

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:	
VLR	12/16/2010
NRHP	02/22/2011

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Virginia University of Lynchburg

other names/site number Lynchburg Baptist Seminary, Virginia Seminary, Virginia Theological Seminary & College, Virginia Seminary & College, VDHR 118-5297

2. Location

street & number 2058 Garfield Avenue not for publication

city or town Lynchburg vicinity

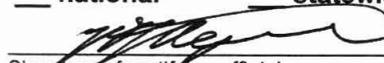
state Virginia code VA county Independent City code _____ zip code 24501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

 national statewide X local

 _____ Date 1/4/10

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- building(s)
- district
- Site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	2	objects
4	5	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: College

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Beaux Arts

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick

walls: Brick

roof: Metal

other: Terra-cotta

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet

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)

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

See Continuation Sheets

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See Continuation Sheets

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Romulus C. Archer, Jr.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See Continuation Sheet

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

See Continuation Sheet

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: **Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___ VDHR 118-5297 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.82
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>17</u> Zone	<u>663532</u> Easting	<u>4140284</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property includes the following City of Lynchburg contiguous tax parcels: 05010008, 05010009, 05011014, 05016001, and 05017001.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the land historically associated with the Virginia University of Lynchburg on which the campus buildings stand and provides an appropriate setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ashley Neville & John Salmon
organization Ashley Neville LLC date 9/3/2010
street & number 112 Thompson Street, Suite B-1 telephone 804-798-2124
city or town Ashland state VA zip code 23005
e-mail ashleyneville@comcast.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Virginia University of Lynchburg

City or Vicinity: Lynchburg

County: Independent City **State:** Virginia

sdfsd

Photographer: Ashley Neville

Date Photographed: July 14, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9. **Humbles Hall, façade (west elevation), view to the northeast**
- 2 of 9. **Humbles Hall, façade and south elevation, view to the north**
- 3 of 9. **Humbles Hall, center tower, view to the northeast**
- 4 of 9 **Humbles Hall, first floor corridor, view to the northeast**
- 5 of 9 **Humbles Hall, auditorium, view to the northeast**
- 6 of 9 **Humbles Hall, stairs, view to the north**
- 7 of 9 **Graham Hall, Façade (east elevation), view to the southwest**
- 8 of 9 **Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science & Library Building, façade (north elevation), view to the southeast**
- 9 of 9 **Hayes Monument, view to the southeast**

Additional Documentation

Site Plan and Boundary, Virginia University of Lynchburg

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 18 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.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Virginia University of Lynchburg, established in 1888, is located in the southern part of the city of Lynchburg, about one-and-a-half miles southwest of the downtown commercial and governmental district. Today the campus consists of three historic academic buildings on 6.82 acres: Graham Hall (1917), Humbles Hall (1920-21) and the Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science and Library Building (1946). Also located on the campus are two dormitories built in the mid-1970s, and a shop building constructed about 1965. The main portion of the campus is a 5.68-acre grass-covered, triangular-shaped lot where Graham Hall and the Mary Jane Cachelin building are located and on which the original college buildings once stood. A limestone bust of Gregory W. Hayes, the second president of the college, stands on this open green across from Humbles Hall. The bell from the demolished Hayes Hall has been mounted on a low brick wall in front of the dormitories. Each of the three buildings is stylistically different but their red brick construction ties them together. Humbles Hall, a tall, two-story, red brick building with projecting center tower is the most imposing of the three and overlooks the open green and the other two historic buildings. There are three contributing buildings, three noncontributing buildings, one contributing object and one noncontributing object in this complex. All the contributing buildings retain their architectural integrity with very few changes to either the decorative architectural features or the original floor plan.

INVENTORY

Graham Hall	1917	Contributing Building
Humbles Hall	1920-1921	Contributing Building
Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science & Library Building	1946	Contributing Building
Dormitory	ca. 1975	Noncontributing Building
Dormitory	ca. 1975	Noncontributing Building
Shop	ca. 1965	Noncontributing Building
Hayes Monument	ca. 1906	Contributing Object
Hayes Bell	post 1988	Noncontributing Object
Virginia University of Lynchburg Entrance Sign	ca. 1995	Noncontributing Object

DESCRIPTION

Campus

The Virginia University of Lynchburg is located in a residential area of southern Lynchburg known as Seminary Hill after one of the college's early names. It is set on the northwestern edge of this traditionally African American neighborhood that is bounded on three sides by railroad tracks and on the east by Kemper

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 2

Street and Campbell Avenue. The brick campus buildings, especially Humbles Hall, stand in sharp contrast to the one- and two-story mostly frame homes. Modest homes stand on the same block as Humbles Hall.

The main part of the campus today is an open grassy triangular-shaped plot that slopes down to the railroad tracks of the Norfolk Southern Corp., which curve around the northwestern edge of the property. This was the historic core of the campus where its first buildings were erected. Historic photographs and maps show the early college buildings aligned along the western side of Garfield Avenue, one of the two public streets that run through the campus. Hayes Hall, built between 1888 and 1911 and named for the second president of the college, was an imposing three-and-a-half-story, brick, Second Empire-style building with a five-story central tower that was reminiscent of collegiate architecture at the historically black colleges of Virginia State University in Ettrick and Hampton Institute.¹ To the north of Hayes Hall stood Fox Hall, a women's dormitory. Built in 1913, it was also three stories tall but had a hipped roof instead of a mansard roof like Hayes Hall. Both of these buildings were demolished in 1988.

