

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hopwood Hall

Other names/site number: Main Hall, Administration Building; VDHR 118-0152

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: 1501 Lakeside Drive

City or town: Lynchburg State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A      \_\_\_ B      X C      \_\_\_ D

<p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p><b>Date</b></p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<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 or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: College: Academic Building

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: College: Academic Building

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts Classicism

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE, STUCCO, METAL: Copper;  
STONE: Slate

### 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

Designed in the Beaux Arts style and completed in 1909, Hopwood Hall is the oldest extant academic building at Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Virginia. This free-standing, four-story, rectangular building constructed of load-bearing brick laid in five-course mode is situated on the western edge of the main campus. A low brick parapet capped with copper encircles the building's flat roof, which is covered with rubber sheeting that provides a moisture shield upon which slate tiles are laid. In 2009 the copper on the dome of Hopwood Hall was replaced with pure copper sheeting that exactly replicated the original. This restoration was necessary because of natural aging of the original thin copper plates over the course of ten decades. The eastern front of Hopwood Hall faces the western front of Snidow Chapel across an oval lawn. In 1955 the front steps, which are concrete, were faced in brick. Otherwise, the building exterior now appears as it did in 1909. Parts of the interior have been remodeled and updated since 1909, but the original interior plan, with double-loaded corridors and central auditorium, has never been modified, and early features such as stair rails, doors and transoms, and wooden trim have been preserved. The building thus retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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### Narrative Description

Designed in the Beaux Arts style by Edward G. Frye in 1908 and completed in 1909, Hopwood Hall is the oldest extant academic building at Lynchburg College, which is in Lynchburg in central Virginia. This free-standing, four-story building constructed of load-bearing brick laid in

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five course mode is situated on the western edge of the main campus. The eastern front of Hopwood Hall faces the western front of Snidow Chapel across an oval lawn planted with trees and shrubbery native to Virginia. Some of the oaks predate the founding of the college in 1903. In fact the area was heavily wooded when the property was purchased in April 1903. Dr. Josephus Hopwood permitted the male students to clear the area for a baseball field. The funds raised from the sale of the wood were used to grade the cleared land, purchase uniforms and equipment.<sup>1</sup> When construction was begun on Hopwood Hall, another field was cleared for use by the baseball team. Dr. Hopwood referred to the completed building, which was erected for \$39,000.00, as the Administration Building.<sup>2</sup> From 1909 until 1953 it was known by that designation, but in the latter year its name was changed to honor the founders of the college, Josephus and Sarah La Rue Hopwood.

### **Exterior Description**

Hopwood Hall's classical form consists of a rectangular main block with central portico and wing extensions. A symmetrical five-part vertical division of the building is dominated by a two-story portico. Six monumental Ionic columns further divide this entrance area into five bays. Behind the triangular pediment which tops the portico, the square drum of the dome and a low parapet to either side provide a visual transition between the portico, the central block and the dome above. The portico's dentil molding extends to the main block to form a continuous cornice that encircles the building. Just above the second-story windows is a molded, cast concrete belt course that matches the portico's frieze. Brick quoins define the corners of the main block and projecting wings. Each side elevation also features a pedimented gable end. The west (rear) elevation is distinguished by a centered projecting polygonal three-story tower. Rising from the center of the building is a copper-sheathed dome. The building's overall formality and symmetry, especially evident in the classically derived detailing and fenestration, are characteristic of the Beaux Arts style.

### Windows

In 1909 there were four double-sash windows and six single-sash windows on the front of the raised basement story, four-single sash windows on each side elevation, and thirteen single-sash windows on the rear of the building. The façade's first story has two paired windows to either side of the main entry and three along each projecting wing. The façade's second story has similar fenestration, but also with centered paired windows directly above the entry. Each side elevation has four windows on the first and second-stories and a multiple-light fanlight within the pediment. The west (rear) elevation has four windows on each story of the polygonal bay with single windows flanking each side, while the wings have three windows per story. Entrances are to either side of the polygonal bay, each with paired windows above it, between the first and second story. Each entrance has paired, six-light, paneled doors topped with a ten-light transom. The lower part of most sash windows contains two large panes of glass, while the upper part of each sash window is composed of six panes of glass. Exceptions are the rear polygonal bay windows and flanking second-story windows, which have upper sash with twenty-

<sup>1</sup> *Josephus Hopwood. A Journey Through the Years, An Autobiography.* St. Louis, MO.: Bethany Press, 1932, pp.99-100.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*,p.107.

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four triangular panes that match the front entrance sidelights and transom. Each window opening features a gauged-brick arch with a centered concrete keystone. The window sash slide vertically.

### East Façade

On the east façade, the centered main entrance features a three-bay frontispiece with entablature and pilasters between each bay. The double doors are surrounded by twenty-four-light sidelights and transom. The steps which lead up to the portico with its six brick columns faced with concrete and surmounted with Ionic capitals were originally concrete, but they were faced with brick in 1953 when the name of the Administration Building was changed to Hopwood Hall. The pediment of the portico is adorned with denticulated molding that continues along the main block's cornice. Within the portico's simple frieze, the building's name is spelled out in simple black lettering.

For over eighty years the three paired sash windows on the east façade were covered to prevent light from bleeding into an interior auditorium and stage area. Unfortunately, these window frames had to be replaced because of deterioration, but the glass panes were still in excellent condition.

