

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:	
VLR	06/18/2009
NRHP	09/16/2009

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hopewell High School Complex
other names/site number VDHR # 116-5030, James E. Mallonee Middle School

2. Location

street & number 1201 City Point Road not for publication N/A
city or town Hopewell (Independent City) vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county independent city code 670 zip code 23860

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

W. Catherine Hesser July 31, 2009
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
[X] public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
[X] district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows: buildings (7, 2), sites (1, 0), structures (0, 0), objects (0, 0), Total (8, 2).

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: school
RECREATION AND CULTURE sports facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: GOVERNMENT Sub: government office
LANDSCAPE parking lot
WORK IN PROGRESS
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement: International Style
Tudor Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
roof unknown
walls brick
other N/A

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1925-1959

Significant Dates 1925; 1936; 1949 1959

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Fred A. Bishop, architect; Carneal & Johnston, architects & engineers.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other

Name of repository: VA Dep't of Historic Resources; VA Department of Education

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 11.45

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

Zone	Easting	Northing									
1			2			3			4		

See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Sarah C McPhail, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Commonwealth Preservation Group, LLC date October 2008

street & number 139 N Main Street telephone 757.923.9991

city or town Suffolk state VA zip code 23434

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name City of Hopewell

street & number 300 North Main Street telephone 804.541.2220

city or town Hopewell state VA zip code 23860

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Hopewell High School Complex
Hopewell, VA**

Section 7 Page 1

7. Architectural Description

Summary Architectural Description

The Hopewell High School Complex is located in Hopewell, VA. The period of significance of the complex is 1925-1959. The primary building served as a school until 1988 when the school board deemed it no longer necessary for educational purposes. The Hopewell High School Complex is located north of City Point Road, slightly west of the City Point Road commercial corridor. The complex is bound by W. Broadway Avenue to the north, N. 11th Avenue to the east, W. City Point Road to the south, and N. 14th avenue to the west. There is a circular drive in front of the main school building. The complex consists of 8 contributing and 2 non-contributing resources including a school, an athletic field with outbuildings, a historic home economics cottage, a gym, and a science and library building.

Detailed Architectural Description

Hopewell High School Building

Contributing

The original portion of the building is a two-story, seven-bay brick building resting on a full basement. The roof is flat with a stylized stepped parapet. The façade features Tudor Revival details including decorative brickwork panels and an arched stone entryway which also features decorative brick work. A stone panel above the entrance reads "Hopewell High School". A large window is boarded up on the second floor of the entrance bay. Above that, the words "James E. Mallonee School" are lettered below the roofline. The façade also features quoining on its projecting portions. There are four pairs of doors with one wood and one glass panel each. The glass in the doors has been boarded up. Each pair of doors has a transom above it with 18 divided lights. These have been boarded up as well. The steel sash windows have been boarded up throughout the building. Typically, the steel sash windows have 18 divided lights each. Some of the windows feature a hopper mechanism in the bottom 6 panes. The design and layout of the interior of the main school building is typical of schools built during the 1920s. The basement level featured classrooms and labs, a janitor and furnace room, a kitchen and a cafeteria, locker rooms, and offices. The interior doors are of the single and paired variety with wood panels and sash. Some feature a wood framed transom with six divided lights. The main floor of the school building originally featured classrooms, the library, a book room, restrooms, the principle's office, the school board office, superintendent of school's office, and the auditorium and maple wood stage. The second floor featured classrooms, a teacher's room, a study hall, and the upper portion of the auditorium and stage with a gallery. The floors on the interior of the building are a mixture of wood, terrazzo and tile. The main school building was designed by Fred A. Bishop of Richmond, VA. Historic floor plans are available at the Virginia Department of Education in Richmond.

There was one addition to the main school building. In 1935, the two-story shop addition was appended to the rear of the school. It features concrete footing and is constructed of concrete block clad with brick veneer. It features a flat roof with metal gutters and cant strips. There is one interior chimney on the northwest corner. All of the windows have been boarded up. There is a pair of modern doors installed in a former overhead door opening on the west elevation. Cinderblocks were used to fill in the space not filled by the modern doors. There is also one metal door at the southeast corner of the addition. Historically, the shop building featured a general metal shop, a wash room, tool & supply rooms, storage, a woodworking shop, a finishing room, and an office. The addition was designed by Carneal & Johnston, Architects and Engineers of Richmond, VA.

