

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 1

Summary — Farmville Historic District (2016 Update)

APPROVED 10/17/2016

These continuation sheets provide additional documentation for the Farmville Historic District (VDHR File 144-0027), located in the Town of Farmville, the courthouse seat of Prince Edward County, Virginia. The Farmville Historic District was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 1989 and in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1989. The original district encompassed 313 resources—including residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, and institutional properties—with a period of significance spanning from the early nineteenth century to the 1930s.

The purpose of this nomination update is to expand the period of significance to end in 1966 to include additional historic trends and architecture dating from 1940 to 1966. Five areas of significance were added to the historic district at the state level of significance under Criterion A (Education, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Law, Politics/Government, Religion, and Social History). The historic district also is significant at the statewide level under Criterion B for its association with Reverend L. Francis Griffin, who played a major role in the struggle to integrate Prince Edward County’s public schools. The expanded period of significance includes events associated with the Civil Rights movement in Farmville and Prince Edward County up through 1966, the 50-year cutoff where significant activities have continued into the more recent past. Forty-seven resources with a recorded construction date between 1940 and 1966 that were previously considered to be non-contributing were resurveyed and their contributing statuses reevaluated. A new historic district inventory was generated to include these updated survey records. A total of 59 secondary resources (i.e., sheds, garages, and other small outbuildings) are listed in the inventory as “unrecorded” because they were not recorded during the original late 1980s survey effort, likely because they were not visible from a public right-of-way or they had not yet been constructed. Many backyard outbuildings indicated on parcel maps are obscured by houses and foliage. Because the construction date and integrity of these resources are unknown and they are not of substantial size or scale, they were not assigned a contributing or non-contributing status or included in the total resource count. Demolished resources are included at the end of the inventory. An updated sketch map was prepared to match the current inventory and is included herein.

This nomination update does not repeat information previously included in the original nomination. All content is organized by the section headers on the current edition of the NRHP nomination form with parenthetical reference to the original nomination headings where applicable. The historic district boundaries have not been changed as a result of this update.

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 2

SECTION 5: Classification

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>290</u>	<u>20</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>295</u>	<u>20</u>	Total*

*total does not include 59 unrecorded secondary resources

SECTION 7: Description

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The 1989 National Register nomination for the Farmville Historic District includes 313 total resources with 67 buildings listed as non-contributing, mainly due to their post-1939 date of construction, making them less than fifty years of age at the time of the nomination. Of the 42 primary resources constructed within the expanded period of significance (1940-1966), 38 retain the necessary historic integrity to be considered contributing to the district. The buildings constructed during the expanded period of significance continue the same development patterns of the earlier buildings in the district. The most common architectural styles associated with the 1940-1966 resources include Colonial Revival, Main Street Commercial, Moderne, and Minimal Traditional.

The Colonial Revival style gained popularity throughout the nation with the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, the Columbian Exposition in 1893, the Jamestown Bicentennial in 1907 and the reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg in the 1930s. The style was prevalent in Farmville and throughout Virginia during this period, with three prominent examples constructed on Farmville’s High Street in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The style continued to be popular after World War II, but later versions of the style, such as the Cape Cod cottage, tended to be smaller and stripped of ornament. Fourteen houses constructed between 1940 and 1966 are designed in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story, three-bay house at 208 Second Avenue was built ca. 1940. The house features a side gable roof, a pedimented central entry porch, a side porch, dentil molding, and louvered wood shutters. Other ca. 1940 examples of the Colonial Revival style include 200 First Avenue, 711 Oak Street and 702 First Avenue. There are six examples of the Cape Cod form, characterized by one-and-one-half stories, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 3

side-gable roof with dormers and exterior end chimneys, multi-paned windows, and a central entry porch or stoop with a classical door surround. The ca. 1940 house at 806 High Street features three gable dormers and two brick end chimneys that extend above the slate side-gable roof. The central front door is flanked by fluted pilasters and crowned by a broken pediment. The front windows are edged by paneled wood shutters. Other examples of the Cape Cod cottage include the ca. 1950 house at 503 Beech Street, the ca. 1940 house at 308 First Avenue, and the ca. 1950 house at 311 First Avenue.

Another popular residential style represented in the historic district is the Minimal Traditional style, which flourished across the country in the late 1940s and early 1950s. This simple and economical style is a simplified form based on traditional cottages and bungalows stripped of ornament or detailing.¹ Five houses constructed between 1940 and 1966 in the Farmville Historic District are examples of the Minimal Traditional style. These simple, one-story houses feature a square or rectangular plan with low or intermediate pitch roofs with closed, shallow eaves. The ca. 1940 brick house at 602 First Avenue is reminiscent of a simplified Tudor Revival cottage with projecting front gables and a large exterior brick chimney. Other examples of the Minimal Traditional style include the ca. 1940 house at 306 Garden Street and the ca. 1950 house at 604 First Avenue.

A prevalent commercial style in the expanded period of significance is the Moderne style, which emerged in the 1920s as an offshoot of the Art Deco style. Commonly used for movie theaters, bus stations and diners, the style incorporates elements of streamlined design first developed for vehicles and aircraft.² The ca. 1957 First National Bank of Farmville (200 North Main Street) and the ca. 1950 bus station (417 West Third Street) are two prominent examples of the Moderne style in the historic district. The simple form and detailing of the First National Bank building are accented by a curved canopy sheltering a clipped corner entrance. The roof of the bus station features smooth, rounded corners that create a canopy over front and side walkways. The metal ribbon windows of the bus station are also characteristic of the style. Another example of the Moderne style is the ca. 1950 commercial building at 205 North Main Street, with its stuccoed front elevation with curved piers flanking the two main bays of windows. The parapet is accented by three rows of incised banding and other Moderne detailing. The ca. 1955 diner at 307 North Main Street features an integrated vertical sign fin, a common Moderne design element. The prefabricated diner is a Little Chef model of the Valentine diner, produced by Valentine Manufacturing, Inc. of Wichita Kansas. According to the Kansas Historical Society, six Virginia cities and towns received Valentine diners: Danville, Farmville, Hopewell, Portsmouth, Richmond, and Roanoke.

In addition to these Moderne-style commercial buildings, eight commercial buildings were constructed along Main Street during the expanded period of significance. These buildings, similar to the Minimal Traditional residential buildings, are simple in form with little or no detailing. One and two stories in height and of masonry construction, the buildings maintain the density of development that characterizes Main Street. These commercial buildings illustrate the continued development of the commercial district of Farmville from 1940 to the mid-1960s.

