

1822

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

SEP 29 1989

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Farmville Historic District  
other names/site number N/A DHR File No. 144-27

2. Location

street & number Intersection of U.S. Routes 15 and 460 N/A not for publication  
city, town Farmville N/A vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Prince Edward code 147 zip code 23901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>245</u>	<u>67</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>246</u>	<u>67</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Heath C. Miller 9/26/89  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Director, VA Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet. 10/30/89

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: warehouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE: business

COMMERCE: specialty store

COMMERCE: warehouse

see continuation sheet

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

GREEK REVIVAL

ITALIANATE

GOTHIC REVIVAL

see continuation sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

Wood

roof Metal

other Wood

Metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Farmville Historic District encompasses much of the historic commercial, residential, and industrial sections of the town of Farmville. The town is the political and commercial center of Prince Edward County and is situated on the south side of the Appomattox River at the intersection of U.S. routes 15 and 460 in the southern Piedmont section of the state. Established by act of the General Assembly in 1798, the town was laid out in an irregular grid pattern with half-acre lots. Main Street, the town's primary commercial corridor, features mostly late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings along with three Victorian Gothic and Neoclassical churches, a 1917 post office, one antebellum Greek Revival commercial building, and the 1939 Neoclassical Prince Edward County Courthouse. The northern extent of the district contains a handsome collection of large turn-of-the-century brick tobacco warehouses, reflecting the importance of the tobacco processing industry to the town's economy. The three distinct residential areas of the district--the neighborhood bounded by High, Beech, Randolph, and Grove streets; the western High Street corridor; and the area concentrating on First and Second avenues--contain a variety of dwellings, churches, and schools reflecting the architectural tastes of the past 150 years. Architectural styles include the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial, Bungalow, and Craftsman as well as examples of vernacular I houses and gabled ell types. The historic district is a well-preserved assemblage of buildings that best represents Farmville's nearly 200-year history.

### ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Although the town of Farmville was established in 1798, no buildings in the district appear to have survived from that period. The earliest commercial structure is a two-story brick building, known from 1936 until recently as the J. H. Whitfield Company, located at 308 North Main Street. Probably built in the 1840s, the building features an altered

See continuation sheet

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS - continued

GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
EDUCATION: school  
RELIGION: religious structure  
AGRICULTURE: storage  
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility  
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

CURRENT FUNCTIONS - continued

GOVERNMENT: courthouse  
RELIGION: religious structure  
AGRICULTURE: storage  
INDUSTRY: manufacturing

7. ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION - continued

QUEEN ANNE  
NEOCLASSICAL  
COLONIAL REVIVAL  
BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN  
OTHER: I HOUSE  
OTHER: GABLED ELL

8. ARCHITECTS/BUILDERS - continued

Wetmore, James A. - architect

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first-floor storefront; however, the original five second-floor six-over-six-sash windows with Greek Revival window heads and the decorative recessed rectangular panels above each window have remained intact. Interestingly, the window heads are directly derived from a plate in the popular pattern book of the period, The Practical Carpenter by Asher Benjamin. A late-nineteenth-century bracketed cornice extends across the top of the storefront.

An early-nineteenth-century residential neighborhood located west of North Main Street and generally bounded by Randolph, High, Grove, and Beech streets contains an unusual number of antebellum brick houses and a Greek Revival Presbyterian church. The district's three oldest surviving houses, probably dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, are all located in the 300 block of Beech Street. The Daniel-Hardy house, the Jackson house, and the Wade house at 303, 304, and 308 Beech Street are all two-story, Flemish-bond-brick, central-passage- or side-passage-plan dwellings with mostly Federal-style details and later Greek Revival-style porches.

An excellent example of the Greek Revival style is the Paulett-Gill house at 109 High Street. The two-story, Flemish-bond-brick, central-passage-plan, hip-roofed dwelling was built around 1858 by Richard Singleton Paulett, a wealthy tobacco exporter. A mid-nineteenth-century frame house at 509 Beech Street also reflects the Greek Revival style as well as the Italianate style as evidenced by the house's bracketed cornice.

The most distinguished Greek Revival-style building in town is the Farmville Presbyterian Church located at 210 West Third Street. Originally built as a simple gable-fronted brick structure in 1828, a pedimented front extension with a recessed Doric portico and a square louvered belfry decorated with Doric pilasters was added in 1859. The extension was designed by preacher-architect Robert Lewis Dabney who also designed the Greek Revival-style chapel at nearby Hampden-Sydney College, and the Carpenter Gothic-style Briery Church in southern Prince Edward County--both listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

An interesting example of a mid-to-late-nineteenth-century frame I house is located at 404 High Street. The Booker-King house is a well-preserved two-story, single-pile, gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling with prominent exterior end brick chimneys, a symmetrical three-bay facade, and a five-bay Victorian porch with a pedimented two-story central section. A one-story addition to the west was probably used as a doctor's office at one time.



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Other late-nineteenth-century I houses in the oldest residential neighborhood in the district include: the frame dwellings at 306 Randolph Street and 301 St. George Street with their central front gables, decorative sawnwork, and bracketed eaves; the three hip-roofed frame houses at 211 St. George Street (with its incongruous late Victorian turreted addition), 309 Beech Street (with its extensive latticework porch), and 109 Grove Street (which originally served as a farmhouse for a farm that was later annexed by the town); and the fine brick house at 113 Appomattox Street with its central front gable, broad cornice with returns, and five-bay columned porch. All of these dwellings are indicated on Gray's Map of Farmville which was published in 1878.

Another late-nineteenth-century vernacular building type is the Victorian gabled ell which is an L-shaped, frame and weatherboarded, gable-roofed dwelling with a projecting front ell. Some examples display decorative sawnwork at porches and gables while others have polygonal bay windows attached to front gabled ells. Dating from the 1880s and 1890s, the best examples are located at 210, 408, and 502 High Street, 503 Buffalo Street, and 206 St. George Street.

Two notable late-nineteenth-century houses in the area west of Main Street are the large brick Italianate house at 406 Buffalo Street and the McKinney house at 408 Beech Street. The Italianate house dates from the 1880s and features a shallow hipped roof, heavy bracketed cornice, segmental-arched windows, and a full-length front porch with segmental-arched bays. It is the town's best example of the Italianate style. The McKinney house was built before 1878 and served as the residence of Philip W. McKinney, governor of Virginia from 1890 to 1894. It is an unusual two-story frame and weatherboarded house with a steep hipped roof, projecting angled bays, decorative hip-roofed window hoods, and a central front, second-floor, bay extension above a three-bay porch.

The most fashionable turn-of-the-century residences in Farmville are located along a half-mile stretch of High Street beginning at the intersection of High, Oak, Appomattox, and Ely streets, immediately west of the State Female Normal School (later Longwood College), and ending at the southwestern outskirts of the town. This part of High Street, which gradually rises as it extends in a southwesterly direction out of town, is lined with a variety of late Victorian and early-twentieth-century frame houses situated on generous tree-shaded lots. Farmville's most prominent residents of the period, including doctors, judges, lawyers, tobacco industrialists, businessmen, and professors and administrators of the State Female Normal School, built their houses here and chose from a number of popular architectural styles to denote their local prominence.

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The predominant style represented is the Queen Anne style. Characterized by irregular frame building masses with a multiplicity of projecting gables, bays, and rooflines, the style also features Italianate, Gothic Revival, Stick, and Colonial Revival details. The most ornate examples are seen at 508, 604, 700, 702, 706, 801, 809, and 908 High Street. More modest examples that tend to date from the first decade of the twentieth century include: 708, 709, 711, 900, 906, and 1001 High Street.

Three prominent Colonial Revival houses add to the variety of architectural styles seen along High Street. The grandest examples are the Cunningham house (now the Longwood College Alumni House) at 608 High Street and the Irving house at 1000 High Street. Both are two-story, square, frame buildings with hipped roofs, front dormers, colossal Ionic-columned porticos, and entrances with elliptical fanlights and sidelights. Another example of the Colonial Revival style is the brick Baldwin house at 704 High Street. Built in 1921, the finely-detailed house is much more reminiscent of colonial architecture than the other two examples. The two-story, gable-roofed dwelling has an asymmetrical bay treatment, three front dormers, and an entrance with a semicircular fanlight and Georgian door surround.

A popular Lynchburg, Virginia, architectural firm is known to have designed at least three houses along High Street. Frye and Chesterman (later Heard and Chesterman) designed the modified Queen Anne-style Hubbard house at 709 High Street in 1903, the Spanish Colonial-style Shields house at 703 High Street in 1922, and the Tudor Revival-style Barrow house at 611 High Street in 1925.

Two fine Gothic Revival churches are also located on High Street. Johns Memorial Episcopal Church dates from 1881 and is located at the intersection of High and Buffalo streets. It is a brick, steeply-pitched gable-roofed church with buttresses, pointed-arched stained glass windows, a gabled projecting vestibule, and a three-stage corner bell tower with an open belfry and brick crenellation. Farmville Methodist Church, located at the intersection of High and Randolph streets, was built in 1907 and is a large brick structure with parapeted gables, round- and pointed-arched stained glass windows, and two corner bell towers, one much taller than the other and featuring a series of three pointed-arched louvered belfry openings, brick crenellation, and a pyramidal slate roof.

A prominent town landmark is located in front of the Methodist church at the intersection of High, Randolph, and Buffalo streets. The Confederate Monument consists of a bronze statue of a Confederate soldier standing on

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a columned granite base. It was dedicated on October 11, 1900 by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and was deeded to the town in 1905.

East of the Confederate Monument is the former Hotel Weyanoke, built in 1925, which now serves as a nursing home. It is a large, four-story, brick building with a plain exterior. A modest cornice and a brick parapet encircles the flat-roofed building.

The earliest Sanborn Insurance Company map of the town of Farmville dates from 1886. It shows a number of frame tobacco warehouses, a frame mill, and a brick freight depot north of the railroad, and a variety of mostly frame commercial buildings extending south of the railroad along Main Street. Nearly all of these buildings have either been demolished and replaced with more substantial buildings or were lost by fire; however, the brick and stucco freight depot with its distinctive apsidal end still survives. In fact it is shown on the 1878 Gray's Map of Farmville.

The large one-, three-, and four-story brick warehouses located at the northern extent of the district along North Main, First, Mill, and West Third streets date from the first decade of the twentieth century. Primarily tobacco warehouses and processing plants, the handsome Italianate-influenced brick buildings best represent the important tobacco industry in the town of Farmville. The most prominent examples--the warehouses of the Dunnington Tobacco Company and Central Virginia Processing, Inc. on First Street, the former Craddock-Terry Shoe Company on North Main Street, and the former Cunningham and Company tobacco prizery (now the Farmers Cooperative, Inc.) on West Third Street--represent one of the best turn-of-the-century tobacco warehouse complexes in Virginia. These multi-story brick buildings are similar in their parapeted gable ends, corbeled brick detailing, and paired segmental-arched casement windows. One-story early-twentieth-century brick warehouses with a minimum of stylish detail are seen at the old Randolph Warehouse on Mill Street, the Middle or Farmville Warehouse on North Street, and the Planters Warehouse on West Third Street.

The arrival of the Southside Railroad in Farmville in the late 1850s boosted the town's economy, especially its tobacco processing industry. In addition to the late-nineteenth-century brick and stucco freight depot at First and Mill streets, the town's other railroad-related structure is the ca. 1905 Norfolk and Western Railroad passenger station (successor of the Southside Railroad) located at West Third and Appomattox streets. It is typical of many similar stations of the period in Virginia with its



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steeply-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, brick walls, half-timbered gabled pavilion, and hipped dormers.

Most of Farmville's historic commercial buildings are located on Main, Second, and Third streets. The oldest surviving example is the previously described J. H. Whitfield building at 308 North Main Street which probably dates to the 1840s. The majority of historic commercial buildings, however, were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and reflect the popular architectural trends of those periods. Sanborn Insurance Company maps of Farmville before 1900 indicate a large number of frame commercial buildings along Main Street, all of which have been replaced by later brick buildings.

One of the best preserved commercial buildings is the Doyne Building located at 140-142 North Main Street. A three-story brick structure probably dating from the 1890s, the Doyne Building displays Victorian Italianate details in its segmental-arched brick window heads, decorative brick corbeling, and cast metal bracketed cornice. The building's two first-floor storefront units are framed by cast metal pilasters and cornices.