### Side Elevations

The only windows on the building's third floor are set in two semi-circular frames under the eaves of the north and south classrooms. Each has four windows of varying sizes configured to fit their placement in the window frame.

### Rear Elevation

The building's overall formality and symmetry continues on the rear elevation, with the central two-story projecting, polygonal bay the dominant feature. The bay windows are taller and narrower than those on the flanking windows, and are distinguished by the aforementioned triangular panes of glass in the upper sash, while the lower sash have the two-light configuration found on all other windows.

### Roof

Surrounded by a low brick parapet capped with copper, the flat roof is covered with rubber sheeting which provides a moisture shield upon which slate tiles are laid. In 2009 the copper on the dome of Hopwood Hall was replaced with pure copper sheeting that exactly replicated the original. This restoration was necessary because of natural aging of the original thin copper plates over the course of ten decades as well as the fact that nails of a metal other than copper had secured the sheets causing corrosion. In the restoration only copper nails were used to attach the new sheets to the framework.

## **Interior Description**

### Ground Floor

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Upon completion in 1909, the ground floor (basement) had its own entrance beneath the portico's main staircase. On either side of the entry hall were two large classrooms. At the point where the hall meets a long corridor running on a north-south axis, there is a large room which ends in a five-window bay. On either side of this central room are restrooms—women to the south, men to the north. Next to each restroom there is a staircase that provides access to the upper floors as well as two exits, each one with double doors surmounted with ten-light transoms. Until 1959 all science classes were held on this floor. With the opening of Hobbs Hall during the second semester of the 1958-1959 session, the ground floor of Hopwood Hall underwent a major refurbishing. The laying of new tile floors, the painting of all the classrooms and halls, and the installation of new fixtures in the restrooms—the only ones in the building—was the first restoration of the ground floor in fifty years. In 1984 the restrooms were remodeled again when their windows were removed and the spaces filled with bricks which were then faced with concrete. Thus, the number of windows on the rear of the ground floor of Hopwood Hall was reduced from thirteen to eleven. In 2006 the classroom to the right of the front entrance was reduced by half to permit the installation of an elevator to provide handicapped access to all the floors of the building. One of the paired windows in the altered classroom was converted to a door to provide an entrance to the corridor where the elevator is located. The large classroom to the left of the front entrance had been divided into two offices for faculty members. The two classrooms at the south end of the long corridor have been combined to create a computer classroom/lab. The door on the east side of the room has been removed and the opening filled. No other changes in the configuration of the ground floor of Hopwood Hall have been made.

### First Floor

The large central room with its bay served as the college library from 1909 until 1946 when the college's growing collection was moved to two of the Quonset huts which had been built to serve the needs of an Army air force training program located on the Lynchburg College campus during World War II. When the library was in Hopwood Hall the offices on either side of the library were used as the librarian's office and the library workroom respectively. The room on the south side is still an office, while that on the north side contained the "Hornet Shop" where drink and food dispensing machines were located until the end of 2016 when it was returned to its original function as a workroom. The old library became a classroom with the empty stacks still in place until 1960 when the space was converted into a chapel. In 1966 with the completion of Snidow Chapel, the room in question was converted into a classroom. Then at the end of 2016 it was refurbished as a fully electronic classroom. Thus, in a sense once again it has become a library since students now have access to all the electronic resources of the college from this space. The classroom to the right of the main entrance has been reduced by half to accommodate the elevator. A small office has been created next to the elevator shaft; otherwise the first floor of Hopwood Hall appears to have changed very little.

### Second Floor

The second floor of Hopwood Hall contains the auditorium. In 1909 the offices on either side of this large lecture room/assembly room were for administrators. The one on the south side of the building is still an office, while the one on the north side has been appropriated to provide space for the elevator. However, there is still a small office at the end of the elevator corridor. Over the

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decades, the auditorium evolved from a lecture hall/assembly room into a fully operational theater. A proscenium arch was constructed with doors at stage left and stage right. In 1960 the entire auditorium was refurbished and a light bridge was constructed in the bay area on a level with the third floor. Access was provided by an enclosed staircase immediately behind the last row of seats in the center section. The seating capacity was 192. In 1974 when the Drama Department moved into the Dillard Fine Arts Center, a movie screen was placed in the stage area and the light bridge was converted to a projection room for the use of the film history classes. In 2012 the auditorium underwent a major restoration returning it to its original configuration minus the stage. It is once again a multi-purpose space.

### Third Floor

The third floor of Hopwood Hall includes the upper part of the auditorium which is open space. There is no access between the north and south wings of the third floor. With the opening of the building in 1909 the two large classrooms on both sides of the third floor were devoted to the fine arts. The Music Department which was in the south classroom would move to the Thomas House on the south side of the campus in 1946, and eventually to the Hebb Music Center in 1966. Located in the north classroom, the Art Department moved into the basement of one of the Quonset huts in 1946 where it remained until 1974 when it was moved to the Dillard Fine Arts Center. The Drama Department eventually would occupy both third-floor classrooms. The classroom on the north side of Hopwood became the scene shop, while the classroom on the south side of Hopwood became the Green Room and costume shop. In 1974 the classroom on the north side was divided into small offices for the Reserve Officers Training Corps; these offices are now used by the Beard Center on Aging. A portion of the storage space on the north side of Hopwood Hall has been appropriated for the elevator. For a brief time, the classroom on the south side provided office space for the nursing faculty, but it now contains a computer lab for the use of the entire campus community.

