

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

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

**VLR Listed: 12/12/2019  
NRHP Listed: 3/19/2020**

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Courtland Historic District

Other names/site number: VDHR Architectural Inventory Number: 201-5001

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

**2. Location**

Street & number:

City or town: Courtland State: VA County: Southampton

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_X statewide \_\_\_X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_X A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_X C \_\_\_ D

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b><br/> <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u><br/>                 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p> | <p><b>Date</b></p> |
|--|--------------------|

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>In my opinion, the property <u>_</u>meets <u>_</u>does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> |   |
| <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>  | <p><b>Date</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Title:</b></p>   | <p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau<br/>or Tribal Government</b></p> |

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>267</u>   | <u>149</u>      | buildings  |
| <u>6</u>     | <u>1</u>        | sites      |
| <u>6</u>     | <u>16</u>       | structures |
| <u>2</u>     | <u>1</u>        | objects    |
| <u>281</u>   | <u>167</u>      |            |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 3

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure/duplex; multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business/office; financial institution/bank; restaurant/tavern; specialty store; warehouse

GOVERNMENT/courthouse/county courthouse; post office; fire station; correctional facility/jail; government office/municipal

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure/duplex; multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/business/office; financial institution/bank; specialty store; warehouse

GOVERNMENT/courthouse/county courthouse; post office; fire station; correctional facility/jail; government office/municipal; town hall

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility/church

FUNERARY/cemetery

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

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## 7. Description

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

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne; Romanesque Revival; Italianate

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: Folk Victorian, Late Greek Revival, Minimal Traditional

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch, International Style

MIXED

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: ASPHALT; BRICK; CONCRETE; METAL;

Aluminum, Steel; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl; WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle, Log

## 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The 135-acre Courtland Historic District is largely contiguous with the northern half of the Town of Courtland, located along the east bank of the Nottoway River at the geographic center of Southampton County in southeastern Virginia. Differences between the district boundary and the limits of the northern half of the town reflect the exclusion of non-contributing properties and the inclusion of a church just north of the town limits. The district extends approximately 1.4 miles northwest to southeast in a 0.4-mile-wide swath of properties, while the corporate limits of town extend an additional 1.2 miles farther to the southeast. On average, the width of the district is one to three blocks on either side of Main Street (U.S. Route 58 Business). There are 284 contributing resources and 167 non-contributing resources within the district. Despite an increase in commercial activity that followed the opening of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad through town in 1888, Courtland has undergone little growth beyond its early function as a typical Tidewater courthouse village since the mid-eighteenth century and as a small market town for the surrounding agricultural countryside. The exception is the southern end of town beyond the boundary of the historic district. This area tends to include residential construction that is less than fifty years old along with some recent commercial buildings. The town is organized around the intersection of Main Street (U.S. Route 58 Business), which runs roughly north/south, and Meherrin Road (U.S. Route 58), which intersects from the west. Commercial, governmental, and

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

institutional resources cluster along Main Street southward from the intersection with Meherrin Road. Notable exceptions include resources associated with the African American community, which tend to cluster in the northern portion of the district. Architectural styles found within the district include Federal, Gothic Revival, Late Greek Revival, Romanesque Revival, Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch, along with vernacular buildings. The Courtland Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of location and setting despite the recent residential development to the south. While some individual resources have changed in design, materials and workmanship over time, most of the substantial changes occurred within the district's period of significance. The variety represents the evolution trends in style and construction that give the district depth, and have allowed it to continue to be a viable community. Courtland's historic and continuous role as a government and commercial center reinforces its strong integrity of feeling and association. The Courtland Historic District includes three properties that are individually listed in the NRHP, as follows: the Courtland School (201-5001-0003; NRHP 2016); Mahone's Tavern (201-5001-0082; NRHP 2008); and Rochelle-Prince House (201-5001-0116; NRHP 2011).

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

The town developed immediately east of the swampy, forested river margins of the Nottoway River, which flows northwest to southeast. Apart from these low swampy areas, the flat Tidewater landscape beyond the boundaries of the district consists of agricultural fields interspersed with patches of woods. Within the district, sidewalks are intermittent and when present are narrow and concrete. Setbacks in the residential areas tend to be consistent and uniform along given blocks. The only areas without setbacks occur in the commercial core along Main Street. Surface parking lots are only associated with churches and the courthouse/government complex. There is a hierarchy among the streets: Main Street is broad, approximately 45 to 50 feet across though only two lanes; Meherrin Road about 35 feet across; and residential streets closer to 20 feet across. Vegetation varies within the district. Large grassy lots mingle with stands of mature trees and there are many undeveloped areas with clumps of woodland.

Several major transportation arteries pass through Courtland and the immediate vicinity. State Route 35 leads north for 19 miles from the North Carolina state line through Boykins to Courtland. Less than a mile southwest of Courtland, the thoroughfare (called Meherrin Road locally) crosses U.S. Route 58 and carries the designation U.S. Route 58 Business into town. Since sometime in the late nineteenth century this alignment has carried passengers across the Nottoway River to what is now the center of Courtland. Prior to that time travelers coming from this general direction crossed the river on a wooden bridge that entered town just south of the courthouse and connected to Rochelle Street. In Courtland, State Route 35 turns north as Main Street and continues for 40 miles through Southampton and Sussex counties into Prince George County where it ends at Interstate 95. Much of this route was part of the historic Jerusalem Plank Road that was a strategic transportation asset during the Siege of Petersburg in 1864-1865. South

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

of Route 35 in Courtland, Main Street continues southeast as Jerusalem Road/U.S. Route 58 Business back to U.S. Route 58. The latter national highway is the main thoroughfare that extends across Virginia south of the James River. The Atlantic and Danville Railroad, which was pivotal to the town's commercial development beginning in 1888, is now part of the Norfolk Southern network. The rail corridor passes through town east to west and runs roughly parallel to U.S. Route 58. Franklin, Southampton County's largest town, is about 9 miles to the east along the railroad and national highway. These major transportation corridors lead farther eastward to the major cities of South Hampton Roads, beginning with Suffolk, about 33 miles east of Courtland.

### **Architectural Development**

While the central business district retains a core of early commercial buildings, some others have been demolished, including the train station, which was a historically significant transportation resource. The remaining commercial center includes a row of early twentieth-century brick storefronts along the east side of Main Street (201-5001-0034 through 201-5001-045) as well as the former Taylor's Gifts building (201-5001-0001) on the west. The Taylor's Gifts building is a two-story brick building with two storefronts along Main Street and street-level access to interior stairs between. The upper floors are residential and the building is a good example of an early mixed-use building where storeowners likely lived above the shop. The north and west elevations are sparsely ornamented. The east and south elevations, given the building's corner location, were the more visible and decorated sides. The south elevation has three arched masonry openings with keystones on the first floor housing compass-headed wooden sash winnows. The south and east elevations have a corbelled cornice.

Farther north along Main Street, on its west side flanking Ewing Street, are two modest frame stores (201-5001-0138 and 201-5001-0139). The southern one (201-5001-0139) has expanded over time but at its core is a simple, one-story, front-gabled building, clad in weatherboard with roof cornice returns. On the facade is a single-leaf entrance and a six-over-six double-hung, wooden sash window. The store north of Ewing is a later, larger, one-story frame building with pediments, clad in asbestos shingles. Boarded-in windows flank the central single-leaf entrance. The rear elevation has an exterior stair to an attic opening, and there is a single-leaf entrance on the south elevation as well.

Industrial sites line the north side of the railroad. Spurs and siding may have provided direct access when the rail line was more active. Adjacent to an active fertilizer plant is an abandoned peanut facility (201-5001-0163) with a large warehouse and silos that dominate the landscape of the east side of the district. Although no longer in use, the peanut factory is a striking visual landmark of the region's agricultural history.

Properties representing the Government theme include the Post Office (201-5001-0053), the Southampton County Courthouse complex (201-0003; 201-5001-0103 and 201-5001-0119), the non-contributing Southampton County Government Center (201-5001-0122) on the site of the early high school, and the Courtland Volunteer rescue squad (201-5001-0187). Currently the post office occupies a leased building at 22183 Main Street in Courtland. The Courtland Town Hall

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

(201-5001-0180) consists of a repurposed service station. The Southampton County Courthouse (201-5001-0103) is the third courthouse on its site. The current building replaced the 1798 courthouse where the Nat Turner trial took place. The oldest portion of this building dates to 1834. Originally it was a far simpler building with a plain cornice, a double-leaf entrance, and pediment with a lunette window. Remodeling in 1924 added the front portico and a hipped roof with a cupola. Later additions house administrative offices. The Courtland Town Hall has been adapted from a ca. 1930 one-story, side-gabled brick service station with twin cross-gables on the facade.

Most of the district's churches along Main Street toward the south end of the district, including Courtland Baptist (201-5001-0050), Courtland United Methodist (201-5001-0033), and St. Luke's Episcopal (201-5001-0022). Outside this cluster, First Baptist (201-5001-0133) is at the far north end of the district on the continuation of Main Street, called Plank Road just outside the town limits and David Temple AME Zion (201-5001-0158) stands two blocks west of the main thoroughfare at the intersection of Bateman and Florence streets. All of the district's churches are twentieth-century buildings in a variety of styles. First Baptist and St. Luke's are both Gothic Revival. First Baptist was originally frame but had a brick veneer added. Distinctive of the style are its lancet windows and entrance towers at either side of the facade. St. Luke's retains wood weatherboard cladding and the steeple is clad in wooden shingles. Some of the multi-light lancet windows are fixed while others have double-hung sash. Courtland Baptist is a Romanesque Revival brick church with a hipped roof with cross-gables and a crenellated entrance tower. The Colonial Revival-style Courtland United Methodist has a central tower on a front-gabled façade with pediment. The entrance has a surround with a swan's neck pediment. The exterior walls are Flemish bond brick and the windows have multi-light, compass-headed sash. Only the more recent David Temple AME Zion (built in 1966) does not follow a revival style. This brick-veneered building has a front gable with shed-roofed wings.

The district's principal cemetery, Riverside, expanded from a graveyard originally associated with St. Luke's Episcopal Church; the oldest portion is known as the Episcopal section. The cemetery is south of the church and expands westward and then north to the rear of the adjacent Methodist church. The older section has a collection largely of headstones and footstones, but there are other monuments such as obelisks and columns. Some stones feature Victorian iconography and many predate the 1906 construction of the Episcopal church. Dating to the era of segregation, Riverside for much of its history was for whites only. At the African-American Helping Hand Cemetery on the north end of town, there are numerous exposed concrete burial vaults, many embossed with the name of the Engram Funeral Home, which was across Main Street but now operates out of Franklin. Many of the markers are also concrete with inscriptions embossed or hand-carved. This - acre cemetery opened in 1897 and contains approximately 500 graves, including an African American Civil War veteran, 52 additional veterans and a family of Native American descendants from the Nottoway Tribe<sup>1</sup>. Other cemeteries in the district include the Mahone-Manry cemetery, as well as a plot behind the Seven Gables (201-5001-0172) house and a burial ground of Confederate soldiers behind the Courtland Baptist Church.

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<sup>1</sup> Dolores Peterson, Trustee, Helping Hand Cemetery, personal communication, October 2019.

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

There are two schools in the district. The Courtland Rosenwald School (201-5001-0003; NRHP 2016), built in 1928, is one of as many as eight schools built in Southampton County under the auspices of the Rosenwald School building program, an effort begun by Booker T. Washington and retail magnate Julius Rosenwald to provide quality school buildings for African Americans in the racially segregated south of the early twentieth century. Rosenwald schools followed a standardized series of designs by architect Samuel Smith, and the school building in Courtland is an example of the “Two Teacher Community School, To Face East or West Only” (Floor Plan No. 20). Individually listed in the NRHP, this is the only surviving Rosenwald school in Southampton County in public use (as a community center; others have been converted to houses).<sup>2</sup> Just to the east of the Rosenwald School is the former Courtland Elementary School (201-5001-0159), built in 1964 to replace the Rosenwald School. Even though less than forty years separate the two buildings, the latter is a larger complex serving an integrated and regional population. Organized around a central courtyard, the building is a typical example of the restrained International Style commonly used for public schools in Virginia between the 1950s and late twentieth century. The building has a “gymnasium” and double-loaded corridors serving classrooms that recall the Rosenwald school with their large windows for ample light and ventilation.

Two social resources are located along Main Street—the Masonic Lodge (201-5001-0017) and Mahone’s Tavern (201-5001-0082). The lodge is a late nineteenth century, two-story, frame vernacular building. It adopts a common typology for Masonic lodges—a two-story building with a front-gabled roof. The main meeting rooms were likely on the second floor. Although vinyl siding now covers most of the building, an area above the entrance portico exposes a masonic symbol rendered in wood. It is affixed to a flat panel within a classically inspired frame with wooden pilasters below a carved wooden keystone arch.

Now a museum, the ca. 1796 Federal-style Mahone’s Tavern (NRHP 2008) served as both a tavern and an inn. Located across from the courthouse, the establishment provided dining and lodging during court days. At the time of Nat Turner’s Rebellion, white county residents sought refuge in the building and mustered the local militia. During Turner’s trial, the tavern filled with visiting spectators. The tavern was the boyhood home of Confederate Major General William Mahone, and the building served as a hospital during the Civil War. The core of the building has a hall-parlor plan. A two-story inset porch spans the façade, sheltering the primary entrance and a small balcony centered above the door.

About seventy percent of the district consists of residential resources, and about ninety percent of these date to the twentieth century. Largely east of Main Street, the residential areas contain a great variety of housing, mostly single-family. The platting of the town and the subsequent subdivisions have resulted in uneven development patterns, with some houses set close together with a similar setback from the road and others on much larger parcels, some extending the width of a block. While this pattern often indicates demolitions in other communities, in

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<sup>2</sup> Maxine Nowlin and Elizabeth Hoge Lipford, “Courtland School,” National Register nomination (listed 2016): Sct 7:5, 8:13.



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Courtland it is a result of the historic development patterns, and there has been very little residential demolition.