Other late Victorian commercial structures with predominant Italianate characteristics include the buildings at 112 (Farmville Town Office), 117, 119, 214, 231, and 235 North Main Street and those at 213, 215, and 219 West Third Street. Although all have altered first-floor storefronts, most have retained their architectural integrity in the upper levels of their facades. Corbeled brickwork and cast metal cornices are facade details most commonly seen.

Neoclassical details seem to predominate in examples of early-twentieth-century commercial architecture along Main Street. Most of the buildings dating from the 1910s and 1920s feature dentiled and modillioned cornices, round-arched window openings with keystones, Doric pilasters, and paneled parapets. The best examples are the buildings at 102 (former Eaco Theatre, ca. 1925), 107 (former Armory), 116 (original town hall), 211 (the Hub), 215, 225, and 227-229 North Main Street.

The most prominent Neoclassical buildings along Main Street are the former Farmville Post Office (now the Watkins M. Abbitt Federal Building) at 103 Main Street, the Prince Edward County Courthouse at 124 North Main Street, and the Farmville Baptist Church at 132 North Main Street.

The post office was designed by U.S. Treasury Department architect James A. Wetmore in 1917 and is a one-story brick building with a flat roof,

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molded stone cornice, and a central entrance with flanking tripartite windows--all surmounted by large recessed fan arches in an Adamesque motif.

The Prince Edward County Courthouse is a two-story brick building on a raised basement. Built in 1939 to replace the original courthouse built on the site after Farmville became the county seat in 1872, the building features a central pedimented stone portico, a pedimented entrance, and a flat roof encircled by a stone frieze and brick parapet and surmounted by a domed cupola with an open belfry. The courthouse was designed by architect(s) of the Works Progress Administration in 1938.

Built in 1914, the Farmville Baptist Church is an imposing gable-fronted brick and stucco building with a modillioned cornice, two pedimented symmetrical front entrances, and recessed panels. A six-bay, shallow-pedimented, Ionic portico extends entirely across the front.

At the southern end of the district along Main Street are two Victorian Gothic brick churches that date from around 1900. Built for black congregations, First Baptist (ca.1897) and Beulah African Methodist Episcopal (1900) churches face each other at the intersection of Main and Fourth streets. Both are gable-fronted structures with pointed-arched windows and projecting brick bell towers with pyramidal roofs.

A small portion of a black neighborhood immediately west of Ely Street and south of the 600 block of High Street is included in the district. The dwellings along Watkins and Chambers streets are mostly modest vernacular gabled ell houses that probably date from the turn of the century.

By 1920 another residential neighborhood was quickly being developed in the area west of Longwood College and south of the 700-1000 blocks of High Street. A 1918 Sanborn Insurance Company map of the area shows a number of dwellings already built prior to that date in the 200-400 blocks of First and Second avenues. Mostly modified Queen Anne-style and Foursquare houses situated on large tree-shaded lots, these dwellings were soon followed by bungalows and cottages in the 1920s and 1930s. A variety of bungalows are seen in the 600 block of First Avenue. Some are gable-fronted structures with small gabled porches, while others are hip-roofed dwellings with large hipped or gabled dormers and full-length front porches. All are frame and weatherboarded buildings with wide overhanging eaves.

A prominent landmark in this neighborhood is the former Farmville High School located at the corner of First Avenue and School Street. A large, two-and-1/2-story, brick building with parapeted gable ends, slate gabled



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roof with gabled dormers, paired multi-paned windows, and a central entrance with a segmental pediment overhead, the handsome Colonial Revival-style school was constructed in 1913 with an annex completed in 1926.

Another former school building in the district is located at 610 Oak Street. Currently a residence, the two-story, brick, cross-shaped building originally served as an early public school for Farmville. Built in 1880 by local contractor F. H. Twelvetrees, the building features fanciful sawnwork in its gables and tall double-sash windows. A columned porch wraps around the central projecting front ell.

The Farmville Historic District is a cohesive collection of commercial, industrial, ecclesiastical, municipal, educational, and residential buildings that are well preserved in their historical settings with few modern intrusions. While the largest number of noncontributing buildings are found in the commercial downtown area along Main and West Third streets, there are relatively few noncontributing buildings in the industrial and residential areas of the district.

David A. Edwards

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>RESOURCE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
103 Appomattox Street	Glass House	contributing
104 Appomattox Street	Ennis House	contributing
105 Appomattox Street	Martin House	contributing
106 Appomattox Street	Webb House	contributing
107 Appomattox Street	Poulston House	noncontributing
111 Appomattox Street	Poulston House	contributing
113 Appomattox Street	Stokes House	contributing
211 Appomattox Street	house	contributing
213 Appomattox Street	Dent House	contributing
402 Appomattox Street	Buffalo Shook Co.	contributing
303 Beech Street	Daniel-Hardy House	contributing
304 Beech Street	Patrick Jackson House	contributing
306 Beech Street	Lockwood House	contributing
308 Beech Street	Wade House	contributing
309 Beech Street	Thornton-Hubbard House	contributing
406 Beech Street	Newman-Pearce House	contributing
407 Beech Street	Hines House	contributing
408 Beech Street	Philip W. McKinney House	contributing
409 Beech Street	Hines House	contributing
501 Beech Street	Lipscomb-Brightwell House	contributing
503 Beech Street	Myers House	contributing
505 Beech Street	Jones House	contributing
509 Beech Street	Fitzgerald-Holladay House	contributing
400 Buffalo Street	Atkins House	contributing
402 Buffalo Street	Shinabeck House	contributing
405 Buffalo Street	Wall House	contributing
406 Buffalo Street	Dionisio House	contributing
407 Buffalo Street	Kelsey House	contributing
411 Buffalo Street	Huskey House	contributing
413 Buffalo Street	Canady House	contributing
500 Buffalo Street	Ryer House	contributing
501 Buffalo Street	O'Hara House	contributing
502 Buffalo Street	Sauve House	contributing
503 Buffalo Street	Baldwin House	contributing
504 Buffalo Street	Stinsou House	contributing
506 Buffalo Street	Hesselink House	contributing
507 Buffalo Street	Anderson-Cristo House	contributing
600 Buffalo Street	McCombs House	contributing

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604 Buffalo Street	Rubley House	noncontributing
606 Buffalo Street	Rice House	contributing
609 Buffalo Street	Poulston House	contributing
610 Buffalo Street	Davis House	contributing
611 Buffalo Street	Martin House	contributing
603 Chambers Street	house	contributing
604 Chambers Street	house	contributing
605 Chambers Street	house	contributing
607 Chambers Street	house	contributing
609 Chambers Street	house	contributing
611 Chambers House	house	contributing
103 Ely Street	house	contributing
109 Ely Street	house	contributing
102 First Street	Dunnington Tobacco Co. warehouse	contributing
112 First Street	Central Virginia Pro- cessing Co. brick warehouse and two small frame ware- houses	3 contributing buildings
200 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
201 First Avenue	house	contributing
204 First Avenue	house	contributing
206 First Avenue	house	contributing
207 First Avenue	house	contributing
301 First Avenue	house	contributing
302 First Avenue	house	contributing
303 First Avenue	house	contributing
304 First Avenue	house	contributing
305 First Avenue	house	contributing
306 First Avenue	house	contributing
307 First Avenue	house	contributing
308 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
311 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
312 First Avenue	house	contributing
313 First Avenue	house	contributing
400 First Avenue	house	contributing
401 First Avenue	Farmville High School	contributing
406 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
408 First Avenue	house	contributing
412 First Avenue	house	contributing

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500 First Avenue	house	contributing
504 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
505 First Avenue	house	contributing
506 First Avenue	house	contributing
507 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
508 First Avenue	house	contributing
600 First Avenue	house	contributing
601 First Avenue	house	contributing
602 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
604 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
605 First Avenue	house	contributing
606 First Avenue	house	contributing
607 First Avenue	house	contributing
608 First Avenue	house	contributing
609 First Avenue	house	contributing
610 First Avenue	house	contributing
611 First Avenue	house	contributing
612 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
614 First Avenue	house	contributing
615 First Avenue	house	contributing
700 First Avenue	house	contributing
702 First Avenue	house	noncontributing
703 First Avenue	house	contributing
704 First Avenue	house	contributing
707 First Avenue	house	contributing
204 Garden Street	house	contributing
205 Garden Street	house	noncontributing
306 Garden Street	Wilson House	noncontributing
103 Grove Street	Everett House	contributing
104 Grove Street	Fox House	contributing
106 Grove Street	Glover-Butler House	contributing
107 Grove Street	Stokes-Allison-Martin House	contributing
109 Grove Street	Brooks House	contributing
110 Grove Street	Gussett House	noncontributing
102 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
102 1/2 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
104 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
104 1/2 High Street	commercial building	noncontributing
107 High Street	Meggison House	contributing
109 High Street	Paulett-Gill House	contributing
110 High Street	Whitaker House	contributing

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202 High Street	Hotel Weyanoke	contributing
204 High Street	Wesley Foundation	noncontributing
210 High Street	Crute-Paul House	contributing
212 High Street	Farmville Methodist Church	contributing
High and Randolph sts.	Confederate Memorial	contrib. object
400 High Street	Johns Memorial Episcopal Church	contributing
400-A High Street	Johns Memorial Church	noncontributing
	Parish Hall	
402 High Street	Wall House	contributing
404 High Street	Booker-King House	contributing
408 High Street	Bugg-Lancaster House	contributing
500 High Street	Gottschalk House	noncontributing
502 High Street	Davis-Munoz House	contributing
504 High Street	Beckham House	contributing
508 High Street	Martin House	contributing
600 High Street	Newman-Bruce House	contributing
603 High Street	Butcher-Blumfield House	contributing
604 High Street	Lancaster House	contributing
605 High Street	Daniel House	noncontributing
608 High Street	Cunningham-Alumni House	contributing
611 High Street	Barrow-Large House	contributing
700 High Street	Bugg-Peale House	contributing
702 High Street	Watkins-Gordon House; summer kitchen	2 contributing bldgs.
703 High Street	Shields-Brumfield House	contributing
704 High Street	Baldwin-Andrews House	contributing
706 High Street	Etheridge House	contributing
707 High Street	Cox-Johns House	contributing
708 High Street	Dabney-Baldwin House	contributing
709 High Street	Hubbard House	contributing
711 High Street	Watkins-Wilson House	contributing
800 High Street	Booker House	contributing
801 High Street	Colvin House	contributing
802 High Street	Taylor House	contributing
804 High Street	house to rear of Taylor Hse.	noncontributing
806 High Street	Taylor House	noncontributing
807 High Street	Nase House	contributing
808 High Street	Sprague House	contributing
809 High Street	Duval House	contributing
900 High Street	Molnar House	contributing
901 High Street	Davidson-Blanton House	contributing
902 High Street	Cox-Smith House	contributing
903 High Street	Seventh Day Adventist Church	contributing



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905 High Street	Trent House	contributing
906 High Street	Johnson-Crawford House	contributing
907 High Street	Gray-Carter House	contributing
908 High Street	Moore-Sydnor-Orgain House	contributing
1000 High Street	Irving-Horneff House	contributing
1001 High Street	Anthony House	contributing
1005 High Street	Tatum House	contributing
1007 High Street	Johns House	contributing
100 S. Main Street	First Baptist Church	contributing
103 S. Main Street	Watkins Abbitt Federal Bldg.	contributing
115 S. Main Street	Beulah Methodist Episcopal Church	contributing
115-A S. Main Street	Beulah Church Parsonage	contributing
117-19 S. Main Street	Lee Theatre	contributing
121-23 S. Main Street	Baker House	contributing
102 N. Main Street	Eaco Theatre	contributing
104 N. Main Street	Capps-Ellett Building	contributing
105 N. Main Street	Paulett Building	contributing
106 N. Main Street	W. A. Watson and Sons	noncontributing
107 N. Main Street	Armory	contributing
109 N. Main Street	Travis'	noncontributing
110 N. Main Street	Main Street Mall	contributing
111 N. Main Street	Oscar's Recreation	noncontributing
112 N. Main Street	Farmville Police Dept.	contributing
113 N. Main Street	Terry's Bakery	noncontributing
115 N. Main Street	The Good Ol' Girl Books	contributing
116 N. Main Street	Farmville Town Hall	contributing
117 N. Main Street	Smitty Bros. Electric Co.	contributing
119 N. Main Street	Shoe Bazaar/Red Front Trading Co.	contributing
121 N. Main Street	McGhee Furniture Co.	noncontributing
123 N. Main Street	Martin the Jeweler	contributing
124 N. Main Street	Prince Edward Co. Courthouse	contributing
127 N. Main Street	Central Fidelity Bank	noncontributing
129 N. Main Street	Phillip Levy Furniture	noncontributing
132 N. Main Street	Farmville Baptist Church	contributing
136-38 N. Main Street	Pairet's	noncontributing
140-42 N. Main Street	Doyne Building	contributing
200 N. Main Street	First National Bank	noncontributing
201 N. Main Street	Sovran Bank	noncontributing
205-07 N. Main Street	Esther May Shop	noncontributing
206-10 N. Main Street	Baldwin's	noncontributing

