by Peter Jefferson surveyed the "Fairfax Line" between the two points in 1746-47.¹⁵ Fairfax had visited Virginia during the 1736 survey and returned permanently around 1745.¹⁶ He took an active role in managing the lands, granting leases to settlers who were then required to pay a "quitrent" to him in a system resembling medieval feudalism.¹⁷ The quitrents were abolished with the outcome of the American Revolution. Fairfax not only controlled the land through the Proprietary but also acquired certain parcels for himself personally, including several parcels along the South Branch.

Portions of the most desirable Northern Neck Proprietary lands were subdivided into large lots. The Wappacomo or Great South Branch Lots were numbered consecutively along the South Branch of the Potomac beginning at the northern end of the Trough, then down the river to the

¹¹ Clifford Lewis, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Fairfax Stone Historical Monument," on file at the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, 17 August 1970, <https://perma.cc/T42K-G8XE>.

¹² Minor T. Weisinger, "Research Notes Number 32: Northern Neck Land Proprietary Records," Library of Virginia, November 2002, <https://perma.cc/T7FZ-XXFM>.

¹³ Warren R. Hofstra, "Thomas Fairfax, sixth baron Fairfax of Cameron (1693–1781)," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Library of Virginia, 2016, <https://perma.cc/VUK5-4C4F>.

¹⁴ Fairfax Harrison, "The Northern Neck Maps of 1737-1747," *William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine* 4:1 (January 1924), p 1-3, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1920933>.

¹⁵ Harrison 10.

¹⁶ Dorothy Epperly, "The Fairfax Lands in Virginia," Honors Thesis, University of Richmond, 1929, p 7, <http://scholarship.richmond.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1274&context=honors-theses>.

¹⁷ Gilbert Gude, "Fairfax Lands," *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, 20 February 2024, <https://perma.cc/3JMP-3YA6>.

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mouth of the South Branch where it meets the North Branch to form the Potomac River. The Wappacomo Lots contained about 55,000 acres divided into 64 numbered lots. These numbered lots were distinct from the Fairfax manors established elsewhere in the Proprietary, including on the South Branch and Patterson Creek within the original boundaries of Hampshire County.

In 1748, Lord Fairfax sent James Genn to survey the Wappacomo, or Great South Branch lots. A note on the original grant document for Lot 18 reads, “Laid of [*sic*] in Town called Romney”, but Lot 18 is not where the town was ultimately built.¹⁸ The eventual location of the town straddled the southeast boundary of Lot 17, located on higher ground to the east of and across the river from Lots 18 and 19 (see Figure 1).

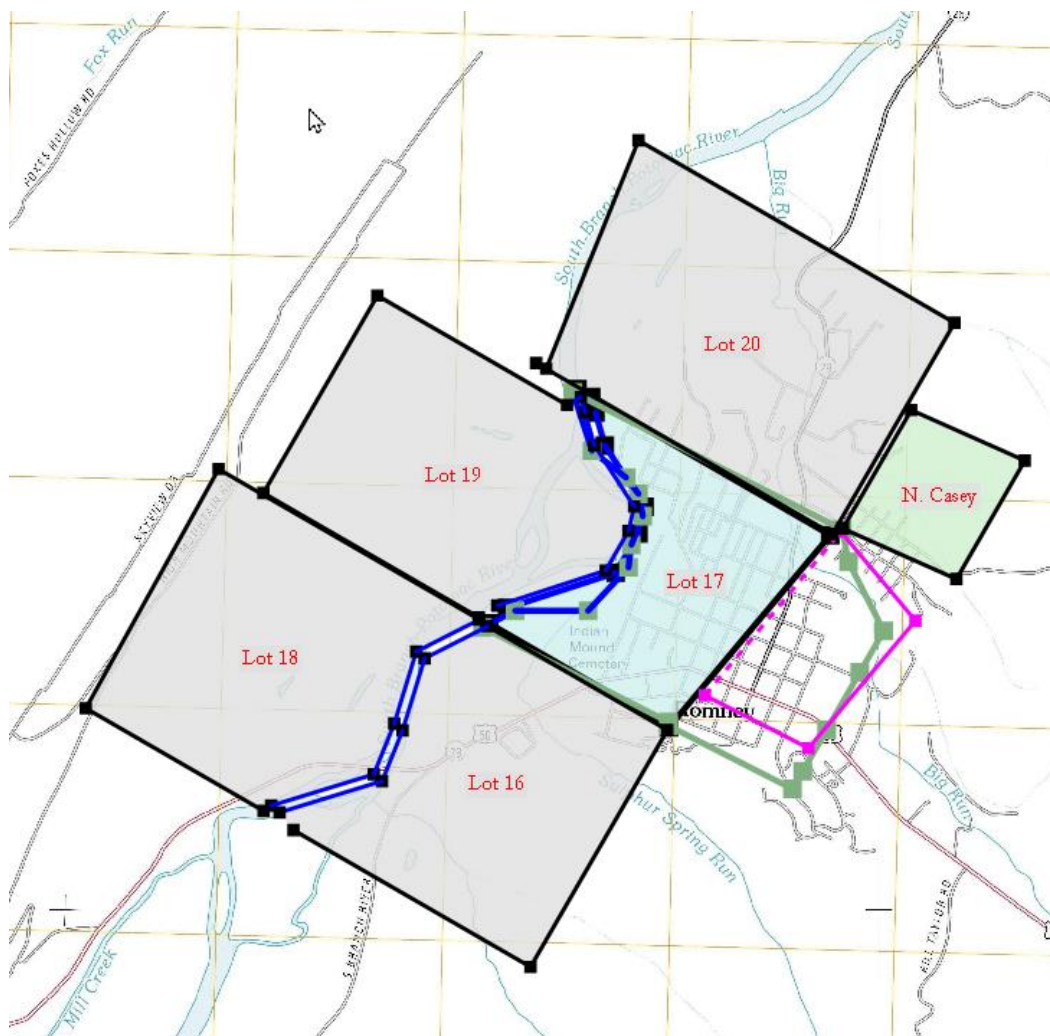


FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF WAPPACOMO OR GREAT SOUTH BRANCH LOTS FOR, AND SURROUNDING, ROMNEY. PLOTTED BY JANE AILES USING DEEDMAPPER, 4.2 WITH USGS MAP AS BACKGROUND.

¹⁸ *Northern Neck Grant Book G*: 225, n.d., not granted to anyone.

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Wappacomo or Great South Branch Lot 17 was granted from the Proprietary to William Watson on 3 Jul 1749.¹⁹ Watson owned Lot 17 for nearly a decade, conveying it in 1761 to Benjamin Kuykendall.²⁰ In 1749, Lot 19 was granted to Thomas McGuire²¹, and Lot 20 was granted to John Collins.²² Lot 16 was granted to Samuel Earle,²³ who sold to Job Pearsall in 1751.²⁴

An act to create Hampshire County from parts of Augusta and Frederick counties was passed by the Virginia General Assembly on December 13, 1753, and the county was officially established on May 1, 1754.²⁵ Originally encompassing 2,800 square miles, the county was gradually reduced in size to 644 square miles through the creation of four new counties.²⁶ Lord Fairfax continued to collect quitrents from his grantees in the county, "in the nature of a court baron."²⁷

The establishment of Hampshire County was followed a year later by the start of the French and Indian War hostilities in Hampshire County. As settlers under the English crown moved westward, they began encroaching on land claimed by the French who were trade allies with several tribal communities in the region. Native American and French troops protested the British migration by capturing and killing settlers, destroying homes and crops, and disrupting transportation routes. These hostilities escalated into the French and Indian War, which extended across the colonies from the Ohio Valley into upstate New York and Canada from 1754 to 1763.²⁸

Starting in the spring and early summer of 1755, settlers in Hampshire County began to flee the area due to the violence; consequently, county court was not conducted between mid-1755 and 1757.²⁹ Hampshire County's earliest records prior to December 1757 have been lost. Some deeds and wills from this period were recorded in Frederick County while the court in Hampshire was not functioning. In other cases, property owners who retained copies of their early deeds had

¹⁹ *Northern Neck Grant Book G*: 224, granted 3 Jul 1749.

²⁰ *Hampshire County Deed Book I*: deed no. 48 & 49, signed 13 & 14 Jan 1761, recorded 10 Feb 1761, lease and release.

²¹ *Northern Neck Grant Book G*: 270, granted 14 Aug 1749.

²² *Northern Neck Grant Book G*: 255, granted 8 Aug 1749.

²³ *Northern Neck Grant Book G*: 203, granted 16 Jun 1749.

²⁴ *Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 2*: 387-388, signed 15 Nov 1751.

²⁵ H. E. McIlwaine, ed., *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia 1752-1755; 1756-1758*, (Richmond: Colonial Press, E. Waddey Co., 1915), vii and 164-165. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.c2764496>.

²⁶ Ted Olson, "Hampshire County," *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, 25 April 2024, <https://perma.cc/32S2-FNWN>.

²⁷ Maxwell and Swisher, 272.

²⁸ James Henretta, et al, *America: A Concise History, Volume 1: To 1877* (Boston/New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2002), 107.

²⁹ Matthew Charles Ward, "La guerre sauvage: The Seven Years' War on the Virginia and Pennsylvania Frontier," Dissertation, College of William and Mary, 1992, 366. <https://scholarworks.wm.edu/items/07705980-a496-4349-8f00-f9bf0ed00076>

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them rerecorded in Hampshire County.³⁰ The first deed of record in the extant Hampshire Deed Books was recorded on 13 Dec 1757.³¹

In order to protect their colonial interests, the colonial Virginia government established a network of military frontier outposts in Western Virginia. The Virginia Regiment, led by Colonel George Washington, constructed forts in strategic places in Hampshire County along the South Branch of the Potomac, Cacapon River, and Patterson Creek.³²

Fort Pearsall was constructed in 1756 on Job Pearsall's Wappacomo or Great South Branch Lot 16, south of present-day Romney (see Figure 1). Lot 16 had been purchased by Job Pearsall from Samuel Earle in 1751; the deed was recorded in Frederick County³³ and rerecorded in Hampshire County in 1761.³⁴ In a petition to the government of Virginia for compensation related to military use of his fort, Job Pearsall noted that the fort was built by order of George Washington in 1756 and was in constant use until the winter of 1758 during the French and Indian War and was again used in 1763-1764 during Pontiac's War.³⁵

Pearsall's fort, most likely consisting of log buildings with a stockade, served as a supply base for British soldiers and to protect the nearby residents who had not fled the area.³⁶ The fort's strategic significance was reaffirmed in May 1757 when Governor Dinwiddie ordered Colonel George Washington to install 45 soldiers under Captain Robert McKenzie at the fort.³⁷

Although Lord Fairfax had plans for establishing the town of Romney by the late 1740s as noted previously in early survey documents, the permanent location of the county seat was not settled for some time. An Act to establish the town of Romney was brought before the Virginia General Assembly in November 1762. On December 23, 1762, Francis Fauquier, the lieutenant governor of the colony of Virginia, signed the bill "establishing the Town of Romney in the County of Hampshire." Both Romney and Shepherdstown in Jefferson County claim the distinction of being the oldest chartered town in the state of West Virginia. According to legislative records,

³⁰ Examples of rerecorded deeds include: Thomas Lord Fairfax, Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia (grantor) to Benjamin Foreman (grantee) *Hampshire Co. Deed Book 1*: deed no. 119, signed 20 May 1749, recorded Hampshire June Court 1755; Benjamin Forman (grantor) to John Forman (grantee) *Hampshire Co. Deed Book 1*: deed no. 120 & 121, signed 25 & 26 May 1755, recorded Hampshire June Court 1755, lease and release; Benjamin Forman (grantor) to William Forman (grantee) *Hampshire Co. Deed Book 1*: deed no. 122 & 123, signed 22 & 23 May 1755, recorded in Hampshire June Court 1755, lease and release. Evidently Benjamin Forman originally came to court in June 1755 to record these three deeds. When Forman brought his three deed copies into court for rerecording, they are recorded between May & Aug 1762 court sessions.

³¹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 1*: deed nos. 1 & 2, signed 9 & 10 Dec 1757, recorded 13 Dec 1757, lease and release.

³² Kim McBride and Stephen McBride, "Frontier Defense," *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, 21 February 2024, <https://perma.cc/A3GJ-NRTL>.

³³ *Frederick County, Virginia Deed Book 2*: 387-390, signed 15 & 16 Nov 1751, recorded 16 Nov 1751, lease and release.

³⁴ *Hampshire County, WV Deed Book 1*: deed nos. 107 & 108, signed 28 & 29 Jul 1761, recorded 10 Mar 1762, lease and release. .

³⁵ John Pendleton. Kennedy, ed., *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1766-1769*, (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1906), 101, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uva.x001603216>.

³⁶ Louis Koontz, *The Virginia Frontier 1754-1763* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1920), 138.

³⁷ Koontz, 138.

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the bills establishing Romney and the town of Mecklenburg, now known as Shepherdstown, were signed on the same day.³⁸

Interestingly, the 1762 Act to establish the town of Romney stated that “the right honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax, hath lately laid out a parcel of land, at the place where the courthouse stands, in Hampshire County, into one hundred lots... and disposed of said lots to divers [*sic*] persons who have settled and built thereon.”³⁹ Perhaps the information provided to the Virginia General Assembly in this Act was aspirational, as ample evidence states that court was conducted elsewhere and few buildings existed in Romney in 1762. When Hampshire County court resumed after the war in 1757,⁴⁰ court was likely held somewhere other than Romney.

Benjamin Kuykendall of Hampshire County purchased the Wappacomo or Great South Branch Lot 17, part of which would become the town of Romney, from William Watson of Frederick County, Virginia in early 1761.⁴¹ At a session of the Council of Virginia held on 9 Dec 1761, an order was made as a result of a petition from Hampshire County inhabitants that “the Court House of the said County be established on a place call’d Pearsall’s Level, and that a Writ issue for adjourning all Pleas depending in their Court to the said Place.”⁴²

The exact locations of Pearsall’s Level and Pearsall’s Fort, and whether they were in different locations, has been the subject of debate for decades. If Pearsall’s Level was at or near the location of the town of Romney, the 1761 writ represents the commencement of county court in Romney. However, Pearsall did not own Lot 17, where Romney would eventually be located; he owned Lot 16 whereon Pearsall’s Fort was located. Therefore it seems more likely that Pearsall’s Level was located on Lot 16 (see Figure 1). If the Court was moved to Pearsall’s Level as a result of the 9 Dec 1761 order, it didn’t stay there for long. In July 1763 people were killed and carried off in Indian attacks along Patterson Creek, and the North and South Branches of the Potomac, some near Pearsall’s Fort.⁴³ County court was being held at Fort Pleasant in December 1763 when Evan Pugh noted in his journal that he traveled there to settle an estate.⁴⁴ Fort Pleasant was located at Old Fields which is in today’s Hardy County, north of Moorefield along the South Branch. The Council of the Governor of Virginia ordered another “writ of

³⁸ John Pendleton Kennedy, *Journals of the House of Burgesses, 1761-1765*, (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1907), 164, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015039496164>.

³⁹ “An Act for establishing the town of Romney...” in William Waller Hening, *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of the all the Laws of Virginia*, v. 7 (Richmond: Franklin Press, 1820), 598, <https://archive.org/details/statutesatlargeb07virg/>

⁴⁰ County records from before and during the French and Indian War were lost or destroyed. When court resumed, the first deed in Hampshire County Deed Book 1: 1 was recorded on 13 Dec 1757.

⁴¹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 1*: deed nos. 48 & 49, signed 13 & 14 Jan 1761, recorded 10 Feb 1761, lease and release.

⁴² Benjamin J. Hillman, *Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia*, vol. 6 (June 20, 1754-May 3, 1775), p. 203, Council held 9 Dec 1761.

⁴³ William H. Rice, *Colonial Records of the Upper Potomac*, vol. 6, pp. 248, 249.

⁴⁴ Horace F. Rudisill, transcriber, *The Diaries of Evan Pugh (1762-1801)* (Florence, SC: St. David’s Society, 1993), 29.

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adjournment” on December 19, 1764 “to remove the Court of Hampshire from Fort Pleasant to Pearsall’s Levell.”⁴⁵

Fairfax continued to move forward with plans to develop Romney. Romney’s 5 x 5 block street grid containing 100 half-acre lots was laid out straddling the eastern boundary of Lot 17 and an adjoining 100-acre unnumbered lot whereon the balance of the town was plotted (see Figure 1). This roughly 100-acre parcel was surveyed for Lord Fairfax personally in 1754, noted as “A lott designed for the Court House in Hampshire County.”⁴⁶ This 100-acre parcel is outlined in pink in Figure 1.

The plat of Romney found in Virginia Land Office Records at Library of Virginia is a copy of an early plat made probably by Lord Fairfax to track his granting of town lots. It includes the names and lot numbers of the original eleven Fairfax grantees and those to whom Fairfax promised to convey other lots in the future. This list of conveyances is attached to the plat map with the numbered lots noted as “Bespoke by” and “To Whom Issued.” This plat list reserves Town Lots 65, 66, 75, and 76 for the “Court House” and Lord Fairfax is noted as reserving Town Lots 67, 68, 77, and 78 for himself. Town Lot 35, located on the southwest corner of Rosemary Lane and Marsham Street, is noted as issued to Peter Steenbergen.⁴⁷ Steenbergen’s account book for his ordinary and mercantile business in Romney begins with entries made in the fall of 1766, indicating the presence of a building and commercial activity in the town by that time.⁴⁸ The current structures on Town Lot 35 (Map No. 122 and Map No. 225) were constructed in 1962 and 1892.

With the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781, British citizens could no longer own or inherit land on American soil. Thomas Lord Fairfax died in Dec 1781.⁴⁹ The ungranted land within the Northern Neck Proprietary was taken over by the Commonwealth of Virginia Land Office. Fairfax’s personal assets were distributed to his heirs but were caught up in litigation because of the laws forbidding inheritance or ownership of land by British citizens. James M. Marshall and his brother John Marshall, future Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, were able to purchase a large portion of the Northern Neck lands after helping Lord Fairfax’s heir, Denny Martin Fairfax, win claim to the land in court. Denny Martin Fairfax, a British citizen residing in England, had inherited the land upon his uncle’s death in 1781. However, in 1789, Virginia granted some Northern Neck land to David Hunter on the premise that British citizens (“alien enemies”) could no longer legally inherit or own land in America. Along with other parcels in the South Branch Valley, David Hunter was granted Lot 17 with

⁴⁵ Benjamin J. Hillman, *Executive Journals of the Council of colonial Virginia*, vol. 6 (June 20, 1754-May 3, 1775), p. 683, Council held 19 Dec 1764.

⁴⁶ Thomas Bryan Martin, “A lott designed for the Court House in Hampshire County”, *Title Book, 1736-1798*, Virginia Museum of History & Culture, Richmond, Virginia, call no. Mss5:9 M3654:1, page 6.

⁴⁷ “Romney Plan”, Virginia Land Office, 1725-1792, record group RG#4, Northern Neck Proprietary Land Records, Surveys not acted upon, call no. LOI 117, register entry no. 111; Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁴⁸ “Peter Steenbergen, Ledger for Inn at Romney, Virginia”, collection no. A&M 2337, West Virginia & Regional History Center, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

⁴⁹ “Thomas Fairfax,” database online, Findagrave.com, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11174/thomas-fairfax> : accessed 9 Oct 2025.

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additional attached acreage – the parcel on which Romney was located.⁵⁰ John Marshall served as Denny Fairfax's lawyer starting in 1790 and filed various cases including *Hite v. Fairfax* (1786). Subsequent related cases regarding inheritance rights were filed in the 1790s, including *Fairfax's Devisee v. Hunter's Lessee* (1813) and *Martin v. Hunter's Lessee* (1816). These cases worked their way through the court system for many years and reached the United States Supreme Court after Marshall became chief justice; Marshall recused himself since his investment in the property was dependent on the outcomes of these cases, but ultimately the Marshalls' claims to the land were upheld.^{51 52}

In 1778, Benjamin Kuykendall and his wife Sarah of Yohogania [*sic*] County, Virginia sold Wappacomo or Great South Branch Lot 17 to Isaac Parsons, who at the time also owned Lot 16 (formerly owned by Job Pearsall).⁵³ Lot 17 was not part of the lawsuits involving Lord Fairfax and his nephew Denny Martin Fairfax, but it did encounter its own similar legal problems. David Hunter and Thomas Collins had separately obtained grants from the Commonwealth for Lot 17 plus some acreage on the east side of Lot 17 in 1789 and 1791 respectively.^{54 55} The surveys for both of these parcels were conducted by John Mitchell in 1788 and 1790, respectively.^{56 57} These two grants were voided and Isaac Parsons prevailed in his ownership of Lot 17. Isaac Parsons died in 1796 and his son David Parsons and wife Catherine sold Lot 17 to James M. Marshall in 1799.⁵⁸ However, when John Mitchell made the survey for the Trustees of the Town of Romney on 30 Jun 1790, he used the boundaries from his Thomas Collins survey of 23 Mar 1790 as the boundaries.⁵⁹ The Thomas Collins survey included Lot 17 and the 100 acre parcel on the east side of Town, plus some more acreage on the south side of the 100 acre parcel. Collins's survey is outlined in green in Figure 1. Thomas Collins, like David Hunter, was granted the parcel during the time when the Proprietary lands and Denny Fairfax Martin's inheritance were in litigation.

Lot 18 was never granted to anyone and was kept personally by Lord Fairfax. After his death Lot 18 was caught up in the lawsuits and James M. Marshall eventually gained ownership of the Lot 18 parcel. David Parsons owned Lot 16 and 17 operating a ferry across the South Branch

⁵⁰ *Northern Neck Proprietary Grant Book U*: 316, granted 2 Nov 1789.

⁵¹ Lehrman Institute, "The Founders and the Pursuit of Land," n.d., <https://perma.cc/XXV9-26BS>

⁵² Mark A. Graber, "Martin v. Hunter's Lessee (1816)," *Federalism in America: An Encyclopedia*, Center for the Study of Federalism, 2006, <https://perma.cc/HRA4-GCTJ>.

⁵³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 4*: deed no. 193, signed 20 & 21 Jan 1778, recorded 10 Mar 1778, lease and release.

⁵⁴ Commonwealth to David Hunter, *Northern Neck Grant Book U*: 316, granted 2 Nov 1789, for 416 acres.

⁵⁵ Commonwealth to Thomas Collins, *Northern Neck Grant Book V*: 314-316, granted 8 Dec 1791, for 376 acres.

⁵⁶ Survey for David Hunter by John Mitchell, *Northern Neck Survey Book 1*: 182, surveyed 17 Apr 1788.

⁵⁷ Survey for Thomas Collins by John Mitchell, *Northern Neck Survey Book 2*: 425, surveyed 23 Mar 1790.

⁵⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 11*: 731-733, signed 26 Feb 1799, recorded 15 Apr 1799, for 217 acres.

⁵⁹ John Mitchell, surveyor, "Plan of the Town of Romney", dated 30 Jun 1790; West Virginia Workers of the Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration, *Historic Romney 1762-1937* (n.p: n.p., 1937), loose page insert.