William L. Merner Athletic Field

Contributing

Directly north of the main school building is the William L. Merner field. The site was developed in the 1930s as a Works Progress Administration project. The field features two goal posts, one metal scoreboard, a set of concrete bleachers with concrete press box and a set of metal bleachers. The field is surrounded by a concrete track and concrete sidewalks. There is a large parking area at the north end of the property. The field is surrounded by a concrete wall which was constructed in the late 1930s. The concrete bleachers appear to have been built at this time as well. The wall has capped pilasters approximately every 6 feet. There are several contributing and non-contributing resources within the concrete wall surrounding the field which include a club house, concession stand, press box and two small storage sheds. Merner served as a teacher, a coach and an administrator at Hopewell High School for over 20 years. The field has been used by the Hopewell High School Blue Devils football team for decades and is still used today for home football games. The new Hopewell High School building is located at 400 South Mesa Drive, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Merner Field.

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**Hopewell High School Complex
Hopewell, VA**

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Architectural Description (continued)

Club House

Contributing

According to the 1930-1944 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Hopewell, VA, the 1-story 'club house' was constructed c. 1936 from plans. The club house is located at the southeast corner of Merner Field. The building is constructed of concrete and features concrete walls, floors, and roof. It also features the same capped pilasters as the large concrete wall surrounding the perimeter of the field. Two of its walls are made up of the large concrete fence. There are six square windows which have been boarded up as well as three pedestrian doors. There is one functioning pedestrian door on the west elevation. The interior of the building is mostly open with several small rooms connected to a large central room.

Concession Stand

Contributing

The concession stand is sited directly west of the club house building. The building features a bump-out with three window openings featuring sliding metal shades. The building also contains men's and women's restrooms. The date of construction is unknown but based on building materials and techniques, it appears to have been built within the period of significance.

Press Box

Contributing

The press box is located at the top of the concrete bleachers. The materials used in the construction of the press box appear to be identical to those used in the construction of the concession stand. It features concrete block walls, five window openings, one pedestrian door and a short run of metal steps leading from the bleachers to the door. The windows feature the same sliding metal shades as the concession stand. The metal roof extends from the roofline, providing a canopy over the windows and door. The date of construction is unknown but based on building materials and techniques; it appears to have been built within the period of significance.

Storage Shed 1

Non-Contributing

This storage shed is located in the southwest portion of Merner Field. It is a small, gabled front shed with one door opening. Its walls are clad with horizontal siding and the low-pitch gabled roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The construction date of this shed is unknown, though it appears to be from the late 20th century.

Storage Shed 2

Non-Contributing

This storage shed is located in the northwest portion of Merner Field, just beyond the large parking area at the north end of the property. It is a small, gable front shed with one door opening. Its walls are clad with wood siding and it is resting on a trailer with wheels. It appears that the shed was constructed in the late 20th century.

Home Economics Cottage

Contributing

The 1 ½-story home economics cottage is sited across N. 12th Avenue, east of Merner Field and the main school building. According to school board records, the cottage was constructed in the late 1930s. The building rests on a small basement and has a brick foundation with a brick water table and brick exterior walls. Architecturally speaking, the cottage features many characteristics of Colonial Revival style. The 1st floor windows are of the 6/9 wood sash variety and have been covered with metal bars. There are three gabled dormers which also feature 6/9 wood sash windows. Other windows throughout the building are of the 6/6 wood sash variety. The façade also features a solid wood front door with four-light transom. The side-gabled roof features a cornice with dentils and is clad with asphalt shingles. The building also features a pair of brick end chimneys. Today, the building is used by the Hopewell School Board for some of its offices. The interior of the building retains much of its historic character and features original mantels and woodwork. There is an arched opening between the two front rooms. They appear to be the former living and dining rooms for the home economics cottage. There are also historic built-in cabinets in the dining room area. The large room at the rear of the cottage appears to have been a later addition. It is consistent with the design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of the original portion of the cottage.