Narrative Description & Statement of Integrity

The appearance of the Farmville Historic District, as described in the original nomination, remains rather unchanged. The district retains a relatively high level of integrity with major elements of the historic streetscape

¹ New Dominion Style Guide, 29-30

² Ibid, 34

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 4

intact. Of the 315 primary resources, 295 are contributing and 20 are non-contributing. A property was determined to be “non-contributing” if the primary resource was constructed after 1966 or if the resource was altered to a level that its historic integrity was significantly destroyed or obscured. Since the original district survey, 26 known demolitions have occurred. There are also two recorded instances of new construction since the original survey. A total of 59 resources (all secondary resources) were not recorded during the original survey effort, likely because they were not visible from a public right-of-way or they had not yet been constructed. Because the construction date and integrity of these resources are unknown and they are not substantial in size or scale, they were neither assigned a contributing or non-contributing status nor included in the total resource count. The Farmville Historic District as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Inventory

The following inventory lists the primary and secondary resources within the Farmville Historic District. Generated using the Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), the resource information is based on the original historic district survey conducted in the late 1980s. In 2016, 48 resources built between 1940 and 1966, which were previously considered to be non-contributing due to their construction date, were resurveyed and their contributing statuses reevaluated due to the period of significance expansion. This new historic district inventory was generated to include these updated survey records. For the purposes of this survey, “contributing” was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of the Farmville Historic District. A property was considered “contributing” if the resource was constructed within the expanded period of significance and if the resource retained sufficient integrity dating to the period of significance for the district. A property was determined to be “non-contributing” if the primary resource was constructed after 1966 or if the resource was altered to a level that its historic integrity was significantly destroyed or obscured. A total of 59 secondary resources are listed in the inventory as “unrecorded” because they were not recorded during the original late 1980s survey effort, likely because they were not visible from a public right-of-way or they had not yet been constructed. Because the construction date and integrity of these resources are unknown and they are not substantial in size or scale, they were neither assigned a contributing or non-contributing status nor included in the total resource count. The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name and then numerically by street number. Each entry provides the address, building name (if applicable), date of construction, architectural style, current building use, VDHR File number, and the contributing status within the district. Resources that have been demolished are included at the end of the inventory.

APPOMATTOX STREET

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 103 Appomattox Street | 144-0027-0002 | <i>Other DHR Id#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890</i> | | |
| | Contributing | <i>Total: 1</i> |
| 104 Appomattox Street | 144-0027-0003 | <i>Other DHR Id#:</i> |
| <i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920</i> | | |
| | Contributing | <i>Total: 1</i> |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 6

304 Beech Street **144-0013** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0039*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1830

Contributing *Total: 1*

306 Beech Street **144-0027-0040** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920

Contributing *Total: 1*

308 Beech Street **144-0026** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0041*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1830

Contributing *Total: 1*

309 Beech Street **144-0027-0042** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ca 1890

Contributing *Total: 1*

Secondary Resource: Other (Other) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

406 Beech Street **144-0027-0043** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920

Contributing *Total: 1*

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

407 Beech Street **144-0027-0044** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1905

Contributing *Total: 1*

408 Beech Street **144-0060** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0045*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Pre 1878

Contributing *Total: 1*

501 Beech Street **144-0027-0047** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Ca 1910

Contributing *Total: 1*

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

503 Beech Street **144-0027-0048** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950

Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 7

505 Beech Street **144-0027-0049** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

509 Beech Street **144-0027-0050** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1850
Contributing *Total: 1*

BUFFALO STREET

310 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0260** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1952
Contributing *Total: 1*

402 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0013** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

405 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0014** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*

406 Buffalo Street **144-0017** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0015*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1880
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

407 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0016** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

409 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0017** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1895
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 8

411 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0018	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
500 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0019	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
501 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0020	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
502 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0021	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Shed (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
503 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0022	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
504 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0023	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
506 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0024	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
600 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0026	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
604 Buffalo Street	144-0027-0027	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1905</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 9

606 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0028** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

609 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0029** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

610 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0030** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

611 Buffalo Street **144-0027-0031** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

CHAMBERS STREET

603 Chambers Street **144-0027-0032** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

605 Chambers Street **144-0027-0034** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*

607 Chambers Street **144-0027-0035** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*

609 Chambers Street **144-0027-0036** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

FIRST AVENUE

200 First Avenue **144-0027-0064** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 11

306 First Avenue **144-0027-0074** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

307 First Avenue **144-0027-0075** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (2)

308 First Avenue **144-0027-0076** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

311 First Avenue **144-0027-0077** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

312 First Avenue **144-0027-0078** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*

313 First Avenue **144-0027-0079** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

400 First Avenue **144-0027-0081** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*

406 First Avenue **144-0027-0082** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

408 First Avenue **144-0027-0083** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (2)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 13

601 First Avenue **144-0027-0092** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

602 First Avenue **144-0027-0093** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

604 First Avenue **144-0027-0094** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

605 First Avenue **144-0027-0095** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

606 First Avenue **144-0027-0096** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

607 First Avenue **144-0027-0097** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

608 First Avenue **144-0027-0098** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

609 First Avenue **144-0027-0099** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

610 First Avenue **144-0027-0100** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 14

611 First Avenue **144-0027-0101** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1930
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

612 First Avenue **144-0027-0102** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1960
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

614 First Avenue **144-0027-0103** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

615 First Avenue **144-0027-0104** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

700 First Avenue **144-0027-0105** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1930
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

702 First Avenue **144-0027-0106** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

703 First Avenue **144-0027-0107** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

704 First Avenue **144-0027-0108** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

707 First Avenue **144-0027-0109** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 16

107 Grove Street **144-0027-0059** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: 1905
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

109 Grove Street **144-0027-0060** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ca 1870
Contributing *Total: 1*

110 Grove Street **144-0027-0061** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

HIGH STREET

1000 High Street **144-0027-0163** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

1001 High Street **144-0027-0164** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

100-104 High Street **144-0027-0110** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1960
Contributing *Total: 1*

1005 High Street **144-0027-0165** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Spanish/Mission, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

1007 High Street **144-0027-0166** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

109 High Street **144-0005** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0115*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Pre 1858
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 17

110 High Street	144-0027-0116	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, 1928</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
202 High Street	144-0027-0117	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Hotel/Inn (Building), Stories 4, Style: Commercial Style, 1925</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
204 High Street	144-0027-0118	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: International Style, Ca 1960</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
212 High Street	144-0027-0120	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1907</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)</i>		
300 High Street	144-0027-0123	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1881</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
400 High Street	144-0027-0124	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1960</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
402 High Street	144-0027-0125	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
404 High Street	144-0027-0126	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Pre 1878</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
408 High Street	144-0027-0127	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 18

500 High Street **144-0027-0128** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

502 High Street **144-0027-0129** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1870
Contributing *Total: 1*

504 High Street **144-0027-0130** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1907
Contributing *Total: 1*

508 High Street **144-0027-0131** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1899
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

600 High Street **144-0027-0132** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

601 High Street **144-0027-0133** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1930
Contributing *Total: 1*

604 High Street **144-0027-0134** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

605 High Street **144-0027-0135** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

608 High Street **144-0027-0136** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1880
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 19