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with the landings on Lot 16 and Lot 18. David Parsons sold James M. Marshall Lot 17⁶⁰ and Marshall sold Parsons Lot 18.⁶¹

Governance of the town of Romney was in limbo after the death of Lord Fairfax in 1781. In 1786, Romney Lot owners, anxious that town trustees had never been appointed and thus they could not obtain legal title to properties they had purchased from the late Lord Fairfax, petitioned the Virginia General Assembly for the appointment of town trustees.⁶² This first attempt failed. In October 1789 another petition was filed with the state legislature, this time with more signatures representing residents of Romney and the surrounding area. The petition asks for town trustee appointments, stating that four town lots had been reserved by Lord Fairfax but not granted to the county for public use. The petition states that Lots 65 and 66 contained the courthouse and gaol (jail) and on the two other lots (Lots 75 and 76) Fairfax wanted to erect a place for public worship and a burying ground “of which one of the said Lots Hath for many years by past been used.”⁶³ The General Assembly passed an Act to appoint trustees for the town of Romney on December 4, 1789.⁶⁴

On 27 Dec 1794, by Legislative Act the Romney Trustees were vested with the power to sell the Romney Lots for which Lord Fairfax had not made deeds.⁶⁵ An advertisement in a Martinsburg newspaper published 23 May 1795 announced the upcoming sale of lots in the town of Romney by the Trustees commencing on 16 June 1795.⁶⁶ The first of many deeds for Lots sold by the Trustees was signed on 1 Jul 1795, conveying Romney Lot 37 to Nathaniel Dyer.⁶⁷ In 1796, the Romney Trustees sold Romney Lots 65, 66, 75 and 76 “whereon the Courthouse and other public buildings now stand” to the acting Justices of the Peace for Hampshire County.⁶⁸ According to one report published in 1797, Romney had a brick courthouse and a stone jail.⁶⁹

According to the deeds recorded in Hampshire Deed Books from the Town Trustees to buyers of the ungranted Romney Town lots, the purchaser was required within three years to build a dwelling house 18 feet by 16 feet with a shingle roof, and stone or brick chimney. If the purchaser did not comply within three years, the Trustees or their successors could repossess the lot and expel the occupants. The purchaser was also required to pay the Trustees a yearly ground

⁶⁰ *Hampshire County Deed Book 11*: 731-733, signed 26 Feb 1799, recorded 15 Apr 1799.

⁶¹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 11*: 730-731, signed 16 Feb 1799, recorded 15 Apr 1799.

⁶² “Inhabitants of Romney: Petition”, 27 Oct 1786, Legislative Petitions Digital Collection, Legislative Petitions of the General Assembly, 1776-1865, Library of Virginia, Richmond; imaged online, https://rosetta.virginiamemory.com/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE2645465 : accessed 9 Oct 2025.

⁶³ “Inhabitants of Romney: Petition”, issued 14 Nov 1789, Legislative Petitions Digital Collection, Legislative Petitions of the General Assembly, 1776-1865, Library of Virginia, Richmond, image online, https://rosetta.virginiamemory.com/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE2671802 : accessed 9 Oct 2025.

⁶⁴ William W. Hening, *The Statutes at Large; being A Collection of All The Laws of Virginia*. (Philadelphia: William Brown, Printer, 1823), page 90, Chap. LXXI, sec. 1., image online, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hw2sd1&seq=7> : accessed 14 Aug 2025.

⁶⁵ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 172, signed 1 Jul 1795, recorded 20 Jul 1795.

⁶⁶ Advertisement, *The Potomak Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser* (Martinsburg, Virginia), 23 May 1795, page 4.

⁶⁷ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 172, signed 1 Jul 1795, recorded 20 Jul 1795.

⁶⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 510-511, signed 15 Oct 1796, recorded 17 Oct 1796.

⁶⁹ Jedediah Morse, compiler, *The American Gazetteer* (Boston: S. Hall, and Thomas & Andrews, 1797), n.p.; image online, Archive.org, <https://archive.org/details/americangazettee00mors/page/n479/mode/2up> : accessed 9 Oct 2025.

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rent. The ability of the Town Trustees to sell lots must have spurred house construction, although at a modest rate. The number of households counted in Romney in the U.S. Census grew from 37 in 1810 to 51 in 1820.

Romney was governed by the Town Trustees until the town of Romney was officially incorporated by the Virginia General Assembly on March 16, 1847.⁷⁰

Several properties from the Colonial and Federal periods are extant in Romney. The NRHP-listed Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House (Photograph 1) and two associated buildings, located at 51 West Gravel Lane on original Lot 48, are estimated to have been built between ca. 1763 and 1788. The complex's three buildings include an early log cabin, a half-timber and brick nogging structure, and a two-story frame Federal-style house with sophisticated interior details. Together, they exemplify the evolving architectural styles, building technologies and urban growth patterns in Romney.

Conflicting information abounds regarding the dates of construction of the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House. The house is associated with Town Lot 48 but actually sits upon a narrow strip of adjacent Lot 58. Since the strip of Town Lot 58 was not mentioned in deeds until 1818, it is possible that the house's construction was an unintentional encroachment. Lot 48 was originally "Bespoken to" for Hugh Murphy by Lord Fairfax and then "issued to" George Wilson on May 16, 1763.⁷¹ Wilson died in 1777 while serving during the Revolutionary War and in his will, written in 1776, left "one house and lot of land situate in Romney in Hampshire County, Virginia formerly the property of Hugh Murphy" to Elizabeth, as well as the plantation in Fayette County, Pennsylvania where she and her husband Samuel Kinkade resided.⁷² This confirms that a house was on this property by 1776, but who built it, when, and whether it was one of the two extant log buildings is not known, although the style and construction of both buildings is consistent with the time period. While the National Register nomination document for the property suggests that these buildings could date to circa 1750 and may have served as Lord Fairfax's land office, no documentary evidence was presented to support that conclusion. A construction date consistent with George Wilson's ownership between 1763 and 1776 (at the earliest) is the most defensible conclusion.

In 1788 the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House property, Town Lot 48, was conveyed by Samuel and Elizabeth Wilson Kinkade to Andrew Wodrow, who was married to Elizabeth's sister Mary Ann and served as Hampshire County Clerk of Courts from 1782 until his death in 1814. Secondary sources commonly state that Andrew Wodrow constructed the two-story frame structure after he became clerk of courts in 1782. This is in conflict with his acquisition of the

⁷⁰ Commonwealth of Virginia, *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia passed at the Session commencing December 7, 1846, and ending March 23, 1847* (Richmond: Samuel Shepherd, printer, 1847), p. 207-208, Chap. 217, items 9 & 10, image online, Hathitrust.org,

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101073363283&seq=211> : accessed Sep 2025.

⁷¹ "Romney Plan", Virginia Land Office, 1725-1792, record group RG#4, Northern Neck Proprietary Land Records, Surveys not acted upon, call no. LOI 117, register entry no. 111; Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁷² Mrs. Marcellin C. Adams, "Colonel George Wilson: A Genealogical Study in Western Pennsylvania," *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*. Vol. 26, Nos.3 & 4 (September and December 1943),105. <https://journals.psu.edu/wph/article/view/2254/2087>.

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property in 1788, although since the property was owned by his out-of-town in-laws, it is possible that the Wodrows established residence and even constructed a house on Lot 48 before they owned it. The 1788 deed from Samuel Kinkade to Andrew Wodrow states that Lot 48 was granted to George Wilson by Lord Fairfax on May 16, 1763, and subsequently inherited by Elizabeth Kinkade.⁷³

The Davis House (Map No. 34, Town Lot 26), located at 197 W. Main Street on the corner of Bolton Street, is a two-story, three-bay dwelling constructed of logs with v-notch corners on a fieldstone foundation with internal brick fireplaces on either gable end. This house was long thought to be constructed circa 1798, but recent research indicates a construction date of 1855-1856. Town Lot No. 26 was ungranted until 1795 when the Romney trustees sold it to Matthew Montgomery.⁷⁴ Montgomery quickly sold the lot to William H. Burns & Co. in 1796.⁷⁵ Eventually the property was acquired by Angus McDonald. Although documents tracing ownership between Burns and McDonald and any intervening owners could not be located, the 1860 deed of conveyance from McDonald to William Davis states that McDonald acquired the property on 1 April 1849 and that he erected a dwelling house and blacksmith shop on the lot.⁷⁶ Land tax records reveal that the assessed value of buildings on Lot 26 was \$50 in 1855⁷⁷ and \$450 in 1856⁷⁸, indicating construction of a substantial building in those years.

A 1966 photograph of the construction of the Hampshire County Public Library shows the Davis House in the background covered in horizontal siding of unknown type. This siding was removed sometime after 1966 to expose the log structure. A two-story rear gabled addition (date unknown) is covered in Dutch lap wood siding. Whether, and at what point, the original log building had clapboard siding is unknown, although it was common for owners to add siding for insulation or a more finished appearance in the 18th and 19th centuries.⁷⁹ Regardless, the Davis House, now owned by the Hampshire County Public Library and operated as a historic house museum, allows visitors insight into 19th century construction techniques and domestic life.

Another notable example of early domestic architecture is the Kern House, located at 154 East Main Street (Town Lot No. 97; Map No. 71). The earliest deed that could be found related to this lot dates from 1815 and conveyed the property from the Romney Trustees and James Dailey, the executor of Perez Drew's estate, to Warner Throckmorton. This deed included some background information that Perez Drew, deceased, purchased the lot from the town trustees sometime between 1794, when the trustees were authorized to sell ungranted Romney lots, and Drew's

⁷³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 7*: 275-278, signed 4 May 1788, recorded 4 & 10 Jul 1788, lease and release.

⁷⁴ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 195-196, signed 21 July 1795, recorded 14 Sep 1795.

⁷⁵ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 474-475, signed and recorded 18 July 1796.

⁷⁶ *Hampshire County Deed Book 52*: 200, sign 13 April 1860, recorded 16 Feb 1861.

⁷⁷ *Hampshire County Land Book 1*, "List of the Taxable Town Lots within the District of A. M. Alverson, Commissioner of the Revenue in the County of Hampshire for the Year 1855," n.p. (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSGX-HSLZ-H>).

⁷⁸ *Hampshire County Land Book 2*, "List of Taxable Town Lots within the District of John Johnson, Commissioner of the Revenue in the County of Hampshire for the Year 1856," p 6 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34Z-SVTM?lang=en&i=346>)

⁷⁹ Bruce D. Bomberger, "Preservation Brief 26: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," National Park Service, 1991, p 2, 6; (<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/preservation-brief-26-log-buildings.pdf>).

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death in 1797, but no corresponding deed could be located.⁸⁰ It is not known whether any buildings existed on the lot when Warner Throckmorton purchased the property from the trustees. Throckmorton's son William inherited the property after his death in 1826 and used it as collateral for a debt in 1834; the deed for this transaction mentions the brick residence of Warner and allowed William to continue residing there as long as payments were made.⁸¹ Thus, the house was either built by Perez Drew between 1794 and 1797 or by Warner Throckmorton circa 1815. As Perez Drew resided elsewhere in Romney⁸², circa 1815 is more likely date. The property was purchased by Seth Mason (1776-1846) in 1838⁸³ and left to his daughter Rebecca Kern (1801-1874) upon his death.⁸⁴ Rebecca and her husband John Kern, Jr. (1797-1862), an attorney, lived in the house with their family, and their daughters Lucretia and Jane continued residing there into the early 20th century.⁸⁵

The two-story, five-bay brick structure was constructed with a Flemish masonry bond. The house has characteristic Federal-style features including a symmetrical formal façade with nine-over-six sash windows on the first story and six-over-six sashes on the second story, all with brick flat arch lintels. The central entry has a simple rectangular multi-light transom. The west side of the house has a one-story gabled wing with a separate street entrance. Small wings and outbuildings were often used as offices for residents in professions such as law and medicine.

Unfortunately, county court minutes are not extant for years before 1788, but references in the minutes beginning in 1790, along with other sources, lend some clues regarding Romney's procession of courthouses and public buildings.

- **First Romney Courthouse (ca. 1764) and Second Romney Courthouse (1791)**
 - May 31, 1784: A petition was sent by "sundry inhabitants of the upper part of Hampshire County" to the Virginia House of Delegates asking for a new county to be created from Hampshire and Berkeley Counties, which were both much larger at the time, and for the courthouse of Hampshire County to be moved to Moorefield, because "the present Court House & gaol of Hampshire County has been long in a ruinous situation and totally unfit for the purpose they were intended for."⁸⁶ The date of construction, exact location, and design of this "totally unfit" courthouse and jail are unknown, but based on this description, they seem to have been in poor condition by 1784. This petition, while unsuccessful, also reveals the challenges of geography and travel that led to the creation of Hardy County in 1785.⁸⁷

⁸⁰ *Hampshire County Deed Book 19*: 123-125, signed 15 Apr 1815, recorded 3 June 1815.

⁸¹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 29*: 456-457, signed 26 August 1834, recorded 4 Oct 1834.

⁸² *Hampshire County Deed Book 9*: 360, signed 30 Oct 1801, recorded 16 Apr 1804.

⁸³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 34*: 32, signed 25 March 1839, recorded 23 April 1839.

⁸⁴ *Frederick County Will Book 22*: 83, 12 Dec 1838.

⁸⁵ 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, and 1910 United States Census.

⁸⁶ "Inhabitants of the Upper Part of Hampshire: Petition." Legislative Petitions of the General Assembly 1776-1865.

May 31 1784. Image online, Library of Virginia,

https://rosetta.virginiamemory.com:443/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE2678120), Accession

Number 36121, Box 100, Folder 9, reel no. 74.

⁸⁷ "An act for dividing the county of Hampshire," in Hening, *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of the all the Laws of Virginia*, vol. 12, 36, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.hxh5ud>.

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- December 16, 1790: The county court assessed a levy for a number of projects, including construction of a courthouse.⁸⁸ John Jeremiah Jacob, Isaac Millar, and William Fox were appointed to draw up plans for a new courthouse.⁸⁹
- April 14, 1791: The committee appointed to draw the plans for the new courthouse presented a report to the court. The court ordered the sheriff to let the construction of the building to the lowest bidder on May 1.⁹⁰
- The 1791 courthouse was constructed on the site where Hill's Drugstore now stands (41 E. Main Street, Map No. 56). Its location was confirmed by deed research tracing ownership of the property to the Russell brothers and an 1879 item in the *South Branch Intelligencer* noting that the Russells were in the process of demolishing the 1791 courthouse to construct a two-story brick storehouse.⁹¹
- October 13, 1791: The old courthouse was "in a ruinous situation," prompting the court to adjourn to the residence of Perez Drew.⁹² Perez Drew owned at least two houses in Romney; the locations of these are not confirmed.⁹³
- December 27, 1794: The Virginia Assembly passed an act granting the town trustees ownership of the lots that had been formerly owned by Lord Fairfax, but for which he had made no deed. The town trustees then sold lots 65, 66, 75, and 76, which contained the courthouse and other public buildings, to the county for 20 pounds. The deed for this ownership transfer was recorded on October 17, 1796.⁹⁴
- July 20, 1795: The court ordered that the old (ca. 1764) courthouse be sold to the highest bidder.⁹⁵ Considering its poor condition, the building may have been sold for salvage, but no additional details were recorded to confirm this.
- 1797: Jedediah Morse's *American Gazetteer* includes an entry for Romney noting a brick courthouse⁹⁶
- **Third Romney Courthouse (1835)**
 - November 14, 1831: The justices were summoned to vote upon building a new courthouse. The vote was 7 for, 11 against.⁹⁷
 - June 24, 1833: The court again voted on the construction of a "good and convenient court house." This time the vote passed 12 to 4. The court ordered the sheriff to collect levy payments and appropriated any surplus monies "towards defraying the expenses of the court house this day ordered to be built." The court

⁸⁸ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1788-1791*: 390, court held 16 December 1790.

⁸⁹ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1788-1791*: 394, court held 16 December 1790.

⁹⁰ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1788-1791*: 440, court held 14 April 1791.

⁹¹ "Messrs. Russell & Brother...", *South Branch Intelligencer* (Romney, West Virginia), August 8 1879, p. 3.

⁹² *Hampshire County Minute Book 1788-1791*: 504, court held October 13, 1791.

⁹³ *Hampshire County Will Book 1*: 96, signed 8 Aug 1797, recorded 18 Sep 1797.

⁹⁴ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 510, signed 15 Oct 1796, recorded 17 Oct 1796.

⁹⁵ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1795-1798*: 30, court held 20 July 1795.

⁹⁶ Jedediah Morse, compiler, *The American Gazetteer* (Boston: S. Hall, and Thomas & Andrews, 1797), not paginated.; image online, Archive.org (<https://archive.org/details/americangazettee00mors/page/n479/mode/2up> : accessed 9 Oct 2025).

⁹⁷ *Hampshire County Court Minute Book 1827-1836*: 44, court held 14 November 1831.

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then appointed Frederick Sheetz, John McDowell and David Gibson as commissioners to plan and estimate the cost of the new building.”⁹⁸

- May 27 and June 23, 1834: The court ordered the commissioners that had been appointed to build the new courthouse to sell the lumber and brick from the old Clerk’s offices, which had been dismantled.⁹⁹
- November 28, 1836: John B. White was ordered to rent out the old (1790) courthouse for one year, indicating that the court had moved into the new building and the earlier structure was still standing. Photographs of the 1835 structure show a temple-form brick Greek Revival structure with a monumental Ionic portico, cupola and large multipane windows with arched lintels.¹⁰⁰

- **Fourth Romney Courthouse (1922)**

- 1919: Hampshire County Commissioners visited the recently remodeled Jefferson County courthouse to get ideas on improvements for the 1835 Hampshire County courthouse.¹⁰¹ The intent was not to build a new building, but to make alterations to the existing structure.
- May 26, 1920: A Notice to Contractors was placed in the newspaper accepting sealed bids for “alterations to the current courthouse... in accordance with drawings and specifications prepared by Holmboe & Pogue, Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va.”¹⁰²
- June 1920: Workmen started removing the floor in order to excavate a basement. Work was expected to take four months.¹⁰³
- July 26, 1920: Three-fourths of the east wall of the building collapsed during construction. The collapse was attributed to the fact that the ground had been excavated below the level of the foundation, recent rain had softened the ground, and a truck hauling sand alongside the building had further destabilized the ground. The architect and contractor advised that work stop immediately because the building continued to be unsafe.¹⁰⁴
- August 1920: The county court held a public meeting to decide how to proceed regarding the courthouse. The meeting was apparently contentious as many residents took the opportunity to register complaints about the mismanagement of the courthouse remodel and other infrastructure projects. The architect in attendance, unnamed but assumed to be from the firm of Holmboe & Pogue, advised that the remaining structure of the old building was unsuitable for attempts at reconstruction. It was ultimately decided to raze the remainder of the old structure and build an entirely new courthouse. The new building was to “stand farther back from the street than the old one. The front to be of the same architecture, but the interior to have higher ceilings. The basement to be seven

⁹⁸ *Hampshire County Court Minute Book 1827-1836*: 35, court held 24 June 24 1833.

⁹⁹ *Hampshire County Court Minute Book 1827-1836*: 132, 138, court held 27 May 1834 and 23 June 1834.

¹⁰⁰ “Old 1837 Courthouse,” Historic photograph, collection of Rob Wolford, posted online at <https://perma.cc/2VKZ-BTRA>.

¹⁰¹ “To Remodel Courthouse,” *Hampshire Review*, 3 Sep 1919, 1.

¹⁰² “Notice to Contractors,” *Hampshire Review*, 26 May 1920, 2.

¹⁰³ “Work on Court House Begun,” *Hampshire Review*, 23 June 1920, 5.

¹⁰⁴ “East Wall Collapses,” *Hampshire Review*, 28 July 1920, 1.

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- feet in height, the first floor twelve feet and the ceiling of the court room to be twenty five feet. The outer walls to be of Indiana limestone. Thus it will be seen that this plan would be of great improvement over the plans for remodeling the old structure.”¹⁰⁵
- August 17, 1920: Another well-attended public meeting regarding the courthouse plans was held at the Opera House. The additional cost for the new building was anticipated to be \$50,000-\$60,000.¹⁰⁶
 - December 13, 1920: The cornerstone for the new courthouse was laid in a Masonic ceremony.¹⁰⁷
 - January 12, 1921: The county announced that it would put forth a bond issue for \$40,000 to complete the courthouse. The *Hampshire Review* published an editorial in favor of the bond and published letters from the public for and against the bond issue for several weeks.¹⁰⁸
 - February 5, 1921: The bond issue was defeated 911 to 864; it needed 1,065 votes (3/5) to pass.¹⁰⁹
 - April 26, 1921: The county decided to try again to pass a \$50,000 bond to fund the completion of the courthouse.¹¹⁰ The vote was held on May 27 and this time the bond passed 1675 to 1055, with a much-improved voter turnout.¹¹¹
 - July 6, 1921: The contract for completion of the courthouse was award to Snider Brothers of Keyser.¹¹²
 - December 21, 1921: The *Hampshire Review* noted that the courthouse was nearing completion and was expected to be in service by February 1. The editor suggested that a memorial for soldiers killed in WWI be erected in front of the courthouse.¹¹³
 - February 1, 1922: A photo of the new courthouse ran on the front page of the newspaper with the caption “Hampshire County Court House Nearly Finished.” While not dissimilar to the 1835 Greek Revival temple-form courthouse, the new Neoclassical courthouse was by no means a replica, and was distinctive in its taller proportions, hipped roof with projecting portico, and use of buff brick. While the monumental Ionic columns of the portico appear to be made of Indiana limestone, the use of brick for the rest of the building must have been a budgetary choice.
 - February 27, 1922: The court issued an order that the new building would officially become the courthouse on March 21, 1922.¹¹⁴ On March 22 it was

¹⁰⁵ “Entire New Building,” *Hampshire Review*, 4 August 1920, 1.

¹⁰⁶ “Largely Attended Meeting,” *Hampshire Review*, 18 August 1920, 1.

¹⁰⁷ “Cornerstone Laid,” *Hampshire Review*, 15 December 1920, 1.

¹⁰⁸ “The Proposed Bond Issue to Complete the New Court House,” *Hampshire Review*, 12 January 1921, 1.

¹⁰⁹ “Bond Issue Defeated,” *Hampshire Review*, 9 February 1921, 1.

¹¹⁰ “The Court House Bond Issue Again,” *Hampshire Review*, 27 April 1921, 1.

¹¹¹ “Bond Issue Carried,” *Hampshire Review*, 1 June 1921, 1.

¹¹² “Award Court House Contract,” *Hampshire Review*, 6 July 1921, 1.

¹¹³ “A Suggestion,” *Hampshire Review*, 21 December 1921, 4.

¹¹⁴ “Order Removing Court House,” *Hampshire Review*, 8 March 1921, 1.