Graham Hall, built in 1917 to serve as the dining hall, was sited between Hayes Hall and the woman's dormitory but at a distance to their rear. Facing east like the early campus buildings, Graham Hall is only one story in height. Humbles Hall, built in 1921, was located across the street from Hayes Hall and its monumental size and red brick construction, if not its Beaux Arts style, was comparable to Hayes Hall. In 1946 when the new science building was constructed, it was sited to the rear of Hayes Hall on an axis with and facing Graham Hall.

Early photographs of the campus show it to be quite open; however, by the late 1970s large trees lined Garfield Avenue in front of Hayes Hall. The replacement of these trees along the street with younger, smaller trees has returned the campus closer to its original appearance. The bust of the second president of the college, Gregory W. Hayes, which once stood in a garden at the northern end of Hayes Hall, is now prominently located where Hayes Hall once stood. Concrete sidewalks connect the statue with the three main buildings and two cedar trees have been planted behind the statue. Sidewalks are also found along both sides of Garfield Avenue. Semicircular brick walls with concrete finials flank the sidewalk entrance to the Hayes monument and the area in front of the walls is landscaped with small trees and other plantings. A modern brick entrance sign is located on the northwest corner of Garfield Avenue and Dewitt Street. Across Dewitt Street from the entrance sign, the bell from Hayes Hall has been mounted on a low brick wall in front of the dormitories.

Buildings

Humbles Hall. Humbles Hall is the largest and most elaborate building on the campus of the Virginia University of Lynchburg. The architect was Romulus C. Archer, Jr., an African American who largely practiced in Washington, D.C.² Built in 1920-1921, it is a two-story building on a tall raised basement with a modified flat/hipped roof that is not visible. The building is constructed of red brick of various hues laid in seven-course bond with a Flemish-bond course between each of the seven courses of stretcher bricks on the façade and where

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 3

the façade brick wraps around the corner. The sides and rear are laid in five-course American bond. The façade has a deep, rich, red-brown color with a rusticated brick and raked joints below the cornice while the bricks above are a lighter color. The sides and rear are also of a lighter color. Most of the trim is terra-cotta in a tan color although the window and door surrounds have now been painted a contrasting white color. A decorative brick watertable carries around the entire building and the bottom of the roof parapet is delineated on the sides and rear by a soldier course of brick between two raised brick bands.

The building is a three-part composition with one-bay deep front and rear sections and an inset five-bay-deep center section that contains the auditorium. Both the front and rear elevations are five bays wide and there are projecting towers at each corner. The façade is composed of a projecting three-story center tower that contains the main entrance and flanking two-story corner towers that also have entrances. The center tower is accentuated by a one-story porch executed in terra-cotta with Ionic columns supporting a segmental pediment with denticulated cornice and the words Humbles Hall incised into the architrave. Above the porch, paired brick pilasters with terra-cotta trim define the tower on the second and third floors and support the heavy cornice. The tower culminates with a roof balustrade of turned balusters between piers topped with urns. A circular window decorates the third floor of the tower.

Each of the towers at the four corners is articulated with quoins. The three façade towers contain an entrance inset into the face of the building that is reached by a set of monumental steps. The center opening has a plain, wide, arched surround while the side doorways feature arched surrounds with corner blocks and a keystone. All the surrounds are terra-cotta. The end entrances have double-leaf, paneled doors with a large single light while the center door is a replacement glass-and-aluminum door. A fanlight tops each door. There is a recessed panel above each of the corner tower doorways. The façade windows, like the doors, are inset into the building's face and are set off with brick soldier-course semicircular surrounds. The second floor corner and center windows have keystones. The face of the facade features large tripartite windows with a paired window in each corner tower. Multiple-light elliptical fanlights top all but the basement façade windows. A heavy stone cornice with denticulated band tops the façade and wraps around the corner towers with triangular-shaped parapets above each corner tower. Each of the tower parapets has a centered stone medallion with the date 1920 while the cornerstone has a date of 1921.

The main level and basement windows on the sides are paired rectangular sash windows while the auditorium features semicircular-arch stained-glass windows. Both the second-floor and auditorium windows have raised brick surrounds, and recessed panels are found above the auditorium windows. The rear features paired windows in the center bay and corner towers, which, like the front towers, are delineated with quoins and have a pedimented roof parapet. The second and fourth bays have arched windows with sidelights and fanlights. All rear windows have the same surrounds as the sides. The center rear entrance into the basement features a semicircular-arched opening with fanlight and raised brick surround. Brick pilasters flank the doorway and support a projecting cornice. A brick elevator shaft has been added to the south side of the southeast tower.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 4

The interior of Humbles Hall features a double-loaded corridor plan on the first floor and an imposing auditorium on the second floor. The basement, accessed through separate exterior entrances, contains a large space that was once used as a gymnasium and assembly space. The one-bay-deep front section houses the entrances and stair halls of the upper floors. The main entrance accesses a vestibule with engaged columns flanking a replacement door that is topped by a five-pane transom. The vestibule also features a pressed-metal cove cornice and ceiling. The open-well, half-turn stairs rise on both sides of the vestibule to the auditorium and balcony lobbies. The stairs feature square paneled newels, wooden molded handrail, and a paneled stringer that is echoed in the paneled balustrade. The wide central corridor on the main floor terminates at a lateral corridor in the last bay that provides access to the rear rooms. The doorway into the rear corridor has the same transom as the front door. Corridor doors are topped with transoms. Chair rail is found throughout the building.

The upper floors feature a 900-seat auditorium accessed through a lobby on both the main auditorium level and the balcony level. The lobbies have arched openings that echo the arched façade windows that flood each lobby with light. The auditorium has a plain proscenium with paneled pilasters at each side. The most dramatic feature of the auditorium is its ceiling, which is composed of a series of parallel barrel vaults that span the width of the building. Pressed tin in a coffered pattern covers the ceiling and pendant lights are suspended from it. The balcony is supported by paneled columns with inverted triangular-shaped capitals and has a paneled balustrade. The auditorium seats have decorative metal end panels with an ecclesiastical motif.