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**Hopewell High School Complex
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Architectural Description (continued)

Gymnasium

Contributing

This 2-story Colonial Revival-style building was erected in 1949, as evidenced by a cornerstone on its northwest corner. It is located at 111 N. 12th Avenue between West Broadway Avenue and City Point Drive. The 9-bay brick building rests on concrete footing and features a flat roof. The building has a symmetrical façade, a beltcourse, and brick quoining at the corners. The corners of the façade feature decorative brick pilasters. The central entrance bay projects slightly from the façade and features matching decorative brick quoining on the corners and a pedimented stone cap. The first floor features 12/12 wood sash windows with brick arches. The front entrance door consists of a pair of modern metal doors with one light each and a full light transom above. The second floor windows are 12/12 wood sash with brick jack arches with a keystone and decorative limestone panels above. The rear part of the building features large 24/24 wood sash windows capped with round-arched fanlights. The south elevation features a modern pedestrian door covered by a one-story metal canopy supported by a metal column. There is a metal staircase slightly east of the first floor door on the south elevation, which leads to a single leaf pedestrian door on the second floor. A rear bump-out contains the boiler room. The interior of the building features concrete floors except in the gymnasium where the floors are wood. The interior walls are constructed of concrete block and tiles. Historically, the building featured a two-story gymnasium, boys and girls dressing, locker, and restrooms; as well as a band room, special education classrooms, and storage for athletic and musical equipment. The building appears to be relatively unaltered. The gymnasium retains its historic integrity and the classrooms and hallway spaces are in the same layout as they were historically. Today, it serves as the Boys and Girls Club of Hopewell. The building was designed by Carneal and Johnston, Architects and Engineers, of Richmond.

Science and Library Building

Contributing

This 2-story International style building with full basement was erected in 1959. It is located at 103 N. 12th Avenue. It features a flat roof clad with asphalt paving. The façade features a projecting 1-story entrance with a four-bay metal frame store front window with transom and a pair of full-light metal frame doors with transom. The entrance is covered by a flat roof clad in aluminum. The roof is supported by two stone walls. The façade is clad with brick veneer and the words "Hopewell School Board Office" are lettered on the façade above the entrance. The north and south elevations feature aluminum frame sliding glass windows with two single light panes each. The exterior walls of the north and south elevation are clad with EIFS (Exterior Insulation Finishing System). The EIFS was added to the building during the 1990s after it sustained damage from a large storm. The east facing rear of the building features a brick veneer exterior and a N. 11th Avenue entrance covered by an aluminum clad canopy. Historically, the interior of the building was divided up for use as office space and for classroom space. Originally, the basement was host to storage rooms, offices for secretaries, clerical work, and school officials; testing rooms, a staff lounge, work rooms, restrooms, an elementary education room, the janitor closet, a boiler room, a waiting room, and a board room. The first floor included classrooms, restrooms, a faculty lounge and work room, storage, and the library with an A.V. room. The second floor was completely devoted to science. It was divided up into classrooms, labs and prep areas. There were also men's and women's restrooms on the 2nd floor. The building was designed by J. Henley Walker, Jr. AIA, of Richmond. Today, the building serves as the offices for the Hopewell School Board. The interior of the building has been altered to accommodate the school board offices and their needs and features modern finishes. The central hallway is intact as indicated by historic architectural drawings but the historic classrooms no longer retain their character due to modern changes to the floor plan.

The complex is fronted by an open lawn with a circular drive leading up to the main school building. It is set in a residential area bordering the City Point Road commercial corridor.

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**Hopewell High School Complex
Hopewell, VA**

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8. Summary Statement of Significance

The Hopewell High School Complex is located in the City of Hopewell, Virginia and is surrounded by a residential neighborhood mixed with several commercial entities. Hopewell and its surrounding areas were settled during colonial times by early English settlers. Its location on the banks of the Appomattox River made the area an ideal location for military headquarters during the Revolutionary, Civil and both World Wars. The school was built in the 1920s and served as the only high school in the area for the majority of Hopewell's white population at the time. It was a full service school with an ever expanding curriculum. The Hopewell High School Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture for its development as a school complex during the first half of the 20th-century, and for its architectural integrity reminiscent of the period 1924-1959. The school was used as a high school until 1968 when a new school was erected 1.5 miles southwest of this complex.

Applicable Criteria

The Hopewell High School Complex is eligible for listing on the local level in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture as a representative and intact example of an early 20th-century urban school complex. The complex contains a collection of early and mid-20th-century buildings with Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and International style influences. The period of significance ends in 1959, the year the last building within the complex was constructed. The Hopewell High School Complex retains the integrity of its historic location, association, setting, feeling, design, materials, and workmanship.