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209 N. Main Street	Peoples Drug	contributing
211 N. Main Street	Schewel Furniture	contributing
213 N. Main Street	Hub Bootery/Clothes Rac	noncontributing
214 N. Main Street	Medco Discount Center	contributing
215 N. Main Street	Squire Shop	contributing
216 N. Main Street	Cumbey Jewelers	contributing
218 N. Main Street	Country Kitchen	contributing
220 N. Main Street	Leggett Dept. Store	noncontributing
223 N. Main Street	Caryn's Creations	contributing
225 N. Main Street	Farmer's Supply	contributing
227-29 N. Main Street	Dollar General Store	contributing
228 N. Main Street	Shepherd Shoppe	noncontributing
231 N. Main Street	Mottley Hardware Co.	contributing
233 N. Main Street	Green Front Furniture	noncontributing
235 N. Main Street	Suzi's Antiques	contributing
236 N. Main Street	Reid's Cafe	contributing
238 N. Main Street	Wooden Heart Corner	noncontributing
302 N. Main Street	Happy Time Video	noncontributing
308 N. Main Street	formerly J. H. Whitfield Co.	contributing
316 N. Main Street	Green Front Furniture	noncontributing
317 N. Main Street	Walker's Diner	noncontributing
319 N. Main Street	D. T. Bradley's	noncontributing
320 N. Main Street	former service station	contributing
400 N. Main Street	Craddock-Terry Warehouse	contributing
405 N. Main Street	Central Virginia Processing warehouse	contributing
Mill Street	railroad freight depot	contributing
Mill Street	Randolph Warehouse	contributing
Mill Street	Prince Edward Mill annex	noncontributing
Mill Street	Prince Edward Mill	contributing
110 North Street	Taylor House	noncontributing
114 North Street	<u>Farmville Herald</u> Building	contributing
120 North Street	Crossroads	noncontributing
127 North Street	Farmville Printing	contributing
200 North Street	Red's Antiques	noncontributing
North Street	Middle or Farmville Ware- house	contributing
602 Oak Street	Passerell House	contributing
604 Oak Street	DePew House	contributing
606 Oak Street	Druen House	contributing
609 Oak Street	house	contributing

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610 Oak Street	former public school	contributing
611 Oak Street	house	contributing
613 Oak Street	house	contributing
614 Oak Street	Sequin House	contributing
617 Oak Street	house	contributing
701 Oak Street	house	contributing
703 Oak Street	house	contributing
705-07 Oak Street	house	noncontributing
709 Oak Street	house	contributing
711 Oak Street	house	noncontributing
713 Oak Street	house	contributing
203 Randolph Street	Schraeder Conservatory of Music	contributing
301 Randolph Street	Griffin House	contributing
302 Randolph Street	Glenn House	contributing
303 Randolph Street	Orange House	contributing
304 Randolph Street	Moseley House	contributing
305 Randolph Street	Marshall-Newman House	contributing
306 Randolph Street	Bondurant-Fox House	contributing
308 Randolph Street	Young-Powell House	contributing
310 Randolph Street	former telephone building	contributing
312 Randolph Street	Ernouf House	noncontributing
400 block Randolph St.	commercial warehouse	contributing
907 School Street	house	contributing
909 School Street	house	contributing
204 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
207 Second Avenue	house	contributing
208 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
300 Second Avenue	house	contributing
301 Second Avenue	house	contributing
303 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
304 Second Avenue	house	contributing
305 Second Avenue	house	contributing
306 Second Avenue	house	contributing
308 Second Avenue	house	contributing
309 Second Avenue	house	contributing
311 Second Avenue	house	noncontributing
312 Second Avenue	house	contributing
401 Second Avenue	house	contributing
409 Second Avenue	house	contributing
411 Second Avenue	house	contributing

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413 Second Avenue	house	contributing
111 E. Second Street	Past Times Antiques	contributing
113 E. Second Street	E. P. Lancaster, Attorney	contributing
115 E. Second Street	Piedmont Court Services	contributing
119 E. Second Street	Robert L. Agee; Blanton, Dickerson, & Bruce	contributing
102 W. Second Street	Barrow Warehouse	noncontributing
200 St. George Street	Longwood College Home Management House	noncontributing
203-05 St. George St.	Brooks-Whitlock House	contributing
206 St. George Street	Richardson-Carthorne House	contributing
207 St. George Street	Hanbury-Young House	contributing
211 St. George Street	Cowan-Hawkins House	contributing
301 St. George Street	Booker-Stuart House	contributing
303 St. George Street	Walker-Kayton House	contributing
300 Third Avenue	house	contributing
100 block W. Third St.	Central Fidelity Bank	noncontributing
118 W. Third Street	Broomfield Building	noncontributing
119 W. Third Street	Broomfield Building	noncontributing
W. Third Street	Oddfellows Lodge	contributing
121-23 W. Third Street	commercial building	noncontributing
210 W. Third Street	Farmville Presbyterian Church	contributing
213 W. Third Street	Mel Johns, Consultant	contributing
215 W. Third Street	Lynn's Music	contributing
219 W. Third Street	Farmville Library	contributing
300 W. Third Street	Planters Warehouse	contributing
314 W. Third Street	Cunningham & Co.	contributing
315 W. Third Street	Newman Tire Co.	noncontributing
401 W. Third Street	Amoco Fast Mart	noncontributing
417 W. Third Street	Fisher Auto Parts	noncontributing
504 W. Third Street	Norfolk and Western Rail- road Passenger Station	contributing
102 Venable Street	house	contributing
106 Venable Street	Doyne-Burger Funeral Home	noncontributing
110 Venable Street	Taylor House	contributing
203 Watkins Street	house	contributing
205 Watkins Street	house	contributing
207 Watkins Street	house	contributing

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY  
ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE  
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

Early 19th century to 1930s N/A

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dabney, Robert L. - Architect  
Frye & Chesterman (later Heard & Chesterman)  
Twelvetrees, F.H. - builder architects

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Farmville, the county seat of Prince Edward County, is the political, commercial, and industrial center of the county. Established by an act passed by the General Assembly in 1798, Farmville was laid out in an irregular grid pattern with half-acre lots. The historic district includes much of the governmental, commercial, industrial, and residential sections of the town. Commerce and government are represented by late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century brick commercial buildings in an area that includes the 1939 Neoclassical Prince Edward County Courthouse. Large turn-of-the-century tobacco warehouses in another part of the district indicate the importance of that industry to the town's economy; in the 1920s Farmville was the fifth largest tobacco-processing center in the state. The residential areas include examples of virtually every architectural style that was popular during the last 150 years. The historic district is a well-preserved assemblage of diversified buildings that best represents the nearly two-hundred-year history of Farmville.

**JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA**

The Farmville Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A because of its association with the history of government, commerce, and industry during the period of significance. Under Criterion C the district is eligible because it contains a well-preserved assemblage of representative buildings that reflects changes in architectural tastes and styles over Farmville's nearly two-hundred-year history.





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### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Farmville was created by an act passed by the General Assembly on 15 January 1798. The act appointed trustees to lay out town lots in half-acre parcels on "fifty acres of land, the property of Judith Randolph, lying near Rutledge's Bridge in the county of Prince Edward."<sup>1</sup> Among the trustees were Charles Scott, Peter Johnson, John Randolph, Jr., Philemon Holcombe, Jr., Martin Smith, Blake B. Woodson, and Creed Taylor. In 1836 the General Assembly twice authorized the expansion of the town boundaries, the first time by forty acres and the second time by twenty-five acres.

The creation of the town probably was the result of a petition to the General Assembly by Prince Edward County citizens who wanted a local outlet for their tobacco and other farm products. The town's location on the Appomattox River with its bateau traffic from Petersburg, and later along the route of the Southside (present-day Norfolk and Western) Railroad, promised an increase in commercial activity for the benefit of county and town residents alike.

The town grew rapidly. By 1836 there were two tobacco warehouses and five tobacco factories, as well as ten "mercantile houses," two taverns, and a host of small businesses. Two churches had been built; one of them, the Farmville Presbyterian Church (1828), is still in use. The population of Farmville grew from eight hundred in 1836 to about fourteen hundred in 1844, when the number of tobacco factories had doubled and the town had become the fourth largest tobacco market in Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

The commercial and industrial growth of Farmville was due in part to its location on a navigable part of the Appomattox River. Farmville also benefited from its location on the Southside Railroad, which was constructed in the 1840s and 1850s to link Petersburg and Lynchburg. Few railroad-related structures survive in town today except for the freight depot and passenger station.

Located in the heart of the dark-fired tobacco belt, Farmville early became a center for the inspection, manufacturing, and shipping of tobacco products. One of the largest processing companies in the state at the turn of the century, the Dunnington Tobacco Company, was founded in the 1850s by James W. Dunnington, a Prince Edward County native. The Dunnington warehouses, as well as those of other tobacco companies such as Central Virginia Processing and Cunningham and Company, still stand in Farmville's industrial district.

Also standing is the warehouse of the former Craddock-Terry Shoe Company, a Lynchburg-based enterprise that opened a branch in Farmville in the

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early 1930s. Fittingly enough, this recent (though now defunct) industry was located in a remnant of Farmville's earliest industry: an old tobacco warehouse. Both industries have been destroyed or threatened by modern developments--foreign competition in shoe manufacturing and the threat to public health posed by tobacco consumption. As a result, Farmville is no longer the industrial center it once was.

The political center of the county during the antebellum period was Worsham, not Farmville. It was not until 1872, with the permission of the General Assembly and the endorsement of Prince Edward County's voters, that the court, clerk, and sheriff moved their offices and papers to a new courthouse, clerk's office, and jail that had been constructed in Farmville. Worsham, though it was located near the center of the county, had remained a small village; Farmville had grown to become the commercial, industrial, and--finally--political capital of the county. The small courthouse put into use in 1872 was demolished in 1939 and a larger, WPA-designed Neoclassical courthouse was constructed in its place.

Farmville's industrial and commercial growth and development was little affected by the Civil War, which largely bypassed it until the very end. On 6-7 April 1865 Lee's army, in retreat after the battle at Saylor's Creek, occupied the town on its way to Appomattox Court House. As the Confederate army left one end of Farmville on 7 April the Union army entered the other. General Ulysses S. Grant stopped long enough at a tavern on the site of the later Prince Edward Hotel to write a demand for surrender to Lee. Had Lee accepted the demand the war would have ended at Farmville. He rejected it, however, and the Union army marched from the town to the decision at Appomattox.

Grant's stopping place was one of several taverns that flourished in Farmville. The earliest taverns in the town were operated by John East and John Bibb; both were licensed in 1801. Gradually taverns gave way to hotels, of which there were at least three in town in the antebellum period: the Eagle Hotel, the Randolph House, and the Central Hotel. The Randolph House was renovated in 1907 and reopened as the Prince Edward Hotel; it operated until 1935. In 1925 the county's largest hostelry, the Hotel Weyanoke, was constructed. Presently it serves as a nursing home.

In the early nineteenth century public entertainment was provided to local residents by traveling shows and circuses that often performed in the open air. Later, theatrical groups performed in the now-demolished Opera House. The first motion pictures were shown in Farmville in 1905; they were shown at the Opera House until the Eaco Theater was constructed

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in 1922 by the the Educational Amusement Corporation. In 1940 its name was changed to the State Theater; it is still in operation.