One of the earliest extant houses is the ca. 1814 Rochelle-Prince House (201-5001-0116; NRHP 2011), located on the east side of Main Street near the courthouse. Now a museum, the Rochelle Prince House was originally a two-story, three-bay building. A two-bay, one-and-a-half-story wing added after 1817 turned the side-hall, single-pile house into a central hall house. At the juncture of the main section with the addition is a hipped-roofed front porch supported by square, chamfered posts. Cedar shakes cover both the porch roof and the main roof. Other early houses include the evolved Seven Gables (201-5001-0172) with a core dating to ca. 1790, and the ca. 1790 Briggs-Manry House (201-5001-0104), which may have been moved to its current site. If so, this building may be the same as the Lucius Manry House, which stood east of Courtland when recorded in the Virginia Historical Inventory in 1938. The first half of the current house name refers to an owner named W. W. Briggs.

Only a handful of other houses predating the Civil War survive in the district. The ca. 1800 Charles Cooper Williams House (201-5001-0120) is a vernacular I-house now associated with the local museum. The ca. 1820 Bell House (201-5001-0083) stands adjacent to Mahone's Tavern and previously was connected to that building. Built in 1856, the house at 22175 Main Street (201-5001-0117) includes later Folk Victorian elements such as sawn trim on the gables and brackets in the frieze; the two-story porch and two-over-two windows may also be contemporary with the added decorative work.

The district contains a number of Victorian-style houses. The house at 22141 Main Street (210-5001-007) is particularly notable for its frothy exterior trim, including brackets and jigsaw balustrades and posts. It has asymmetrical massing with complex roof forms including numerous cross gables. Its neighbor at 22125 Main Street (201-5001-0008) shares the ornately carved trim of 22141 Main Street and adds verge boards and canted bays. Its window surrounds and paired cornice brackets, however, classify the house as Italianate.

The house at 22306 Linden Street (201-5001-0061) transcends the Victorian to a Queen Anne style by combining the asymmetrical massing and complex roof forms with the addition of a turret and classically inspired details such as the columns on the wraparound porch, dentil molding, and Palladian window in the pedimented attic gable on the facade.

The house at 22070 Court Street (201-5001-0106) combines Craftsman detailing such as battered posts and wide eaves with a Foursquare form. The house at 25416 Bruce Street (201-5001-0150) also exhibits Craftsman features with battered posts on piers and a roof with exposed rafter tails. The best example of the Craftsman style in the district, however, is the house at 22160 Main Street (201-5001-0020). This bungalow has battered posts on piers in its inset porch, four-over-one windows, a shed dormer, and knee braces.

Moving chronologically forward, the Colonial Revival style is very common among the district's dwellings. Most of the examples are frame, although the house at 26048 Court Street

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

(201-5001-0109) has a brick veneer. Other examples are two-story, symmetrical, side-gabled houses clad in weatherboard. The house at 220131 Linden Street (201-5001-0062) has a pent apron between the first and second stories and one-story porches on the gable ends. Its entrance portico, centered on the facade, features Doric columns supporting a gabled roof. The house at 26073 Court Street (201-5001-0078) lacks the pent but has one-story additions on the gable ends. The portico with pediment and Doric columns and pilasters shelters a single-leaf entrance door with 10-light sidelights. The gable ends include engaged chimneys, quarter-round windows in the attic, and cornice returns. A hipped-roofed variation of the Colonial Revival style at 22377 Main Street (201-5001-0114) has a symmetrical façade featuring a central entrance portico with pediment and Doric columns that shelters a single-leaf door with multi-light sidelights and a 13-light transom.

The Tudor Revival is represented by a brick-clad house at 22274 Linden Street (201-5001-0068) and a frame house at 26117 Rochelle Street (201-5001-0023). The façade of the side-gabled house on Rochelle has cross gables, including a cross-gabled entrance wing with a catslide that engages the asymmetrical, exterior facade chimney.

The mid- to late twentieth century is represented by many Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style houses. A good example of the Minimal Traditional is at 2223 Linden Street (201-5001-0098), a one-story, side-gabled house clad in brick veneer. A soldier course water table, soldier course lintels, and rowlock sills lend some distinction, as does a small dentil cornice. The house at 22354 Linden Street (201-5001-0181) is a low-slung, brick-veneered Ranch-style house with a shallow hipped roof, banked windows, and an inset entrance porch. Dwellings of this era, typically from the 1940s to early 1970s, are associated with design trends, technological innovations in construction materials and methods, and changing lifestyles similar to those of earlier eras, such as the rapid deployment of mass-produced architectural trim that characterized the Victorian era and the reduction in formal entertaining spaces in favor of private family quarters as seen in bungalows.

Timeless vernacular houses also occur throughout the district. The frame shotgun house at 22049 Laurel Street (201-5001-0129) rests on piers, is clad in German siding, and has a gabled roof with exposed rafter tails. Twin houses at 22146 and 22150 High Street (201-5001-0175 and 210-5001-0176, respectively) are one-story, side-gabled frame buildings with central interior chimneys and small shed-roofed front porches.

A number of the non-contributing housing constructed recently are from a similar set of plans include both single-family houses (201-5001-0149, 201-5001-0170, 201-5001-0171) and duplexes (201-5001-0086, 201-5001-0134, 201-5001-0167, 201-5001-0190, and 201-5001-0189). Each of these one-story frame dwellings has a central, side-gabled section with a front porch that is an extension of the gable. The central section is flanked to the north and south by side-gabled wings.

## **Integrity Analysis**

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

The Courtland Historic District remains in its original location. The setting retains a high degree of integrity through the end of the period of significance. The Nottaway River, the railroad, and the principal roads have remained in the same location, framing and supporting the physical development. Topography appears to be unaltered and landscape events relatively unchanged, including many wooded areas, particularly along the riverbank. Residential real estate developments to the south of the district have grown organically from the existing pattern and do not detract in scope and scale from the setting. The design of the district has good integrity. New residential construction within the district respects existing building traditions, scale, size, massing, and setbacks. Demolitions within the boundaries since the end of the period of significance have been few. The addition of a new county government complex after the period of significance is mitigated by the fact that it replaced a public building of similar scope and importance on the same large parcel. Commercial and institutional uses continue to be located largely along Main Street with industrial uses along the railroad and residential uses to the west and largely to the east of Main Street. Individual contributing resources have a good degree of integrity of materials with some vinyl siding and composite shingle roofing scattered throughout. Most buildings retain a high degree of integrity of workmanship. Even those with vinyl siding often retain significant exterior trim. Although the role of Courtland as a commercial center has diminished since the late twentieth century, the district retains integrity of feeling particularly as a center of government with the courthouse and county government center along Main Street. Integrity of association is strong as the link between the district and most historic patterns of use and activity remain. Given this overall strong integrity, the integrity of association is also solid. As a whole, the district continues to communicate the appearance and sense of a small rural courthouse town.

### **Inventory of Resources**

Properties in the Courtland Historic District inventory below are organized alphabetically by street (under centered street name headings) and numerically by street number. The headings in bold-italics include street number and street name. Occasionally, a parcel containing only a site or a structure, but no building, appears without a street number. These properties without street numbers appear under that street heading *after* the properties with street numbers. To the right on the same line is the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Identification Number. This consists of an 11-digit number, with the first seven digits identifying the district (201-5001) and a four-digit suffix. In cases where a property has been previously recorded individually, the originally assigned seven-digit identification number appears, followed by the Other DHR ID# (11-digit number and any other associated numbers, including an archaeological site number in one instance). Each resource within a property appears on a separate line. Information for the primary resource includes a descriptive term or resource type (e.g., Bridge, Dwelling, Church, Cemetery, etc.); the National Register resource type in parentheses (Building, Structure, Site, or Object); the number of stories (if the primary resource is a building); architectural style; date of construction; status—whether contributing (abbreviated *C*) or non-contributing (*NC*) to the district—and the quantity of resources of that type. Below the primary resource entry, less detailed information appears for the property's secondary resources.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Contributing resources date to sometime within the district's period of significance (1752-1969) and have retained a sufficient degree of integrity to contribute under Criterion A and/or C. Dates are based on field observation, local history sources, court records, and/or tax records. Resources identified as non-contributing were either of more recent date or have been moved, altered, or deteriorated to such an extent that they lack minimum integrity requirements to convey their association with the district's areas and period of significance. Properties that have had numerous historic materials replaced, such as doors and window sash, but still retain integrity of form, setting and scale, and, are not engulfed in modern additions, are considered contributing to the overall character and integrity of the historic district. Unless otherwise indicated, all dwellings are single dwellings.

Inventoried resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map by the last four digits of the property's 11-digit DHR Identification Number. On the Sketch Map, each property is identified as contributing or non-contributing based on the status of the property's primary resource. Contributing/noncontributing status for secondary resources on each property is listed in the following inventory.

***Inventory Abbreviations:***

C = Contributing; Min. Traditional = Minimal Traditional; No disc. style = No particular architectural style discernible; NC = Non-contributing

**ALLEY STREET**

***Alley Street***

***201-5001-0184***

*Primary Resource:* Other (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1970 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Other (Building) NC: 2  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**AURORA STREET**

***22015 Aurora Street***

***201-5001-0159***

*Primary Resource:* School (Building), 1-Story, Modern – International Style, Ca 1964 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* School (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* School (Building) NC: 6  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

***22066 Aurora Street***

***201-5001-0206***

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Neo-Eclectic, Ca 2000 NC: 1

***22075 Aurora Street***

***201-5001-0201***

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, Ca 1960 C: 1

***22083 Aurora Street***

***201-5001-0202***

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950 C: 1

***22083 Aurora Street***

***201-5001-0203***

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Craftsman, Ca 1930 C: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

### BATEMAN STREET

- 21475 Bateman Street 201-5001-0199**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1945 C: 1
- 21496 Bateman Street 201-5001-0197**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Neo-Eclectic, 1990 NC: 1
- 21497 Bateman Street 201-5001-0194**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1960 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1
- 21512 Bateman Street 201-5001-0212**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1950 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 22002 Bateman Street 201-5001-0154**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1945 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Chicken House/Poultry House C: 1 (Building)  
*Secondary Resource:* Privy (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2
- 22012 Bateman Street 201-5001-0155**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1946 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 22091 Bateman Street 201-5001-0160**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1959 NC: 1
- 22097 Bateman Street 201-5001-0161**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Craftsman, Ca 1935 C: 1
- 22117 Bateman Street 201-5001-0207**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960 C: 1
- 26027 Bateman Street 201-5001-0208**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1 -Story, Neo-Eclectic, Ca 2000 NC: 1

### BRIDE STREET

- 25426 Bride Street 201-5001-0186**  
*Primary Resource:* Commercial Building (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, 1940 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 25436 Bride Street 201-5001-0187**  
*Primary Resource:* Fire Station (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2000 NC: 1
- 25489 Bride Street 201-5001-0084**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1936 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

- 25501 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0085**  
*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1980 NC: 1
- 26008 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0091**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, No disc. style, 1926 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Well House (Building) C: 1
- 26014 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0092**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1946 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 26019 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0087**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1940 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 26021-26023 Bride Street**              **201-5001-0086**  
*Primary Resource:* Double/Duplex (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2012 NC: 1
- 26027 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0088**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1940 C: 1
- 26043 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0089**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1926 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 26051 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0090**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1936 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2
- 26052 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0096**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1890 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 26020 Bride Street**                      **201-5001-0093**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Folk Victorian, 1926 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Well House (Building) C: 1
- Bride Street**                                      **201-5001-0163**  
*Primary Resource:* Warehouse (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1950 C: 1

### BRIDGE STREET

- 25540 Bridge Street**                      **201-5001-0080**  
*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, 1940 NC: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**25541 Bridge Street 201-5001-0081**

*Primary Resource:* Fire Station (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1930 C: 1

### **BRUCE STREET**

**25416 Bruce Street 201-5001-0150**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Craftsman, 1936 C: 1

**25426 Bruce Street 201-5001-0151**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1951 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**25464 Bruce Street 201-5001-0152**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, 1996 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**25476 Bruce Street 201-5001-0153**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1956 C: 1

### **COLONIAL STREET**

**26044 Colonial Street 201-5001-0073**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1966 C: 1

**26045 Colonial Street 201-5001-0072**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1956 C: 1

**26052 Colonial Street 201-5001-0074**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1966 C: 1

**26060 Colonial Street 201-5001-0075**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1966 C: 1

### **COURT STREET**

**26026 Court Street 201-5001-0112**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1950 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**26036 Court Street 201-5001-0110**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, No disc. style, 1961 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

**26039 Court Street 201-5001-0111**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1948 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**26048 Court Street 201-5001-0109**

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1951 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) NC: 1

**26057 Court Street 201-5001-0108**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Colonial Revival, 1936 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**26060 Court Street 201-5001-0107**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1939 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Secondary Dwelling (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Well/Well House (Building) C: 1

**26070 Court Street 201-5001-0106**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Craftsman, 1925 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**26073 Court Street 201-5001-0078**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1927 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**26087 Court Street 201-5001-0077**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1980 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**FLORENCE STREET**

**25494 Florence Street 201-5001-0165**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2005 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**25499 Florence Street 201-5005 Other DHR Id#: 012-5041, 201-5001-0003**

*Primary Resource:* School (Building), 1-Story, Craftsman, 1928 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Park/Camp Shelter (Building) NC: 1

(Note: Courtland School, individually listed in the NRHP, 8/15/2016).