611 High Street	144-0027-0137	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, 1925</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
700 High Street	144-0027-0138	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1903</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
702 High Street	144-0027-0139	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1897</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Kitchen (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
703 High Street	144-0027-0140	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italian Renaissance Revival, 1922</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
704 High Street	144-0027-0141	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1921</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
706 High Street	144-0027-0142	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
707 High Street	144-0027-0143	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
709 High Street	144-0027-0145	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1903</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Slave/Servant Quarters (Building)</i>	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 20

710 High Street **144-0027-0144** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1840
Contributing *Total: 1*

711 High Street **144-0027-0146** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Slave/Servant Quarters (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

800 High Street **144-0027-0147** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

801 High Street **144-0027-0148** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1895
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building) **Non-contributing** *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

802 High Street **144-0027-0149** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

804 High Street **144-0027-0150** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

806 High Street **144-0027-0151** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

807 High Street **144-0027-0152** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 21

808 High Street **144-0027-0153** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

809 High Street **144-0027-0154** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*

900 High Street **144-0027-0155** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

901 High Street **144-0027-0156** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1925
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

902 High Street **144-0027-0157** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

903 High Street **144-0027-0158** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

905 High Street **144-0027-0159** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

906 High Street **144-0027-0160** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (3)

907 High Street **144-0027-0161** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 22

908 High Street **144-0027-0162** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

High Street **144-0027-0122** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Archaeological Site (Site), Stories Style:
Contributing *Total: 1*

MAIN STREET

North 104 Main Street **144-0027-0174** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1925
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 105 Main Street **144-0027-0175** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1930
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 106 Main Street **144-0027-0176** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1970
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

North 107 Main Street **144-0027-0177** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Armory (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1897
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 109 Main Street **144-0027-0178** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 111 Main Street **144-0027-0179** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

North 113 Main Street **144-0027-0181** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 23

North 115 Main Street	144-0027-0182	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 117 Main Street	144-0027-0184	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 118 Main Street	144-0027-0183	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 119 Main Street	144-0027-0185	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 121 Main Street	144-0027-0186	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1960</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 123 Main Street	144-0027-0187	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, 1925</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 124 Main Street	144-0027-0188	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Courthouse (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1939</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 127 Main Street	144-0027-0189	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Bank (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, 1975</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 129 Main Street	144-0027-0190	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1967</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 132 Main Street	144-0027-0191	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, 1914</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 24

North 136-140 Main Street	144-0027-0192	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 144 Main Street	144-0027-0193	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Funeral Home/Mortuary (Building), Stories 3, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 200 Main Street	144-0027-0194	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Bank (Building), Stories 2, Style: Moderne, Ca 1957</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 201 Main Street	144-0027-0195	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Bank (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1970</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 205 Main Street	144-0027-0196	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Department Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Moderne, Ca 1950</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 206-210 Main Street	144-0027-0197	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Department Store (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 209 Main Street	144-0027-0198	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 211 Main Street	144-0027-0199	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 213 Main Street	144-0027-0200	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1945</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 214 Main Street	144-0027-0202	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1880</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 25

North 215 Main Street	144-0027-0201	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1930</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 216 Main Street	144-0027-0204	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1930</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 217 Main Street	144-0027-0203	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 218 Main Street	144-0027-0205	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 222 Main Street	144-0027-0206	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Department Store (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1960</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 223 Main Street	144-0027-0207	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 225 Main Street	144-0027-0208	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 228 Main Street	144-0027-0210	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 229 Main Street	144-0027-0209	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
North 231 Main Street	144-0027-0211	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 26

North 233 Main Street **144-0027-0212** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1940
Non-Contributing *Total: 1*

North 235 Main Street **144-0027-0213** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 236 Main Street **144-0027-0214** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 1, Style: No Discernable Style, Ca 1920
Total: 1
Secondary Resource: Commercial Building (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

North 238 Main Street **144-0027-0215** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1988
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

North 307 Main Street **144-0027-0221** *Other DHR Id#: 151-5508*
Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 1, Style: Moderne, Ca 1955
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 308 Main Street **144-0008** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0220*
Primary Resource: Store/Market (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1835
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 308 Main Street **144-0027-0219** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Archaeological Site (Site), Stories, Style:
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Commercial Building (Building) **Non-contributing** *Total: 1*

North 311 Main Street **144-0027-0222** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 316 Main Street **144-0027-0216** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1880
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 27

North 318 Main Street **144-0027-0223** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1930

Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Slave/Servant Quarters (Building) **Contributing** *Total: 1*

North 400 Main Street **144-0027-0217** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Factory (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1905
Contributing *Total: 1*

South 100 Main Street **144-0027-0167** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, Ca 1855
Contributing *Total: 1*

South 103 Main Street **144-0027-0168** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Classical Revival, 1917
Contributing *Total: 1*

South 115 Main Street **144-0027-0169** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

South 115-A Main Street **144-0027-0170** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1890
Contributing *Total: 1*

MILL STREET

1 Mill Street **144-0027-0227** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Mill (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, 1921
Contributing *Total: 1*

North 201 Mill Street **144-0027-0225** *Other DHR Id#: Primary*

Resource: Factory (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

NORTH STREET

100 North Street **144-0027-0228** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Moderne, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 28

114 North Street **144-0027-0229** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1927
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

116 North Street **144-0027-0230** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1900
Contributing *Total: 1*

127 North Street **144-0027-0231** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

131 North Street **144-0027-0292** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Bank (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1984
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

200 North Street **144-0027-0232** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

213 North Street **144-0027-0233** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

OAK STREET

602 Oak Street **144-0027-0234** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

604 Oak Street **144-0027-0235** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

606 Oak Street **144-0027-0236** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 29

609 Oak Street	144-0027-0237	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)</i>		
610 Oak Street	144-0027-0238	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, 1880</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
611 Oak Street	144-0027-0239	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
614 Oak Street	144-0027-0241	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
617 Oak Street	144-0027-0242	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
701 Oak Street	144-0027-0243	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ca 1900</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
703 Oak Street	144-0027-0244	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
705 Oak Street	144-0027-0245	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1960</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building)</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building)</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
709 Oak Street	144-0027-0246	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 30

711 Oak Street **144-0027-0247** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

713 Oak Street **144-0027-0248** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

RANDOLPH STREET

203 Randolph Street **144-0027-0249** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Craftsman, 1918
Contributing *Total: 1*

303 Randolph Street **144-0027-0252** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

305 Randolph Street **144-0027-0254** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Contributing *Total: 1*

306 Randolph Street **144-0027-0255** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Pre 1878
Contributing *Total: 1*

308 Randolph Street **144-0027-0256** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910
Contributing *Total: 1*

310 Randolph Street **144-0027-0257** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Communications Facility (Structure), Stories Style: Other, Ca 1915
Contributing *Total: 1*
Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)