Statement of Significance

In 1912, the E.I. DuPont Company picked City Point/Hopewell as the future location of a dynamite plant. DuPont chose the area because of its "excellent rail and deepwater transportation possibilities and favorable railroad rates".¹ The company purchased 800 acres of farm land in Hopewell which belonged to the Epps Family.² By 1914, the large dynamite plant was in full operation. The plant was named 'Hopewell' by request of the Epps Family. They wanted to preserve the memory of the *Hopewell*, the ship that brought their ancestor Captain Francis Epps to City Point in the early 1600s.³

DuPont switched to the manufacturing of guncotton, a necessary ingredient for making smokeless gun powder, at the onset of WWI. The company bought 1,600 additional acres of Epps land to expand the manufacturing complex. After the company expansion, DuPont quickly became the largest producer of guncotton in the world.⁴

Tragedy struck Hopewell in 1915 when fire destroyed over 300 buildings in town. The citizens quickly rebuilt their town and in 1916, Hopewell was incorporated as a City. The first high school department was developed as a part of the local school system at that time. Two years later, at the end of WWI, the DuPont guncotton plants closed down and the population of Hopewell quickly dwindled.⁵ The plant employed over 30,000 citizens living in the city at one point but after its close, the population dropped below 10,000 citizens.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, Progressive Era reformers influenced the shift to make public schools the center of the communities to do more than educate children. As a result of this shift, the Virginia State Board of Education gained more control and power over local school officials. Also during this time, legislation was passed in Virginia to provide financial incentives for the construction of new schools. The incentives acted as a catalyst for the boom in school construction that occurred into the 1930s. Between 1910 and 1923, school property values more than tripled. Because of its financial involvement, the Virginia State Board of Education began to control and regulate school construction. All plans for school buildings were sent to the State and approved by the Board of Education prior to the onset of construction.⁶

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CONTINUATION SHEET****Hopewell High School Complex
Hopewell, VA**Section 8 Page 5**Statement of Significance (continued)**

In the 1920s, other industries moved into the former DuPont plant including an artificial silk manufacturer (Tubize) and a manufacturer of chemicals (Allied Chemicals). Hopewell High School was developed as a high school for white students within the Hopewell school system in 1921 and was located in the former YMCA building on 3 ½ Avenue. The graduating class of 1922 had 11 pupils. The principle at the time was W.A. Scarborough. Scarborough worked very hard to build up the reputation of Hopewell High School. His work paid off because the school became accredited by the State Board of Education and by the Southern Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools.⁷ In 1923, City Point, Hopewell, and the surrounding villages were annexed and incorporated into one city, called Hopewell. During this time, there was an influx of people coming to Hopewell for work, creating the need for new construction including homes, businesses, and a high school building.

Also during this time, schools in Virginia shifted from being smaller, utilitarian buildings to being larger scale buildings incorporating more ornate architectural designs and detailing.⁸ In 1924, construction began on a new high school complex. The architect selected for the project was Frederick A. Bishop. Bishop was an architect and a contractor who worked in the Richmond-Petersburg-Hopewell area during the first half of the 20th-century. His best known design project was the Byrd Theatre (VDHR#127-0278) in Richmond. *The Virginia Architects* lists some of his other projects in Hopewell including The Beacon Theatre, Hopewell City Hall, a fire station, and another school. In addition to schools and theaters, Bishop did designs for churches, banks, commercial buildings, hotels, courthouses, and other municipal buildings.⁹ Hopewell High School was completed in the fall of 1925 and occupied by Thanksgiving of that same year. At the time of the opening, the school had room for 725 students. There were not that many students enrolled in high school at the time, so the 5th, 6th, and 7th grade students were moved to the building as well. Originally, the school offered three courses of study: the Academic, the Mathematic, and Commercial. These courses of study included subjects such as math, foreign language, science such as chemistry and physics, shorthand, typing, and bookkeeping. Home economics courses were offered in the cottage across N. 12th Avenue, after its construction in the 1930s.¹⁰ As high school enrollment increased, students in the lower grades were transferred to other schools.¹¹