Graham Hall. Graham Hall, built in 1917, is the smallest of the three buildings and originally served as the dining hall but is currently used for storage. It faces east towards Garfield Avenue but is sited well back from the street. Hayes Hall and Fox Hall originally stood to the front of Graham Hall. It is a one-story, five-bay building constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond. It has a hipped roof of standing-seam metal with deep eaves that conceal the gutters. A three-bay, pedimented porch supported by Tuscan columns is centered on the facade. The entrance has double-leaf, seven-panel doors with transom and sidelights. Windows are six-over-six-light double-hung, wooden sash windows and most openings are topped by a three-course segmental arch. The window sills are cast stone and are aligned with a continuous stone beltcourse around the main block of the building; however, the sills have been painted white to match the windows. There is also a three-course raised watertable along the north side and rear.

The interior of the rectangular-shaped building is one large room with a narrower section across the rear that housed the dining hall kitchen. A 1970s brick addition at the front of the north elevation contained an office and two restrooms.

The front door opens immediately into the large former dining room. Straight ahead on the rear wall are two doors into the former kitchen area. The center door has plain board trim while the southern door has Colonial Revival-style trim and a transom suggesting that the center door may not be original. There is chair rail around

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7 Page 5

the entire perimeter of the room. Both the cove cornice and ceiling are covered with decorative pressed metal. Pendant lights are suspended from the ceiling. There are two shallow interior chimneys on each side wall with a firebox opening but no mantel and no exterior stack.

The Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science & Library Building. The Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science & Library Building was built in 1946 as the library and science building. The building faces north towards Graham Hall and the interior of the green. The rectangular-shaped, almost flat-roof building is nine bays long by six bays wide. The building has brick, load-bearing walls on the lower level while the upper level is of light-weight steel column-and-beam construction. The lower level is parged while the upper level is brick laid in a bond like the façade of Humbles Hall. A course of Flemish bond separates five rows of stretchers. This bond is used on all sides of the building. A raised watertable separates the upper and lower floors and there is a corresponding band between the upper floor and roof parapet.

Decoration on the building is focused on the center three bays of the façade, which has been parged in its entirety. Pilasters divide the center section into three window bays with the name of the building on the frieze. The entrance into the building is on the lower level and the replacement door has a shouldered architrave surround topped by a broken pediment. A paired four-over-four-light window is located above the entrance with elongated triple-hung sash windows in the flanking upper level bays. The lower-level bays have smaller six-over-six-light windows. The remaining façade windows are all six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows although the upper-level windows are larger than the lower-level windows. The sides have paired six-over-six-light windows, except for the end bays, which are single windows or a door. The rear also has single windows.

The entrance opens into a landing between floors of a double-return stair with wrought-iron railings. A hallway extends across the front, the length of the building on the upper level with the library occupying the space to the rear (south) and east side, and classrooms on the west side and lower level. A double-leaf door with shouldered architrave trim provided access into the library. Other doorways have plain trim.

Hayes Monument. The Hayes Monument is a limestone bust of Gregory W. Hayes on a marble base. Hayes was the college's second president and the bust was erected shortly after his sudden death in 1906. It stands on the site of Hayes Hall although it originally stood in a landscaped garden at the north end of building. The monument is flanked by two urns and the entire compositions stands on a concrete paving. The sidewalk that connects the three main campus buildings encircles the monument. The cedar trees stand to the rear of the monument. The Hayes Monument is a contributing object.

Dormitories (2). There are two identical noncontributing dormitories located on the southwest corner of Garfield Avenue and Dewitt Street and face Garfield Avenue. The buildings are two-story, brick veneer, rectangular blocks with shallow-slope gable roofs. Each side has a two-story, two-level metal porch that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 7

Page 6

provides access to each room. Each room has a modern paneled door and sliding windows. **Noncontributing (2) Buildings**

Shop. The shop is a long, one-story, two-bay, concrete-block building with a gable roof. The gable-end entry is sheltered by a one-bay gable-roof porch. There is a large fixed window on the façade and several smaller windows down the side. There is a small addition to the rear. **Noncontributing Building**

Hayes Bell. The bell from the demolished Hayes Hall has been mounted on a low brick wall that is located on the southwest corner of Garfield Avenue and Dewitt Street in the block with the dormitories. **Noncontributing Object**

Virginia University of Lynchburg Entrance Sign. Located on the east corner of the intersection of Garfield Avenue and Dewitt Street, the sign was constructed about 1995. The brick sign features a panel between two taller pillars each topped with a concrete ball finial. Raised white lettering is centered on the panel. **Noncontributing Object**

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 7

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Virginia University of Lynchburg, located at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Dewitt Street, is the oldest institution of higher education in Lynchburg, Virginia, and the first associated with African American education. It was incorporated in 1888 as Lynchburg Baptist Seminary and the cornerstone of the first building, Hayes Hall, was laid in that year. Hayes Hall served as the main classroom building; it was demolished in 1988. A limestone monument to the hall's namesake, Gregory W. Hayes, the institution's second president, was erected soon after his death in 1906. It stands on the Hayes Hall site. Three historic buildings survive today: Graham Hall (ca.1917), Humbles Hall (ca. 1921), and the Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science and Library Building (1946).

