

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: White Rock Elementary School

Other names/site number: DHR ID 118-5765

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: 400 Buena Vista Street

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

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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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:) _____

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 ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</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>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; CONCRETE; WOOD; GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

White Rock Elementary School is located within the White Rock neighborhood of the City of Lynchburg. The school building occupies a roughly 1.5-acre, sloped parcel; a large gravel parking lot is situated on the parcel's southeast side. The 1911 schoolhouse with a 1928 addition stands at the parcel's crest, with a contributing 1964 multipurpose building directly adjacent to the school's southwest side. Designed by Lynchburg-based architect Stanhope S. Johnson, the school originally was a one-story, four-classroom building with a central corridor and a full basement. In 1928, the building was expanded to include eight classrooms through the addition of a second story. Johnson designed the addition. Johnson utilized the versatile and highly popular Colonial Revival style in the building's architectural design and included Craftsman style-influenced decorative elements and finishes. Very few alterations were undertaken to the building, but for renovations to the restroom, the installation of newer heating and ventilation systems, and the replacement of most window sash, although the original light pattern was retained. Suspended fluorescent light fixtures replaced the original lighting at an unknown date. The property retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a representative example of Johnson's work in the Colonial Revival style, and as an intact example of an elementary school for White students that was associated with Lynchburg's first wave of public school consolidation.

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Narrative Description

Setting

White Rock Elementary School is located within the White Rock neighborhood of the City of Lynchburg. Both the school and neighborhood names are after White Rock Hill, one of the “seven hills” on which the city is located. White Rock Hill is so-named for the extensive amount of quartzite visible on the hillside from the James River. The neighborhood is largely residential, characterized by late-19th to mid-20th century dwellings in popular revival styles and forms, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, American Foursquare, and Bungalow. Churches and small-scale commercial buildings are also scattered throughout the neighborhood.

White Rock Elementary School occupies a roughly 1.5-acre, sloped parcel with a large gravel parking lot on the southeast side of the lot. The 1911 schoolhouse with a 1928 addition is situated at the parcel’s crest, and a 1964 multipurpose building stands directly adjacent to the school’s southwest side. Two sets of playground equipment are located a short distance northwest of the schoolhouse. The balance of the lot is mown grass. A formal landscape design is not present; however, there are three large trees along the parcel’s southwestern side. On the northwest side of the property, a flight of concrete steps leads from the public sidewalk up to a concrete sidewalk that leads directly to the school’s original entrance. A security gate has been placed across the sidewalk at the top of the steps. A chain link fence encircles the entirety of the property’s perimeter. Both the gate and the fence are temporary security measures that will be in place during the proposed rehabilitation project for this property.

Detailed Description

School, 1911, 1928, Contributing Building

White Rock Elementary School was designed by Lynchburg-based architect Stanhope S. Johnson. Completed in 1911, the original building was a Colonial Revival-style, one-story, brick, hip-roofed edifice on a raised basement, with some Craftsman style decorative treatments. In 1928, Johnson designed a second story for the building. The building’s façade is oriented northwest toward Buena Vista Street. As the building stands today, the basement level has been painted white up to a water table composed of three courses of decorative brick arranged in alternating horizontal and vertical groups of three. The remainder of the walls are red brick laid in common bond. The primary entry retains its original, paired, paneled, ten-light wood doors, while the rear entry and basement-level entries have flush steel doors. The basement retains several examples of original wood, ten-light casement windows, while the first and second stories have replacement vinyl, nine-over-nine sash that replicate the original light pattern and historic-age, three-light transoms. The window openings were not altered when the replacement sash were installed. The first-story windows have decorative corner blocks that are painted white. Rectangular panels of decorative brickwork are at each end of the first story on the northwest façade and rear elevation. The first and second stories are divided by a stringcourse of soldier bricks. A molded cornice with scrolled brackets extends along all sides of the building

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just below the low parapets that encircle the low-pitched, hipped roof. A low, rectangular, brick chimney stack rises from the center of the northeast side of the roof.

The symmetrical northwest façade features a two-story, projecting entry bay accessed via concrete steps with flanking brick walls and a central pipe railing. The recessed entry is within a round-arched bay surmounted by a decorative overhang with molded trim, above which is a round-arched window. The entry bay's decorative elements are a mix of Colonial Revival and Craftsman, such as the colonettes that flank the round-arched window, its molded arch with a keystone, and an inset panel featuring eight turned elements with square capitals. The scrolled brackets and decorative brickwork are more evocative of the Craftsman style. The southeast (rear) elevation's center entrance, likewise, references the Craftsman style, with a hipped-roof overhang supported by knee braces and scroll-sawn exposed supports. The rear entrance is accessed via a short flight of concrete steps with painted brick cheeks. The entrance consists of paired, replacement, flush steel doors with small square lights. The surround consists of ten-light, wood-frame sidelights with decorative panels, each topped with a transom of two vertical lights, and a central transom with nine vertical lights. Centered above the entrance is a tripartite, rectangular opening with three sash, consisting of flanking, six-over-six narrow sash and a nine-over-nine light sash. Above these are transoms with vertical lights in the same pattern as the entry's transoms. Comparison of the building's current appearance against a photo taken in 1960 demonstrates that the school's exterior has changed very little up to the present (Figure 1).



Figure 1. 1960 Photo of White Rock Elementary School (Image Source: Lynchburg Museum, "Lynchburg Photos," <https://www.lyncburgphotos.org/Schools/WhiteRockSchool/i-pRMKt5C>).