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reported that the county and circuit clerks' offices had been moved from Literary Hall "even though the interior is not yet finished nor has the furniture arrived."¹¹⁵

- **Earliest Known Jail (pre-1797)**

- October 1789: A petition was filed with the state legislature by residents of Romney and surrounding area. The petition asked for town trustee appointments, stating that four lots had been reserved by Lord Fairfax but not granted to the county for public use. Lots 65 and 66 contain the courthouse and gaol and on the two other lots (Lots 75 & 76) Fairfax had wanted to erect a place for public worship and a burying ground "of which one of the said Lots Hath for many years by past been used."¹¹⁶
- 1797: *American Gazetteer* by Jedediah Morse notes a "stone gaol" in the entry for Romney.¹¹⁷
- 3 Dec 1853: The old stone jail was still standing when the county court "Ordered that the old Stone jail be placed under the care of Joseph Poling Jailer and that he rent the same to the highest bidder . . . for one year at a time from the 1st day of January 1854 taking bond & security for the rent."¹¹⁸

- **1800 Jail**

- November 21, 1798: The committee appointed to plan the construction of a new jail gave its report and was ordered to let the construction to the lowest bidder.¹¹⁹
- December 18, 1798: A further sum of \$1000 was appropriated to build a new jail.¹²⁰
- September 15, 1800: A report was given regarding the newly built jail, and it was approved by the court as the public county jail.¹²¹

- **1826 Jail**

- May 17, 1824: The sheriff, Francis White, "protest[ed] against the sufficiency of the [1800] jail."¹²²
- May 16, 1825: the court ordered David Gibson to repair the "dungeon" of the old (1800) jail and rent the building. They also ordered David Gibson, Vause Fox, and William Armstrong to ascertain the expense of removing the iron from the

¹¹⁵ "New Court House Occupied," *Hampshire Review*, 22 March 1922, 1.

¹¹⁶ "Inhabitants of Romney: Petition", issued 14 Nov 1789, Legislative Petitions Digital Collection, Legislative Petitions of the General Assembly, 1776-1865, Library of Virginia, Richmond, image online (https://rosetta.virginiamemory.com/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE2671802 : accessed 9 Oct 2025).

¹¹⁷ Jedediah Morse, compiler, *The American Gazetteer* (Boston: S. Hall, and Thomas & Andrews, 1797), n.p.; image online, Archive.org (<https://archive.org/details/americangazettee00mors/page/n479/mode/2up> : accessed 9 Oct 2025).

¹¹⁸ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1850-1854*: 366 & 367, court held 3 Dec 1853.

¹¹⁹ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1795-1798*, 309, court held 21 November 1798.

¹²⁰ Vicki Bidinger Horton, *Hampshire County Minute Book Abstracts Volume I, 1788-1802* (1993; reprint, Baltimore: Clearfield Co., Inc., 2001), 101.

¹²¹ Horton, *Hampshire County Minute Book Abstracts Volume I*, 117.

¹²² *Hampshire County Minute Book 1795-1798*, [No page number; Family Search Image 286], court held 17 May 1824.

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windows and doors of the old jail and replacing/repairing the windows and doors to make the building rentable.¹²³

- October 18, 1826: The jailor had “taken possession of the new jail” and the old (ca. 1800) jail was to be rented to Elizabeth [Bradly].¹²⁴

Most commonly available secondary sources regarding the extant jail at 90 N. High Street (Map No. 147) state that this structure was constructed in 1800. The court records described above and historic mapping do not support this conclusion, however. The design and materials of the brick portion of 90 N. High Street are consistent with the Greek Revival style prevalent in the mid-19th century. Sanborn mapping confirms that this building was consistently being used as a jail between 1894 and 1931, and that the area now occupied by the stone addition was an open jail yard surrounded by a brick wall through at least 1931. The stone addition itself was clearly constructed at the same time as the neighboring Walter C. Davis Memorial Building, ca. 1935-1943. Since 90 N. High Street appears to have been in use as the jail for much of the 19th century and the old 1800 jail was also rented out during this time, logic concludes that 90 N. High Street is the later 1825 structure.

The 1800 jail continued to be rented over the years and was referenced on November 30, 1859 when the court ordered that it be offered to the Hampshire Guardsmen for use as a barracks.¹²⁵ Other clues in court minutes indicate that it was constructed of stone¹²⁶ and was located somewhere on the public courthouse lots.¹²⁷ However, the jail mentioned in the 1797 gazetteer was also constructed of stone; the fate of this building is unknown. The earliest available Sanborn map, dated 1894, depicts no stone buildings on the courthouse lots, leading to the conclusion that the 1800 jail was demolished or destroyed sometime between 1860 and 1894.

While Hampshire County was not the site of any Revolutionary War battles, Hampshire County men enlisted for local militia, state and Continental service from the very beginning of the War in 1776 to its end at Yorktown in fall 1781. All free men (White, Black, and Native American) between ages of 18 and 35 were required to enlist. Men who could not be spared at home, and were of means hired a substitute, or sometimes a young son would substitute for his father or older brother. At the beginning of the War, enlistments were for six months' duration. It was quickly realized that six months was not long enough to gain necessary military experience, so enlistments were lengthened to one year, three years, or the duration of the war.

After the conclusion of the war, Hampshire County's population continued to grow. As population and organized government grew in the frontier regions, improved roads and turnpikes were constructed. The Virginia Road Law required all men older than 16, including enslaved people, to work to improve the highways, which were required to be 30 feet in width.¹²⁸ As the

¹²³ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1798-1827*, 153, court held 16 May 16.

¹²⁴ *Hampshire County Minute Book 1798-1827*, [No page number; Family Search Image 318], court held 18 October 1826.

¹²⁵ *Hampshire County Court Minute Book 1857-1860*, 409, court held 30 November 1859.

¹²⁶ *Hampshire County Court Minute Book 1850-1854*, 367, court held 3 December 1853.

¹²⁷ *Hampshire County Court Minute Book 1850-1854*, 57, court held April 28, 1851.

¹²⁸ Maxwell and Swisher, 283.

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county contained numerous rivers and streams, proprietors established small ferry crossings over the South Branch, Capon and Potomac rivers. In 1790, the toll for most ferry crossings was six cents each for a man or a horse.¹²⁹ Beginning in 1817, the Virginia General Assembly granted charters to turnpike companies to construct roads between certain towns.

As part of the nascent development of the United States, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury Department developed a transportation policy to, “shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite, by a still more intimate community of interests, the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation, within the power of Government, can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate that union which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty.”¹³⁰ Gallatin’s plans included connecting the interior of the United States through a network of canals to the eastern seaboard as well as developing a turnpike system across the mountains.¹³¹

The first discussion of a National Road began in 1806 when President Jefferson appointed three commissioners to design a road from Cumberland, Maryland to the Ohio River. The sale of land in Ohio funded the venture. It took four years to plan the road and eight years to construct the paved road, which was 30 feet wide.¹³² Much of this road followed Nemacolin’s Path, also known as Braddock’s Road, and much later, U.S. Route 40.

The success of the National Road spurred a wave of turnpike construction throughout the United States. The Northwestern Turnpike was an east-west road which was chartered by the State of Virginia in 1827 and connected Winchester, Virginia to Parkersburg, (West) Virginia. The Northwestern Turnpike (now U.S. Route 50) was designed by famed military engineer Colonel Claudius Crozet and reached Romney by 1837.¹³³ Crozet’s plans for the Northwestern Turnpike show that the turnpike followed Gravel Lane, rather than Grubb Lane (present-day Main Street). Bridged crossings over waterways along this roadway, as opposed to fords or ferries, made this route more efficient and comfortable. Soon, commercial stagecoaches transported visitors to points east and west. Romney served as a stagecoach stop between Winchester, Virginia and Cumberland, Maryland and by 1845, passengers could travel 210 miles to Parkersburg on the Ohio River in just two days at a cost of \$10.¹³⁴

Additional turnpikes in the area intersected the Northwestern Turnpike at or near Romney, giving local and regional residents greater access to the town. Unlike the Northwestern Turnpike, which was fully funded by the Commonwealth, these local turnpikes were built and maintained by companies which had to obtain a charter from the Virginia General Assembly, raise 3/5ths of the required construction funds, usually by selling subscriptions or stock, and maintain the roads

¹²⁹ Maxwell and Swisher, 280.

¹³⁰ Albert Gallatin, *Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Roads and Canals*, S. Doc. No. 250, 10th Congress, 1st Session, 1808, p 724. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nnc2.ark:/13960/t1rf92p8f>.

¹³¹ United States Department of Transportation, *America’s Highways, 1776–1976: A History of the Federal Aid Program*, (Washington, DC: Federal Highway Administration, 1977), 18.
<https://archive.org/details/americanhighways00unit>.

¹³² United States Department of Transportation, *America’s Highways, 1776–1976...*, 20.

¹³³ United States Department of Transportation, *America’s Highways, 1776–1976...*, 11.

¹³⁴ Maxwell and Swisher, 286.

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by collecting tolls. The Patterson's Creek Valley Turnpike, which ran in a north-south direction along Patterson Creek, intersected the Northwestern Turnpike at Burlington, while the Moorefield and North Branch Turnpike connected Green Spring, Romney, and Moorefield along current WV Route 28, County Route, County Route 28/15, and US 220. Early turnpikes did not have a standardized design, although some charters specified width and grading. Some roadways were graded with ditches while others were covered with a gravel surface or wood planks; however, they provided access to otherwise rural, isolated areas.¹³⁵ These new transportation routes led to the establishment of inns, blacksmiths, stables, wheelwrights and other businesses which catered to the drover, the traveler, and the farmer.

Two of the most notable inns/hotels located in Romney were the Armstrong/Keller House and the Parker House Hotel, both no longer extant. The Armstrong House was located on Town Lots 86 and 85 on the northeast corner of Main Street and Grafton Street. Historic photos depict a two-story side-gabled The earliest mention that could be found of Armstrong's Hotel occurs in an 1834 newspaper ad for a tailor located "nearly opposite Mr. Armstrong's Coffee House and Hotel."¹³⁶ While deed research indicates that the lot owners of Lots 85 and 86 over the years were not necessarily the hotel operators (for example, William Armstrong never owned Lots 85 and 86), newspaper announcements trace the operation of the establishment from Armstrong to John B. Kirk and John W. Jarboe,¹³⁷ then to G. F. Paskell in 1861,¹³⁸ and finally to Thomas A. Keller in 1866.¹³⁹ Keller purchased the property in 1874¹⁴⁰ and around this time the hotel became known as Keller's Hotel.¹⁴¹ After Keller's death in 1885, the Keller family continued to operate the hotel.¹⁴²

The Parker Hotel (no longer extant) was located on Town Lot 37 on the southeast corner of Main Street and Marsham Street. This lot was deeded from the Romney Trustees to Nathaniel Dyer in July 1795.¹⁴³ Thirteen months later, Dyer sold the lot to Henry Heinzman in September 1796.¹⁴⁴ Heinzman owned the lot for several years then sold it to Jacob Mouser in May 1804.¹⁴⁵ Mouser immediately entered into a lease agreement in June 1804 to lease Lot 37 and the house located on it to Francis Baker.¹⁴⁶ This suggests that the house was constructed during Heinzman's ownership, 1796-1804. The property passed through several more owners during the early 19th century. In the 1840 deed from Samuel A. Brady to George Houzer, the house is referred to as "Brady's Hotel," so the building was operating as a hotel by 1833-1840 when Brady owned it.¹⁴⁷ This coincides with the construction of the Northwestern Turnpike and the corresponding need

¹³⁵ United States Department of Transportation, *America's Highways, 1776-1976...*, 11.

¹³⁶ "Tailoring. Peter Peters..." *South Branch Intelligencer*, 5 July 1834, 1.

¹³⁷ "Romney Hotel, Hampshire County, Virginia," *South Branch Intelligencer*, 1 April 1859, 4.

¹³⁸ "Armstrong House, Romney, Hampshire County, Va.," *South Branch Intelligencer*, 1 Feb 1861, 3.

¹³⁹ "Armstrong House, Romney, West Va.," *South Branch Intelligencer*, 5 October 1866, 4.

¹⁴⁰ *Hampshire County Deed Book 57*: 9, signed 23 Feb 1874, recorded 13 April 1874.

¹⁴¹ "Fall Trade, 1873," *South Branch Intelligencer*, 12 Dec 1873, 3.

¹⁴² "Thomas A Keller," <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/139387089/thomas-a-keller>.

¹⁴³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 172, signed 1 July 1795, recorded 24 July 1795.

¹⁴⁴ *Hampshire County Deed Book 10*: 480, signed and recorded 19 Sep 1796.

¹⁴⁵ *Hampshire County Deed Book 13*: 599, signed and recorded 14 May 1804.

¹⁴⁶ *Hampshire County Deed Book 13*: 666, signed 11 June 1804, recorded 1 April 1805.

¹⁴⁷ *Hampshire County Deed Book 35*: 111, signed 1 Oct 1840, recorded 22 Oct 1840.

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for lodging. Historic photographs¹⁴⁸ and Sanborn mapping depict a large two-story structure with a side-gabled roof, consisting of a older brick structure on the corner and a wood frame section extending west along Grubb Lane (Main Street). The building had a two-story full-width porch along the Grubb Lane elevation with multiple doors opening onto it. The rear yard was enclosed by structures including a one-story frame dwelling, wagon shed and other outbuildings. As recently as 1908, cobbler and blacksmith shops were situated adjacent to the hotel property, providing convenient services for travelers.

After a few more changes in ownership, Carter Cropp acquired the property in 1854.¹⁴⁹ An 1867 newspaper ad placed on behalf of Cropp sought someone to rent and manage the “Virginia Hotel.”¹⁵⁰ Isaac Vause Parker (1838-1920) purchased the hotel from Cropp’s estate in 1875.¹⁵¹ Isaac and his wife Gertrude (1845-1931), who were married in 1871, ran the hotel for a time; Isaac is listed in the 1880 U.S. Census as a Hotel Keeper. In 1886, however, a notice in the *Hampshire Review* stated that C.M. Ridgeley was taking over as proprietor of the Parker Hotel.¹⁵² Gertrude’s son and Isaac’s stepson John Paxton Corbett (1865-1898) was manager of the hotel in 1898 when he met an untimely death in a train accident.¹⁵³ John’s widow Mary then ran the hotel for many years. By 1915, Sanborn mapping indicates that the building was in use as dwellings. The building was demolished in 1947. The newspaper article regarding its demolition noted “Just when this building was erected no one appears to know but its use as a hotel can be traced back a century” and that the building had an older brick section with hewn timbers.¹⁵⁴

By 1820, the Town of Romney had grown to include 51 households with the population consisting of 273 White residents, 81 enslaved people, and 3 free Black residents—for a total population of 357 people. Nineteen of the 51 households were enumerated with enslaved people. The enslaver with the highest number of enslaved people was James Dailey with 17 attributed to his household, noted with eight people in his household “engaged in commerce.” The two free Black households were headed by women: Margret Bower and Nancy Orchard.¹⁵⁵

The population of the Town of Romney slightly decreased according to the 1830 Census. With 49 households, the population dipped to 249 White people, 80 enslaved people, and eight free people of color.¹⁵⁶

¹⁴⁸ “Old Photographs of Romney, W. Va. – Hotels,” <https://www.historichampshire.org/old-pics/old-pic-rom.html>

¹⁴⁹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 47*: 220, signed 29 August 1854.

¹⁵⁰ “For Rent,” *South Branch Intelligencer*, 22 Feb 1867, 4. Library of Congress Chronicling America (<https://lccn.loc.gov/sn84026826>)

¹⁵¹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 57*: 508, signed 10 August 1875, recorded 24 April 1876.

¹⁵² “Parker House,” *Hampshire Review*, 22 April 1886, 3.

¹⁵³ Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/123318198/john_paxton-corbett : accessed January 5, 2026), memorial page for John Paxton Corbett (1865–1898), Find a Grave Memorial ID 123318198, citing Indian Mound Cemetery, Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, USA; Maintained by Sharon Shockey Wetzal (contributor 48449763).

¹⁵⁴ “An Old Landmark Being Removed from Main Street – Formerly the Parker Hotel,” *Hampshire Review*, 8 Oct 1947, 1.

¹⁵⁵ 1820 U.S. Census, population schedule, Hampshire County, Virginia, Romney, stamped pages 282-284; imaged online, FamilySearch.org (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GYBQ-9JKY> : accessed 9 Oct 2025).

¹⁵⁶ 1830 U.S. Census, population schedule, Hampshire County, Virginia, Romney; imaged online, FamilySearch.org (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9YYK-3S8W> : accessed 9 Oct 2025).

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African Americans, both free and enslaved, were in residence in Romney and Hampshire County from the early days of settlement. White settlers brought enslaved people with them as they established homesteads and farms, in part relying upon enslaved labor to clear land, construct buildings, and perform agricultural, industrial, and domestic work. Free people of color migrated into Hampshire County with family, but also sometimes to be near family members who were enslaved in the county.

Town Lot No. 21 was purchased in 1856 by two free Black women, Nancy Fisher and Matilda Fisher.¹⁵⁷ This lot had been owned by Isaac Haines, who sold it to William Jackson. When Jackson defaulted on the mortgage, the property was sold at auction. Haines bought the property back and requested that the deed be made to Nancy and Matilda. Nancy Fisher's purchase of property in Romney was significant given her history as an enslaved person. She had been manumitted by the last will and testament of Samuel Kercheval Jr. in 1840¹⁵⁸ but was returned to slavery as a result of a 1842 court ruling because she had not left the state of Virginia within 12 months of her manumission as required by Virginia law.¹⁵⁹ Samuel Kercheval Jr.'s children manumitted Nancy Fisher by a deed in 1852.¹⁶⁰ In 1852 the 12-month law was still in effect, but evidently was not enforced in Hampshire County, at least in Nancy Fisher's case, and she was willing to take the risk again. Nancy Fisher's husband Harry and their children were all enslaved in Romney until emancipation by the Civil War.

Technological advances in engine power, ironmaking, and construction throughout the 19th century facilitated the development of a national railroad network that provided a new level of efficiency and access for transporting people and goods. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was chartered in 1827 to directly compete with the canal boom in New York and Pennsylvania. Using steam propulsion, the B&O extended to Harper's Ferry in 1834 and to Cumberland in 1842.¹⁶¹

As the community of Romney grew, it became more urbane. The establishment of the Romney Literary Society in 1819 sought to promote "the advancement of Literature and Science, the purchase of a Library by and for the use of its members, and their further improvement by discussing before the Society such questions as shall be selected under its directors."¹⁶² The society was incorporated as the "Library Society of Romney" by the Virginia General Assembly on February 5, 1821¹⁶³; this name was an error on the part of the legislature, however, and at the request of the Society, a new act to incorporate the *Literary* Society of Romney was passed on

¹⁵⁷ *Hampshire County Deed Book 54*: 184, signed ____ Jan 1856, recorded 7 Apr 1868.

¹⁵⁸ Hampshire Loose Will no. 350, signed 9 Sep 1837, recorded 27 Jul 1840.

¹⁵⁹ Hampshire Minute Book 1841-1847: 61, court held 27 Jun 1842.

¹⁶⁰ *Hampshire County Deed Book 45*: 147, signed and recorded 9 Sep 1852

¹⁶¹ Robert L. Frey, "Baltimore & Ohio Railroad." *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*, 26 August 2025 (<https://perma.cc/UC7D-8UZT> : accessed 18 December 2025).

¹⁶² Michael J. Pauley, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Literary Hall," West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office, 12 January 1979, §8 p1. (<http://wvculture.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Literary-hall.pdf> : accessed 18 December 2025.)

¹⁶³ "An act incorporating the Library Society of Romney," *Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1821), 114. 5 February 1821. (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Acts_Passed_at_a_General_Assembly_of_the/OMs_AQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&pg=PP4&printsec=frontcover : accessed 18 December 2025).

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January 3, 1823.¹⁶⁴ By 1830, the Literary Society classical library included 3,000 books. In 1832, the Literary Society was authorized by the General Assembly to raise \$20,000 by lottery “for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for their accommodation” and other expenses.¹⁶⁵

The Literary Society continued its educational work by establishing “a seminary of learning for the instruction of youth in the various branches of science and literature,” authorized by an act of the General Assembly in 1846.¹⁶⁶ After acquiring 1.26 acres from John B. White¹⁶⁷ and 1.33 acres from Susan Naylor (widow of William Naylor)¹⁶⁸, the Society constructed a two-story brick temple-form Greek Revival building with a monumental Doric portico to house the Romney Classical Institute and the Society’s library collection.¹⁶⁹

Romney’s first newspaper, the *Hampshire and Hardy Intelligencer*, was established in 1829 by William Harper and later renamed the *South Branch Intelligencer*.¹⁷⁰ The growth of local journalism reflected the town’s increasing regional importance. The *Intelligencer* was headquartered for several years around 1850 in the repurposed 1790 courthouse building.¹⁷¹ The *Hampshire Review* was founded in 1884 by C.F. Poland and purchased by John J. and William Cornwell in 1890.¹⁷² Poland then served as editor of the *Intelligencer* until 1897 when it too was purchased by the Cornwells and merged with the *Hampshire Review*.¹⁷³

The Romney landscape also transformed as both residential and commercial architecture became more elevated with recognizable styles and designs. The Wirgman Building (no longer extant), constructed in Romney ca. 1810, was a two-story brick building laid in a common bond with a Flemish bond façade.¹⁷⁴ The building originally had a symmetrical façade centered on a detailed classical entry with a transom and ornate tracery. Beginning in 1825, part of the building served

¹⁶⁴ “A communication from the Senate by their clerk...”, *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie 1822/1823), 99. 3 January 1823. (<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/chi.65547122> : accessed 18 December 2025).

¹⁶⁵ “An act to authorize a lottery for the benefit of the Literary Society of Romney,” *Acts Passed at a General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Richmond: Thomas Ritchie, 1832) 251. 6 January 1832. (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Acts_Passed_at_a_General_Assembly_of_the/9QAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1 : accessed 18 December 2025.)

¹⁶⁶ “An act authorizing the Literary society of Romney to establish and endow a seminary,” *Acts of the General Assembly* (Richmond, Samuel Shepherd, 1847) 168. 12 December 1846. (https://www.google.com/books/edition/Acts_of_the_General_Assembly_of_the/Stat/APFQAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1 “accessed 18 December 2025.)

¹⁶⁷ *Hampshire County Deed Book 39*: 127, signed 23 May 1845, recorded 24 May 1845.

¹⁶⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 39*: 129, signed and recorded 24 May 1845.

¹⁶⁹ “Old Photos of the WVSDB Administration Building,” <https://historichampshire.org/old-pics/old-pic-WVSDB.htm>.

¹⁷⁰ John C. Ailes, “Newspapers in Hampshire County,” in Seldon W. Brannon, ed., *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present* (Parsons, WV: McClain Print Co., 1976), 476.

¹⁷¹ “For the Intelligencer,” *South Branch Intelligencer* (Romney, West Virginia), 29 Apr 1892, p. 3.

¹⁷² Tanya Godfrey, “Hampshire Review,” *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 8 February 2024. (<https://perma.cc/69XK-DTMZ> : accessed 19 December 2025.)

¹⁷³ Maxwell and Swisher, 357.

¹⁷⁴ Historic American Buildings Survey, “Valley Bank Building, Romney, Hampshire County, WV.” Library of Congress Photographs and Prints Division. (<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/wv0040/> : accessed 19 December 2025.