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

Virginia University of Lynchburg meets National Register of Historic Places Criterion A (Education/Ethnic Heritage) for its association with the self-help movement that African Americans initiated in the decades following the Civil War. It also meets Criterion C (Architecture) for its examples of the collegiate architecture in a variety of styles. The school retains the integrity of its historic location, association, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship. The period of significance begins with the school's incorporation in 1888 and ends in 1960 (fifty years ago) because the college continued to function as an important institution of African American higher education through the end of the period of significance.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In May 1886, the Virginia Baptist State Convention, an association of African American Baptist churches, met at the First Baptist Church in Lexington, Virginia. The Convention had been organized at Zion Baptist Church in Portsmouth, Virginia, on May 9, 1866; the meeting in Lexington was the nineteenth annual session. The higher education of African Americans, which had been the subject of extensive debate in the black community since the end of the Civil War, was on the minds of those attending the session. The Rev. Phillip F. Morris, pastor of Court Street Baptist Church in Lynchburg, offered a resolution to establish a seminary; the convention approved it. In June and August 1886, during the Education Committee's planning meetings, bids from Liberty, Lexington, and Lynchburg were considered. The committee approved Lynchburg because of the city's central location, the large black community there, the fact that three railroads served the city, and the opportunities for black employment with the rail lines. In addition, the African American attorney James H. Hayes, an educator and politician who served briefly on Richmond City Council, agreed to pursue a charter for the school from the Virginia General Assembly. A six-acre lot was purchased for \$1,800 in Lynchburg at the corner of Garfield Avenue and Dewitt Street. At Danville in May 1887, during the Convention's twentieth

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 8

annual session, the membership approved the Lynchburg location, the plans for the school, the design of the first building, and the acquisition of a charter. The cornerstone of the first permanent building, later named Hayes Hall, was laid in 1888. The school thus became the earliest institution of higher education in or near Lynchburg, predating Randolph-Macon Women's College (1893), Sweet Briar College (1901), and Lynchburg College (1903). When the school opened in 1890, its first classes were held in a dilapidated one-story frame structure, little more than a shed, that stood near the bluff overlooking the railroad.³

During the last three-and-a-half decades of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, newly liberated people struggled for a share of the American dream in the face of Jim Crow laws and abandonment by the government that during the first few years after the Civil War had espoused freedom and equal treatment under the law. Although many whites supported black aspirations, many did not. To what degree could African Americans rely on the powerful white establishment for support, and to what degree should blacks move toward near-total self-reliance? Should African Americans press aggressively for immediate access to their rights or take a more gradual approach so as to calm white fears? Should higher education for blacks focus on the trades that were accessible to them, or on the professions that were generally closed or restricted? These and other questions were fiercely debated, with great African American spokesmen taking every available position: Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, and others dominated the debate.

These disagreements influenced the founding, administration, and development of schools of higher education for African Americans in postwar Virginia. The most eminent such institution, present-day Hampton University, was founded in 1868 and was the epitome of the cooperationist and trade-school precepts of Booker T. Washington. He graduated from the school and founded Tuskegee University. Many whites taught at Hampton as well as blacks. In Richmond, Virginia Union University evolved from humble origins in Lumpkin's Jail in 1867 to the present spacious campus with a collection of handsome late-Victorian buildings constructed between 1899 and 1901. Founded primarily as a Baptist seminary, the school became noted for its educators and other professionals—the counterpoint to Hampton University. Like Hampton, however, Virginia Union employed white academics and administrators as well as blacks. Then, between 1886 and 1890, Virginia Baptist Seminary, “the other prominent Negro theological institution in this State,” came into being and took African American higher education in a new direction.⁴

A historian writing in 1914 described Virginia Baptist Seminary this way:

This institution is now a school “of the Negroes, by the Negroes and for the Negroes.” Its alumni have done meritorious service in the ministry and have reflected credit on their *alma mater*. The fact that its faculty is made up of Negroes entirely is very interesting. Is the time ripe for Negroes to assume control of the education of their own race, or has the white man work to do yet in aiding

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 9

this racial uplift? Virginia Theological Seminary and College [the name was changed twice before 1914] has answered the question in one way, and Virginia Union University and Hampton have answered it in the other.⁵

The Virginia General Assembly chartered Lynchburg Baptist Seminary on February 24, 1888. On March 20, 1895, the institution changed its name to Virginia Seminary; on August 1, 1900, it was changed again, to Virginia Theological Seminary and College. The changes of the name reflected the changes in function and purpose that the school underwent in the first two decades of its existence.⁶ Virginia's other historically black institutions of higher education established during the same period include Virginia State University (1882) near Petersburg in Ettrick, and Saint Paul's College (1885) in Lawrenceville. Norfolk State University was created in 1935.

Lynchburg Baptist Seminary, under the guidance of its founding president, the Rev. Phillip F. Morris, at first was primarily a seminary for the education of ministers, with coeducational secondary classes taught as well. It was also intended from the start to be independent of white control and white funding. Morris soon understood, however, that the school could not survive without white financial assistance. He therefore entered into an affiliation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, an organization that whites had founded in 1832 in New York City, and the Society gave the new institution matching grants to pay the teachers. Morris resigned in 1891, probably to devote himself to fundraising. Gregory W. Hayes, who taught history and mathematics at state-funded Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute (present-day Virginia State University) in Petersburg, became president. Having experienced an academic environment supported by both whites and blacks through tax revenues, Hayes was determined that his new school would become a college as well as a seminary. Under his guidance, it also became largely independent of white control and white funding—of, by, and for African Americans—the black-controlled academic institution described in 1914.⁷