**26002 Florence Street 201-5001-0164**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story No disc. style, 1944 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**26011 Florence Street 201-5001-0158**



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource:* Church/Chapel (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1966 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

### GLYNDON STREET

- 25461 Glyndon Street**      **201-5001-0168**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1920 C: 1
- 26030 Glyndon Street**      **201-5001-0205**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, Ca 1950 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 26039 Glyndon Street**      **201-5001-0209**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Neo-Eclectic, Ca 2000 NC: 1
- 26053 Glyndon Street**      **201-5001-0210**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Neo-Eclectic, Ca 2000 NC: 1
- 26056 Glyndon Street**      **201-5001-0204**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, Ca 1960 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 26059 Glyndon Street**      **201-5001-0211**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5 Story, Neo-Eclectic, Ca 2000 NC: 1

### HIGH STREET

- 21443 High Street**      **201-5001-0200**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950 C: 1
- 21451 High Street**      **201-5001-0198**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 21469 High Street**      **201-5001-0196**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Neo-Eclectic, Ca 1990 NC: 1
- 21489 High Street**      **201-5001-0195**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, Ca 1960 NC: 1
- 22021 High Street**      **201-5001-0157**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1930 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 22028 High Street**      **201-5001-0166**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1965 NC: 1
- 22033 High Street**      **201-5001-0156**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2008 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**22038-22040 High Street 201-5001-0167**

*Primary Resource:* Double/Duplex (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2004 NC: 1

**22091 High Street 201-5001-0178**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1945 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 2

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22103 High Street 201-5001-0179**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Vernacular, 1954 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**22146 High Street 201-5001-0175**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1946 C: 1

**22150 High Street 201-5001-0176**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1946 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**22187 High Street 201-5001-0162**

*Primary Resource:* Warehouse (Building), Stories 3, No disc. style, 1950 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Warehouse (Building) C: 2

*Secondary Resource:* Water Tank/Tower (Structure) C: 1

**22201-22203 High Street 201-5001-0189**

*Primary Resource:* Double/Duplex (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2007 NC: 1

**22207-22211 High Street 201-5001-0190**

*Primary Resource:* Double/Duplex (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2004 NC: 1

## LAUREL STREET

**22049 Laurel Street 201-5001-0129**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1930 C: 1

**22052 Laurel Street 201-5001-0131**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Min. Traditional, 1940 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22064 Laurel Street 201-5001-0132**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1940 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**22073 Laurel Street 201-5001-0130**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1940 C: 1

**22105 Laurel Street 201-5001-0125**

*Primary Resource:* Double/Duplex (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1920 C: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**22146 Laurel Street 201-5001-0128**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1940 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Chimney (Site) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Well (Structure) C: 1

**22154 Laurel Street 201-5001-0127**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1944 C: 1

**22170 Laurel Street 201-5001-0126**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1910 C: 1

**LINDEN STREET**

**22202 Linden Street 201-5001-0094**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1954 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Wall (Object) C: 1

**22213 Linden Street 201-5001-0097**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1938 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Well House (Building) C: 1

**22216 Linden Street 201-5001-0095**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1961 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22223 Linden Street 201-5001-0098**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional,  
1956 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22235 Linden Street 201-5001-0177**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1968 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22241 Linden Street 201-5001-0071**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1961 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**22248 Linden Street 201-5001-0076**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1926 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**22252 Linden Street 201-5001-0069**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1926 C: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

- Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 22253 Linden Street 201-5001-0070**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1961 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 22262 Linden Street 201-5001-0105**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1906 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 22273 Linden Street 201-5001-0067**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1963 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 22274 Linden Street 201-5001-0068**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Tudor Revival, 1951 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1
- 22281 Linden Street 201-5001-0066**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1959 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2
- 22288 Linden Street 201-5001-0063**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1946 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1
- 22293 Linden Street 201-5001-0065**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1915 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1
- 22301 Linden Street 201-5001-0062**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, Ca 1940 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 22306 Linden Street 201-5001-0061**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Queen Anne, 1906 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Well House (Building) C: 1
- 22315 Linden Street 201-5001-0060**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1937 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 22324 Linden Street 201-5001-0059**

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1949 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22327 Linden Street 201-5001-0058**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Folk Victorian, 1880 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Barn (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**22350 Linden Street 201-5001-0057**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Queen Anne, 1914 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2  
*Secondary Resource:* Smoke/Meat House (Building) C: 1

**22355 Linden Street 201-5001-0181**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1967 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Secondary Dwelling (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed - Vehicle (Building) C: 1

**22364 Linden Street 201-5001-0182**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1950 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22376 Linden Street 201-0012 Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0120**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1800 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Museum (Building) NC: 2

**Linden Street 201-5001-0064**

*Primary Resource:* Cemetery (Site), Stories, No disc. style, Ca 1855 C: 1

## MAIN STREET

**21426 Main Street 201-5001-0193**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1920 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**21432 Main Street 201-5001-0192**

*Primary Resource:* Restaurant (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1945 C: 1

**21436 Main Street 201-5001-0191**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, Ca 1965 C: 1

**21429-21433 Main Street 201-5001-0134**

*Primary Resource:* Double/Duplex (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 2004 NC: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

- 21443 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0135**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1946 C: 1
- 21451 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0136**  
*Primary Resource:* Funeral Home (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, 1958 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Secondary Dwelling (Building) C: 1
- 21459 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0213**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1960 C: 1
- 21464 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0149**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2000 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 21474 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0169**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1973 NC: 1
- 21494 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0170**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2001 NC: 1
- 21499 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0144**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, 1951 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1
- 21504 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0171**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2001 NC: 1
- 22014 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0137**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1979 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 22027 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0145**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 2019 NC: 1
- 22028 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0138**  
*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1951 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1
- 22031 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0146**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1980 NC: 1
- 22036 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0139**  
*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1910 C: 1
- 22037 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0147**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1991 NC: 1
- 22042 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0140**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1900 C: 1
- 22060 Main Street**                      **201-5001-0141**  
*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1920 C: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**22061 Main Street 201-5001-0148**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1959 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22076 Main Street 201-5001-0012**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, 1900 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Gazebo (Structure) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2

**22077 Main Street 201-5001-0011**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1915 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**22093 Main Street 201-5001-0010**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1920 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 2

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 4

**22094 Main Street 201-5001-0013**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Italianate, 1916 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Gazebo (Structure) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22101 Main Street 201-5001-0009**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1915 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Animal Shelter/Kennel (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**22104 Main Street 201-5001-0014**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Craftsman, 1926 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 3

*Secondary Resource:* Shed - Vehicle (Building) C: 1

**22114 Main Street 201-5001-0015**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Victorian, Queen Anne, Ca 1880 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22125 Main Street 201-5001-0008**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Italianate, Ca 1880 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

**22126 Main Street 201-5001-0016**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Victorian, Queen Anne, 1916 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**22141 Main Street 201-5001-0007**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Folk Victorian, Ca 1906 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22142 Main Street 201-5001-0017**

*Primary Resource:* Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1890 C: 1

**22148 Main Street 201-5001-0018**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1900 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22151 Main Street 201-5001-0006**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1910 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22154 Main Street 201-5001-0019**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1936 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22160 Main Street 201-5001-0020**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Craftsman, 1936 C: 1

**22161 Main Street 201-5001-0005**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1926 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

**22174 Main Street 201-5001-0142**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1950 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Chicken House/Poultry House (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22175 Main Street 201-5001-0117**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Folk Victorian, 1856 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Gazebo (Structure) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed - Vehicle (Building) NC: 1

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

**22178 Main Street 201-5001-0143**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1930 C: 1

**22180 Main Street 201-5001-0021**

*Primary Resource:* Commercial Building (Building), 2-Story, Other, Ca 1880 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Warehouse (Building) C: 1

**22183 Main Street 201-5001-0053**

*Primary Resource:* Post Office (Building), 1-Story, Colonial Revival, Ca 1950 C: 1



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

(Note: The post office occupies leased space in a privately owned building.)

**22185 Main Street 201-5001-0004**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Gothic Revival, Ca 1870 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

**22186 Main Street 201-5001-0188**

*Primary Resource:* Other (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1950 NC: 1

**22189 Main Street 201-5001-0183**

*Primary Resource:* Other (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, 1947 C: 1

**22213 Main Street 201-5001-0034**

*Primary Resource:* Office/Office Building (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1905  
NC: 1

**22215 Main Street 201-5001-0035**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1920 C: 1

**22217 Main Street 201-5001-0036**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1930 C: 1

**22218-22220 Main Street 201-5001-0001**

*Primary Resource:* Commercial Building (Building), 2-Story, Commercial Style, 1926 C:1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22223 Main Street 201-5001-0037**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1930 C: 1

**22225 Main Street 201-5001-0038**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1930 C: 1

**22227 Main Street 201-5001-0039**

*Primary Resource:* Store/Market (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1935 C: 1

**22229 Main Street 201-5001-0040**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1935 C: 1

**22231-22233 Main Street 201-5001-0041**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 1-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1950 C: 1

**22237 Main Street 201-5001-0042**

*Primary Resource:* Office/Office Building (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1950 NC: 1

**22239 Main Street 201-5001-0043**

*Primary Resource:* Office/Office Building (Building), 2-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1930 C: 1

**22241 Main Street 201-5001-0044**

*Primary Resource:* Bank (Building), 1-Story, Colonial Revival, Ca 1950 C: 1

**22242 Main Street 201-5001-0052**

*Primary Resource:* Other (Building), Stories , No disc. style, Ca 1990 NC: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 6

**22248 Main Street 201-5001-0051**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1930 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22249 Main Street 201-5001-0045**

*Primary Resource:* Store (Building), 2-Story, Commercial Style, Ca 1945 NC: 1

**22264 Main Street 201-5001-0050**

*Primary Resource:* Church/Chapel (Building), 1.5-Story,  
Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian, 1920 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Cemetery (Site) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 2

**22265 Main Street 201-5001-0121**

*Primary Resource:* Church/Chapel (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 2010 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22265 Main Street 201-0011**

***Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0173***

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1830 NC: 1

**22280 Main Street 201-5001-0049**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1970 NC: 1

**22288 Main Street 201-5001-0048**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1930 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22296 Main Street 201-5001-0047**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, 1930 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22312 Main Street 201-5001-0046**

*Primary Resource:* Office/Office Building (Building), 1.5-Story, Colonial Revival, 1930 C: 1

**22319 Main Street 201-5001-0124**

*Primary Resource:* Office/Office Building (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 2000 NC: 1

**22328 Main Street 201-5001-0119**

*Primary Resource:* Jail (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1950 NC: 1

**22329 Main Street 201-5001-0123**

*Primary Resource:* Office/Office Building (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 2000 NC: 1

**22341 Main Street 201-0001**

***Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0082***

*Primary Resource:* Tavern/Ordinary (Building), 2-Story, Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1796 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 3

(Note: Mahone's Tavern, individually listed in the NRHP, 5/29/2008)

**22345 Main Street 201-5003**

***Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0083***

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, Ca 1820 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2

**22350 Main Street 201-0003 Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0103**

*Primary Resource:* Courthouse (Building), 2-Story, Greek Revival, Ca 1834 C: 1

**22361 Main Street 201-5001-0115**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, 1946 C: 1

**22371 Main Street 201-0002 Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0116, 44SN0052**

*Primary Resource:* Museum (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1814 C: 1

(Note: Rochelle-Prince House, individually listed in the NRHP, 1/7/2011)

**22377 Main Street 201-5001-0114**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1931 C: 1

**22385 Main Street 201-5001-0113**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1946 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22390 Main Street 201-0004 Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0172**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Other, Ca 1790 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Cemetery (Site) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Fence (Object) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) C: 2

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22393 Main Street 201-5001-0102**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Min. Traditional, Ca 1950 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**22401 Main Street 201-5001-0101**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1935 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

**22407 Main Street 201-5001-0099**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1955 C: 1

**22413 Main Street 201-5001-0027**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1956 NC: 1

**22416 Main Street 201-5001-0033**

*Primary Resource:* Church/Chapel (Building), 2-Story, Colonial Revival, 1956 C: 1

**22430 Main Street 201-0006 Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0022**

*Primary Resource:* Church/Chapel (Building), 1-Story, Gothic Revival, 1906 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Cemetery (Site) C: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**26022 Main Street 201-5001-0122**

*Primary Resource:* City/Town Hall (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1992 NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Other (Structure) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Sign (Object) NC: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Voting House (Building) C: 1

**Main Street (Route 35) 201-5004**

**Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0174**

*Primary Resource:* Cemetery (Site), No Disc. Style, 1897 C: 1

**MEHERRIN ROAD**

**22218 Meherrin Road 201-5001-0002**

*Primary Resource:* Service Station (Building), 1-Story, Colonial Revival, Ca 1930 C: 1

**22219 Meherrin Road 201-5001-0180**

*Primary Resource:* Service Station (Building), 1-Story, Colonial Revival, Ca 1930 C: 1

**PINE STREET**

**25396 Pine Street 201-5001-0055**

*Primary Resource:* Warehouse (Building), 2-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1945 C: 1

**25429 Pine Street 201-5001-0185**

*Primary Resource:* Other (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1955 C: 1

**Pine Street 201-5001-0054**

*Primary Resource:* Warehouse (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, Ca 1935 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Foundation (Site) NC: 1

**Pine Street 201-5001-0056**

*Primary Resource:* Water Tower (Structure), No disc. style, Ca 1940 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2

**PLANK ROAD**

**21407 Plank Road 201-5001-0133**

*Primary Resource:* Church/Chapel (Building), 1-Story, Gothic Revival, Ca 1920 C: 1

**RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY**

**Railroad Right of Way 201-5001-0079**

*Primary Resource:* Railroad Bed (Structure), No disc. style, Ca 1888 C: 1

*Secondary Resource:* Rail-Related (Structure) C: 2

*Secondary Resource:* Rail-Related (Structure) NC: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

## ROCHELLE STREET

**26057 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0026**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Craftsman, 1944 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**26064 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0032**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1940 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Well House (Building) C: 1

**126065 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0025**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, No disc. style, 1950 NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

**26071 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0024**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Minimal Traditional, 1920 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1

**26080 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0031**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1.5-Story, Craftsman, 1936 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1

**26085 Rochelle Street 201-0010**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Federal/Adamesque, Ca 1790 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) C: 1  
**Other DHR Id#: 201-5001-0104**

**26090 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0030**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1955 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Garage (Building) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure) NC: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed - Wood (Building) NC: 1

**26102 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0029**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Ranch, 1950 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) NC: 1

**26114 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0028**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 2-Story, Vernacular, Ca 1870 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Shed (Building) C: 2

**26117 Rochelle Street 201-5001-0023**

*Primary Resource:* Single Dwelling (Building), 1-Story, Tudor Revival, 1938 C: 1  
*Secondary Resource:* Carport (Structure) NC: 1

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

## 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

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American/Black

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

MILITARY

**Period of Significance**

1752–1970

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1752 Construction of first Southampton County courthouse

1791 Establishment of Town of Jerusalem

1831 Nat Turner Rebellion

1888 Atlantic and Danville Railroad opened through Jerusalem

1888 Town name of Jerusalem changed to Courtland; town incorporation

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Rochelle, Clement (builder)

Cobb, Jeremiah (builder)

\_\_\_\_\_

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

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

The Courtland Historic District is the county seat of rural Southampton County along the north bank of the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia. Around a courthouse cluster erected in 1752 (three years after the county's formation), a town was established by the General Assembly in 1791. It was known as Jerusalem until its renaming and incorporation as Courtland in 1888. Although small watercraft could navigate the Nottoway, other more important nineteenth-century transportation corridors bypassed the town, including the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad (late 1830s) and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad (1858) to the south and north, respectively. Nor did the poorly maintained Jerusalem Plank Road (1853) connecting to Petersburg greatly increase commerce. As a result, the town stagnated as a minor market center until the construction of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad through town in 1888. Development then shifted toward the tracks north of the original downtown. The most significant event in the town's history was the Nat Turner rebellion of 1831, when an uprising of enslaved workers resulted in the murder five members of the Travis family along with other people throughout the county. Subsequently 50 of the rebellion's participants were tried and 19 were executed. Repercussions included laws restricting the movement and education of African Americans in Virginia and across the South and emigration of a large portion of the local free black population to Liberia. Despite two large town fires in 1934 and 1935 and more recent replacement of some historic infrastructure, the Courtland Historic District retains a good representation of resources spanning its history, including contributing commercial, domestic, and commercial buildings, with the earliest dating to 1796. The Courtland Historic District is significant under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the areas of Government/Politics and Ethnic Heritage: African American and at the local level of significance for Commerce; the district is also significant under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture. The period of significance begins in 1752, when a 2-acre parcel was purchased by an act of legislation to establish a courthouse at this site and extends through 1970, taking into account the desegregation of local schools and the Town's continued role as seat of Southampton County. The Courtland Historic District includes three properties that are individually listed in the NRHP, as follows: the Courtland School (201-5001-0003; NRHP 2016); Mahone's Tavern (201-5001-0082; NRHP 2008); and Rochelle-Prince House (201-5001-0116; NRHP 2011). The Courtland School is locally significant in the areas of Architecture, Education, and Ethnic Heritage: African American. Mahone's Tavern is locally significant in the areas of Social History, Ethnic Heritage: Black, and Commerce. The Rochelle-Prince House is locally significant in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, and Architecture.

