

## Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

<b>General Property Information</b>	For Staff Use Only DHR ID #:
Property Name(s): <u>Hopwood Hall /Lynchburg College</u>	
Property Date(s): <u>1909</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post                      Open to Public? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Limited <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Property Address: <u>1501 Lakeside Drive</u> City: <u>Lynchburg</u> Zip: <u>24501-3113</u>	
County or Ind. City: <u>Lynchburg</u> USGS Quad(s): <u>37-24 17SN 79-10.845W</u>	

<b>Physical Character of General Surroundings</b>
Acreage: <u>264 acres</u> Setting (choose one): <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: Hopwood Hall sits on a level site facing east on the oval that forms the original Lynchburg College campus. From 1909 until 1953 it was known as Main Hall or the Administration Building. In April 1953 its name was changed to Hopwood Hal to honor Josephus and Sarah LaRue Hopwood, the founders of the College.
Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property: During the Battle of Lynchburg, June 17-18, 1864, what is now the main campus of Lynchburg College was part of the battle line, and Hopwood Hall stands close to the site of a Confederate battery that commanded the ridge above Blackwater Creek.
Ownership Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal

<b>Individual Resource Information</b>
What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc... It was built to contain classrooms, the library, laboratories, and administrative offices.
What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) <u>It is a classroom building.</u>
Architectural style or elements of styles: <u>Beaux Arts style, Ionic columns, and a copper covered dome.</u>
Architect, builder, or original owner: <u>Edward Graham Frye (Architect)</u>
# of stories <u>4</u> Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Rebuilt <input type="checkbox"/> Renovated
Are there any known threats to this property? <u>No</u>

### Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer “n/a.” If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

**Foundation:** Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete. Continuous brick faced with concrete.

**Structure:** Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known. Brick/five course bond.

**Walls:** Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles. Brick

**Windows:** Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced? There are 167 windows which date from 1909. Sixty-one windows are fixed panels and decorative. Each panel is composed of four triangular panes. Twenty-five windows are double sash, 106 windows are single sash, and they all slide vertically; the lower sash has two panes, while the upper sash has six panes. Except for the three double sash windows in the front of the building which were replaced in 2012 because of deterioration, the frames of the other windows are the original wooden frames.

**Porch:** Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details. Six brick columns faced with concrete and topped with Ionic capitals. The pediment is unadorned.

**Roof:** Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material. Slate, rubber, and copper sheeting on the dome.

**Chimney(s):** List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible. None

**Architectural Description of Individual Resource:** *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated.)*

Designed in the Beaux Arts style by Edward G. Frye in 1908 and completed in 1909, Hopwood Hall is a four-story structure built of solid brick in five course mode. The ground or basement floor upon completion had its own entrance beneath the main staircase. On either side of the entry hall were two large classrooms. At the point where the hall meets a long corridor running on a north-south axis there is a large room which ends in a five window bay. On either side of this central room are restrooms—women to the south, men to the north. Next to each one there is a staircase which gives access to the upper floors as well as two exits, each one with double doors each surmounted with two ranks of square panels, each row containing five windows. In 1909 there were four double sash windows and six single sash windows on the front of the ground floor, four single sash windows on either side of the ground floor, and thirteen single sash windows on the rear of the building. The lower part of all the sash windows on the ground floor of Hopwood Hall contains two large panes of glass, while the upper part of each sash windows is composed of six panes of glass. The windows slide vertically. Until 1959 all science classes were held on this floor. With the opening of Hobbs Hall during the second semester of the 1958-1959 session the

ground floor of Hopwood Hall underwent a major refurbishing. The laying of new tile floors, the painting of all the classrooms and halls, and the installation of new fixtures in the restrooms—the only ones in the building—was the first restoration of the ground floor in fifty years. In 1984 the restrooms were remodeled again when their windows were removed and the spaces filled with bricks which were then faced with concrete. Thus the number of single sash windows on the rear of the ground floor of Hopwood Hall was reduced from thirteen to eleven. In 2006 the classroom to the right of the front entrance was reduced by half to permit the installation of an elevator to provide handicapped access to all the floors of the structure. One of the double sash windows in the altered classroom was converted to a door to provide an entrance to the corridor where the elevator is located. The large classroom to the left of the front entrance had been divided into two offices for faculty members. The two classrooms at the south end of the long corridor have been combined to create a computer classroom/lab. The door on the east side of the room has been removed and the space filled. No other changes in the configuration of the ground floor of Hopwood Hall have been made.

The main entrance—double doors surrounded by twenty-four fixed panel windows composed of one hundred triangular panels—are found on the first floor. The steps which lead up to the porch with its six brick columns faced with concrete and surmounted with Ionic capitals were originally concrete, but they were faced with brick in 1953 when the name of the Administration Building was changed to Hopwood Hall. The pediment of the portico is unadorned. The large central room with its bay served as the college library from 1909 until 1946 when the college's growing collection was moved to two of the Quonset huts which had been built to serve the needs of an air force training program located on the Lynchburg College campus during World War II. When the library was located in Hopwood Hall the offices on either side of the library were used as the librarian's office and the library workroom respectively. The room on the south side is still an office, while that on the north side contains the "Hornet Shop" where drink and food dispensing machines are located. The old library room became a classroom with the empty stacks still in place until 1960 when the space was converted into a chapel. In 1966 with the completion of Snidow Chapel, the room in question was refurbished as a classroom. The classroom to the right of the main entrance has been reduced by half to accommodate the elevator. A small office has been created next to the elevator shaft.

