NPS Form 10-900

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NRHP Listed: 10/13/2026

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Green Bay School
Other names/site number: Green Bay High School; DHR ID# 073-5173
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 140 Green Bay Road
City or town: Green Bay State: VA County: Prince Edward
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** _X_ **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_ **A** ___ **B** ___ **C** ___ **D**

9/1/26

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE, WOOD, STUCCO

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

Green Bay School, located at 140 Green Bay Road in the Leigh Magisterial District of southeastern Prince Edward County, Virginia, is a two-story brick building constructed in 1915. The building has Colonial Revival and Classical Revival features, a slate-sheathed hip roof, multiple nine-over-nine wood sash windows, a small rear restroom addition, and an arcaded brick porch which shelters a front entry with a large arched transom. The interior has four classrooms on each floor, arranged around a center stair and circulation hall, with wood floors, plaster-finish walls, and plaster, beaded tongue-and-groove, and decorative pressed metal ceilings. The west-facing school occupies a high point on a rolling 5.24-acre wedge-shaped site at the intersection of Green Bay Road (State Route 696) and Patrick Henry Highway (US Highway 360). A one-story annex built in 1925 no longer stands, but a front walkway with square concrete gate pillars at Green Bay Road survives. The acreage was heavily overgrown until 2025-26 when it was cleared, leaving a few mature deciduous trees. Surrounding parcels include historic domestic, commercial, and institutional buildings associated with the village of Green Bay, including Liberty Christian Church at 149 Green Bay Road. Much of the surrounding acreage is wooded. The property stands at approximately 600 feet above sea level at the head of the drainage of Mountain Creek, a tributary of the Bush, Appomattox, and James Rivers.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Green Bay School is approximately square in plan and cubical in form, constructed of five-course common bond red brick with the headers typically darker than the stretchers. The corners are quoined, window lintels are soldier-course brick, and windowsills are quarry-faced buff sandstone. Rectangular crawlspace vents have later brick infill with gaps for ventilation. On most sides of the building are lightly scored graffiti with names, initials, dates, and geometric patterns.

The front porch is constructed of fine pressed brick in variegated shades of tan, honey, orange, and red with dark gray aggregate (possibly cinder). Some of the bricks are stamped with the name Fallston. The porch stands on square pillars and pilasters with corbeled capitals supporting elliptical rowlock arches on three sides. In the spandrels above are round iron tie rod plates. The tie rods securing the porch to the building are visible inside the porch. The porch ceiling is beaded tongue-and-groove (with some deterioration) above a molded wooden frieze. The porch has a hipped slate roof with decorative sawn outriggers in the eaves. A concrete walkway from the gate pillars at the road lead to the porch, which has a concrete floor and a slightly elevated concrete threshold in the entry recess The elliptical-arched opening for the recess containing the front entry has a stucco finish which extends to the walls of the recess.

Outriggers similar to those of the porch roof support the eaves of the main roof, which have beaded tongue-and-groove soffits and a molded wood frieze. The windows are typically in banks of three, with paired windows at the center of the second-story front and back elevations. The rear elevation center windows, which are lower than the ones on the front due to their function for lighting a stairway, have four-over-four sashes. The side windows are separated by brickwork, whereas the front windows are separated by wood mullions with narrow recessed molded panels. Some window sashes are missing, and some surviving sashes are missing glass. Two tall brick chimneys rise above the roof on the sides, with corbeling and soldier courses at the top. At the peak of the roof is a flat deck with a roof access opening.

The restroom addition at the center of the rear elevation is one story with weatherboard-sided frame construction, a metal-sheathed hip roof, a brick foundation, two one-over-one windows (without glass), and a breezeway connection to the main building with a later partial enclosure. The doorways from the breezeway into the main building have wood and glass panel doors which are smaller than the former opening at this location, one of several indications that the restroom wing is an addition. Deteriorated wood framing on the north side elevation appears to be the remnant of a former fire escape at the location shown in a 1956 photo. The same photo shows an overhead steam pipe connection between the 1915 and 1925 buildings, the stump of which projects from the rear elevation of the 1915 building near the northeast corner. The front entry has a large elliptical-arched transom filled with square windowpanes. It surmounts double-leaf wood and glass panel doors flanked by wood and glass panel sidelights. Over the recess is a deteriorated pressed metal ceiling.