The interior of the schoolhouse has four classrooms on each floor, flanking a central corridor and staircases. The primary entrance opens to a small vestibule with a full-width flight of steps that leads up to the first-floor central corridor. A pair of metal security doors separates the rear entrance area from the central corridor. The rear entrance area has a central set of steps up to the first-floor corridor and flanking steps down to the basement. Because of the lot's sloped character, the central rear flight has fewer risers than the front vestibule's steps. All of the stairs are flanked with railings composed of painted wood panels with square newel posts and a

simple wood handrail. All of the staircases retain their original wood treads and risers. Within the entrance areas, central corridor, and classrooms, linoleum covers the original wood flooring; the condition of the original flooring is not known. Each classroom retains its original Craftsman-influenced half-light, three-panel, wood door; the lights of each door are currently painted over. The classrooms have an expanse of windows along the perimeter walls, beneath

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which are radiators with metal covers. The walls have a rough plaster-like finish, which also appears to be repeated on the ceilings. Blackboards, corkboards, and/or bulletin boards are on the other three walls. The corkboards appear to have been installed over original blackboards. Low wood bookcases and shelving extend beneath some of the blackboards/corkboards. Each classroom is lit with suspended fluorescent lighting, and a large metal fan is mounted above each classroom door. Each classroom has two cloakrooms/ storage closets, many of which retain original rails with coat hooks and wood, two-panel, half-light doors; the lights are painted over. Interconnecting doors are within the southwest pair of classrooms and the northeast pair.

The second-story floor plan is almost identical to the first floor, with four classrooms flanking a central corridor. These four classrooms have the same layout, paneled, half-light, wood doors, expanses of windows, blackboards/corkboards, linoleum flooring, wall and ceiling finishes, suspended fluorescent lighting, and metal fans as the first-floor classrooms. Each classroom is also equipped with two cloakrooms/ closets, and the southwest and northeast classrooms are connected by interior doors. Above the front entry area, two doors flank a painted-over window. The southwest entry leads to a storage closet. The northwest entry leads to an office with an attached restroom.

The basement is a utilitarian area that includes restrooms for students, a boiler room, and several offices and storage spaces created by wood-frame walls clad with gypsum wallboard. The floors are covered with linoleum, and suspended fluorescent fixtures provide lighting. The basement level retains several examples of original wood, eight-light casement windows, such as those in each restroom. The restrooms retain ceramic floor and wall tile that appears to date to the 1960s or later.

Multipurpose Building, 1964, Contributing Building

Immediately southwest of the schoolhouse is a one-story building erected in 1964, designed by local architect Willard C. Rhodes. The building was designed to serve as a cafeteria, library, and assembly room. Built of concrete blocks with red brick veneer laid in common bond, the building has no style. A low parapet encircles its flat roof. The northwest façade has a centered entry approached by a set of concrete steps with pipe railings and brick veneer. The entry consists of a flush steel door with a cantilevered metal overhang. Windows with paired, one-over-one metal sash flank the entry. The northeast (side) elevation has an entry that leads to a covered walkway to the schoolhouse's basement entry. Four windows with one-over-one, metal sash and cast concrete sills are regularly spaced along the northeast end of the wall, while the southeast end has a slightly projecting bay without fenestration. The southeast (rear) elevation has two right-of-center entries, each with a flush steel door and ventilation equipment for the interior's commercial kitchen equipment. The southwest (side) elevation has six evenly spaced windows with one-over-one metal sash and cast concrete sills that light the interior's principal, open space, while two slightly smaller windows, also with one-over-one metal sash and concrete sills, light the interior of the commercial kitchen.

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Much of the interior consists of a single large open space, with an office and a storage area at the northwest end and a commercial kitchen at the southeast end. The commercial kitchen's spaces are delineated by concrete block walls, some of which are original to the building. Two small restrooms are located at the southwest corner of the space. Interior finishes include linoleum flooring, painted concrete block walls, suspended fluorescent light fixtures, and a dropped ceiling with acoustic tiles.

Integrity Analysis

White Rock Elementary School retains integrity of location because both the schoolhouse and 1964 multipurpose building stand on their original locations within a single tax parcel, the boundaries of which have not changed since 1911. The property has integrity of setting as a neighborhood school within a largely residential area of Lynchburg. Neighboring buildings feature nationally popular architectural styles and types of the late 19th to early 20th century, including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and American Foursquare.

Both buildings have integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, with alterations limited primarily to updates to the mechanical systems and replacement of most exterior doors with flesh metal, steel security doors. The primary entry on the façade retains its original 12-light, paneled, wood double doors with sidelights and transoms. Most of the original window sash on the schoolhouse were replaced with double hung sash that are similar to the original light patterns. The original wood, 12-over-12 sash are visible in the 1960 photograph at Figure 1 (above). Several examples of historic wood casement sash are extant on the basement level. But for the installation of suspended fluorescent lighting, the interior finishes are historic age, ranging from original wood trim, doors, rough-textured plaster walls and ceilings, transoms, and c. 1964 flooring and restroom finishes. The retention of much of the historic fabric in each building imbues each with high integrity of materials and workmanship. The combination of the property's physical integrity with the well-documented history of the property's use as a public school between 1911–1971 means that the property also has high integrity of feeling and association. Furthermore, the 1911 schoolhouse, with its 1928 addition, is a fine representative example of architect Stanhope S. Johnson's work in the Colonial Revival style on an educational building. The schoolhouse is also an intact example of an elementary school for White students that was associated with Lynchburg's first wave of public school consolidation.

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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

1911–c. 1971

Significant Dates

1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Johnson, Stanhope S., architect (1911 school and 1928 addition)

Rhodes, Willard C., architect (1964 multipurpose building)

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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.)