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as the Romney branch of the Bank of the Valley of Virginia¹⁷⁵ establishing Romney's importance as a regional commercial center. The Bank of the Valley of Virginia closed during the Civil War. Romney was without a bank for a period of time after the War, and many people conducted their banking business in Cumberland, Maryland. In the fall of 1888, the Bank of Romney was organized, occupying the east end of the first floor in the Wirgman Building.¹⁷⁶

Religious institutions also matured. The Presbyterian Church was established in Romney in 1782 with services taking place in the courthouse.¹⁷⁷ In 1816, the congregation acquired Lots 59 and 60 of the original town plan to construct a new church; however, the building wasn't completed and dedicated until 1824.¹⁷⁸ The leader of the Church, Dr. William Henry Foote, also established a Presbyterian educational institution called the Potomac Academy which eventually was absorbed into the campus of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind. The Presbyterian Church constructed a new building (Map. No 226) on lot 60 in 1860, reflecting the congregation's continued growth.¹⁷⁹

In the early 19th century, Romney grew slowly but steadily. Kercheval's *History of the Valley of Virginia*, first published in 1833, described the town at that time:

*Romney... was laid off by the late Lord Fairfax, and established by law in the month of November, 1762. His lordship laid off fifty acres into streets and half-acre lots; but the town improved but slowly. It does not contain more than 50 families at this time. It is nevertheless a place of considerable business; has a bank, printing office, several stores and taverns. The new Parkersburg turnpike passes through it, which will doubtless, when completed, give it many great advantages.*¹⁸⁰

Historian Henry Howe traveled through Romney around 1845 and his first-person account echoed that of Kercheval. Howe noted that Romney "is a small village, yet one of considerable business, and has a branch of the Bank of the Valley, several stores and about 350 inhabitants."¹⁸¹ His observations confirm that Romney had a modest but vibrant economy by the mid-19th century. Residential architecture from this period reflects both national stylistic trends and the growing prosperity of Romney's residents. John Baker White constructed a building called the "Old White Home," on Main Street in the Italianate style (Map No. 74) circa 1857. The brick building remains today with twin chimneys, bracketed eaves and a hipped roof. The

¹⁷⁵ Ned Miller, *The First 100 Years of the Bank of Romney: "The Annals of A Country Bank"* (Parsons, WV: McClain Printing/Publishing Co., 1993), p.11.

¹⁷⁶ Ned Miller, *The First 100 Years of the Bank of Romney*, pp. 11-16.

¹⁷⁷ Ann Pancake, "Romney Presbyterian Church," Seldon W. Brannon, ed., *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present* (Parsons, WV: McClain Print Co., 1976) 271.

¹⁷⁸ Pancake, 271.

¹⁷⁹ Pancake, 272.

¹⁸⁰ Samuel Kercheval, *A History of the Valley of Virginia* (Winchester, VA: Samuel H. Davis, 1833), imaged online, HathiTrust.org (<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/uva.x000504059> : accessed Aug 2025) 241.

¹⁸¹ Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of Virginia* (Charleston, SC: William R. Babcock, 1852) 290. (<https://archive.org/details/historicalcollec03howe> : accessed 19 December 2025.)

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Captain Christian Streit White House was constructed ca. 1860 on Main Street in the Greek Revival style (Map No. 78).

The 1850 Census reveals that many residents in Romney held positions of esteem with men occupying roles as the Clerk of Court, Constable, Deputy Clerk and Commissioner, while others worked in professions including printers (6), merchants (8), tailors (9), physicians (5), lawyers (9), teachers (3) and ministers (2). A range of trades and services supported the town, including carpenters (5), cabinet makers (5), wagon makers (4), saddlers (8), blacksmiths (8), tavern keepers (2), shoemakers (7), hatters (2), and laborers (13). The census counted 469 residents within 64 households, with 453 residents noted as White, 12 Mulatto and 4 Black.¹⁸² 118 enslaved people lived in Romney households.¹⁸³ In 1860, the population remained fairly stable at 478 plus 85 enslaved people. A wide range of 18th century occupations was represented, including attorneys, physicians, clergy, teachers, clerks, merchants, wagonmakers, shoemakers, tailors, silversmiths, and many more.¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ These professionals and tradespeople not only served Romney residents, but people from throughout the county who made the trip to town for their necessities.

The increased vitriol of mid-19th century American politics flowed into the county and when the Civil War finally erupted, the residents of Hampshire County largely supported the Confederacy. Thirteen companies of Confederate troops were raised out of Hampshire County, while only one Union company was formed in Piedmont (now in Mineral County).¹⁸⁶ The transportation routes which helped Romney flourish in the early 19th century also made it a prize to be fought over during the Civil War. Union and Confederate troops frequently passed through Romney and fought for control of the B&O Railroad in nearby New Creek and the Northwestern Turnpike. Although local lore states that occupation of the town changed hands 56 times, more recent research indicates that this number is closer to nine.¹⁸⁷ The town's built environment suffered greatly as troops of both allegiances used buildings as hospitals, stables and billets. While some of the damage was due to looting and intentional destruction of property, general overuse by large groups of careless soldiers, abandonment by property owners, and economic depression also took a toll.¹⁸⁸ The Methodist Episcopal Church housed Confederate soldiers who cooked meals in the graveyard, while the county courthouse housed Union troops who left it stripped of

¹⁸² 1850 U.S. Census, population schedule, Hampshire County Virginia, Romney, 171-177, imaged online, FamilySearch.org (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3S3HT-DZ4Q-TJH> : accessed 19 December 2025.)

¹⁸³ 1850 U.S. Census, slave schedule, Hampshire County Virginia, Romney, imaged online, FamilySearch.org (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3S3HT-6XQ4-GDB> : accessed 19 December 2025)

¹⁸⁴ 1860 U.S. Census, population schedule, Hampshire County Virginia, Romney, 153-164, imaged online, FamilySearch.org (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7667/images/4297379_00315 : accessed 19 December 2025.)

¹⁸⁵ 1860 U.S. Census, slave schedule, Hampshire County Virginia, Romney, imaged online, FamilySearch.org (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7668/images/vam653_1391-0254 : accessed 19 December 2025)

¹⁸⁶ Maxwell and Swisher, 641.

¹⁸⁷ Mark A. Snell, preface to Richard Sauers, *The Devastating Hand of War: Romney, WV During the Civil War*, Glen Farris, WV: Gauley Mount Press, 2000, ix.

¹⁸⁸ Richard Sauers, *The Devastating Hand of War: Romney, WV During the Civil War*, 85-86, 93.

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its contents and flooring.¹⁸⁹ The covered bridge over the South Branch just west of Romney, built in 1838 for the Northwestern Turnpike, was burned by Confederate forces in 1862.¹⁹⁰

After the war, Hampshire County lost some of its vast acreage as it was subdivided to create Mineral County from its western periphery. Romney was severely affected by the devastation of the war, with its surrounding infrastructure damaged or destroyed. In 1866 a group of women from Hampshire and Mineral Counties formed the Confederate Memorial Association with the goal of erecting a monument to fallen soldiers and raising money to support their widows. This monument, fabricated in marble by the Gaddes Brothers of Baltimore, was dedicated in 1867 and is believed to be the first Confederate memorial erected.¹⁹¹

Land outside of the 100 town lots continued to be developed and subdivided before and after the war. John Baker White (1794-1862) was a prominent Romney resident who lived at 276 Main Street (Map No. 74). After serving in the War of 1812, White was appointed clerk of courts in Hampshire County in 1814 and served in that role most of his life. The first large brick home he built after moving to Romney was destroyed by fire in 1857, after which he replaced it on the same site with the current house. Fearing arrest by the Union, White fled to Richmond in 1861 and was to serve in the treasury department of the Confederacy but died in 1862.¹⁹² White's house is transitional in style with has an understated Greek Revival three-bay formal symmetrical façade with an Italianate hipped roof, eave brackets, and a full-width front porch with decorative columns and spandrels.

287 East Main Street (Map No. 64) was originally part of a 314-acre tract adjoining the town of Romney on the east, detailed in the following early deed history:

- 1793: 314-acre land grant from Thomas Bryan Martin and Denny Fairfax to Charles Lee of Philadelphia¹⁹³
- July 1799: Charles Lee to James M. Marshall (314 acres)¹⁹⁴
- August 1799: James M. Marshall to Sir Peyton Skipwith and wife Jean of Mecklenburg County, Virginia (314 acres)¹⁹⁵
- 1809: Jean Skipwith to William Naylor (314 acres)¹⁹⁶

William Naylor subdivided some of his land during his lifetime, and other portions were sold by his widow Susan. 287 East Main (Map No. 64), also known as Boxwood, was the home of Dr. Samuel R. Lupton (1827-1880), who arrived in Romney in 1856.¹⁹⁷ In 1860, Lupton purchased a four-acre parcel along the Northwestern Turnpike, although according to the deed, which was not recorded until 1877, there were some irregularities in the chain of title. The deed states that

¹⁸⁹ Sauers, 87.

¹⁹⁰ Sauers, 88.

¹⁹¹ Maxwell and Swisher, 692-693.

¹⁹² Maxwell and Swisher, 741.

¹⁹³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 13*: 104, signed 6 Jul 1799, recorded 14 Dec 1799.

¹⁹⁴ *Hampshire County Deed Book 13*: 104, signed 6 Jul 1799, recorded 14 Dec 1799.

¹⁹⁵ *Hampshire County Deed Book 12*: 116, signed 14 Aug 1799, recorded 16 Dec 1799.

¹⁹⁶ *Hampshire County Deed Book 16*: 152, signed 9 Jan 1809, recorded 19 Jun 1809.

¹⁹⁷ Maxwell and Swisher.

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Lupton purchased the property from P.B. Streit on October 24, 1860, but that Streit had no deed from when he had purchased it from William Howard sometime prior to Howard's death in 1849.¹⁹⁸ William Howard had acquired the four-acre tract from Susan Naylor in 1847, in a subdivision of the 314-acre Lee tract.¹⁹⁹

J.C. Heiskell acquired some portion of William Howard's estate around 1857 and paid taxes on the parcel through 1866 and 1868.²⁰⁰ In the 1877 deed, however, Heiskell and Mary Rinker (Howard's sister and heir) acknowledged Lupton's claim to the property, which was noted as containing Lupton's residence, outbuildings, garden, and orchard.

The house was constructed in two sections: a rear two-story log section and a front frame side-gabled section. The front section is generally accepted to have been built by Lupton in 1860 or shortly thereafter. On the other hand, land tax records, which are available for most years between 1837 and 1871, with a gap during the Civil War years 1861-1864, do not note any building values for any of William Naylor, William Howard, or John C. Heiskell's properties adjoining Romney. The first year a building value is noted is in 1868, when S.R. Lupton began paying taxes. It is possible that in the midst of the circumstances of William Howard's death in 1849, lack of a deed from Howard to Streit to Lupton, and the chaos of the Civil War, Lupton took possession of the property and constructed a house as early as 1860 that was not noted on tax records due to the war or for some other reason.

The origin of the house's log section is murky; local oral history asserts a date as early as 1793. Lee, Marshall, and the Skipwiths were absentee landowners and did not reside on the property, making construction of a house unlikely, but not impossible. As stated above, land tax records do not note a building on this property prior to 1868. A 1928 obituary in the *Hampshire Review* for Susan Virginia McClintic, daughter of Dr. Moses McClintic (1806-1890) and Susan Vause Inskeep (1805-1883), states that she was born in 1845 in the "Lupton house now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Billmyre" and that the family departed for Missouri when she was one year old.²⁰¹ Confusing the matter further, another obituary from a Missouri newspaper listed 1843 as her year of birth²⁰², and the 1850 U.S. census lists her place of birth as Missouri, information which would have been provided directly by her parents. However, the chain of title summarized above reveals that McClintic never owned the parcel containing the Lupton house.

McClintic was a physician in Romney and did own four parcels in and around town, including: Town Lot No. 48 (the Wodrow-Wilson Mytinger House), purchased in 1832²⁰³; a tract of land adjacent to Lot No. 1 on the southwest side of Romney purchased in 1838²⁰⁴; a six-acre tract along the south side of the Northwestern Turnpike purchased in 1838²⁰⁵; and a seven-acre tract

¹⁹⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 58*: 325, signed 28 Oct 1876, recorded 10 Dec 1877.

¹⁹⁹ *Hampshire County Deed Book 40*: 491, signed 16 Oct 1847, recorded 30 May 1847.

²⁰⁰ Hampshire County Land Books for 1856 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34Z-SFQ2?lang=en&i=300>) and 1858 (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34C-B2SV?lang=en&i=58>)

²⁰¹ "Lived on Same Farm 75 Years," *Hampshire Review*, 12 Jun 1928, 1.

²⁰² "Aged Monroe Woman Died on Birthday," *Palmyra Spectator*, 23 May 1928, 5.

²⁰³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 28*: 254, signed 16 Apr 1832, recorded 1 May 1832.

²⁰⁴ *Hampshire County Deed Book 33*: 167, signed 16 June 1838, recorded 7 July 1838.

²⁰⁵ *Hampshire County Deed Book 33*: 181, signed 26 July 1838, recorded 28 July 1838.

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purchased from William Naylor in 1840.²⁰⁶ McClintic sold all of these properties in 1841; the only property assessed with a building value in tax records during McClintic's ownership is Lot 48, making the most logical conclusion that he and his family resided in the Wodrow-Wilson-Mytinger House. When exactly McClintic moved to Missouri and where he may have lived in Romney in the interim after selling his properties in 1841 remains a mystery. The existence or date of a prior structure in the location of the Lupton house could not be substantiated by deed and tax record research. The only conclusion supported by primary sources is that Samuel Lupton constructed his home between 1860 and 1868 and that the rear log section of the structure appears to predate the front.

One of Romney's most significant cultural losses during the Civil War was to the Literary Society's Classical Institute, which had its archive ransacked and the building decimated.²⁰⁷ Nonetheless, the Society remained committed to its mission of education. After the war, the Literary Society donated its 15-acre campus for the use of the new West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind.²⁰⁸ The Literary Society constructed a new Literary Hall (Map No. 41) in 1870 to host the intellectual debates of Romney; however, the Society only remained active until 1886, after which the building fell into disuse and later served as the Masonic Lodge.

The West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind (WVSDB) were established together as one institution in 1870. After the Civil War, West Virginia students were no longer eligible to attend the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind. The State of West Virginia paid tuition for some deaf and blind students to attend schools in other states until 1870, when the legislature established its own state school at urging of Professor H.H. Johnson, a blind man from Pendleton County who had been educated at the Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind. The generosity of the Literary Society in offering its disused Classical Institute property helped to ensure that the WVSDB was located in Romney. It opened in September 1870 with 25 deaf and five blind students, and a faculty of five. The school expanded the existing building and constructed new buildings throughout the campus. The original temple-form Classical Institute was altered beyond recognition into a sprawling High Victorian structure with the removal of the portico and addition of two large wings and a mansard roof with arched dormers. Between 1908 and 1915, another two-story Doric portico was added to the front of the center section of the building, behind which the Victorian mansard roof remained visible.²⁰⁹ By 1915, the school had an enrollment of 264 students, most of whom boarded on campus.²¹⁰ The school became an important educational, cultural, and economic force within Romney, bringing notable visitors such as Helen Keller, providing local jobs, and hosting community events.²¹¹ The mansard roof

²⁰⁶ Hampshire County Deed Book 34: 656, sign 29 May 1840, recorded 4 Dec 1840.

²⁰⁷ Pauley, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Literary Hall," §8 p1.

²⁰⁸ Paula McClain, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind Dairy Barn," §8 p2. West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office. December 2021.

(<https://perma.cc/7F3Y-WNHW> : accessed 19 December 2025.)

²⁰⁹ "Old Photos of the WVSDB Administration Building," <https://historichampshire.org/old-pics/old-pic-WVSDB.htm>.

²¹⁰ "West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind: Timeline for the Schools," Provided by West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind to HistoricHampshire.org. (<https://perma.cc/EC8P-NDS5> : accessed 19 December 2025).

²¹¹ Cheryl Singhal, "The WV State Schools for the Deaf and Blind," Hampshire County WVGenWeb, 1996. (<https://perma.cc/XSL5-G2QR> : accessed 19 December 2025).

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was removed and replaced with a gabled roof between 1933 and 1947.²¹² The building was destroyed by fire in 2022.

The effort to rebuild Romney after the Civil War extended to its religious institutions. The original Romney Methodist Church was constructed in 1869.²¹³ This building was destroyed by a fire in 1903, and a new sanctuary (Map No. 144) was constructed in 1904 on the same site.²¹⁴

The Episcopal Church, descendent of the Church of England and the official state church of colonial Virginia, was the earliest Christian denomination established in Hampshire County. The Northern Neck was established as a parish in 1753 and Hampshire County became its own parish in 1756, although the French and Indian War delayed election of vestry until 1761-1762.²¹⁵ A new Carpenter Gothic Revival style St. Stephen's Episcopal Church constructed in 1885 (Map No. 77).²¹⁶ This church replaced an earlier building constructed circa 1824 on South Grafton Street, which was also used by other congregations and eventually housed Romney's first public school (Map No. 162).

Romney held its first public-school classes in a law office on Gravel Lane in 1864.²¹⁷ In 1866 the school board purchased the former Episcopal church building on Town Lot No. 90 on Grafton Street (Map No. 162), noted on Sanborn fire insurance maps as being located two blocks south of the Keller Hotel.^{218 219} By 1903, the school had a principal and four teachers and the building had been partitioned into multiple classrooms. The school board decided to purchase a lot and build a dedicated public school and by 1905, a four-room schoolhouse (no longer extant) had been constructed west of downtown near Indian Mound Cemetery. Even so, there still was not enough room for all the students and younger grades continued to be taught in the Grafton Street building until two rooms were added to the new school in 1907. In 1931, work was moving forward to build a high school just north of the 1905 structure, which then became the grade school.²²⁰ These two buildings served the community until 1952 when a more modern building

²¹² 1933 Sanborn map and 1947 aerial imagery (HistoricAerials.com).

²¹³ "Grand Masonic Procession! Corner-stone of M.E. Church, South, at Romney To be Laid by the Masons," *South Branch Intelligencer*, 4 June 1869, p 1 (<https://newspaperarchive.com/romney-south-branch-intelligencer-jun-04-1869-p-3/> : accessed 19 December 2025).

²¹⁴ "Hampshire County from Review," *Moorefield Weekly Examiner*, 21 April 1904, p 3. Imaged online, West Virginia University Potomac State College. <https://wvnewspapers.advantage-preservation.com/>

²¹⁵ George W. Peterkin, *The Episcopal Church in West Virginia*, Charleston, WV: Tribune Company, 1902, 330-331.

(http://www.google.com/books/edition/A_History_and_Record_of_the_Protestant_E/yiHSAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0 : accessed 20 December 2025.)

²¹⁶ Maxwell and Swisher, 374

²¹⁷ Leona McDonald, "History of the Romney Schools – 1864-1933," *Hampshire Review*, 14 June 1933, p 3.

²¹⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 54*: 54, signed and recorded 11 Sep 1867.

²¹⁹ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia*, 1899

(http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3894rm.g3894rm_g094501899) and *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia*, 1904 (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3894rm.g3894rm_g094501904). Library of Congress Geography and Map Division.

²²⁰ Leona McDonald.

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was constructed on the property.²²¹ The 1905 structure was demolished between 1955 and 1960,²²² and the high school building now houses the Hampshire County Board of Education offices.

The first school was established for Black students in Romney in 1868 (Map No. 253), known as the Romney Colored School. The building was funded by the state of West Virginia, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Romney African American community. Records of the Freedmen's Bureau indicate that the school began holding classes May 1 through August 30, 1868, with an enrollment of 35 to 40 students. The teacher, Mrs. Maria Quinn, noted in her monthly teacher's report for July 1868 that the school building was not sufficiently complete for cold weather and that she was concerned school would have to close until first or second quarter taxes were collected. Mrs. Quinn's August report reiterated that the schoolhouse was not yet complete due to lack of funds.²²³

An 1886 newspaper article in the *South Branch Intelligencer* described two teachers of color employed in the district and reported that the "[school] board decided to repair the colored schoolhouse in Romney and to build an addition thereto, and appointed a committee to draw specifications and invite bids for the work."²²⁴ In 1894, the Board of Education again planned to make some changes to the school: "Accordingly the contract for moving the new part or wing, to the back part of the lot, a distance of 100 feet, was let to R.S. Fisher... The old part is to be sold and a new part to be erected."²²⁵ From this it is inferred that the current building, which stands approximately 100 feet north of Sioux Lane, consists of a section built in 1886 and moved in 1894 and a newer section built in 1894, and that the original 1868 structure was sold. Sanborn maps in 1923 and 1931 show the school in its current configuration.²²⁶ This school served as the educational facility for Black students for grades 1-8 through the spring of 1962. Full integration of public schools occurred in Hampshire County with opening of school in Fall 1962.²²⁷

The Romney Colored School was located on a ¼ acre parcel purchased by the Board of Education from Harry and Nancy Fisher of Romney in 1877.²²⁸ Harry Fisher purchased the lot in

²²¹ A. Clinton Loy, "Development of the Hampshire County School System, 1753–1975." Seldon W. Brannon, ed., *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present* (Parsons, WV: McClain Print Co., 1976) 113.

²²² Aerial imagery, 1955-2023. HistoricAerials.com.

²²³ Records of the Superintendent of Education for the District of Columbia, School Reports-Monthly teacher's reports—Monthly teacher's report April-Oct, 1868, U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872, National Archives Microfilm Series M1056, roll 17; imaged online, FamilySearch.org; "Teacher's Monthly School Report for 1st Dist. Romney Township," May 1868, July 1868, August 1868.

²²⁴ *South Branch Intelligencer* (Romney, West Virginia), July 9, 1886, page 3.

²²⁵ "The Colored School House Moved," *Hampshire Review* (Romney, West Virginia), July 11, 1894, page 3.

²²⁶ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia*, August 1923, Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. (http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3894rm.g3894rm_g094501923 : accessed 20 December 2025.) and *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia*, January 1931, (<https://www.historichampshire.org/romney/romneyfind.htm> : accessed 20 December 2025).

²²⁷ Tamara Denmark Bailey, "From Segregation to Integration: A History of African-American Education in West Virginia, 1862-1971," 2019, Graduate Theses, Dissertations, and Problem Reports, 7381. (<https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/etd/7381>)

²²⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 58*: 375, signed 22 Sep 1877, recorded 5 Apr 1878.

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September 1866 at a court ordered auction²²⁹ from the estate of his former enslaver James Parsons, Jr.²³⁰ After Parsons's death in 1858, his estate was sued for settlement of debts and the court ordered the sale of various properties.²³¹ At the auction held in September 1866, Harry Fisher, his son William Fisher, and his son-in-law William Fowler acquired five acres known as the "scale lot" along West Sioux Lane.²³² They divided the parcel into three equal parcels when their deed was issued in 1871 at the culmination of the chancery suit involving James Parsons Jr.'s estate.²³³ The extant log cabin (Map No. 252) is located on the center lot of the three, which was owned by William Fowler; based on its materials, design and construction technique, it likely predates the Civil War.