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## 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1909–1960

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1909

1958–1960

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Frye, Edward Graham

Jones and Adams

\_\_\_\_\_

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**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.)

Lynchburg College is one of the oldest colleges in Virginia founded as a co-educational institution, and the construction of Hopwood Hall was an important step in the founders' realization. Within its walls, for over a century, both men and women have engaged in a variety of academic activities from painting to physics, from the study of literature to the mastering of foreign languages, both ancient and modern. The building's period of significance begins with the construction of Hopwood Hall in 1909 and ends in 1960 when a major refurbishing project occurred. During the building's period of significance, it would have been impossible for a student to graduate without having a significant number of classes in this building. In recognition of its paramount significance to the college throughout its history, Freshman Convocation in late August and Commencement ceremonies in early May are held in front of Hopwood Hall each year. Therefore the building is nominated under Criterion A in the area of Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance.

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

Criterion A: Education

Lynchburg College is the second oldest college in Virginia founded as a co-educational institution, and the construction of Hopwood Hall was an important step in the realization of the founders' concept of that educational model. While founder Dr. Josephus Hopwood was a scholar trained in the classics and the liberal arts, he believed that education should have a utilitarian application to the ordinary tasks of everyday life. He also was convinced that the future of the United States demanded that educational opportunities should be made available to all regardless of sex, race, age, or material resources; and he felt that since everyone was equal in the sight of the Creator, then co-education was part of God's divine plan. Mrs. Sarah La Rue Hopwood completely shared her husband's world view. Within the walls of Hopwood Hall men and women would engage in a variety of academic activities from painting to physics, from the study of literature to the mastering of foreign languages, both ancient and modern. While working towards the completion of a college degree they also would master the lessons of life that would prepare them to serve others.<sup>3</sup> Hopwood Hall was and still is the main academic building at Lynchburg College.

Since its completion in 1909, Hopwood Hall has provided a cultural venue for the campus as well as the wider community. Student-sponsored programs as well as plays produced by the Department of Dramatic Arts have provided Lynchburg with a potpourri of the performing arts. Likewise the list of academics, actors, musicians, poets, politicians, reformers, theologians, and others who have graced its classrooms and its stage is seemingly endless. They include the

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<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, pp.7-8, 10.

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brightest and the best that the twentieth century had to offer without reference to race or ethnicity. Among these luminaries were Edward Albee, James Baldwin, William Rose Benet, The Budapest String Quartet, George Washington Carver, Truman Capote, John Carradine, Jean Michel Cousteau, The Curtis String Quartet, Virginius Dabney, James Dickey, Philippe Entremont, The Everyman Players, John Gardner, Nikki Giovanni, Carter Glass, Paul Green, Sascha Gorodnitski, Edgar A. Guest, Cedric Hardwick, The Hampton Quartet, Langston Hughes, Charles Laughton, Max Lerner, Percy Mac Kaye, John Morressy, Arnold Moss, James A. Pearson, Leni Riefenstahl, Janet Reno, Charles Robb, Cokie Roberts, The Roth Quartet, A.L. Rowse, Carl Sandburg, Stephen Spender, Billy Sunday, Norman Thomas, Richard Thornton, Carl Van Doren, Sander Vanocur, Gore Vidal, Kurt von Schuschnigg, Louis Untermeyer, Ruth Warwick, Eli Weisel, and Tennessee Williams. Thus Hopwood Hall for over a century has enriched the cultural life of the campus as well as the wider community.<sup>4</sup>

### Criterion C: Architecture

Hopwood Hall is one of the most architecturally sophisticated and impressive buildings in the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, and its design places the building among the most important works of early twentieth-century Beaux Arts Classicism in central Virginia. It was the work of architect Edward Graham Frye (1870-1942), a native of Bristol, Tennessee, who moved to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1886 and worked as a draftsman for architect George Moser. Around 1892, Frye established his own office in Lynchburg. In 1901, Frye formed a partnership with architectural draftsman Aubrey Chesterman (1874-1937) and the firm moved their headquarters to Roanoke by 1913.<sup>5</sup> Together and independently they designed a number of buildings that still enrich the architectural landscape of Lynchburg. Hopwood Hall was Frye's exclusive project based on his earlier commission for Jones Memorial Library which was opened to the public in 1908. While both buildings are excellent examples of the Beaux Arts Classicism in which Frye excelled, he made more efficient use of space in Hopwood Hall than he did in Jones Memorial Library.

A Lynchburg firm, Jones and Adams Contractors and Builders, began construction on Hopwood Hall in 1908 and completed it in 1909. Frye's use of red brick for Hopwood Hall was esthetically more pleasing than the cream-colored brick used in the construction of Jones Memorial Library. Most of Frye's commissions in Lynchburg were for private residences. Jones Library and Hopwood Hall gave Frye the chance to demonstrate his skill in designing and executing major projects.

Between 1958 and 1960, Hopwood Hall was refurbished, though not structurally altered. In 2006 an elevator was added to meet federal standards for handicapped access. In 2012, the auditorium was remodeled to return it to its original configuration, and a similar project in 2016 restored

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<sup>4</sup> *The Critograph*. Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College, 1915-. The list has gleaned from the pages of *The Critograph* the college newspaper which featured articles on those persons who performed or spoke in Hopwood Hall.