White Rock Elementary School is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is 1911–1971, beginning with the construction of the original school building and ending with the property’s closure as a public elementary school. Under Criterion A, the school is associated with the first wave of consolidation of the City of Lynchburg’s elementary schools for White students during the racial segregation era. Neighborhood children attended the school from kindergarten through sixth or seventh grade; the number of grades varied over time. Period school board minutes, newspaper articles, and photographs demonstrate that the school functioned as a community anchor and hosted a range of events and services for neighborhood residents, including a night school, public health screenings, civic education meetings, Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) activities, and special events. A significant date in the school’s history is 1964, when the facility was expanded with a multipurpose building to house modernized amenities. Under Criterion C, the 1911 and 1928 sections of the schoolhouse were designed by Lynchburg-based architect Stanhope S. Johnson. The schoolhouse’s integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association convey the building’s architectural significance as an early-20th-century, consolidated school by one of central Virginia’s most prolific architects. Johnson is estimated to have completed between 700 and 800 commissions during his decades-long career. Although the building is modest in scale and design, White Rock Elementary presents a virtually untouched example of Johnson’s work in his preferred Colonial Revival style, with elements of the Craftsman style incorporated in the 1911 section. The 1964 multipurpose building is not attached to the 1911/1928 schoolhouse, but for a metal, covered walkway that extends between the two buildings. The 1964 building was designed by local architect Willard Conrad Rhodes.

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

Criterion A: Education

White Rock Elementary School was established after the City of Lynchburg annexed the White Rock Hill neighborhood in 1908.¹ White Rock Hill has been repeatedly described as a working-class neighborhood in various media publications since 1910. The local demographics continued to be working class throughout White Rock Elementary’s history. The neighborhood included White and African American residents, with the students attending racially segregated schools. White Rock Hill’s African American students attended a school located on Jackson Street; this building was replaced with the Jacob Yoder School, erected in 1927. The White students began attending White Rock Elementary on Buena Vista Street after the 1911 building was completed.

¹ Emma Malinak, “Saturday Meeting: White Rock School Moves Ahead by Looking Back,” *Cardinal News*, February 5, 2026, <https://cardinalnews.org/2026/02/05/saturday-meeting-revitalization-plan-for-former-white-rock-school-moves-ahead-by-looking-back/>.

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White Rock Elementary School dates to a time when Lynchburg's public school system was in the midst of erecting its first consolidated schools for White students during the racial segregation era. A "White Rock School" is known to have been in operation prior to 1911, but very little information about it has been found, other than a 1908 article about "final exercises" at the nearby Presbyterian church. That building reportedly was closed due to unsanitary conditions.² In 1909, the City of Lynchburg approved a \$200,000 bond issue for the construction of a new high school, an eight-classroom building for the Miller Park neighborhood, a school for Black students on Tin Bridge Hill,³ and a "half school" in the White Rock neighborhood. The term "half school" likely refers to the building's original design of just four classrooms, which would have housed four grades, or half of the typical number of grades in an elementary school at that time (typically first through seventh grades, although kindergarten was becoming a standard part of some local school systems).⁴ The construction of White Rock Elementary was a prolonged process, with neighborhood residents repeatedly pressing for adequate construction funds to erect the new building. A 1910 meeting of "patrons" of the school was held at the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, and a newspaper article mentioned that, at that time, neighborhood students attended classes in the "Floyd Building," due to the closure of the earlier schoolhouse. Local residents were displeased with the delays in constructing the promised new elementary school for White Rock Hill. The residents appointed a committee to represent their interests at upcoming school board meetings. Of particular concern was a proposal that \$15,000, which had been set aside for the construction of White Rock's school, be diverted from the total \$200,000 bond issue instead for construction costs for the high school.⁵ The committee also wrote letters to the editor of the local newspaper, *The News and Advance*, expressing their concerns.

According to a budget breakdown in *The News and Advance*, the total costs for the creation of White Rock Elementary School included \$1,500 to purchase a lot, \$10,500 for construction costs, and \$1,828 for "heating and fees." The lot for the school had already been purchased as of January 28, 1911.⁶ Due to the aforementioned budget overruns, however, debate over allocation of funds from the bond issue began, with cutbacks proposed to the designs for all four of the school construction projects approved in 1909, and a proposal to delay construction of White Rock's school altogether. Some school board members objected to use of the triangular lot along Buena Vista Street that had been purchased for White Rock School. Local residents and other

² "White Rock School," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), June 14, 1908, p. 16; "Mass Meeting Tonight, Public School Patrons of White Rock Hill Will Meet," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 3, 1910, p. 10.

³ This was the site for the Jacob Yoder School that was erected in 1927 at 109 Jackson Street. See "Yoder School," Lynchburg Museum, <https://www.lyncburgphotos.org/Schools/YoderSchool/i-gfCZxcN>.

⁴ "Adjourned Session Appropriation to Erect New School Buildings Passed Council," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), December 11, 1909, p. 10.

⁵ "Mass Meeting Tonight, Public School Patrons of White Rock Hill Will Meet," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 3, 1910, p. 10; "Mass Meeting Tonight, Residents of White Rock Hill Appoint Committee to Go Before Board," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 4, 1910, p. 7.

⁶ "Presented Estimates, Report of City School Board Made to the Finance Committee," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), February 11, 1911, p. 6.

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school board members, however, voiced strong opinions on the need for the neighborhood school, due to the aforementioned closure of their own schoolhouse and the resultant necessity to send the local students to three different schools in other neighborhoods. Because bus transportation did not yet exist, students walked a considerable distance to the other schools. At a February 11, 1911, school board meeting, the construction project for White Rock Elementary School was approved.⁷ Upon completion, the schoolhouse had four classrooms on the first floor. The basement included a boiler room, fuel room, three “play rooms” (two for boys and one for girls), multiple-stall restrooms for boys and girls, and a “property room,” likely used for storage.⁸

White Rock Elementary School quickly proved to be a community asset. During the mid-1910s, the schoolhouse hosted a “night school” for adult learners. Such schools were also held at Yoder School on Jackson Street, Central High School, and Miller Park Elementary School. The classes offered included “primary” and “grammar” (or elementary) grades, Spanish, and mechanical drawing. The night school classes ended in 1917, possibly due to economic issues associated with World War I.⁹ Meetings to discuss local civic issues were held at the White Rock and Miller Park schools in 1917. Matters related to infrastructure development and taxes were to be discussed, along with speeches by local elected officials.¹⁰ A Community League for White Rock, Floyd, Frank Roane, and John Wyatt schools raised extra funding to purchase books, furnishings, and equipment for the four schools. The group also organized special programs of community benefit, including topics such as public health, physical education, nutrition, moral instruction, and “the sphere of Woman.”¹¹ By the 1930s, a Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) had been organized for White Rock School. Serving the same purpose as the Community League, the school’s PTA continued to operate through at least the 1950s and likely continued until the school closed in 1971. Nutrition programs for the students were introduced by 1926, when a “milk fund” was established through the sale of “seals” by the Lynchburg Tuberculosis Association. The working-class character of the White Rock neighborhood meant that students from low-income families were provided milk at no cost to their families.¹² Supplemental nutrition programs continued for White Rock students through the 1960s, primarily through a federally supported school lunch program introduced during the Great Depression.