The Mt. Pisgah Church is located two blocks east of the Romney Colored School on High Street on the north half of Romney Lot 52 (Map No. 154). In 1869 the parcel containing the church was purchased by the board of trustees of the Mt. Pisgah (Colored) Church as a place "of Devine worship for the use of the Ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U.S.A".²³⁴ In 1882 the trustees of the M.E. Church (colored) Romney purchased Romney Lot 51 for their church parsonage.²³⁵ The current church was built in 1886.²³⁶

After the Civil War, many recently emancipated people purchased property in, adjacent to, and near Romney. A review of deed and census records for the decades following the end of the Civil War revealed Black households throughout and adjacent to Romney, sometimes clustered together in family groups but not concentrated in one area. Romney's Black residents found local employment after the Civil War as skilled tradesmen; as waiters and in other service roles; in hotels and restaurants, and various businesses; as laborers on farms and orchards nearby; as railroad workers; and as domestic help in the town's White households. After its founding in 1870, the WV Deaf and Blind School also offered employment opportunities.

As the nation continued to rebuild its infrastructure, Romney gained access to the railroad through the efforts of the South Branch Railway Company, which was incorporated by an act of the West Virginia legislature in 1871.²³⁷ Although work began on the line, which was to be approximately 16 miles in length and connect Romney to Green Spring, the effort stalled until

²²⁹ Luther Ginnevan vs James Parsons Admin &c, Hampshire County Chancery Order Book 4: 246-247, court held 6 Nov 1866.

²³⁰ 1860 U.S. Census, Slave Schedule Hampshire County, Virginia, Western District, pencil page 8; image online, FamilySearch.org (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GBSN-F81> : accessed 23 Aug 2025).

²³¹ Luther Ginnevan vs. Parsons administrator &c, *Hampshire County Chancery Order Book 4*: 196, court held 26 Sep 1865.

²³² Luther Ginnevan vs James Parsons admin. &c, *Hampshire County Chancery Order Book 4*: 246-247, court held 6 Nov 1866.

²³³ *Hampshire County Deed Book 55*: 149-151, signed and recorded 14 Jan 1871; deed for Henry Fisher p. 149-150, William Fisher p. 150, and William Fowler. 151.

²³⁴ *Hampshire County Deed Book 54*: 317, signed and recorded 13 Jan 1869.

²³⁵ *Hampshire County Deed Book 61*: 273, signed 20 May 1882, recorded 7 Jun 1882.

²³⁶ "Mt. Pisgah, Romney," West Virginia Conference, the United Methodist Church. (<https://perma.cc/WS6Y-GBSH> : accessed 18 December 2025).

²³⁷ "An Act to incorporate the South Branch Railway Company," *Acts of the Legislature of West Virginia at its Ninth Session* (Charleston WV: Walker, 1871), 121 (https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/publications/acts/Acts_1871.pdf : accessed 23 December 2025).

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the B&O Railroad agreed to operate the line, which was finally opened in 1884.²³⁸ ²³⁹ The B&O fully acquired the line in 1912.²⁴⁰ A second line, called the Hampshire Southern Railroad, began construction in 1909 to extend from Romney to Petersburg.²⁴¹ The Hampshire Southern was also sold to the B&O in 1912.²⁴² The construction of these railways allowed Romney to connect to larger trade and communication networks by way of Cumberland, Maryland, a regional transportation hub that linked the Appalachians to east coast ports such as Baltimore.

The ongoing development of Romney can be traced visually through the series of Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps, which are available for 1894, 1899, 1904, 1908, 1915, 1923, and 1931.²⁴³ Comparison of the central business district bounded by Marsham Street, Rosemary Lane, Grafton Street, and Grubb Lane shows that the area's buildings remained generally consistent between the 1894, 1899, 1904, and 1908 editions. Main Street, which was called Court House Road or Grubb Lane at various times, was dominated by the courthouse in the center of town flanked by a brick general store and Bank Building to the east and Literary Hall (serving as a Masonic Lodge) to the west. Between 1908 and 1915, a handful of additional brick buildings had been constructed and quite a few frame structures had filled gaps along Main Street. The density of construction continued to increase in both the 1923 and 1931 editions. In addition, the coverage area of the maps increased with each subsequent edition; the 1894 map consisted of only one sheet, the 1899 and 1904 editions each spanned two sheets, increasing to three sheets in 1908 and 1915, and finally four sheets in 1923 and 1931. Although there certainly were structures located in the areas not depicted in earlier editions, the expanding territory of the maps indicates increasing residential construction and density in blocks outside of the central business district. The maps also document the modes of transportation available through the depiction of the B&O railway depot one-half mile north of the post office as well as numerous wagon sheds, wheelwrights, livery stables, and blacksmiths throughout town. Starting in 1915, these building functions start to give way to automobile garages, repair shops, and filling stations.

Other developments include the evolution of Keller/New Century Hotel on the northwest corner of Grafton and Grubb Lane, the new courthouse structure appearing on the 1923 map, and a row of brick buildings replacing frame structures on the south side of Main Street near Marsham in 1931. Table 1 contains a summary of the types of businesses and buildings noted on the Sanborn

²³⁸ "Fifty-Eighth Annual Report, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: South Branch Railway," *Baltimore Sun*, 18 Nov 1884, 1 (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-baltimore-sun-south-branch-railway/187321284/> : accessed 23 December 2025).

²³⁹ "South Branch Railway," *South Branch Intelligencer*, 11 January 1884, 1 (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/south-branch-intelligencer-south-branch/187321428/> : accessed 23 Dec 2025)

²⁴⁰ "Merger is Planned," *Buffalo Commercial*, 10 Sep 1912, 7 (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-buffalo-commercial-merger-is-planned/187321976/> : accessed 23 December 2025)

²⁴¹ "The Hampshire and Southern Railroad," *Fairmont West Virginian*, 25 September 1901, 1 (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-fairmont-west-virginian-hampshire-an/187321570/> : accessed 23 Dec 2025)

²⁴² "Railroad Notes," *Harrisburg Star-Independent*, 3 Jan 1912, 7 (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-star-independent-hampshire-southern/187321899/> : accessed 23 December 2025).

²⁴³ Sanborn maps for all years except 1931 are available electronically from the Library of Congress (loc.gov). Sanborn maps of Romney for 1931 (and additional years) are available electronically on HistoricHampshire.org. See bibliography for links.

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maps in the central business district. These are just a sampling of the many businesses located in Romney within a few blocks of the courthouse. Elsewhere in town there was also the J.H. Newhouse Wagon Shop (1899, 1904), a feed mill (1899-1931), the Alleghany Canning Company (1904, 1908), and a collection of commercial facilities surrounding the train depot.

Table 1. Summary of Business Types in Romney shown on Sanborn Maps, 1894-1931.

Year	Businesses/Buildings
1894	Hotels, Wagon Shed, Carpenter, Harness Shops, Confectionary, Printing Offices, Grocery, Barbers, Blacksmith, Hardware, Lodge Hall, General Stores, Drugstores, Banks, Livery, Crib, Dwellings
1899	Harness Shops, General Stores, Lodge Hall, Printing Offices, Jewelry, Milliner, Clothing, Wagon House, Wagon Shops, Blacksmith, Barbers, Furniture, Warehouses, Horse Shed, Hotel, Cobbler, Banks, Livery, Ice House, Jail, Dwellings
1904	Harness Shops, General Stores, Barbers, Offices, Lodge Hall, Printing Office, Jewelry, Milliner, Clothing, Meat, Hotel, Banks, Horse Shed, Jail, Carpenter, Jail, Dwellings
1908	Blacksmith, Offices, Barber, Jewelry, Restaurants, General Stores, Warehouses, Livery, Harness Shop, Books and Stationery, Meat, Ice House, Post Office, Banks, Pressing & Cleaning, Hotel, Drugstores, Jail, Dwellings
1915	Warehouses, Motion Pictures, Bakery, Barbers, Millinery, Drugstores, Lodges, Garages, Bowling Alley, Pool Halls, Bottling Works, Offices, Tailor, Jewelry, Restaurants, Banks, Telephone Exchange, Secondhand Store, Auto Storage, Boarding House, Wheelwright, Blacksmith, Confectionary, 5&10, Grocery, Cobbler, General Stores, Clothing, Printing, Post Office, Poultry and Eggs, Hotel, Meat, Wallpaper, Jail
1923	Garages, Warehouses, Bottling, Stores (no longer listed by specialty), Lodge, Banks, Telephone Exchange, Restaurants, Garages, Motion Pictures, Wheelwright, Blacksmith, Printing, Post Office, Banks, Hotel, Paints, Bakery, Jail, Dwellings,
1931	Stores, Motion Pictures, Marble Works, Bakery, Lodge Halls, Offices, Banks, Apartments, Garages, Fire Department, Telephone Exchange, Drugstore, Printing, Hotel, Filling Station, Jail, Auto Repair, Cleaning, Wheelwright, Blacksmith, Post Office, Dwellings

The Keller Hotel was renamed the Keller Century Hotel at some point around the turn of the century.²⁴⁴ The property remained in the Keller family but apparently ceased to operate as a hotel around 1903, although Margaret Keller and her son Joseph “made the old place famous for its meals.”²⁴⁵ In 1913, after Margaret’s death at the age of 91, a group of investors purchased the property²⁴⁶, demolished the building, and constructed the New Century Hotel, a two-story

²⁴⁴ “T.R. Lowry will be in Romney Again Saturday, Dec. 10 at Keller’s Century Hotel,” *Hampshire Review*, 7 Dec 1904, 2.

²⁴⁵ “A Modern Hotel to Be Erected in Romney on Site of Old Century,” *Hampshire Review*, 24 Sep 1913, 7.

²⁴⁶ “Brief Mention,” *Hampshire Review*, 14 Jan 1914, 5.

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Neoclassical brick building with a monumental two-story, three-bay Ionic portico.²⁴⁷ The New Century Hotel was the social center of Romney and hosted countless events, weddings, and dignitaries. Eleanor Roosevelt was known to stop there on her way from Washington DC to visit New Deal homesteads in Preston County.²⁴⁸

Romney benefited in the late 19th and early 20th century from its location in the center of the Hampshire County fruit industry. The expansion of the railroad and the growth of local banks were the catalysts for the fruit industry, providing capital for establishment of orchards and viable transportation for exports.²⁴⁹ In 1890, G.P. Miller and I.H.C. Pancake planted 15,000 peach trees on a large farm three miles east of Romney. By 1900, their company, the Allegheny Fruit Company, had planted the largest peach orchard in the world with 181,000 trees and had a plum orchard of 90,000 trees.²⁵⁰ Miller and Pancake's success inspired other farmers to plant orchards.²⁵¹ This new industry led to the construction of buildings dedicated to the emerging fruit trade like the large frame building of the Alleghany Canning Company, strategically located 500 feet north of the B&O Depot at Romney.²⁵² The depot and associated buildings (no longer extant) were located on a railroad spur that extended from the main line south to near the present-day intersection of West Sioux Lane and Depot Valley Road.

Romney's downtown also featured cultural and recreation opportunities such as the Opera House (no longer extant). Advertisements from 1909 share that the Opera House provided "good, clean entertainment each night."²⁵³ In 1916, Romney also had a bowling alley and pool hall on Main Street near Marsham Street.²⁵⁴

Romney's first public library was established in 1935 and was located in the basement of the courthouse. The room was open for two hours each week until it outgrew its space and relocated to Literary Hall where it occupied the first floor. Several years later, the growing library was moved back to the courthouse, which it occupied from 1942 to 1967.²⁵⁵ A new dedicated library building was then constructed, becoming one of the largest buildings in Romney. The new Hampshire County Public Library Romney Branch (Map No. 35) was opened on September 28, 1967 on Main Street. Designed by architect Keith Williams and Associates of Winchester, this Modernist building with a poured concrete and glass facade stands in contrast to the antebellum buildings of downtown Romney.

²⁴⁷ "The New Century Hotel; Romney, W. Va.," historic photograph, West Virginia University Libraries Regional and History Collection, <https://wvhistoryonview.org/catalog/042310>.

²⁴⁸ Eleanor Roosevelt, "My Day, May 27, 1938," The Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Digital Edition (2017), accessed 1/5/2026, <https://www2.gwu.edu/~erpapers/myday/displaydoc.cfm?v=1938&f=md054964>.

²⁴⁹ "Index of Growth of County's Business," *Hampshire Review*, 4 June 1941, 2.

²⁵⁰ "Photographs to Paris," *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*, 1 Feb 1900, p 4.

²⁵¹ "Fruit Industry of the County of Hampshire," *Hampshire Review*, 4 June 1941, 2.

²⁵² *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia*. Sanborn Map Company, 1904.

²⁵³ Nan Stevens, "West Virginia Historic Property Inventory Form HM-0047-0004: Opera House, Ideal Theatre, Ben Franklin Store," September 1984. (<https://mapwv.gov/shpo/docs/PDFs/ArchitecturalSites/HM-0047-0004.pdf>)

²⁵⁴ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia*. Sanborn Map Company, 1915. (https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09450_005/.)

²⁵⁵ Mrs. R.M. Golladay, "Hampshire County Public Library," in Seldon W. Brannon, ed., *Historic Hampshire: A Symposium of Hampshire County and Its People, Past and Present* (Parsons, WV: McClain Print Co., 1976), 256.

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By the late 1930s, downtown Romney's buildings began to be "modernized" with plate glass storefronts to attract patrons. After the Depression and the War years, architecture became more minimalist in style as seen in less ornamented commercial buildings along Main Street. Other buildings were constructed of more modern materials such as concrete block which was a stark contrast against the 18th and 19th century buildings.

As West Virginia began to grow in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the state began looking to improve its infrastructure. An effort to improve roads called the "Good Roads Movement" was initially led by farmers and bicyclists in the 1870s. In 1919, the West Virginia Good Roads Federation began campaigning for a state amendment to "help pull West Virginia out of the mud."²⁵⁶ After the passage of the Good Roads Amendment in 1920, state bonds were issued to fund the construction and maintenance of roadways.²⁵⁷ Certain major roads were taken over by the state which ensured that these "state" roads were covered with a hard surface. By 1940, Romney had two Federal highways within its limits, U.S. 50 (extending east-west) and U.S. 220, extending from Moorefield and intersecting with U.S. 50 seven miles west of Romney at Junction, providing a connection to Cumberland by way of Mineral County.

As the roadways slowly transformed from dirt to macadamized highways, the availability of the automobile also changed the architecture of downtown Romney. Antebellum brick buildings were clad in "modern" materials to obscure their historic roots. Other car-centric businesses and buildings entered Romney, such as gas stations and drive-through structures. In 1923, Romney had four automobile garages downtown.²⁵⁸ Some historic buildings were demolished to make way for parking lots and modern facilities.

As the numbers of travelers and trip distances increased, more lodging options were needed. In the early days of the automobile, travelers camped by the roadside or stayed in tourist homes, which were residences opened by their owners to overnight guests.²⁵⁹ Tourist homes offered an additional income source to homeowners. The Lupton House at 287 East Main Street (Map No. 64) was operated as the Boxwood Tourist Home beginning in the early 20th century and continued to be operated as a tourist home through at least 1950.²⁶⁰

A historic photograph also shows the house at 255 W. Main Street (Map No. 32) in the early 20th century with a "Schnibbe's Tourist Home" sign installed on the front porch.²⁶¹ James Schnibbe is listed in the 1920 U.S. Census as living in Romney with his wife Sophronia and two children and

²⁵⁶ West Virginia Good Roads Federation, "The Road Ahead," 1919, L.E. Lantz Collection, West Virginia State Archives. Imaged online. (<https://perma.cc/Z4Q7-TFR9>).

²⁵⁷ Jerry Bruce Thomas, "Good Roads Movement," *e-WV: The West Virginia Encyclopedia*. 08 February 2024. (<https://perma.cc/ZZQ3-3TFA> : accessed 23 December 2025.)

²⁵⁸ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia, 1923*. (https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn09450_006/)

²⁵⁹ Andrew Wood, "The Rise and Fall of the Great American Motel," *Smithsonian Magazine*, 30 June 2017 (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/twilight-mom-and-pop-motel-180963895>)

²⁶⁰ "'It's a Date' Legion Musical Show at High School Gym Jan. 19 and 20," *Hampshire Review*, 11 Jan 1950, 1.

²⁶¹ *Schnibbe's Tourist Home*, "Old Photographs of Romney, W. Va. – Hotels", Digitized Photograph, <https://www.historichampshire.org/old-pics/old-pic-rom.htm>. Collection of Fred Fields.

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was employed by the B&O as a trackman. The tourist home is mentioned in a newspaper ad in 1938²⁶² and the Schnibbes lived in Romney at least through 1950.

During the post-World War II era, “design on Main Street was also affected by the changes brought about by larger stores and the increasing need to serve the automobile-based shopper.”²⁶³ One of these changes was the “open front” concept of storefront design. The idea was to make the interior of the entire shop visible through the display window. Large expanses of glass and all-glass doors, along with new lighting (neon exterior lighting and fluorescent interior lighting) ensured the illuminated interior would catch the eye of the passenger in a passing car. 62 W. Main Street (Map No. 49), 74-82 W. Main Street (Map No. 48), and 96 W. Main Street (Map No. 47), all constructed in 1955, demonstrate this new aesthetic.

The “architectural slipcover” also evolved in the post-World War II era. This involved a new cladding – often metal, but also fabricated from combinations of masonry, glass, plastics, stucco, and composite materials – to be placed over the façade of an existing building. Examples of this phenomenon can be seen in 43 W. Main Street (Map No. 39), 29 W. Main Street (Map No. 40), and 169 E. Main Street (Map No. 59).

Hampshire County’s economy continued to center around agriculture, particularly orchards, throughout the 20th century. In 1941, the *Hampshire Review* estimated that there were around 150 commercial orchards in Hampshire County, 46 of them in the Romney vicinity, and that the county output in apple production was over one million bushels annually.²⁶⁴ World War II and the ensuing rapid technological advancements of the mid-20th century brought new kinds of manufacturing facilities to the area, including Allegany Ballistics Laboratory (ABL), located 25 miles north of Romney in Rocket Center. ABL was built in 1942 as a munitions plant, then transitioned to research and development, and continues to employ over 1,000 people today.²⁶⁵ The Kinney Shoe Corporation opened a factory in Romney in 1967 to produce children’s shoes.²⁶⁶ This factory provided employment for as many as 600 people before it closed in 1998.^{267 268}

The construction of Interstate 68 between 1966 and 1991 had a significant effect on regional transportation in and around Hampshire County. This road, designated Corridor E of the Appalachian Development Highway System, was intended to open the region to more efficient interstate commerce. After its construction, vehicles could travel an uninterrupted distance of 113 miles from Interstate 79 in Morgantown to Interstate 70 in Hancock, Maryland. Interstate construction effectively bypassed former major routes like US Route 50, which had been one of

²⁶² “Hampshire Insurance Agency,” *Hampshire Review*, 16 June 1938, 2.

²⁶³ Mike T. Jackson, “Modernism on Main Street: The Dilemma of the Half-modern Building,” *APT Bulletin: The Journal of Preservation Technology*, 333. (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26250097>)

²⁶⁴ “Fruit Growers of Hampshire County,” *Hampshire Review*, 4 June 1941, 2.

²⁶⁵ Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command, “Allegany Ballistics Laboratory,” (<https://perma.cc/SK5E-FS9Z>).

²⁶⁶ Tina Grant, ed., *International Directory of Company Histories*, v. 14, Detroit: St. James Press, 1996, 294. (<https://archive.org/details/internationaldir0014unse>)

²⁶⁷ S. Porter Smith, “Hampshire County Development Authority Report,” *West Virginia Advocate*, 5 Nov 1984, 28.

²⁶⁸ Mona Ridder, “Kinney building sale a ‘win-win scenario,’” *Cumberland Times-News*, 23 Dec 2007, p1A.

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the few east-west routes through the Allegheny and Potomac Highlands. Interstate 68 both increased access to Hampshire County and decreased long-distance traffic through Romney. Similarly, US 48 (Corridor H), is not yet complete but provides another east-west route roughly parallel to I-68 and south of Hampshire County. While US 48 does not pass through Romney, it has provided greater access to the region from the Washington DC metropolitan area.

Changing travel patterns had a negative effect on Romney's hotels. The Parker Hotel ceased operation and was converted into dwellings between 1908 and 1915.²⁶⁹ It was demolished in 1947.²⁷⁰ The New Century Hotel closed in 1967²⁷¹ and was demolished in 1968.²⁷²

Romney's population peaked in 1970 at 2,364. Although some new construction continued to occur in the mid- to late 20th century, 90% of Romney's extant buildings were constructed by 1977. While Romney's population experienced a steady decline after 1970, Hampshire County's population has continued to rise, increasing annually from 11,705 in 1970 to 23,093 in 2020. The county's relative proximity to Washington DC and Northern Virginia has attracted transplants seeking a lower cost of living, more rural and less congested setting, and picturesque natural landscapes. In contrast to the migration from farm to town observed in the early 20th century due to industrialization, 21st century Hampshire County residents are living outside of towns on properties ranging from historic agricultural estates to parcels of a few acres to newly constructed subdivisions. Remote and hybrid work arrangements have facilitated this shift. County and local governments are now grappling with how to best manage growth and land use while also maximizing potential economic benefits.

The top employment sectors in Hampshire County as of 2019 include Government, Education and Health Services, and Trade/Transportation/Utilities, with many residents employed by the school system, healthcare providers and agencies, local government and the regional jail.²⁷³ While the agriculture industry is no longer a leading sector of the economy, within the state, Hampshire County remains a significant producer of agricultural products. In the 2022 U.S.D.A. Census of Agriculture, Hampshire County ranked third in the state for total agricultural sales at over \$72 million, with high rankings in products including fruit, vegetables, poultry and eggs, and livestock.²⁷⁴ Agriculture, including historic farms and orchards, remains visible and valued within local culture.

In the 2020 census, Romney's population was 1,722. The town remains a courthouse square community with a small population surrounded by a county involved in diverse pursuits, including agricultural ventures of various sizes and types, remote work, tourism, service, retail,

²⁶⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1908 and 1915.

²⁷⁰ "An Old Landmark Being Removed From Main Street – Formerly the Parker Hotel," *Hampshire Review*, 8 Oct 1947, 1.

²⁷¹ "New Century Auction Set Tomorrow," *Cumberland News*, 25 Aug 1967, 11.

²⁷² "Wanted – Bids on Tearing Down, (Razing) New Century Hotel, Romney..." *Cumberland News*, 22 Aug 1968, 31.

²⁷³ Hampshire County Planning Commission, *Hampshire County Comprehensive Plan*, 2019, 22.

(<https://perma.cc/SD7R-W8RJ>)

²⁷⁴ United States Department of Agriculture, "County Profile: Hampshire County, West Virginia."

(<https://perma.cc/MU2Q-M5VZ>)

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retirement, and more. As the social and governmental center of a county experiencing rapid growth, Romney is poised for continued prosperity almost three centuries after its founding.