<sup>5</sup> John E. Wells & Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997: 156-162.

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Room 14, which had been the library in 1909, to its original function, but with twenty-first century technology.

### Historical Background

#### **Lynchburg College, 1903-1960**

At the urging of the Rev. Frank Bullard who was of his former students, Dr. Josephus Hopwood purchased the vacant Westover Hotel just outside the city limits of Lynchburg, Virginia, and in April 1903 opened Virginia Christian College,<sup>5</sup> the second oldest co-educational senior college founded as such in the Commonwealth.<sup>6</sup> During his tenure as president which lasted until 1911, Dr. Hopwood secured funding for the construction of a classroom building which would eventually be named in his honor, and a men's dormitory named for Andrew Carnegie who donated money for it.<sup>7</sup>

Between 1911 and 1915, the college had four presidents, Dr. S.T. Willis (1911-1912), Mr. G.O. Davis (1912-1914), Mr. George P. Coler (1914-1915) who died suddenly, and finally Dr. John T. Hundley whose term would prove to be the longest in the history of the college.<sup>8</sup> Before his retirement in 1936, Dr. Hundley changed the focus of the college. In 1919, Virginia Christian College became Lynchburg College, and the debts dating from the Hopwood administration were retired. With the endorsement of the Board of Trustees, Hundley transformed the college from a seminary into a liberal arts institution which earned full accreditation in 1927 from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.<sup>9</sup> In 1923 Memorial Gymnasium was given to Lynchburg College by the City in memory of local servicemen who died in World War I.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Hundley's successor was Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, an alumnus of the college. With the beginning of World War II the majority of the male students joined the armed services, and with a shrinking student body, Lynchburg College faced the possibility of closure. However, Dr. Montgomery prevented that from happening by making the college and its resources available as a training facility for the Army Air Force's College Training Program as well as a similar course conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.<sup>11</sup> With the end of the war in 1945 and the implementation of the G.I. Bill,<sup>12</sup> the enrollment crisis was at an end. By 1948, the student body

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<sup>5</sup> Hopwood, p.96.

<sup>6</sup> Bridgewater College in Bridgewater, Virginia, was founded in 1880 as the first co-educational senior college in Virginia. *Bridgewater College Catalogue*. Bridgewater, VA: Bridgewater College, 2016, p.10; S. Allen Chambers Jr. *Lynchburg, an Architectural History*. Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia, 1981, p.302.

<sup>7</sup> Dorothy T. Potter. "Walls and Halls, An Architectural Study," *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, VA: Lynchburg College, 1978, p.24; Chambers, pp.366-367; Orville W. Wake, *The First Fifty Years, A History of Lynchburg College, 1903-1953*, (doctoral dissertation, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, 1957), p.91.

<sup>8</sup> Mervyn W. Williamson. "Begin the Jubilee," *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, VA: Lynchburg College, 1978, p.11.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Potter, *Jubilee*, p.24.

<sup>11</sup> Williamson, *Jubilee*, p.13.

<sup>12</sup> The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was the last major New Deal piece of legislation, and it is usually known as the GI Bill.

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had reached 400, eight times its size in 1936,<sup>13</sup> and in order to gain classroom space the library was moved from Hopwood Hall to one of the four Quonset Huts constructed on campus from 1946 to 1948.<sup>14</sup> When Dr. Montgomery accepted the presidency of the College of the Bible in Lexington, Kentucky in 1949, Lynchburg College was in sound financial shape.

Dr. Orville W. Wake, another alumnus, led the college from 1949 until 1964. During his tenure, President Wake oversaw the construction of the Knight Library (1954), a new women's dormitory, Hundley Hall (1954), Hobbs Hall (1959), and two men's dormitories, Freer Hall (1963) and Shackelford Hall (1963). With the completion of Hobbs Hall in the spring of 1959, the biology, physics, chemistry, and mathematics departments vacated the ground floor of Hopwood Hall, and thus began the first refurbishing of the entire building since its completion in 1909; the project was completed in 1960.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Williamson, *Jubilee*, p.13.  
<sup>14</sup> Potter, *Jubilee*, p.25.  
<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* pp.25-26.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

*Bridgewater College Catalogue*. Bridgewater, Va.: Bridgewater College, 2016.

Chambers, S. Allen Jr. *Lynchburg, an Architectural History*. Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia, 1981.

*The Critograph*. Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College, 1915-. (The college newspaper).

Eubank, Carolyn A. and Betty C. McKinney. *Lynchburg College: More Than Books and Bricks*. Virginia Beach, Va.: The Dowling Company, Publishers, 2006.

Hopwood, Josephus. *A Journey Through the Years*. St. Louis, Mo.: The Bethany Press, 1932.

Potter, Dorothy T. "Walls and Halls, An Architectural Study," *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College, 1978, pp.23-46.

Wake, Orville W. "The First Fifty Years: A History of Lynchburg College." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Virginia, 1957.

Wells, John E. & Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Williamson, Mervyn W. "Begin the Jubilee," *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College, 1978, pp.6-19.