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

**Criterion A: Commerce**

For its role as a market center since the late nineteenth century, the district is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. The individual resource most associated



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

with this early period is Mahone's Tavern (201-5001-0082; NRHP 2008), the earliest surviving portion of which was built in 1796. Although the commercial importance of the courthouse village of Jerusalem was minor, the advent of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad elevated the status of the renamed and newly incorporated Town of Courtland in 1888. Whereas early merchants, tradespeople, and innkeepers in Jerusalem depended on periodic spikes in commercial activity during quarterly court sessions, larger enterprises developed to take advantage of Courtland's rapid, direct rail connection to large cities such as Petersburg and Norfolk. Along with Franklin, Courtland became an important processing, warehousing, and distribution center for peanuts, Southampton County's primary agricultural crop since the late nineteenth century.

### **Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage: African American/Black**

As the scene of the climactic events of the Nat Turner Rebellion of 1831, the district is significant at the state level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American. As news spread about the attacks on surrounding plantations, many local white planters and their families took refuge in the courthouse village. When the state government responded by assembling troops to suppress the insurrectionists, the aforementioned Mahone's Tavern in town provided a gathering place and command center. For its role in these events, Mahone's Tavern is individually listed in the NRHP in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black. After military force ended the rebellion, the court complex was the venue for the trials and executions of Turner and many of his associates. Together with the arrival of the first Africans at Jamestown in 1619 and the Gabriel Rebellion of 1800, the events of 1831 are pivotal in the history of African Americans and slavery in Virginia prior to the Civil War, with far-reaching results across the state, the South, and even the nation. In Virginia, the most obvious consequence was the enactment of laws designed to prevent future revolts, involving restrictions on assembly, close oversight of African American religious congregations, and prohibitions on education of enslaved and free persons of color. Following the immediate accounts of the rebellion and trials published in newspapers across the nation, a narrative of the rebellion and a portrait of its leader endured through *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, an account based on a series of interviews by Thomas R. Gray with Turner before his execution. In the late twentieth century, the work took on new life, with its adaptation as a novel by white author William Styron. Published in 1967 at the height of desegregation achieved through the Civil Rights Movement, the *Confessions* novel drew praise for its literary excellence and harsh criticism for perceived stereotyping of African Americans. Despite the significance of the events of 1831, interested visitors are often dismayed at the lack of their public interpretation in Courtland and Southampton County. Following the aftermath of the Civil War and the establishment of the railroad through town in the 1880s, the area of Courtland to the north of the rail line developed as a tight-knit African American community. The neighborhood contained large residential lots with modest homes and room for subsistence gardens. During the Jim Crow era of segregation, this section of the town had its own commercial area, cemetery and funeral home, churches, entertainment venues and schools, including the NRHP-listed Courtland School, construction of which was partially paid for by the Rosenwald fund; due to its significance in the community's history, the Courtland School is individually listed in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

### **Criterion A: Politics/Government**

As a district including a county complex since 1752, the Courtland Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government at the state level. Like other courthouse towns in Eastern Virginia, Courtland chronicles the development of the Virginia judicial system, government, and politics from the colonial period through the twentieth century. Even more significantly, the court at Jerusalem was the venue for the historic trial of Nat Turner and his fellow insurrectionists at a special court of oyer and terminer that bypassed the traditional English Common Law and American practices of grand jury indictments and verdict by a 12-person jury. The courthouse complex was also the site of execution for 20 of those found guilty. Publicity about the insurrection detailed in the trials influenced the enactment of laws that further restricted the rights of education and assembly for both enslaved and free African Americans across Virginia.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

The Courtland Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture as it embodies distinctive characteristics of various architectural styles over the span of nearly two centuries. The district also represents a significant and distinguishable entity as a small county courthouse town in Southside Virginia. The district is a mix of building types. Stylistically, the buildings have a broad range reflecting not only their various uses, but also the long period of significance from 1752 to 1969. The courthouse and churches have the most high-style academic treatment, including Late Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Romanesque Revival. Most of these prominent buildings are located along Main Street, the town's principal artery. Also along Main Street are the majority of the commercial buildings. Most of the extant examples are grouped together just south of Meherrin Road and date to the first half of the twentieth century. They are one- or two-story, brick buildings with glass display windows and together constitute the town's commercial core. A few industrial buildings are plain and utilitarian, and sited near the railroad just to their south. Residential resources range from eighteenth-century Federal style to a handful of Italianate and Gothic Revival houses, Victorian-era houses from Folk Victorian to Queen Anne, and Craftsman and Tudor Revival as the housing developed into the twentieth century, leading to Colonial Revival, Ranch, and Minimal Traditional in the mid- to late twentieth century. Throughout, there is a strong strain of vernacular housing. While few of the buildings are individually architecturally significant, the district as a whole reflects the composite portrait of a small, Southside Virginia courthouse community and local commercial hub through its range of architecture styles and types. The landscape of segregation is still apparent in the continued existence of the African American neighborhood in the northern part of the district, as well as two schools that date to the segregation era. The Courtland School (201-5001-0003; NRHP 2016) is architecturally significant as an example of the distinctive standardized school designs widely utilized by the Rosenwald Fund between the 1910s and 1930. The former Courtland Elementary School (201-5001-0159), built in 1964 to replace the Rosenwald School, went on to become a racially integrated facility. Its minimal Modern design with bands of windows, flat roofs, horizontal massing, and lack of architectural ornamentation are typical of public schools built from the 1950s to the late twentieth century throughout Virginia.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

### Developmental History

During the first century of the Virginia colony, the vicinity of present Courtland was under prohibition from European settlement. The entirety of what is now Southampton County lay south of a boundary line between Fort Henry on the Appomattox River and the Blackwater Swamp defining the northeastern limit of territory reserved for the Nottoway and Meherrin Indians. Nevertheless, some European settlers had ventured over this line by the 1690s and possibly earlier. Distinct from the Algonquian-speaking Powhatan tribes, the Nottoways spoke an Iroquoian language and were associated with the Six Nations. In the late seventeenth century, the Nottoway Indians established several settlements along the bank of the Nottoway River near present Courtland. Following the Articles of Peace signed between Virginia Indian tribes and the colonial government in 1677, the Nottoways settled on approximately 41,000 acres contained in two large tracts, a circular tract located north of the Blackwater River in present Isle of Wight County and the “Square Tract” about 2 miles north of present Courtland. When a College of William and Mary professor visited the Square Tract in 1821, the Nottoways still maintained their traditional social organization and had a “queen” as their leader.<sup>3</sup> During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Square Tract reservation was divided among the resident Nottoway c. 1830-1880, and “allotment” farms of extended Indian families were developed as private property homesteads. Nottoway family ownership of at least one of these allotments persisted into the mid-twentieth century.<sup>4</sup> Despite the loss of the colonial-era reservations, members of this state-recognized tribe continues to reside in the vicinity and the tribe maintains a community and cultural center in nearby Capron.

Courtland lies almost exactly at the geographic center of Southampton County. As in most counties of rural Virginia, the site of the judicial and government center chosen for Southampton during the colonial period was in a central location convenient for its residents to attend court sessions, rather than in an existing commercial center. Very few towns or smaller hubs of manufacturing and commerce existed in the region due to the distinctive settlement pattern of the plantation economy, which included concentration of large tracts of land among a relatively small number of property owners. Dependence on the production of cash crops such as tobacco for export and the importation of a large proportion of consumer goods from Britain left little need for clusters of artisans and merchants in Virginia. Even when colonial officials encouraged or legislated the creation of towns, little urban growth occurred because crops and transatlantic shipments of consumer goods often exchanged hands at plantation landings along the region’s navigable waterways; inland planters brought their crops to the landings along rough thoroughfares known as rolling roads. When the population of the southern, interior portion of

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<sup>3</sup> Buck Woodard, “The Nottoway of Virginia: A Study of Peoplehood and Political Economy, c.1775-1875” (Ph.D. dissertation, College of William and Mary, 2013), 143-146; George Laurence Gomme, F. S. A., ed., *The Gentleman's Magazine Library: Being a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868* (London: Elliot Stock, 1885), 4:314–315.

<sup>4</sup> Buck Woodard, Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Berek Dore II, and Megan R. Victor, *The Millie Woodson-Turner Nottoway Reservation Allotment and Farmstead* (College of William & Mary Department of Anthropology Williamsburg, Virginia Archaeological Research Report Series Number 6 and Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources Richmond, Virginia Research Report Series Number 22; July 2017), 10.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Isle of Wight County increased significantly toward the mid-eighteenth century, settlers petitioned for the creation of Southampton County from the portion of Isle of Wight County that lay between the Blackwater River to the northeast and the Meherrin River to the southwest. Following the establishment of the county in 1749, court sessions took place at the homes of various individuals living near the center of the county.<sup>5</sup> By 1752, however, legislation authorized the purchase of a 2-acre parcel from Elizabeth Exum, where the county justices arranged for Arthur Williamson to build a courthouse for a total charge of £50. The justices paid Robert Ricks £23 10s. for the construction of a jail and possibly also for the associated instruments of colonial justice that stood nearby—a pillory, whipping post, and stocks.<sup>6</sup> In 1768, a year after a fire destroyed the original courthouse, William Wills built a replacement, charging the county \$100.<sup>7</sup> Thirty years later, a third courthouse building replaced the previous one.<sup>8</sup>

In its first four decades, Southampton County had grown steadily, and a group of petitioners applied for the establishment of a town around the site of the county seat that would serve as a market center for the surrounding countryside. An Act of the General Assembly in 1791 called for the establishment of the Town of Jerusalem, vested in eight trustees responsible for laying out half-acre lots and “convenient streets” on 10 acres owned by Joseph and William Scott adjacent to the courthouse green. Two of the district’s streets, Main Street and the eastern portion of Court Street, follow the initial town layout. Lots were to be sold at auction, and purchasers had to fulfill a minimum building requirement within five years.<sup>9</sup>

Due to accident and rebuilding for general improvement, no pre-1834 public buildings remain in Courtland. In fact, the earliest construction postdates the era of the courthouse village and establishment of Jerusalem. The original portion of Mahone’s Tavern (201-0001) dates to 1796, when Thomas Hunt and Henry Adams purchased Lot 18 and built a house there the same year. Only a year later, Hunt and Adams applied for a license to operate an ordinary (a tavern serving food as well as drink). Taverns were common in small market towns, but also essential features of county seats since the colonial period.<sup>10</sup> Even though courthouse villages typically had tiny resident populations, during periodic court sessions county residents flocked in to conduct litigation, perform routine legal tasks, conduct business, but also for the opportunity for socializing and general entertainment. Located on one of the seven lots adjoining the courthouse

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<sup>5</sup> Michael F. Doran, *Atlas of County Boundary Changes in Virginia, 1634-1895* (Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing Company, 1987), 22-23.

<sup>6</sup> Rogers Dey Whichard, *History of Lower Tidewater Virginia* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1959), II: 286.

<sup>7</sup> William H. Gaines, Jr., “Courthouses of Isle of Wight and Southampton Counties,” *Virginia Cavalcade* 20 (Summer 1970), 8; Parramore, *Southampton County*, 31-32.

<sup>8</sup> Whichard, *History of Lower Tidewater Virginia*, II: 290.

<sup>9</sup> William Waller Hening, comp., *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature in the Year 1619* (Charlottesville: Published for the Jamestown Foundation of the Commonwealth of Virginia by the University Press of Virginia, 1969; originally published 1823, New York), Vol. 13: 297.

<sup>10</sup> Carl Lounsbury, “The Structure of Justice: The Courthouses of Colonial Virginia,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 3 (1989): 215.