During the 1930s, the school was expanded to include industrial arts, theatrical arts, and musical arts. The football field and club house were constructed during the 1930s as a WPA project. Also in the 1930s, the Hopewell High School choir and band were established.¹² Additionally, classes in industrial arts began in the 1930s.¹³ The community of Hopewell and the school community continued to grow and in the 1940s, the school complex was expanded again to include a new gymnasium. In the fall of 1944, the Hopewell School Board started to plan for the new building. In the spring of 1945, an unknown architect was chosen for the project. The school board was hoping to gain approval to construct new school buildings in Hopewell under the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, which was granted in 1947. The cost of construction rose between 1945 and 1947 so the school board was forced to borrow \$100,000 from the Literary Fund. This was still not enough money to complete the new buildings, so the school board looked for other ways to solve their financial problems. They decided to handle it on a local level by soliciting help from the four major industries in the area at that time. These four big companies agreed to pay the majority of local taxes and the school board placed a "construction authorization tax of \$0.15 on every \$100 of estate, machinery & tools, tangible personal property, and public-service corporations".¹⁴ The school board learned that the Veterans Emergency Housing Plan did not apply to cities, so an additional \$300,000 was borrowed from the Literary Fund. Construction on the gym was finally started and the building was finished in 1949, as evidenced by the corner stone on the façade of the building. The new gymnasium building featured a two-story gymnasium, boys and girls dressing, locker, and restrooms; as well as a band room, special education classrooms, and storage for athletic and musical equipment. The shop addition to the main school building was also added in the 1940s. It was designed by Carneal & Johnston, architects and engineers from Richmond, VA. Originally, the shop building featured a general metal shop, a wash room, tool & supply rooms, storage, a woodworking shop, a finishing room, and an office.

James E. Mallonee was chosen as the new principal of Hopewell High School in 1923. Mallonee was born in Tennessee and moved to Hopewell during the first quarter of the 20th-century. He served as principal until the 1940s and later became the Superintendent of Schools. He retired in June 1953. A ceremony honoring his retirement took place at Hopewell High School that month when he was joined by former colleagues and students to celebrate his success and contributions to the Hopewell School System. An oil portrait of Mallonee was displayed in the main hallway of the school. It remained until the school was closed in the 1980s.¹⁵ Mallonee continued to volunteer as an advisor and consultant to the school board until his death in 1956.¹⁶

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**Hopewell High School Complex
Hopewell, VA**

Section 8 Page 6

Statement of Significance (continued)

The Hopewell High School football team served as entertainment for members of the community during the 1950s. Thousands of fans and visitors gathered in and around the field to watch the popular team play. The team was led by William "Bill" Merner and won both the state and district championships on more than one occasion in the 1950s.¹⁷

In 1958, plans for another building were drawn up by architects Carneal & Johnston. This new building was sited on N. 12th Avenue next to the gymnasium and was to be used as a science and library building. Construction was completed in 1959 and the building was occupied. Originally, the basement was host to storage rooms, offices for secretaries, clerical work, and school officials; testing rooms, a staff lounge, work rooms, restrooms, an elementary education room, the janitor closet, a boiler room, a waiting room, and a board room. The first floor included classrooms, restrooms, a faculty lounge and work room, storage, and the library with an A.V. room. The second floor was completely devoted to science. It was divided up into classrooms, labs and prep areas. There were also men's and women's restrooms on the 2nd floor. Hopewell High School continued to flourish and function at its City Point Road location until 1967 when the students and staff were moved to a newly constructed school across town. The newly constructed school was the first integrated public high school in Hopewell. The high school complex located along City Point road was segregated during its occupation as a high school from 1925-1967. At this time, the historic high school became the James E. Mallonee Middle School for grades 6, 7, and, and 8. The middle school occupied the complex until 1988 when the school was vacated and turned into a storage facility for the school system. Today, the school board occupies the science and library building and the gymnasium is currently being used by the Boys and Girls Club of Hopewell.

The Hopewell High School complex is eligible under Criteria C for Architecture. The complex grew as necessary to accommodate more students and staff and to add subjects to the curriculum as a response to the changing times. The auxiliary buildings were constructed over a period of 30 years and there is no evidence proving that these auxiliary buildings were a part of the original plan. In fact, historic architectural drawings collected from the Virginia Department of Education in Richmond prove that the architect's plans for the main school building were completely separate from the drawings for the later buildings.¹⁸ The historic drawings also indicate the different architects and engineers approved by the school board to design the later buildings. The different architectural styles within the complex are also an indicator of the changing times.

As discussed in Section 7, there are several different architectural styles within the complex. The main school building, constructed in the 1920s, is an example of an architect-designed Tudor Revival building. Typical Tudor Revival characteristics of the main school building include its shape, strong vertical bands on the façade, and a stylized stepped parapet. Other architectural styles within the complex include the Colonial Revival home economics cottage and the Colonial Revival-inspired gymnasium.

The home economics cottage is a vernacular brick example of Colonial Revival style. It features symmetrically balanced windows with a center door with a simple yet stylized door surround and cornice. The Colonial-inspired gymnasium building features several distinct characteristics including a projecting two-story entrance bay with decorative brick pilasters and a pedimented stone cap. The 12/12 double-hung, wood sash windows are also typical of the Colonial Revival style. The second floor windows feature brick arches with keystone and decorative limestone panels above. The original windows in the actual gymnasium feature round-arched fanlights above the 24/24 wood sash and are in excellent condition. These architectural styles are different from those of the buildings surrounding the complex. Most are one-story vernacular cottages with construction dates from the first half of the 20th-century with little-to-no ornamentation.