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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

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- Federal agency  
 Local government  
 Other

Name of repository: Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 118-0152

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreege of Property** One-quarter acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.398197 | Longitude: 79.182616 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:           |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Hopwood Hall is surrounded by a series of sidewalks which gives access to every entrance of the building but also provide a visible boundary between it and the rest of the main campus

Hopwood Hall  
Name of Property

Lynchburg, VA  
County and State

of Lynchburg College, which is composed of 246 acres. The nominated parcel boundary coincides precisely with the main sidewalk around the building. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map/Photo Key.

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

The National Register boundary Hopwood Hall has been drawn to encompass only the building itself and the narrow space between the building and the surrounding sidewalk that form a logical historic boundary for the building.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Drs. Clifton and Dorothy Potter  
organization: Lynchburg College  
street & number: 1501 Lakeside Drive  
city or town: Lynchburg state: VA zip code: 24501-3113  
e-mail: Potter.C@lynchburg.edu  
telephone: (434) 544-8623  
date: March, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

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

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Hopwood Hall, Lynchburg College

Hopwood Hall  
Name of Property

Lynchburg, VA  
County and State

City or Vicinity: City of Lynchburg

County: N/A

State: Virginia

Photographer: Michael J. Pulice

Date Photographed: March 14, 2017

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

- 1 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, looking southwest
- 2 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, looking northwest
- 3 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, looking west
- 4 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, looking north-northwest
- 5 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, looking east-northeast
- 6 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, looking southeast
- 7 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, front elevation, main entry
- 8 of 14. Hopwood Hall, exterior, front elevation detail
- 9 of 14. Hopwood Hall, interior, first floor, main entry
- 10 of 14. Hopwood Hall, interior, first floor, corridor
- 11 of 14. Hopwood Hall, interior, first floor, auditorium east wall
- 12 of 14. Hopwood Hall, interior, first floor, auditorium west wall
- 13 of 14. Hopwood Hall, interior, first floor, stair well
- 14 of 14. Hopwood Hall, interior, first floor, auditorium door