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

green, Mahone's Tavern had a good vantage point for viewing executions that took place behind the jail fence. The proprietors even sold tickets on such occasions for prime viewing on the upper floor. Reflecting this close association of court and tavern, the next owner of the tavern beginning in 1799 was Samuel Kello, Jr., clerk of court and the son of one of the eight original town trustees. Kello remained clerk until 1815 and continued in the tavern business on the property until 1828, when he sold the tavern business to Henry Vaughan.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to court sessions, horse racing periodically brought large gatherings to Jerusalem. After the formation of the Jerusalem Jockey Club in 1830, an association of clubs organized a schedule to fit into two seasonal rounds of racing in November and May. Other communities with races on the same circuit included Lawrenceville and Norfolk.<sup>12</sup>

Other than the tavern and the Seven Gables house (with a ca. 1790 core), a rare example of a building from the Early National period is the Rochelle-Prince House (201-5001-0116; NRHP 2011). Tax records indicate that a physician, Dr. Henry Gray, acquired Lots 14 and 15 in 1811 and built at least the core of the house and an office on Lot 14 by 1814. That year, Dr. Gray died and in his will appointed his friend James Rochelle, a clerk of court (1815-1835), as co-guardian of his son. In 1817, Rochelle married Gray's widow, Martha Hines Gray, and later began a major reconfiguration and expansion of Gray's house—from a two-story, side-hall, single-pile plan into a building with a center passage, three-bays, and a hipped-roofed front porch. After Rochelle acquired possession of the lots from Gray's heirs in 1821, tax records suggest he undertook the transformation of the house between 1826 and 1827, when its assessed value doubled. Rochelle had prominent connections at the national level as he corresponded with the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin.<sup>13</sup>

Other historical associations with the Rochelle property include Rochelle's nephew, George Thomas, who studied law at Rochelle's office in the 1830s before his departure for the U.S. Military Academy in 1836. Despite his family's ownership of a large plantation dependent on enslaved labor, Thomas remained loyal to the Union. During the Civil War, he rose to the rank of major general and earned the sobriquet "Rock of Chickamauga" for stoutly resisting Confederate assaults and avoiding a complete rout at the 1863 Battle of Chickamauga in north Georgia.<sup>14</sup> The house was also the birthplace of James Henry Rochelle, an officer in the Confederate Navy who served aboard the CSS *Patrick Henry* during the 1862 Battle of Hampton Roads involving the ironclads CSS *Virginia* and USS *Monitor*.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Harwood Paige Watkinson Jr., Simone A. Kiere, Camille Bowman, and Kelly Spradley-Kurowski, "Mahone's Tavern," National Register nomination (listed 2008): Sct Section 8, p. 5.

<sup>12</sup> Parramore, *Southampton County*, 51.

<sup>13</sup> F. Johnston, ed., *Memorials of Old Virginia Clerks* (Lynchburg, Virginia: J. P. Bell Company, 1888), p. 372-377.

<sup>14</sup> Christopher J. Einolf, *George Thomas: Virginian for the Union* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2007), 22-29, 81, 93, 97.

<sup>15</sup> Robert J. Taylor, "Rochelle-Prince House," National Register nomination (listed 2011).

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Despite the construction of some enduring buildings by prominent residents at the turn of the nineteenth century, Jerusalem remained a quiet courthouse town with subdued commercial activity through the mid-nineteenth century. As Joseph Martin commented on the lack of growth in 1835, “This town has been stationary for 20 years, having neither retrograded or advanced.”<sup>16</sup> According to Martin’s gazetteer of Virginia, buildings in Jerusalem included 25 houses, four stores, a saddlery, a carriage maker, two hotels, a masonic hall, and two “houses of public entertainment” (taverns). The population totaled only 175 people, but the town would have been crowded during court sessions.

During the early antebellum period, however, the most significant event in the history of Courtland/Jerusalem and Southampton County occurred. The Nat Turner Revolt of 1831 would have far reaching effects on the history of slavery and African Americans in Virginia and across the South through the Civil War and even on into the next century. The uprising began on August 21, 1831, and among the first casualties were members of the Travis family at their plantation about 16 miles southwest of Jerusalem. Turner worked on the plantation of a relative of the Travis family, but also preached under a grape arbor to fellow enslaved individuals at the local Methodist church. Considering himself a prophet, Turner apparently drew inspiration from the harshness of righteous judgement in the Old Testament to exact retribution for the injustice of slavery. He also believed that the Second Coming and Day of Judgement were imminent. With an initial group of about six enslaved individuals that grew to approximately sixty, the uprising he led wound through the countryside to isolated plantation households at night, with many victims roused from sleep by the attacks. Like the Israelites cleansing the Promised Land of idol worshipers, Turner’s followers killed all members of slave-owning families while sparing those who were not. As a young teenager at the Thomaston plantation, George Thomas (a future Union general) took refuge with his widowed mother and siblings in nearby woods and escaped Turner’s insurrectionists.<sup>17</sup> Comparatively few of the enslaved African Americans at various plantations joined the uprising. At the plantation of Catherine Whitehead, several enslaved individuals foiled an attempt to kill Harriet Whitehead while just one of the plantation’s 27 enslaved persons joined the rebellion. No one from Newit Harris’s plantation joined Turner and his followers. The final death toll during the revolt reached 55.<sup>18</sup>

At Jerusalem, some residents of outlying areas retreated to Henry Vaughan’s (later Mahone’s) tavern, which also accommodated militia units called up from Richmond.<sup>19</sup> On the day after the first killings of plantation families, a group of armed white vigilantes led by local planter Alexander Peete confronted Turner’s followers at the James Parker farm only 6 miles southwest of Jerusalem. After initial success against Peete’s band, many of them were trapped in an

<sup>16</sup> Joseph Martin, *A new and comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia....* (Charlottesville: J. Martin, 1835), 279.

<sup>17</sup> Einolf, *George Thomas*, 20.

<sup>18</sup> Mark St. John Erickson, “Remembering the horror of Nat Turner’s rebellion on this day in 1831,” *Daily Press* 21 August 2018; Whichard, *History of Lower Tidewater Virginia*, II: 290; Patrick Breen, “Nat Turner’s Revolt (1831)” in *Encyclopedia Virginia* online (Charlottesville: Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, 2018).

<sup>19</sup> Watkinson et al., “Mahone’s Tavern,” Sct 8: 4.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

ambush. On August 23, after a fight at the plantation of Samuel Blunt, Turner's followers broke into small groups but most were captured over the following days; Turner himself remained in hiding for two months. Whites quickly and brutally reasserted their control over the countryside, killing roughly three dozen African Americans without trials and torturing others who were suspected of participation in the rebellion, often by putting the suspect person's feet in a fire. To stop the indiscriminate retributions, on August 28, General Richard Eppes, leader of the state militia force, declared martial law. White leaders, particularly slave owners anxious to avoid further loss of their enslaved property, instead sought trial of suspected insurrectionists, which would allow slave owners to apply to the state for compensation should the insurrectionist be convicted and executed; this benefit was not available to owners of enslaved persons executed without trial.<sup>20</sup>

On August 31 in Jerusalem, trials of the insurrectionists began at a court of oyer and terminer, a special court that operated without indictments of a grand jury and relied on a panel of slave-owning judges rather than a jury to render a verdict. Considerable effort was made to avoid the appearance of show trials,<sup>21</sup> Thirty convictions of enslaved individuals led to 30 death sentences (12 of which were commuted), while one of five free African Americans tried by the court were executed. After the capture of Nat Turner on October 30, opportunistic lawyer Thomas Gray interviewed him over the course of three days. Less than three weeks after Turner's execution on November 11, Gray published *The Confessions of Nat Turner*.<sup>22</sup>

Use of rule of law also likely served to uphold the legitimacy of the system of slavery in the eyes of the public, and this reliance on rule of law would greatly influence the aftermath of the Nat Turner's Revolt. Whites' fear of further uprisings led to a debate over the future of slavery and free African Americans. In Virginia, those in favor of further legal restrictions on the education and religious assembly of African Americans quickly drowned out 2,000 voices who, in January 1832, petitioned the legislature to reduce "the mass of evil" represented by slavery.<sup>23</sup> Initially, Governor John Floyd privately envisioned gradual emancipation of the enslaved, preceded by the expulsion of all free African Americans—ideas that he revealed in a letter to the governor of South Carolina, James Hamilton:

I shall in my annual message recommend that laws be passed – To confine the Slaves to the estates of their masters – prohibit negroes from preaching – absolutely to drive from this State all free negroes – and to substitute the surplus revenue in our Treasury annually for slaves, to work for a time upon our Rail Road etc and these sent out of the country, preparatory, or rather as the first step to emancipation – This last point will of course be

<sup>20</sup> Breen, "Nat Turner's Revolt (1831)."

<sup>21</sup> Patrick Breen, *The Land Shall Be Deluged in Blood: A New History of the Nat Turner Revolt* (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2015), 107-108.

<sup>22</sup> Breen, "Nat Turner's Revolt (1831)."

<sup>23</sup> Patrick Breen, "Nat Turner's Revolt (1831)"; "Petition to the Virginia Legislature," *Enquirer* [Richmond] 7 January 1832.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

tenderly and cautiously managed and will be urged or delayed as your State and Georgia may be disposed to co-operate.<sup>24</sup>

In his diary, Floyd also confided, “before I leave this government, I will have contrived to have a law passed gradually abolishing slavery in this State, or at all events to begin the work by prohibiting slavery on the West side of the Blue Ridge Mountains.” In a message to Virginia’s legislators, however, he gave no hint of this radical ambition and merely encouraged the revision of slave laws with harsher, more restrictive measures against the enslaved along with the general expulsion of free African Americans.<sup>25</sup>

Writing to Governor Hamilton, Floyd focused on religious assemblies as a major source of danger for other potential uprisings. He blamed the preaching of black ministers influenced by “Yankee pedlers [*sic*] and traders.” These outsiders spread dangerous ideas among the enslaved community, that “God was no respecter of persons—the black man was as good as the white—that all men were born free and equal—that they cannot serve two masters.” Northern religious influence extended to Southern white women, whom Floyd called out for believing “it was piety to teach negroes to read and write, to the end that they might read the Scriptures—many of them became tutoresses in Sunday schools and, pious distributors of tracts, from the New York Tract Society.”<sup>26</sup>

Virginia’s lawmakers followed Floyd’s lead and made religious assembly a focus of legislation passed on March 23, 1832 “reducing into one the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes and mulattoes, and for other purposes.” Preaching by African Americans was prohibited as was the attendance of the enslaved at nighttime religious assemblies, even if they were led by a white minister.<sup>27</sup> As an example of the effects of the law, the African Baptist Church in Williamsburg (now First Baptist Church; NRHP 2017)—a congregation dating back to the time of the American Revolution—lost its independence for several decades. In addition, the Rev. John Dipper had to resign and move to New York due to the renewed enforcement of an 1806 law requiring enslaved people manumitted after that date to leave Virginia.<sup>28</sup>

The 1832 legislation also specified a series of restrictions on free African Americans. Henceforth, they no longer had the right to a jury trial. Instead, they would undergo trial in the court of oyer and terminer, previously reserved for the enslaved. In order to limit their ability to

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<sup>24</sup> Elizabeth Roth, comp. “The Nat Turner Project” [digital archive]: “Letter from Governor John Floyd (Va.) to Governor James Hamilton (S.C.), November 19, 1831.” <https://www.natturnerproject.org/gov-floyd-to-gov-hamilton-nov-19>

<sup>25</sup> Root, Eric S. “Virginia Slavery Debate of 1831–1832, The.” In *Encyclopedia Virginia*. Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. [https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Virginia\\_Slavery\\_Debate\\_of\\_1831-1832\\_The#start\\_entry](https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Virginia_Slavery_Debate_of_1831-1832_The#start_entry), 2018.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> Roth, “The Nat Turner Project” [digital archive]: “Virginia: Laws Passed, March 15, 1832.” <https://www.natturnerproject.org/laws-passed-march-15-1832>

<sup>28</sup> Tommy Bogger, *Since 1776: The History of the First Baptist Church, Williamsburg, Virginia* (Williamsburg, Virginia: First Baptist Church, 2006), 15-17.



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

relieve the plight of enslaved persons through purchases, free African Americans were prohibited from “acquiring permanent ownership, except by descent, to any slave, other than his or her husband, wife or children.” Free African Americans also lost their right to bear any kind of firearm, military weapon, “or any powder or lead.”<sup>29</sup> In a society where hunting was common as a way to supplement the supply of meat, this was a major hardship.

The idea of recolonization of free African Americans to Africa became more popular as white residents feared their influence among the enslaved population as a source of further uprisings. Since 1822, a relatively small number of free blacks had been emigrating to the Liberia settlement in West Africa under the sponsorship of the American Colonization Society, which had a membership that included prominent Virginian antislavery advocates such as James Monroe, fifth U.S. president, and Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall.<sup>30</sup> Prior to the revolt, at least seventy free blacks had left Southampton County for Liberia, including Anthony W. Gardner, a prominent figure in Liberian independence (1847), who served as a legislator and then as president of the country from 1879 to 1883. Persecution of free persons of color following the Turner revolt in Southampton County was especially harsh. Unlike enslaved individuals who had the self-interested protection of planters for whom they worked, free blacks were vulnerable to random violence and harassment that followed the revolt. By October 1831, 245 free blacks, or one-sixth of the group’s population in the county, stood ready to board ships in Norfolk headed for Liberia.<sup>31</sup>

For one Virginia county, Northampton, the General Assembly responded to a petition to “remove” all free blacks from the county by passing special legislation. The act passed on March 5, 1832, stated that it was “absolutely necessary, not only to the correct government of their slaves, but also to the peace and safety of their society, that the free people of colour should be promptly removed from that country [*sic*].” Presumably, the exiles received some compensation for the expense of moving because the act provided for a loan of \$15,000 to the county that would help to carry out the removal “in a manner as humane and as little oppressive as possible.”<sup>32</sup> The county’s white citizens would repay the loan through a special tax levy. The legislation did not specify where the exiles should go. Even if it were to another state rather than Liberia, the move must have been particularly difficult for established residents of a rural area such as Northampton County.

In another corner of the state, Upperville in Fauquier County, the white citizens responded to the events in Southampton County by holding a special meeting on October 7, 1831. The rebellion had drawn attention to “the large and frequent meetings of the slaves in this neighborhood and other parts of the county (some of them for purposes unknown to us).” The measures in

<sup>29</sup> “Virginia: Laws Passed, March 15, 1832.” Modern concepts of the constitutional rights for all U.S. citizens were nascent at this point in American history.

<sup>30</sup> David Bearinger, “Virginia & Liberia,” *VFH Views: The Newsletter of the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities* (Winter 2007): 1–3.

<sup>31</sup> Parramore, *Southampton County*, 72, 115.