In 1928, Stanhope S. Johnson designed a second story to be added to the 1911 schoolhouse. The addition increased the number of classrooms from four to eight and added a second-floor office area. The basement was reconfigured to include larger multiple-stall restrooms for boys and girls. Playrooms for boys and girls were retained, with the girls’ playroom layout somewhat

⁷ “Adjourned Session, White Rock Hill School Advocates Win the Council Vote,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 3, 1910, p. 6.

⁸ McLaughlin and Johnson, Architects, Lynchburg, Va., “White Rock School Building,” Architectural Drawings, July 1911, on file at Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg.

⁹ “City Night Schools,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 14, 1916, p. 6; “Night School Statistics,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), December 9, 1916, p. 6; “Night Schools to Close,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), May 27, 1917, p. 6.

¹⁰ “Talk to Voters,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), February 8, 1917, p. 6.

¹¹ “Community League Officers Elected,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), May 14, 1925, p. 8.

¹² “Under-Nourished Children Receive Great Benefit from Milk Fund Raised by Sales to Tuberculosis Seals Here,” *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 28, 1926, p. 9.

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altered by changes made to the layout of the restrooms, and the number of boys' playrooms decreased to one. The boiler room, fuel room, and storage room were retained. The plans also included specifications for electric lighting.¹³

By 1953, White Rock's enrollment stood at 203 students from 149 dwellings. The PTA had 203 members, with at least one person from each of the 149 households with enrolled students.¹⁴ With eight classrooms, approximately 25 students per classroom were present at White Rock Elementary on a typical day.

Douglas Harvey, who attended White Rock Elementary School as a first- and second-grade student, shared his family's association with the school. His mother, Helen Burnette Harvey, started teaching seventh grade at the school about 1955. She also served as acting principal when White Rock's principal was off-site. Helen Harvey left the elementary school during the mid-1960s to become a guidance counselor at a Lynchburg middle school. She later became a director of curriculum in the City's school system. Harvey recalled that his family lived on a farm in adjacent Campbell County, while his grandparents resided in Lynchburg's Diamond Hill neighborhood. Harvey's parents sent him to attend White Rock because teacher Caroline Clark taught phonics, a then-new method for teaching elementary students to read. Harvey recalled that White Rock was a friendly, blue-collar neighborhood, and he enjoyed his time at the school. The Harveys hosted White Rock's students on several occasions, and Helen Harvey organized other enrichment opportunities, such as attending plays and field trips, for the students. Harvey recollected that Lynchburg was racially segregated during his childhood, and interactions among White and African American students of all ages were rare, including during school activities and social events.¹⁵

By the 1950s, however, the Civil Rights Movement was underway in Lynchburg and other places throughout Virginia. The U.S. Supreme Court issued its *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, decision that struck down racial segregation in public schools in 1954. Through various means, many Virginia localities resisted desegregation for fifteen years or more. Segregated schools continued to be built in Lynchburg into the early 1960s. Reflective of the neighborhood changing demographics, a new elementary school for White Rock's African American students was approved for construction in the Winfree Addition in 1957.¹⁶ The Winfree Addition is within an area of the City that was annexed from adjacent Campbell County (and known for years afterward as the "annex area")¹⁷ The Carl B. Hutcherson Elementary School, named in honor of the City of Lynchburg's first African American school trustee (or school board member), was completed in 1960.¹⁸

¹³ Stanhope S. Johnson and R. O. Brannan, Architects, Lynchburg, Va., "Alterations & Additions to White Rock School Building," Architectural Drawings, May 1928, on file at Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg.

¹⁴ "White Rock PTA Hails 100 Pct Home Sign-Up," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), February 20, 1953, p. 16.

¹⁵ Douglas Harvey, personal communication to Lena McDonald, February 23, 2026.

¹⁶ "White Rock School Site is Approved," *The Daily Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), May 15, 1957, p. 20.

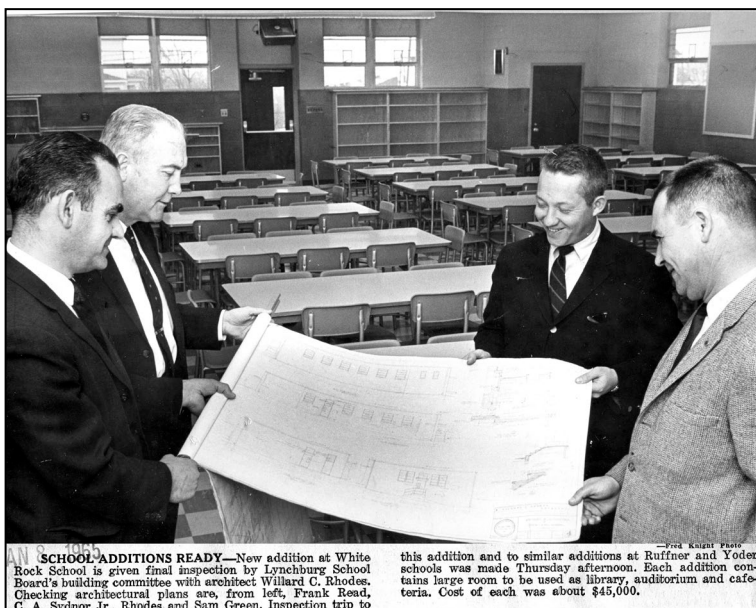
¹⁷ "Council Approves Two School Sites," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), December 11, 1957, p. 13.