Architecture

Romney's residential and commercial architecture reflects the changing design influences of the 19th and 20th centuries. The late introduction of the railroad also delayed the availability of resources, creating an interesting and insular architectural heritage among its structures. Table 5 contains a list of the architectural styles and vernacular forms identified in the survey. Some of Romney's most prevalent architectural styles, including Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival are discussed below. In addition to these styles, vernacular dwelling forms including the Hall-and-Parlor, I-House, Gabled-Ell, and Four-Square are also well-represented. Among commercial buildings, examples and influences from many more movements, including Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Beaux-Arts, Neoclassical, Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, Modernism, and more can be found throughout Romney.

Log Cabins

The earliest architectural style noted within the district were the single pen log cabins of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, such as the early structures on the Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger property (Map No. 207). These structures were rustic shelters meant to protect the inhabitants from the weather and occasional hostile attack. Cut from the local timber, these buildings had notched corner posts and were clad in rough cut clapboards. The side gable roof would be sheathed in wood shakes. Early dwellings also were either single- or two-room structures with hall and parlor plans. These buildings were, in many cases, temporary shelters until the family could afford to build a house of more substantial means. Later buildings, such as the Davis House, ca. 1855, continued to utilize a log structure while transitioning to the more formal and refined Federal style (Map No. 34; Photograph 3).

Federal Style

The best-known Federal style dwelling that remains extant in Romney is the Kerns House located at 152 East Main Street (Map No 71; Photograph 4). This style of dwelling is known for its formal symmetry which can be seen in its five-bay façade with a central entry, narrow muntins and nine-over-six and six-over-six wood sash windows. More modest applications of the Federal style can be seen in the facades of the Taggart Hall House at 91 S High Street (Map No. 141) and Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House at 51 W. Gravel Lane (Map No. 207). 176 S. Grafton Street (Map No. 162), originally the Episcopal church built in 1824, is another transitional example with both Federal and Greek Revival elements.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style, found throughout Romney and Hampshire County between 1830 and the 1850s, reflected the idealism associated with the newly established American democratic system as well as a resurgence in the popularity of ancient Greece. The Greek Revival style reflected in Romney tend to be associated with wealthy landowners; this style can be found

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throughout the county in the manor homes built on the large agricultural estates. Greek Revival buildings often are recognizable by their eave returns and thick frieze band running along the perimeter of the eaves, although Romney also has more vernacular versions with either hipped or side gable roofs. 152 North Bolton Street (Map No. 108; Photograph 5), has classical columns supporting its front porch and an off-center entry. The front-gabled temple-form edifices of the Romney Presbyterian Church (Map No. 225; Photograph 6) and Literary Hall (Map No. 41; Photograph 7), while not purely Greek Revival, reflect the style's influence.

Italianate

The Italianate style, along with the Gothic Revival style, first appeared in the United States in the 1830s and the 1840s. These two architectural styles fit within a general growth period within European and American fine arts termed "Romanticism." The designers of Italianate style took their inspiration from the rural and rambling country estate houses of Italy. The buildings are generally cubic or rectangular and have a shallow hipped roof. Characteristics of the style include brackets at the cornice line or on porches, long narrow windows with molding and ornamental lintels or hood molds, and an overall emphasis on verticality. The pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing greatly popularized this style in the 1840s and 1850s.²⁷⁵

By the 1860s and 1870s, the Italianate style was firmly entrenched in America. At least one architectural style book divides Italianate buildings into six subtypes defined by a prominent feature of the building's massing: the hipped roof, the centered gable, asymmetrical, towered, and front-gabled and town houses.²⁷⁶ Many domestic and commercial buildings utilized the style with the application of brackets to the cornice, or with elaborate hoodmolds over narrow, elongated windows.

The dwelling at 276 East Main Street, known as the "Old White Homeplace" is constructed of brick and retains a hipped roof, bracketed cornice and full width front porch (Photograph 8, Map No. 74).

Victorian Era

The romanticism of the late 19th century continued to be reflected in architecture, including the Second Empire, Romanesque Revival, and Queen Anne styles. High-style Queen Anne Victorian residences are characterized by complex asymmetrical rooflines and exteriors highly textured with wood shingles, gingerbread trim, balconies, oriels and other ornamentation. Though not high-style, some of the more comprehensive examples of Queen Anne residences in Romney include 35 E. Birch Street (Map No. 246), 184 N. Marsham Street (Map No. 128) and 85 N. Bolton Street (Map No 99). These houses have Queen Anne elements including varied rooflines, shingled gables, projecting bay windows, wraparound porches, ornamental trim, and towers.

Most of Romney's Victorian-era residences are a more modest manifestation of the Victorian aesthetic. The Gabled Ell plan is one of the most predominant house types within the Potomac

²⁷⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 211.

²⁷⁶ McAlester, 211.

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Highlands. This house form evolved by the addition of a perpendicular gabled extension to the front-gabled Greek Revival form, creating slightly more complex and asymmetrical massing. A central cross-gable was also commonly used to provide some variety to the roofline. Ornamentation including gingerbread trim, turned porch posts, and eave brackets could then be applied to varying degrees. As a result of improving technology, particularly the invention of the scroll saw, these elements could now be mass-produced and were more readily available to homeowners and builders. These dwellings often have a full or partial width front porch accented with decorative woodwork and turned porch posts, as seen in 287 East Main Street (Map No. 64; Photograph 9.) This house type remained popular from the mid-19th century through the 1920s.

American Four-Square

This style, which is found in several neighborhoods in downtown Romney, has a four room over four room plan with a square, symmetrical shape. Most of the Foursquare structures are situated on a rusticated concrete block foundation and are clad in wood sheathing. Most roofs are hipped or pyramidal in shape and accented with hipped dormers. A common feature was a full-width front porch which was usually supported by square posts. The dwelling at 310 East Main Street (Map No. 76; Photograph 10) is a typical Four-Square design constructed of brick.

Bungalow/Craftsman

Craftsman architecture represented a movement away from the complexity and machine-produced ornamentation of Victorian architecture and towards simplicity, nature, and handicraft. The Progressive era saw the entrance of national reforms which emphasized cleanliness, hygiene, and space. The overcrowded slums of the inner city caused a national movement to eradicate vice and disease, return to nature, and create a more family-oriented atmosphere. The bungalow and cottage styles represent this shift in American thinking. The low lines of the bungalow gave the building a solidity which offered comfort and security.²⁷⁷ The open, wide front porch also was a feature particular to the bungalow. The porch created a connection between the outside world and the home with its rusticated piers and airy nature. The front porch also allowed owners to chat with passersby on the sidewalks invoking a neighborly feeling.

The bungalow was an unpretentious design which helped increase the appearance of an average size lot through its horizontal lines and low height.²⁷⁸ While not as minimalist as domestic styles that followed it, the bungalow simplified and reduced the intricate and textured ornamentation of Victorian design. While the Craftsman bungalow was rooted in the handmade, natural philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement, this style was soon commercialized and available through the use of plan books and illustrations in such magazines as *Ladies Home Journal*.²⁷⁹ Entire houses in the Craftsman style could be ordered from companies like Sears and Roebuck, and delivered by train for construction.

²⁷⁷ Clifford Edward Clark, *The American Family Home 1800-1960*, 173.

²⁷⁸ Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (Oxford University Press: New York, 1985), 186.

²⁷⁹ Clark, 179.

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The development of new materials such as concrete block, asphalt shingles and metal siding also changed the style of these dwellings and emphasized the building's design and construction flexibility. The inexpensive nature of this design also appealed to young couples and middle-class families.²⁸⁰

Bungalows were primarily located in town and suburban areas but are found in rural areas as well. Several different types of bungalows are found in the Romney area including a unique local example found at 433 West Main Street (Map No. 12; Photograph 11.) This house was constructed by local mason W.W. Keister, who was known for his distinctive cobblestone buildings, including the Parsons Bell Tower at Indian Mound Cemetery.

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival became a popular American domestic style in the early 20th century for various reasons. The restoration and reconstruction efforts that took place in Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia in the 1920s helped generate a national fervor for the architecture of the colonial and Federal periods. These styles represented values including prosperity, patriotism and democratic ideals. Architectural plan and pattern books were increasingly available and allowed property owners and builders to order architectural plans, and, as with Craftsman and other styles, Colonial Revival styles were available as kit homes to be ordered and delivered by train. Another accessible resource was the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) American Guide series, which provided photos and descriptions of historic properties throughout the nation. Interested parties could research historic houses or simply look at pictures for inspiration for their own homes. Other factors contributing to the popularity of the Colonial Revival style included the prevalence of these homes in Hollywood's motion picture industry—as the backdrop for the typical American family. The public came to accept Colonial Revival houses as the American Ideal.

Identifying features of the Colonial Revival style include some of the following: an accentuated front door normally with decorative crown supported by pilasters or extended forward and supported by slender columns, with fan or sidelights around the doorway; windows with double-hung sashes, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes; and windows frequently in adjacent pairs.²⁸¹ The front façade usually has symmetrically balanced windows and a center door. 566 West Main Street is an example of Colonial Revival (Map No. 19; Photograph 12.)

Ranch Houses

The Ranch house subtype reflected the postwar desire for comfort and efficiency. The style itself noted the relaxed lifestyle of living in the southwest. The new family ideal was relaxed, comfortable, and casual.²⁸² The linear shape of the style blended in with the landscape. A utility core was usually placed at the center of the house and consisted of a kitchen, utility room and bathroom. Private spaces such as bedrooms remained private, but living rooms, recreation rooms

²⁸⁰ Clark, 185.

²⁸¹ McAlester, 321.

²⁸² Clark, 216.

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and kitchens became centers for entertaining. Patios and large plate glass windows brought the outside in. Rooms segregated by gender roles were no longer the status quo, with family interaction, comfort and satisfaction the new standard.²⁸³ Ranch houses documented as part of this survey tend to be transitional styles. The dwelling at 270 North Grafton Street is a typical ranch style home found in Romney (Map No. 179 Photograph 13).

Commercial, Governmental, and Institutional Architecture

The earliest commercial buildings in Romney take the same form as residential properties, including log Hall-and-Parlor, Federal, and Greek Revival. These properties may have been converted from residential to commercial use or were mixed-use, as it was common for business owners to operate out of their homes. After the Civil War, the economy of the United States was rapidly evolving from agrarian to industrial, commercial, retail, and professional products and services. Businesses became increasingly concentrated in local and regional commercial centers, and new building technologies and materials were more readily available thanks to manufacturing advances and railroad transportation. In the late 19th century, business owners sought to differentiate their places of business by constructing buildings in various popular styles. Storefronts with large expanses of glass and window displays tempted customers inside retail stores.

Romney has several examples of popular architectural styles adapted for commercial use, including 41 E. Main Street (Map No. 56; Photograph 14), a front-gabled Italianate with an original wood-frame storefront, and the former Bank of Romney (Map No. 69; Photograph 15), which has a formal Classical Revival façade featuring monumental pilasters and multiple storefronts. Most commercial buildings are simple iterations of a symmetrical façade arrangement as found in Federal, Greek Revival and other classically-influenced architectural style, with the insertion of a storefront on the first floor and perhaps some decorative elements such as a cornice or brick soldier course. This trend generally continues through the 1950s, with less and less ornamentation as the simplicity of Modernism took hold (Photographs 14-17).

Governmental and institutional architecture in Romney followed these same trends, the evolution exemplified in the contrast between the 1922 Hampshire County Courthouse (Map No. 55; Photograph 18), a Neoclassical Revival building, and the 1967 Hampshire County Public Library (Map No. 25; Photograph 19), a Modernist building. Both structures express the ideas of monumentality, stability, and authority using different aesthetics and materials.

Ecclesiastical Architecture and Cemeteries

Romney's religious structures cover almost every common church architectural style in the United States. 176 S. Grafton Street, currently a residence, was built in 1824 as the Episcopal church and is a transitional blend of the Federal and Greek Revival styles (Map No. 162). This building was damaged by fire prior to the Civil War and later was used as Romney's first public school.²⁸⁴ The Presbyterian Church (Map No. 226), constructed in 1860 on Rosemary Lane, is a

²⁸³ Clark, 216.

²⁸⁴ Maxwell and Swisher, 374

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classic Greek Revival temple form. In 1885, the Episcopal Church built St. Stephens on E. Main Street (Map No. 77; Photograph 20), a Gothic Revival structure – though it is constructed of brick, the form and details of St. Stephens are more in the Carpenter Gothic aesthetic than high-style Gothic Revival, suiting its small-town setting.²⁸⁵ The Mt. Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church (Map No. 154), home to a historically Black congregation, was built in 1886 and is a vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival style.²⁸⁶ The Romanesque Revival Romney United Methodist church (Map No. 144) was constructed in 1904. Finally, the Romney Church of Christ (Map No. 155) occupies a Modern structure with a simplified front-gabled temple form and a recessed front entryway.

In 1860, The Indian Mound Cemetery Association (previously incorporated by the Virginia General Assembly) purchased from David Gibson a five acre parcel adjacent to the town of Romney “to be used and held sacred as a Burial Place.”²⁸⁷ Indian Mound Cemetery (Map No. 2) was part of the late 19th century rural cemetery movement that sought to create peaceful, parklike landscapes. Indian Mound is laid out in a spacious grid pattern and includes landscaping and a picturesque stone bell tower. One acre for the Romney Black Cemetery, located just west of Indian Mound Cemetery and down the hill along a former sharp turn in U.S. Route 50, was conveyed to the Colored Benevolence Society before May 1871.²⁸⁸ In contrast to Indian Mound Cemetery, the Romney Black Cemetery is smaller and utilitarian in layout, with many unmarked graves (Map No. 1; Photograph 21). The setting of the Romney Black Cemetery changed substantially in 1935 when two switchbacks on U.S. Route 50 were straightened, necessitating the relocation of three graves.²⁸⁹ The former alignment of the road still provides access to the cemetery and is visible curving around the east, north, and west sides of the cemetery.

Before the Romney Black Cemetery, land for a cemetery was set aside near East Sioux Lane and Antigo Place for the enslaved and free Black population of Romney. In 1847, William Armstrong conveyed about one half acre fronting on East Sioux Lane to trustees John McDowell, David Gibson, and William Millar for the use of the Presbyterian Congregation in Romney “for the purpose of forming a place for burying the people of colour, whether slaves or free, as they may depart this life and for no other purpose...”²⁹⁰ No further documentation about the burials in this cemetery has been found.

²⁸⁵ The building at 176 E. Grafton Street (Town Lot 90) was sold by Mary Kercheval to the Romney Board of Education in 1867 for use as a school (Hampshire County DB 54: p 54). The location of Episcopal services in Romney after selling Lot 90 and prior to 1885 is unclear.

²⁸⁶ *Hampshire County Deed Book 54*: 317, signed 13 Jan 1869, recorded 15 Jan 1869 (half of Lot 52 deeded from Isaac T. Brady and wife to church trustees). *Deed Book 54*: 316, signed 13 Jan 1869, recorded 15 Jan 1869 (other half of Lot 52 from Isaac T. Brady and wife to William Fowler for blacksmith shop).

²⁸⁷ *Hampshire County Deed Book 51*: 480, signed and recorded 31 May 1860.

²⁸⁸ *Hampshire County Deed Book 56*: 165-167, signed ___ May 1872, recorded 25 May 1872. This deed conveys the land surrounding the cemetery, but does not convey the cemetery which is explained to have been conveyed at an earlier date. The deed for the cemetery was never recorded in the Hampshire County deed books.

²⁸⁹ “Traffic over Route 50...” *Hampshire Review* (Romney, West Virginia) 6 Feb 1935, page 1 column2. “Road Engineers Make Survey”, *Hampshire Review*, 1 Oct 1930. “Workmen Improving Grade On Route 50 at Romney”, *Piedmont Herald* (Piedmont, West Virginia), 22 Nov 1934; *Hampshire County Deed Book 97*: 364, signed 22 Oct 1934. Image online. (<https://perma.cc/E963-VDWX>).

²⁹⁰ *Hampshire County Deed Book 41*: 53, signed 3 Jun 1847, recorded 20 Jan 1848.

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Hampshire County, West Virginia Courthouse Records, Romney, West Virginia
available at courthouse and imaged online at FamilySearch.org

Deed Books

Will Books

County Court Minute Books

Chancery Court Order Books

Frederick County, Virginia Courthouse Records, Winchester, Virginia
available at courthouse and imaged online at FamilySearch.org

Deed Books

Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia

available at Library of Virginia in Richmond, and on their website imaged from microfilm

Northern Neck Proprietary grants and surveys

Virginia Land Office grants and surveys

Legislative Petitions

Available only at Library of Virginia in Richmond

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1810-1860, Hampshire County, Virginia

1870-1950, Hampshire County, West Virginia

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available online at Ancestry.com and FamilySearch.org

1850 Hampshire County, Virginia

1860 Hampshire County, Virginia

U.S. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1872

Available online at FamilySearch.org

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 103

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: 17N | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: 17N | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: 17N | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: 17N | Easting: | Northing: |

Point	Easting	Northing
A	692338	4357025
B	692528	4357341
C	693089	4357289
D	693207	4357652
E	693644	4357384
F	693575	4357158

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K	693058	4357198
J	692982	4356993
I	693459	4356850
H	693690	4356946
G	693692	4357124

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

The boundary for the Romney National Register Historic District includes the original 100 town lots, bounded by Charlevoix Place on the west, Marathon Places on the south, Antigo Place on the east, and Sioux Lane on the north. The boundary includes parcels on the south side of Marathon Place and includes Parcels 8-1-186, 8-1-177, and 8-1-176.1 on the north side of West Sioux Lane, west of Jerry Mezz Lane. The boundary excludes: parcels on the west side of Charlevoix Place, except for those properties also located on West Main Street; parcels on the north side of Sioux Lane, except for those properties described previously; and parcels the east side of Antigo Place, except for those parcels also located on East Main Street.

The boundary extends east on East Main Street to include the parcels on either side of the street inclusive of Parcel 8-4-10 on the north side and Parcel 8-4-53 on the south side. The boundary extends on West Main Street to include the parcels on either side of the street inclusive of Parcel 7-27-6 on the north side and Parcel 8-3-169 on the south side.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected to include Romney's original blocks and street grid as well as properties along U.S. 50, the historic Northwestern Turnpike. These streets and roads represent Romney's historic core and the boundaries were selected to encompass the highest concentration of contributing buildings while excluding areas with higher occurrences of alterations and modern intrusions. Most properties on the south side of Marathon Place are greater than 50 years old and retain integrity, so were included in the boundary. The properties on the east side of Antigo Place, west side of Charlevoix Place, and north side of Sioux Lane contain a mix of post-1975 properties, empty lots, and properties lacking architectural significance and/or integrity and thus were excluded. Three properties on the north side of West Sioux Lane were included due to their architectural and historical significance and integrity. The district extends to the west along Main Street to include the Romney Black Cemetery at the western edge of town. On the south side of W. Main Street, the boundary stops at a modern intrusion of storage units. The district extends to the east along E. Main Street to the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind, which is visually distinguishable as a campus. On the south side of E. Main Street, the boundary stops at Romney City Hall, a building of more recent construction. Past this point, the aspects of feeling and association become compromised as the road widens and modern intrusions, alterations, and empty lots occur with more frequency.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Courtney Zimmerman, Architectural Historian, Aurora Research Associates
Jane Ailes, Historic Researcher
Sarah Elswick, Architectural Historian, Aurora Research Associates
Sandra Scaffidi, Architectural Historian, Practical Preservation
organization: Aurora Research Associates LLC
street & number: 1436 Graham Road
city or town: Silver Lake state: OH zip code: 44224
e-mail courtney@aurora-llc.com
telephone: 304-685-7410
date: September 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Romney Historic District

City or Vicinity: Romney

County: Hampshire

State: West Virginia

Photographers: Sarah Elswick and Courtney Zimmerman

Date Photographed: September 2024 and February 2025

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

- Photograph 1 of 34. Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House, ca. 1770-1780 (51 W Gravel Lane; Map No. 207), camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 2 of 34. Streetscape, 62-96 W. Main Street, camera facing south from Marsham Street intersection.
- Photograph 3 of 34. Hall and Parlor Log Construction: Davis House, 197 W. Main Street (Map No. 34), camera facing north.
- Photograph 4 of 34. Federal Style: Kerns House, 152 E. Main Street (Map No. 71), camera facing south.
- Photograph 5 of 34. Greek Revival: 152 N. Bolton (Map No. 108), camera facing west.
- Photograph 6 of 34. Romney Presbyterian Church, 100 W. Rosemary (Map No 226), camera facing north
- Photograph 7 of 34. Literary Hall, 1 W. Main Street (Map No. 41), camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 8 of 34. Italianate: "Old White Home," 276 E. Main Street (Map No. 74), camera facing south.
- Photograph 9 of 34. Victorian Era: 287 E. Main Street (Map No. 64), camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 10 of 34. American Four-Square: 310 E. Main Street (Map No. 76), camera facing southwest.
- Photograph 11 of 34. Bungalow: 433 West Main Street (Map No. 13), camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 12 of 34. Colonial Revival: 566 W. Main Street (Map No. 19), camera facing south.
- Photograph 13 of 34. Ranch Style: 270 N Grafton (Map No. 179), camera facing east.
- Photograph 14 of 34. Hill's Drugstore (historic), 41 E. Main St (Map No. 56), camera facing northwest.

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Photograph 15 of 34. Bank of Romney, 74-96 E. Main Street, 1908 (Map No. 69), camera facing south

Photograph 16 of 34. 68-70 E. Main Street, ca. 1900 (Map No. 68), camera facing south.

Photograph 17 of 34. 96 W. Main Street, 1955 (Map No 47), camera facing southeast.

Photograph 18 of 34. Hampshire County Courthouse, 19 E. Main Street, 1921-1922 (Map No. 55), camera facing northeast.

Photograph 19 of 34. Hampshire County Public Library, 153 W. Main Street, 1967 (Map No. 35), camera facing northwest

Photograph 20 of 34. St. Stephens Episcopal Church, 320 E. Main Street (Map No. 77), camera facing south.

Photograph 21 of 34. Romney Black Cemetery (Map No. 1), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 22 of 34. Romney Streetscape

Photograph 23 of 34. South Side of W. Main Street, Old First National Bank at left (Map No. 54), camera facing west.

Photograph 24 of 34. Romney Colored School, 265 W. Sioux Lane (Map No. 253), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 25 of 34. North side of W. Birch Lane, 185 W. Birch Lane at left (Map No. 237), camera facing east from N. Bolton.

Photograph 26 of 34. 85 N Bolton (Map No. 99), camera facing southwest.

Photograph 27 of 34. Dwelling at 96 N. Bolton (Map No. 101) with storefront on north elevation, camera facing southeast.

Photograph 28 of 34. 1824 Episcopal Church and first Romney Public School, 176 S. Grafton (Map No. 162), camera facing northeast.

Photograph 29 of 34. Residences on Gravel Lane, 110 W Gravel Lane (Map No. 202) at left, camera facing west.

Photograph 30 of 34. Romney Jail at left (Map No. 147), Walter C. Davis Memorial Building (Map No. 146) and rear of courthouse on North High Street, camera facing south.