312 Randolph Street **144-0027-0258** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 35

West 118 Third Street	144-0027-0293	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Clinic (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1945</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West Third Street	144-0027-0295	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 121-123 Third Street	144-0027-0296	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1899</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 213 Third Street	144-0027-0298	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 215 Third Street	144-0027-0299	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 217 Third Street	144-0027-0300	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 300 Third Street	144-0027-0301	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1890</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 314 Third Street	144-0027-0302	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 3.5, Style: Other, Ca 1905</i>		
	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 315 Third Street	144-0027-0314	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 4, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2012</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
West 401 Third Street	144-0027-0304	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1983</i>		
	Non-contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 37

305 First Avenue	144-0027-0073	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1930</i>		
407 First Avenue	144-0027-0080	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: School (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1936</i>		
Griffin Boulevard	144-0027-0063	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ca 1900</i>		
Griffin Boulevard	144-0027-0062	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890</i>		
107 High Street	144-0027-0114	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1870</i>		
210 High Street	144-0027-0119	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890</i>		
North 100 Main Street	144-0027-0173	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Theater (Building), Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1922</i>		
North 110 Main Street	144-0027-0291	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Automobile Showroom (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1930</i>		
North 112 Main Street	144-0027-0180	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Restaurant (Building), Stories 2, Style: Italianate, Ca 1910</i>		
North 405 Main Street	144-0027-0224	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Factory (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1900</i>		
South 117-119 Main Street	144-0027-0171	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Theater (Building), Stories 2, Style: Art Deco, 1940</i>		
South 121-123 Main Street	144-0027-0172	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900</i>		
Mill Street	144-0027-0218	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Depot (Building), Stories 1, Style: Commercial Style, Pre 1878</i>		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 38

Mill Street **144-0027-0226** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Quonset Hut (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1950

613 Oak Street **144-0027-0240** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910

302 Randolph Street **144-0027-0251** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1900

304 Randolph Street **144-0027-0253** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1920

West 315 Third Street **144-0027-0303** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1, Style: Moderne, Ca 1940

106 Venable Street **144-0027-0308** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1940

203 Watkins Street **144-0027-0310** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900

205 Watkins Street **144-0027-0311** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Documentation Page 39

SECTION 8: Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

LAW

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

Early 19th Century to 1966

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 40

Significant Dates19511954195919631964**Significant Person**Griffin, L. Francis**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**N/A**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The 2016 Nomination Update expands the period of significance to end in 1966 to include additional historic trends and architecture dating from 1940 through 1966. Five areas of significance were added to the historic district at the state level of significance under Criterion A (Education, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Law, Politics/Government, Religion, and Social History). The historic district also is significant at the statewide level under Criterion B for its association with Reverend L. Francis Griffin, who played a major role in the struggle to integrate Prince Edward County's public schools. The expanded period of significance includes events associated with the Civil Rights movement in Farmville and Prince Edward County up through 1966, the 50-year cutoff where significant activities have continued into the recent past. Located within the historic district is the individually-listed First Baptist Church (NRHP 2013; DHR No. 144-0027-0167), where Reverend Griffin served as pastor and where pivotal events associated with the Civil Rights movement occurred. Events of particular importance began with the 1951 student walkout at Robert Russa Moton High School (NHL 1998) to protest overcrowding and inequitable educational opportunities. This student protest led to the court case *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County* which was combined with others for the U.S. Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*. The closing of Prince Edward County's public schools from 1959-1964 went beyond the statewide "Massive Resistance," which ended in 1959, making Prince Edward County the only locality in the nation not to provide public education prior to the May 1964 decision in *Griffin v. Prince Edward Board of Education* that forced the county to reopen its schools. During the summer of 1963, students participated in numerous non-violent protests including "sit-ins," "try-ins," and "kneel-ins" at various businesses and churches in downtown Farmville. First Baptist Church served as a key meeting place for planning these activities. That these civil rights demonstrations and marches took place at various commercial and institutional locations and on the streets within the historic district during the 1950s and 1960s and there were associated arrests and civil rights cases that were heard at the Prince Edward County courthouse (124 N. Main Street) justify expanding the areas and period of significance of the Farmville Historic District.

Narrative Statement of Significance

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 41

Jim Crow and the Era of "Separate but Equal" Segregation in Virginia and Farmville

While the Civil War won freedom from slavery for African Americans in the South, it did not grant them equality. In spite of the Civil Rights Acts of 1866 and 1875 and the passing of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the US Constitution, the courts continued to uphold the belief that African Americans were “an inferior and subordinate race of being,” as stated in the 1857 Dredd Scott case.³ This belief was further sanctioned in 1896 in the U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson* which legalized racial segregation based on the rationale that the provision of “separate but equal” accommodations did not discriminate.

During what became known as the Jim Crow era of state-sanctioned segregation that followed *Plessy v. Ferguson*, state and federal laws dictated separate accommodations in all public facilities. This approach to segregation was accomplished by creating separate facilities for whites and blacks, in the case of schools and many hospitals, or separation by race within buildings by providing separate entrances, waiting rooms, restrooms, and water fountains. While *Plessy v. Ferguson* justified such segregation as being “separate but equal,” the reality was that the accommodations were rarely equal. As African Americans were often denied the right to vote—due to the poll tax, literacy tests, and other obstacles—they had little, if any, representation in their local and state governing bodies. With public monies controlled by white-elected officials, who were typically staunch segregationists in the South, funding for the separate accommodations was not equal. The result was facilities for blacks, such as schools and hospitals, which were far inferior to those for whites.

The white-dominated society in the South further restricted, and often denied, the rights of African Americans. With the majority of private businesses owned by whites in southern towns and cities, African-American customers often received unequal treatment, if they were served at all. During this era of state-sanctioned segregation and socially-acceptable prejudice, African Americans in the South were required (or expected) to sit at the back of public transportation, sit in the balconies of theaters, and order food from the back doors of restaurants.

In Prince Edward County and its county seat of Farmville, Virginia, the practice of segregation by Jim Crow laws was well entrenched in its society, facilities and government. Located in rural Southside Virginia, with an economy and social system deeply rooted in the tobacco industry, Prince Edward County had a large African-American population. While in many larger cities such as Richmond and Roanoke, the African-American community established their own commercial districts with black-owned businesses, the vast majority of businesses in a smaller town like Farmville were typically owned by whites. By many accounts, race relations in Farmville in the early twentieth century were cordial—as long as everyone observed the Jim Crow laws of segregation.⁴ Along these lines, accommodations in Farmville during the first half of the twentieth century consisted of separate churches and schools, a bus station with separate entrances, clothing stores that did not allow blacks to try on clothes before purchasing them, and a movie theater and many restaurants that would not provide seating to blacks.