¹⁸ "City Council Approves New Hutcherson School," *The News and Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), November 26, 1958, p. 8.

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At White Rock School, a separate building to house a cafeteria, library, and assembly space was erected adjacent to the 1911/1928 schoolhouse in 1964. Local architect Willard Conrad Rhodes designed the building (Figure 2). Prior to this, the cafeteria and assembly spaces were in the school building's basement. The relatively late construction of such a purpose-built space is unusual for a school for White students in a town or urban setting in Virginia.¹⁹



SCHOOL ADDITIONS READY—New addition at White Rock School is given final inspection by Lynchburg School Board's building committee with architect Willard C. Rhodes. Checking architectural plans are, from left, Frank Reud, C. A. Snyder Jr., Rhodes and Sam Green. Inspection trip to this addition and to similar additions at Ruffner and Yoder schools was made Thursday afternoon. Each addition contains large room to be used as library, auditorium and cafeteria. Cost of each was about \$45,000.

A review of the Lynchburg Public Schools system's school board minutes identified no significant discussions of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, subsequent guidance issued by then-Attorney General Lindsay Almond to local school boards, the Massive Resistance legislative package approved by the General Assembly in 1956, or the "school choice" plans that were introduced as part of Massive Resistance.²⁰ The minutes demonstrate that the Lynchburg school system utilized a school choice plan during the 1960s. Under the plan, although a small number of Black students were admitted to previously all-White schools, the vast majority of the city's students continued to attend racially segregated schools. In 1970, Lynchburg's last segregated high school classes graduated, and this date is considered to mark the end of school segregation in the city.²¹ The following year, White Rock Elementary School closed, reportedly due to its "outdated" condition. In 1971, White Rock, Lee, Ruffner, Peakland, and Forest Hill students were sent to Linkhorne Elementary School, which had been expanded to accommodate the new enrollments.²² A proposal to adapt the school for use as a "Head Start" center by the local Community Action Group was approved in 1971.²³ Head Start is a federally funded early

Figure 2. Architect Willard C. Rhodes (second from right) with members of the Lynchburg School Board's Building Committee, examining plans for the 1964 Multipurpose Building (Image Source: "School Additions Ready," January 8, 1965, Fred Knight, Photographer, <https://digital.jmlibrary.org/s/collections/item/3560#lg=1&slide=0>).

¹⁹ See Lena McDonald, Ashlen Stump, and Marcus Pollard, "African American Schools in Virginia," Multiple Property Documentation Form, approved by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and State Review Board, June 12, 2025.

²⁰ All of these topics are discussed at length in Lena McDonald, Ashlen Stump, and Marcus Pollard, "African American Schools in Virginia," Multiple Property Documentation Form, approved by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and State Review Board, June 12, 2025.

²¹ "LYH Welcomes You," Lynchburg Museum, 2025, <https://lynchburgmuseum.org/hill-city-roots/>.

²² "Great Strides Noted in Schools," *The Daily Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), April 5, 1971, p. 43.

²³ "Council to be Asked to Lease Old School," *The Daily Advance* (Lynchburg, Virginia), August 9, 1971, p. 19.

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childhood education program introduced during the 1960s to improve educational outcomes for students from low-income backgrounds. The White Rock School building continued to serve an educational function until about 2021. Numerous residents of the White Rock neighborhood either attended Head Start programs at the former White Rock Elementary or have family members who have done so.²⁴ Although now vacant, it is proposed for adaptive reuse as a community center.

Criterion C: Architecture

White Rock Elementary School is a locally significant example of the work of Lynchburg architect Stanhope S. Johnson (1882–1973) in the Colonial Revival style and as applied to an educational building. As architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson wrote, “The Colonial Revival embodied the story and myth of America, of the colonists who created a new land, of a heroic generation of great leaders who created a new nation out of a wilderness. It symbolized and taught values to the young, to the immigrants, and to the citizens of all colors.” In *Architecture of the United States*, architectural historian Dell Upton described the Colonial Revival as “an evocation of a mythicized, preindustrial past used to unify a fragmenting industrial and commercial society, a national-building strategy . . .” Upton further explained that the Colonial Revival “sought to embellish the spirit of regions by evoking distinctive, visual qualities of their oldest buildings.”²⁵

White Rock Elementary School has character-defining aspects of the Colonial Revival style, including use of red brick with white trim; symmetry and balance in the massing, footprint, and form, as well as fenestration and placement of entries; classically derived elements such as colonette details, molded trim, and cornice; and a prominently featured primary entrance within a round-arched bay.

Along with Colonial Revival elements, the schoolhouse has aspects of Craftsman style, too, such as the molded trim on the primary entrance doors, vertical lights in the transoms and sidelights at the primary front and rear entries, scrolled brackets on the cornice, and knee braces and scroll-sawn supports on the rear entry’s hipped roof canopy. Interior finishes also have a blend of Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements, such as the interior doors that have vertical panels, and the mix of tall, square baseboards and window trim alongside molded trim on the door frames. Such finishes were selected with considerations of cost, durability, and aesthetic values.

²⁴ Emma Malinak, “Saturday Meeting: White Rock School Moves Ahead by Looking Back,” *Cardinal News*, February 5, 2026, <https://cardinalnews.org/2026/02/05/saturday-meeting-revitalization-plan-for-former-white-rock-school-moves-ahead-by-looking-back/>.