Interior

The front entry opens into a wide hallway with a stair at the back. Four wood steps rise to the elevated hallway floor. Rising with the steps is a plaster wainscot scored to simulate brick or tilework. The scorings run diagonally where they rise with the steps and then horizontally where the wainscot continues down the hallway. The wainscot is capped by a molded chair rail, above which plain plasterwork rises to a molded wood picture rail just below the ceiling. The hallway's deteriorated decorative pressed metal ceiling has been taken down preparatory to replacement, as have the metal ceilings in several classrooms.

Doorways with transoms, plain trim, and stack-panel doors open into the four classrooms served by the hallway. Between the two south-wall doorways is a chalk board with a wood frieze above and a wood chalk rail. The back stair has two runs with an intermediate landing. The stair detail includes square newels with molded caps and faceted lower terminations, turned balusters (some busted out), and molded handrails and tread edges. The bottom step has a rounded end and the newel post that stands on it is paneled. Under the stair are a sink and electrical equipment. The hallway has radiators (added in 1925) and simple molded baseboards, features also present in the classrooms.

Typical first-floor classroom features include chalkboards with chalk rails, storage and/or coat closets with stack-panel doors, and scored plaster wainscots like those in the hallway. Visible stove flue openings to the chimneys are in several rooms, and at the base of the chimneys are registers indicating the chimneys were partly repurposed for ventilation ducts when the building was converted to radiator heat. This occurred in 1925 when the 1915 building was connected via steam pipe to a boiler in the 1925 annex. The floor in the northeast classroom has collapsed. The boys' restroom in the south half of the rear wing has two toilets with cylindrical sheet-metal flush tanks and a urinal with a porcelain flush tank.

The second-floor classrooms are more varied in character and function than those on the first floor. The northwest classroom was a library, as demonstrated by the bookshelves that line the inside (south and east) walls. The shelves have molded upper trim. The room also has an intact metal ceiling with a coffered effect of recessed rectangular panels and a coved border. The divisions between the panels are richly embossed with egg-and-dart and other moldings, and the cove is embossed with anthemion-like ornaments and has a decorative lower border. Between the coffering and the cove on the north side of the ceiling is a band of pressed metal with a dotted reticulated pattern which was inserted as filler because the coffers were too wide to fill the gap remaining between the coffering and cove on that side. (The metal ceilings in those rooms that had metal ceilings had the same coffering, cove, and filler elements. The curved wooden stays that supported the coves survive in some spaces.) The library has the remains of a pendant light fixture in the center of the ceiling. Most or all other classrooms do not appear to have had electric lighting, though the first- and second-floor hallways did, the latter with a milk glass shade.

The second-floor northeast classroom had a beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling which has been removed due to deterioration and animal excrement. In the room's southeast corner is a sink, a possible indication the room was used for chemistry instruction. The second-floor southwest classroom has plaster walls and ceiling finishes painted pink. Between the second-floor southwest and northwest classrooms are two small rooms separated by a partition with transom windows. The outermost of these rooms, brightly lit by two windows, probably originally functioned as the principal's office. The inner room, which has a doorway connection to the stair hall, was probably a waiting room and school secretary's office. This doorway has a replacement two-panel door with sections of wall (possibly originally sidelights) between the door and the door frame. The second-floor southeast classroom has exposed brick on its outside walls and exposed framing on its inside walls. The room was never finished (see discussion in section 8), nor has it ever had a ceiling. The exposed framing reveals zigzag bridging between the studs. The chimney in the room's southwest corner retains a sheet-metal stove flue thimble with cover.

Integrity Analysis

Green Bay School possesses excellent integrity from its period of significance (1915-45). The school remains in its original location and retains all its principal character-defining exterior features, namely brick construction with quoins and stone accents, slate-shingled hip roof, windows, front porch and entry, and rear restroom addition. Likewise, the interior retains most of its principal character-defining features, namely its original plan configuration, plaster wall finishes, classroom doors and transoms, and stair. Deterioration and work preparatory to rehabilitation have resulted in the loss or removal of most metal ceilings and the one beaded tongue-and-groove ceiling. Deterioration has also resulted in the loss of one first-floor classroom floor and limited loss of wall plaster. The stair has been vandalized but retains its newels, tread and handrail detail, and most of its balusters. The school therefore possesses overall integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The setting has changed more than the building over the years. An annex built in 1925 was torn down ca. 2000 and in the first quarter of the twenty-first century the grounds became overgrown, but recent clearance has returned the property to a semblance of its more open historic appearance. Surrounding properties retain mostly historic buildings which were present during the period of significance. The retention of character-defining features and sufficient integrity of setting contribute to the property's integrity of feeling. The school possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical developments that formed it.