<sup>32</sup> Roth, “The Nat Turner Project” [digital archive]: Virginia: Laws Passed, March 5, 1832 <https://www.natturnerproject.org/blank-cmaj>

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Upperville included regular slave patrols made up of white men and enforcement of the Patrol Law. In addition, each member of the patrolling association would be required to have a musket or fowling piece (shotgun) ready at all times.<sup>33</sup> All of these actions contributed to the legal, social, and economic systems that sustained slavery in Virginia and ultimately to the position taken by the Commonwealth's leaders in the months leading up to the vote for secession from the Union in April 1861.

The years after the Nat Turner Revolt saw Jerusalem subside to its modest role as a commercial center in the midst of a generally prosperous agricultural economy. The town's importance rested largely on its role as the seat of government. Only three years after the highly publicized trials of the insurrectionists, Southampton's leaders voted for the construction of a new brick courthouse. Clement Rochelle and Jeremiah Cobb completed the project for \$2,500.<sup>34</sup> This courthouse still stands, though somewhat modified from its earlier appearance. Unlike other contemporary courthouses in Virginia, the building originally lacked many classical details. The main Jeffersonian Classical features were the front-gabled temple form and a pediment with a simple cornice and central lunette window. Centered below the pediment was a plain double-leaf entrance with a brick jack arch. It was not until 1924, at the peak of the Colonial Revival movement, that builders added a portico with colonnade and pilasters, a hipped roof, and a cupola.<sup>35</sup>

Following the Turner Revolt, tavern keeper Henry Vaughan had drawn the scorn of local citizens and even the disdain of the Richmond *Enquirer* for billing the state for \$800 of militia expenses during its use of the establishment as a base of operations.<sup>36</sup> In 1839, Fielding J. Mahone purchased Vaughan's as well as the Hart tavern adjacent and connected the two buildings with a breezeway to create a larger tavern. Mahone's son, William, who lived at the tavern with his family as a teenager, is better known for his later activities while a resident of Petersburg. In the 1850s, his work as an engineer contributed to the construction of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, which passed through the northeastern corner of Southampton County and in 1860, he served as president of the railroad. During the Civil War, he rose to the rank of major general. Using clever tactics and his knowledge of local topography, he successfully led his men in several battles around Petersburg. Despite his earlier support of secession and maintaining the status quo of slavery, after the war he depended on alliances with African American voters for his political success as a member of the House of Delegates, Petersburg mayor, head of the state's Readjuster Party, and finally as a U.S. Senator.<sup>37</sup>

In the 1840s, there was at least one tailor in Jerusalem. Elliot L. Story, a schoolteacher in Black Creek (about 8 miles to the northeast) noted in his diary that he had some of his clothes made

<sup>33</sup> Roth, "The Nat Turner Project" [digital archive]: *The Richmond Enquirer* October 7, 1831 edition, <https://www.natturnerproject.org/richmond-enquirer-oct-7-patrol-law>.

<sup>34</sup> Southampton County, Order Book 1830-1835: 280-281, 341.

<sup>35</sup> Robert J. Taylor, Jr., "Court House, 2230 Main Street (201-0003/201-5001-0103)" Architectural Survey Form entry, 2010 (on file, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond).

<sup>36</sup> Watkinson et al., "Mahone's Tavern," Sect. 8: 4-5.

<sup>37</sup> Parramore, *Southampton County*, 173, 190-191; Watkinson et al., "Mahone's Tavern," Sect. 8: 5.

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

there, but by taking the train from Franklin he could purchase less expensive ready-made clothing in Portsmouth. Story also taught briefly at a school newly opened in Jerusalem in 1858, which suggests modest growth in the vicinity.<sup>38</sup>

Successful agricultural production of a mix of crops, largely dependent on the continued reliance on enslaved African American workers, dominated the county's economy in the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1850 Southampton was a leading producer of sweet potatoes among all 148 counties of greater Virginia (before the separation of West Virginia at the beginning of the Civil War). County farms produced large surpluses of apple brandy and corn during the antebellum period, and the county then became a leading peanut producer after the Civil War.<sup>39</sup>

In the decade before the Civil War, Southampton County benefitted from transportation improvements, but these did little to spur growth in Jerusalem. In 1853, the Jerusalem Plank Road connected the town to the urban industrial center at Petersburg to the northwest. Commercial traffic was not as great as expected on this poorly maintained thoroughfare. Moreover, five years after its completion a more important link between Petersburg and the ports of South Hampton Roads bypassed Jerusalem completely. The Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad through the northeast corner of the county provided more far more efficient commercial transportation than the muddy road through Jerusalem.<sup>40</sup>

Throughout the early nineteenth century, the expansion of slavery had been a source of sectional tension in the United States. The presidential election of 1860 brought the tension to a climax. Across Virginia, there was overwhelming opposition to Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln and sympathy for the slavery-dependent Cotton States in the Deep South. Nevertheless, these leanings did not immediately translate to a statewide victory for the pro-Secessionist candidate of the Southern Democratic party. In fact, Unionist candidate John Bell won the state with a narrow majority and garnered Virginia's 15 Electoral College votes. In Southampton County, however, Southern Democratic candidate John C. Breckinridge received 565 votes, 19 more than Bell; Northern Democrat Stephen Douglas received nine votes, and Abraham Lincoln received zero votes, as was the case in most Virginia counties.<sup>41</sup>

A dramatic shift occurred after April 15, when Lincoln responded to the capture of Fort Sumter in South Carolina with a call for 75,000 troops to maintain control over U.S. military posts in the South. On April 17, the Southampton delegate to Virginia's convention was among the 88 delegates in favor of secession; most of the opposing delegates represented counties in what is now West Virginia. On April 25, a majority of convention delegates also voted to ratify the

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<sup>38</sup> Daniel W. Crofts, *Old Southampton: Politics and Society in a Virginia County, 1834-1869* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1992), 49, 57.

<sup>39</sup> Crofts, *Old Southampton*, 76-80.

<sup>40</sup> James G. Scott and Edward A. Wyatt IV, *Petersburg's Story: A History* (Petersburg: Titmus Optical Company, 1960, 96-97; Lee A. Wallace, Jr., "A History of Petersburg National Battlefield to 1956," in *A History of Petersburg National Battlefield*, by Lee A. Wallace, Jr. and Martin R. Conway (Washington, D.C.: History Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1983), 4.

<sup>41</sup> J. F. Cleveland, *The Tribune Almanac* (New York: The Tribune Association, 1861), 50-51.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Confederate Constitution. A statewide referendum confirmed the convention's decision on May 23.<sup>42</sup>

As the Civil War began, Southampton's existing militia companies of infantry, artillery, and cavalry with colorful names like the Rough and Ready Guard joined Virginia's numbered regiments of the Confederate military. Before departing for missions in southeastern Virginia and North Carolina, the Southampton Cavalry assembled at the courthouse and tavern in Jerusalem on June 17, 1861. Before they left, Jerusalem's residents supplied them with generous breakfasts and iced juleps.<sup>43</sup>

Although Jerusalem saw no direct military conflict, economic dislocation and shortages of goods affected the local population, and many residents endured the deaths and maiming of friends and family who enlisted in the Confederate military. Ironically, the greatest hardship in the county occurred due to a Confederate army operation. In 1863, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet led his corps through Southampton on his way to attacking the Union garrison at Suffolk in April 1863. The operation resulted in an unsuccessful month-long siege of the town. Longstreet's secondary mission of foraging for the Army of Northern Virginia's northern campaign proved more successful, but to the detriment of local property owners. Longstreet's men stripped the countryside of portable food, grain, cotton, and other goods. During the siege of Suffolk, units passed through Jerusalem and both the tavern and the Baptist church served as temporary hospitals. Even though the church building was replaced in the early twentieth century, a graveyard for soldiers who died in the hospital in the church remains on the property.<sup>44</sup> Southampton County was geographically somewhat removed from Tidewater Virginia, where U.S. forces held the majority of territory from Princess Anne County (present Virginia Beach) throughout the Hampton Roads area and northward toward Washington DC. In 1861-1862, enslaved persons who managed to reach the area could claim their freedom. President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation freed all enslaved people residing in states in active rebellion, including Virginia. Starting in May 1863, able-bodied men further had the opportunity to serve in the U.S. Colored Troops. The number and identities of enslaved Southampton County residents who sought freedom by leaving their homes for Union lines remains poorly understood.

Following the Civil War, the local economy slowly recovered and adjusted to the new system of free labor replacing slavery. Jerusalem remained a quiet backwater that mainly depended on the business generated during court sessions. The town's stagnation contrasted sharply with the growth of Franklin on the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad and its thriving lumber and peanut processing industry.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> Nelson D. Lankford, "Virginia Convention of 1861," in *Encyclopedia Virginia*, 2014 [http://www.EncyclopediaVirginia.org/Virginia\\_Constitutional\\_Convention\\_of\\_1861](http://www.EncyclopediaVirginia.org/Virginia_Constitutional_Convention_of_1861); James Neale Stirewalt, "Secessionist Sentiment in Northern Virginia: December 1860 to May, 1861," *Yearbook of the Historical Society of Fairfax County*, Vol. 10 (1969): 31-33, 39-41.

<sup>43</sup> Crofts, *Old Southampton*, 195.

<sup>44</sup> Parramore, *Southampton County*, 167-168.

<sup>45</sup> Parramore, *Southampton County*, 203.

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

During the early years of Reconstruction, Jerusalem was the scene of awakening African American political awareness. Freed from repressive laws made even more burdensome in the years following the Turner Revolt, African Americans began participating in the political process. All adult males, at least, had the right to vote, and on June 21, 1867, a large crowd of African American residents gathered in Jerusalem for a speech by Dr. Thomas Jefferson Pretlow. Foreseeing the return to politics dominated by white elites and renewed repression of African American rights that followed later in the century, Pretlow, who had served in the General Assembly and in the county court before and during the Civil War, advocated radical change. He called for the federal government to dissolve the Virginia legislature in order to provide a clean slate for political reforms.<sup>46</sup>

In the late 1860s, Jerusalem added to its periodic gatherings of outlying residents for court sessions by hosting a medieval style tournament. Local whites dressed in colorful costumes as knights jostled on horseback. As was the case on court days, the tavern—renamed Howard’s Hotel after its new owner, Josephine Howard, in 1869—served as the hub of social gatherings. Following the tournament, participants and spectators attended a dinner and dance at the hotel and the victorious “knight” selected a “Queen of Love and Beauty.”<sup>47</sup>

A watershed in the town’s development came in 1888, when the Atlantic and Danville Railroad completed its track through town; the Southern Railway system absorbed the Atlantic and Danville Railroad in 1899 by way of a 50-year lease of the existing line. With direct access to outside markets through the railroad, the town drew more commerce as a warehousing, processing, and transshipment center for the surrounding agricultural countryside. By the late 1880s, cotton and peanuts were the predominant agricultural crops driving the economy of Southampton County.<sup>48</sup> In June 1888, a Richmond newspaper brief announced that a construction boom in the town had preceded the laying of track, with “a number of store-houses and handsome dwellings...going up.”<sup>49</sup> An 1897 advertisement offered storehouses for rent in Courtland.<sup>50</sup> At the turn of the twentieth century, the Birdsong Storage Company established a peanut milling plant in Courtland.<sup>51</sup>

The railroad and the business it attracted had an influence on the layout of the town because the tracks ran to the north of the original downtown, which had centered around the courthouse. The Kindred family, who had sold right-of-way for the track and land for the station, subdivided a 106-acre tract and sold lots for businesses and residences locating near the railroad.<sup>52</sup> The grid pattern in this area typically included blocks with two or four lots. It was understandable that the

<sup>46</sup> Crofts, *Old Southampton*, 239-241.

<sup>47</sup> Parramore, *Southampton County*, 186.

<sup>48</sup> Del Sordo et al., “Historic Structures Survey of Southampton County,” 19.

<sup>49</sup> *Richmond Dispatch*. [June 23, 1888, p. 2.

<sup>50</sup> *The Norfolk Virginian*, June 4, 1897, p. 6.

<sup>51</sup> Del Sordo et al., “Historic Structures Survey of Southampton County,” 20.

<sup>52</sup> Daniel T. Balfour, *Southampton County & Franklin: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, Virginia: Donning Company, 1989), 86.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

post office also situated in this area, close to the arrival of mail on the trains. Many of the historic contributing buildings in the district date to this period of development.

The shift in the commercial focus of the town northward to the vicinity of the train tracks is also evident from the realignment of the main road that entered town from the west. Prior to the late nineteenth century, the approach was across a wooden bridge that entered the courthouse village just south of the courthouse, opposite Rochelle Street. Remnant post supports from this wooden bridge still trace the alignment across the river, and an approximate location for the abutment appears in a sketch map that accompanied the National Register nomination for the Rochelle Prince House.<sup>53</sup>

With accelerated development of Jerusalem from a courthouse village to a local commercial center, postmistress Fannie Barrett proposed a new name, Courtland, which the General Assembly confirmed with the charter of incorporation as a town in 1888.<sup>54</sup> The charter established boundaries and the composition of town government, led by an elected mayor and six councilmen. The government had the authority to levy local taxes and issue business licenses. As established in the charter, the town boundaries extended only 250 yards south of the courthouse to Rochelle Street and 800 yards north roughly to Pine Street.<sup>55</sup> The area of the town in 1888 corresponded roughly to the southern half of the Courtland Historic District.

Racial segregation in housing patterns was quickly established by the end of the nineteenth century. In many larger cities, such as Richmond, Norfolk, and Williamsburg, antebellum settlements of free people of color grew to include newly freed persons, while in other places, small independent communities of freedpeople formed. Where a small town already existed, an African American community might grow along the outskirts of the town, as seen in the Town of Surry Historic District (NRHP 2017). In Courtland, this settlement pattern is evident in the northern half of the historic district, which includes an African American neighborhood. Extant housing stock dates to the first quarter of the twentieth century. This area is generally east of Main Street and north of the railroad tracks. In the center of this neighborhood, on Florence Street, a school paid for through the Rosenwald Fund was built in 1928 to replace a Reconstruction Era facility; in 1964, just to the east a new, segregated elementary school was built (each is further discussed below). Sections of this neighborhood contained black-owned businesses that served members of the community during the early and mid-twentieth century Jim Crow era. On the very north end of Main Street, near the town boundary, survive an African American cemetery, a funeral home, an ice cream parlor, and a church (just outside of the town limits). Dwellings in this neighborhood are modest, mostly frame, one-story, vernacular forms on large lots, which provided space for families to tend vegetable gardens and raise chickens and

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<sup>53</sup> Kenneth Stuck, Archaeologist, Virginia Dept. of Transportation, Hampton Roads District, personal communication; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff, "Rochelle House."