Given the financial challenges facing African Americans, Hayes realized that it would be years if ever before blacks alone could provide the funding that Virginia Seminary needed to grow and survive. He strove, however, to make it as independent of white control as possible and was an assertive advocate of self-help rather than a cooperationist. Although Hayes would accept money for the school from white donors, he would not let them dictate policy. In 1899, a major battle occurred within the Virginia Baptist State Convention at Lexington during its thirty-second annual session between cooperationists and Hayes and his fellow self-help advocates. The cooperationists wished to remove Hayes from the presidency. The self-help supporters wished to end the school's affiliation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Hayes and the self-help advocates prevailed, so angering the cooperationists that they left the Convention, organized the General Association of Virginia (Colored) and shifted their support to Virginia Union University. Once the ties to the Society were cut, African American monetary contributions to the school increased.⁸

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 10

Hayes did not decline all financial assistance from white organizations, however. The American Baptist Convention, the dominant northern white Baptist organization, had been contributing to Virginia Seminary's financial support and continued to do so after the schism but demanded that the school follow the Hampton-Tuskegee model and cease teaching academic courses. Hayes refused to do so. Allegedly, when inspectors from the Convention visited Virginia Seminary while classes were in progress, Hayes made sure that they only saw the trade and sewing classes, not the rooms where Greek and literature were taught. The courses of study under Hayes included college preparatory classes, collegiate classes, a theological course, and teacher-training classes.⁹

Besides fighting for financial independence and an academic course of study, Hayes also struggled with the seemingly endless effort to complete the main building. Although the cornerstone of the building, later named Hayes Hall, had been laid in 1888, the construction process continued for years even as classes were conducted there. In 1891–1892, a three-story, forty-by-eighty-foot rear wing was built, with the first level being completed then for use as a dining area. In 1893, fundraising was under way to put a roof on the main building (whether over just the dining hall or the entire main building was not stated). Not until about 1911 was Hayes Hall finally completed.¹⁰

President Hayes died suddenly in 1906 at the age of forty-four; some years later, he was honored with a monument—his bust atop a tall pedestal—that stands today on the site of Hayes Hall. His wife, Mary Rice Hayes, took charge as acting president for two years. James R. L. Diggs succeeded her and remained in office until 1911, when Robert C. Woods assumed the presidency. He served until 1926, and during his term in office three buildings were constructed: Fox Hall (women's dormitory, ca. 1913; later demolished), Graham Hall (dining room and kitchen; ca. 1917; still standing), and Humbles Hall (administration building; ca. 1921; still standing). Woods purchased adjoining lots and cottages to expand the campus. During Woods's tenure, the school also became renowned for its men's football and basketball teams.¹¹

Of these buildings, Humbles Hall is the largest and most important. Romulus C. Archer, Jr., an African American architect whose office was in Washington, D.C., designed the building. Archer was born in Norfolk, Virginia in 1890 and his father was a plastering contractor. Archer finished high school in Norfolk and attended Mission College there for two years. He studied architecture through the International Correspondence School in Scranton, Pennsylvania, a path taken by other African American architects at the time. His final year of formal architecture training was undertaken at Columbia University in 1913. He enlisted in the Army during World War I but did not see combat. He was employed for several months in 1921 as one of the few black architects in the U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Supervising Architect, in Washington, D.C. In December 1921, he opened his own practice from his home in Washington but two years later moved to an office in the bustling African American business center on Florida Avenue NW near U Street. In January 1926, the D.C. Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects issued Archer an architecture license; he became the second African American architect in the city. The Young Men's Christian Association

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 11

named him “Citizen of the Year” in 1964 for apprenticing so many young architects. Archer’s career largely was centered in the northeast Brookland neighborhood of Washington where he designed houses, apartment buildings, churches, and medium-sized commercial buildings. His practice also included ecclesiastical architecture. He executed designs for five churches in Washington, as well as churches in Norfolk and Danville. Archer died in 1968.¹²

Humbles Hall is named in honor of Adolphus Humbles (1845–1926), an African American Lynchburg native who was one of the school’s chief benefactors during the first four decades. After the Civil War, possessed of a keen mind for business despite his lack of an education, Humbles became a merchant, the owner and operator of a toll road from Lynchburg to the Campbell County seat of Rustburg, and a real estate investor. He was alleged to be the wealthiest black man in Virginia, and he held the mortgage on Hayes Hall in 1900. When the dining hall addition to Hayes Hall was constructed in 1891–1892, Humbles was the contractor for the brickwork. Although some of the funding Humbles provided to the institution from its inception was in the form of gifts, he more commonly made loans and was not reluctant to press for repayment.¹³

The school’s financial stability continued to deteriorate, despite continuing pleas for support and the efforts of men like Humbles and the president from 1926 to 1929, the Rev. William H. R. Powell. To augment the school’s income and lower the cost of feeding the students, Powell purchased a farm in nearby Campbell County and donated it to the seminary. During the years of the Great Depression especially, meat and produce from the farm helped the school survive. Powell also devoted himself to fundraising with some success, and substantially if temporarily reduced the school’s outstanding debt. In short order, however, the school once more was in financial trouble, and rumors floated that it either would close or would merge with other institutions and cease operations in Lynchburg.¹⁴

Into the breach stepped Vernon Johns, the fiery preacher and early civil rights leader. Johns had attended the school, and since leaving had acquired a reputation as a speaker and motivator. In June 1929, the school’s directors chose him for president, a position he held until 1934. Despite possessing a difficult and abrasive personality and little talent as a businessman, Johns not only continued the trend of recruiting renowned black teachers to the school, but he also succeeded in putting the school on a better financial footing during the darkest years of the Depression. Perhaps most remarkably, in 1930, the white Baptists of Lynchburg cooperated with Johns and contributed very large sums to the school’s support. By December 1933, however, there were accusations of financial irregularities, the school had lost part of its accreditation, and students were threatening to strike over perceived abuses of power by Johns. The president’s relations with the school had so soured that Johns submitted his resignation at a special meeting of the directors. The board accepted the resignation in January 1934 and again chose William H. R. Powell as president.¹⁵

