

VLR 12/4/02
NRHP 4/11/03

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Front Royal Historic District

other names/site number Virginia Department of Historic Resources ID No. 112-0055

2. Location

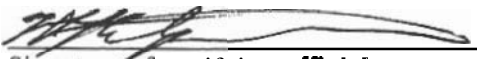
street & number Irregular district centered around East & West Main Street and North & South Royal Avenue (refer to boundary map for exact location) not for publication N/A

city of town Front Royal vicinity _____
state VA county Warren County code 187 zip code 22401

3 State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

2/2/03
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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Signature of commenting or other official

Date

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>444</u>	<u>75</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>447</u>	<u>76</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (Warren County Courthouse, listed 01/28/2000)

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
SOCIAL
RECREATION & CULTURE
RECREATION & CULTURE
FUNERARY
RELIGION
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
EDUCATION
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
DEFENSE
TRANSPORTATION

Sub: Single dwelling
Sub: Multiple dwelling (Apartment, Boarding house)
Sub: Hotel
Professional office
Labor union hall
Bank
General Store, Drugstore, restaurant
Warehouse
Specialty store
Meeting hall, Clubhouse
Monument/markers
Auditorium, Movie theater
Cemetery
Churches & Religious facilities
County courthouse
Town Hall
Jail
Post Office
Fire station
School
Library
Mill
Battle site
Train depot

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
COMMERCE/TRADE
SOCIAL
RECREATION & CULTURE
RECREATION & CULTURE
RECREATION & CULTURE
FUNERARY
RELIGION
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION
LANDSCAPE

Sub: Single dwelling
Sub: Multiple dwelling (Apartment)
Professional office
Bank
General Store, Drugstore, restaurant
Warehouse
Specialty store
Meeting hall
Monument/markers
Movie theater
Museum, Historic House
Cemetery
Churches & Religious facilities
County courthouse
Town Hall
Police Station
Correctional facility
School
Plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival,

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow / Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco, Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Stone, Concrete block, Brick, Poured Concrete

Roof Metal, Asphalt Shingles, Rolled Roofing

Walls Weatherboard, Stone, Wood, Asbestos & Asphalt Shingles, Brick, Exposed Log, Concrete Block, Aluminum and Vinyl Siding, Metal Panels

other _____

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

[See Continuation Sheets, Section 7]

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)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- _____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction 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 a grave.
- _____ D a cemetery.
- _____ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- _____ F a commemorative property.
- _____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Transportation

Architecture

Politics/Government (Warren County Courthouse, Listed on National Register)

Military (Battles of Front Royal)

Period of Significance 1788 – 1953

Significant Dates 1788
1836
1854
1861-1865
1936
1937-1940

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder John Sloan (active 1914-1925)
Benjamin D. Price (active 1867-1910)
Bascom J. Rowlett, Allen J. Saville & William Dewey Foster
Hill Colvin Linthicum, Sr. (1860-1919)
Raymond V. Long (active 1923-1953)
Thomas Franklin Schneider (1859-1938)
James Alphonso Wetmore (1863-1940)
Raymond V. Long (active 1923-1953)
Louis Adolphe Simon (active 1894-1958)
J.B. Jeffries
Charles Macatee (builder)
Eubank and Caldwell
Milton Thomas Fristoe (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 8]

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
[See continuation sheets, Section 9]

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: VA Department of Historic Resources; Library of Virginia; Warren Heritage Society Archives, Front Royal, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 170 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing		Zone Easting Northing			
A <u>17</u>	<u>743320</u>	<u>4312000</u>	B <u>17</u>	<u>743800</u>	<u>4311280</u>
C <u>17</u>	<u>743760</u>	<u>4310560</u>	D <u>17</u>	<u>742800</u>	<u>4310550</u>
E <u>17</u>	<u>742720</u>	<u>4310900</u>	F <u>17</u>	<u>743120</u>	<u>4312070</u>

See continuation sheet.

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

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

[See continuation sheets, Section 10]

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edna Johnston & Kathryn Gettings Smith

organization History Matters date July 12, 2002

street & number 2605a P Street, NW telephone 202-333-8593

city or town Washington state DC zip code 20007-3063

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets [**Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, Photo List**]

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple Owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Town of Front Royal Historic District extends over the 170 acres that comprise the core of the town. Located in Warren County, Virginia in the northern or lower Shenandoah Valley, the district encompasses three forms of development: a main commercial core, a small industrial section, and the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The buildings found within the district comprise a representative cross section of vernacular and high style architecture and building forms that spans the late 18th century through the middle of the 20th century. The town's main commercial thoroughfare, East Main Street, reveals a representative collection of late-19th century and early-20th century commercial styles. Front Royal's residential buildings display a well-preserved and diverse compilation of building forms, construction materials, and architectural styles that include examples from the early founding of the town in 1788 to the end of the period of significance in 1953. The town's domestic architecture includes excellent examples of several popular national styles, along with many examples of local, vernacular building forms.

The Front Royal Historic District includes 523 individual resources of domestic and commercial structures, the vast majority of which (nearly 90%) contribute to the architectural and historic significance of the town. Only one resource, the 1936 Warren County Courthouse is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Setting and Layout

Located in Warren County, Virginia in the northern (lower) Shenandoah Valley, the Town of Front Royal stands within a crescent of land that is defined on the north, west and south by the curve of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, and by Happy Creek on the east. Less than one and a half miles north of the town, the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah River converge to form the main stem of the Shenandoah River. Happy Creek, a Shenandoah River tributary, empties into the South Fork at the north end of the town. Front Royal's grid of streets occupies a small, bowl-shaped valley that is surrounded on three sides by hills that comprise the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east and the Massanutten range to the west. The district contains approximately 170 acres. Most of the land in the district is relatively flat, however, the west-central and southwestern sections of the town are characterized by steep topography where the streets rise as they ascend the hills that separate the town from the South Branch of the Shenandoah River to the west.

During its first three decades of existence, the town developed organically from a frontier crossroad into a formal courthouse town. Since the first decades of growth occurred without an organized town plan, the Front Royal Historic District exhibits an irregular plan of streets. The original core of the town includes present-day Chester, Crescent, Peyton, and Main streets, and exhibits an irregular layout of diagonal roadways of various widths. By contrast, the portions of the town that were built after the original fifty-acre town was re-platted in 1816, exhibit a more traditional rectilinear street plan. For much of the 19th century, Front Royal's main road approaches were Chester Street from the north, East Main Street from the east, and South Royal Avenue (formerly Court Street or Manor Avenue) on the south. After construction of North Royal Avenue and Commerce Street (located outside of the district), the main northern approaches to Front Royal shifted to these two roads.

Three, major 18th-century travel routes that intersected at the site of Front Royal determined the layout of the town. Chester Street was the main route from Chester's Gap in the Blue Ridge to Thomas Chester's ferry that crossed the Shenandoah River near present day Riverton, north of Front Royal. This important route was one of several migratory and trade routes that the early settlers of the valley used. The road continued northwest of the ferry crossing, until it reached Winchester, the valley's main trade center. South Royal Avenue is another modern road that follows the path of an early main travel route. Its right-of-way originally led south along the eastern shore of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River. It crossed both branches of the Shenandoah River and connected with the Valley's foremost travel route, the Great Wagon Road, also known

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

as the Valley Turnpike. Finally, East Main Street once connected the other two routes to Chester Gap in the Blue Ridge with Rappahannock County and other population and trade centers in central Virginia. Its location as a road hub combined with the flat, bowl-shaped land in the valley where the roads intersected made Front Royal a prime location for settlement.

The commercial and residential development that took place along Chester and Main Streets generally conformed to a common siting pattern. Buildings were erected at the front of the lots and adjacent to the street so that they formed a continuous setback line. This allowed for the use of the back lot for commercial and domestic utility buildings and workspaces.

The historic district today reflects Front Royal's development history in its streetscapes, in its distinct neighborhoods, and in its variety of architectural styles and types. Generally, the district can be divided into three distinct development zones: a main commercial core, a small industrial section, and the surrounding residential neighborhoods. The commercial section centers on East Main Street where the densest, historic commercial development occurred along a five-block stretch between Royal Avenue on the west and Water Street on the east. This area, along with the first block of South Royal Avenue that extends south of Main Street, are characterized by attached, commercial buildings and tightly-spaced, freestanding, commercial and civic structures. Due to the town's long period of development and a local tendency to reuse existing structures, several historic houses remain interspersed throughout the commercial core.

Industrial Architecture

The Front Royal Historic District includes a handful of industrial buildings that are mainly located along Water Street and at the east end of Main Street on the eastern edge of the district. This small industrial area is representative of the town's industrial core that developed first along Happy Creek at the end of the 18th century village, and later followed the Manassas Gap Railroad tracks that entered the town from the north and paralleled Happy Creek. Early industries included several mills and tanneries located along Happy Creek in order to take advantage of the water. Although few of the earliest industrial buildings remain, a small cluster of early-to-mid-20th century industrial structures still stand on Water Street between Laura Virginia Hale Place (formerly Manassas Street) and East Main Street.

The earliest known industrial structure to occupy the Water Street area was a tannery built by Joseph Tuley in the 1820s. The tannery operated in this location through the 1870s, but, by 1885, it had been abandoned. At the turn of the 20th century,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Front Royal experienced a commercial and industrial boom that brought new industries to the town. Several of these were built between Water Street and the railroad line that approached Main Street from the north. They included the Virginia Locust Pin Company, a manufacturer of insulator pins and brackets; the Front Royal Milling Company, producers of flour, meal and feed; and the Shenandoah Produce Company, dealers in farm produce and cold storage facilities.

The constant threat of fire, rapid changes in manufacturing technology, as well as changing labor needs eventually shrank the number of industrial complexes on Water Street. By 1927, the Locust Pin Company was still operating, as was the Front Royal Milling Company. However, the industries that lined Happy Creek were closed. Only a few early industrial structures remain standing in the district. One is the Proctor-Biggs Mill that stands on the former site of the Front Royal Milling Company. The former mill, now operated as a restaurant, occupies an all-concrete, fireproof building that was built circa 1922 at 500 East Main Street. (DHR No. 112-0055-0024). Also still standing on Water Street is a former apple warehouse at 20 Water Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0317), now occupied by Brown's Transfer & Storage business.

Commercial Architecture

The intersection of East Main Street and Chester Street has long served as the historic center of town. Known as "The Square," despite its triangular form, this area served as Front Royal's historic center. The commercial resources in the Front Royal Historic District included one-, two-, and three-story structures of both frame and masonry construction, and encompass examples of Italianate, Late Victorian, Colonial Revival, Moderne, and Modern-style architecture. Many of the commercial buildings along East Main Street and South Royal Avenue are attached. There are also numerous freestanding examples.

During the last three decades of the 18th century, a small commercial and residential village grew up near the intersection of Chester and East Main Streets. The town experienced a burst of growth during the last quarter of the 19th century and the new construction and redevelopment that took place within Front Royal's commercial core transformed the mixed residential and commercial main streets into a tightly built-up commercial section with segregated surrounding residential neighborhoods. One illustration of the building frenzy that overtook Front Royal at the turn of the 20th century is the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company's mapping of the town. The Sanborn maps were created to help assess the fire threat to individual structures throughout the town. In 1897, the company required two map sheets to cover the developed areas of the town. By 1912, eleven sheets of maps were required.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Despite the late-19th century commercial and industrial transformation in Front Royal, thrift and local tradition insured that older structures were rarely demolished entirely. There are many examples of refurbished, commercial structures that date to before Front Royal's late 19th century building boom. Among these are the oldest extant commercial structures in the historic district. The most prominent example of historic adaptive reuse is the former Front Royal Methodist Church at 131 East Main Street. Originally constructed as a church in 1879, the building was transformed into Murphy's Theater in 1908-1909 (DHR no. 112-0033). The original arched, nave windows are still visible on what is now the second story of the brick building. Compton's Corner, a block of commercial structures located on the northwest corner of East Main Street and Chester Street, also illustrates how Front Royal's oldest structures have been altered, reused, and remade for changing uses over the years. The current store consists of several early commercial structures that, circa 1905, were combined behind a single unifying façade as Compton's Store (300-304 East Main Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0041).

With the help of a recent restoration, one of Front Royal's oldest commercial buildings stands today in its original form. The first Bank of Warren building occupies a narrow lot near the corner of East Main and Chester Streets (222 East Main Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0043). The one-story, brick, commercial building retains its original, pedimented, front-gable form as well as its decorative cornice brackets. The storefront has recently been restored to its original configuration.

Commercial architectural styles and forms of the late 19th century are well represented in Front Royal. Between 1880 and 1910, the character of Front Royal's Main Street was altered by the addition of numerous, two-story, frame and brick commercial buildings. While scattered residences still existed within the commercial core, the streetscape became increasingly dominated by commercial structures.

Along East Main Street, there are numerous examples of the two-part, commercial block form. The two parts refer to the horizontal division of the façade into two distinct parts: the lower-story that contains the public, commercial storefront, and the upper stories that accommodated private spaces such as offices, hotel rooms or apartments. The upper story of a two-part commercial block is often distinguished from the lower story by the different treatment of the windows. The storefront typically contains large expanses of glass that act as display areas, while the upper story mimics simple, residential buildings with individual or ganged windows of a residential scale. The two-part commercial block form dominated American commercial architecture from the late 19th century through the 1930s.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

In Front Royal, the form appears in a number of stylistic garbs, the most popular of which were the Italianate and a simple, Late Victorian style that incorporated decorative, lower-level cornices, projecting roof-level cornices, and decorative roof slopes and tower elements. An excellent example of a simple Italianate, two-part commercial block stands at 409-415 East Main Street (DHR nos. 112-0055-0033 and 112-0055-0481). Erected circa 1880, these four storefronts are unified by heavily accented shop windows, recessed entrances, a bracketed cornice atop the shop windows, and a series of second story windows that are adorned by Italianate-style, semi-arched hoods and decorative wooden frames. A more elaborate, Late Victorian style appears in the Trout Drugstore Building at 201-203 East Main Street. This building incorporates fashionable elements of the Victorian era, including the corner tower, the mansard-type roof (a steeply pitched, hat-like roofline), and roof shingles laid in an elaborate pattern. Built in 1908, the building's designer also availed himself of the newest architectural fashion, the Colonial or Classical Revival. The building's pedimented dormers and restrained, classical cornice are hallmarks of the new style. At the turn of the 20th century in Virginia, the combination of the exuberant Victorian style with the growing fashion to incorporate more restrained, classical forms into buildings, characterized both residential and commercial architecture. The trend is apparent throughout Front Royal.