²⁵ Kayla Boyer Halberg, “Hargrave Military Academy,” National Register nomination, June 14, 2019, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/187-5004/>, p. 15, with reference to Chris Novelli, Melina Bezirdjian, Calder Loth, and Lena Sweeten McDonald, *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*, (Richmond, Va.: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015), p. 88-90. Wilson and Upton, as quoted in Novelli et al., p. 88 and 90, respectively.

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Comparable Schools in Lynchburg

During the first quarter of the 20th century, Lynchburg prospered and its population increased, which prompted the need to erect new public school buildings in many neighborhoods across the city. A small number of extant and demolished schoolhouses that date to this period have been documented in the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System maintained by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The schools were constructed during the early Jim Crow era of segregation, with some schools built for the exclusive use of White students and others built for Black students. Along with racial differences, the public schools from this era are illustrative of class stratification in terms of their size and architectural design.

Stanhope S. Johnson designed two elementary school buildings that were erected during the same period as White Rock Elementary School. Built in 1910, Miller Park School (118-0302) is a Georgian Revival building that includes symmetrical massing, red brick walls, white window and door trim, and extensive Colonial Revival details executed in brick, stone, and cast stone. Miller Park School was the city's first public elementary school to include an auditorium, an amenity previously limited to high schools. The building is considerably larger than White Rock Elementary School, in part because grades 1-7 were taught at Miller Park, making for a larger student enrollment.

Also the work of Stanhope S. Johnson, Garland-Rodes Elementary School (118-0334-0426), built in 1921, is a three-story Neoclassical building with eleven bays. The five-part façade features engaged Corinthian columns and a full entablature. Additional ornamentation includes a cornice with modillions, a parapet, bracketed door lintels, and molded window and door surrounds. Like Miller Park School, Garland-Rodes Elementary is substantially larger than White Rock Elementary. Both Miller Park and Garland-Rodes served students living in middle-class neighborhoods, as opposed to White Rock's working-class neighborhood.

John Wyatt Elementary School (118-5163-0024) is a two-story brick school building with somewhat restrained Classical Revival detailing. The façade has a central recessed bay and flanking projecting bays with brick quoins. A molded cornice with brackets extends beneath the stepped parapet, which bears the Virginia State seal in the central bay. Large banks of windows have 12/12 double-hung wood sash framed on either side by pairs of 12/12 double-hung sash. The openings have keystones and brick soldier courses extending above and below the windows. The entries are within porticoes that have segmented pediments supported by Ionic columns, and there are two sets of double doors with 12-light transoms. The building's smaller scale and overall simplicity of detailing make it architecturally comparable to White Rock Elementary School.

Built in 1927, Dearington Elementary School (118-5675) was originally built to serve African American students. This schoolhouse is the most comparable to White Rock Elementary in terms of its form, size, massing, and extent of architectural ornamentation. Featuring red brick walls, white trim, banks of large, double-hung sash, and a hipped roof with a wide, plain cornice, the building has typical attributes of Lynchburg's early-20th-century school buildings. At each

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corner of the 12-bay façade is a recessed entry within a round-arched opening accented with a central keystone. Its more restrained ornamentation is typical of the perennially popular Colonial Revival style, and is reflective of the lower construction funds allocated to African American schools in comparison to those built for White students. The difficulties with obtaining funding to erect White Rock Elementary School is similarly apparent with regard to its size and architectural design.

Stanhope S. Johnson (1882-1973)

Born in Lynchburg in 1882 to parents Mary Elizabeth Johnson and George Lafayette Johnson, Stanhope Spencer Johnson obtained his architectural education through a combination of formal study and apprenticeships. In 1898, Johnson began working in the office of locally well-known Lynchburg architect Edward G. Frye at the firm Frye and Chesterman as a draftsman; he worked on designs for houses, schools, and churches. In addition to his hands-on training, Johnson also studied at the Corcoran College of Art & Design in Washington, D.C., and took classes at Piedmont Business College. As many architectural students did during the early 20th century, Johnson made his way to Europe for additional study opportunities. He completed training in Paris at the DeHoultlieu School of Architecture and in London with the design firm of H.C.L. Smith and embarked on a tour of Europe to view important architectural works. Johnson completed a correspondence program offered by the Scranton School of Architecture in Pennsylvania in 1906, after which he moved to the office of James T. McLaughlin, again working as a draftsman from 1907 to 1908. In 1909, Johnson began his independent architectural career by establishing a firm with McLaughlin and Charles Pettit. Focused primarily on residential projects, the small company had offices in both Lynchburg and Pettit's base in Danville, Virginia; however, Pettit exited the firm after just two years. Johnson and McLaughlin continued their partnership until 1916.²⁶

By the 1910s, Johnson's career was well established, and he became one of Lynchburg's and Central Virginia's busiest architects. In 1917, Johnson began a new architectural firm in Lynchburg with Ray O. Brannan as manager; two years later, the firm became a partnership. Addison Staples had joined the firm by the 1920s. Johnson married Elizabeth Bond in 1921 and the couple resided in Lynchburg. In 1930, Staples and Johnson collaborated on one of their best-known projects, the Allied Arts Building, a Lynchburg skyscraper rendered in the Art Deco style. Starting in 1931, the Johnson and Brannan Architectural Firm occupied the 17th-floor "penthouse suite." Johnson and Brannan's commissions ranged as far away as Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. Many of these were large-scale, multiyear projects such as hospitals and hotels. According to one analysis, approximately 33 percent of Johnson's 240 commissions between 1923 and 1935 were for out-of-state projects. The majority of Johnson's

²⁶ "Stanhope S. Johnson and R.O. Brannan, Architects collection," Special Collections Research Center, Appalachian State University, <https://appstate-speccoll.lyrasistechology.org/repositories/2/resources/798>; Margie Lippard, "Stanhope Spencer Johnson : Architect of the Renewed American Dream," *Central Virginia HOME Magazine*, August 29, 2019, <https://cvhomemag.com/stanhope-spencer-johnson-architect-of-the-renewed-american-dream/>.