Photograph 31 of 34. 249 W. Rosemary Lane (Map No. 224), camera facing northwest. This cottage originally served as doctor's office associated with 279 W. Rosemary.

Photograph 32 of 34. Early 20th century commercial/industrial building at 299 W Sioux Lane (Map No. 251), camera facing northwest.

Photograph 33 of 34. US 50 in Romney, 230 E. Main Street (Map No. 73) at left, camera facing northwest.

Photograph 34 of 34. N. High Street streetscape including Literary Hall (Map No. 41) and Romney Methodist Church (Map No. 144), camera facing north.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 1. Wilson-Wodrow-Mytinger House, ca. 1770-1780 (51 W Gravel Lane; Map No. 207), camera facing northwest.



Photograph 2. Streetscape, 62-96 W. Main Street, camera facing south from Marsham Street intersection.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 3. Hall and Parlor Log Construction: Davis House, 197 W. Main Street (Map No. 34), camera facing north.



Photograph 4. Federal Style: Kerns House, 152 E. Main Street (Map No. 71), camera facing south.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 5. Greek Revival: 152 N. Bolton (Map No. 108), camera facing west.



Photograph 6. Romney Presbyterian Church, 100 W. Rosemary (Map No 226), camera facing north

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 7. Literary Hall, 1 W. Main Street (Map No. 41), camera facing northeast.



Photograph 8. Italianate: "Old White Home," 276 E. Main Street (Map No. 74), camera facing south.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 9. Victorian Era: 287 E. Main Street (Map No. 64), camera facing northwest.



Photograph 10. American Four-Square: 310 E. Main Street (Map No. 76), camera facing southwest.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 11. Bungalow: 433 West Main Street (Map No. 13), camera facing northeast.



Photograph 12. Colonial Revival: 566 W. Main Street (Map No. 19), camera facing south.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 13. Ranch Style: 270 N Grafton (Map No. 179), camera facing east.



Photograph 14. Hill's Drugstore (historic), 41 E. Main St (Map No. 56), camera facing northwest.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 15. Bank of Romney, 74-96 E. Main Street, 1908 (Map No. 69), camera facing south



Photograph 16. 68-70 E. Main Street, ca. 1900 (Map No. 68), camera facing south.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 17. 96 W. Main Street, 1955 (Map No 47), camera facing southeast.



Photograph 18. Hampshire County Courthouse, 19 E. Main Street, 1921-1922 (Map No. 55), camera facing northeast.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 19. Hampshire County Public Library, 153 W. Main Street, 1967 (Map No. 35), camera facing northwest



Photograph 20. St. Stephens Episcopal Church, 320 E. Main Street (Map No. 77), camera facing south.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 21. Romney Black Cemetery (Map No. 1), camera facing west.



Photograph 22. Romney Streetscape

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 23. South Side of W. Main Street, Old First National Bank at left (Map No. 54), camera facing west.



Photograph 24. Romney Colored School, 265 W. Sioux Lane (Map No. 253), camera facing northwest.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 25. North side of W. Birch Lane, 185 W. Birch Lane at left (Map No. 237), camera facing east from N. Bolton.



Photograph 26. 85 N Bolton (Map No. 99), camera facing southwest.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 27. Dwelling at 96 N. Bolton (Map No. 101) with storefront on north elevation, camera facing southeast.



Photograph 28. 1824 Episcopal Church and first Romney Public School, 176 S. Grafton (Map No. 162), camera facing northeast.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 29. Residences on Gravel Lane, 110 W Gravel Lane (Map No. 202) at left, camera facing west.



Photograph 30. Romney Jail at left (Map No. 147), Walter C. Davis Memorial Building (Map No. 146) and rear of courthouse on North High Street, camera facing south.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 31. 249 W. Rosemary Lane (Map No. 224), camera facing northwest. This cottage originally served as doctor's office associated with 279 W. Rosemary.



Photograph 32. Early 20th century commercial/industrial building at 299 W Sioux Lane (Map No. 251), camera facing northwest.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

Hampshire County, WV
County and State



Photograph 33. US 50 in Romney, 230 E. Main Street (Map No. 73) at left, camera facing northwest.



Photograph 34. N. High Street streetscape including Literary Hall (Map No. 41) and Romney Methodist Church (Map No. 144), camera facing north.

Romney Historic District
Name of Property

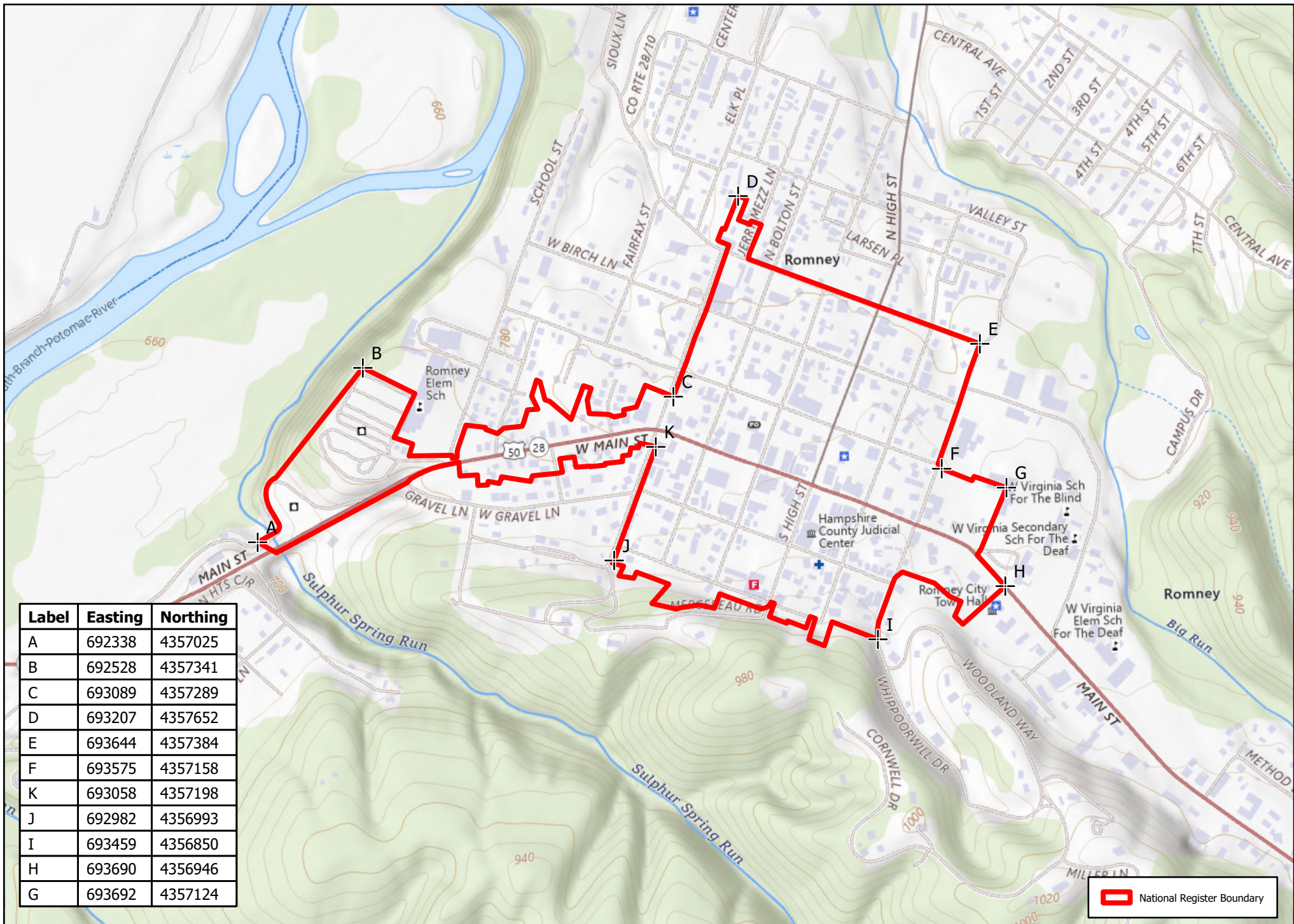
Hampshire County, WV
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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

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

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

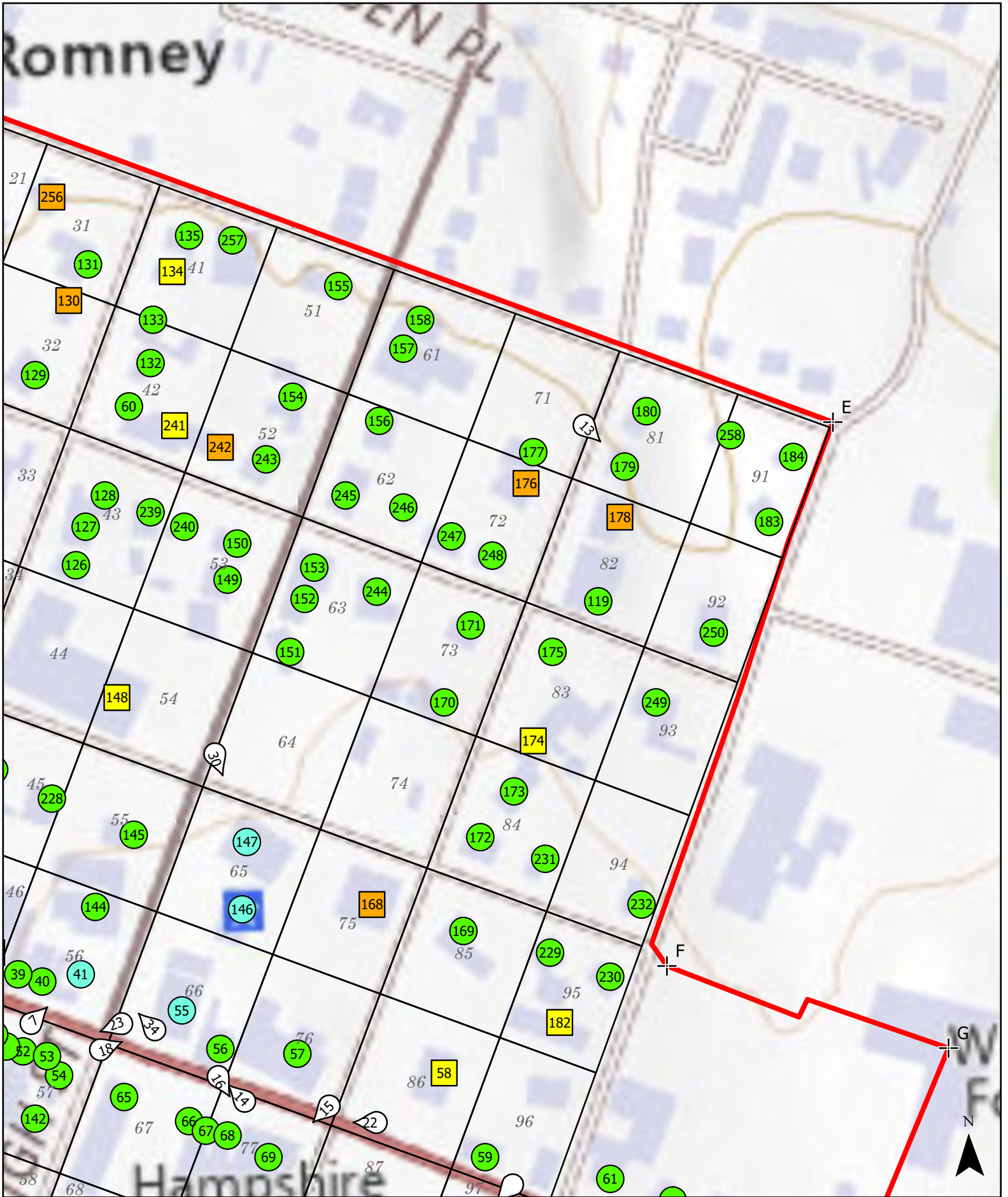


Romney Historic District

USGS Romney Quadrangle

Hampshire County, West Virginia

January 2026

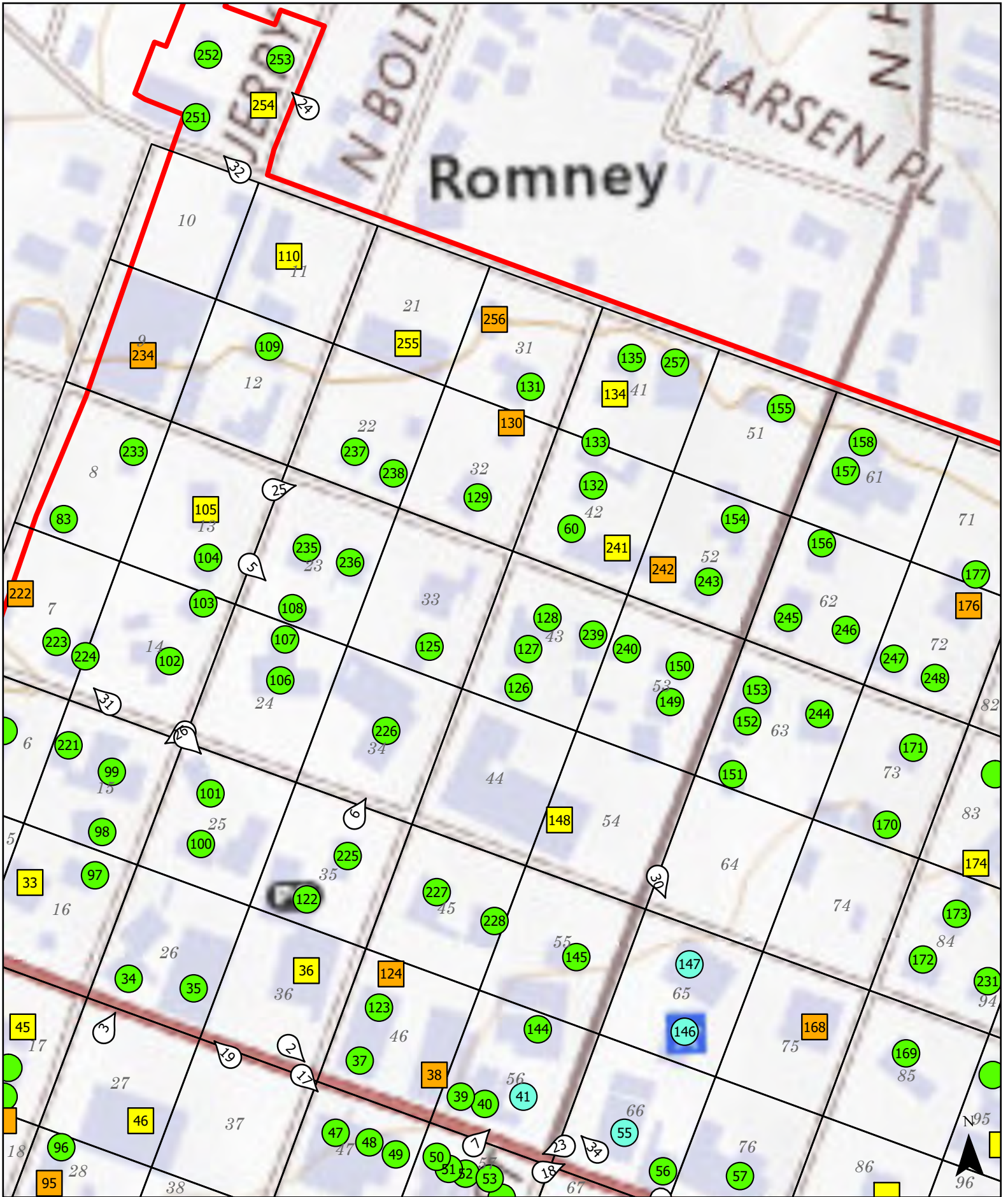


Romney Historic District
 National Register Nomination
 Resource Map 1
 Hampshire County, West Virginia
 January 2026

- National Register Boundary
- Individually Listed (contributing)
- Non-contributing
- Post-1975 (non-contributing)
- Contributing
- Photos
- + Vertices
- Original 100 Town Lots

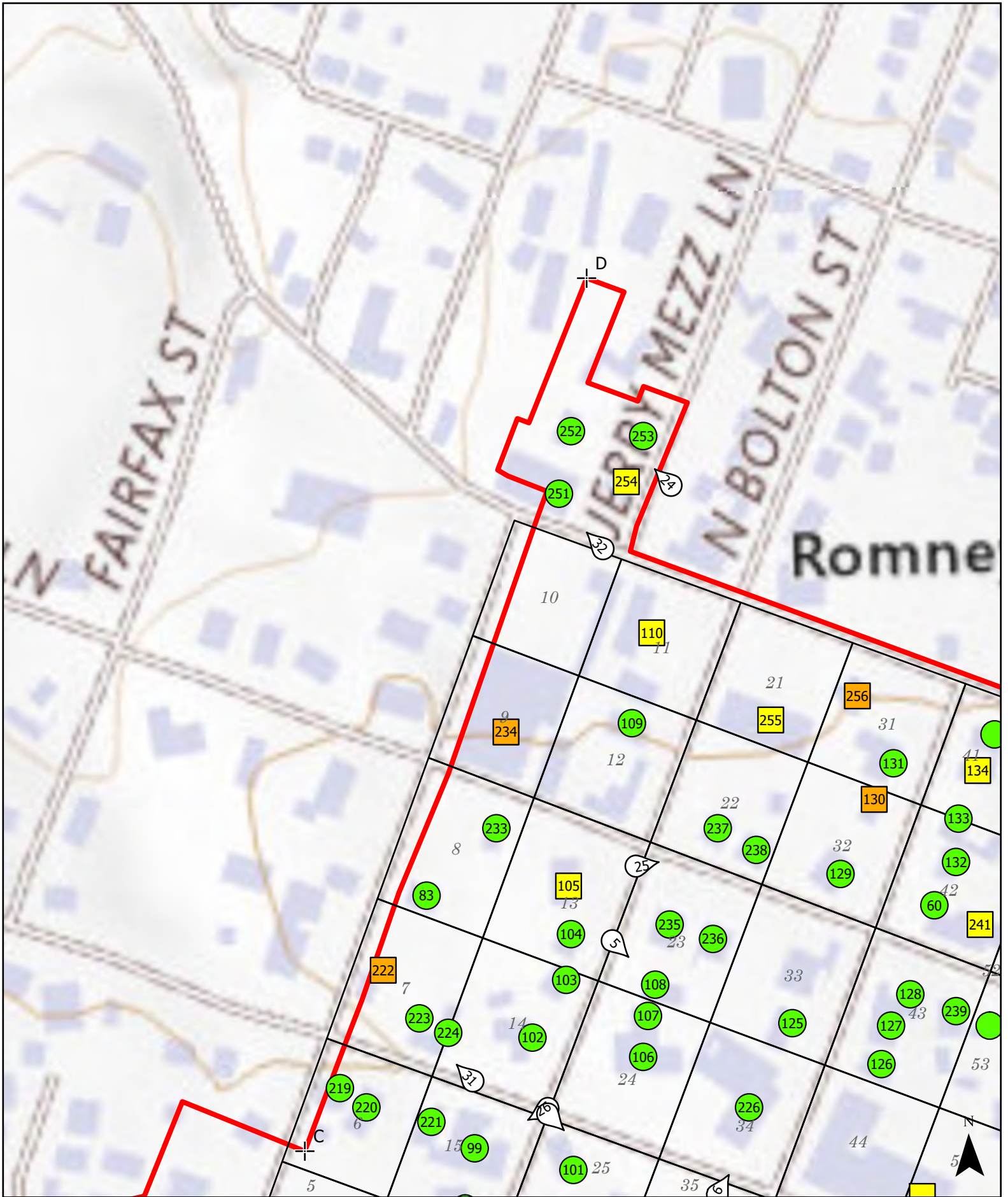
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Romney Historic District
 National Register Nomination
 Resource Map 2
 Hampshire County, West Virginia
 January 2026

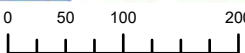
- National Register Boundary
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- Non-contributing
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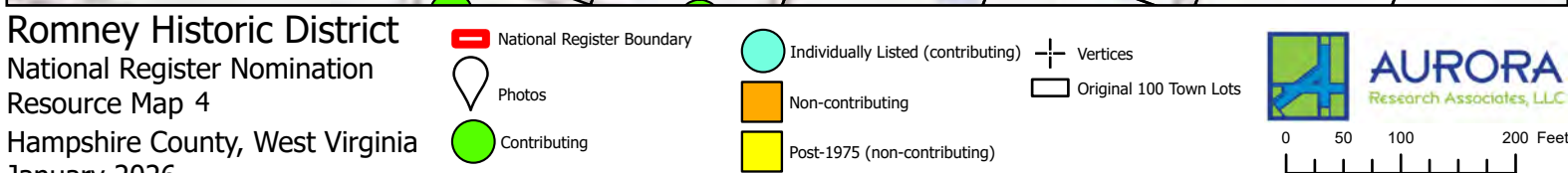


Romney Historic District
National Register Nomination
Resource Map 3
Hampshire County, West Virginia
January 2026

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| National Register Boundary | Individually Listed (contributing) | Vertices |
| Photos | Non-contributing | Original 100 Town Lots |
| Contributing | Post-1975 (non-contributing) | |

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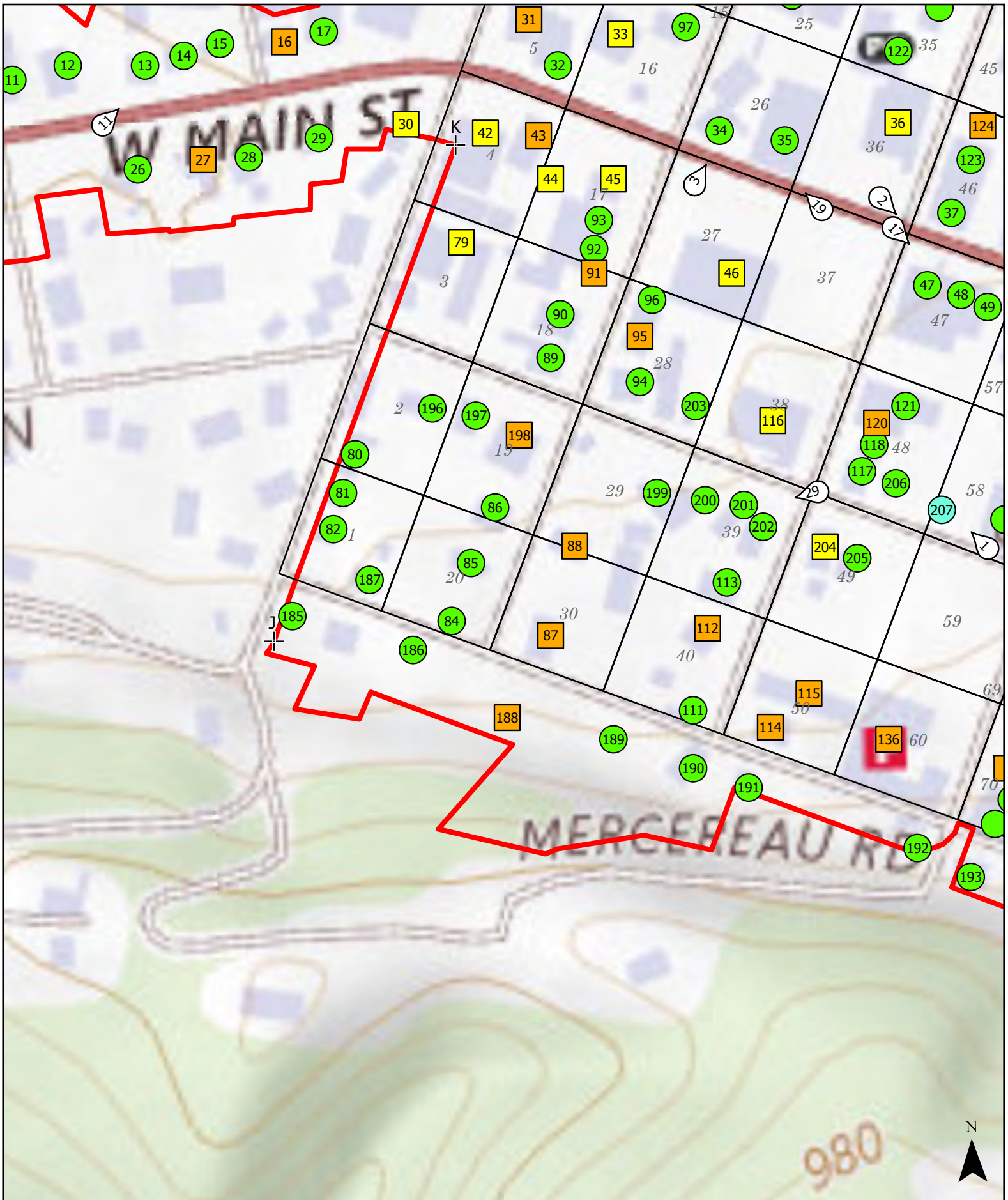