The late-19th century boom in Front Royal established the town as an important center of trade and commerce. Throughout the first half of the 20th century, residents of the surrounding, mainly rural counties traveled to Front Royal to obtain goods and services. The town's status as a regional center of commerce and industry created substantial wealth among its leading businesspeople. Entrepreneurs could sometimes afford to hire professional designers and architects to design their commercial structures. Several prominent Virginia and out-of-state architects designed buildings in Front Royal during the early decades of the 20th century. John Sloan, a New York-based architect, designed two commercial buildings in Front Royal. In 1914, Mr. I.N. King commissioned Sloan to design the second Bank of Warren building in Front Royal (DHR no. 112-0055-0478). Located at 305 East Main Street, the bank displays a highly decorated, Classical Revival-style façade that features engaged and fluted Corinthian style columns, a pedimented door, and carved, classical figures mounted above the door. The bank is one of the most elaborate, architectural statements on Main Street. Sloan also designed Weaver's Department Store building at 205 East Main Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0055). This design also incorporates the Classical Revival style into a commercial façade.

Hotels and inns have a long history in Front Royal. As an early frontier village located along important transportation routes,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

it served as a stopover point for travelers. During the 19th century, at least three hotels stood along the length of East Main Street. They were referred to as the upper, middle and lower hotels. The middle hotel later became Fishback's Inn, a site that figures prominently in legends that surround the Confederate spy, Belle Boyd, during the American Civil War. The only remaining hotel structure in the historic district is the Montview Hotel also known as the Afton Inn. Located on the northeast corner of East Main Street and North Royal Avenue, the oldest sections of the Montview Hotel date back to circa 1868. The three-story, brick structure is one of the largest buildings in the district. The building retains many of its Italianate decorative elements. From 1936, when the Shenandoah National Park and the Skyline Drive opened just to its south, Front Royal has been greatly influenced by Virginia's tourist industry. In the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, the influx of visitors spurred the development of extensive tourist facilities, most of which are outside of the historic district. However, the growth of tourism in Front Royal did impact its historic downtown. Many former dwellings were converted for use as boarding houses or apartment buildings to house both visitors and the service workers to whom they catered.

As Front Royal prospered, theatrical entertainment became an important luxury for the town's elite. Near 1880, George C. Davis, a local businessman, erected Front Royal's first public auditorium on East Main Street. Known as Davis Hall, the two-story structure housed stores on its first floor and an opera house on its upper level.¹ In 1909, the former Methodist church on East Main Street was converted for use as a theater. Circa 1920, the first purpose-built movie theater was erected at 117 East Main Street. Known as the Park Theater and designed in a restrained, Colonial Revival style, the theater is still in use.

Domestic Architecture

Residential buildings dominate the remainder of the Front Royal Historic District. Sporadic commercial, civic, and religious structures appear throughout the residential neighborhoods that radiate out from the town's commercial core. Chester Street is the oldest of these streets. Although Chester Street historically contained commercial and manufacturing properties that included a blacksmith shop and a wagon-making factory, the surviving historic resources that stand today are mainly domestic in character. Many of the former dwellings that line Chester Street have been reused for commercial purposes, and are now occupied by offices, shops or institutions (i.e. The Warren Heritage Society, 101 Chester Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0440).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

The oldest surviving residences on Chester Street and East Main Street date to the turn of the 19th century. Exact construction dates are difficult to determine, and most have been significantly remodeled over the years to accommodate new uses and changing architectural fashions. The William Balthis House at 55 Chester Street is thought to be the oldest surviving building in the historic district. Begun as early as 1787, before the Town of Front Royal was chartered, the house has been added to and altered several times during the course of its history. Originally built by James Moore, one of the town's founders, the Balthis House illustrates the evolution from the simple, folk architecture of Front Royal's frontier period to more stylized forms of construction.

The core of the historic Balthis House consisted of a two-story, three-bay-wide, side-gable frame building with one exterior end chimney. A common Virginia construction technique known as nogging - a method where bricks were used to fill the spaces between the heavy timber-framing members before the exterior weatherboard cladding was applied- was used to promote stability, longevity, and insulation value to a building. The Balthis House incorporates at least two major additions. The first, a two-story, two-bay-wide frame addition that was built on the north gable end of the house, and a rear, brick "L"-shaped extension that was erected circa 1845 is located behind the original portion of the house. Circa 1950, the house underwent an extensive renovation when interior elements from several local residences were removed and reinstalled on the interior of the Balthis House. The house is one of only a handful of residences in the district that retains original, domestic dependencies at the rear. These include a smokehouse, a separate kitchen, and a workshop.

Other early residences on Chester Street include the circa-1815 Mullen-Trout House at 12 Chester Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0445), the circa 1800 Henry Trout House (29 Chester Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0443), the Dr. Gabriel Dorsey House (54 Chester Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0442), built circa 1815, and the log-built Petty-Sumption Residence that dates to circa 1820 (123 Chester Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0008). While most of these dwellings retain elements of their original forms, they also have been altered for new uses, and reflect changing architectural fashions. The Henry Trout House at 29 Chester Street is a good example of architectural and functional change in Front Royal. The building began as a modest, log dwelling that housed a single family. It was expanded several times. In its current form, the building presents itself as a Colonial Revival-style apartment house that features a Mount Vernon-inspired, double-height portico across the façade.

A handful of other antebellum houses survive near the eastern end of East Main Street. These include the Jones-Clarke House built in circa 1810 at 10 High Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0469), and the circa 1850 Giles-Cooke House (507 East

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Main Street 112-0055-0477). The house at 34 Cloud Street is another survivor of Front Royal's pre-Civil War village (DHR no. 112-0055-0224). The two-story, stuccoed, frame house was erected circa 1840 and retains its double-flued, brick chimneys that bookend the side-gable roof.

Housing styles and construction methods began to change throughout Virginia and the United States after the Civil War. Prior to the war, building methods were localized and regional differences were apparent in house forms and materials. However, by the 1870s, a rise in mill-produced, standardized lumber and the ready availability of railroads to transport construction goods to far-off markets began to transform the building industry. As diverse building materials became more readily available, house styles evolved to incorporate newly possible forms and details. In Front Royal, the result was at least a partial abandonment of traditional house forms, and the adoption of more ornate and organic forms and styles. These included the Italianate style, which reached its zenith in popularity around 1870. Italianate detailing appears on both commercial and domestic buildings throughout the town. There are also several fully developed Italianate-style residences that were built for many of Front Royal's wealthiest citizens. One, the Garrison House at 15 Chester Street, displays a composite style that combines the form of a traditional I-house with a roofline and ornamental detailing that is Italianate in style (DHR no. 112-0055-0441). Completed in 1882 for Dr. Manly Littleton Garrison, the house was constructed of brick. The most elaborate Italianate-style residence located in the district stands at 106 Chester Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0446). Built circa 1870 for Gideon Jones, a local merchant and financier, the house is a substantial, two-and-a-half-story, brick house that features Italianate-style features that include a near-flat roof, wide eaves adorned by decorative brackets, and tall, arch-topped windows.

Another popular American architectural style that found its way to Front Royal after the Civil War was Gothic Revival. The hallmark features of the style include the steeply pitched gables, lancet-shaped windows, and vertical emphasis. The Cook House at 513 East Main Street epitomizes the Gothic Revival style (DHR no. 112-0055-0479).

A sense of the town's social and economic stratification at the turn of the 20th century can be seen in the layout and architecture of Front Royal's residential sections. There are several distinct neighborhoods within the town of Front Royal. The larger, more elaborate houses are generally grouped together at the higher elevations and along the main thoroughfares that include West Main Street, Virginia Avenue, and North Royal Avenue. Many of the most elaborate and expensive, late-19th and early-20th century dwellings stand on the spacious lots that line West First Street and around the intersection of West

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

First Street and Virginia Avenue. Other concentrations of large and architecturally elaborate houses occur along the 100 and 200 blocks of Blue Ridge Avenue and on North Royal Avenue. More modest middle- and working-class residences line Church, Prospect, and Cloud Streets.

The largest and most architecturally cohesive residential sector occupies the blocks south of East Main Street between Blue Ridge Avenue on the east and Luray Avenue and Prospect Hill Cemetery on the west. The vast majority of the residences in this area date from the 1880s through the early 1920s. This large residential section was built during the late 19th and early 20th century construction boom in Front Royal. Dwellings of all types and forms were built to house the influx of manual laborers, skilled workers, and managers that accompanied Front Royal's economic expansion.

Several of Front Royal's residential streets contain cohesive groups of similar dwellings that were probably constructed as speculative housing by the same builder. The extensive speculative building that took place around the turn of the 20th century in Front Royal explains the numerous examples of the same house form and similar decorative schemes that appear on many streets throughout the district. This trend is particularly apparent on the streets that run south from Main Street, including Blue Ridge Avenue, Cloud Street, Church Street, and Lee Street.

The southern residential neighborhood encompasses a representative cross section of the traditional building forms that were then repeated in all sections of the town. The most common forms that were built throughout Front Royal's late 19th and early 20th century building boom include the vernacular² I-house type (a two-story, side-gable house that is one-room deep and typically has a centered entrance and a wide front porch); a common, gable-front form; a two-story, cross-gable type; and the popular Foursquare form.³ Built in both frame and masonry construction, the I-house was a hugely popular rural house form in Virginia from the early 19th century until 1940. The type was built throughout the Front Royal Historic District and became most common during the 1880s, 1890s, and early 1900s. Two of the many examples can be seen at 211 Lee Street (circa 1905, DHR no. 112-0055-0143), and at 17 East Stonewall Drive (circa 1900, DHR no. 112-0055-0288). Another interpretation of the vernacular I-house seen throughout the historic district, are houses that have entrances set to one side of their façades instead of at their centers, as in the traditional I-house form. This interpretation is typically three-bays wide with a porch across the full-width of the front. Examples stand at 107 and 217 Lee Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0132 and 112-0055-0147) and in many other locations throughout the town.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Another common American house form in Front Royal is a two-story, front-gable residential building that extends back to fill a narrow town lot. These buildings were built throughout Virginia in the late 19th and early-20th century as inexpensive housing for workers. An example of this house type appears at 101 Virginia Avenue (DHR no. 112-0055-0104).

One of the most popular and long-lasting house forms found in the Front Royal Historic District consists of a two-story, cross-gable, L-shaped building form that is composed of a front-facing gable section that extends from a side-gable, standard I-house form. A one-story porch usually connects the two wings. This building type was probably the design of a single builder; one that was constructed by local builders between the 1880s and 1910s. These houses were clothed in any number of architectural fashions that included the ornate Queen Anne style, the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles, and plain, Late Victorian-era modes that incorporated a mix of styles and folk forms. Examples of this popular house were built at 105 Virginia Avenue (Late Victorian style, DHR no. 112-0055-0103), at 31 Blue Ridge Avenue (Italianate style, DHR no. 112-0055-0235), and at Cozy Corner, a house built for Lucy and Laura Buck in 1905 (Queen Anne style, 60-64 Chester, DHR no. 112-0055-0012).

The American Foursquare house type enjoyed great popularity in Front Royal during the first few decades of the 20th century. It was economical to build, provided flexible space for families, and presented a substantial appearance despite its simple form and construction. Examples of this type in Front Royal typically possess modest detailing that is focused on the porch and front-facing dormer. The house at 209 East Stonewall Drive (DHR no. 112-0055-0313) is a good example of a Foursquare form. The front-gable that accentuates the line of its eaves was a common decorative motif seen throughout Front Royal on several different house forms. Other similar Foursquare houses stand at 211 Virginia Avenue (DHR no. 112-0055-0586) and at 232 Lee Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0152).

Front Royal's southern residential district encompasses a segregated, historically African-American neighborhood known as Freetown. The neighborhood occupies the south-central portion of the historic district and includes approximately 40 buildings that line Pine, Osage and Laurel Streets. While mainly residential, several historic stores and a fraternal lodge occupy the neighborhood. The house forms found here mirror those of the working-class white neighborhoods in Front Royal. Most of the houses can be characterized as vernacular I-house forms or the modified, three-bay, side entrance I-house form described above. In addition to the residences, the Freetown neighborhood incorporates a fraternal lodge built in 1948 for the African-American chapter of the Pride of Warren Lodge (326 Pine Street, 112-0055-0518). A three-room school for

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

African-American children once stood near the corner of Laurel and Pine Streets. The school burned down during the 1920s. A grouping of commercial buildings and what was once a dance hall stands clustered near the corner of Laurel Street and Osage Street (Colored Dance Hall, built 1939 at 217 Laurel Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0417). Freetown appears to have been developed between approximately 1880 and 1920 and reflects the social and residential segregation that characterized the town prior to the 1960s.

The Queen Anne style is well represented in Front Royal. Its complexity reflects the post-war changes in construction methods and the introduction of a multiplicity of machine-produced building elements. The town's prime examples date to the 1890s and early 1900s. One of the best examples in the district is the house at 240 Blue Ridge Avenue (DHR no. 112-0055-0248). Its complex and asymmetric form, the prominent octagonal tower, small-paned glass windows, and the ornate woodwork and trim details characterize the Queen Anne style. Another fully realized example of the Queen Anne style appears at the house at 101 Luray Avenue (DHR no. 112-0055-474). This house is distinguished by a profusion of decorative woodwork, known as spindlework, on the porch.

The Late Victorian period in Front Royal also witnessed a stylistic transition from the high Queen Anne Victorian to a more classically influenced mode. This new mode was dubbed the Colonial Revival style because it grew out of a renewed interest in America's colonial past and its colonial architecture. In the Late Victorian era, the Colonial Revival influenced essentially Victorian structures and began to appear in the form of Classical detailing, more restrained ornament, and a tendency to greater symmetry in house designs.

This trend can be seen in several Front Royal residences, including at the house known as Rockledge at 240 Virginia Avenue (DHR no. 112-0055-0609). Here, classical pediments surmount the dormers and the extended front porch. The façade is symmetrical in its arrangement and a Palladian-style classical window appears in the front roof dormer. Despite these Colonial Revival elements, the house retains a Victorian form that includes intersecting gables and projecting, three-sided window bays.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Colonial Revival style matured and became more academic. Later Colonial Revival houses derived their forms and details directly from historic examples of Colonial-era architecture. The organic Victorian forms gave way to more traditional, rectilinear shapes derivative of 18th and early-19th century buildings. Designers employed

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

details drawn directly from studies of existing Colonial houses. The restoration of Colonial Williamsburg and the work of a number of Virginia architects and designers interested in preserving Colonial-era homes helped to popularize this new Colonial Revival style. Several examples from the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s exist in Front Royal. They were primarily built as infill housing in older residential neighborhoods or on the outskirts of the more densely built areas. Examples of these more academic Colonial Revival houses include the houses at 320 Virginia Avenue (DHR no. 112-0055-0594), at 355 Cloud Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0462), and at 360 Cloud Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0464).