Several early commercial buildings have survived in the district. The oldest example is the J. H. Whitfield Building, which probably dates to the 1840s. The Doyne Building, a three-story brick structure, probably dates to the 1890s and includes metal pilasters and cornices. As the town continued to prosper during the nineteenth century, frame commercial buildings were replaced by brick structures.

The replacement of wood with brick extended to the tobacco industry around the turn of the century. The Sanborn Company insurance maps for the period reveal that the large but old warehouses of frame construction generally had been replaced by equally spacious brick structures by 1905. That this was accomplished indicates that Farmville partook of the resurgence in the Virginia tobacco industry that occurred during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. As new tobacco products, such as cigarettes, gained in popularity, many of the antebellum tobacco industry's processing centers, such as Richmond and Farmville, became increasingly prosperous.

This prosperity, which extended to the various commercial enterprises of Farmville as well as its industrial core, enabled some residents to construct their residences in several popular architectural styles. Mid-nineteenth-century dwellings in the district include the splendid Greek Revival-style Paulett-Gill house, which was constructed about 1858 for Richard S. Paulett, a wealthy tobacco exporter. In contrast, a former Virginia governor, Philip W. McKinney, retired to Farmville at the end of his term and lived in a relatively simple late-nineteenth-century frame vernacular dwelling. The town's most prominent residents at the turn of the century, including physicians, judges, attorneys, industrialists, businessmen, and the faculty of the State Female Normal School (present-day Longwood College), constructed their largely Queen Anne-style residences along High Street in the southwestern part of the district.

Longwood College (which has been recommended for separate nomination as a historic district) originally was a church-supported institution called Farmville Female Seminary. In 1884 it became the State Female Normal School. Throughout its history the school has played an important role in the intellectual and economic life of Farmville. Its location to the south of High Street has greatly contributed to the development of the surrounding residential neighborhood.

The Farmville Historic District, despite the decline of the town as an industrial center, still retains a cohesive collection of buildings that illustrates that aspect of the town's past. Also well represented are

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commercial and residential structures that show the development of architectural tastes and styles in the town. The historic district is a well-preserved and diversified assemblage of buildings that best represents Farmville's nearly two-hundred-year history.



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### ENDNOTES

1. Samuel Shepherd, The Statutes at Large of Virginia (Richmond, Va.: Samuel Shepherd, 1835), 2:120.
2. Today and Yesterday in the Heart of Virginia (Farmville, Va.: The Farmville Herald, 1935), 163.

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Farmville Herald, 1935.

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UTM References

A	17	730320	4130380
B	17	729900	4131200
C	17	730680	4131720
D	17	731090	4131800
E	17	731330	4131720
F	17	730950	4131160
G	17	730500	4131100
H	17	730420	4131400

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point A located at the northeast corner of the lot on which stands the former Craddock-Terry warehouse on North Main Street; then proceeding approx. 125'W to a point B located on the east side of North Main Street; thence approx. 200'N to a point C; thence approx. 300'W to point D; thence approx. 150'S to a point E on the north side of Elm Street; thence approx. 270'W to a point F on the east side of the Appomattox River; thence following the course of the river south to a point G at the northwest corner of the mill lot; thence approx. 110'S to a point H on the northern extent of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad; thence following the railroad right-of-way approx. 950'W to a point I on the west side of Garden Street; thence approx. 300'N to a point J; thence approx. 200'W to a point K on the east side of Appomattox Street; thence approx. 600'S to a point L on the south side of West Third Street; thence approx. 220'NE to a point M at the southwest corner of West Third and Garden streets; thence approx. 250'S to a point N at the northwest corner of Garden and Beech streets; thence approx. 345'W to a point O at the northwest corner of Beech and Appomattox streets; thence approx. 50'N to a point P at the northeast corner of the lot at 213 Appomattox Street; thence approx. 210'W to a point Q at the northwest corner of said lot; thence approx. 185'S to a point R at the southwest corner of the lot at 211 Appomattox Street; thence approx. 75'W to a point S at the northwest corner of the lot at 610 Buffalo Street; thence approx. 265'S to a point T on the south side of Buffalo Street; thence approx. 50'W to a point U at the northwest corner of the lot at 611 Buffalo Street; thence approx. 140'S to a point V at the northeast corner of the lot at 110 Grove Street; thence approx. 130'W to a point W on the west side of Grove Street; thence approx. 60'S to a point X on the north side of the drive leading to 109 Grove Street; thence approx. 230'W to a point Y; thence approx. 50'N to a point Z at the northeast corner of the lot at 109 Grove Street; thence approx. 150'W to a point AA; thence approx. 110'S to point BB; thence approx. 150'E to a point CC; thence approx. 150'S to a point DD on the north side of Oak Street; thence approx. 400'W to a point EE; thence approx. 500'S to a point FF at the southwest corner of the lot at 713 Oak Street; thence approx. 1000'W to a point GG at the northwest corner of the lot at 1000 High Street; thence approx. 800'SE to a point HH on the north side of High Street; thence approx. 120'W to a point II; thence approx. 240'S to a point JJ at the southwest corner of the lot at 1007 High Street; thence approx. 360'NE to point KK at the southeast corner of the lot at 1001 High Street; thence approx. 120'S to a point LL; thence approx.

200'E to point MM; thence approx. 280'S to a point NN on the north side of School Street; thence approx. 120'W to a point OO at the northeast corner of School Street and Third Avenue; thence approx. 160'S to a point



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PP at the southwest corner of the lot at 909 School Street; thence approx. 120'E to a point QQ; thence approx. 280'S to a point RR on the north side of Fayette Street; thence approx. 380'E to a point SS; thence approx. 1120'S to a point TT at the southwest corner of the lot at 707 First Avenue; thence approx. 400'E to a point UU at the southeast corner of the lot at 704 First Avenue; thence approx. 1600'N to a point VV on the north side of School Street; thence approx. 150'E to a point WW at the northwest corner of School and Hill streets; thence approx. 550'N following the rear property lines of the lots on the east side of the 300 block of First Avenue to a point XX at the southwest corner of the lot at 207 Watkins Street; thence approx. 200'E to a point YY on the west side of Watkins Street; thence approx. 220'E to a point ZZ at the southeast corner of the lot at 603 Chambers Street; thence approx. 130'N to a point AAA on the south side of Chambers Street; thence approx. 135'E to a point BBB on the east side of Ely Street; thence approx. 450'N to a point CCC at the southeast corner of Ely and High streets; thence approx. 1400'E to a point DDD at the southwest corner of High and Venable streets; thence approx. 440'S to a point EEE; thence approx. 200'E to a point FFF on the east side of South Main Street; thence approx. 100'N to point GGG at the southwest corner of the lot of the First Baptist Church; thence approx. 125'E to a point HHH; thence approx. 80'NE to a point III on the south side of Fourth Street; thence approx. 50'W to a point JJJ; thence approx. 80'N to a point KKK at the northeast corner of the lot at 104 North Main Street; thence approx. 160'E to a point LLL on the west side of South Street; thence approx. 335'N to a point MMM; thence approx. 150'W to a point NNN; thence approx. 50'N to a point OOO; thence approx. 70'W to a point PPP; thence approx. 490'N to a point QQQ; thence approx. 150'E to a point RRR on the west side of South Street; thence approx. 190'N to a point SSS on the northwest corner of South and East Second streets; thence approx. 140'W to a point TTT on the north side of East Second Street; thence approx. 150'N to a point UUU; thence approx. 60'E to a point VVV; thence approx. 150'N to point WWW on the south side of Depot Street; thence approx. 300'W to a point XXX at the southern extent of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad right-of-way; thence approx. 250'NE along said railroad to a point YYY; thence approx. 75'N to the point of origin.

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The boundaries of the Farmville Historic District encompass the town's largest concentration of historic buildings. Nearly all the district boundaries coincide with current property lines or follow street boundaries, the railroad right-of-way, or the southern bank of the Appomattox River. The district includes a collection of warehouses located in the northern extent of the district along First, Mill, North Main, West Third, and Appomattox streets. The area to the north of this region contains mostly modern buildings as does the area east of the downtown commercial corridor along Main Street. Blocks further south of the 100 block of South Main Street contain mostly noncontributing buildings; therefore, this area was excluded from the district. The campus of Longwood College south of the 200-500 blocks of High Street was also excluded from the district because it contains a large number of modern buildings. The few historic buildings on campus will be included in a separate Longwood College historic district in the near future. The boundaries that enclose the residential areas of the district are drawn to exclude blocks containing a majority of noncontributing buildings or open spaces that were never developed. The oldest residential neighborhood in the district is defined by Beech, Buffalo, Oak, High, Grove, Appomattox, Garden, St. George, and Randolph streets. A predominantly early-twentieth-century neighborhood exists south of High Street along First, Second, and School streets. A remnant of a turn-of-the-century black neighborhood, including a section of Watkins Street and Chambers Street, is also included in the district.

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### PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

100 block of North Main Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking south  
Photo #1 of 27

200 block of North Main Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking north  
Photo #2 of 27

Tobacco warehouses along First Street, Farmville Historic  
District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking east  
Photo #3 of 27

Warehouses at North Main and First streets, Farmville Historic  
District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking north  
Photo #4 of 27

700 block of High Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking west  
Photo #5 of 27

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700 block of Oak Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking southwest  
Photo #6 of 27

308 North Main Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking east  
Photo #7 of 27

Daniel-Hardy house, 303 Beech Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking south  
Photo #8 of 27

Fitzgerald House, 509 Beech Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking southwest  
Photo #9 of 27

Farmville Presbyterian Church, 210 West Third Street, Farmville  
Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking northwest  
Photo #10 of 27



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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Booker-King house, 404 High Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking north  
Photo #11 of 27

200 block of St. George Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking southwest  
Photo #12 of 27

Bugg House, 408 High Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking north  
Photo #13 of 27

400 block of Buffalo Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking northeast  
Photo #14 of 27

500 block of High Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking northeast  
Photo #15 of 27

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Cunningham House (Longwood College Alumni House), Farmville  
Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking northwest  
Photo #16 of 27

Shields House, 703 High Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking south  
Photo #17 of 27

Farmville Methodist Church (212 High Street) and Confederate  
Monument, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking northeast  
Photo #18 of 27

Norfolk and Western Railroad station, 504 West Third Street,  
Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking northeast  
Photo #19 of 27

Doyme Building, 140-142 North Main Street, Farmville Historic  
District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking east  
Photo #20 of 27

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

Prince Edward County Courthouse, 124 North Main Street, Farmville  
Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking east  
Photo #21 of 27

Beulah African Methodist Episcopal Church, 115 South Main Street,  
Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking southwest  
Photo #22 of 27

600 block of First Avenue, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking southwest  
Photo #23 of 27

600 and 604 High Street, Farmville Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking west  
Photo #24 of 27

Farmville High School, First Avenue and School Street, Farmville  
Historic District  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia  
David A. Edwards, photographer  
March 1989  
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia  
View looking southwest  
Photo #25 of 27

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Early Farmville public school, 610 Oak Street, Farmville Historic District

Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

David A. Edwards, photographer

March 1989

Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

View looking northeast

Photo #26 of 27

238 North Main Street, Farmville Historic District

Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

David A. Edwards, photographer

March 1989

Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

View looking southeast (noncontributing building)

Photo #27 of 27





1 FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



2

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





3

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



CRADDOCK-TERRY SHOE CO.  
LION BRAND SHOES

THE HOME OF  
LION BRAND SHOES

SHOES

NO PARKING  
11:00 AM - 1:00 PM

4

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO. .