8. Statement of Significance

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

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] 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
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION

Period of Significance
1915-1945

Significant Dates
1915

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

Green Bay School, located in Prince Edward County, Virginia, was built in 1915 as a consolidated high school/elementary school for the county's Leigh Magisterial District. The school served the educational needs of the area's white student population and also functioned as a community center, hosting plays, movies, meetings, and other community events. The two-story brick building is a composite of the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles popular for school buildings at the time. The elementary department moved into an annex (no longer extant) in 1925, and in 1945 the high school department moved out of the 1915 building, which remains virtually unchanged from the 1915-45 period. Green Bay School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the Education area of significance as the preeminent historic public school in the Leigh Magisterial District of southeastern Prince Edward County during the historic period. The period of significance extends from the completion of the original school building in 1915 to its closing in 1945. The school is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

Historic Context and Education Area of Significance Discussion

The establishment of the Green Bay Post Office in 1847 is an early indication of the existence of the southeastern Prince Edward County community of Green Bay. By 1891, three apparently non-domestic buildings, possibly stores, stood at the center of the community a short distance southwest of the future school, as well as a possible railroad station on the Richmond & Danville line, which passed just south of the school. Green Bay is located in the Leigh Magisterial District, where five public schools, three for white students and two for black students, operated in 1870. A "Green Bay school" existed in 1901. A 1924 retrospective on public schooling in Prince Edward County noted that the Green Bay school was the product of a school consolidation drive "a quarter of a century ago." Taken literally this would mean the school was established in 1899.[1]

The original Green Bay High School opened its doors in the fall of 1906. On September 21, 1906, the *Farmville Herald* reported:

[1] Redd, "Village of Green Bay," 13; "Farmville, VA;" *Farmville Herald*, July 11, 1924. Several individuals assisted with the preparation of the report, foremost among them the property owner and project sponsor Kevin L. Barton. Others include Billy Fowlkes, a member of one of the last Green Bay High School graduating classes in 1945, and David Fowlkes, Eddie Fowlkes, Glenn Fowlkes, and Ari Calos and Austin Walker with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

> A Big Day at Green Bay.
> Monday Oct. 1st, will witness the opening of the new District High School at Green Bay. The new school building is nearing completion and is a model of its kind for beauty of architecture and convenience of arrangement. [The school was] the first District High School established in the county under the liberal terms of the Ould High School Bill.

A follow-up article noted that the October 1st school-opening barbecue was rained out and rescheduled for October 13th. The later article referred to "stirring talks" by State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. D. Eggleston, who lived in Prince Edward County at the time, and by school trustee L. D. Jones "who deserves so much credit for the establishment of the High School and by Mr. Dahlborn, of Burkeville, who as supervising architect has enabled them to build the neatest, most convenient and most up-to-date school house in the county."[2]

Dahlborn was J. P. Dahlborn, who in 1905 was associated with the Southside Virginia Land Agency of Burkeville and in 1907 was described as "the active and efficient secretary of the [Burkeville] Board of Trade." In 1908 the Richmond *Times Dispatch* published a biographical sketch on the occasion of Dahlborn's marriage to Isabella Lunham:

> Mr. Dahlborn, who has resided in Burkeville for six years, and has taken a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of the place, is well known as editor and educator. He is a native of Germany, but has lived in America since 1874, and has been connected with the press in Cincinnati, Atlantic City and here. While teaching German at the Paterson Military School [in Paterson, NJ] he became almost a rheumatic cripple, and came here for the benefit of his health, which has been entirely restored.

The biography added that Dahlborn edited the Burkeville Free Press for two years and was engaged in the printing business. In 1909 he was declared bankrupt.[3]

A photo published by the Richmond *Times Dispatch* in March 1907 showed the 1906 high school to have been a large one-story frame building with a hip roof, prominent front gable, small front entry porch, and ranks of tall classroom windows. The caption described the horsedrawn covered wagons in the view and stated, "This mode of transportation of scholars with covered wagons to this school is the first introduced in this county, and among the first in Southside Virginia." The article also noted an increase in attendance at the school over the attendance of the three schools it consolidated as proof of the advantages of consolidation.[4]

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[2] *Farmville Herald*, September 21, 1906, October 6, 2006. The term "supervising architect" may indicate Dahlborn managed the project for a professional architect or builder. A public meeting in support of a high school at Green Bay was held in March 1906 (*Farmville Herald*, March 31, 2006).
[3] *Times Dispatch*, January 6, 1907, September 3, 1908, October 14, 1909; *Evening News*, January 11, 1905.
[4] *Times Dispatch*, March 31, 1907. A photograph published in 1909 showed the school's front entry in more detail (*Farmville Herald*, April 30, 1909).