For the next fifteen years, Powell commuted weekly by train to Lynchburg from Philadelphia, where he was pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. He arrived in Lynchburg on Mondays, remained until Fridays, and then

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 12

returned to Philadelphia, where he ministered to his congregation and preached on Sundays. While in Lynchburg, Powell not only tended to the usual duties of a school president (especially fundraising), but also was frequently seen on campus in old clothes painting woodwork and otherwise laboring to keep up the buildings. Powell enlisted students to assist him, and later he wrote,

Virginia Seminary has always been an apostle of 'self-help.' In keeping with this, my policy has been to illustrate self-help in the management of the institution, as well as to preach it to others. Thus through the years, I have asked no one for anything that we could do for ourselves. We needed mattresses, we made them. We needed a cellar, we dug it. Walks were needed on the campus, we laid them. A library was needed, we built it. A heating plant was needed, we erected it. Bread, vegetables, fruit and fowl, meat, butter, milk and eggs were needed, we raised and provided them. The policy of the administration is self-help. I beg from others only that which I cannot do for myself and guide the students in doing.¹⁶

The library—known as the Mary Jane Cachelin Memorial Science and Library Building—was completed just before Powell left office in 1946. It was constructed in stages by a local contractor, Powell having conceived the project, drawn the plans, and arranged the financing. As each stage was completed and approved, Powell paid the contractor. Despite Powell's efforts to control expenses and increase revenues, however, the financial condition of the school continued to be tenuous. Factions developed among the directors, and in 1946 Powell resigned.¹⁷

The board selected Madison C. Allen to replace Powell. During Allen's long tenure the name of the institution was changed on May 15, 1962, to Virginia Seminary and College. Allen's term in office coincided with the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Several Virginia Seminary and College students were arrested in 1961 for participating in a Lynchburg lunch-counter sit-in and some were sentenced to brief jail terms. The financial situation did not improve and the infrastructure deteriorated over the years. Allen died in 1966 and MacCarthy C. Southerland was chosen to be president (1966–1980). The college and the seminary became separate entities in 1972 but remained under the same administration.¹⁸

On October 15, 1979, arsonists broke into the Cachelin science and library building and started a fire that caused \$75,000 in damage, primarily furniture and equipment. Four students were arrested, convicted of burglary and arson, and sentenced to prison. During the investigation, local and federal officials uncovered evidence that led them to suspect that federally sponsored student loans had been misused. On February 13, 1980, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Treasury Department raided the president's office and seized financial records. The school was briefly closed and the students attended other institutions temporarily. The seminary reopened in April, but the college remained closed for the rest of the session. Southerland resigned at the end of May.¹⁹

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 13

Subsequent presidents include Benjamin W. Robertson (1980), Leroy Fitts (1980–1981), Thomas E. Parker (1982–1987), Melvin R. Boone (1988–1990), Ada M. Parker (1990–1992), Elisha G. Hall (1992–1999), and Ralph Reavis (2000–present). During Boone’s tenure as president, Hayes Hall, the first building erected at the school, was demolished despite efforts to raise funds for its preservation and restoration. The school’s name was changed on December 16, 1966, to Virginia University of Lynchburg.²⁰

Campus design in the period after the Civil War changed to accommodate entirely new types of schools to serve students for whom a college education had not traditionally been available. The new schools included land grant colleges, technical and professional schools, and schools for women and African Americans as well as special-needs students, greatly expanding the types of buildings that were constructed. College architects and designers sought to convey a new democratic philosophy in their designs for college campuses and their buildings. College design during this period exhibited simplicity and a modest scale both because of necessity and a desire for less ostentatious architecture. It was heavily influenced by the design of Frederick Law Olmstead who designed the campuses of several land-grant colleges and universities during the late nineteenth century.²¹

In the early twentieth century, the Beaux Arts system of architectural planning and design heavily influenced campus design. Beaux Arts design promoted planning on a monumental scale and emphasized symmetry, order, and formality through the use of axial design and focal points. This concept was also used to bring order to campuses that had evolved without formal plan.

While these philosophies were the ideal, not all colleges and universities had the resources or the foresight to plan in this manner. After the construction of the first cluster of buildings when a college was established, many of the state-owned colleges and universities in the state of Virginia developed only as money became available and according to no master plan. Those colleges with public streets running through the campus were at a distinct disadvantage when trying to create a cohesive campus. Examples of state colleges and universities that developed in this fashion include Longwood, Radford University, Virginia State University, Norfolk State University, and especially the urban institutions: Virginia Commonwealth University and Old Dominion University. The placement of the early buildings of Hampton Institute, a National Historic Landmark, shows no overarching plan. On many of these campuses, the element that tied the campus together is the consistent use of the same material for all the buildings while the same architectural style was not necessarily used. Red brick was frequently the material chosen that brought some cohesion to the campus. Buildings at Longwood, Radford, and Virginia State were predominantly constructed using red brick. Building styles on these campuses can vary widely, especially in the post-1960 period. It is only on the campuses of the University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Virginia Military Institute that there is a definable campus plan and architectural style to its individual buildings.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8