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projects, however, were located in central Virginia. Schools, high-style dwellings, commercial projects, and ecclesiastical buildings comprised many of these commissions. During the 1920s, Johnson's multiple publicly oriented projects in the City of Lynchburg included the 1921 Beaux Arts Garland-Rodes School, the 1925 Centenary United Methodist Church in Neoclassical Revival style, the aforementioned 1929 Art Deco Allied Arts Building, and a 1932 U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, designed in the Stripped Classicism style in collaboration with James A. Wetmore, the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury.²⁷

Johnson and Brannan dissolved their partnership in 1936. The latter half of the Great Depression and World War II drew resources away from Johnson's typical clientele. Wartime rationing of materials halted new construction projects across the country. During the war years, Johnson, at that time in his early 60s, could not serve in the military, but he was appointed as Lynchburg's deputy for defense coordination, during which time he evaluated various types of buildings for use as emergency shelters in the event of enemy attacks (no such attacks ever occurred). The immediate postwar era saw Johnson undertaking ecclesiastical and institutional design projects, including schools. From the start of his career until his retirement in 1966, Johnson is estimated to have completed a total of 700-800 projects, with approximately half of those projects located in central Virginia, including roughly 155 private dwellings. An incomplete but informative list of Johnson's major works in Virginia is in the book *The Virginia Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*, by John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton at pages 227-230.²⁸ Following Johnson's death in 1973, his brother-in-law, Everett Bond, donated Johnson's drawings to the Jones Memorial Library in Lynchburg in 1975.²⁹

²⁷ Anne Carter Lee, "Stanhope S. Johnson," SAH Archipedia, Society of Architectural Historians, 2025, <https://sah-archipedia.org/Architects/Stanhope-S-Johnson>; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 230; Catherine W. Bishir with contributor S. Allen Chambers, "Johnson, Stanhope S. (1882-1973), North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary, published 2015, <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000597>; Margie Lippard, "Stanhope Spencer Johnson : Architect of the Renewed American Dream," *Central Virginia HOME Magazine*, August 29, 2019, <https://cvhomemag.com/stanhope-spencer-johnson-architect-of-the-renewed-american-dream/>.

²⁸ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 227; Leslie A. Giles and J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Ballard-Worsham House," National Register nomination, October 20, 1997, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/141-0014/>, p. 8/8; Ashley Neville and Adrienne Cowden, "Lynchburg Hospital," National Register nomination, October 18, 1999, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/118-5160/>, p. 8/10; Katie Gutshall, Kate Kronau, and Allison Blanton, "Susie G. Gibson High School," National Register nomination, June 1, 2021, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/141-5017/>, p. 26-27; Margie Lippard, "Stanhope Spencer Johnson : Architect of the Renewed American Dream," *Central Virginia HOME Magazine*, August 29, 2019, <https://cvhomemag.com/stanhope-spencer-johnson-architect-of-the-renewed-american-dream/>.

²⁹ "Stanhope S. Johnson and R.O. Brannan, Architects collection," Special Collections Research Center, Appalachian State University, <https://appstate-speccoll.lyrasistechnology.org/repositories/2/resources/798>; Margie Lippard, "Stanhope Spencer Johnson : Architect of the Renewed American Dream," *Central Virginia HOME Magazine*, August 29, 2019, <https://cvhomemag.com/stanhope-spencer-johnson-architect-of-the-renewed-american-dream/>.

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Like many formally trained American architects during the late 19th to early 20th century, Johnson excelled at designing in traditional styles such as Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and other academic and classically inspired styles. Johnson used such styles on a broad array of project types that included schools, churches, private residences, office buildings, hospitals, hotels, apartment buildings, YMCA buildings, gymnasiums, college dormitories, classroom and administrative buildings, banks, Sunday school buildings, warehouses, armories, and other types. Johnson utilized newer styles that became popular during the 1910s-1920s, such as Craftsman, Art Deco, and Art Moderne. After World War II, as Modern Movement styles, such as the International Style, were widely adopted for public buildings, such as schools, Johnson completed designs in these styles as well.³⁰

Documented Historic Schools in Lynchburg

In Lynchburg, in addition to White Rock Elementary School, according to Wells and Dalton, Johnson designed a school that stood at Cabell and Grayson streets in 1917, Fort Hill School in 1919, a school in Rivermont in 1919, and Garland-Rodes Elementary School in 1921.³¹

According to the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS), the following historic-age schools have been identified in Lynchburg:

- 1910 Miller Park School (118-0302), built in 1910, designed by Stanhope S. Johnson (recommended eligible for the VLR and NRHP in 2010 by the Virginia State Review Board);
- E.C. Glass High School (118-5302), built in 1910 (became Robert E. Lee Junior High School in 1953);
- John Wyatt Elementary School (118-5163-0024), built in 1915, within Courthouse Hill/Downtown Historic District;
- Armstrong Elementary School (118-5320), built in 1917 and enlarged in 1954, listed in the VLR and NRHP in 2012;
- Frank Roane School (118-0056-0008), built 1899, within Federal Hill Historic District;
- Garland-Rodes Elementary School (118-0334-0426), built 1921, within Rivermont Historic District, designed by Stanhope Johnson;
- Dunbar High School (118-0151), built in 1923, within Diamond Hill South Historic District;
- Lynchburg High School, later Robert E. Lee Junior High School (118-0225-0216), built in 1925, within Diamond Hill South Historic District. Designed by Aubrey Chesterman (1874-1937), Chesterman and Heard architectural firm;
- Dearington Elementary School (118-5675), built in 1927;

³⁰ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 227-230; Katie Gutshall, Kate Kronau, and Allison Blanton, "Susie G. Gibson High School," National Register nomination, June 1, 2021, on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, <https://www.dhr.virginia.gov/historic-registers/141-5017/>, p. 26-27.

³¹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1997), p. 227-230.

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- E.C. Glass High School (118-5180), built c. 1950;
- Paul Monroe Elementary School (118-5709), built in 1962;
- Linkhorne School (118-5505), built in 1966.