The greatest disparities in the “separate but equal” accommodations were found in education and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) began to focus their efforts on equality in education during the 1930s. When Prince Edward County first established a public school system in 1871, it provided eleven schools for each race with approximately equal enrollment of 371 whites and 378 blacks. By 1890, the number of schools continued to be comparable, with thirty-two white schools and thirty-three black

³ www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/world-jim-crow

⁴ Hohl, 9-10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 42

schools. However, the enrollment of blacks was more than double that of the whites with 2,217 black students and only 884 white students.⁵ Obviously, overcrowding was a serious issue in the black schools in addition to the other disparities in quality of facilities, availability of supplies, and teacher compensation.

In an effort to justify the “separate but equal” system of public schools, many localities in the South began making improvements to black schools in the 1930s. Prince Edward County first began providing secondary education to blacks during this period with the expansion of several grammar schools to include an additional grade level. In 1939, the Robert Russa Moton High School (NHL 1998; DHR No. 144-0053) was constructed at the southern edge of Farmville as the county’s first high school for blacks. At the time, it was one of only twelve black high schools in Virginia.⁶ However, from the beginning, the Moton High School was inadequate in both capacity and facilities. Built to accommodate 180 students, the initial enrollment in 1939 reached 167 and exceeded capacity by the following year with 219 students. Unlike its white counterpart, Farmville High School, constructed 1936 (407 First Avenue, demolished), Moton High School did not have a cafeteria, gymnasium, locker rooms, infirmary, or auditorium with fixed seating.⁷ Frustration within the African-American community with such inequalities might explain the slow, but steady, decline in the county’s black population from 59 percent in 1910 to 48 percent in 1940. Presumably, many blacks left Prince Edward County to seek better opportunities elsewhere.

The Civil Rights Movement and Equality in Education

In the 1930s, as Americans struggled to find work following the Great Depression, the Roosevelt Administration funded large infrastructure projects through the Public Works Administration and other government initiatives for economic recovery. African Americans fought for the right to these government jobs with the slogan “We loyal Negro-American citizens demand the right to work and fight for our country.” Their campaign led to President Roosevelt signing Executive Order #8802 that opened government jobs and defense contracts to African Americans and acknowledged the right to equal pay for equal work.⁸

After World War II, many African-American servicemen and women returned to the States with a new worldview that did not tolerate racial discrimination. In many cases, fighting overseas was their first exposure to a world beyond their family farms or hometowns. Additionally, the shock of observing the inhumane treatment of the Jewish race by Nazi Germany further reinforced the righteous indignation of black Americans against racial prejudice.⁹ This heightened intolerance was evident in the dramatic increase in membership in the NAACP from 18,000 before World War II to nearly 500,000 after the war. Through the efforts of the NAACP, voter registration in the South also increased from 2 percent to 12 percent during this period.¹⁰ This growing intolerance and increased activism among African Americans following World War II marked the beginning of the modern Civil Rights Movement.

As the United States entered the Cold War era, proclaiming to be the defender of freedom and democracy, Washington committed to ending segregation on the federal level. After a 1947 government report that called for

⁵ *Ibid*, 8

⁶ Jackson and Vlosnik. Section 8, Page 8

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/turning-point

⁹ Hohl, 5

¹⁰ www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/turning-point

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 43

“the elimination of segregation in American life,” President Harry Truman ordered the full integration of the armed forces in 1948 with Executive Order 9981. Other federal initiatives to fight segregation included the Hill-Burton Act, which provided funding for local medical facilities but required that they be integrated rather than “separate but equal.”

In Farmville, opposition to the practices and laws of Jim Crow segregation had been limited primarily to sermons from the pulpit. The Reverend Charles Griffin, pastor of First Baptist church of Farmville (100 South Main Street) from 1927 to 1949, often expressed his personal view that “racial segregation was inconsistent with Christian ethics” through allegorical sermons.¹¹ Vernon Johns, a well-educated native of Prince Edward County and well-known minister throughout the South, was more outspoken about the moral injustice and Christian hypocrisy of racial discrimination. Johns was a frequent visitor to Farmville and often preached at First Baptist Church of Farmville during this time. After his tenure as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama, where he was succeeded in 1952 by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Johns returned to his family farm in Prince Edward County where he continued to advocate for equality for African Americans. L. Francis Griffin became pastor of First Baptist Church of Farmville after his father’s death in 1949. The younger Griffin had attended Prince Edward County schools prior to serving in World War II, where he gained a greater sense of social justice. Upon his return, he completed high school and attended Shaw University in North Carolina to become a minister. As pastor of First Baptist Church of Farmville, L. Francis Griffin was an active advocate for racial equality. He founded the county chapter of the NAACP and served as president of the black Parent-Teacher Association (PTA).¹²

As the NAACP grew in strength and numbers, it continued to fight for equality in education. This fight initially took place in the courtrooms rather than the classrooms. In 1938, the NAACP won two important cases. The US Supreme Court, in *Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada* struck down the provision that allowed southern states to pay for black students to attend colleges and universities in the North rather than provide an equal degree program in their own state. The second case, *Alston v. School Board of the City of Norfolk*, gained increased, but not equal, pay for African-American teachers.¹³

A statewide survey of school facilities in 1947 reported on the inadequate facilities for African Americans in Prince Edward County.¹⁴ The Robert R. Moton High School, originally built in 1939 with a capacity of 180, had become extremely overcrowded with enrollment reaching 477 by 1950. As many as three classes were held simultaneously in the auditorium with an additional class held in a parked school bus. The county school board, however, turned down a matching grant from the state to build an addition. Instead, the county allocated \$17,000 for the construction of three temporary classroom structures on the school grounds in 1948. These structures were nicknamed the “tar-paper shacks” because of their poor construction of wood frame covered with tar paper.¹⁵ Efforts by the black PTA to assist the county in finding a site for a new school proved futile as the county repeatedly delayed taking any action.

Frustration with racial discrimination among the African-American community in Prince Edward County reached a critical point in 1951, when students at Moton High School walked out to protest the deplorable conditions of

¹¹ Hoyl, 11

¹² Kern and McDonald, Section 8, Page 10

¹³ <http://studythepast.com/civilrights/cases.htm>

¹⁴ <http://www.civilrights.org/education/brown/davis.html><http://www.civilrights.org/education/brown/davis.html>

¹⁵ Jackson and Vosnik, Section 8, Page 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 44

their school. The student strike on April 23, 1951, was led by Barbara Johns, a junior who was the niece of the outspoken civil rights advocate Reverend Vernon Johns. In order to stage the strike, Barbara Johns arranged for Principal Boyd Jones to be called to the bus station (417 West Third Street) in response to a false report that students had been arrested there. After assembling the students, Johns dismissed the faculty so that she could appeal directly to her peers. Johns called for the students to strike in protest of the poor condition of their school and the county’s lack of effort to construct a new facility.¹⁶