There are several other school complexes in surrounding counties that share characteristics of development and design similar to that of the Hopewell High School complex. The history of the school complexes parallels the educational history of Hopewell and Central Virginia. The Hamilton School in Cumberland County is an example of a school complex with a similar evolution to that of the Hopewell High School Complex. Although it is older, the Hamilton High School Complex originally consisted of the c. 1910 main school building and was later enlarged to include a c. 1925 rear-auditorium wing, a c.1930 agricultural classroom building, and a home economics cottage. Other similarities include the functionality of the main school and its secondary resources as buildings that were actively used during the schools functional use and are associated with the period of significance.¹⁹ A state and national shift from small, isolated schools to county-wide consolidation by school districts led to the conversion of many high school complexes into elementary schools.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

As mentioned earlier, the Hopewell High School complex was converted to a middle school when a new high school was built in 1968 as a result of county-wide public school consolidation. Hamilton High School, like Hopewell High, was also converted into a middle school during the mid-20th century. Another example of an evolved school complex in Central Virginia is the c. 1925 Anna P. Bolling Junior High School in Petersburg. In addition to having a similar evolution and similar construction dates, the Anna P. Bolling Junior High School complex features many of the same architectural details and materials as the Hopewell High School complex. Both schools feature terrazzo tile floors and glazed brick wainscot throughout. Additionally, the two schools feature a central stair as well as end stairs with decorative iron railings. The classrooms feature ample storage space and the cafeteria is a large open space.²⁰ The conversion of Bolling School didn't occur until the 1960s and 1970s. The conversion of this school was a result of school integration and the annexation of part of Prince George and Dinwiddie counties. During this time in Virginia, junior high schools were becoming more obsolete with the introduction of the middle school concept to house grades six, seven, and eight.²¹

The historic Hopewell High School Complex located along City Point Road is the most unusual school complex, in terms of architecture and functionality, in Hopewell. It was developed with the intention of being a comprehensive school with courses as varied as the demand and facilities would permit.²² All of the other public school complexes in Hopewell have been built within the last 50 years. There are three public elementary schools, two public middle schools, and one public high school. The Patrick Copeland Elementary School in Hopewell was constructed in 2001 and is located directly across Westhill Drive from the current Hopewell High School. Patrick Copeland Elementary School had several former locations in Hopewell which are no longer standing. The Harry E. James Elementary School is located along Arlington Road. The original school building was erected in Prince George County in the late 1930s and destroyed by fire in the 1940s. The school was originally in a part of Prince George County which was annexed by the City of Hopewell during the first-half of the 20th century. The elementary school building eventually evolved to include more classrooms, a cafetorium, and a basement.²³ Other Hopewell Schools include DuPont Elementary School on 18th Avenue, constructed in the 1990s; the Carter G. Woodson Middle School on Winston Churchill Drive and Hopewell High School on Mesa Drive. The Carter G. Woodson School first opened in 1958 as a segregated middle school for African-American students. It became fully integrated in 1969.²⁴ The current Carter G. Woodson School facility was constructed c.1960. The current Hopewell High School building was erected in 1968 and is still used as the high school today. It and the other schools of Hopewell are examples of evolved modern school complexes within the city that are not of elaborate architectural detailing and form. The Hopewell High School Complex on City Point Road differs from the other school complexes in Hopewell because of the quality of its architectural design and the variety of its components.

Plans for the future of the Hopewell High School complex include the continued use of the science building as the Hopewell School Board offices, of the gymnasium as the headquarters of the Hopewell chapter of the Boys & Girls Club, and of the home economics cottage as an annex to the School Board offices. The athletic field and related resources will continue to be used as the playing field for the existing Hopewell High School located on Mesa Drive. As for the main school building, developers plan to convert the school into condominiums for residential purposes using historic tax credits and following the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

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9. Bibliography

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10. Geographical Data

UTM Coordinates

<u>A 18 296221E 4130680N</u>	<u>D 18 296415E 4130638N</u>	<u>G 18 296418E 4130453N</u>
<u>B 18 296344E 4130715N</u>	<u>E 18 296425E 4130585N</u>	<u>H 18 296295E 4130414N</u>
<u>C 18 296377E 4130643N</u>	<u>F 18 296463E 4130591N</u>	

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Hopewell High School Complex corresponds to the following local tax parcel numbers: 300252, 300253, 300254, and 300255. The boundary is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Hopewell High Complex". The complex is bound by West Broadway Avenue to the north, North 11th Avenue to the east, West City Point Road to the south, and North 14th Avenue to the west.