The existing school replaced the 1906 building in 1915. Information as to why the school was replaced has not been discovered in period newspapers, though a need for greater space was probably the reason (as it was in the 1920s when the 1925 annex was built). The architect and builder of the existing building have not been identified. Considering Dahlborn's 1909 bankruptcy and a 1917 divorce proceeding that described him as a non-resident of the state, it seems unlikely Dahlborn was the architect or builder of the 1915 building. Newspaper accounts chronicle activities at the school during its first two decades of existence. Students had a "valentine party" in February 1916 and two months later the Prince Edward County Farmer's Union convened in the school "auditorium" (what that space may have been is unknown). The Green Bay Civic League met in the building in July 1917. Unspecified "entertainment" took place at the school in April 1916 and in April 1917 "the home talent of the village" acted in the play *Dot, the Miner's Daughter*, also held in the "auditorium." Audience reaction to the play was enthusiastic and a repeat performance was planned. In 1923 the school supported a basketball team. The high school may originally have had a boarding school aspect, as newspaper notices from the 1915-1920 period suggest students from outside the county attended school there. For example, in its Blankenship's Mill column the March 22, 1917, *Lunenburg Call* noted "Mr. Hugh Blankenship, who is attending school at Green Bay, spent the weekend with his mother." Students from outside the area may have boarded with families near the school.[5]

In October 1924, it was reported that Green Bay High School "opened with the largest attendance in the history of the school." The enrollment of nearly 200 students included 50 in the high school department. In 1924, it was proposed that a joint high school be constructed in Meherrin in Lunenburg County to serve both southern Prince Edward County and northern Lunenburg County. Citizens in the Leigh district objected, insisting instead that the county school board "first take all necessary steps to provide the additions and improvements at Green Bay High School needed to maintain that school permanently as an accredited high school."[6]

The school board opted to enlarge the existing facility, and in 1925 a one-story annex was completed a few yards north of the 1915 building. Adapted from standardized state school plans, the new building was organized around a central auditorium. Consequently, references to activities occurring in the school auditorium presumably refer to this space after 1925. The student body during this period included grades one through eleven. In 1936 the high school library contained 1,816 volumes. School organizations and sports teams in 1939 included the Junior League, Glee Club, girls' and boys' basketball teams, and Poe and Shakespearian literary societies. In 1954, it was stated that the school "pioneered the use of Audio-Visual aids to education" in the county in 1937. This may have been a reference to movies shown with a projector purchased in 1936 by the school principal and the Green Bay School League.[7]

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[5] *Farmville Herald*, February 17 and April 20, 1916, October 19, 1923; *Lunenburg Call*, January 1, 1915, March 22 and April 19, 1917; *Blackstone Courier*, June 15, 1917.

[6] *Farmville Herald*, May 30 October 3, 1924, November 12, 1954; *Lunenburg Call*, September 25, 1924. Green Bay School's enrollment continued to grow in the 1930s. At the beginning of the 1938-39 term the high school enrollment stood at 80 students and the elementary division at 141 for a total of 221 students (*Farmville Herald*, September 9, 1938).

[7] Redd, "Village of Green Bay," 13; Jackson, "Handbook of Virginia Libraries, 1936" 38; *Farmville Herald and Farmer-Leader*, September 29, 1939, January 25, 1946, November 12, 1954; *Charlotte Gazette*, July 15, 1937;

Theatrical productions remained an important fixture in the life of the school. In 1938, the senior class presented the play *Empty House* in the auditorium, and *For Pete's Sake*, "a comedy in three acts," was staged in 1953. In 1947, the Youth Fellowship of Liberty Christian Church, located on the other side of Green Bay Road across from the school, sponsored a magic show by Coward the Magician described as "good clean entertainment for young and old." The Green Bay Home Demonstration Club, the Layman's Club of Bethel and Green Bay, and the Leigh District Red Cross Chapter were among the community groups meeting in the school during the period. Activities in support of the war effort took place during World War II, including the distribution of sugar certificates for canning in 1942, a defense stamp sale in 1943, and a Forest Fire Fighter service certificate program for high school students in 1944.[8]