After 1920, other early-20th century styles emerged and became popular in Front Royal. Among these was the Craftsman style, which is often associated with the simple bungalows of the 1920s and 1930s. The bungalow was an extremely popular, early-20th century house type that developed during a period when home ownership among the middle and working class in the United States swelled. Bungalows were designed to be inexpensive to build and easy to maintain without hired help. A typical bungalow is one- to one-and-a-half stories in height, has a compact, rectilinear footprint, and features a full-width front porch, wide eaves, and a low-slung profile. There are a number of examples standing in Front Royal, although they are not a dominant house type within the historic district. Examples appear at 326 and 338 Cloud Street (DHR no. 112-0055-0468, DHR no. 112-0055-0467), and along the 300 block of West Main Street (300, 304, 308, 312 West Main Street, DHR nos. 112-0055-0488, -0489, 0490, 0491).

By the 1940s, several new house types and styles had appeared in the district, including the Tudor Revival style (212 West Main Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0486) and what is popularly known as a “Cape Cod” cottage (214 West Main Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0487). While these housing types and styles are not the focus of the Front Royal Historic District, many of them have reached fifty years of age and are compatible elements within the district.

Civic Architecture

Municipal Buildings

In 1836, Front Royal was chosen to be the seat of government for the newly created county of Warren. A brick, 2-story courthouse was erected in 1836-1837. The 1837 courthouse served for nearly one hundred years. In 1936, during Warren County’s centennial year, the first courthouse was replaced by a more commodious building built of stone. The new Warren County Courthouse, along with a new town hall for Front Royal, were erected using Public Works Administration (PWA)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 14

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

funding. The PWA was an arm of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program designed to lift the nation out of the Great Depression through federal government spending and job creation. The Warren County Courthouse and Town Hall were designed by the architecture partnership of Bascom J. Rowlett and Allen J. Saville of Richmond, Virginia, in collaboration with William Dewey Foster of Washington, DC. Both buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival style using native, Shenandoah Valley stone as the building material. The timing, design, and economic impact of these building projects were carefully planned to promote Warren County's heritage and its economic renewal in the depths of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Schools

The PWA funded a third building in the town--the 1940 Warren County High School. This impressively sited, Classical Revival-style, brick school building stands atop a hill on the east side of Luray Avenue at the south end of the historic district. The Roanoke, Virginia-based architecture firm of Eubank and Caldwell designed it. When it was completed, the building served the white high school population of Warren County. No high school was available for Warren County African-American citizens. It was the only high school in the county at that time. Eighteen years after its completion, Warren County High School became the first high school in the state of Virginia to be ordered by a Federal court to implement racial integration (see discussion in Section 8). The building continues to serve as Warren County High School.

The historic district also contains a number of earlier school buildings. Among these is the first Warren County Public School on South Royal Avenue (21-23 South Royal Avenue, DHR no. 112-0055-0537). Built circa 1870, the building was the first public school built in the town of Front Royal. The building is an impressive, three-story, brick, Italianate-style structure that features a projecting, square tower centered on its façade.

The two-story, brick E. Wilson Morrison Elementary School on Crescent Street (40 Crescent Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0090) was built in several phases. The first section was completed in 1935. When the school was erected, the Warren County High School (1909-1910) stood just southwest of the new primary school building. The 1910 building was replaced in 1940 by the new high school on Luray Avenue. Later that year, the former high school was burned and was replaced by the current structure. It was incorporated as part of the town's elementary school complex.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 15

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

In 1919, the Acting Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, James Alphonso Wetmore (1863-1940), and his assistant Louis Adolphe Simon (active 1894-1958) approved designs for a new post office building in Front Royal. Completed in 1922, the one-story, Colonial Revival-style building stood on the southwest corner of South Royal Avenue and West Main Street (14 West Main Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0115). The building served as a post office through the 1970s. In the next decade, the building was converted to the Front Royal Police Department.

Fraternal Lodges

Social and service organizations have played an important role in the development of the town of Front Royal. Throughout the town's history, both informal and formal groups have organized to accomplish specific tasks or to create social and business networks to sustain the population. A number of surviving buildings are associated with the town's active social and fraternal organizations. National fraternal organizations such as the Masons and the International Order of Odd Fellows historically were well represented in town. In the 1920s, a substantial, two-story, Masonic lodge occupied a former dwelling that stood on East Main Street adjacent to the Warren County Courthouse. They include the first Warren County Public School building on South Royal Avenue that was used by the Front Royal International Order of Odd Fellows group from the 1920s through the 1940s (21-23 South Royal Avenue, DHR no. 112-0055-0537). J.B. Jeffries, a local African-American builder, designed and built the Pride of Warren Lodge No. 486 at 326 Pine Street in 1948. The lodge continues to serve Front Royal's African-American community today.

Private residences also served as important meeting sites for social and service groups, especially among Front Royal women. The Chester Street residence known as Ivy Lodge (101 Chester Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0440) served as a frequent meeting location for several local groups. In 1868, the Warren Ladies' Memorial Association was founded at Ivy Lodge. At the time it was the home of Mary Simpson. In 1904, the Warren Rifles Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was established in the same house. During the late 19th century and the early 20th century, both of these women's groups played instrumental roles in Front Royal's efforts to commemorate the events of the Civil War and of the Confederate cause (see discussion of Commemorative Works in this Section).

Religious Architecture

Front Royal's eleven historic churches range in date from circa 1845 to circa 1930. They fall within several stylistic classes,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

the most prominent of which are the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival modes. The earliest church building located within the district is Williams Chapel that stands on Peyton Street near Chester Street (231 Peyton Street, DHR no. 112-0055-0339). Completed circa 1845, the building originally housed a Presbyterian congregation. The building is a simple example of Greek Revival-style ecclesiastic architecture. The Greek Revival style, which emulates the classical designs of Greek and Roman temples, became popular in church architecture during the 1820s, and continued to be commonly used throughout the 1850s. Williams Chapel served Front Royal's Presbyterians until 1885, when the congregation erected a new chapel at the northwest corner of South Royal Avenue and West Jackson Street. Today, Williams Chapel is owned and operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church, an African-American congregation that purchased the building in 1899 and named it for a prominent church bishop, Bishop R.S. Williams. During the late 1980s, the congregation renovated the historic church.

A number of late 19th century church buildings are scattered throughout the district. The most elaborate of these also occupies the most prominent location – at the northwest corner of North Royal Avenue and West Main Street. Built as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Front Royal United Methodist Church is an imposing, native gray stone, Gothic Revival building (112-0033). Architect Benjamin D. Price (active 1867-1910) designed it in 1904. It prominently features a square tower, decorative stonework, and a complex roofline.

Two, historically African-American houses of worship stand within the historic district boundary. The John Wesley United Methodist Church was originally constructed as an African-American Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881 on what later would become Church Street. It was built on land that was a back lot to the Southern M.E. Church that once faced East Main Street (now the former Murphy Theater building). The building is a good example of church building of the late 19th century. The Mount Vernon Baptist Church at 240 Church Street, houses the town's oldest African-American congregation. Founded in 1864, the congregation built its first church structure around 1885. In 1903, W.F. Oliver, a local contractor, erected the present church building.

For over 120 years, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church has stood on the southwest corner of Luray Avenue and West Main Street. Completed in 1883, the church displays the Gothic Revival style in its lancet-shaped windows and narrow, pointed steeple.

Several original church structures no longer house religious services, but have been adapted for new uses. Among these is

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 17

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

the former Jehovan Shamman Presbyterian Church that was originally constructed on South Royal Avenue in 1885. By 1912, the church had been converted for use as a synagogue, and by 1927; it was in use as the Episcopal church. Today, the frame church building has been dramatically altered for use as offices.

The most recently built historic religious building in the Front Royal Historic District is the Salvation Army Church that was built circa 1930 at the northwest corner of Cloud Street and Short Street at the district's southern end. Originally occupied by the Full Gospel Church, the building is a simple, front gable building built with little stylistic elaboration.

Cemetery

Prospect Hill Cemetery occupies the southwestern quadrant of the Front Royal Historic District. The cemetery occupies approximately 30 to 40 acres of land that encircle a hilltop that overlooks Front Royal. The picturesque setting, careful street plan, and monumental grave markers reflect the national rural cemetery movement that developed during the 1820s and 1830s. Because of its elevation and proximity to town, the cemetery served as a strategic location during several Civil War skirmishes that occurred in the area (see Section 8 discussion). The earliest grave markers at Prospect Hill date to the 1820s, however, the cemetery's oversight by its Memorial Association began in 1868. That year, 60 local women organized the Ladies' Warren Memorial Association to bury local Confederate dead and to memorialize the Confederate cause at Prospect Hill. The cemetery contains the graves of many locally important people, as well as the graves of 276 soldiers who fought on the side of the Confederacy during the American Civil War (1861-1865). In August 1882, the Ladies Memorial Association dedicated a memorial to the Confederate soldiers that died in Warren County that occupies the peak of the hilltop. The monument takes the form of an 18-foot-tall shaft that is crowned by a funerary urn and encircled by ninety gravestones.

Prospect Hill Cemetery is improved by a series of paved, curvilinear lanes that provide access to the steep burial plots. The cemetery is adorned by a number of mature trees. The entrance at East Prospect Street and Cemetery Lane features a set of stone posts and a wrought iron gate. Prospect Hill retains much of its original artistic value.

Commemorative Works

The activities of the Ladies' Warren Memorial Association were a part of a nationwide commemorative movement begun after the Civil War. The movement, especially strong in the South, developed in response to the devastation and human loss caused by the war. It focused on establishing cemeteries and monuments to honor the nation's war heroes. In the Southern

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 18

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

states, this meant establishing Confederate cemeteries and memorials to Confederate war heroes. The erection of Confederate monuments and memorials throughout Virginia and the South gained momentum in the 1880s, as the region's many war-ravaged towns and cities attempted to rebuild, both physically and psychologically. By the 1920s, nearly every county seat and substantial town in the South had its own monument to the Confederate dead.

In 1911, with the help of three other local organizations, the Warren Rifles Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the William Richardson Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, and the Warren Blues Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Ladies Association raised funds and erected a monument to Confederate soldiers. The monument stands on the courthouse green and consists of a granite base and shaft surmounted by a sculpture of a Confederate soldier standing at attention. The McNeel Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia designed the monument.

Another commemorative work that occupies the Warren County Courthouse green consists of a sixteen-foot-tall obelisk surmounted by an American soldier in uniform. Inscribed with the words "In Memory of those who served in defense of their country in World War I, 1917-1918, and World War II, 1941-1945," the monument incorporates the names of Warren County soldiers who died during World War I and World War II.

Condition of Buildings

Front Royal contains a collection of diverse building types and varied architectural styles. The Front Royal Historic District retains a relatively high level of integrity. While the commercial buildings along East Main Street and South Royal Avenue have undergone substantial storefront renovations, several intact storefronts survive and many of the changes are reversible. The street layout, building orientation, and commercial and residential districts remain in place. Development pressure has mainly affected the commercial strips along East Main Street and on North Royal Avenue. Redevelopment has taken place along some of the more thinly built up blocks along North and South Royal Avenue, and in places along East Main Street.

Fire has also affected the layout of the town. In 1969, a fire destroyed several buildings at the northeast corner of the intersection of Chester Street and East Main Street in the center of town. Within the last 20 years, this area has been redeveloped by the town for use as a town square and a visitor parking facility. The circa 1915 railroad station that stands adjacent to the new town square was renovated as a visitor center.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Front Royal's residential neighborhoods retain a high degree of integrity. Front Royal retains an unusually large number of turn-of-the-20th-century houses of all styles and forms that remain relatively intact, and reflect an important period of growth in the town. Front Royal's continuous history as a commercial, industrial, and tourist center west of the Blue Ridge Mountains has insured that its houses have remained occupied and maintained throughout its history.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Non-contributing resources are noted in *italics* and are shaded in gray.

Named Streets:

Academy Drive

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0605	23 Academy Drive	1900 ca.	House, 23 Academy Drive	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
<i>112-0055-0606</i>	<i>103 Academy Drive</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>House, 103 Academy Drive</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other Ranch style</i>
<i>112-0055-0607</i>	<i>109 Academy Drive</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>House, 109 Academy Drive</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>

Blue Ridge Avenue

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0230	8-10 Blue Ridge Avenue	1920 ca.	D & R Deli/Mathews, Prudence B., Accountant	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0232	20 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 20 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0231	21 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 21 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0233	22 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 22 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0234	30 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	Corron House	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0235	31 Blue Ridge Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 31 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0236	202 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 202 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0237	203 Blue Ridge Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 203 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Italianate
112-0055-0238	208 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 208 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0239	211 Blue Ridge Avenue	1940 ca.	House, 211 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0240	214 Blue Ridge Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 214 Blue Ridge Avenue Blue Ridge Apartments (current)	Single Dwelling	Mixed Queen Anne, Italianate
112-0055-0241	215 Blue Ridge Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 215 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0242	222 Blue Ridge Avenue	1912-1913	House, 222 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0243	223 Blue Ridge Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 223 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman (remodeled)
112-0055-0244	230 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 230 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0245	227 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 227 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0246	234 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 234 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0247	233 Blue Ridge Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 233 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
<i>112-0055-0249</i>	<i>237-241 Blue Ridge Ave.</i>	<i>1980 ca.</i>	<i>Apartments, 237-241 Blue Ridge Ave.</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0248	240 Blue Ridge Ave	1890 ca.	House, 240 Blue Ridge Ave	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0250	302 Blue Ridge Avenue	1900 ca..	House, 302 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0251	303 Blue Ridge Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 303 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0413	308 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 308 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 21

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0414	311 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 311 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0415	312 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 312 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0416	315 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 315 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0417	316 Blue Ridge Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 316 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0419	318 Blue Ridge Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 318 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0418	319 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 319 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0420	321 Blue Ridge Avenue	1972	House, 321 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0421	324 Blue Ridge Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 324 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0422	325 Blue Ridge Avenue	1921	House, 325 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0423	328 Blue Ridge Avenue	1915	House, 328 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0424	329 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 329 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0425	332 Blue Ridge Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 332 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0426	333 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 333 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0428	336-338 Blue Ridge Avenue	1925	House, 336-338 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0427	337 Blue Ridge Avenue	1913	House, 337 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0429	340 Blue Ridge Avenue	1920	House, 340 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0430	341 Blue Ridge Avenue	1915	House, 341 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0431	344 Blue Ridge Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 344 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0432	345 Blue Ridge Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 345 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0433	348 Blue Ridge Avenue	1915 ca.	House, 348 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0435	349 Blue Ridge Avenue	1915 ca.	House, 349 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0434	352 Blue Ridge Avenue	1927	House, 352 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0436	355 Blue Ridge Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 355 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian
112-0055-0437	356 Blue Ridge Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 356 Blue Ridge Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Late Victorian

Cemetery Lane

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0438	221 Cemetery Lane	1910 ca.	House, 221 Cemetery Lane	Single Dwelling	Other: 2-story, Side-gable Vernacular
112-0055-0439	223 Cemetery Lane	1910 ca.	House, 223 Cemetery Lane	Single Dwelling	Other: I-house