The Reverend L. Francis Griffin arranged for Johns and fellow student strike committee members to contact NAACP civil rights attorneys Oliver Hill and Spotswood Robinson in Richmond to plead their case. Hill and Robinson met with the student organizers of the strike at First Baptist Church on April 25 followed by a mass meeting of all Moton High School students and their parents on April 26, 1951. The Virginia NAACP executive secretary Lester Banks and the attorneys explained that they were no longer taking cases that merely sought equality. They were now looking for cases to challenge the legality of racial segregation. The NAACP leaders encouraged the students and their parents to discuss the implications of such a case and a meeting was scheduled for Monday, May 30, at First Baptist Church to make a decision on how to proceed.¹⁷ Although there was some hesitation among the parents, the students unanimously voted to support a case against segregation rather than simply attempting to improve the conditions at Moton High School. The students agreed to return to school on May 7 and the attorneys agreed to file a legal suit if the county did not respond by May 8 to their petition to integrate all schools in Prince Edward County. With no response from the county, attorney Spottswood Robinson filed the suit *Davis v. Prince Edward County School Board*, on behalf of more than 25 percent of the Moton High School students, on May 23, 1951, in the Richmond Federal District Court.¹⁸ On May 7, 1952, the court upheld the constitutionality of the “separate but equal” justification for segregated schools, however, it did order that the schools for blacks be made physically equal to those for whites. After the lower court ruled in favor of the county, Robinson and Hill appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Virginia case *Davis v. Prince Edward County School Board* was combined with cases from four other states as *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* and filed in the US Supreme Court in 1952. The Supreme Court ruled in May 1954 that segregated schools were unconstitutional based on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The unanimous opinion, read by Chief Justice Warren, stated “We conclude unanimously that in the field of public education the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”¹⁹ While the Supreme Court decision was clear that public schools could no longer be segregated, they were not clear on how this would be accomplished. The justices requested additional information from both the plaintiffs and the defendants on how to implement their decision. In May 1955, the Supreme Court issued their directive in *Brown II* that ordered public schools to be integrated “with all deliberate speed.” However, the court left the specifics of implementation plans up to the localities and federal district courts.

Massive Resistance in Virginia and the Closing of Prince Edward County Schools

Virginia responded to the Supreme Court decision with a campaign of “Massive Resistance” in which state

¹⁶ *Ibid*

¹⁷ Hohl, 18

¹⁸ Kern and McDonald, Section 8, Page 13

¹⁹ *Ibid*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 45

officials passed legislation that continued to support segregation. Conservative U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, who controlled the statewide Democratic Party from the 1920s through the early 1960s with his “Byrd Machine,” led the efforts to prevent integration. Byrd was joined in his segregationist position by Virginia Governor James Lindsay Almond, Jr., who stated “We will oppose...with every facility at our command, and with every ounce of our energy, the attempt being made to mix the white and Negro races in our classrooms. Let there be no misunderstanding, no weasel words, on this point: we dedicate our every capacity to preserve segregation in the schools.”²⁰ Under this conservative leadership, a variety of legislative manipulations – including the provision of public transportation and grant funds for private schools, creation of a Pupil Placement Board empowered to assign students to specific schools, elimination of state funding for and closure of any school that attempted to integrate, the repeal of the state attendance laws to allow for local attendance requirements – were passed by the General Assembly between 1955 and 1958 to support segregated schools. This set of laws collectively became known as “Massive Resistance.” Meanwhile, the federal district courts, tasked by the Supreme Court to work with the states and localities to develop implementation plans for integration “with all deliberate speed,” were, instead, deliberately slow and cautious. Judge Hutcheson, of the Federal Fourth District Court in Richmond, showed his sympathy for the segregationists as he repeatedly refused to set a deadline for localities in Virginia to implement integration. After he recommended that the localities have until 1965 to fully integrate their schools, the Supreme Court directed Hutcheson in 1959 to oversee the immediate integration of schools in Virginia.

During the years of Massive Resistance, Prince Edward County continued its fight to avoid integrating its schools. The conservative sentiments of the county’s white population and leadership were propagated by a steady stream of pro-segregation editorials in *The Farmville Herald* (114 North Street). Even before the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the County Board of Supervisors switched in 1952 from adopting an annual budget to a monthly budget so that they could discontinue funding the schools immediately, if necessary, to avoid integration.²¹ The county also attempted to strengthen the “separate but equal” justification for segregated schools by constructing a new and improved Moton High School for blacks in 1955; such schools were dubbed “equalization schools” and represented a last-ditch effort to prove that facilities could be both separate and equal.²² However, with the Supreme Court directive to Judge Hutcheson in 1959 that public schools in Virginia must integrate by the beginning of the next school year, the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors voted in June 1959 not to fund any of the county schools rather than integrate them. With this decision, Prince Edward County became the only locality in the nation to not provide public education. The NAACP responded with another lawsuit, *Allen v. Prince Edward County School Board*, in an effort to reopen the schools. Action on this case, which would later be renamed *Griffin v. Prince Edward County School Board*, was repeatedly delayed in the court system.

Following the decision to close the schools, white segregationists in the county and throughout the South contributed money to establish a private school for whites in the county. The Prince Edward Academy opened in September 1959 with tuition for many of the white students paid for with state grants. Meanwhile, approximately one-third of the black students left the county to continue their education elsewhere. Arrangements were made by either the American Friends Service, local churches or family and friends. Local African-American churches, including First Baptist Church (100 South Main Street) and Beulah Methodist Episcopal Church (115 South Main Street), attempted to provide temporary classrooms for the remaining black children. These efforts,

²⁰ <https://historyengine.richmond.edu/episodes/view/4444>

²¹ Hohl, 23

²² Jackson and Bosnik, 1994: Section 8, Page 11

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 46

however, could not serve as a long-term solution due to a lack of equipment, money, and qualified teachers.²³

The closing of Prince Edward County public schools gained the attention of President John F. Kennedy’s administration in late 1962 and 1963. After requesting a friend of the court briefing in support of the plaintiffs in Prince Edward County, President Kennedy referenced the situation in his 1963 Civil Rights address to Congress. In the centennial observation of the Emancipation Proclamation, Attorney General Robert Kennedy cited Prince Edward County as one of only six locations in the world where no free public education was provided and publically demanded that “something must be done about Prince Edward County.”²⁴ Reverend Griffin collected over 600 signatures from county residents on a petition requesting assistance from the federal government to provide public education. After the U.S. Department of Education completed a study on the impact of the closed schools in Prince Edward County, the Kennedy administration worked with Virginia to establish a program to provide free education to the county children.²⁵ With former state governor Colgate Darden serving as trustee and with \$1 million in funding, the Prince Edward County Free School Association opened schools in September 1963 to provide free education to more than 1,500 students, including four white students.²⁶