Green Bay's high school department was absorbed into Farmville High School in 1945. The high school's closure was part of a "trend toward the consolidation of all high schools within a county into a county high school" beginning in the 1930s. Rice and Prospect High Schools were consolidated with Farmville High School in 1941, and the same year Darlington Heights High School was consolidated with Worsham High School (a consolidation though not into the preeminent Farmville high school). On September 24th, 1945, *The Farmville Herald and Farmer-Leader* reported an increased enrollment of about 50 students at the Farmville school, of which "Between 30 and 40 students are those from Green Bay, which has closed its high school this year." Green Bay High School alum James W. "Billy" Fowlkes, a member of the last graduating class in 1945, recalls aspects of the high school during its final years. The school had trouble keeping teachers due to the labor needs of the war effort, and the student body—Fowlkes's graduating class numbered twelve students—was too small to support a shop program so students went instead to Burkeville for vocational instruction. Despite these challenges, the high school curriculum included Latin, and the school supported wrestling and baseball teams. The baseball team played at a ballfield in the lower part of the school grounds. Fowlkes recalls that a few players were able to hit homeruns with balls landing on the opposite side of Highway 360. Students from poor families who could not provide adequate nutrition were served meals in a lunchroom in the 1925 building.[9]

Nottoway Record, March 16, 1928. The November 12, 1954, *Farmville Herald and Farmer-Leader* and the July 28, 1971, *Farmville Herald* claim the 1915 and 1925 buildings were connected, the former stating, "By 1923, the school had grown even more so that an additional building had to be built on to the original brick one." A 1956 photo shows the gap between the buildings without connection except for an overhead steam pipe that supplied steam from a boiler in the 1925 building to radiators in the 1915 building. Surviving plans for the 1925 building do not show a boiler room but they do show a rear-elevation flue that likely served a boiler under the back of the building ("Green Bay Elem.;" "School Building for Green Bay").

[8] *Farmville Herald and Farmer-Leader*, April 8, 1938, February 6 and June 26, 1942, February 19, 1943, April 28, 1944, January 25, 1946, August 22 and 29, 1947, November 12, 1954; *Kenbridge-Victoria Dispatch*, December 4, 1953; *Victoria Dispatch*, April 18, 1947. According to one account, country music pioneer Ernest Tubb, "The Texas Troubadour," performed in the auditorium in 1940 or 1941, though this has not been confirmed in other sources (Borum, "Green Bay School," 21).

[9] Bradshaw, *History of Prince Edward County*, 499; *Farmville Herald and Farmer-Leader*, September 24, 1945; Fowlkes personal communication. Fowlkes does not recall whether the unfinished second-floor room was once a shop classroom. Bradshaw's *History of Prince Edward County* erroneously reports 1947 as the date of the closing of Green Bay High School (p. 499).

Though the high school closed in 1945, the elementary program continued on in the 1925 building into the 1950s, which was a decade of great change in Prince Edward County's schools. This period was marked by *Brown v. Board of Education*, which incorporated a school desegregation case originating in Prince Edward County (*Dorothy Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward*), and Virginia's policy of Massive Resistance in defiance of school desegregation. Massive Resistance began in earnest in 1956, but a year earlier whites in Prince Edward County chartered the Prince Edward Educational Corporation which, as reported in the local press, "has detailed plans for operating [white] private schools in Prince Edward County and is calling upon the citizens of the county to contribute for this purpose."[10]

In 1959, a federal court ordered the desegregation of the county's public schools. The county board of supervisors responded by closing the public schools. The Prince Edward Educational Corporation, rechartered as the Prince Edward School Corporation in June 1959, created a system of all-white private academies. Many of the students who formerly attended Green Bay Elementary School attended the Liberty Lower School at Green Bay, operated in Liberty Christian Church across Green Bay Road from the public school grounds. The private academy presumably operated until 1964 when the county's public schools reopened, though Green Bay Elementary did not reopen. The 1925 building thereafter saw occasional use as a polling place.[11]