Boundary Justification

The Hopewell High School Complex boundaries were drawn to include all of the buildings within the school complex including the main school building and athletic field, and the former home economics cottage, gymnasium, and science/library building.

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Photo Log

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Hopewell High School Complex (VDHR #116-5030)

Hopewell, Virginia

The photographs were taken by Paige Pollard in July 2008.

The digital images are stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Va.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Direction</u>
0001	Hopewell High School Building	Facing North
0002	Hopewell High School, façade detail	Facing North
0003	Merner Field; Hopewell H.S. rear elevation	Facing South
0004	Concrete bleachers, Merner Field	Facing East
0005	Club House, Merner Field	Facing SE
0006	Concession Stand, Merner Field	Facing SE
0007	Storage Shed	Facing SW
0008	Home Economics Cottage	Facing East
0009	Gymnasium	Facing East
0010	Science and Library Building	Facing East
0011	Hopewell High School Building, front entrance interior	Facing South
0012	Hopewell High School Building, typical hallway	Facing West
0013	Hopewell High School Building, typical classroom	
0014	Hopewell High School Building, typical stair	
0015	Hopewell High School Building, auditorium	
0016	Home Economics Cottage, former dining room	Facing North
0017	Home Economics Cottage, former living room	Facing South
0018	Gymnasium	Facing East
0019	Gymnasium, former locker room	Facing NE
0020	Science and Library Building, central hallway	Facing East

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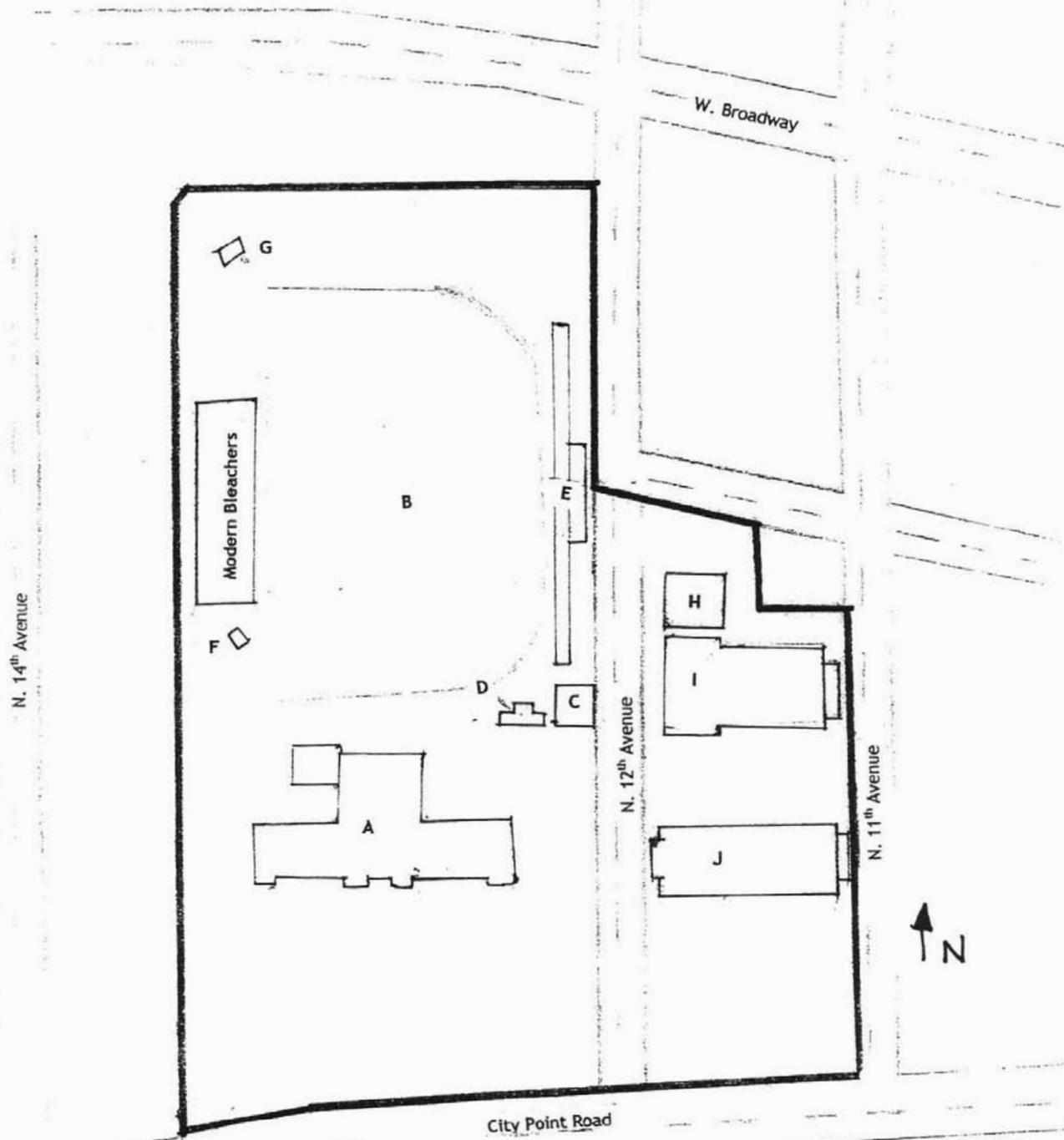
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Section Endnotes Page 11