Based on information in VCRIS, the 1911/1928 White Rock School is among a locally significant group of public schools built in Lynchburg between c. 1910-c. 1928 that are associated with segregated public education and school consolidation in Lynchburg. White Rock Elementary School is also a locally significant example of the work of architect Stanhope S. Johnson, who also designed several other public schools in the City of Lynchburg. Of these, Miller Park School (118-0302), built in 1910, was recommended eligible for the VLR and the NRHP in 2010 by the State Review Board, and the Garland-Rodes Elementary School (118-0334-0426), built in 1921, is a contributing resource within the Rivermont Historic District (118-0334).

Due to its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, White Rock Elementary School is a fine representative example of Johnson's work in the Colonial Revival style. The schoolhouse is also representative of local elementary schools for White students that were associated with the first wave of school consolidation in the city and a period of prosperity and growth in Lynchburg as a whole. The property, therefore, is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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X Other

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR ID 118-5765

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.5357 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.402400 Longitude: -79.133833

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.)

The boundary of White Rock Elementary School includes parcel #04830001 as recorded by the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, and as noted in the City's real estate assessor's records. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached location and sketch maps.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected boundary for White Rock Elementary School coincides with the property's parcel boundary as it has existed the school was constructed in 1911, and is the current legal parcel boundary associated with the property. The property's historic setting and all known associated historic resources have been included within the nominated area's boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lena McDonald and Ashlen Stump
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group
street & number: 536 W 35th Street
city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508
e-mail: admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com
telephone: 757-923-1900
date: April 2025

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: White Rock Elementary School
City or Vicinity: Lynchburg
County: N/a State: Virginia
Photographer: Lena McDonald

White Rock Elementary School
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, Virginia
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Date Photographed: October 29, 2025

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

Photo Number of 30	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
1	View of school building, northwest façade	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
2	View of school building, northeast (side) elevation and northwest façade	SW	10/29/2025	LSM
3	View of school building, southeast (rear) and northeast (side) elevations	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
4	View of multipurpose building, southeast (rear) elevation and portion of northeast (side) elevation	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
5	View of multipurpose building, southwest (side) and southeast elevation	N	10/29/2025	LSM
6	View of multipurpose building, northwest façade and southwest (side)elevation, with school building in background	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
7	View of multipurpose building, northwest façade and southwest (side)elevation, with school building in background	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
8	View of projecting entrance bay on northwest façade	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
9	Detail of decorative elements on projecting entrance bay on northwest façade	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
10	Detail of arched opening and entry doors on northwest façade	SW	10/29/2025	LSM
11	Detail of entry on southeast (rear) elevation	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
12	View of entry vestibule from top of steps, looking toward entry doors	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
13	View from central corridor, looking toward rear entry	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
14	View from rear entry steps through central corridor, looking toward front entry	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
15	View of boiler room in basement	NE	10/29/2025	LSM
16	View of basement restroom, including original wood casement window	SW	10/29/2025	LSM
17	View of basement with typical finishes	E	10/29/2025	LSM
18	View of first-floor classroom showing typical finishes, including flooring, blackboards, suspended light fixtures, and rough-textured plaster walls	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
19	View of typical sash within first-floor classroom	NE	10/29/2025	LSM

White Rock Elementary School

Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, Virginia

County and State

20	View of original staircase from first to second floor	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
21	View of central corridor on second floor with flanking entries to classrooms, a storage closet, painted-over-window sash, and entry to an office/administrative area	NW	10/29/2025	LSM
22	View of second-floor classroom, showing typical finishes	S/SW	10/29/2025	LSM
23	View of typical coat room and storage closet off classroom	SE	10/29/2025	LSM
24	View of interior of 1964 multipurpose building looking toward partitions for office and a storage closet	N/NE	10/29/2025	LSM
25	View of interior of 1964 multipurpose building looking toward kitchen	E/SE	View of interior of 1964 multipurpose building looking toward	

Historic Images Log

Figure No.	Caption
1	1960 Photo of White Rock Elementary School (Image Source: Lynchburg Museum, "Lynchburg Photos," https://www.lyncburgphotos.org/Schools/WhiteRockSchool/i-pRMkt5C).
2	Architect Willard C. Rhodes (second from right) with members of the Lynchburg School Board's Building Committee, examining plans for the 1964 Multipurpose Building (Image Source: "School Additions Ready," January 8, 1965, Fred Knight, Photographer, https://digital.jmlibrary.org/s/collections/item/3560#lg=1&slide=0).

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.

White Rock Elementary School Location Map



11/17/2025, 2:30:31 PM

 White Rock Elementary
School Register
Boundary

Parcel ID: 04830001

Latitude: 37.402400, Longitude: -79.133833

White Rock Elementary School

400 Buena Vista Street
Lynchburg, Virginia
2025

DHR No. 118-5765

1:5,513
0 205 410 820 ft
0 60 120 240 m

Generated through The City of
Lynchburg Parcel Viewer.
lynchburgva.civ.quest



White Rock Elementary School Sketch Map



11/17/2025, 2:15:41 PM

-  Parcels
-  White Rock Elementary School Register Boundary

White Rock Elementary School
400 Buena Vista Street
Lynchburg, Virginia
2025
DHR No. 118-5765

1:1,400
0 50 100 200 ft
0 15 30 60 m

Generated through The City of
Lynchburg Parcel Viewer.
lynchburgva.civ.quest



White Rock Elementary School Exterior Photo Key



11/17/2025, 2:15:41 PM

-  Parcels
-  White Rock Elementary School Register Boundary
-  Photo Number & Direction

White Rock Elementary School

400 Buena Vista Street
Lynchburg, Virginia
2025
DHR No. 118-5765

1:1,400
0 50 100 200 ft
0 15 30 60 m

Generated through The City of
Lynchburg Parcel Viewer.
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EXIT



