Though the 1915 building was used minimally, if at all, after 1945, the county continued to maintain it and the adjacent 1925 building. A photo in a September 1959 issue of the *Richmond News Leader* shows the 1915 building with its current appearance. A photo in an April 1971 issue of the *Farmville Herald* likewise shows the building unchanged. The latter photo illustrated an article announcing the planned sale of the school property. An initial bid was rejected, but in July 1971 another bid was accepted, and the school buildings and 5.25 acres (as then described) were sold to local resident Walter Patterson. It was reported at the time that Patterson intended to operate a restaurant on the premises. By the late 1980s, the Green Bay School was no longer used as a polling place, due in part to the property changing hands. In the 1990s or early 2000s, the 1925 building was torn down and the 1915 building was abandoned to encroaching vegetation, which along with roof leaks and vandalism contributed to its deterioration. The 5.24-acre property was purchased by Kevin L. Barton in April 2025 and the lot cleared in anticipation of rehabilitation.[12]

Architecture Discussion

Green Bay School is a composite of two closely related styles current during the early twentieth century, the Colonial Revival style and the Classical Revival style. Colonial Revival details

[10] *Farmville Herald*, June 5 and 23, 1959; Jackson and Vosmik, "Robert Russa Moton High School" (NRHP and NHL historic contexts).
[11] *Richmond News Leader*, August 12, 1963; *Farmville Herald*, July 28, 1959, and March 13, 1987.
[12] *Richmond News Leader*, September 10, 1959; *Farmville Herald*, April 14 and 16 July 14 and July 28, 1971, and March 13, 1987; Kevin L. Barton personal communication. The photo published in 1971 may have been an older file photo.

include brick quoins and paneled window mullions. Its symmetry, brick construction, and slate-sheathed hip roof contribute to the expression of the style, though they are not exclusively Colonial Revival features. The front entry porch is Classical Revival in that its elliptical arches and corbeled pillars are more generally classical in inspiration rather than evocative of colonial/early national prototypes. The stylistic differences suggest the porch was added after (possibly soon after) the construction of the building. This is also suggested by the fact that the porch is not structurally integral with the building but is secured to it by tie rods. Porches on Colonial Revival buildings of the era tended to have columns, pillars, or posts modeled on the Greek orders or on colonial prototypes (for example, the columns of Mount Vernon), though it should be noted that the elliptical arches of the porch echo those of the front entry transom and entry recess arch, and the outriggers of the porch and building proper are similar.

The differences also suggest the involvement of different designers. The building proper is broadly similar to brick public high schools built in Virginia during the early twentieth century. Many of these were designed by architect Charles Morrison Robinson (1867-1932), who opened an office in Richmond in 1906 and served as supervising architect for the Board of Public Instruction of the City of Richmond from 1910 to 1929. Robinson also practiced statewide, and typical of his work outside Richmond is the 1910 Ann Smith School in Lexington (also formerly known as Lexington High School), a two-story brick and stone building with a monumental Roman Doric portico. The Ann Smith School, like Green Bay School, has a front entry and transom in a large round-arched opening. Despite this shared feature, no evidence has come to light to suggest the Green Bay School was designed by Robinson, though it is not impossible based on current knowledge that he played a role, or another designer was influenced by his work.[13]

Green Bay School's front porch has more in common with the kind of creative genre-bending Classical Revival styling practiced during the 1910s (and before and after) and illustrated by examples like the 1910s Elks National Home (141-0060) in Bedford County, which blends classical and Mediterranean influences. The Fallston stamp on the porch bricks may identify them as "Fallston Ferro-Glazed Brick" manufactured by the Continental Clay Products Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Color pictures in the company's 1927 catalogue show its bricks to have been close in color, texture, and finish to those used in the porch.[14]

The unfinished condition of the school's upstairs southeast classroom may be a clue to its function. It seems unlikely the room was unfinished because it was never used; on the contrary, there was pressure for classroom space at the school, especially in the 1920s. Its lack of finish may therefore reflect something other than typical classroom use, possibly vocational training. If

[13] Wells and Dalton, *Virginia Architects*, 377, 378; Weaver, "Public Schools of Richmond," E.21; Lyle and Simpson, *Architecture of Historic Lexington*, 88. Lexington's Ann Smith School may have been designed as early as 1908.