**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

### Hopwood Hall

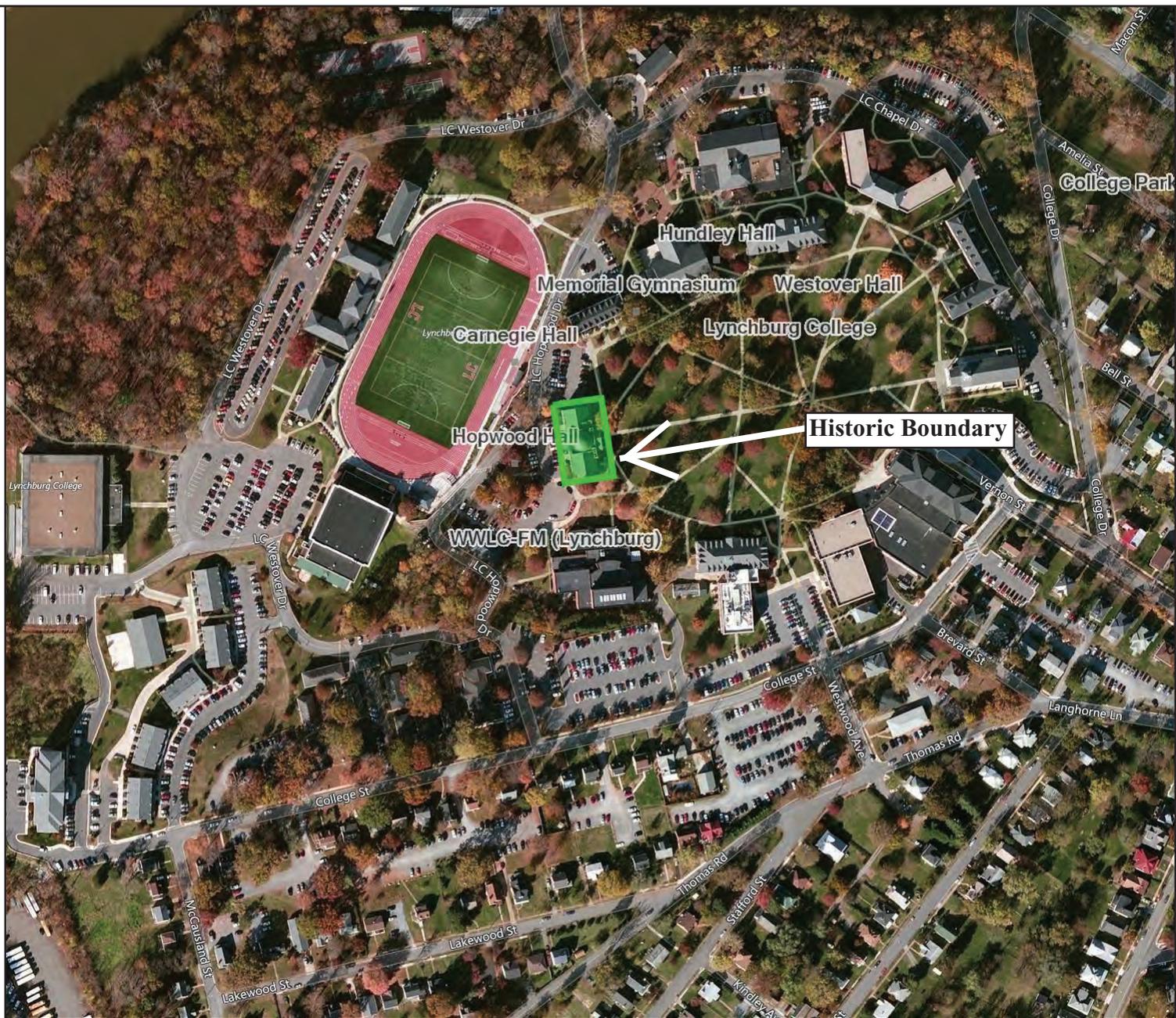
City of Lynchburg, VA

DHR No. 118-0152

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 37.398197

Longitude: 79.182616



Feet

0 100 200 300 400

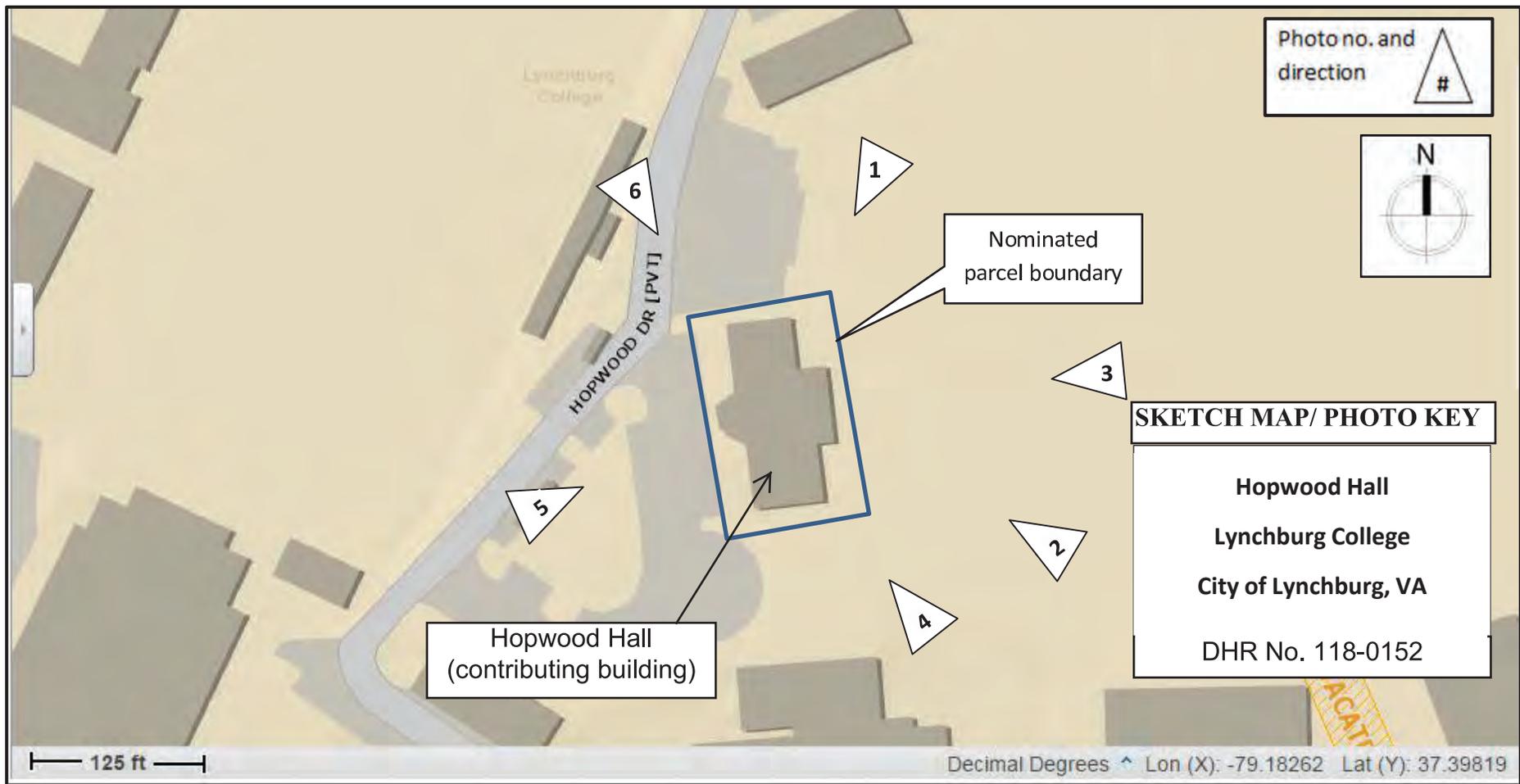
1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet

**Title:**

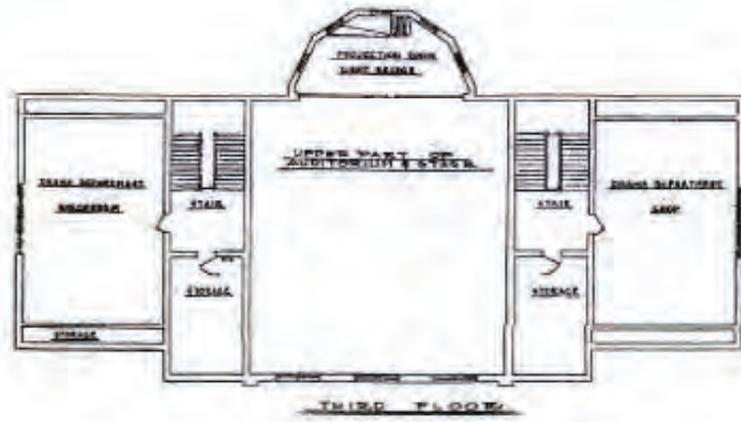
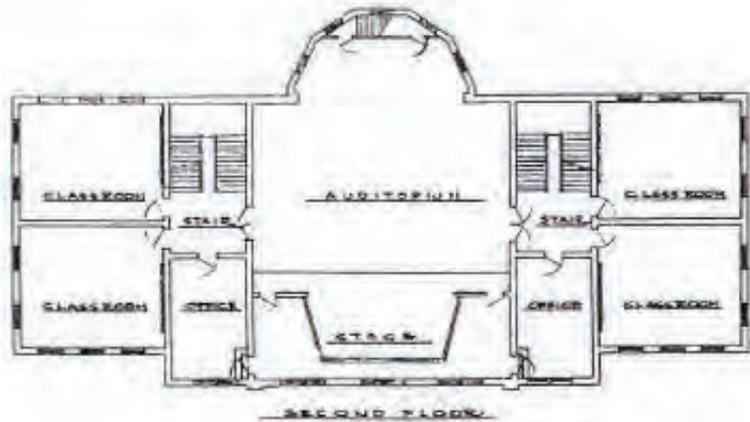
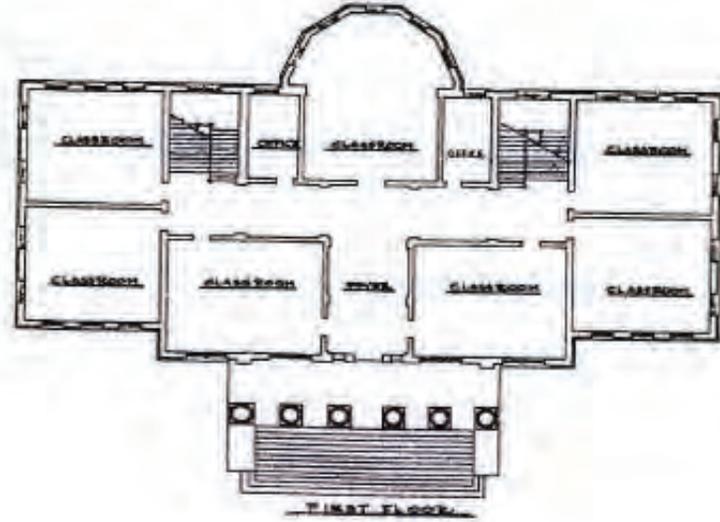
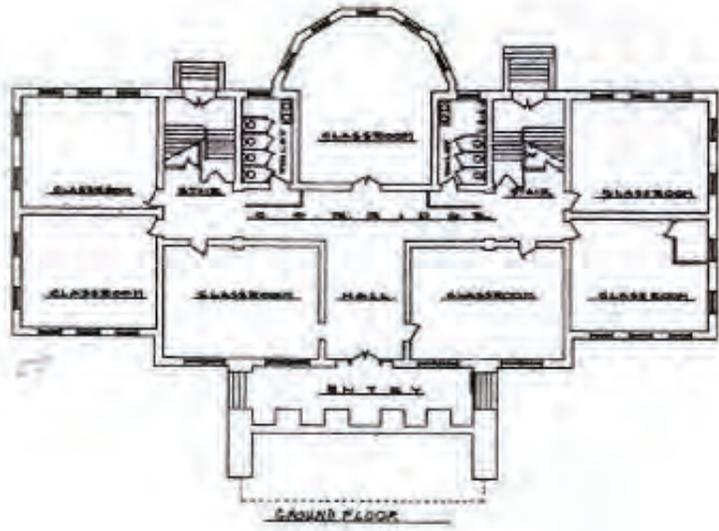
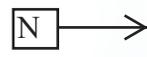
**Date: 4/12/2017**