Chester Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 22

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0022	6 Chester Street	1899 ca.	Stokes Furniture, Wroe-Compton's Corner	Commercial Building	Queen Anne
112-0055-0021	8-10 Chester Street	1873 ca.	Dewey-Reese-Wood Building	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0445	12 Chester Street	1815 ca.	Mullen-Trout House	Single Dwelling	Federal
112-0055-0020	14 Chester Street	1936 ca.	Scott, A.B., House	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0441	15 Chester Street	1882	Garrison, Dr. Manly Littleton House	Single Dwelling	Italianate
112-0055-0019	16 Chester Street	1907-1908	Board House	Single Dwelling	Other (Large I-house)
112-0055-0443	29 Chester Street	1800 ca.	Trout, Henry-Brown, Dr. Anderton House, Samuels Apartments	Single dwelling	Altered to Colonial Revival
112-0055-0016	43 Chester Street	1905	Chester House	Single Dwelling	Classical Revival
112-0055-0018	44 Chester Street	1840, remodeled ca. 1900	Amiss-Strother-Catlett House	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0017	46 Chester Street	1908	Fristoe, Mary, House	Single Dwelling	Other (2-story, Front gable)
112-0055-0015	50 Chester Street	1875 ca.	Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage Swann Family House	Single Dwelling	Italianate (Vernacular)
112-0055-0442	54 Chester Street	1815 ca.	Tutt, Dr. Gabriel-Dorsey, Dr. Hanson, House	Single Dwelling	Federal w/ later alterations
112-0055-0444	55 Chester Street	1787, 1840s, 1850s	Balthis, William, House	Single Dwelling	Federal
112-0055-0014	56 Chester Street	1950 ca. Remodeled ca. 1975	Chester Street Medical Building Remodeled ca. 1975	Commercial/Office Bldg.	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0012	60-64 Chester Street	1905	Cozy Corner (Lucy & Laura Buck House)	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0013	95 Chester Street	1955-1959	Warren Rifles Confederate Memorial Museum	Museum	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0440	101 Chester Street	1855 ca., 1830 ca.	Warren Heritage Society Property: Ivy Lodge, Belle Boyd Cottage (moved to site in 1982)	Single Dwelling	Greek Revival, Federal
112-0055-0446	106 Chester Street	1870 ca.	Jones-Miller House	Single Dwelling	Italianate
112-0055-0011	109 Chester Street	1880 ca.	Peterson-Martin-Wood House	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0010	115 Chester Street	1933	Office Building, 115 Chester Street	Office/Office Building	Other
112-0055-0009	119 Chester Street	(1905 ca.) Remodeled ca. 1960	Commercial Building, 119 Chester Street Front Royal Steam Laundry (1905 ca.)	Commercial Building	Modern
112-0055-0008	123 Chester Street	1820 ca.	Petty-Sumption House (Renovated ca. 1979)	Single Dwelling	Other

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 23

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0007	127-131 Chester Street	1980 ca.	Sumption Court Apartments	Multiple dwelling	Other
112-0055-0006	135 Chester Street	1900 ca.	House, 135 Chester Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0005	137 Chester Street	1935 ca.	House, 137 Chester Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Shotgun form)
112-0055-0338	140-144 Chester Street	1845 ca.	Bachelors' Hall Dunover Apartments	Single Dwelling	Federal, Other
112-0055-0004	141-145 Chester Street	1970 ca.	Duplex, 141-145 Chester Street	Multiple dwelling	Other
112-0055-0003	203 Chester Street	1905 ca.	House, 203 Chester Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0002	209 Chester Street	1915 ca.	House, 209 Chester Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0001	213 Chester Street	1910 ca.	House, 213 Chester Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0447	241 Chester Street	1946	Royal Dairy	Restaurant	Modern
112-0055-0448	305 Chester Street	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 305 Chester Street	Commercial building	Modern

Church Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0449	14 Church Street	1881	John Wesley United Methodist Church	Church	Other
112-0055-0184	34 Church Street	1920 ca.	House, 34 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0185	38 Church Street	1920 ca.	House, 38 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0186	40 Church Street	1920 ca.	House, 40 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0187	44 Church Street	1920 ca.	House, 44 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0188	48 Church Street	1920 ca.	House, 48 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0292	NW Corner Church & East Stonewall Drive	1980 ca.	Warehouse	Warehouse	Other
112-0055-0190	202 Church Street	1881	Happy Creek Baptist Church	Church	Other
112-0055-0189	203 Church Street	1890 ca.	House, 203 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Italianate (Vernacular)
112-0055-0192	208 Church Street	1910 ca.	House, 208 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0191	209 Church Street	1890 ca.	House, 209 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0194	214 Church Street	1960 ca.	House, 214 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Ranch)
112-0055-0193	215 Church Street	1900 ca.	House, 215 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0196	216 Church Street	1910 ca.	House, 216 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0195	219 Church Street	1910 ca.	House, 219 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0198	220-222 Church Street	1920 ca. altered 1960 ca.	House, 220-222 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (altered)
112-0055-0199	226 Church Street	1910	House, 226 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 24

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0197	227 Church Street	1900 ca.	House, 227 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0201	230 Church Street	1890 ca.	House, 230 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne (Vernacular)
112-0055-0200	231 Church Street	1900 ca.	House, 231 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0203	236 Church Street	1920 ca.	House, 236 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0202	237 Church Street	1910 ca.	House, 237 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0205	240 Church Street	1903	Mount Vernon Baptist Church	Church	Gothic Revival
112-0055-0204	241 Church Street	1900 ca.	House, 241 Church Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian

Cloud Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0227	26 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 26 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0226	27 Cloud Street	1890 ca.	House, 27 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0225	33 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 33 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian /Colonial Revival
112-0055-0224	34 Cloud Street	1840 ca.	House, 34 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Federal (Vernacular)
112-0055-0223	37 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 37 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0222	43 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 43 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian (Four Square)
112-0055-0221	203 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 203 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0220	204 Cloud Street	1905 ca.	House, 204 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0219	207 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 207 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0218	208 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	Duplex, 208 Cloud Street	Duplex Dwelling	Other (Vernacular)
112-0055-0217	209 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 209 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0214	212-222 Cloud Street	1975 ca.	Apartments, 212-222 Cloud Street	Multiple dwelling	Other
112-0055-0216	219 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 219 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0215	225 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 225 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0212	228 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 228 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0213	229 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 229 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0211	231 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 231 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0209	233-235 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 233-235 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0210	234 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 234 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0208	236 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 236 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0206	240 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 240 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular)
112-0055-0207	241 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 241 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Remodeled)
112-0055-0450	307 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 307 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0451	310 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 310 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 25

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
					I-house)
112-0055-0452	311 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 311 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
<i>112-0055-0454</i>	<i>314 Cloud Street</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>House, 314 Cloud Street</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other (Ranch style)</i>
112-0055-0453	315 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 315 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	(Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0455	319 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 319 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	(Vernacular I-house)
<i>112-0055-0456</i>	<i>320 Cloud Street</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>Apartment House, 320 Cloud Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0457	323 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 323 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0468	326 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 326 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0458	327 Cloud Street	1900 ca.	House, 327 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0467	338 Cloud Street	1920 ca.	House, 338 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0460	339 Cloud Street	1960 ca.	House, 339 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0459	341 Cloud Street	1890 ca.	House, 341 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0466	344 Cloud Street	1945 ca.	House, 344 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0465	346 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 346 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0461	352 Cloud Street	1910 ca.	House, 352 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0462	355 Cloud Street	1945 ca.	House, 355 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0463	357 Cloud Street	1930 ca.	Salvation Army Church	Church	Other
112-0055-0464	360 Cloud Street	1950 ca.	House, 360 Cloud Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival

Crescent Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0093	29 Crescent Street	1915 ca.	House, 29 Crescent Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
<i>112-0055-0092</i>	<i>33 Crescent Street</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>Judy's Hair Design, 33 Crescent Street</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0091	37 Crescent Street	1840 ca.	Clatterbuck House	Single Dwelling	Federal (Vernacular)
112-0055-0090	40 Crescent Street	1935, 1940	E. Wilson Morrison Elementary School	School	Classical Revival

High Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0469	10 High Street	1810 ca.	Jones-Clarke House	Single Dwelling	Federal (Vernacular)
112-0055-0470	8-18 High Street	1890 ca. 1940s	Warehouse Building, 8-18 High Street	Warehouse-Commercial Building	Other (altered)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 26

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
		alterations			
112-0055-0228	24 High Street	1910 ca.	House, 24 High Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0229	28 High Street	1910 ca.	House, 28 High Street	Single Dwelling	(Vernacular I-house)

East Jackson Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0304	Behind 109 East Main Street (Faces E. Jackson)	1910 ca.	Former Gunsmith's Shop	Workshop	Other
112-0055-0303	14 East Jackson Street	1965 ca.	Commercial Building, 14 East Jackson Street	Commercial Building	Modern
112-0055-0302	19 East Jackson Street	1980 ca.	Warren County Sheriff's Office	Police Station	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0301	28-28A East Jackson Street	1960 ca.	Commercial Building, 28-28A East Jackson Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0300	29 East Jackson Street	1970 ca.	Commercial Building, 29 East Jackson Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0299	30-32 East Jackson Street	1950 ca.	Office Building, 30-32 East Jackson Street	Office/Office Bldg.	Modern
112-0055-0297	34 East Jackson Street	1980 ca.	Office Building, 34 East Jackson Street	Office/Office Bldg.	Other
112-0055-0298	35 East Jackson Street	1960 ca.	Commercial Building, 35 East Jackson Street	Commercial Building	Modern

West Jackson Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0305	15 West Jackson Street	1950 ca.	Office Building, 15 West Jackson Street	Office/Office Bldg.	Other
112-0055-0306	19 West Jackson Street	1920 ca.	House, 19 West Jackson Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular Four Square)
112-0055-0307	20 West Jackson Street	1890 ca.	House, 20 West Jackson Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0308	25 West Jackson Street	1890 ca.	House, 25 West Jackson Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0309	26 West Jackson Street	1890 ca.	House, 26 West Jackson Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0310	100 West Jackson Street	1900 ca.	House, 100 West Jackson Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0311	110 West Jackson Street	1915 ca.	House, 110 West Jackson Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0312	124 West Jackson Street	1935 ca.	The Colonial Apartments	Multiple dwelling	Colonial Revival

Laurel Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 27

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0471	211-213 Laurel Street	1990 ca.	Duplex, 211-213 Laurel Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0472	217 Laurel Street	1939	Former Colored Dance Hall	Meeting Hall	Bungalow/ Craftsman

Lee Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0126	21 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 21 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0127	24 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 24 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable)
112-0055-0128	28 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 28 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable)
112-0055-0129	29 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 29 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0130	30 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 30 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable)
112-0055-0131	31 Lee Street	1915 ca.	House, 31 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (2-story, front gable)
112-0055-0132	107 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 107 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0133	113 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 113 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0134	117 Lee Street	1880 ca.	Grant House	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne (Eastlake)
112-0055-0135	123 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 123 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0140	127 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 127 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0141	203 Lee Street	1910 ca.	House, 203 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0142	205 Lee Street	1905 ca.	House, 205 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable)
112-0055-0284	210 Lee Street	1950 ca.	House, 210 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (altered)
112-0055-0143	211 Lee Street	1905 ca.	House, 211 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I- house)
112-0055-0144	214 Lee Street	1910 ca.	House, 214 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0145	215 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 215 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I- house)
112-0055-0147	217 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 217 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 28

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0146	218 Lee Street	1910 ca.	Hale House	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0148	224 Lee Street	1910 ca.	House, 224 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0149	225 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 225 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0150	228 Lee Street	1940 ca.	House, 228 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0151	227 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 227 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0152	232 Lee Street	1910 ca.	House, 232 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0153	233 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 233 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable)
112-0055-0155	236 Lee Street	1920 ca.	House, 236 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0156	238 Lee Street	1935 ca.	House, 238 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0154	239 Lee Street	1900 ca.	House, 239 Lee Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2- story, side gable, altered)

Luray Avenue

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0473	18 Luray Avenue	1883	St. John the Baptist Catholic Church	Church	Gothic Revival
112-0055-0124	100 Luray Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 100 Luray Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0123	104 Luray Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 104 Luray Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0122	108 Luray Avenue	1915 ca.	House, 108 Luray Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0121	112 Luray Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 112 Luray Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0120	118 Luray Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 118 Luray Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0119	124 Luray Avenue	1840 ca.	Bon Air	Single Dwelling	Greek Revival (altered)
112-0055-0118	126 Luray Avenue	1960 ca.	House, 126 Luray Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Ranch style)
112-0055-0475	240 Luray Avenue	1940	Warren County High School	School	Classical Revival (PWA)

East Main Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0403	1 East Main Street	1936	Warren County Courthouse Confederate Monument WWI & WWII Memorial	Courthouse Monument Memorial	Colonial Revival

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 29

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0368	4 East Main Street	1868 & later	Montview Hotel Afton Inn	Hotel	Italianate Mixed
112-0055-0476	101 - 105 East Main Street	1850 ca. 1880 ca.	Office Building(s), 101-105 East Main Street	Office Building(s)	Other (Queen Anne)
<i>112-0055-0069</i>	<i>102 East Main Street</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>F & M Bank</i>	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0067	109 East Main Street	1915 ca.	Phillips Building	Office Building	Late Victorian (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0066	111 East Main Street	1900 ca.	Commercial Building, 111 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other-Altered (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0065	112 - 116 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 112-116 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Late Victorian (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0064	113 East Main Street	1945 ca.	Commercial Building, 113 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Modern (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0063	117 East Main Street	1920 ca.	Park Theatre	Theater	Colonial Revival
<i>112-0055-0062</i>	<i>118 East Main Street</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>Office/Commercial Building, 118 East Main Street</i>	<i>Office/Commercial Building</i>	<i>Other (2-part Commercial Block)</i>
<i>112-0055-0061</i>	<i>120 - 124 East Main Street</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>Commercial Building, 120-124 East Main Street</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0060	125 East Main Street	1930 ca.	Store, 125 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Modern
112-0055-0059	126 East Main Street	1935 ca.	Office/Commercial Building, 126-128 East Main Street	Office/Commercial Building	Other (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0058	130 East Main Street	1920 ca.	Commercial Building, 130 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Late Victorian (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0033	131 East Main Street	1879 1908-09	Front Royal Methodist Church Murphy's Theater	Church Theater	Italianate Mixed
112-0055-0056	201 - 203 East Main Street	1908	Trout Drugstore	Commercial Building	Queen Anne Colonial Revival
112-0055-0057	200 - 202 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 200-202 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Italianate, Late Victorian
112-0055-0055	205 East Main Street	1915 ca.	Weaver's Department Store	Department Store	Classical Revival (John Sloan, architect)
<i>112-0055-0054</i>	<i>206 East Main Street</i>	<i>1965 ca.</i>	<i>Kibler Furniture Store</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>	<i>Modern</i>
<i>112-0055-0053</i>	<i>207 East Main Street</i>	<i>1935 ca. altered</i>	<i>Store, 207 East Main Street</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>	<i>Other</i>