6

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



7  
FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO,





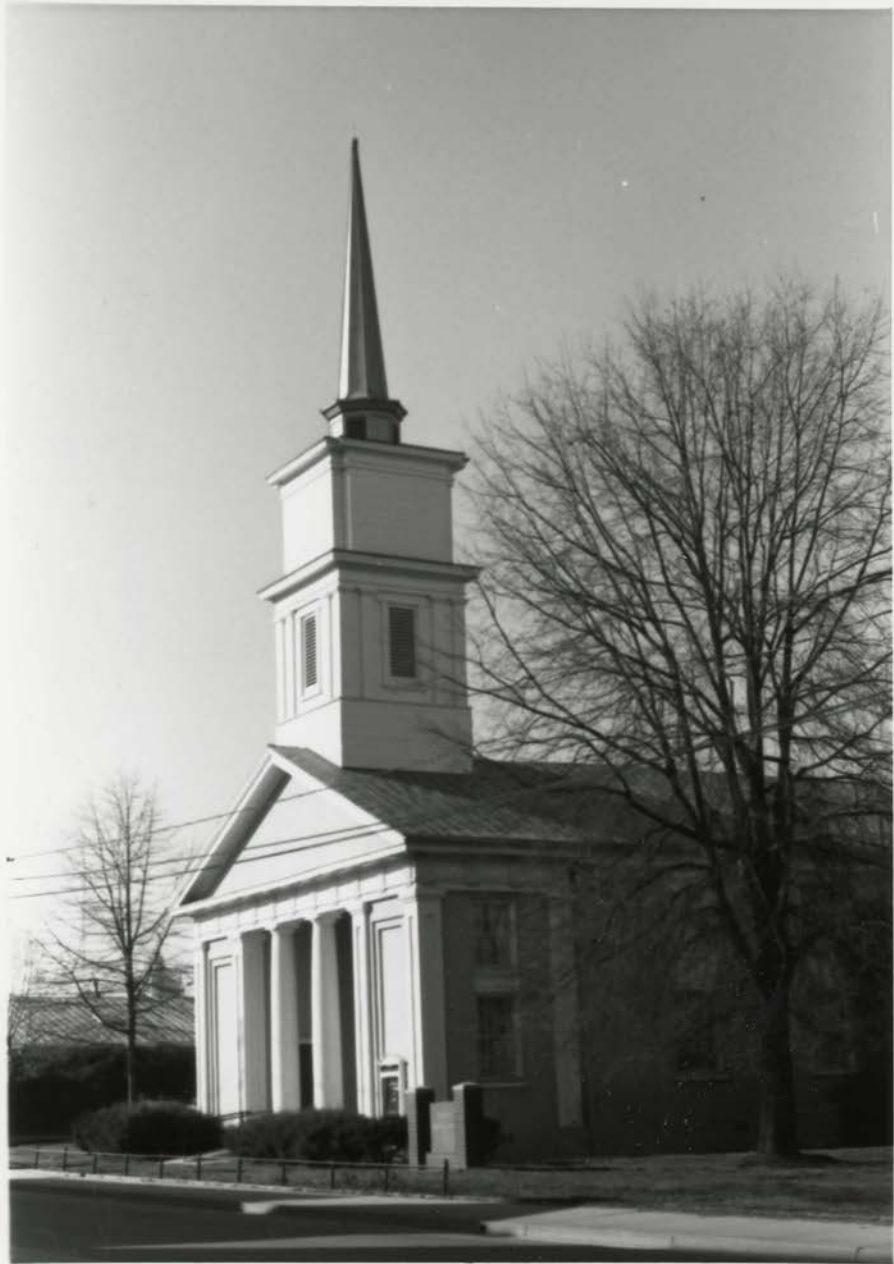
8

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



9

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



11 FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



12

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





13

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



14

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



15

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





16

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



18

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





19

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD Co.



DOYLE

South Side  
Travel  
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA  
352-6386 / 800-488-4458  
The World's Store,  
for every traveler.

SOUTH SIDE TRAVEL

20

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO



21

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.





22

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO



FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD Co.



24

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO

THIS PAPER  
MANUFACTURED  
BY KODAK

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25

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



26

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO.



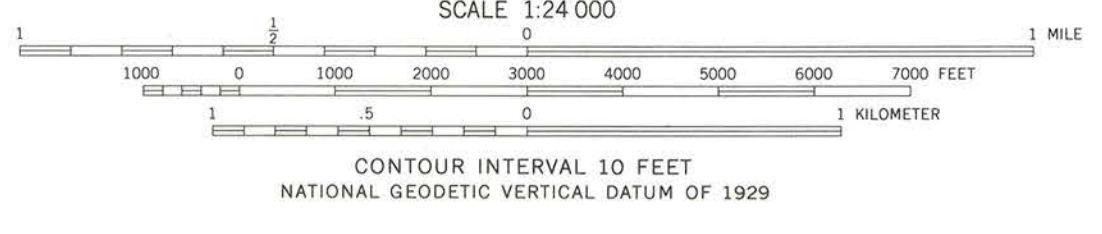
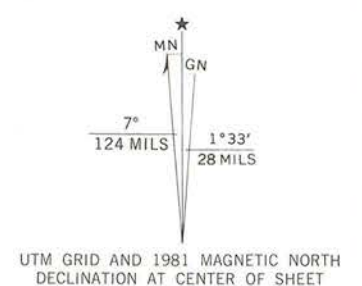
27

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
PRINCE EDWARD CO





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968  
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 11 meters south and 24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked  
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route

FARMVILLE, VA.  
SW/4 FARMVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3715-W7822.5/7.5  
1968  
PHOTOREVISED 1981  
DMA 5358 IV SW-SERIES V834

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PRINCE EDWARD CO., VIRGINIA

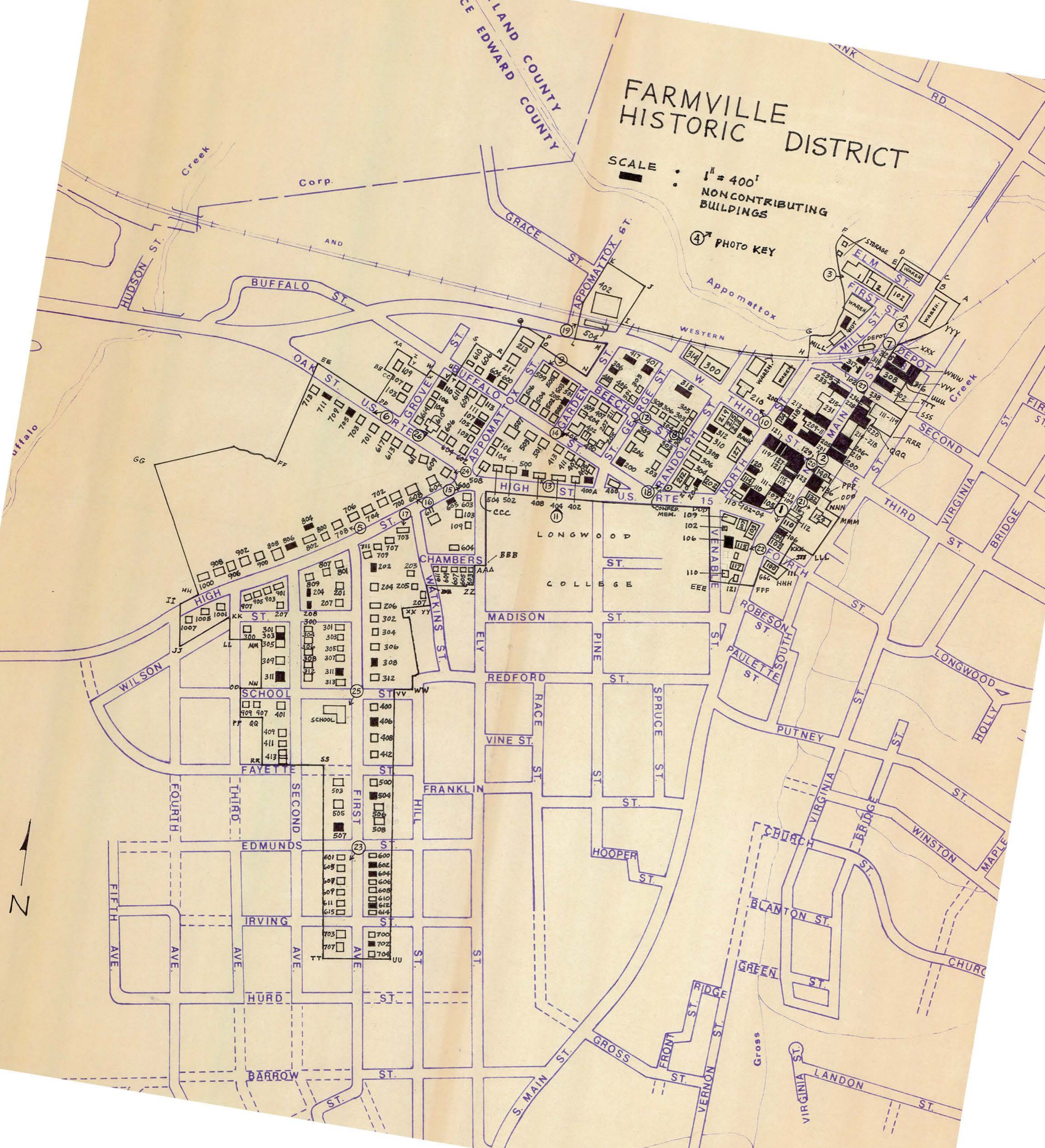
A 17	730330	4130360
B 17	729900	4131200
C 17	730650	4131720
D 17	731090	4131800
E 17	731330	4131720
F 17	730950	4131160
G 17	730500	4131160
H 17	730420	4130400



# FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE : 1" = 400'  
NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

PHOTO KEY





# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2005

89001822

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



OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

#### 1. Name of Property

historic name: Farmville Historic District (Amendment to contributing status of one building)

other names/site number: VDHR #144-0027-0296

#### 2. Location

street & number: 119-123 West Third Street not for publication: NA

city or town: Farmville vicinity: NA

state: Virginia code: VA county: Prince Edward code: 147 Zip: 23901

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 5/31/05

Signature of certifying official  
**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.  
     determined eligible for the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.  
     determined not eligible for the National Register  
     removed from the National Register

Other (explain): Additional Documentation Accepted

Signature of Keeper [Signature]

Date of Action 10-11-05



U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Farmville Historic District (119 West Third Street Amendment)  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof unknown

walls brick

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Farmville Historic District (119 West Third Street Amendment)  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Commerce/Trade
- Industry

**Period of Significance** Early 19<sup>th</sup>-century to 1930's (entire district)

**Significant Dates** ca. 1899

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
NA

**Cultural Affiliation** NA

**Architect/Builder** NA

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file** (NPS)

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

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>731035</u>	2	_____	_____
	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>				

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Farmville Historic District (119 West Third Street Amendment)  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

---

**7. Summary Description:**

**The Elam Prizery, Contributing  
Commercial Building/Warehouse, 119-123 West Third Street, Farmville, Virginia**

The three-story building is 5-course American Bond brick with retail space along the first level and warehouse/storage space on the second and third levels. The 7-bay building was built ca. 1899 after a fire took down the Lumpkin factory building on the same site. The Prizery was used for tobacco through the 1920's and since has had many commercial uses including machinery sales/service and clothing manufacturing. Other than the removal and replacement of the Third Street façade when Third Street was widened ca. 1950, the building has maintained its typical warehouse-like character as a commercial/industrial building in downtown Farmville.

The Third Street façade replacement has not altered the appearance of the warehouse/retail use and overall character of this building. The building maintains a similar street appearance to adjacent buildings in the neighborhood, and overall maintains its historic character in scale, design and materials. Thus it was reassessed in August 2004 and determined to be a contributing resource within the Farmville Historic District. This building (listed as 121-123 Third Street then) was originally listed as non-contributing on Page 16 of Section 7 of the original Farmville Historic District registered in 1989.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District (119 West Third Street Amendment)  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 2

---

### 8. Statement of Significance

The Farmville Historic District was originally listed in April 1989 on the Virginia Landmarks Register and in October 1989 on the National Register of Historic Places. The district is significant under Criterion A for its industry, commerce, and politics/government, as well as under Criterion C for its architecture. When this district was listed, the building at 119-123 West Third Street was thought to be of a later construction date due to the façade reconstruction and was considered non-contributing.

Research has since determined the building to be the original Prizery built ca. 1899 after a fire destroyed the ca. 1886 building. The three-story industrial brick design of the building make it an integral part of the commercial development of downtown Farmville and therefore significant not only for its architecture but its commercial/industrial use during the period of significance (Early 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1930's) for the entire district.