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- ¹ City of Hopewell, "History and Hopewell Facts", City of Hopewell, http://www.hopewellva.gov/data/publish/history_and_hopewell_facts.shtml
 - ² Calos, Mary M., Old City Point and Hopewell: The First 370 Years, p. 47
 - ³ Calos, Mary M., Old City Point and Hopewell: The First 370 Years, p. 47
 - ⁴ Calos, p. 47.
 - ⁵ City of Hopewell, p.1
 - ⁶ Neville, Ashley M. Anna P. Bolling Junior High School National Register Nomination; p. 12
 - ⁷ Mallonee, J.E., "History of Hopewell High School" *The Hopewell News*; 1955.
 - ⁸ Neville, Ashley M. Anna P. Bolling Junior High School National Register Nomination; p.9
 - ⁹ Wells, John E. and Dalton, R.E., The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary; p. 31-33.
 - ¹⁰ Mallonee, J.E., "History of Hopewell High School" *The Hopewell News*; 1955.
 - ¹¹ "History of Hopewell High School" ;<http://www.hopewell.k12.va.us/education/school/schoolhistory.php?sectiondetailid=147>
 - ¹² Mallonee, J.E., "History of Hopewell High School" *The Hopewell News*; 1955.
 - ¹³ "History of Hopewell High School" ;<http://www.hopewell.k12.va.us/education/school/schoolhistory.php?sectiondetailid=147>
 - ¹⁴ Robbins, Gus. "A City That Stood on Its Own Feet" personal papers, 1950.
 - ¹⁵ Lutz, Francis E., The Prince George-Hopewell Story; p.280
 - ¹⁶ Lutz, Francis E., The Prince George-Hopewell Story; p.281
 - ¹⁷ Calos, p. 175.
 - ¹⁸ Virginia Department of Education, historic floor plans for Hopewell High School and associated auxiliary buildings.
 - ¹⁹ Yengling, Mike. Hamilton High School National Register Nomination, p. 9
 - ²⁰ Neville, Ashley M. Anna P. Bolling Junior High School. National Register Nomination; p.15.
 - ²¹ Neville, Ashley M. Anna P. Bolling Junior High School. National Register Nomination; p.15.
 - ²² "History of Hopewell High School" ;<http://www.hopewell.k12.va.us/education/school/schoolhistory.php?sectiondetailid=147>
 - ²³ "History of Harry E. James"; <http://www.hopewell.k12.va.us/education/components/scrapbook/default.php?sectiondetailid=1797&sc>
 - ²⁴ "History of Carter G. Woodson Middle School"; <http://www.hopewell.k12.va.us/education/school/school.php?sectionid=10>

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- A - Hopewell High School Building (CB)
- B - William L. Mermer Athletic Field (CS)
- C - Clubhouse (CB)
- D - Concession Stand (CB)
- E - Press Box (CB)
- F - Storage Shed 1 (NCB)
- G - Storage Shed 2 (NCB)
- H - Home Economics Cottage (CB)
- I - Gymnasium (CB)
- J - Science & Library Building (CB)

CB - Contributing Building
 CS - Contributing Site
 NCB - Non-Contributing Building

NOT TO SCALE