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 30

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0052	210 East Main Street	1915 ca.	Commercial Building, 210 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Late Victorian (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0051	211 East Main Street	1900 ca. Altered ca. 1960	Store, 211 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0050	212 East Main Street	1960 ca.	Commercial Building, 212 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Modern
112-0055-0049	213 East Main Street	1940 ca. Altered ca. 1980	Fishnet Christian Center	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0048	214 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 214 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Italianate
112-0055-0047	216 – 218 East Main Street	1895 ca.	Commercial Building, 216-218 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Late Victorian (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0046	217 East Main Street	1880 ca. Altered ca. 1970	Commercial Building, 217 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0045	219 – 221 East Main Street	1896	Amiss Block	Commercial Building	Late Victorian
112-0055-0044	220 East Main Street	1880 ca. Altered ca. 1940	Commercial Building, 220 East Main Street Dave's Sports Cards Plus	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0043	222 East Main Street	1868	Bank of Warren (First)	Bank	Italianate
112-0055-0041	300 - 304 East Main Street	1830 ca. (original) 1905 ca.	Compton's Store (1897-1916? ca.) Wroe-Compton's Corner	Commercial Building	Italianate
112-0055-0042	301 East Main Street	1900 ca.	Commercial Building, 301 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Late Victorian
112-0055-0478	305 East Main Street	1914	Bank of Warren (Second)	Bank	Classical Revival (John Sloan, architect)
112-0055-0040	311 East Main Street	1920 ca.	Commercial Building, 311 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0039	317 East Main Street	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 317 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other (2-part Commercial Block)
112-0055-0038	401 East Main Street	1890 ca.	Commercial Building, 401 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Victorian (Restoration)
112-0055-0037	403 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 403 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Italianate

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 31

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0036	405 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 405 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Italianate
112-0055-0035	407 East Main Street	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 407 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Modern
112-0055-0033	409 – 413 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 409-413 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Italianate
112-0055-0023	414 East Main Street	1915 ca.	Southern Railway Depot, Front Royal Visitor's Center	Railroad Passenger Depot	Other
112-0055-0481	415 East Main Street	1880 ca.	Commercial Building, 415 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Italianate
112-0055-0024	500 East Main Street	1922 ca.	C.C. Proctor & Sons Front Royal Milling Company Proctor- Biggs Feed Mill	Mill	Other (Industrial)
112-0055-0032	501 East Main Street	1910 ca.	Commercial Building, 501 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0031	505 East Main Street	1925 ca.	Automobile Dealership, 505 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Late Victorian
<i>112-0055-0025</i>	<i>506 East Main Street</i>	<i>1975 ca.</i>	<i>Stokes Market</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>	<i>Colonial Revival</i>
112-0055-0477	507 East Main Street	1850 ca.	Giles Cook House	Single Dwelling	Federal
112-0055-0479	513 East Main Street	1870 ca.	Cook House I	Single Dwelling	Gothic Revival
<i>112-0055-0026</i>	<i>514 East Main Street</i>	<i>1980 ca. (Remodeled)</i>	<i>The Ford Building</i>	<i>Office Building</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0030	519 East Main Street	1870 ca.	Cook House II	Single Dwelling	Gothic Revival
112-0055-0029	525 East Main Street	1920 ca.	Service Station, 525 East Main Street	Service Station	Other
112-0055-0028	529 – 531 East Main Street	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 529-531 East Main Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0027	533 East Main Street	1920 ca.	Commercial Building/Warehouse, 533 East Main Street	Commercial Building/Warehouse	Other

West Main Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
<i>112-0055-0117</i>	<i>8 West Main Street</i>	<i>1975 ca.</i>	<i>First Federal Bank</i>	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0116	10 West Main Street	1880 ca.	House, 10 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0115	14 West Main Street	1922	Front Royal Post Office (former) Front Royal Police Department (current)	Post Office	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0114	105 West Main Street	1885 ca.	House, 139 West Main Street Maddox Funeral Home	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0392	120 West Main Street	1900 ca.	House, 120 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
<i>112-0055-0610</i>	<i>122 - 124 West Main Street</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>Duplex, 122 - 124 West Main Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 32

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0113	123 West Main Street	1907 ca.	St. John's Rectory	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0391	128 West Main Street	1900 ca.	House, 128 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0112	131 West Main Street	1910 ca.	St. John's Parish Hall	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Four Square)
<i>112-0055-0611</i>	<i>132-134 West Main Street</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>Duplex, 132-134 West Main Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0111	139 West Main Street	1905	House, 139 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
<i>112-0055-0390</i>	<i>140 A-D West Main Street</i>	<i>1975 ca.</i>	<i>Apartment Building, 140 West Main Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Colonial Revival</i>
<i>112-0055-0389</i>	<i>142 - 144 West Main Street</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>Duplex, 142-144, West Main Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0110	147 West Main Street	1905 ca.	House, 147 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0483	150 West Main Street	1900	House, 150 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0484	151 West Main Street	1930 ca.	House, 151 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0485	208 West Main Street	1900 ca.	House, 208 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0486	212 West Main Street	1935 ca.	House, 212 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival
112-0055-0487	214 West Main Street	1940 ca.	House, 214 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0488	300 West Main Street	1915 ca.	House, 300 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0489	304 West Main Street	1915 ca.	House, 304 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Bungalow)
112-0055-0490	308 West Main Street	1920 ca.	House, 308 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0491	312 West Main Street	1920 ca.	House, 312 West Main Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman

Oak Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0386	18 Oak Street	1904 ca.	House, 18 Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0492	23 Oak Street	1900	House, 23 Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0612	119 Oak Street	1945	House, 119 Oak Street	Shed, Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Other
<i>112-0055-0613</i>	<i>121 Oak Street</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>House, 121 Oak Street</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0493	129 Oak Street	1944	House, 129 Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0494	133 Oak Street	1934	House, 133 Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0495	137 Oak Street	1900 ca.	House, 137 Oak Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian

Osage Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 33

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0496	319 Osage Street	1910 ca.	House, 319 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0497	323 Osage Street	1920 ca.	House, 323 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
<i>112-0055-0498</i>	<i>329 Osage Street</i>	<i>1975 ca.</i>	<i>Quadraplex, 329 Osage Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0499	337 Osage Street	1925 ca.	House, 337 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Four Square)
112-0055-0500	339 Osage Street	1925 ca.	Odd Fellows Hall (African American)	Meeting Hall	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, front gable)
<i>112-0055-0501</i>	<i>334 Osage Street</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>Commercial Building, 334 Osage Street</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0502	336 Osage Street	1930 ca.	House, 336 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0503	356 Osage Street	1920 ca.	House, 356 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0504	341 Osage Street	1910 ca.	House, 341 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, Shotgun)
<i>112-0055-0505</i>	<i>347 Osage Street</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>Apartment Building, 347 Osage Street</i>	<i>Multiple Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0506	349 Osage Street	1939	Commercial Building, 349 Osage Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0507	355 Osage Street	1920 ca.	House, 355 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 1.75-story, gable)
112-0055-0508	361 Osage Street	1930 ca.	House, 361 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0509	402 Osage Street	1920 ca.	House, 402 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0510	406-408 Osage Street	1930 ca.	Duplex, 406-408 Osage Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0511	410 Osage Street	1920 ca.	House, 410 Osage Street	Single Dwelling	Other Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 34

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Peyton Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0094	23-33 Peyton Street	1945 ca.	Apartment Building, 23-33 Peyton Street	Multiple dwelling	Other
112-0055-0513	100 Peyton Street	1905 ca. Moved ca. 1998	Jailor's House (former) Keyser House	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0095	128 Peyton Street	1885 ca.	House, 128 Peyton Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
<i>112-0055-0096</i>	<i>134 Peyton Street</i>	<i>1980 ca.</i>	<i>Warren County Health Department</i>	<i>Office/Office Building</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0339	231 Peyton Street	1845	Williams Chapel	Church	Greek Revival

Pine Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0514	308 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 308 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0515	310 Pine Street	1920 ca.	House, 310 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0521	313 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 313 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0516	314 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 314 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0522	315 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 315 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0523	319 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 319 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0517	322 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 322 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0524	323 Pine Street	1920 ca.	House, 323 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-house)
112-0055-0525	325 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 325 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0518	326 Pine Street	1948	Pride of Warren Lodge No. 486	Meeting Hall	Modern
112-0055-0526	327 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 327 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0519	334 Pine Street	1930 ca.	House, 334 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0527	339 Pine Street	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 339 Pine Street	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0528	343 Pine Street	1915 ca.	House, 343 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Bungalow)
112-0055-0529	345 Pine Street	1920 ca.	House, 345 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Bungalow)
112-0055-0520	346 Pine Street	1940 ca.	House, 346 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0530	351 Pine Street	1910 ca.	House, 351 Pine Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, side gable)
<i>112-0055-0531</i>	<i>354-356 Pine Street</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>Duplex, 354-356 Pine Street</i>	<i>Multiple Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 35

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

East Prospect Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0269	11 East Prospect Street	1910 ca.	House, 11 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0267	21 East Prospect Street	1920 ca.	House, 21 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
<i>112-0055-0268</i>	<i>24-28 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>1970 ca.</i>	<i>Duplex, 24-28 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>Multiple dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0265	217 East Prospect Street	1930 ca.	House, 217 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0264	219 East Prospect Street	1930 ca.	House, 219 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Four Square)
112-0055-0263	221 East Prospect Street	1930 ca.	House, 221 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Four Square)
112-0055-0262	223 East Prospect Street	1930 ca.	House, 223 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Four Square)
112-0055-0261	226 East Prospect Street	1945 ca.	House, 226 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0260	229 East Prospect Street	1935 ca.	House, 229 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Bungalow)
<i>112-0055-0259</i>	<i>233 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>1980 ca.</i>	<i>House, 233 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other (Split level)</i>
112-0055-0258	301 East Prospect Street	1910 ca.	House, 301 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, hipped)
112-0055-0257	305 East Prospect Street	1910 ca.	House, 305 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular 2-story, hipped)
112-0055-0255	309 East Prospect Street	1940 ca.	House, 309 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
<i>112-0055-0256</i>	<i>310 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>1965 ca.</i>	<i>House, 310 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other (Ranch style)</i>
<i>112-0055-0254</i>	<i>311 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>Duplex, 311 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>Multiple Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>112-0055-0512</i>	<i>400 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>1990 ca.</i>	<i>House, 400 East Prospect Street</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0253	401 East Prospect Street	1910 ca.	House, 401 East Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0252	405 East Prospect Street	1921 ca.	House, 405 East Prospect St	Single Dwelling	Other

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 36

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
					(Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)

West Prospect Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0315	11 West Prospect Street	1950 ca.	House, 11 West Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0270	14 West Prospect Street	1925 ca.	House, 14 West Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0271	18 West Prospect Street	1925 ca.	House, 18 West Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0272	24 West Prospect Street	1925 ca.	House, 24 West Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0273	102 West Prospect Street	1915 ca.	House, 102 West Prospect Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0323	Prospect Hill Cemetery	Est. 1820 ca.	Cemetery	Cemetery	N/A

North Royal Avenue

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0071	2 North Royal Avenue	1904-1908	Front Royal United Methodist Church	Church	Romanesque Style
112-0055-0070	5-9 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	Office Building, 5-9 North Royal Avenue	Office/Office Bldg.	Commercial Style
112-0055-0072	15 North Royal Avenue	1980 ca.	Adelphia Cable, Shenandoah Area Agency on Aging	Office/Office Bldg.	Commercial Style
112-0055-0369	NE Corner of North Royal Avenue and Peyton Street	1975 ca.	Bank, North Royal Avenue and Peyton Street, Farmer and Merchants Drive In Bank	Bank	Other
112-0055-0073	16 North Royal Avenue	1935	Front Royal Town Hall	Garage, Town Hall	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0075	32 North Royal Avenue	1913-14	First Baptist Church, Front Royal Baptist Church	Church	Gothic Revival
112-0055-0532	35 North Royal Avenue	1912 ca..	Weaver House	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0076	39 North Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 39 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0077	43 North Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	Duplex, 43 North Royal Avenue	Multiple Dwelling	Late Victorian

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 37

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0078	115 North Royal Avenue	1890 ca.	Commercial/Office Building, 115 North Royal Avenue	Office/Office Bldg.	Other
112-0055-0079	117 North Royal Avenue	1960 ca.	Commercial/Office Building, 117 North Royal Avenue	Office/Office Bldg.	Modern
112-0055-0080	122 North Royal Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 122 North Royal Avenue Sweet Time Tea Room	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0081	123 North Royal Avenue	1900 ca. Altered ca. 1970	Front Royal Handle Company (1902-1912) Gas Station (circa 1970)	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0082	128 North Royal Avenue	1925 ca.	Commercial Building, 128 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement
112-0055-0086	130 North Royal Avenue	1898	Calvary Episcopal Church	Church	Late Gothic Revival
112-0055-0083	133-135 North Royal Avenue	1910	Commercial Building, 128 North Royal Avenue	Commercial/Office Bldg.	Late Victorian
112-0055-0084	200 North Royal Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 200 North Royal Avenue, Northwestern Community Service	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0085	216 North Royal Avenue	1906 ca.	House, 216 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0540	316 North Royal Avenue	1930	Nursing Home	Nursing Home	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0541	318 North Royal Avenue	1960 ca.	Commercial Building, 318 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0542	320 North Royal Avenue	1960 ca.	Commercial Building, 320 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0543	322 North Royal Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 322 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0544	326 North Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 326 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0546	327 North Royal Avenue	1940 ca.	Commercial Building, 327 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0533	331 North Royal Avenue	1921	Avalon	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0547	400 North Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 400 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0548	405 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 405 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0549	406 North Royal Avenue	1945 ca.	House, 406 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0550	411 North Royal Avenue	1925 ca.	House, 411 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 38

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0551	412 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 412 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0552	417 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 417 North Royal Avenue	Garage, Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0553	420 North Royal Avenue	1940 ca.	House, 420 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival
112-0055-0554	425 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 425 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0555	426 North Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 426 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0556	429 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 429 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0557	430 North Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 430 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0558	502 North Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 502 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0559	506 North Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 506 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Tudor Revival
112-0055-0561	510 North Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 510 North Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman (Four Square)
112-0055-0560	514 North Royal Avenue	1960 ca.	Commercial Building, 514 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0562	518 North Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	Commercial Building, 518 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Late Victorian
112-0055-0563	520 North Royal Avenue	1910 ca.	Commercial Building, 520 North Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other