U. S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Farmville Historic District (119 West Third Street Amendment)  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

---

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

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

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

name/title: Jean McRae, Register Program Specialist

Organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources date: August 2005

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue telephone: 804-367-2323

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221

---

**Additional Documentation**

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

---

**Property Owner**

---

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

Name: Mr. Mathew C.Q. King

street & number: 230 Court Square, Suite 201 telephone: 434-882-1811

city or town: Charlottesville state: VA zip code: 22902

---

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Farmville Historic District (119 West Third Street Amendment)  
Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia

Sections 10 and Photographic Data Page 3

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**10. Geographical Data:**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The building addressed as 119-123 West Third Street as shown on the attached map (Attachment Five) which was used with the previous historic district nomination.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary is as it applies only to the building whose contributing status is changing within the district. This building is listed as 119-123 West Third Street in the town of Farmville, Virginia.

**Photographic Data:**

Originals not provided as this amendment is solely for the status change of one building from non-contributing to contributing within the currently registered historic district.

Attachment One: Copy of photographs submitted with Tax Credit Proposal; top shows Third Street façade, bottom shows North Street and alley view.

Attachment Two: Copy of photograph showing North Street and alley view.

Attachment Three: Copy of 1948 Sanborn map showing building prior to Third Street widening.

Attachment Four: Copy of 1961 Sanborn map showing building post to Third Street widening.

Attachment Five: Copy of detailed district map originally submitted with 1989 nomination, showing corner location of 119-123 West Third Street building.

Attachment Six: Copy of section of Farmville Quadrangle showing district map originally submitted with 1989 nomination, showing location of 119-123 West Third Street building within previously listed boundaries.

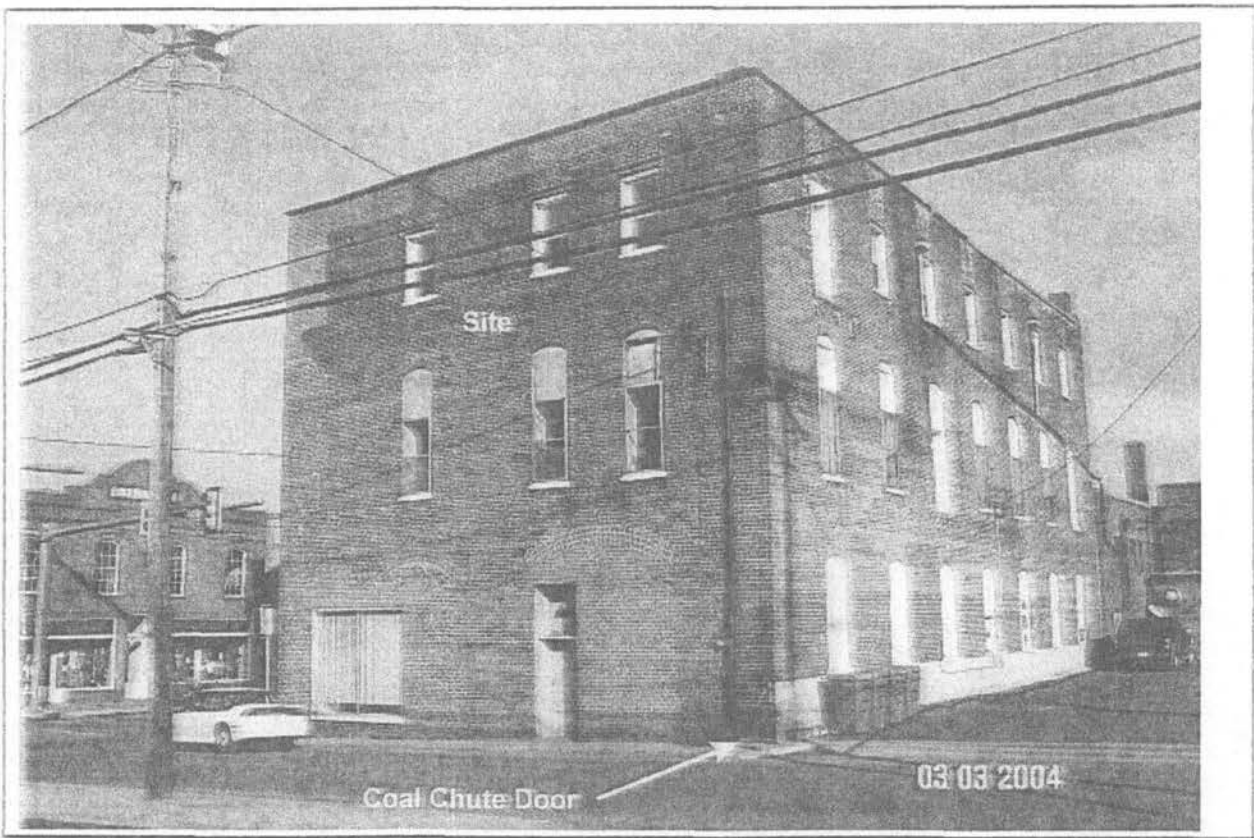
ATTACHMENT ONE



117

119-123





**Figure 18.** View of the west side of the Site from across North Street.

ATTACHMENT TWO

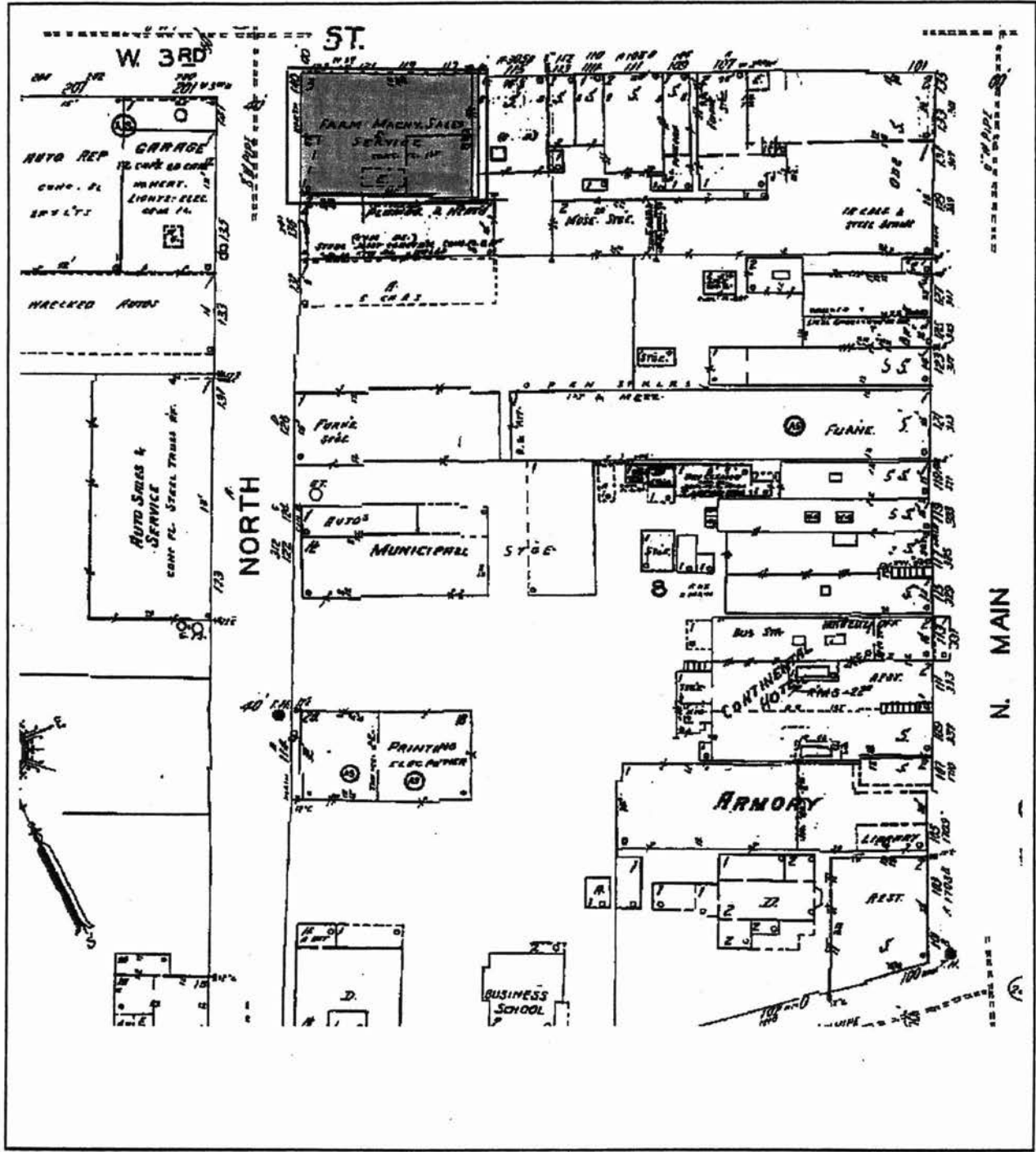


Figure 13. Enlargement of a portion of the 1948 Sanborn Map.