<sup>54</sup> Balfour, *Southampton County & Franklin: A Pictorial History*, 86.

<sup>55</sup> Virginia's Legislative Information System (LIS), "Charters: Courtland, Town of" (<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/charters/courtland/>).

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

other small livestock. No longer extant resources include a store and dance hall that stood near the railroad tracks on Bride Street<sup>56</sup>.

According to a 1913 article in a Richmond newspaper, the commercial development of Courtland had lagged behind growth expectations, which had been optimistic upon completion of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad in 1888. The writer attributed the relatively slow pace of commercial development to excessively high real estate prices.<sup>57</sup>

With shifts in the structure of labor following the Civil War and emancipation, Southampton County's agricultural economy had begun to focus on peanut production in the late nineteenth century. In turn, a significant portion of Courtland's commercial and residential growth in the twentieth century derived from peanut processing and distribution.

Although the orientation of development toward the railroad avoided the replacement of older buildings in the early downtown area around the courthouse, this area nonetheless lost many of its historic frame buildings during two large fires that occurred in 1934 and 1935.<sup>58</sup>

By the 1930s, cotton production in Southampton County had decreased due to its susceptibility to the boll weevil pest and because it was labor-intensive. The peanut industry in Southampton County was the most productive in Virginia. Yields in the county totaled 2,127,015 bushels in 1934.<sup>59</sup> At the same time, traffic on the Atlantic and Danville Railroad began to decline, in part due to losses in the timber industry across southside Virginia. The Southern Railway lease expired in 1949, after which the company managed to stay in business until 1962, when it was acquired by the Norfolk & Western Railway (this company, in turn, later became part of Norfolk Southern).

A major contribution to local industry was the opening of the Hancock Peanut Company outside town in 1947. The founder, Robert Lafayette Hancock, Jr., had grown up in nearby Sedley and worked in various industries in Suffolk and Southampton counties for three decades. When Hancock invented a peanut shelling machine in 1944, he decided to open his own peanut processing factory and make use of the invention. In 1947 the factory employed 75 individuals and continues in operation today as part of a larger firm, the Severn Peanut Company, with

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<sup>56</sup> Personal Communication, Maxine Nowlin, Courtland resident and Town Council member.

<sup>57</sup> *The times dispatch*. [volume] (Richmond, Va.), 22 June 1913. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038615/1913-06-22/ed-1/seq-30/>>

<sup>58</sup> Daniel T. Balfour, *Southampton County & Franklin: A Pictorial History* (Norfolk, Va.: Donning Company, 1989), 88.

<sup>59</sup> Del Sordo et al., "Historic Structures Survey of Southampton County," 21; E. M. Babb, *History of Ivor and Its Environs* (Ivor, Va.: privately published, 1965), 43; Works Progress Administration, *Historical Records Survey: Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia, NO. 88, Southampton County* (Richmond, Va., 1940), 12.

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

headquarters in Severn, North Carolina. The company continues to shell and roast peanuts for various uses.<sup>60</sup>

During the early twentieth century, a major development for African Americans in Courtland was the establishment of the new two-room Courtland School (NRHP 2016). This building replaced an earlier school established sometime after the institution of racially segregated public education in Virginia in 1870. Funding for the school came from public funds (a loan from the Literacy Fund), fundraising in the local African American community, and a \$500 grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Students through seventh grade attended the school from its completion in 1928 until 1963.<sup>61</sup>

In 1937, the Southampton County Training School opened just outside Courtland. This was the first school in Southampton County where African American students could attend grades 8 through 12. White students had attended Southampton High School outside Courtland since 1906.<sup>62</sup> Prior to the movement toward racial equality in education, any schools for high school age African American children had the qualifier “training” in their name to suggest vocational training, rather than “high,” which indicated a more academic focus. According to Virginia State University archivist Lucious Edwards, school system administrators avoided antagonizing white parents by using terms that suggested the training schools provided an education that was inferior to that available in white high schools.<sup>63</sup> Before the opening of the Southampton County Training School near Courtland, the nearest high school-age education for African Americans in Southampton County was in the City of Franklin. At the request of the faculty, the county changed the name of the Southampton County Training School to Riverview High School in 1963.<sup>64</sup>

On May 14, 1954, the United States Supreme Court ruling in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* marked the beginnings of a two-decade period of political and social upheaval in the nation’s education systems, including across Virginia and in Southampton County. The landmark decision ruled that measures taken by Southern states for racial segregation of public schools since the late nineteenth century were unconstitutional. Regardless of the quality of education, the concept of “separate but equal” schools was also determined unlawful. Immediately, the response across the South was to find ways to continue the status quo by working around the ruling. In Virginia, the General Assembly resolved in January 1955 “to take all appropriate measures, legally and constitutionally available to us, to resist this illegal encroachment upon our sovereign powers.” From the wording of the resolution (adopted through legislation in 1956) came the name of the “Massive Resistance” movement that delayed racial integration of Virginia’s public schools for well over a decade. Through 1959, the most radical

<sup>60</sup> Rogers Dey Whichard, *History of Lower Tidewater Virginia*, 3 vols. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1959), vol. 3, pp. 147-148.

<sup>61</sup> Nowlin and Lipford, “Courtland School.”

<sup>62</sup> Commemorative marker at 26022 Main Street

<sup>63</sup> Lucious Edwards, University Archivist, Virginia State University, 2012 interview for an oral history of Ettrick, Va.

<sup>64</sup> Modlin, “The Desegregation of Southampton County, Virginia Schools,” 53.



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

measure taken by school divisions in Prince Edward and other counties was the closure of public schools and sale of school board property to fund the establishment of all-white private schools, thus preventing African American children from attending public schools with white students. Between 1954-1959, lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) filed suits disputing the constitutionality of these measures. Although Massive Resistance officially ended in 1959 with a Virginia Supreme Court ruling that the state could no longer tolerate measures circumventing the 1954 ruling of the United States Supreme Court, white Virginians found other ways to forestall full integration until the late 1960s.<sup>65</sup>

In Southampton County, there was overwhelming white opposition to integration at a meeting held in December 1955. It was clear, however, that the system did a material disfavor to African American students. Even though African Americans comprised 72 percent of Southampton County's school-age children, each district included just one public school for African Americans and one for whites.<sup>66</sup> In addition, public funding for supplies at African American schools lagged behind per-student funding levels in white public schools, so that African American churches and community groups held fundraisers to make up for the shortfall.<sup>67</sup>

In the absence of local attempts to place African American children in white schools, the school board was not involved in the extreme measures of school system closures that occurred in Prince Edward County. Nevertheless, a group of opponents to integration formed the Southampton Education Foundation with the purpose of establishing private schools for white students with state grants as an alternative to public education in case integration occurred locally.<sup>68</sup> The Foundation assumed that a push for integration would take place given that the majority of the county's school-age population was African American.

After 1959, the Foundation dissolved because the state would not be diverting public funds to all-white public schools. Large-scale segregation of public schools continued through 1968 as state legislation known as Freedom of Choice allowed parents to choose the public school their children would attend. In 1965, following the Civil Rights Act passed by Congress the previous year, the county school board resolved to "comply" with the act so that "all pupils may be given the option of attending the school of his choice with regard to race, color, or national origin."<sup>69</sup> Very few African American parents sent their children to all-white schools and no white students attended African American schools. When the Supreme Court decision *Green v. New Kent County* ended the so-called Freedom of Choice model in 1969, the Southampton Academy opened to serve white parents who were avoiding integrated public schools. Since state grants to fund private schools had been determined illegal, other sources such as large contributions from the wealthy Camp family and smaller private donations supported Southampton Academy.

<sup>65</sup> Modlin, "The Desegregation of Southampton County, Virginia Schools," 12-33.

<sup>66</sup> Stephen Del Sordo, Thomas W. Bodor, and Rebecca Crew, "Historic Structures Survey of Southampton County" (Silver Spring, Md.: The Ottery Group; report submitted to Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2008), 20.

<sup>67</sup> Modlin, "The Desegregation of Southampton County, Virginia Schools," 47.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 37-38.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, 59; Southampton County School Board Minutes, April 12, 1965.

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Initially, this private school served only grades 1 through 7, but later expanded to include an upper (high) school.<sup>70</sup>

By the early 1960s, the 1954 and 1959 court rulings on integration had begun to benefit the education of African Americans in Southampton County and Courtland. In 1964, Courtland was among five small towns where the county school board built new schools for African American students. A larger elementary school at 22015 Aurora Street in Courtland replaced the Rosenwald school, which had been in use since 1928.<sup>71</sup> Motivation for such projects, however, generally was to prove that “separate but equal” facilities did exist and could continue in public education.

After *Green v. New Kent County*, in 1969-1970, the public schools of Southampton County at last were integrated. Schools that formerly had been categorized by race were reorganized according to grade level. Formerly white elementary/middle schools accommodated all students from kindergarten through grade 3, while formerly African American elementary/middle schools took in all students for grades 4 through 7. The previously segregated county high schools in and near Courtland would also be integrated. Riverview High School took in all middle school students (grades 8 and 9), while the formerly white Southampton High School (portions of which survive in the district as part of the Southampton County Government Complex) would be the county’s fully integrated high school (grades 10 through 12).<sup>72</sup> A new four-year Southampton High School built in 1992 and opened in 1993 is located outside the district at the intersection of U.S. Route 58 and U.S. Route 58 Business/Route 35 southwest of Courtland.

Since 1970, Courtland has continued to serve as seat of Southampton County, a role that the community has served for 268 years as of today. Cessation of railroad service and demolition of the historic depot mean the town once again is not served by a major transportation corridor. The aforementioned U.S. Route 58/Southampton Parkway is a short distance south of the town and it is likely due in part to this road that more recent growth in Courtland has been in this direction. Meanwhile, the Courtland Historic District has remained as continuing evidence of the town’s significance in the county’s long history.

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<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, 40.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, 55.

<sup>72</sup> Modlin, “The Desegregation of Southampton County, Virginia Schools,” 85.

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

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Name of Property

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 201-5001

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 135

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.722730 Longitude: -77.073600
2. Latitude: 36.726420 Longitude: -77.071750

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

3. Latitude: 36.723050 Longitude: -77.063600
4. Latitude: 36.719170 Longitude: -77.064150
5. Latitude: 36.713130 Longitude: -77.061690
6. Latitude: 36.710550 Longitude: -77.065830
7. Latitude: 36.711530 Longitude: -77.067870

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

The historic boundary is coterminous with the perimeter parcel lines of the properties within the district. The western boundary follows the shoreline of the Nottoway River, which also corresponds with the western limits of the incorporated town of Courtland. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map.

**Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)**

The north, east and south boundary lines are based on the original and existing boundaries of the parcels within the town. The northernmost parcel within the boundary is immediately outside the incorporated town limits, but was included because of the direct historic association of the First Baptist Church (201-5001-0133) with the African American community immediately to its south and within the incorporated town. On the district's east side, the parcel on which the Courtland Elementary School (201-5001-0159) is located extends slightly beyond the incorporated town limits and is, therefore, included in its entirety. All other parcels within the boundary are within the limits of the incorporated town. These boundaries encompass the largest concentration of historic resources associated with the earliest development of the town through the mid-twentieth century and that retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: David Lewes, Historian; Mary Ruffin Hanbury, Architectural Historian

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date: November 2019

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

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

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Unless otherwise indicated, the following information applies to photographs 1 through 20.

Name of Property: Courtland Historic District  
City or Vicinity: N/A  
County: Southampton  
State: Virginia  
Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury  
Date Photographed: November 2018

Photo 1 of 40

View: Southampton County Courthouse, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0001

Photo 2 of 40

View: Southampton County Jail and Sherriff's Office, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0002

Photo 3 of 40

View: Southampton County Government Complex, northwest corner, camera facing southeast  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0003

Photo 4 of 40

View: Courtland Post Office, southwest façade, camera facing northeast  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0004



Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

Photo 5 of 40

View: Commercial Building, 22231-22233 Main Street, west façade, camera facing east  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0005

Photo 6 of 40

View: Store, 22218-22220 Main Street, southeast façade, camera facing northwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0006

Photo 7 of 40

View: Store, 22036 Main Street, southeast corner, camera facing northwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0007

Photo 8 of 40

View: Mahone's Tavern and Bell House, northwest facades, camera facing southeast  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHD\_0008

Photo 9 of 40

View: J.J. Peanut Company, Bride Street, south façade, camera facing north  
Date Photographed: November 2018  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0009

Photo 10 of 40

View: Courtland Baptist Church, 22265 Main Street, east façade, camera facing west  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0010

Photo 11 of 40

View: David Temple AME Zion Church and Courtland School, Florence Street, southeast façade, camera facing northwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0011

Photo 12 of 40

View: Helping Hand Cemetery, Main Street, small obelisks, camera facing southwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0012

Photo 13 of 40

View: Seven Gables, 22390 Main Street, east façade, camera facing west  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0013

Photo 14 of 40

View: Briggs-Manry House, 26085 Rochelle Street, southeast façade, camera facing northwest  
Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0014

Photo 15 of 40

Courtland Historic District  
Name of Property

Southampton County, VA  
County and State

View: Dwelling, 22160 Main Street, northeast facade, camera facing southwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0015

Photo 16 of 40

View: Dwelling, 26117 Rochelle Street, southeast facade, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0016

Photo 17 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22306 Linden Street, east facade, camera facing west

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0017

Photo 18 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22301 Linden Street, west facade, camera facing east

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0018

Photo 19 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22223 Linden Street, northwest facade, camera facing southeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0019

Photo 20 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22049 Laurel Street, southeast facade, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0020

Unless otherwise indicated, the following information applies to photographs 21 through 25.