South Royal Avenue

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0535	1-3 South Royal Avenue	1915 ca.	Shirley Building	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0183	9 South Royal Avenue	1925 ca. altered ca. 1940	Forsyth Hardware	Commercial Building	Commercial Style
112-0055-0182	11A South Royal Avenue	1882	Front Royal Firehouse, Former	Firehouse	Late Victorian
112-0055-0181	17-17A South Royal Avenue	1930 ca.	Commercial Building, 17-17A South Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0539	21-23 South Royal Avenue	1870 ca.	Warren County Public School, First	School	Italianate
112-0055-0536	25 South Royal Avenue	1870 Altered 1920 ca.	Burke House (Gehring House)	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0180	27 South Royal Avenue	1885	Jehovan Shamman Presbyterian Church (1902)	Church	Other

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 39

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

112-0055-0177	103-109 South Royal Avenue	1960 ca.	Downtown Center	Shopping Center	Commercial Style
112-0055-0179	104 South Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 104 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0178	108 South Royal Avenue	1880 ca.	Oliver's House, 108 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0176	110-114 South Royal Avenue	1970 ca.	W. J. Perry Insurance	Office/Office Bldg.	Other
112-0055-0175	113 South Royal Avenue	1880 ca.	Grubbs, Dr., House, 113 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Mixed Colonial Revival, Second Empire
112-0055-0537	116-122 South Royal Avenue	1855 ca. (Altered)	House, 116-122 South Royal Avenue Stonewall Institute	Single Dwelling School	Colonial Revival (altered)
112-0055-0173	125 South Royal Avenue	1990 ca.	Jack Evans Chevrolet/Cadillac	Car Showroom	Other
112-0055-0174	126 South Royal Avenue	1905 ca.	House, 126 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0171	201 South Royal Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 201 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0172	202 South Royal Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 202 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Italianate
112-0055-0170	205 South Royal Avenue	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 205 South Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Other
112-0055-0169	207 South Royal Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 207 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0168	208 South Royal Avenue	1950 ca.	Commercial Building, 208 South Royal Avenue	Commercial Building	Modern
112-0055-0167	211 South Royal Avenue	1920 ca.	House, 211 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0166	214 South Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 214 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0165	215 South Royal Avenue	1975 ca.	South Towne Apartments	Multiple dwelling	Other
112-0055-0322	222 South Royal Avenue	1890 ca.	Callahan Hall	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0163	227 South Royal Avenue	1885 ca.	House, 227 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0162	228 South Royal Avenue	1890	House, 228 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0161	232 South Royal Avenue	1960 ca.	Professional Auto Service & Repair	Garage, Gas Station	Other
112-0055-0159	233 South Royal Avenue	1910	House, 233 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0160	234 South Royal Avenue	1980 ca.	Commercial Building	Other	Other
112-0055-0157	305 South Royal Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 305 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0158	306 South Royal Avenue	1890	House, 306 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Victorian
112-0055-0564	313 South Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 313 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0568	314 South Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 314 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 40

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

112-0055-0569	321 South Royal Avenue	1925 ca.	House, 321 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0567	322 South Royal Avenue	1910	House, 322 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0566	328 South Royal Avenue	1915 ca.	House, 328 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (4-Square)
112-0055-0565	402 South Royal Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 402 South Royal Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, I-house)

Sherwood Avenue

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0570	135 Sherwood Avenue	1856	Oakley	Single Dwelling	Italianate

Short Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0571	203 Short Street	1945 ca.	House, 203 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0572	206 Short Street	1990 ca.	House, 206 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0573	217 Short Street	1920 ca.	House, 217 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular I-House)
112-0055-0574	223 Short Street	1925 ca.	House, 223 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0575	224-230 Short Street	1980 ca.	Townhouses, 224-230 Short Street	Multiple Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0576	234 Short Street	1940 ca.	House, 234 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0577	240 Short Street	1930 ca.	House, 240 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0578	242 Short Street	1930 ca.	House, 242 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Other
112-0055-0579	233 Short Street	1930 ca.	House, 233 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0580	237 Short Street	1920 ca.	House, 237 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, Front gable)
112-0055-0581	239 Short Street	1930 ca.	House, 239 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0582	241 Short Street	1920 ca.	House, 241 Short Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, Front gable)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 41

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

South Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0583	206 South Street	1930 ca.	House, 206 South Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, Front gable)

East Stonewall Drive

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0287	14 East Stonewall Drive	1910	House, 14 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0286	15 East Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 15 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0288	17 East Stonewall Drive	1910 ca.	House, 17 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, I-house)
112-0055-0289	18 East Stonewall Drive	1910 ca.	House, 18 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0290	23 Stonewall Drive	1915 ca.	House, 23 Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0291	24 East Stonewall Drive	1965 ca.	Office Building, 24 East Stonewall Drive	Office/Office Bldg.	Other
112-0055-0313	209 East Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 209 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0314	213 East Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 213 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0316	214 East Stonewall Drive	1930 ca.	House, 214 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, I-house)
112-0055-0293	309 East Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 309 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0294	311 East Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 311 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0295	404 East Stonewall Drive	1970 ca.	House, 404 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Ranch Style)
112-0055-0296	510 East Stonewall Drive	1910 ca.	House, 510 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story gable)
112-0055-0584	602 East Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 602 East Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)

West Stonewall Drive

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 42

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0408	12 West Stonewall Drive	1940 ca.	Warehouse, 12 West Stonewall Drive	Warehouse	Other (Industrial)
112-0055-0285	20 West Stonewall Drive	1900 ca.	House, 20 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0283	24 West Stonewall Drive	1915 ca.	House, 24 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0282	112 West Stonewall Drive	1945 ca.	House, 112 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
<i>112-0055-0281</i>	<i>115 West Stonewall Drive</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>House, 115 West Stonewall Drive</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0280	118 West Stonewall Drive	1900 ca.	House, 118 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0279	119 West Stonewall Drive	1890 ca.	House, 119 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0278	124 West Stonewall Drive	1920 ca.	House, 124 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
<i>112-0055-0277</i>	<i>125 West Stonewall Drive</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>House, 125 West Stonewall Drive</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other</i>
112-0055-0276	128 West Stonewall Drive	1910 ca.	House, 128 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, I-house)
112-0055-0275	131 West Stonewall Drive	1890 ca.	House, 131 West Stonewall Drive	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
<i>112-0055-0274</i>	<i>134 West Stonewall Drive</i>	<i>1960 ca.</i>	<i>House, 134 West Stonewall Drive</i>	<i>Single Dwelling</i>	<i>Other (Ranch Style)</i>

Virginia Avenue

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0104	101 Virginia Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 101 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, front gable)
112-0055-0103	105 Virginia Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 105 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0102	107 Virginia Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 107 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0101	108 Virginia Avenue	1880 ca.	House, 108 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Italianate
112-0055-0100	115 Virginia Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 115 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0099	122 Virginia Avenue	1880 ca.	House, 122 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0098	123 Virginia Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 123 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0097	200 Virginia Avenue	1914 ca.	House, 200 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 43

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0598	204 Virginia Avenue	1925 ca.	House, 204 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0585	208 Virginia Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 208 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0586	211 Virginia Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 211 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0587	219 Virginia Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 219 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Late Victorian
112-0055-0588	227 Virginia Avenue	1900 ca.	House, 227 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0589	229 Virginia Avenue	1925 ca.	House, 229 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0590	233 Virginia Avenue	1930 ca.	House, 233 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/ Craftsman
112-0055-0591	237 Virginia Avenue	1915 ca.	House, 237 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Other (Four Square)
112-0055-0609	240 Virginia Avenue	1910 ca.	Rockledge	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0592	310 Virginia Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 310 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0593	311 Virginia Avenue	1910 ca.	House, 311 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival (Vernacular, I-house)
112-0055-0594	320 Virginia Avenue	1940 ca.	House, 320 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0596	324 Virginia Avenue	1935 ca.	House, 324 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0595	328 Virginia Avenue	1940 ca.	House, 328 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0597	330 Virginia Avenue	1890 ca.	House, 330 Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne

Water Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0317	20 Water Street	1915 ca.	Warehouse, 20 Water Street	Warehouse	Other
112-0055-0318	30 Water Street	1930 ca.	Warehouse, 30 Water Street	Warehouse	Other
112-0055-0599	37 Water Street	1949	Labor Union Hall (Loom 829) Moose Hall Lodge 829	Meeting Hall	Other

Numbered Streets

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 44

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

First Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0109	14 West First Street	1965	First Baptist Church Education Offices	Office/Office Building	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0108	22 West First Street	1980 ca.	Apartment Building, 22 West First Street	Multiple dwelling	Other
112-0055-0107	30 West First Street	1890 ca.	House, 30 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Queen Anne
112-0055-0106	102 West First Street	1919	House, 102 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0105	110 West First Street	1920 ca.	House, 110 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman
112-0055-0350	113 West First Street	1945 ca.	House, 113 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0349	121 West First Street	1945 ca.	House, 121 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0347	122 West First Street	1925 ca.	House, 122 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0600	125 West First Street	1900 ca.	Duncan Gibb House, Rockledge	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0601	132 West First Street	1930 ca.	House, 132 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival
112-0055-0602	140 West First Street	1925 ca.	House, 140 West First Street	Single Dwelling	Bungalow/Craftsman

Second Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0087	9 East Second Street	1900 ca.	House, 9 East Second Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Vernacular, 2-story, side gable)
112-0055-0089	11 East Second Street	1900 ca.	House, 11 East Second Street	Single Dwelling	Other (Colonial Revival, alterations)
112-0055-0603	13 West Second Street	1960 ca.	House, 13 West Second Street	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival

Fourth Street

DHR ID#	Street Address	Year Built	Resource Name	Resource Type	Style
112-0055-0608	40 West Fourth Street	1930 ca.	Garage, 40 West Fourth Street	Garage	Other (altered)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 45

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

¹ Laura Virginia Hale, *On Chester Street...Presence of Past Patterns the Future*. Stephens City, Virginia: Commercial Press, 1985, p. 222.

² Vernacular refers to the traditional and indigenous building methods, materials, and forms passed from generation to generation in any particular locality.

³ The American Four-square type dwelling is always two-stories tall with a generally cubic form. They incorporate a four-room over four-room plan and often have hipped roofs, full-width front porches, and off-center, front entrances.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 46

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located near the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah River in Virginia, and situated just west of the Blue Ridge Mountains at the head of the Massanutten Mountain range, the Front Royal Historic District is a collection of buildings, sites and objects that illuminate Front Royal's growth as a center of trade, politics, and transportation in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia through the 19th and 20th centuries (Criterion A). Front Royal has been the county seat and political center of Warren County, Virginia, since the county's founding in 1836. In addition, the Front Royal Historic District retains importance for its association with important events in the American Civil War, both as the site of repeated occupation by both Federal and Confederate forces and as the site of the Battle of Front Royal on May 23, 1862 during the Valley Campaign of 1862 (Criterion A). The district is also significant for its representative collection of late-18th, 19th, and early-20th-century commercial and residential buildings that range from the nationally popular architectural styles of the period to distinctive local, vernacular building forms (Criterion C).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 47

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

By 1790, the Town of Front Royal, Virginia was an important crossroads for travelers throughout the Mid-Atlantic States. It remains so today. Situated just west of the Blue Ridge and at the head of the Massanutten Mountain range, near the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Shenandoah River, Front Royal's history reflects European and American migration patterns of the 18th and 19th centuries and the economic and political development of an important, and distinct region of Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley. As part of the Valley, citizens of Front Royal have participated in several transformative movements in Virginia's history. During the American Civil War, their town witnessed battle and occupation. Throughout the 19th century, Front Royal experienced both the positive and negative effects of industrialization. With the creation of the Skyline Drive at its doorstep, Front Royal, was at the forefront of Virginia's development of tourism as a significant sector of its modern economy. Finally, in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s, some Front Royal citizens brought forth profound change as they campaigned for equal education and voting rights for African Americans.

The Shenandoah Valley and Settlement West of the Blue Ridge, 1730 to 1800

Drained by the Shenandoah River and its tributaries, the Shenandoah Valley has a southwest to northeast bearing. It encompasses Jefferson and Berkeley Counties in West Virginia and Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, and Augusta Counties in Virginia. The northern flow of the river leads to the inversion of typical directional terms. Accordingly, Berkeley, Jefferson, Frederick, Clarke, and Warren Counties are referred to as the downstream or Lower Valley while the remaining counties are referred to, collectively, as the Upper Valley. In 1730, when European people began to settle the Shenandoah Valley, they traveled there from the middle colonies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Between 1730 and 1750, close to 5,000 settlers arrived in the lower Valley. Front Royal's emergence was part of the Valley's 18th-century population explosion.

Front Royal lies at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains between two trans-mountain passages, Manassas Gap and Chester Gap. The origin of the name "Front Royal" has never been ascertained, however, this was the name under which the town was incorporated in 1788. Earlier names for Front Royal included Helltown, Lehew, and Lehwetown. The origins of the appellation "Helltown" has been attributed both to the town's reputation as a center for "lawless spirits" and as an apt description of its miserable roads.¹ "Lehew" and "Lehwetown" referred to the town's pioneer settler, Peter Lehew, who, in the 1750s, owned the land where the town now stands.² Other initial settlers in the area include the following families: Buck, Carter, Cheek, Chester,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 48

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Cloud, Earle, Harding, Hite, Hurst, Lewin, McKay, Millar, Russell, Shambaugh, VanMeter, and Wiley.³

Peter Lehew was reputed to be a French Huguenot. If so, he was probably part of the large migration of Protestant travelers who made their way to the Shenandoah Valley after they emigrated to North America from the Palatinate region on the Rhine River in Germany. The Palatinate was home to a variety of Protestant sects who had fled there to escape religious persecution in other parts of Europe. French Huguenots fled to the region after King Louis XIV revoked the Treaty of Nantes in 1685. At the beginning of the 18th century, Swiss and German Mennonites also inhabited the Palatinate. Soon thereafter, significant numbers of both groups immigrated to North America. They were joined by Dunkers, another German Protestant group, and by Scotch-Irish immigrants a few decades later. The German-speakers first began to arrive in North America in the 1680s; the Scotch-Irish came a few decades later. Both groups began their journey into the North American continent from the mid-Atlantic port city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and settled in the sparsely-populated territories west of that city.

As Germanic immigration to North America swelled at the turn of the 18th century and land prices rose in the middle colonies, many Palatinates, (most of whom spoke German and thus became known as the “Pennsylvania Dutch” after the German word *duetch*), began to move southward. Some settled in the Catoctin Valley of Maryland while others settled in what is now Shepherdstown, West Virginia. For their journey south, settlers followed the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road (now U.S. Route 11 in Virginia) that extended southwestward from Philadelphia down through the center of the Shenandoah Valley and into the Carolinas. In the 19th century, the road, still known today as the Valley Turnpike, was incorporated as a toll road.