Page 14

The campus of the Virginia University of Lynchburg has evolved over time according to no discernable plan or unified style. The loss of two of its early buildings in the 1980s considerably changed the campus. The original campus building, Hayes Hall (1881-1911), was of monumental proportions in the Second Empire style. It was followed by a similar-sized building in a similar style in 1913 when Fox Hall was built adjacent to Hayes Hall, with both facing Garfield Avenue. The third campus building, a Colonial Revival-style dining hall built in 1917, was sited to the rear of the first two buildings and was clearly subservient to them. Humbles Hall, (1920-1921) built in the Beaux Arts Classicism tradition, was placed across the public street from Hayes Hall. The fourth building, a science and library building constructed in 1946 also in the Beaux Arts tradition, was located southwest of Hayes and Humbles Hall. Unlike the three earlier buildings, with the exception of the dining hall, the science building faced away from the public street and instead faced the interior of the campus. This arrangement had three of the five buildings facing the center of the main part of the campus with Hayes and Fox halls in the center. In the 1970s, two small dormitories were constructed in the next block and again faced the street, returning to the original idea of building placement. The loss of both Hayes and Fox Hall in the 1980s created a wide-open appearance for the university. The placement of the Hayes monument across from Humbles Hall and the use of landscaping and sidewalks has created a focal point on the main part of the campus and has united the major buildings in a manner reminiscent of the Beaux Arts tradition but this is a later effort to unite the main part of the campus that was not historically employed on this or many other college campuses in the state.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 9

Page 15

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Baptist Year-Book, 1888. Philadelphia, Pa.: American Baptist Publication Society, 1888.

Baltimore Afro-American. August 7, 1982.

Belsches, Elvatrice Parker. *Black America Series: Richmond, Virginia.* Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

Caldwell, A. B. *History of the American Negro, Virginia Edition.* Atlanta, Ga.: A. B. Caldwell Publishing Co., 1921.

Cote, Richard C., and Margaret T. Peters. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Hayes Hall. Lynchburg Baptist Seminary. Lynchburg, Va. 1979. File No. 118-59. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va. (DHR).

Earnest, Joseph B., Jr. *The Religious Development of the Negro in Virginia.* Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Co., 1914.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia for the Year Ending December 31, 1917. Richmond, Va.: Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1918.

Hayes Hall Survey File. No. 118-59. DHR.

Iowa State Bystander. March 30, 1900.

Land and Community Associates. *Survey of State-Owned Properties: Institutions of Higher Education.* Draft. May 1991. DHR.

Laslett, William L. National Register of Historic Places Nomination. Draft. Lynchburg Baptist Seminary. March 5, 2010. DHR.

Legacy Museum Web site. www.legacymuseum.org. Accessed August 30, 2010.

Lynchburg Daily Advance. May 8, 1980.

Powell, Henry W. *Witness to Civil Rights History.* Hasting, N.Y.: Patrick Cooney, 2000. On The Vernon Johns Society Web site. www.vernonjohns.org. Accessed August 18, 2010.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Virginia University of Lynchburg

Lynchburg, Virginia

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number End Notes Page 16

Endnotes

¹ Hayes Hall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 but was delisted when it was demolished in 1988.

² Wells & Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955*, (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997) p. 10.

³ *Baltimore Afro-American*, August 7, 1982, p. 6, "Noted Clergyman named Virginia Seminary and College president"; Ralph Reavis, *Virginia Seminary: A Journey of Black Independence* (Bedford, Va.: The Print Shop, 1990), 41–44; Joseph B. Earnest, Jr., *The Religious Development of the Negro in Virginia* (Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Co., 1914), 110; Elvatrice Parker Belsches, *Black America Series: Richmond, Virginia* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002), 91; *American Baptist Year-Book, 1888* (Philadelphia, Pa.: American Baptist Publication Society, 1888), 67; Richard C. Cote and Margaret T. Peters, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Hayes Hall, Lynchburg Baptist Seminary, Lynchburg, Va., 1979, File No. 118-59, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Va. (DHR); William L. Laslett, National Register of Historic Places draft, "Lynchburg Baptist Seminary," March 5, 2010, DHR; Legacy Museum Web site, www.legacymuseum.org, accessed August 30, 2010.

⁴ Earnest, *Religious Development*, 114–117.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 117–118.

⁶ *Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia for the Year Ending December 31, 1917* (Richmond, Va.: Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1918), 155.

⁷ Reavis, *Virginia Seminary*, 58–59, 61–62.

⁸ Reavis, *Virginia Seminary*, 113–120.

⁹ The Vernon Johns Society Web site, www.vernonjohns.org, accessed August 18, 2010; Reavis, *Virginia Seminary*, 123.

¹⁰ Reavis, *Virginia Seminary*, 74, 80, 123.

¹¹ The Vernon Johns Society Web site, www.vernonjohns.org, accessed August 18, 2010; Virginia University of Lynchburg Web site, www.vul.edu, accessed August 28, 2010; *Washington Bee*, December 6, 1913, reported that the women's dormitory was under construction; Reavis, *Virginia Seminary*, 123.

¹² Romulus Cornelius Archer, Jr., *Book Rags*, <http://www.bookrags.com/tandf/romulus-cornelius-archer-jr-tf/>, accessed August 30, 2010.

¹³ Laslett, "Lynchburg Baptist Seminary," DHR; A. B. Caldwell, *History of the American Negro, Virginia Edition* (Atlanta, Ga.: A. B. Caldwell Publishing Co., 1921), 61–63; *Iowa State Bystander*, March 30, 1900; Reavis, *Virginia Seminary*, 74, 121.