Name of Property: Courtland Historic District

City or Vicinity: N/A

County: Southampton

State: Virginia

Photographer: Donald Neil Richards

Date Photographed: May 2017

Photo 21 of 40

View: Streetscape, Rochelle Street, south side, camera facing southwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0021

Photo 22 of 40

View: Streetscape, Main Street, west side, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0022

Photo 23 of 40

View: Streetscape, Main Street, east side, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0023

Photo 24 of 40

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

View: Streetscape, Linden Street, east side, camera facing southeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0024

Photo 25 of 40

View: Streetscape, Main Street, west side, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0025

Unless otherwise indicated, the following information applies to photographs 26 through 40.

Name of Property: Courtland Historic District

City or Vicinity: N/A

County: Southampton

State: Virginia

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 2019

Photo 26 of 40

View: Engram Funeral Home, southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0026

Photo 27 of 40

View: Dwelling, 21499 Main Street, southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0027

Photo 28 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22037 Main Street, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_00258

Photo 29 of 40

View: Dwelling, 21451 High Street, north façade, camera facing south

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0029

Photo 30 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22002 Bateman Street, southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0030

Photo 31 of 40

View: Courtland Elementary School, southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0031

Photo 32 of 40

View: Dwelling, 25426 Bruce Street, northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0032

Courtland Historic District

Southampton County, VA

Name of Property

County and State

Photo 33 of 40

View: Dwelling, 26027 Bateman Street, southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0033

Photo 34 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22091 Aurora Street, northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0034

Photo 35 of 40

View: Dwelling 22091 High Street, southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0035

Photo 36 of 40

View: Carolina Eastern Fertilizer, streetscape, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0036

Photo 37 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22202 Linden Street, southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0037

Photo 38 of 40

View: Dwelling, 21504 Main Street, southeast oblique, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0038

Photo 39 of 40

View: Dwelling, 26057 Court Street, southeast oblique, camera facing northwest

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0039

Photo 40 of 40

View: Dwelling, 22077 Main Street, southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Image: VA\_SouthamptonCounty\_CourtlandHistoricDistrict\_0040

**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.

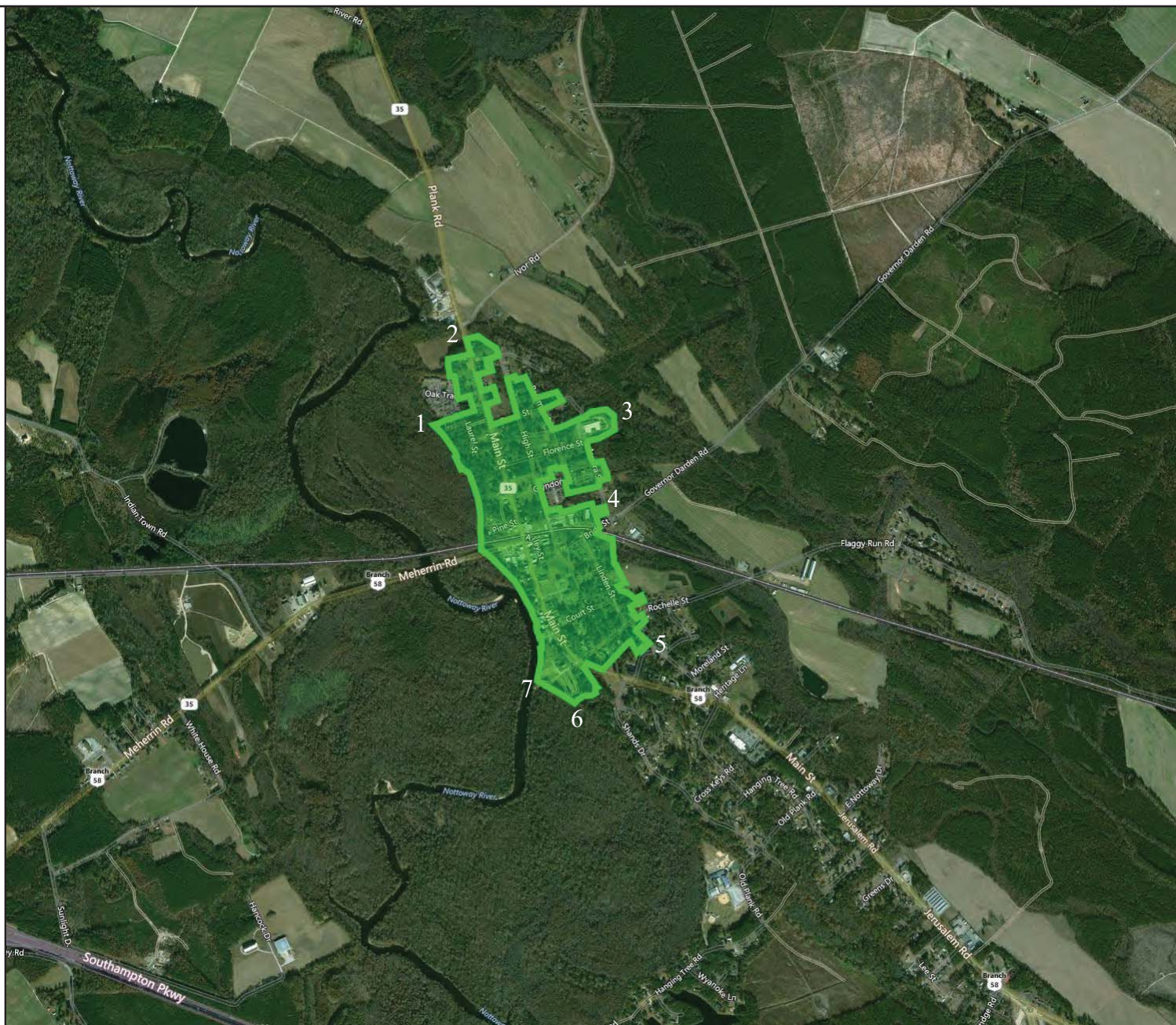


LOCATION MAP

Courtland Historic District  
Southampton County, VA  
DHR File No. 201-5001

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 36.722730 Longitude: -77.073600
- 2. Latitude: 36.726420 Longitude: -77.071750
- 3. Latitude: 36.723050 Longitude: -77.063600
- 4. Latitude: 36.719170 Longitude: -77.064150
- 5. Latitude: 36.713130 Longitude: -77.061690
- 6. Latitude: 36.710550 Longitude: -77.065830
- 7. Latitude: 36.711530 Longitude: -77.067870



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

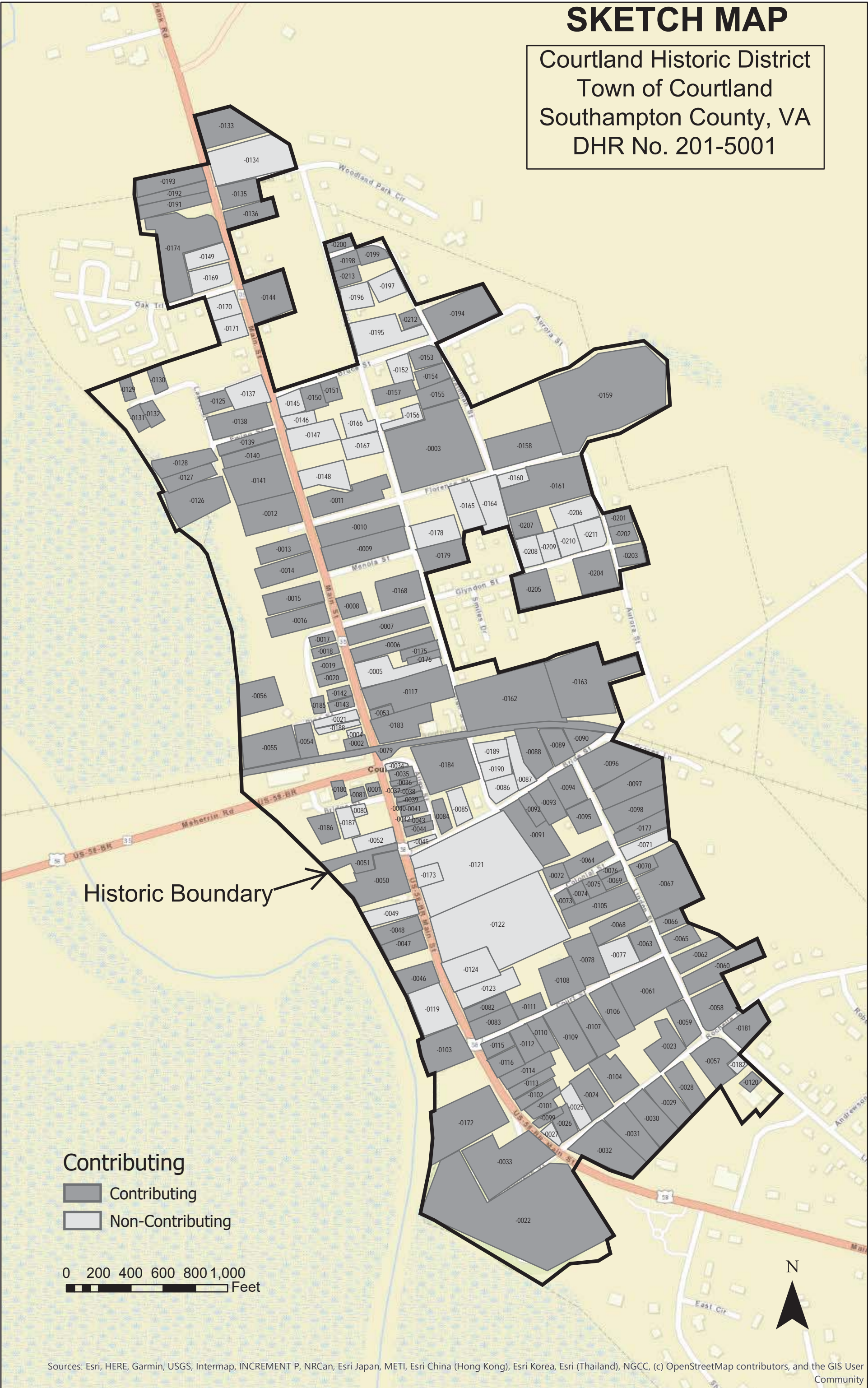
Date: 11/14/2019

*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*

# SKETCH MAP

Courtland Historic District  
Town of Courtland  
Southampton County, VA  
DHR No. 201-5001



Historic Boundary

## Contributing

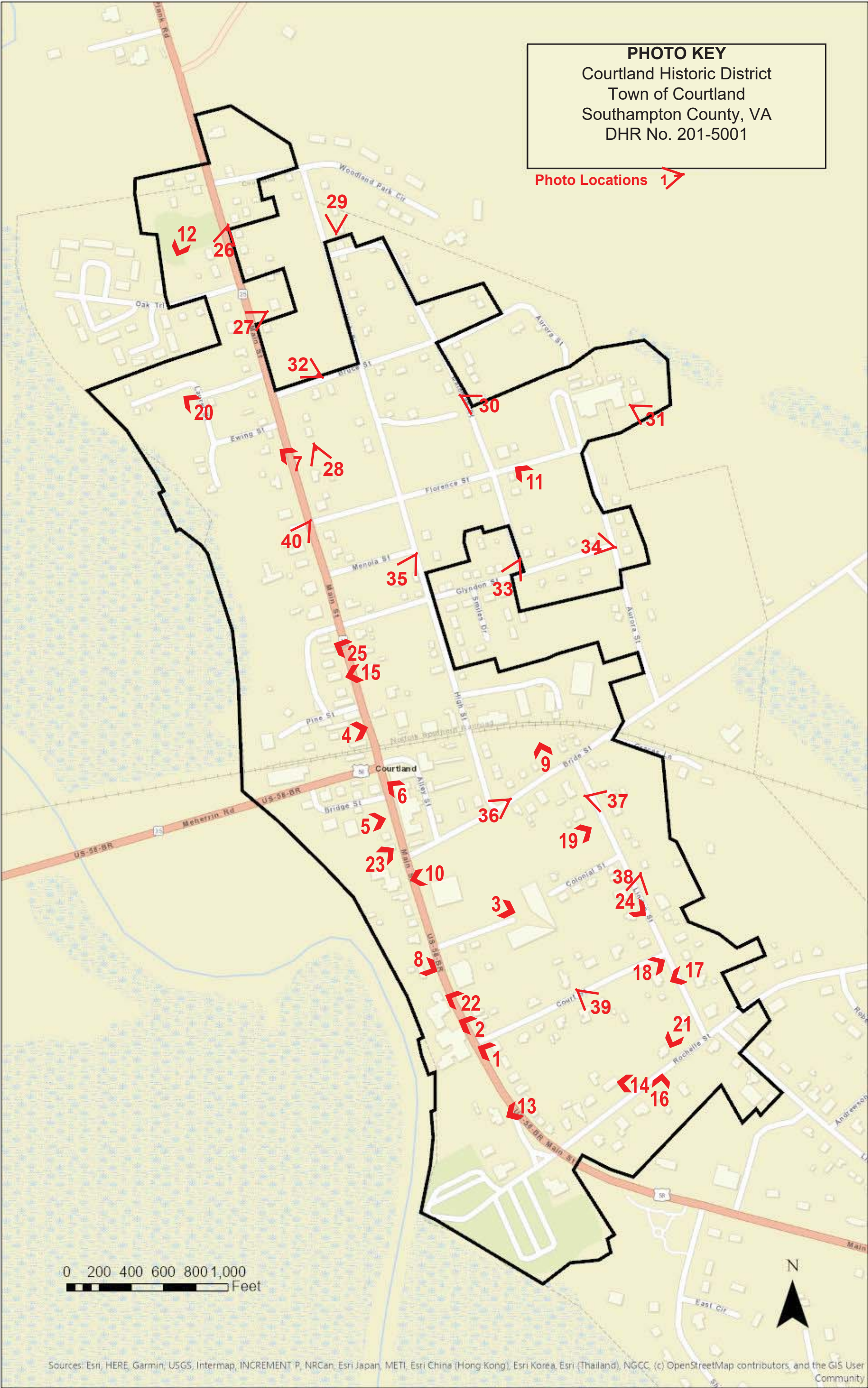
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 Feet



**PHOTO KEY**  
 Courtland Historic District  
 Town of Courtland  
 Southampton County, VA  
 DHR No. 201-5001

Photo Locations 1



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community