This settlement pattern from northeast to southwest was strikingly different from other European land movement in Virginia. Most settlement in the 17th and 18th centuries consisted primarily of English settlers, religiously affiliated with the established Church of England or Anglican tradition, who traveled inland from the Atlantic Coast to the west along the James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac Rivers and their tributaries. Some of the descendants of these eastern Virginians did, in fact, settle in the eastern portion of the lower Valley that lies between the Opequon Creek and the Shenandoah River in present-day Clarke and Warren Counties. An exception to the general Valley settlement trends, they arrived in the late 18th century to claim land grants that their families had received from the Proprietary of the Northern Neck much earlier in the century. With them they brought tobacco and the slaves that they required to cultivate it.

By the late 1730s, German-speaking settlers had established three settlements in the Shenandoah Valley. The largest settlements

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 49

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

included the Massanutten colony between the Blue Ridge and the Massanutten mountain range in present-day Page County. Another group of German-speakers settled between Stephen's Branch and Cedar Creek, just below present-day Winchester. Another established a community near present-day Strasburg in Shenandoah County. When the Scotch-Irish began to travel to the Valley, they found significant German and English Quaker settlement in the lower and middle Valley. Some Scotch-Irish settled near the Germans and Quakers while others traveled further south to settle the upper Valley where more unencumbered land was available.⁴

A shared characteristic of both non-Germans and German-speakers throughout the Shenandoah Valley was the fact that their religion was **not** Anglicanism, the established Protestant religion of Great Britain and of the Virginia colony. Most Scotch-Irish were descendents of Presbyterians who had fled persecution in the lowlands of Scotland in the early 1600s to settle in the Ulster province of Northern Ireland, thus the appellation "Scotch-Irish." By the mid-eighteenth-century, religious oppression and economic pressure propelled many of their descendents to immigrate to North America.

Various sects of German-speaking Protestants and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in the Valley practiced their religious beliefs next to other, non-Anglican, faith groups, among whom Quakers were especially prominent.⁵ The flourishing of these groups was permitted in Virginia after the colony's royal governors instituted informal policies of religious toleration early in the 18th century in order to encourage settlement in Virginia's western frontier. The population explosion that followed shows the success of their efforts. By 1790, 70,000 people, lived in the Shenandoah Valley.⁶

By the time of the American Revolution, most land in the Valley was claimed or occupied. Accordingly, people began to move from the valleys up to ridge land as far as it was possible to live and raise cattle. Meanwhile, Daniel Boone and others forged a road through the Cumberland Gap west to Kentucky and Tennessee. By the conclusion of the American Revolution, thousands of settlers each year were traveling through the Valley of Virginia to reach inexpensive land to the west.

The Founding of Front Royal, 1788 to 1816

In 1788, Front Royal was officially incorporated as a town, however, due to dissension among Front Royal's trustees and landowners, the town was not formally platted until 1816. Discord between landowners did not prevent development. In 1805, the inveterate Methodist preacher and traveler Francis Asbury⁷ found Front Royal to contain "about sixty houses, a Methodist Chapel, and Academy (Simpson's), a mill and several stores."⁸ Most settlement in Front Royal took place along routes that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 50

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

remain today as the area's primary transportation corridors. The most important road for early Front Royal was the Winchester Road (now U.S. Route 522 North) – the primary route to Winchester, Virginia, the oldest town and as Robert Mitchell has noted, “the principal urban center west of the Blue Ridge.”⁹ Other important roads in Front Royal ran west to intersect the Valley Turnpike at Strasburg (VA Route 55 west), east through Manassas Gap (VA Route 55 east,) and southeast through Chester's Gap to Massie's Corner in Rappahannock County (VA Route 522 south). As important as roads were to the development of Front Royal was its location at the confluence of the North and South forks of the Shenandoah River. From Front Royal, the Shenandoah flows northeast until it empties into the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry. Via the Shenandoah, goods from the entire Valley could be shipped to markets in Georgetown and Washington, DC.

A “Goods and Services” Economy

Those who did settle in the Shenandoah Valley chose homesteads by the quality of the soil, the slope of the land, and access to water. There they raised cattle, grew hemp, corn, and by the middle of the 18th century, wheat. The latter crop quickly became the most important commercial product of the Valley. The combination of heavy migration and the shift of many Valley farmers to the cultivation of commercial crops like wheat led to the growth of Lower Valley market towns like Winchester, Martinsburg, and Shepherdstown. Smaller market towns like Front Royal served its own immediate area as well as acting as “feeder” town to the larger regional centers.¹⁰ A “goods-and-services” economy grew in the Valley as farmers concentrated on growing crops for market. Such specialization led to a demand for products that farmers no longer grew or made by themselves and also provided the currency¹¹ to support artisans and merchants in the towns who sold crops or livestock to merchants in the port cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria.

Market towns such as Front Royal were further enhanced when they became the seats of county governments. In 1836, Front Royal became the county seat of Warren when that county was formed from Frederick and Shenandoah Counties. “Court days” brought people from the surrounding countryside to the county seat to attend county court when it was in session, to conduct other legal business, to buy supplies, and to look for entertainment. By 1836, Front Royal had grown enough to attract the attention of gazetteer Joseph Martin.

The situation of this village is eligible and pleasant. It contains 37 dwelling houses, 2 houses of public worship, (1 Methodist, a neat brick building, and 1 free for all denomination,) 2 academies, in one which is taught the Languages, 2 houses of public entertainment, 4 mercantile stores, and 1 apothecary shop. There is one extensive

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 51

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

manufacturing flour mill, 3 wagon makers, which have acquired some celebrity, 3 tan yards, 2 saddlers, 3 boot and shoe factories, 3 smith shops, 2 tailors, 1 chair maker, 1 cabinet maker, 2 house joiners, 1 brick maker, and 1 wheat fan factory. Population 350 persons, of whom 1 is an attorney, and 3 are regular physicians.¹²

By 1838, the government of the newly formed Warren County had completed its first courthouse in Front Royal. By 1840, the federal census of Warren County counted 5,627 inhabitants of whom 3,851 were white, 1,434 were slaves of African descent, and 432 were free people of African descent. With 437 inhabitants, Front Royal contained almost 8% of Warren County's total population. One hundred and sixteen of Front Royal's inhabitants were slaves and another 28 people who were of African descent were free.¹³ In the three decades before the American Civil War, Front Royal's position within the "goods and services" economy of the Lower Valley, and the fact that both it and Warren County had a significant, though not majority, slave population as well as a substantial free black population, would strongly influence the town's position in regards to how Virginia should develop, both economically and politically.

Conflict with the East, the Virginia Constitutions of 1830 and 1851

The growing population and economy of the Valley led to an ever increasing demand for better transportation routes to serve the needs of the people that lived there. Many in the area vigorously supported what came to be known as the American System, a phrase coined in 1816 by the National Republican Party's political leader, Henry Clay, to describe the belief that the federal government lead national economic development.¹⁴ Clay and his party favored the use of federal funds for roads and canals and the imposition of high tariffs to protect American industry and farmers. As Warren Hofstra has explained, the key to why many Valley inhabitants supported the American System came down to their active role in commercial trade.

Reciprocal dependence was the key to this economy. The small farmers, the artisans, the millers and the merchants of the county responded to the American System because it answered their intersecting needs for shipping wheat to market inexpensively, for liquid capital where cash income was small, and for the protection of domestic manufacturing where local artisan services were so important.¹⁵

Opposition to the American System came from strict "constructionists" who believed that a constitutional amendment was needed before the federal government could fund projects in individual states. In addition, since high tariffs caused countries to raise tariffs on American exports, growers of export crops like cotton and tobacco opposed the high tariffs of the American System. Meanwhile, states argued over who would receive aid if federal funds became available. Accordingly, for much of the 19th century, most funding for "internal improvements" such as the building of roads and canals still came from state and local governments.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 52

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

In Virginia, large tobacco growers and their allies controlled the politics of the state. Even as Virginia began to pursue an ambitious, but fitful agenda of canal and railroad building with the creation of the state's Board of Public Works in 1816, most of the canal projects that were completed benefited the eastern part of the state much more than the west. This trend continued until railroads began to supplant canals in the late 1840s and 1850s.¹⁶ This was true despite the fact that by 1850, more people lived in the region west of the Blue Ridge than did in the areas where tobacco was the primary crop.

Political Power in Virginia and its Impact on Front Royal and the Shenandoah Valley: 1800-1860

That eastern Virginians were able to continue to hold on to political power was due to Virginia's state constitutions of 1776, 1830, and 1851. Under the terms of the Virginia Constitution of 1776, only white men over the age of twenty-one who owned property could vote. Each Virginia county, despite its size or population, was entitled to two representatives in the House of Delegates, the lower house of Virginia's legislative branch, the General Assembly. However, only four of the 24 state senatorial districts represented in the General Assembly's upper house represented the area of the Blue Ridge and its western regions. Western Virginia's lack of representation had ramifications for Virginia's executive and judicial branches of government as well. Virginia's governors were elected by the General Assembly. Each county's justice of the peace, who in turn was selected by the governor, appointed local court officials. Under this system, almost half of Virginia's 76,000 men of voting age were disenfranchised by 1829.¹⁷

Discontent with Virginia's political system surfaced first in western Virginia. Western Virginians demanded that property qualifications for voting rights end, and that representation in the General Assembly be proportional to Virginia's population. They wanted popular elections of Virginia's governors and local officials. Despite their wishes, when a new state constitution passed in 1830, little had changed from the 1776 constitution and easterners continued their political dominance of Virginia. The 1840 census disclosed the disparity of political power in the state revealing that "ten senators and fifty-six delegates represented 271,000 white persons living west of the Blue Ridge and nineteen senators and seventy-eight delegates represented 269,000 east of the mountains."¹⁸

Predictably, western resentment of the east grew as westerners saw easterners refuse to fund development of projects that would benefit the West when such development was perceived to endanger the economies of Norfolk and Richmond. Conflict over the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad epitomized eastern and western differences. Not until 1845, when 13 western

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 53

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

counties threatened to vote against all internal improvements, did the General Assembly allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to extend its lines from Cumberland, Maryland west to the Ohio River. Even then, it would not allow the railroad to build south of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Such decisions led to periodic talk of secession on the part of many western counties. Partially in response, the constitutional convention of 1850 was convened. Under the new constitution that was ratified by the state's voters, westerners won many concessions. White males over the age of twenty-one were allowed to vote whether they owned property or not. The House of Delegates was reapportioned according to the 1850 census of Virginia's white population, giving Virginians west of the Blue Ridge 83 of 152 seats and 20 of the state senate seats. Westerners accepted this because seats were to be reapportioned again in 1865 based on population and they expected to be the most populous part of the state. The governor and other state and local officials were to be popularly elected.

In 1851, Joseph Johnson of what is now Harrison County, West Virginia was elected governor, the first governor from the western region. In the years just before and just after Johnson's election, Front Royal and Warren County slowly made progress toward getting its share of state funds for internal improvements. By 1853, the first bridge across the Shenandoah River was completed. Most important to Front Royal was the arrival, in 1854, of the Manassas Gap Railroad that ran 78 miles from Mt. Jackson, Virginia via Strasburg, Virginia through Front Royal to Manassas Junction where it joined the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. In 1855, gazetteer Richard Edwards noted that, "the wealth of the county [Warren] has recently been increased by several public works, viz: the Manassas Gap railroad, extending to Alexandria; a plank-road from the county seat [Front Royal] to Winchester, and two or three turnpikes."¹⁹

Despite the gains made in the region, the West still was at a disadvantage to the East in terms of taxation. This was due for the most part to the way that slaves were taxed under the 1851 constitution. West Virginia historians Otis Rice and Stephen Brown summarized the new system and its effects by noting that property taxes were taxed at their "true and actual value, except slaves, which were assessed at three hundred dollars if they were over twelve years old and were not taxed at all if they were under that age. As slave prices advanced, the impact of the provision, which shifted a disproportionate share of state taxes to the West, became increasingly clear."²⁰ More than ninety percent of Virginia's slaves lived east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Resentments that would lead to civil war in the western part of the commonwealth were simmering beneath the surface of the body politic. When Virginia seceded from the United States in April 1861, they boiled to the top.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 54

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Civil War in Front Royal and the Shenandoah Valley, 1861 to 1865.

When the war came to the Shenandoah Valley, people there found themselves at war both with other people in the United States and with their fellow citizens inside Virginia. On April 17, 1861, when Virginia delegates to a special session of the General Assembly voted 88 to 55 to secede from the United States, the negative votes came from west of the Blue Ridge. Fifty western counties refused to secede from the United States. In 1863, delegates from these counties voted to create the state of West Virginia. Congress admitted West Virginia to the union in June 1863. Among the counties that became part of West Virginia were Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in the Lower Valley. Morgantown, Wheeling, Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry, and Charles town were now part of West Virginia.

Just 50 miles south of the new border to the North, Front Royal suffered occupation and reoccupation as Union and Confederate forces exchanged control of the town 33 times between 1861 and 1864. This imposition of new political boundaries could not change the fact that members of the same families now lived on either side of the new line of demarcation. A mother and daughter in Front Royal's Trout family epitomized the situation. In the fall of 1861, Araminta Danner Pagett Trout wrote from Front Royal to her daughter Mary Jane Daugherty who was living in Morgantown, soon to become Morgantown, West Virginia.²¹

Our village up to the present is in good health notwithstanding the circumstances surrounding us with 5 hospitals ...Mary, I could say much was it as it once was but the uncertainty of conveyance I must forbare. There is great scarcity here everything very dear except breadstuff. I console me to think it is not the case with you...²²

After the Civil War began in April 1861, most fighting in Virginia occurred in the areas surrounding Front Royal, especially to the northwest and east at Manassas. Front Royal quickly became a town of hospitals, receiving war wounded from throughout the region. Between March and June 1862, Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson orchestrated the Valley Campaign of 1862. During the campaign, his forces achieved two key objectives: to prevent Union forces controlling the Shenandoah Valley and to engage as many federal troops as possible in order to prevent them from going to the aid of Union troops fighting elsewhere.