The NAACP Program of Action” and the 1963 Summer of Protest in Farmville

Frustrated with the delays in the courts after *Brown v. Board of Education*, the NAACP shifted its strategy in the early 1960s from the legal challenges to school segregation to make the larger case for racial equality through non-violent protests and demonstrations. This approach of direct action was also promoted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Several factors contributed to the African-American community in Farmville and Prince Edward County becoming active in these national campaigns in the early 1960s. First of all, Prince Edward County was receiving national attention as the only locality in the country with no public education. In May 1961, the Freedom Riders included Farmville’s bus station (317 W. Third Street) in their bus tour through the south to fight for the desegregation of interstate commercial transportation.²⁷ Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. also called attention to the situation in Farmville with a visit in the spring of 1963. Second, Farmville and Prince Edward County had influential and active black ministers with experience and connections to the national Civil Rights Movement. Reverend Griffin, pastor of First Baptist Church (100 S. Main Street) and tireless leader in the fight for school integration, had risen from founder of the local NAACP chapter to president of the Virginia State Conference. Reverend J. Samuel Williams, who had participated as a student in the 1951 Moton High School strike, returned to Prince Edward County as pastor at Levi Baptist Church. After serving in the Army, Williams studied at Shaw University in North Carolina where he helped to organize the SNCC and participated in several sit-ins and protests in Raleigh. Dr. Goodwin Douglas, pastor of Beulah AME Church (115 S. Main Street), had attended Kittrell College in North Carolina with fifty-five former Moton High Schools students who completed their secondary education there following the closing of the Prince Edward County schools.²⁸ The final factor was the frustration of the teenagers in Farmville and Prince Edward County – who had been directly affected by the closing of the schools for the past four years. During this time, many of these students had travelled outside the state to attend integrated schools where they were exposed to activists and communities that did not discriminate.

²³ Lewis

²⁴ Kern and McDonald, 2012: Section 8, Page 15

²⁵ *Ibid*, 15-16

²⁶ Lewis

²⁷ Smith, 2015: Section 8, Page 16

²⁸ Titus, 2010:35-36

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 47

These young black students had lost their patience with both the local, pro-segregationist government and the tolerance by the older generation for the status quo.²⁹

Following the adoption of the NAACP “Program of Action” by the Virginia State Conference in June 1963, Reverend Griffin initiated a direct-action campaign in Prince Edward County to "protest closed schools, delay in the courts, and segregation in its totality."³⁰ Under the leadership of Griffin, Williams, and Douglas, the students began the “Summer of Protest” in July 1963 with plans for boycotts, sit-ins, and other demonstrations that would impact the businesses in Farmville, which served as the county seat of Prince Edward County and the commercial center for five surrounding counties. Members of SNCC from Hampton Institute and Virginia Union University helped the students plan their non-violent demonstrations and NAACP attorneys trained them in responding to law enforcement. On Thursday, July 25, seventy picketers encouraged the black community to boycott businesses that would not serve or hire them by demonstrating, without incident, along Main Street in downtown Farmville, as well as a nearby shopping center. The following day, fifty picketers continued to protest while an additional twenty-three students staged “sit-ins” and “Stand-ins” at Rhue's Diner (317 N. Main Street), Southside Sundry, J. J. Newberry, the College Shoppe, and Chappell's Fountain – most of which either refused to serve them or chose to close. The demonstrators were more successful with “try-ins” at the local department stores – Leggett’s (220 North Main Street) and Baldwin’s (206-210 North Main Street). Students also tried unsuccessfully to buy tickets at the State Theater at 102 North Main Street (now partially demolished). On Saturday, the busiest shopping day of the week, 125 demonstrators walked up and down Main Street while singing freedom songs. Local law enforcement responded by arresting ten demonstrators for loitering outside the College Shoppe luncheonette. That Sunday, July 28, nearly 500 members of the black community met at Beulah AME Church (115 South Main Street) to organize into groups for “pray-ins” to gain entrance to four local white churches that morning. The peaceful protestors were admitted to St. John’s Memorial Episcopal Church (400 High Street), with the escort of Longwood College professor Gordon Moss, but were rejected from Farmville Presbyterian Church (210 West Third Street) and Farmville Methodist Church (212 High Street). When the ushers at Farmville Baptist Church (132 North Main Street) closed the doors on the group of black worshipers, they staged a “pray-in” on the steps and sang spiritual songs about freedom. The black worshipers were arrested and taken to the Prince Edward County courthouse (124 North Main Street). At the conclusion of the weekend, there had been a total of thirty-three arrests that filled the county jail to capacity and forced the Circuit Court judge to order the temporary expansion of Prince Edward County’s system to include the jails of the surrounding eight counties. An additional eleven demonstrators were arrested on August 3, for parading without a permit.³¹ Following the announcement on August 14, 1963, that the Prince Edward County Free School Association would begin holding classes in September, the judge released the teenage protesters to their parents’ custody provided that they “observe a 10:00 p.m. curfew, refrain from disorderly picketing, maintain good behavior, and "attend school if such be possible.”³²

The “Summer of Protest” by the students of Prince Edward County under the leadership and guidance of the NAACP and the SNCC came to an end in September 1963 as students returned to school. However, their non-violent demonstrations brought national attention to the situation in Prince Edward County and forced the local officials and business owners to make changes. As a result, the local Safeway grocery store hired its first black

²⁹ Titus, 2010: 34

³⁰ Lee

³¹ Titus

³² Lee

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property

Prince Edward County, VA

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 48

cashier and several local eating establishments began to serve black customers.³³

Massive Integration: The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Progress in Prince Edward County

After a ruling in August 1963 by the Fourth District Court of Appeals that Prince Edward County had no constitutional obligation to provide public education, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in May 1964 in favor of the plaintiff in *Griffin v. School Board of Prince Edward County*. After nearly five years without public schools and a decade since the landmark decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, Prince Edward County was ordered to open and integrate its public schools. This ruling was further solidified by President Lyndon Johnson's signing of the Civil Rights Act in July 1964. This legislation allowed the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to withhold federal funding if public schools were not fully integrated.

The Prince Edward County school system reopened on September 8, 1964, with integrated schools serving approximately 1,500 students, which included only eight white students. The county would deliberately underfund the public schools for years, thus hampering their full integration, as white students, who could afford it, continued to attend the private, all-white Prince Edward Academy. The 1955 Moton High School became Prince Edward High School and the original Moton High School, built in 1939, became an elementary school.