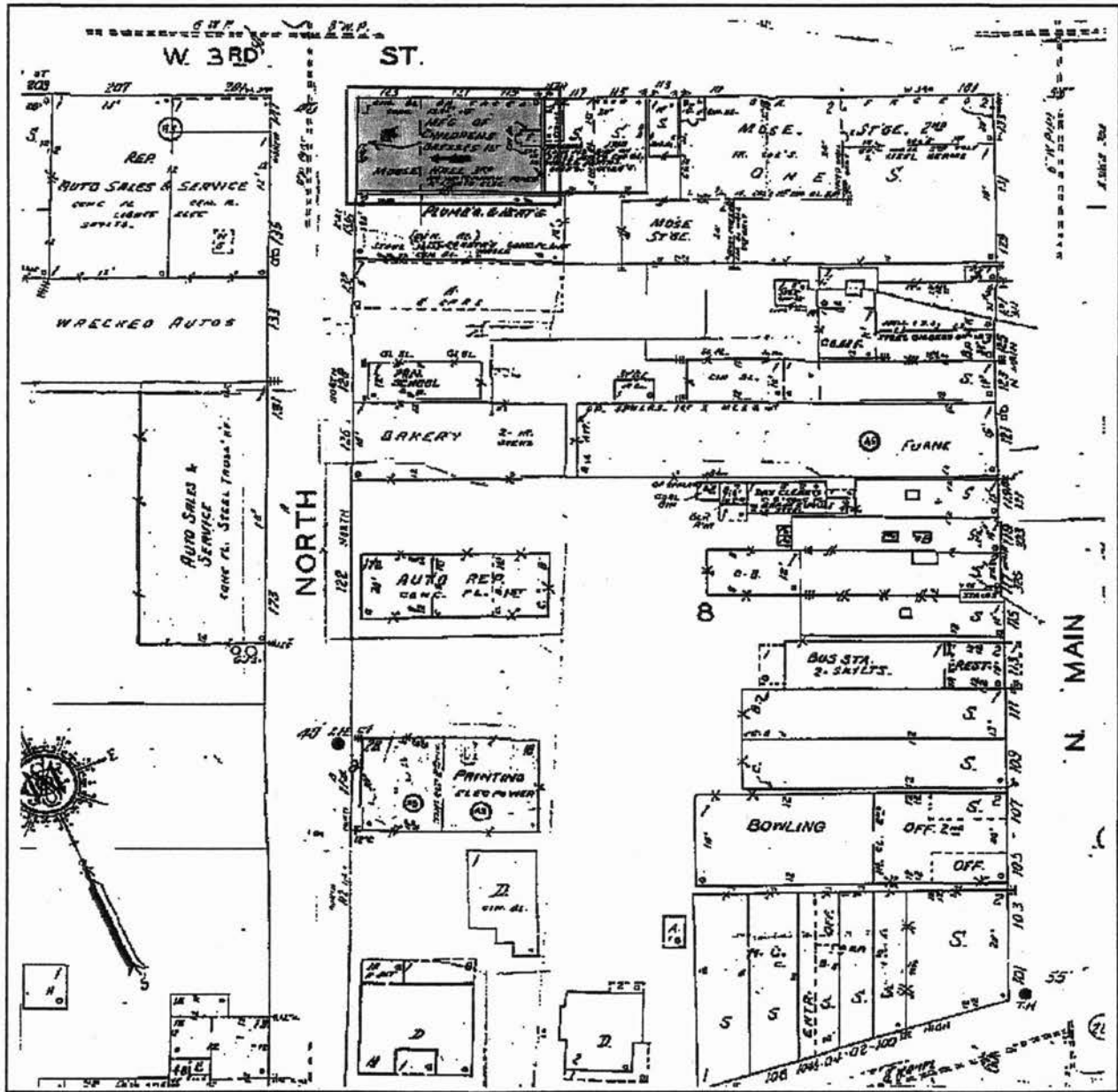
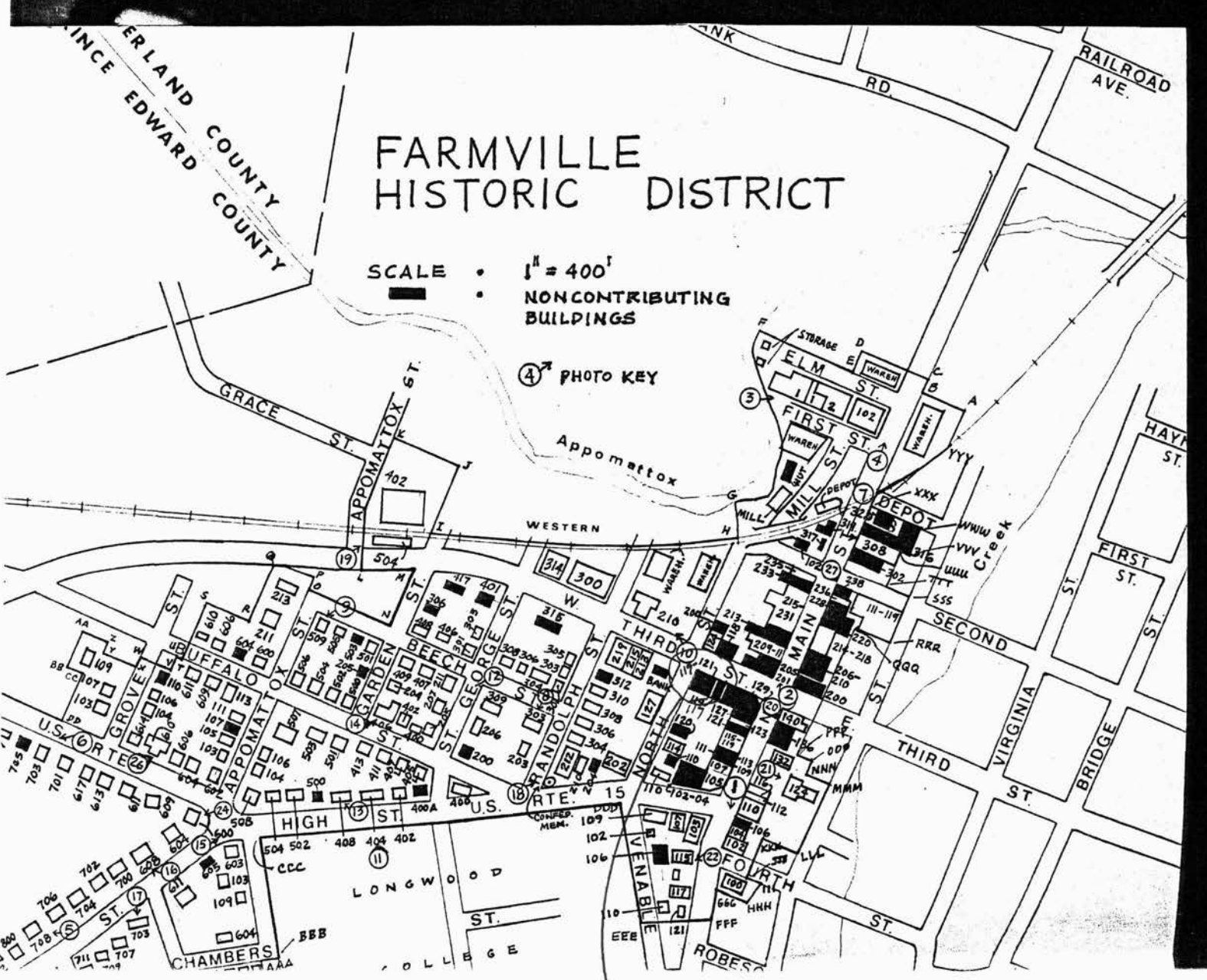


Figure 14. Enlargement of a portion of the 1961 Sanborn Map.





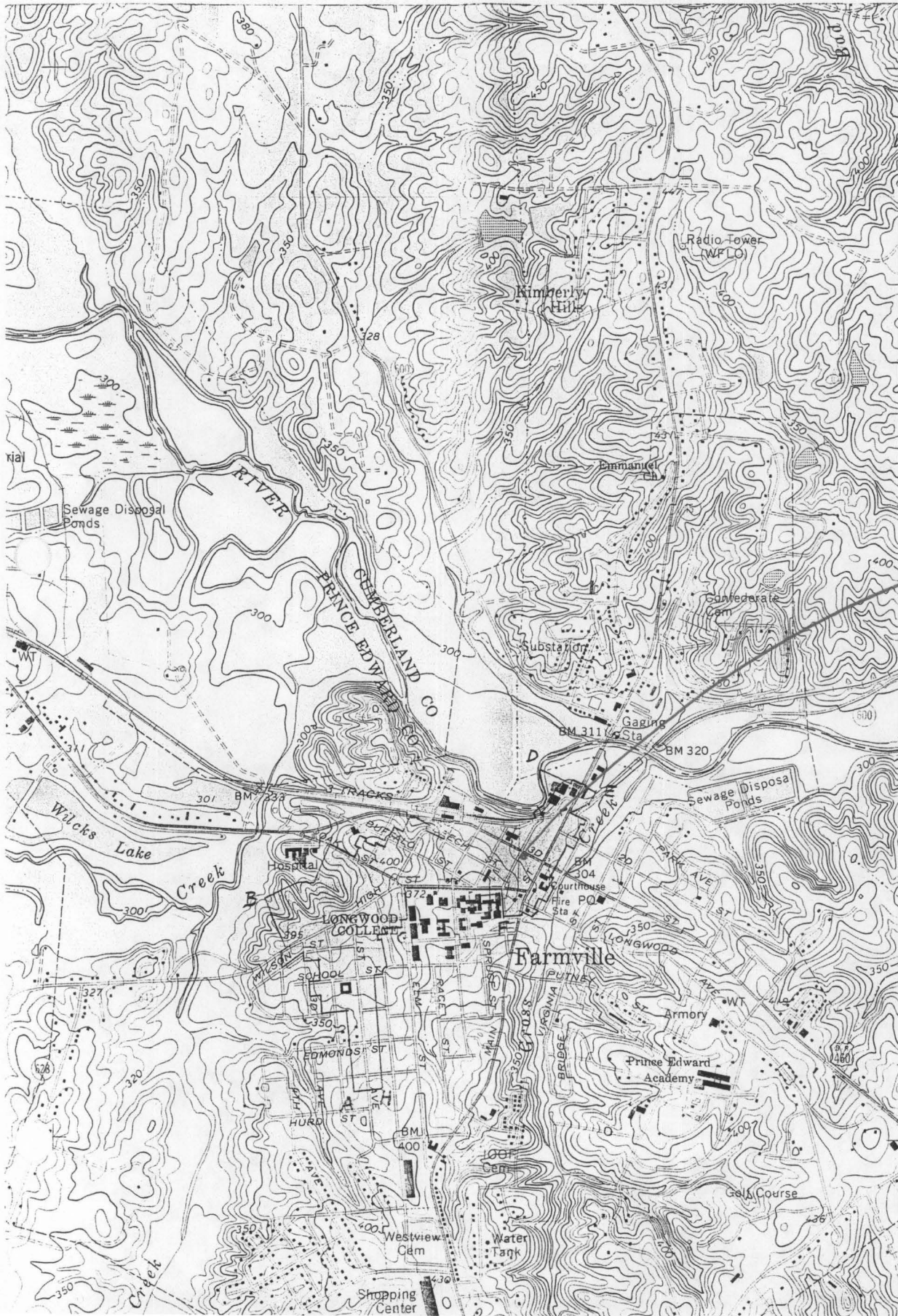
# FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE • 1" = 400'  
• NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

④ PHOTO KEY

119-123 W THIRD ST.

# ATTACHMENT SIX



4135  
20'  
4134  
4133  
4132  
4131  
17'30"  
4130

(RICE ST.)  
5358 IV SE

FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, PRINCE EDWARD CO., VIRGINIA

RICE ST.  
BURKEVILLE 12 MI.

UTM 17  
731035E  
4131644N  
119-123 W  
THIRD ST.  
BUILDING

A	17	730320	4130380
B	17	729900	4131200
C	17	730680	4131720
D	17	731090	4131800
E	17	731330	4131720
F	17	730950	4131160
G	17	730500	4131100

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2016

**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)**

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

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> New Dominion Style Guide, 29-30

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, 34



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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**

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





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**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*

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**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*

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







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**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)*





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**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)*

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<b>611 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0101</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1930</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)</i>		
<b>612 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0102</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1960</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Garage (Building)</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<b>614 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0103</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Other, Ca 1910</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)</i>		
<b>615 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0104</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1920</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<b>700 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0105</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Other, Ca 1930</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Secondary Resource: Unrecorded (1)</i>		
<b>702 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0106</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<b>703 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0107</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<b>704 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0108</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>
<b>707 First Avenue</b>	<b>144-0027-0109</b>	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1940</i>		
	<b>Contributing</b>	<i>Total: 1</i>



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**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*



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

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**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)*

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

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**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*



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**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*

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**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*

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

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

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





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**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*

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**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*

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

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**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*











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**West 118 Third Street** **144-0027-0293** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Clinic (Building), Stories 2, Style: Commercial Style, Ca 1945*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West Third Street** **144-0027-0295** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1905*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 121-123 Third Street** **144-0027-0296** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, Ca 1899*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 213 Third Street** **144-0027-0298** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 215 Third Street** **144-0027-0299** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Ca 1910*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 217 Third Street** **144-0027-0300** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1910*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 300 Third Street** **144-0027-0301** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, Ca 1890*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 314 Third Street** **144-0027-0302** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Warehouse (Building), Stories 3.5, Style: Other, Ca 1905*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 315 Third Street** **144-0027-0314** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Mixed (Building), Stories 4, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2012*  
**Non-contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 401 Third Street** **144-0027-0304** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Service Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Other, 1983*  
**Non-contributing** *Total: 1*



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**West 417 Third Street** **144-0027-0305** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Bus Station (Building), Stories 1, Style: Moderne, Ca 1950*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**West 510 Third Street** **144-0007** *Other DHR Id#: 144-0027-0306*  
*Primary Resource: Depot (Building), Stories 1, Style: Tudor Revival, Ca 1903*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**VENABLE STREET**

**102 Venable Street** **144-0027-0307** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Shed (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1910*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**110 Venable Street** **144-0027-0309** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1940*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**WATKINS STREET**

**207 Watkins Street** **144-0027-0312** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900*  
**Contributing** *Total: 1*

**DEMOLITIONS SINCE 1989 INVENTORY**

**105 Appomattox St.** **144-0027-0004** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Folk, Ca 1890*

**409 Beech Street** **144-0027-0046** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1910*

**400 Buffalo Street** **144-0027-0012** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1886*

**604 Chambers Street** **144-0027-0033** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900*

**611 Chambers Street** **144-0027-0037** *Other DHR Id#:*  
*Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, Ca 1900*

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

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**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*

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**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 19<sup>th</sup> Century to 1966

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**Significant Dates**19511954195919631964**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**



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***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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> [www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/world-jim-crow](http://www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/world-jim-crow)

<sup>4</sup> Hohl, 9-10

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schools. However, the enrollment of blacks was more than double that of the whites with 2,217 black students and only 884 white students.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 8

<sup>6</sup> Jackson and Vlosnik. Section 8, Page 8

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>8</sup> [www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/turning-point](http://www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/turning-point)

<sup>9</sup> Hohl, 5

<sup>10</sup> [www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/turning-point](http://www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/civil-rights-movement-virginia/turning-point)

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“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.<sup>11</sup> 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).<sup>12</sup>

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.<sup>13</sup>

A statewide survey of school facilities in 1947 reported on the inadequate facilities for African Americans in Prince Edward County.<sup>14</sup> 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.<sup>15</sup> 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

<sup>11</sup> Hoyl, 11

<sup>12</sup> Kern and McDonald, Section 8, Page 10

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

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

<sup>15</sup> Jackson and Vosnik, Section 8, Page 9

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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.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> 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.”<sup>19</sup> 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

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<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*  
<sup>17</sup> Hohl, 18  
<sup>18</sup> Kern and McDonald, Section 8, Page 13  
<sup>19</sup> *Ibid*

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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.”<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup> 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,

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

<sup>21</sup> Hohl, 23

<sup>22</sup> Jackson and Bosnik, 1994: Section 8, Page 11



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

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.”<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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.<sup>26</sup>

***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.<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> Lewis

<sup>24</sup> Kern and McDonald, 2012: Section 8, Page 15

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid*, 15-16

<sup>26</sup> Lewis

<sup>27</sup> Smith, 2015: Section 8, Page 16

<sup>28</sup> Titus, 2010:35-36

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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.<sup>29</sup>

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."<sup>30</sup> 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.<sup>31</sup> 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.”<sup>32</sup>

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

<sup>29</sup> Titus, 2010: 34

<sup>30</sup> Lee

<sup>31</sup> Titus

<sup>32</sup> Lee

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cashier and several local eating establishments began to serve black customers.<sup>33</sup>

***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."<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> 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

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Farmville\\_Protests\\_of\\_1963#start\\_entry](http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Farmville_Protests_of_1963#start_entry)

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

<sup>35</sup> Lewis

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Massive Resistance and the closing of the Prince Edward County Schools.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> *The Washington Post*, May 1, 2015

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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

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- Photo 8 of 12: North Main Street, 300 Block, view NW
- Photo 9 of 12: High Street, 800 Block, view NE
- Photo 10 of 12: 308 First Avenue, view E
- Photo 11 of 12: 602 First Avenue, view E
- Photo 12 of 12: 303 Second Avenue, view W

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**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.