On May 23, 1862, 3,000 Confederates surprised and overran the pickets of a Union force of 1,000 men that were garrisoned in Front Royal under the command of Colonel John Kenly. The Confederates chased the Union force through downtown Front Royal until the Union force stopped to fight on Camp Hill. They made a second stand at Guard Hill after they tried and failed to burn the river bridges over the north and south forks of the Shenandoah River. Outflanked by Confederate cavalry, nearly 900 Union soldiers surrendered after their force was surrounded. Union communications with their forces to the west and east were

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 55

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

completely cut off and the main Union Army then stationed in Strasburg under the command of General Nathaniel Banks, was forced to retreat from the immediate area back towards Winchester.²³

In the Fall of 1862, Mrs. Trout wrote to her daughter about the conditions in Front Royal after more than a year of war, describing a time of scarcity, wartime inflation, and her hopes for the future:

You may have some idea of our condition when you think of the fact we have had both armies, first one and then another, draining our community for the last 15 months. At this time, corn is thought a good bargain at 6 dollars and some had refused 7 expecting to get 10. Bacon is from .29 to .40lb. Butter 50 cents here and at Middletown 1 dollar, potatoes 4 a bushel, flour 10 dollars, pork will be a bargain at 10 dollars, sugar is nothing as there is none for market...I hope you may never realize in your own experience what we have and may have to contend with, but dear children this world is not our abiding home. I rejoice that we may look beyond this world of sorrow and view by faith a better country where all is joy and calm, where the inhabitants are of one heart and mind and the same object in view.²⁴

Front Royal epitomized the nightmare of war that befell the Shenandoah Valley between 1861 and 1865. Not only was it occupied a multitude of times, but just as were many Valley residents, its inhabitants were divided in their allegiances to either the Union or the Confederacy. The strong pacifist presence in the Valley of Mennonites, Amish, Dunkers and Quakers kept many of those sects' adherents from joining either side.

Meanwhile the Valley's inhabitants suffered from the lawlessness that war unleashes, especially in border lands where no one side retained control until the Union finally did via U. S. General Philip Sheridan's counterattack on Jubal Early's forces at the Battle of Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864. The strong preyed on the weak and neighbor turned on neighbor. Random acts of violence and destruction were matched by the confiscatory policies of both armies throughout the war. In what was referred to long after as "The Burning," Sheridan and his Army of the Shenandoah, according to Sheridan's own estimates, had "destroyed over 2,000 barns filled with wheat, hay, and farming implements; over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army over 4,000 head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 3,000 sheep."²⁵

When the Civil War ended in April 1865, Front Royal inhabitants could look to their north and west and see a new state. The region's railroad track and fields had been destroyed along with multitudes of barns, houses, and mills. The people were impoverished. Most significant was the emancipation of African-American slaves and their resulting exodus from the South both during and immediately after the war. However, unlike plantation areas of the South, the Shenandoah Valley's system of family

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 56

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

farms reasserted itself relatively quickly. Front Royal, as a town center for the local economy and the county seat of Warren County recovered quickly as well.

The abolition of slavery significantly altered the political landscape of Front Royal. In 1860, the federal census of Warren County counted 6,442 inhabitants of whom 4,583 were white, 1,575 people were slaves of African descent and 284 were free people of African descent. By 1870, Warren County's population had decreased to 5,716 inhabitants, of whom 1,105 were of African descent. Between 1860 and 1870, the number of people of African descent in Warren County declined by 40 percent. By 1877, when the Reconstruction period officially ended with the removal of federal troops from all former Confederate territory, Warren County, like the rest of the southern United States, was a place where in the words of Kenneth Koons and Warren Hofstra, "the force of racism was so virulent locally that, after the Civil War, a southern caste system of white supremacy and black suppression quickly emerged to replace slavery as the determinant of status."²⁶ It would take almost one hundred years before a successful challenge to white supremacy in Front Royal and Warren County would take place.

Front Royal in the Twentieth Century

Prior to the war, the area in and around Front Royal was an attractive location for milling, breweries, and tanneries, due to the nearby availability of waterpower and its intersection of roads and railroads. Manufacturing capacity was quickly rebuilt and expanded. By 1880, Front Royal's population had doubled from its 1870 population. By the mid-1880s, nearly 1,500 people lived in Front Royal.

By the early 1890s, the Front Royal & Riverton Improvement Company organized to promote the town's growth and platted a new residential area between the towns of Front Royal and Riverton to the north. The area between the two towns came to be referred to as "The Boom" as new buildings seemed to appear overnight.²⁷ Even though it was able to bring improvements to the area, the Front Royal & Riverton Improvement Company failed during the economic panic of 1893 that swept the entire United States. However, by 1900, Front Royal again began a long period of growth as new industries established themselves in town. Several of these were built between Water Street and the railroad line that approached Main Street from the north. They included the Virginia Locust Pin Company, a manufacturer of insulator pins and brackets; the Front Royal Milling Company, producers of flour, meal and feed; and the Shenandoah Produce Company, dealers in farm produce and cold storage facilities.

The Great Depression of the 1930s profoundly affected Front Royal's local economy. However, in 1936, a new Warren County

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 57

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Courthouse and town hall were constructed with the use of federal funds from the Public Works Administration (PWA). The PWA and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal economic policies that were designed to lift the nation out of the Great Depression through federal government spending and job creation.²⁸ In 1936, the local economy gained also from the completion of the nearby Shenandoah National Park and Skyline Drive. When Skyline Drive opened, it prompted a boom in the construction of tourist-related facilities, both within and near the Front Royal Historic District that included hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants catering to tourists. In 1937, just west of Front Royal, Great Britain's Samuel Courtauld and Company, Ltd. began construction of the largest rayon plant in the United States.²⁹

In 1940, New Deal funds were used again to construct the Warren County High School on Luray Avenue in the Front Royal Historic District. When it was completed in 1940, it was the only high school in the entire county. It was open only to Warren County's white students. African American students commuted to black-only high schools in Berryville, Virginia, 22 miles from Front Royal, or in Manassas, Virginia, nearly 50 miles from Front Royal. The segregation of Warren County students on the basis of race did not end until 1959.

In May 1954, the United States Supreme Court in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas overturned the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson Supreme Court decision that declared "separate but equal" – a legal status under which segregation by race had been deemed constitutional. The 1954 Supreme Court reversed the 1896 decision, declaring instead that separate facilities for blacks and white were inherently unequal. In Virginia, as in the rest of the southern United States, this meant that racial segregation, the means by which the state had enforced white supremacy, was now unconstitutional. In response to the 1954 decision, white Virginia politicians, led by United States Senator Harry Byrd, announced that they would defy the Supreme Court decision by all legal means possible. Between 1955 and 1958, the Virginia General Assembly passed a series of laws designed to prevent integration. What Byrd termed "massive resistance" to the integration of public schools in Virginia, had begun.

In August 1958, James and Catherine Kilby, along with the parents of 21 other students, sued the Warren County School Board for refusing admission to their children on the basis of their race.³⁰ The parents won their suit. In response, on September 12, 1958, Warren County High School became the first school in Virginia to close under the Virginia's official policy of massive resistance. It would not open again until February 18, 1959. Twenty-two students, all African-American, attended school that day. No white students joined them.³¹ Gradually, white students began returning to the public school system. Today, the school's population reflects that of Front Royal and Warren County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 58

Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia

Front Royal has grown from a village of 200 in the late 18th century to a town of over 20,000 people. With its diverse collection of people and structures, the Front Royal Historic District reflects the town's development in its continuing role as an economic and political center in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

¹ Preservation Associates of Virginia, 1994, *fn 9*, Preservation Associates of Virginia and The Virginia Department of Historic Resources. "Town of Front Royal Historic Resources Survey Report." Richmond, Virginia: VDHR, 1994, 29.

² In 1754, Lehw bought the land from Christopher Marr. Marr bought the land from William Russell who, in 1732, had been granted it as part of 20,000-acre tract along the forks of the Shenandoah River. Laura Virginia Hale, *On Chester Street...Presence of Past Patterns the Future* (Stephens City, Virginia: Commercial Press, 1985), 1-2.

³ Preservation Associates, p. 20.

⁴ Michael P. Branch and Daniel J. Philippon. *The Height of Our Mountains: Nature Writings from Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains and Shenandoah Valley*. [Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998] 33.

⁵ In 1734, Quakers established their first meetinghouse, named Hopewell, just northeast of present-day Winchester. Hopewell is the oldest religious institution west of the Blue Ridge Mountains that is still active. Before 1800, there were 17 meetinghouses in the Valley and another 14 east of the mountains. While Hopewell meeting continues, many Valley Quakers left Virginia soon after next-door-neighbor Ohio became a state in 1803. Quaker teaching forbade the owning of slaves and many left Virginia as soon as a nearby state, one that forbade slavery, was admitted into the Union. John Wayland, *Twenty-Five Chapters on The Shenandoah Valley to Which is Appended A Concise History of the Civil War in the Valley*. [Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., 1957] 90-94.

⁶ Branch and Philippon, 33.

⁷ Considered the founding father of American Methodism, Francis Asbury (1745-1816) was born in England. John Wesley licensed Asbury as a preacher when Asbury was only 18 years old. In 1771, Wesley sent him to North America to minister to the 316 members of the Society who had immigrated to the New World, and to extend the Methodist movement. After the Revolutionary War, Asbury continued to bring the beliefs of Methodism to settlers on the American frontier. He rode 6,000 miles per year, preaching from 300 to 500 sermons annually. He was 60 years old when he visited Front Royal.

⁸ Francis Asbury, *The Journal of the Reverend Francis Asbury: Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church from August 7, 1771 to December 7, 1815*. Vol. 3, March 24, 1805. [New York: N. Bangs and T. Mason, 1821] 164.

⁹ Mitchell, 38.

¹⁰ Robert D. Mitchell, "The Settlement Fabric of the Shenandoah Valley, 1790-1860: Pattern, Process, and Structure" in *After the Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia, 1800-1900*, Kenneth E. Koons and Warren R. Hofstra, editors [Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 2000] 39-44.

¹¹ Often the currency was flour or other agricultural products. Merchants in the Valley often accepted these as payment in kind for supplies like salt, sugar, clothing, tools, and the numerous other items that farmers needed.

¹² Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. (Charlottesville, Virginia: Moseley & Tompkins, 1836) 338.

¹³ United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Population*. Warren County Virginia, 1840.

¹⁴ The National Republican party was the antecedent to the Whig party (1834-56) that formed to oppose Andrew Jackson and the Democratic Party. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were its most prominent leaders. The Whigs broke apart over the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 59

Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia

issue of slavery. Its members migrated to the nativist, Know-Nothing party and the new Republican Party.

¹⁵ Warren Hofstra, *These Fine Prospects: Frederick County, Virginia, 1738-1840*. PhD dissertation, [Charlottesville, Virginia: University of Virginia] 264.

¹⁶ Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, editors. *The Hornbook of Virginia History: A Ready-Reference Guide to the Old Dominion's People, Places, and Past*. 4th edition. [Richmond, Virginia: The Library of Virginia, 1994] 40-41.

¹⁷ Otis K Rice and Stephen W. Brown, *West Virginia: A History*. [Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1993] 91.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 96.

¹⁹ Richard Edwards, *Statistical Gazetteer of the State of Virginia* [Richmond, Virginia: Richard Edwards, 1855] 404.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 98.

²¹ Mary Daugherty had moved from Front Royal to Morgantown when her husband, the Reverend Thomas Daugherty, became the principal of the Morgantown Female Institute.

²² Araminta Danner Pagett Trout to Mary Jane Trout Daugherty, November 17, 1861 as quoted in Hale, *On Chester Street*, 95.

²³ Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, "Front Royal" in *Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries*. Prepared for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; Committee on Natural Resources, United States House of Representatives; and the Secretary of the Interior, 1993 (updated 1997).

²⁴ Araminta Danner Pagett Trout to Mary Jane Trout Daugherty, October 26, 1862, *Ibid.*, p. 95

²⁵ Philip Sheridan as quoted in James M. McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* [New York: Ballantine Books, 1988] 778.

²⁶ Kenneth Koons and Warren Hofstra, "Preface" in *After the Backcountry: Rural Life in the Great Valley of Virginia, 1800-1900*, Kenneth E. Koons and Warren R. Hofstra, editors [Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 2000] xiii.

²⁷ During this development process, Manor Avenue was extended north through "The Boom" and was renamed Royal Avenue.

²⁸ Roosevelt was president of the United States between March 1933 and April 1945. The Great Depression began in the United States in late 1929 and did not completely end until the United States entry into World War II in 1941.

²⁹ The Front Royal plant was completed in 1940. In 1941, Cortauld was sold to American investors who then changed its name to the American Viscose Corporation. By 1943, in the midst of World War II, the plant employed 1,500 employees. Later renamed Avtex Fibers, Inc., the plant remained in business until the 1980s.

³⁰ Leah Y. Latimer, "Still a Champion, by Rights," *The Washington Post*, February 6, 1986, pgs. 1, 12.

³¹ Clyde Walter Matthews. *A Study of the Political and Economic Effects of School Integration on Front Royal and Warren County, Virginia* [Greenville, North Carolina: East Carolina University, 1963] 42.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 60
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**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 61
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**Front Royal Historic District
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 62
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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 63
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**Front Royal Historic District
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 64
Geographical Data

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The accompanying map titled "Front Royal National Register Historic District Boundary" shows the boundary of the Front Royal Historic District as a solid red line.

Boundary Justification

The Front Royal Historic District boundary encompasses the central core of late-18th, 19th and early 20th-century buildings that are associated with the town's initial establishment through the first three decades of the 20th-century. The district incorporates the town's densest concentration of late 18th, 19th, and early 20th-century commercial, institutional, industrial and residential buildings. The district's boundary line follows property lines and street rights-of-way.

The historic district boundary was drawn to avoid areas that were extensively changed in the latter half of the 20th century. These areas include the triangle-shaped area bounded by Chester Street, East 2nd Street and North Royal Avenue.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Endnotes Page 65

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

The following is the same for all photographs:

Front Royal Historic District, VDHR File no. 112-0055-

Town of Front Royal, Virginia

Photographer: History Matters

Date of Photographs:

Negatives filed at Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Photo 1 of 12

View: General view of East Main Street from the intersection of Kidd Lane and East Main Street, looking east
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 31]

Photo 2 of 12

View: 102 North Royal Avenue, Front Royal United Methodist Church, looking west
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 35]

Photo 3 of 12

View: 1 East Main Street, Warren County Courthouse, looking south
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 34]

Photo 4 of 12

View: 400 and 500 Block of East Main Street, looking southeast
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 23]

Photo 5 of 12

View: 101 Chester Street, Warren County Heritage Society, looking southeast
Negative no. 19979 [Frame 7]

Photo 6 of 12

View: 200 Block of Virginia Avenue, looking southeast (left to right: 233 through 227)
Negative no. 19979 [Frame 14]

Photo 7 of 12

View: 300 Block of Pine Street, looking northwest (left to right: 323 through 313)
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 4]

Photo 8 of 12

View: 200 Block of Cloud Street, looking northeast (left to right: 234 through 240)
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 1]

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Endnotes Page 66

**Front Royal Historic District
Warren County, Virginia**

Photo 9 of 12

View: 240 Blue Ridge Avenue, looking east
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 8]

Photo 10 of 12

View: View of Confederate Circle, Prospect Hill Cemetery, looking northeast with cupola of Warren County
Courthouse in the distance.
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 13]

Photo 11 of 12

View: 240 Luray Avenue, Warren County High School, looking southeast
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 15]

Photo 12 of 12

View: 400 and 500 Block of East Main Street, looking northeast (left to right: 414 through 500)
Negative no. 19978 [Frame 24]