[14] Pezzoni, "Elks National Home," 17; *Fallston Ferro-Glazed Brick*, 3-5. The Fallston Ferro-Glazed Brick was advertised by its manufacturer as an indoor brick in the 1920s, but this may have been to expand the market for the brick to indoor use, not that it was exclusively manufactured for interior use. Other brick produced in the brickmaking community of Fallston, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh may be a better match for the brick used at Green Bay School.

so, the room would provide a sense of Virginia public vocational education space planning before the national 1917 Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act which encouraged the construction of separate vo-ag buildings as adjuncts to high schools.

The other building on the Green Bay campus, the annex built in 1925, was representative of standardized Virginia school design of its era, with brick construction, pilaster wall piers, arched entries, banks of large classroom windows, and a center auditorium/gymnasium space that provided access to surrounding classrooms. Somewhat similar contemporaneous school buildings in the county included the 1924 Prospect High School and the 1927 Darlington Heights school.[15]

[15] *Prince Edward County Virginia Heritage*, 20, 25. A good photo of the 1925 building appears in Borum, "Green Bay School," p. 21. Prospect High School is no longer extant. The status of the Darlington Heights school is unknown.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Weaver, Paul L., III. "Public Schools of Richmond, Virginia, 1869-1930." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1992.

Wells, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID# 073-5173

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.24 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 37.134711° Longitude: -78.313913°

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

The boundary corresponds to Prince Edward County tax parcel 107 A 14.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the modern property on which stands the sole surviving historic resource associated with Green Bay School, the 1915 school building.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston Street
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: March 3, 2026

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Bay School
City or Vicinity: Green Bay County: Prince Edward State: Virginia
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: January 2026
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 16.
West or front elevation. View looking east.

2 of 16.
South and east elevations. View looking northwest.

3 of 16.
North and west elevations. View looking southeast.

4 of 16.
Window detail, south elevation near southwest corner. View looking northwest.

5 of 16.
Porch detail. View looking northeast.

6 of 16.
View southwestward looking through arches of porch.

7 of 16.
Front entry. View looking east.

8 of 16.
First-floor center stair and circulation hall.

9 of 16.
Stair.

10 of 16.
Second-floor southwest room.

11 of 16.
Second-floor northwest room (library).

12 of 16.
Second-floor southeast room.

13 of 16.
Second-floor west center room (probably principal's office).

14 of 16.
Boys' restroom.

15 of 16.
View westward from second-floor west center window showing west part of nomination area with gate pillars and, across Green Bay Road, houses, Liberty Christian Church, and woods.

16 of 16.
View northeastward from junction of US Highway 360 and Green Bay Road with school in distance.

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

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

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

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

LOCATION MAP
Green Bay School
Prince Edward County, VA
DHR ID# 073-5173
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
37.134711, -78.313913
Nominated Boundary
0 100 200 300
Feet
Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)

LOCATION MAP
Green Bay School
Prince Edward County, VA
DHR ID# 073-5173
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
37.134711, -78.313913
Nominated Boundary
0 100 200 300
Feet
Tower Rd
Green Bay Rd
Patrick Henry Hwy
W Patrick Henry Hwy
Twin Bridges Rd
Norfolk Southern Railroad
360
8969
8661
8507
8453
99
50
499
VITA, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, NGA, USGS

TAX PARCEL MAP
Green Bay School
Prince Edward County, VA
DHR ID# 073-5173
Nominated Boundary
0 200 400 600 Feet
107 A 9
107 A 70A
A 7
107 A 8
107 A 11
107 1 1
107 A 6
119 A
107 A 12
107 1 2
107 A 13
107 A 4
107 A 17
107 A 15
107 A 16
107 A 57
107 A 18
107 A 19
107 A 14
107 A 21A
107 A 20
107 A 57A
107 A 52A
107 A 52B
107 A 21
107 A 52C
107 5 1
107 A 29
107 5 2
107 A 28
107 5 3
107 A 23
107 A 22
107 A 24
107 A 25
107 5 4
107 A 45
107 A 51
107 5 9
107 5 5
107 A 27
107 A 26
107 A 47A
107 A 47
107 A 34A
107 A 33
107 A 44
107 A 46
107 5 8
107 A 34
107 A 47B
107 A 35
116 A 14
107 5 7
107 A 43
116 A 7
107 A 42
107 A 49
107 A 39
Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)

Green Bay School (073-5173)

140 Green Bay Road, Prince Edward County, Virginia

National Register of Historic Places Boundary and Sketch Map and Photo Key

Map adapted from Prince Edward County GIS. Photo angles and numbers indicated by triangular markers are keyed to the Photo Log. Nominated area

N