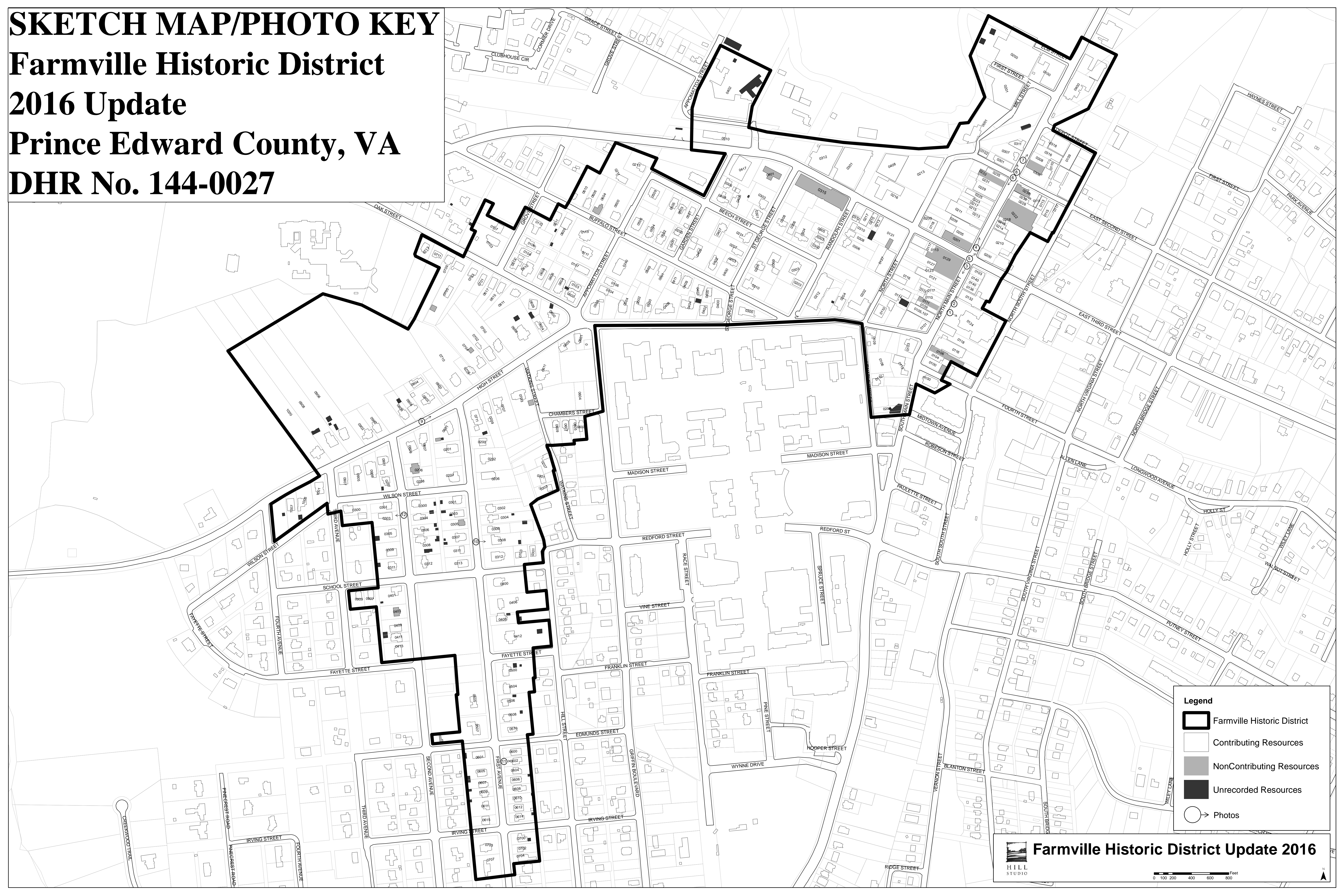
# SKETCH MAP/PHOTO KEY

## Farmville Historic District

### 2016 Update

#### Prince Edward County, VA

#### DHR No. 144-0027



**Legend**

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











FURNITURE

KEY TO THE TOWN  
OFFICE FURNITURE

RESTAURANT  
EAT & DRINK

KEY TO THE TOWN

**MAIN STREET  
MATTRESS & FURNITURE**

LOW LEASING  
State Properties  
LLC  
433-392-4193

Mr. Amick Originals





LEFT TURN  
YIELD  
ON GREEN

NO  
LEFT TURN  
ON RED

LEFT TURN  
YIELD  
ON GREEN

NO  
LEFT TURN  
ON RED

ACCESSORIES  
GREEN FRONT











WALKERS DINER

BREADS & BUTTER

TO GO















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Farmville Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Prince Edward

DATE RECEIVED: 9/02/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/18/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001822

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 10-17-16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept  
REVIEWER Edmund Beall DISCIPLINE History  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE 10-17-16

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Farmville Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Prince Edward

DATE RECEIVED: 9/29/89      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/11/89  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/27/89      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/13/89  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001822

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    10/30/89 DATE

Entered in the  
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_  
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

\_\_\_ count      \_\_\_ resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

\_\_\_ historic      \_\_\_ current

DESCRIPTION

\_\_\_ architectural classification  
\_\_\_ materials  
\_\_\_ descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period              Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates                      Builder/Architect  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

\_\_\_ summary paragraph  
\_\_\_ completeness  
\_\_\_ clarity  
\_\_\_ applicable criteria  
\_\_\_ justification of areas checked  
\_\_\_ relating significance to the resource  
\_\_\_ context  
\_\_\_ relationship of integrity to significance  
\_\_\_ justification of exception  
\_\_\_ other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

\_\_\_ acreage              \_\_\_ verbal boundary description  
\_\_\_ UTM's              \_\_\_ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

\_\_\_ sketch maps      \_\_\_ USGS maps      \_\_\_ photographs      \_\_\_ presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Divisions  
Historic Landmarks  
Litter Control  
Parks and Recreation  
Soil and Water Conservation  
B. C. LEYNES, JR.  
Director



OCT 23 1989

# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

*Department of Conservation and Historic Resources*

*Division of Historic Landmarks*

H. Bryan Mitchell, Director

221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219  
Telephone (804) 786-3143

March 14, 1989

Mr. J. Walter Roth  
Director, Historic Preservation  
General Services Administration  
18th and F Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20405

RE: WATKINS M. ABBOTT FEDERAL BUILDING  
103 N. Main Street, Farmville, Virginia  
FARMVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Dear Mr. Roth:

We are pleased to inform you that the Farmville Historic District, in the Town of Farmville, Prince Edward, County, Virginia in which the Abbott Federal Building is located, will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Enclosed is a copy of the criteria under which properties are evaluated.

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to federally owned historic properties:

-Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affected such properties.

-Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to H. Bryan Mitchell, Division of Historic Landmarks, 221 Governor Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219 by April 18, 1989. A copy of the nomination is on file in our office and will be made available to you upon request.



Farmville Historic District, Prince Edward County, VA.

Sincerely,

Margaret T. Peters  
Information Officer for the  
State Historic Preservation Office

enclosure



General Services Administration  
Public Buildings Service  
Washington, DC 20405



APR 5 1989

Ms. Margaret T. Peters  
Information Officer for the  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Conservation and Historic Resources  
Division of Historic Landmarks  
221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Ms. Peters:

Enclosed is our response to your letter dated March 14, 1989, informing us that the Farmville Historic District, where the Abbott Federal Building is located, will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

As Historic Preservation Officer for the General Services Administration, I have no objections to including the Abbott Federal Building in this nomination. However, our office would appreciate receiving a copy of the nomination. Please forward it to Mr. Rolando Rivas-Camp at the following address:

General Services Administration (PGA)  
18 & F Streets, NW  
Washington, DC 20405

Sincerely,

*Rolando Rivas Camp*

*for*  
DALE M. LANZONE  
Director  
Arts and Historic Preservation

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

DATE

10/18

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Julie Vosmitc

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

VA STPO  
804-786-3143

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Farmville H.D.

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Need information  
re: [unclear]  
[unclear]

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

TITLE

OFFICE



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

*Department of Historic Resources*

Hugh C. Miller, Director

221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219  
Telephone (804) 786-3143  
TDD: 804-786-4276

SEP 29 1989

September 26, 1989

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1100 L St., NW  
Washington, DC 20240

RE: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The enclosed report, Farmville Historic District, Prince Edward County, Virginia, is being submitted in nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Copies of objection letters are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Julie L. Vosmik  
Survey and Register Coordinator

Enclosure



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

*Department of Historic Resources*

221 Governor Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219  
Telephone (804) 786-3143  
TDD: 804-786-4276



September 28, 1989

Ms. Delores Byers  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
1100 L St., NW  
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Farmville Historic District, Prince Edward Co., Virginia

Dear Ms. Byers:

Earlier this week the nomination for the Farmville district was mailed along with a cover letter referencing enclosed letters of objection. Such letters were not enclosed, however, as no letters of objection were received related to this nomination.

My apologies for this confusion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Julie L. Vosmik".  
Julie L. Vosmik  
Survey and Register Coordinator



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Farmville Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VIRGINIA, Prince Edward

DATE RECEIVED: 9/02/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/16/05  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89001822

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 10.11.05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Additional Documentation Accepted*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

## Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Molly Joseph Ward  
Secretary of Natural Resources

Julie V. Langan  
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
www.dhr.virginia.gov

August 29, 2016

Mr. Paul Loether  
Chief, National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 I ("Eye") Street, N.W.  
Washington D.C. 20005

**Re: Farmville Historic District 2016 Update, Town of Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia**

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed discs contain the true and correct copies of the additional documentation, referenced above, being submitted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Farmville Historic District originally was listed in the National Register in 1989.

The enclosed nomination update provides a full, updated inventory of all resources within the historic district, justification for extending the end date of the period of significance from the 1930s to 1966, and additional context and historic data to support the expansion of the period of significance. An updated sketch map is provided at the end of the additional documentation. A representative set of digital images of current conditions within the historic district is provided on a separate disc. The historic district's original boundaries *have not been altered* as a result of this nomination update.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. My direct phone line is 804-482-6439.

Sincerely,

Lena Sweeten McDonald  
National/State Register Historian

Enclosures

Administrative Services  
10 Courthouse Ave.  
Petersburg, VA 23803  
Tel: (804) 862-6408  
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Eastern Region Office  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Western Region Office  
962 Kime Lane  
Salem, VA 24153  
Tel: (540) 387-5443  
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office  
5357 Main Street  
PO Box 519  
Stephens City, VA 22655  
Tel: (540) 868-7029  
Fax: (540) 868-7033