 National Register Boundary
  Individually Listed (contributing)
  Vertices
  Non-contributing
  Original 100 Town Lots

 Photos
  Contributing
  Post-1975 (non-contributing)





Romney Historic District
National Register Nomination
Resource Map 5
Hampshire County, West Virginia
January 2026

 National Register Boundary



Photos



Contributing

 Individually Listed (contributing)

 Non-contributing

 Post-1975 (non-contributing)

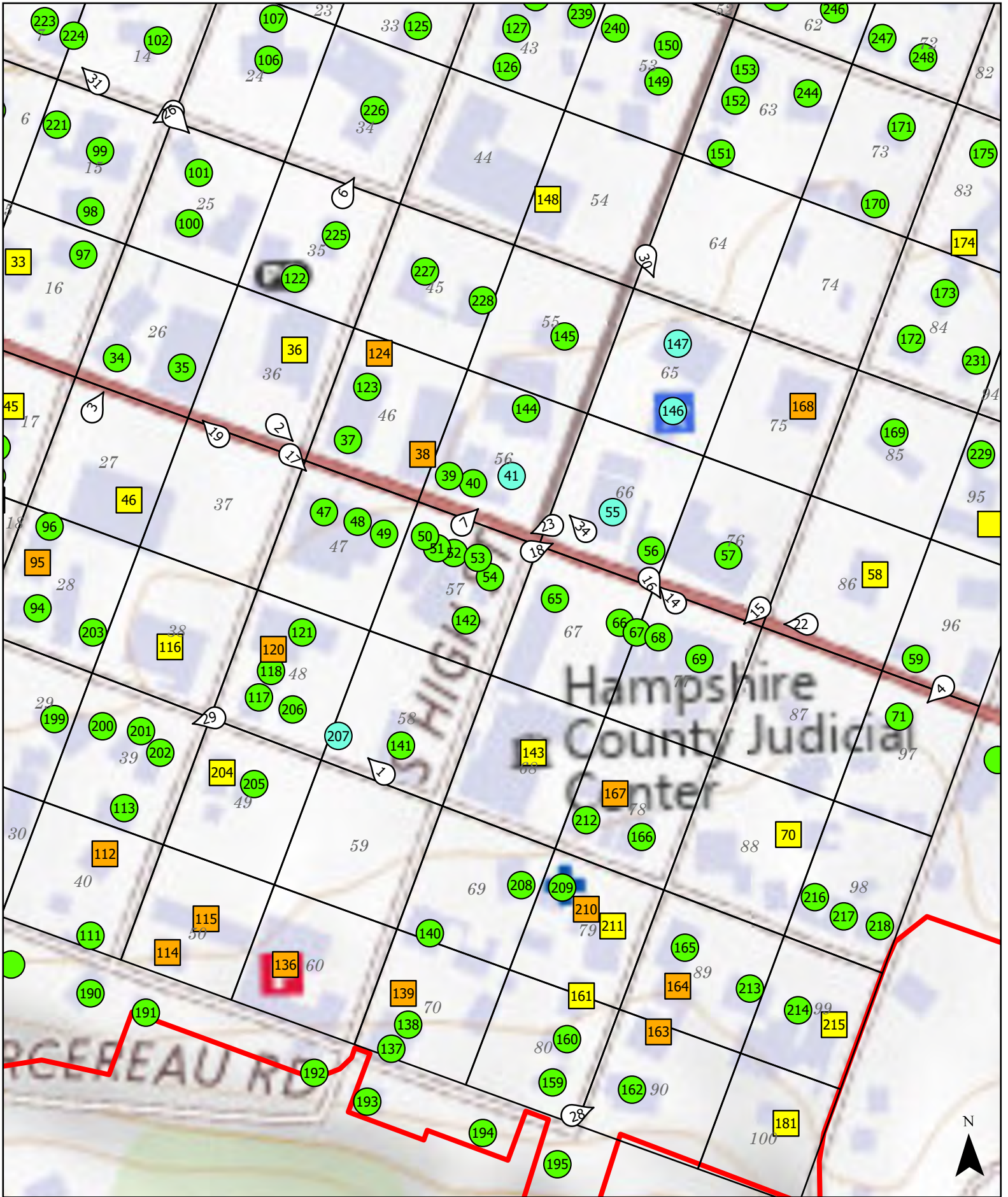
 Vertices

 Original 100 Town Lots



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Research Associates, LLC

0 50 100 200 Feet

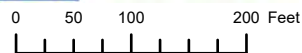


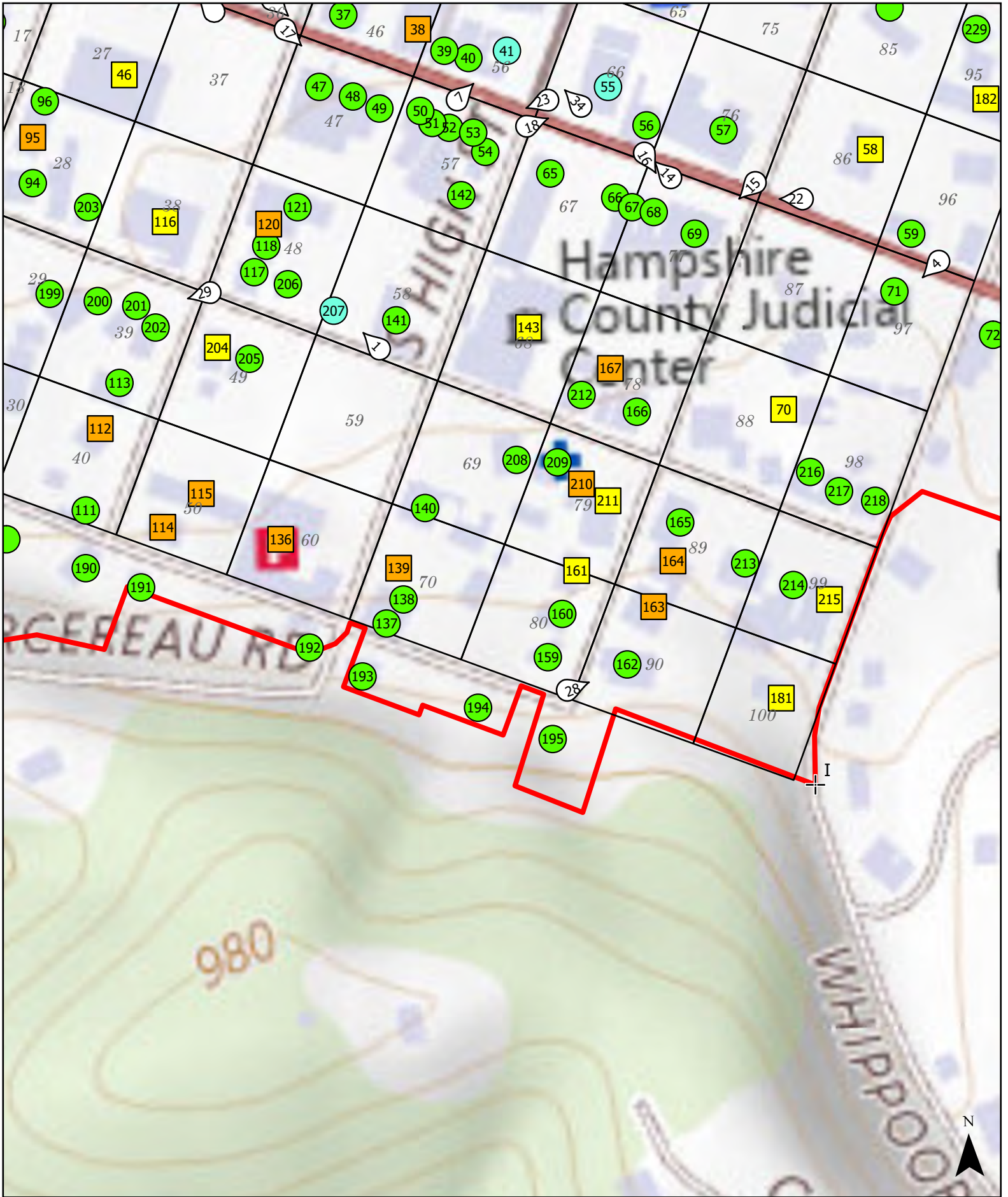
Romney Historic District
National Register Nomination
Resource Map 6
Hampshire County, West Virginia
January 2026

- National Register Boundary
- Photos
- Contributing
- Individually Listed (contributing)
- Non-contributing
- Post-1975 (non-contributing)
- Vertices
- Original 100 Town Lots



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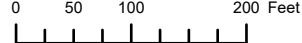


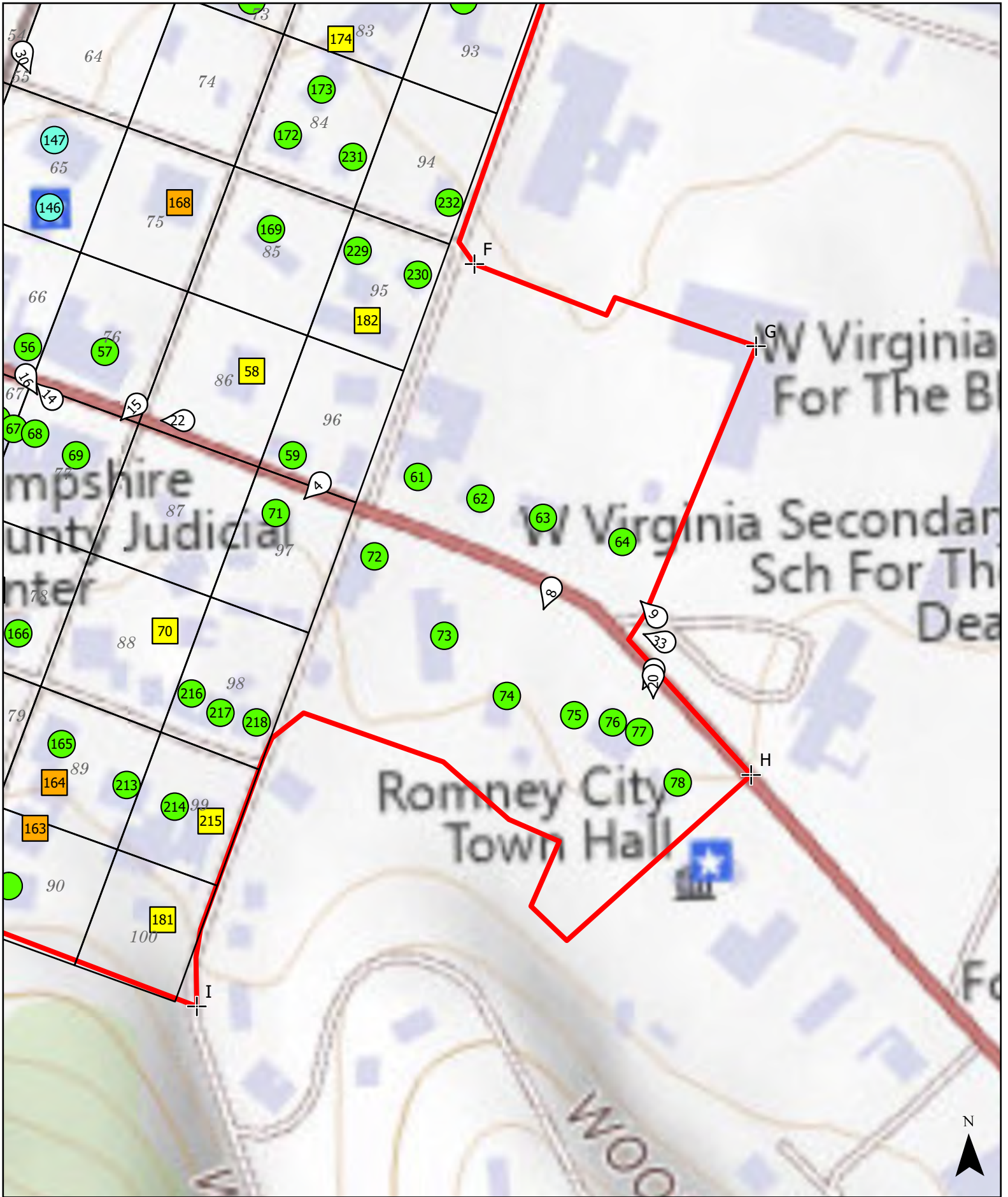


Romney Historic District
National Register Nomination
Resource Map 7
Hampshire County, West Virginia
January 2026

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| National Register Boundary | Individually Listed (contributing) | Vertices |
| Photos | Non-contributing | Original 100 Town Lots |
| Contributing | Post-1975 (non-contributing) | |

**AURORA**
Research Associates, LLC


0 50 100 200 Feet

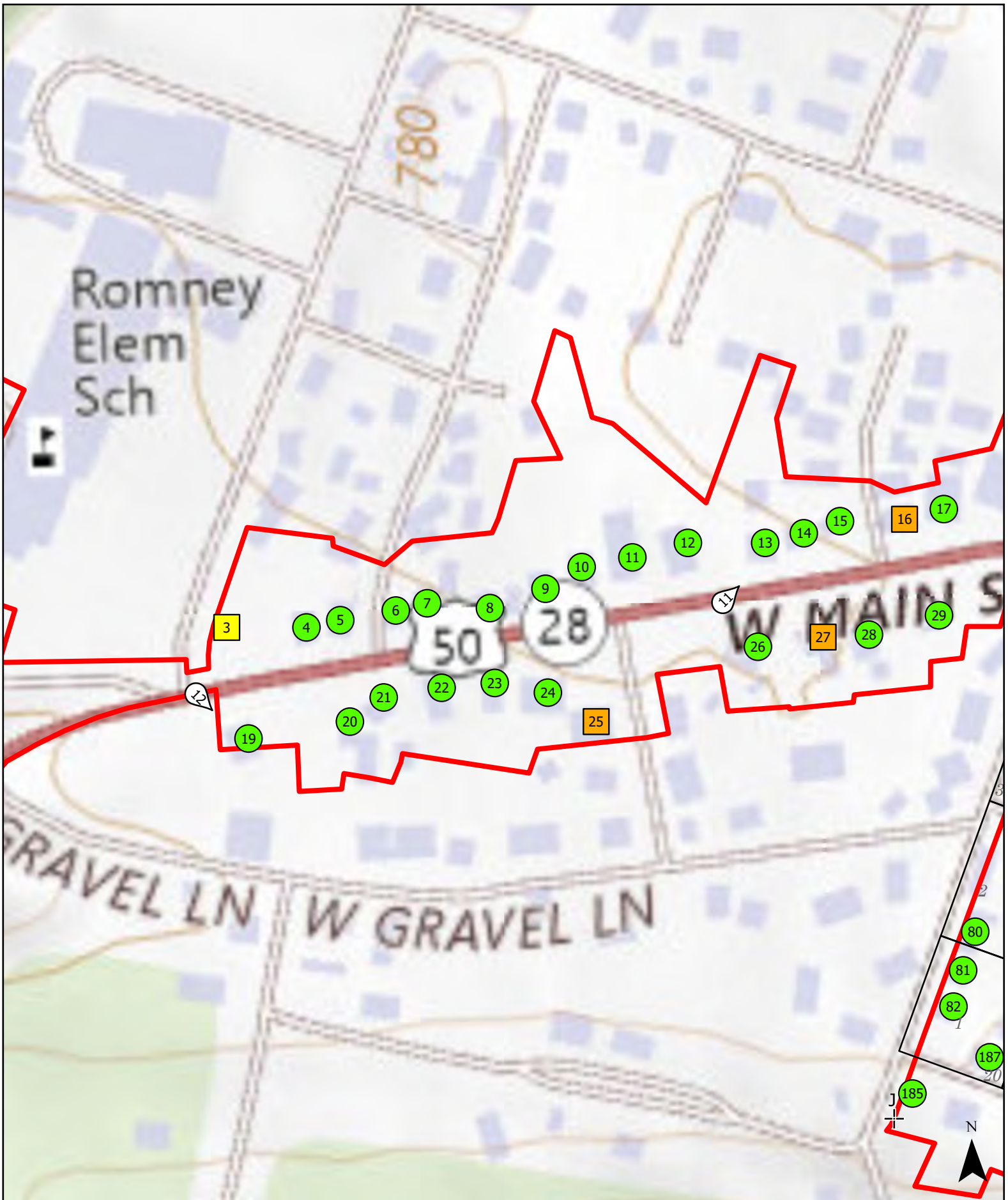


Romney Historic District
 National Register Nomination
 Resource Map 8
 Hampshire County, West Virginia
 January 2026

- National Register Boundary
- 146 Individually Listed (contributing)
- 168 Non-contributing
- 58 Post-1975 (non-contributing)
- 56 Contributing
- 14 Photos
- + Vertices
- Original 100 Town Lots

AURORA
 Research Associates, LLC

0 50 100 200 Feet



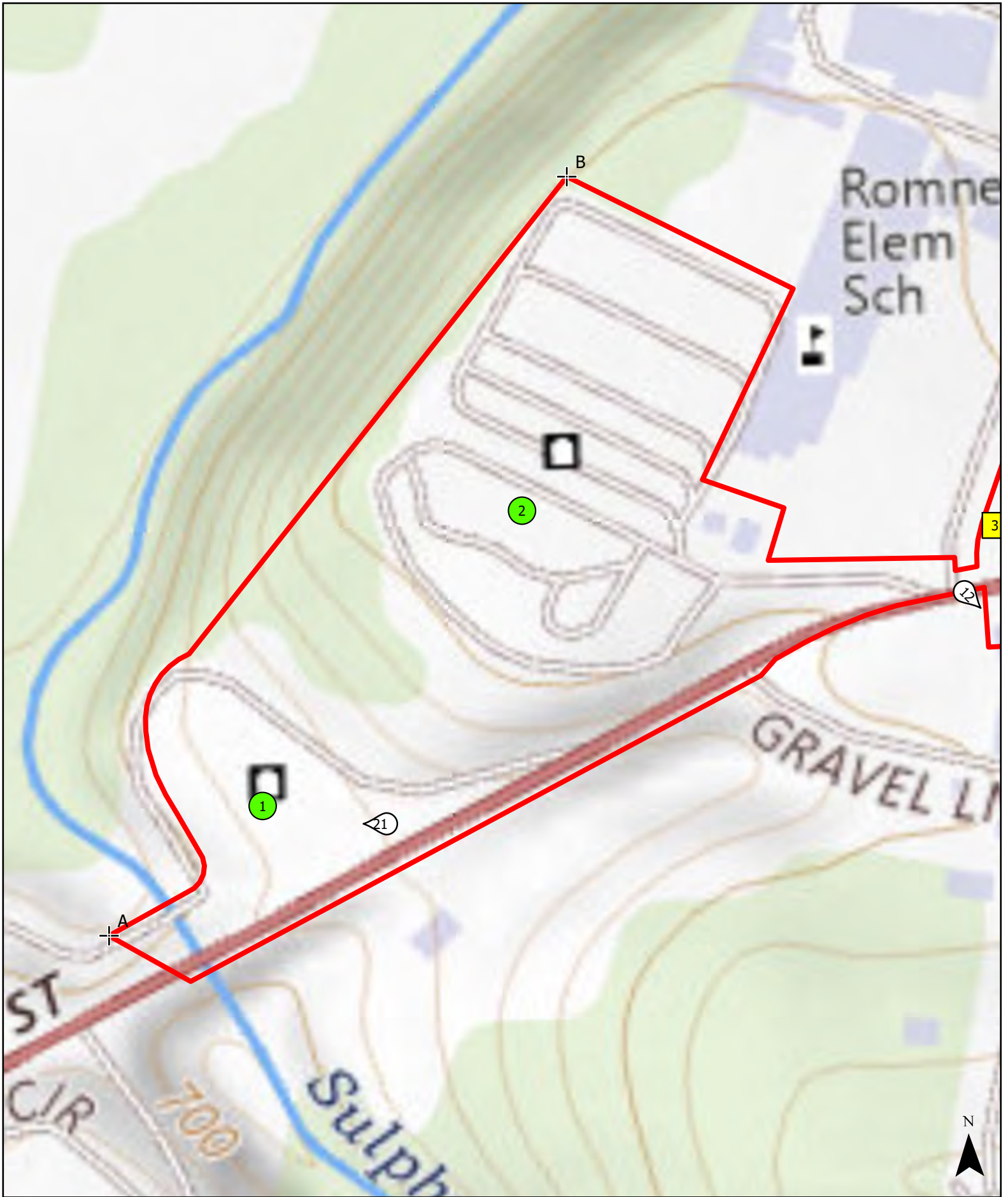
Romney Historic District
 National Register Nomination
 Resource Map 9
 Hampshire County, West Virginia
 January 2026

National Register Boundary
 Photos
 Contributing

Individually Listed (contributing)
 Non-contributing
 Post-1975 (non-contributing)

Vertices
 Original 100 Town Lots

AURORA
 Research Associates, LLC
 0 50 100 200 Feet

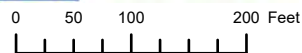


Romney Historic District
National Register Nomination
Resource Map 10
Hampshire County, West Virginia
January 2026

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| National Register Boundary | Individually Listed (contributing) | Vertices |
| Photos | Non-contributing | Original 100 Town Lots |
| Contributing | Post-1975 (non-contributing) | |



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Research Associates, LLC



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