Farmville would continue to be active in the Civil Rights Movement through the 1960s. In July 1966, Stokely Carmichael led a rally on the former Moton High School ballfield as the newly-appointed chair of the SNCC. Carmichael would go on to found the "Black Power" movement, serve as honorary prime minister to the Black Panther Party and as a leader in the All-African Revolutionary Party. Eighteen years after the 1951 student walkout at Moton High School to protest inadequate facilities, the Prince Edward County students would strike again for better resources and black representation on the school board. The 1969 strike must have gained some ground as *The Washington Post* reported a few months later, "In addition to one town policeman, the six deputy sheriffs and some rescue squad members, there are now two Negro justices of the peace, a black on the three-member draft board, a Negro Democratic committeeman, and perhaps most significant of all, two Negroes on the six-member school board."³⁴ Although the public schools of Prince Edward County were legally integrated after 1964, full integration in terms of racially mixed attendance took much longer to accomplish. In 1971, the county's public school population of over 1600 students included only ninety white students.³⁵ However, both funding for the public schools and attendance by whites would steadily increase over the next decade. This progress was assisted by the U.S. Supreme Court when it struck down the "freedom of choice" clause in 1971 that had allowed parents to choose which public school their children would attend. With the integration of the schools, overall racial equality also improved within the county.

In the mid-1990s, the County Board of Supervisors sold the former Moton High School to the Martha E. Forrester Council of Women, a group that included former Moton teachers and students. On April 23, 2001, the Robert Russa Moton Museum for the study of civil rights in education opened in the former school on the fiftieth anniversary of the school strike for equal facilities for black students in Prince Edward County. On June 15, 2003, Prince Edward County held a symbolic graduation ceremony for the "lost generation"—those who had been denied a public education when the schools were closed to resist integration between 1959 and 1964. In 2004 *Farmville Herald* editor Ken Woodley worked with the General Assembly to establish the *Brown v. Board of Education* scholarship fund for Virginians who were denied access to public education during the era of

³³ http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Farmville_Protests_of_1963#start_entry

³⁴ <http://www.neh.gov/humanities/2013/septemberoctober/feature/massive-resistance-in-small>

³⁵ Lewis

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District
----- Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA
----- County and State
N/A
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 49

Massive Resistance and the closing of the Prince Edward County Schools.³⁶

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³⁶ *The Washington Post*, May 1, 2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 51

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Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property: Farmville Historic District (2016 Update)
City or Vicinity: Farmville (Town) Prince Edward (County)
State: Virginia
Photographer: Katie Coffield Gutshall
Date Photographed: June 2016

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

Photo 1 of 12: 124 North Main Street, Prince Edward District Court, view SE
Photo 2 of 12: North Main Street, 100 Block, view NE
Photo 3 of 12: North Main Street, 100 Block, view SW
Photo 4 of 12: North Main Street, 200 Block, view NW
Photo 5 of 12: North Main Street, 200 Block, view NE
Photo 6 of 12: North Main Street, 200 Block, view SW
Photo 7 of 12: North Main Street, 300 Block, view NE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, VA

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 52

- Photo 8 of 12: North Main Street, 300 Block, view NW
- Photo 9 of 12: High Street, 800 Block, view NE
- Photo10 of 12: 308 First Avenue, view E
- Photo 11 of 12: 602 First Avenue, view E
- Photo12 of 12: 303 Second Avenue, view W

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

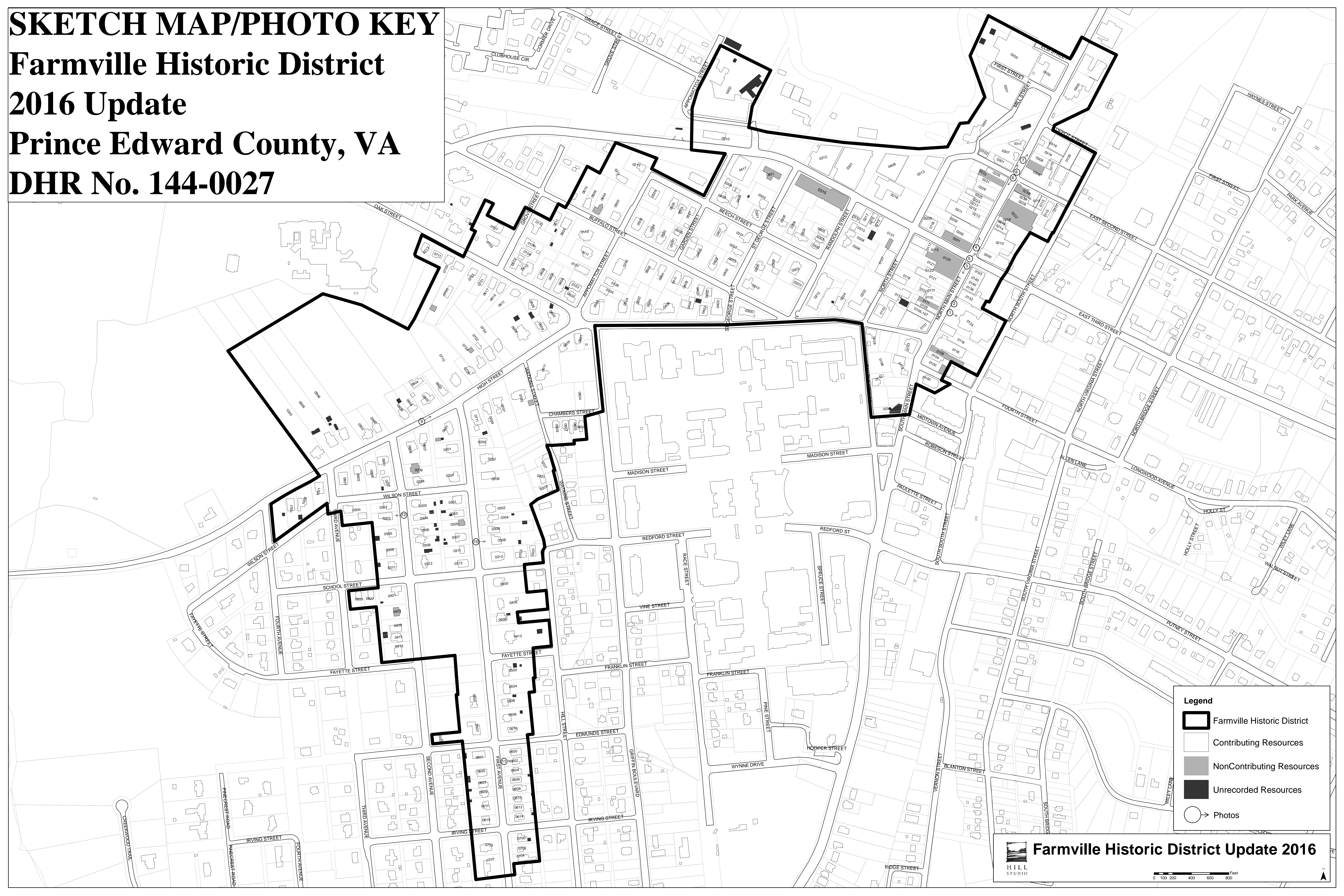
SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY

Farmville Historic District






2016 Update

Prince Edward County, VA

DHR No. 144-0027



Legend

-  Farmville Historic District
-  Contributing Resources
-  NonContributing Resources
-  Unrecorded Resources
-  Photos