*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.*

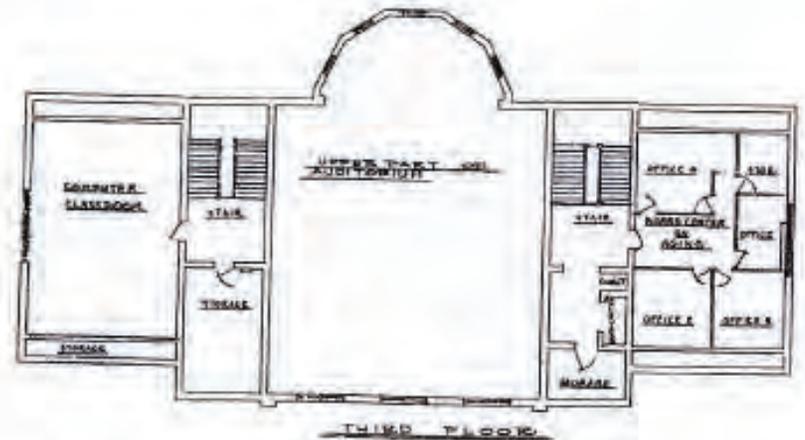
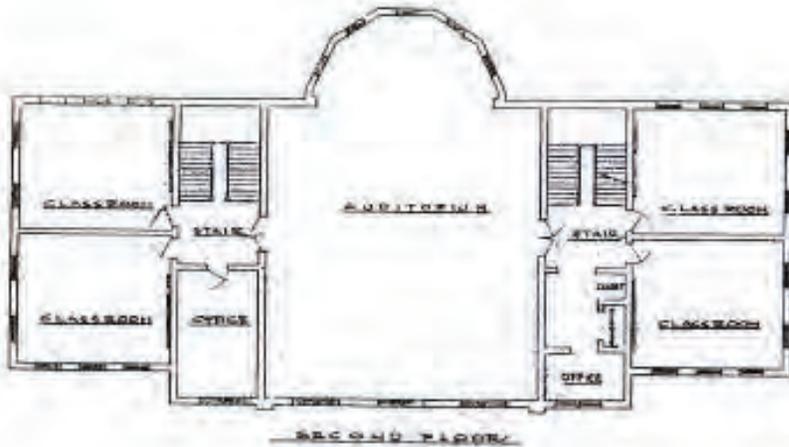
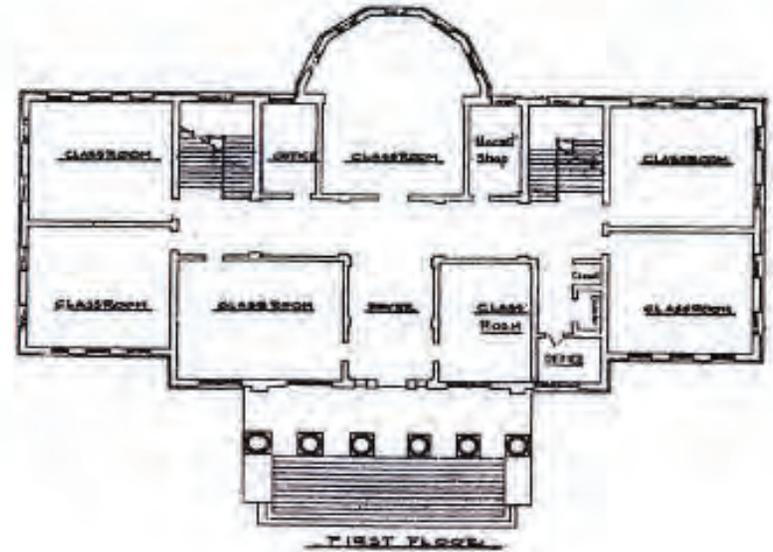
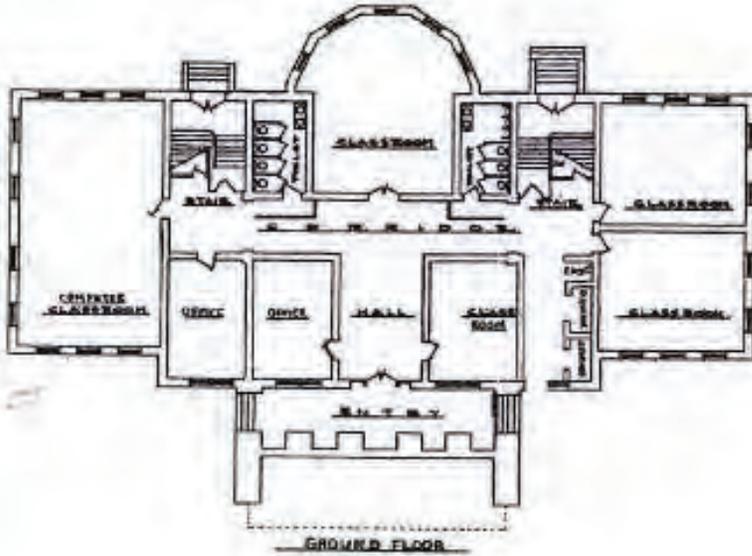
*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*



**FLOOR PLAN 1909-1974**  
**Hopwood Hall**  
**City of Lynchburg, VA**  
**DHR No. 118-0152**



**FLOOR PLAN 1974-Present**  
**Hopwood Hall**  
 City of Lynchburg, VA  
 DHR No. 118-0152



**TAX PARCEL MAP**  
**Hopwood Hall**  
**City of Lynchburg, VA**  
**DHR No. 118-0152**

Search Results Details Map

Analyze ▾ Navigate ▾ Share ▾ Help

Help and Contact Information ?

Map Layers Results

- Apps/ParcelViewer
  - Corporate Limit
  - Addresses
  - Street Labels
    - Street Labels - Planned/Other
  - Property Information
    - Property Labels
      - Property Notes
        - Parcel ID
        - Legal Lot Number
        - Legal Subdivision Name
        - Legal Block Number
        - Parcel Dimension
      - Easements
        - Ingress Egress
        - Prescriptive
        - Private Road
        - Stream Restoration
        - Main Utility Easement
      - Acquisition Easements
        - Other
    - Property Boundaries

Identify Custom Shape Point Buffer x

Basemap

Parcel ID: 03103001  
Owner: LYNCHBURG COLLEGE  
Address: 1501 LAKESIDE DR  
2016 Value: \$74,930,100  
2015 Value: \$74,930,100

Property Details Planning Information My City Services

Parcel Details | Dimensions | What's Nearby?

500 ft

Decimal Degrees ^ Lon (X): -79.18262 Lat (Y): 37.39821