¹⁴ The Vernon Johns Society Web site, www.vernonjohns.org, accessed August 18, 2010. The farm has since been sold.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Henry W. Powell, *Witness to Civil Rights History* (Hasting, N.Y.: Patrick Cooney, 2000), on The Vernon Johns Society Web site, www.vernonjohns.org, accessed August 18, 2010.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

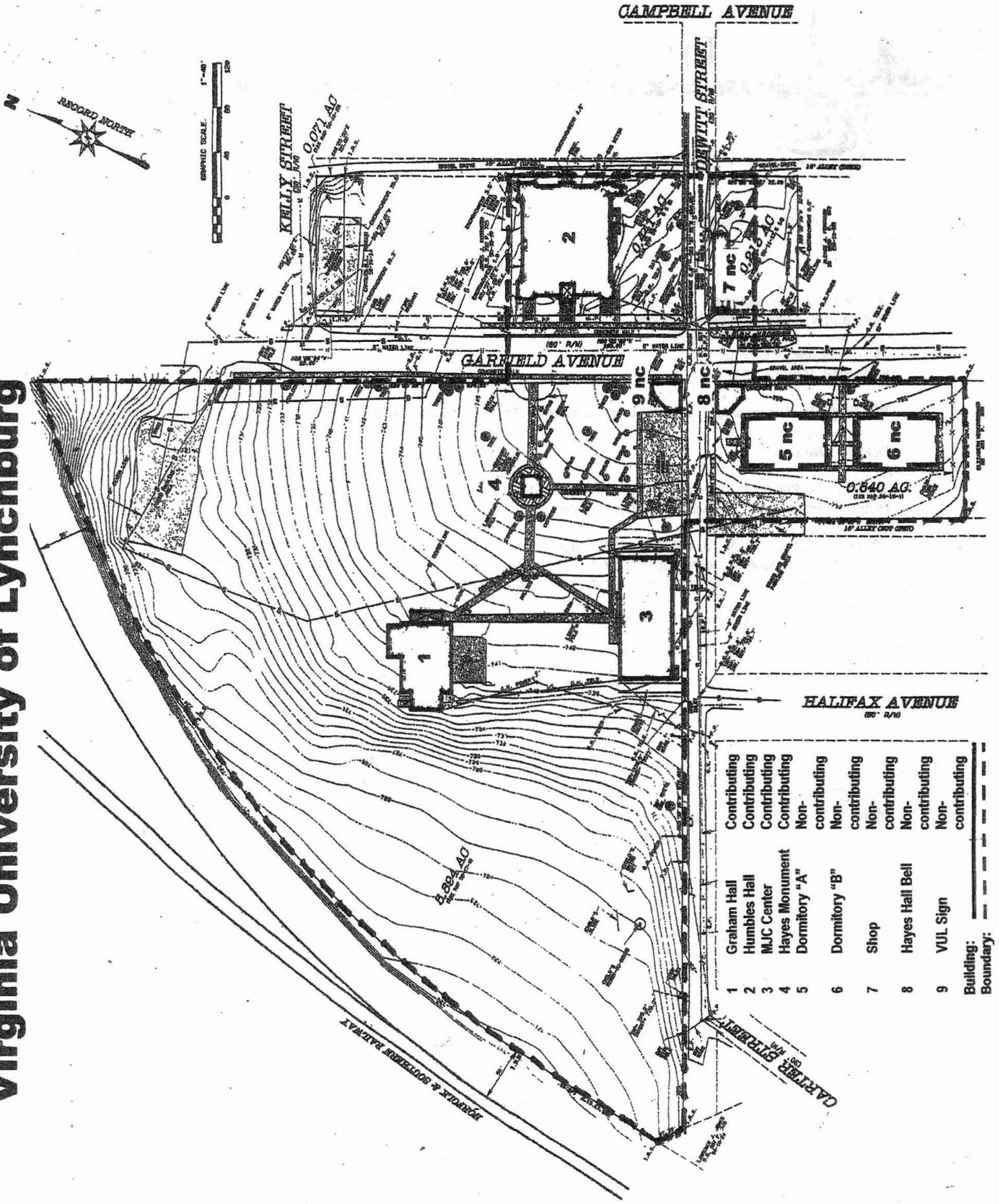
¹⁸ *Ibid.*; *Washington Post*, February 12, 1961.

¹⁹ *Washington Post*, February 14, 1980; *ibid.*, April 18, 1980; *Lynchburg Daily Advance*, May 8, 1980.

²⁰ Laslett, "Lynchburg Baptist Seminary," DHR; Powell, *Witness*, www.vernonjohns.org; Virginia University of Lynchburg Web site, www.vul.edu, accessed Aug. 30, 2010; Hayes Hall Survey File, No. 118-59, DHR.

²¹ Land and Community Associates, *Survey of State-Owned Properties: Institutions of High Education* (Draft), prepared for Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA., Revised 1991, p. 24.

Virginia University of Lynchburg



1	Graham Hall	Contributing
2	Humbles Hall	Contributing
3	MJC Center	Contributing
4	Hayes Monument	Contributing
5	Dormitory "A"	Non-contributing
6	Dormitory "B"	Non-contributing
7	Shop	Non-contributing
8	Hayes Hall Bell	Non-contributing
9	VUL Sign	Non-contributing
	Building:	contributing
	Boundary:	---

PCAD 11/19/10 MCW



THE CITY OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Community Development Department
Planning Division

City Hall, 900 Church Street
Lynchburg, Virginia 24504 • (434) 455-3894
FAX • (434) 845-7630

November 15, 2010

Mr. Marc Christian Wagner
State and National Registers Manager
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, Virginia 23221

RE: Virginia University of Lynchburg – National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Wagner:

The National Register Nomination of Virginia University of Lynchburg has been carefully reviewed by the City's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) as requested.

After discussion October 18, 2010, the HPC voted 6-0 with 1 member absent to support the National Register Nomination. In recommending support the HPC recommends that the property be included on the National Register for its ethnic significance and, for its variety of collegiate architecture.

If you have further questions, please contact me at (434) 455-3915.

Sincerely,

Kevin T. Henry
Planner II / Secretary Historic Preservation Commission