The second floor of Hopwood Hall contains the auditorium. In 1909 the offices on either side of this large lecture room/assembly room were for administrators. The one on the south side of the building is still an office, while the one on the north side has been appropriated to provide space for the elevator. However there is still a small office at the end of the elevator corridor. Over the decades the auditorium evolved from a lecture hall/assembly room into a fully operational theater. A proscenium arch was constructed with doors at stage left and stage right. In 1960 the entire auditorium was refurbished and a light bridge was constructed in the bay area on a level with the third floor. Access was provided by an

enclosed staircase immediately behind the last row of seats in the center section. In 1974 when the Drama Department moved into the Dillard Fine Arts Center, a movie screen was placed in the stage area and the light bridge was converted to a projection room for the use of the film history classes. In 2012 the auditorium underwent a major restoration returning it to its original configuration minus the stage. It is once again a multi-purpose space. For over eighty years the three double sash windows in the front of the building had been covered to prevent light from bleeding into the stage area. Unfortunately these window frames had to be replaced because of deterioration, but the glass panes were still in excellent condition. However the thirty-six panel windows each composed of four triangular panes, which surmount the double sash windows are in excellent condition. There are six panel windows above each window in this series of double sash windows. In addition to the three double sash windows on the front of the building there are six single sash windows. The number and style of the windows on the second floor are identical to those on the first floor except in between the two stories there are double sash windows on the stair landings above the two exits on the first floor. The seven single sash windows in the bay area are surmounted by six fixed panel windows composed of twenty-four triangular panes. Two rows of four fixed panel windows with the same triangular pattern are found above the two sets of double doors that are located on the north and south sides of the auditorium.

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

In 2009 the copper on the dome of Hopwood Hall was replaced with pure copper sheeting that exactly replicated the original. This restoration was necessary because of natural aging of the first thin copper plates over the course of ten decades.

**Significance Statement:** Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

Hopwood Hall was the work of Edward Graham Frye (1870-1942), a native of Bristol, Tennessee, who devoted his professional career to designing dozens of buildings which still enrich the architectural landscape of Lynchburg, Virginia. Begun in 1908 and completed in 1909, and known as Main Hall or the Administration Building until 1953 when its name was changed to honor the founders of the college, Josephus and Sarah LaRue Hopwood, it was and still is the main academic building at Lynchburg College. It would be impossible for a student to graduate without having a significant number of classes in this building. In recognition of that fact Freshman Convocation in late August and Commencement in early May are held in front of this structure each year.

Lynchburg College is the second oldest college in Virginia founded as a co-educational institution, and the construction of Hopwood Hall was an important step in the realization of the founders' concept of that educational model. Within its walls men and women engaged in a varied of academic activities from painting to physics, from the study of literature to the mastering of foreign languages, both ancient and modern.

The list of academics, actors, musicians, poets, politicians, reformers, theologians, and others, who have graced its classrooms and its stage, is seemingly endless. They include the brightest and the best that the twentieth century had to offer without reference to race or ethnicity. Thus Hopwood Hall for over a century has provided a cultural venue for the campus as well as the wider community.

## **Bibliography**

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

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

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

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

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

**Legal Owner(s) of the Property** (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
 Miss  Ms.  Hon.  Kenneth R. Garren, President Lynchburg College  
 Polly B. Flint, Chair, Board of Trustees  
 (Name) (Firm)

1501 Lakeside Drive Lynchburg Virginia 24501-3113  
 (Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

President@Lynchburg.edu ; flintpolly@gmail.com (434)544-8200  
 (Address) (Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature: *Kenneth R. Garren* Date: July 7, 2016  
*Polly B. Flint*  
 •• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Drs. Clifton and Dorothy Potter

Daytime Telephone: (434) 384-8347

**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
 Miss  Ms.  Hon.  Clifton and Dorothy Potter Lynchburg College  
 (Name) (Firm)

1501 Lakeside Drive Lynchburg Virginia 24501-3113  
 (Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

Potter.C@lynchburg.edu or Potter.D@lynchburg.edu (434)384-8347  
 (Email Address) (Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature: *Clifton W. Potter Jr. Dorothy I. Potter* Date: July 7, 2016

**Notification**

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
 Miss  Ms.  Hon.  Bonnie Svrcek City Manager  
 (Name) (Position)

Lynchburg, Virginia 900 Church Street  
 (Locality) (Address)

Lynchburg VA 24504 (434) 455-3990  
 (City) (State) (Zip Code) (Daytime telephone including area code)

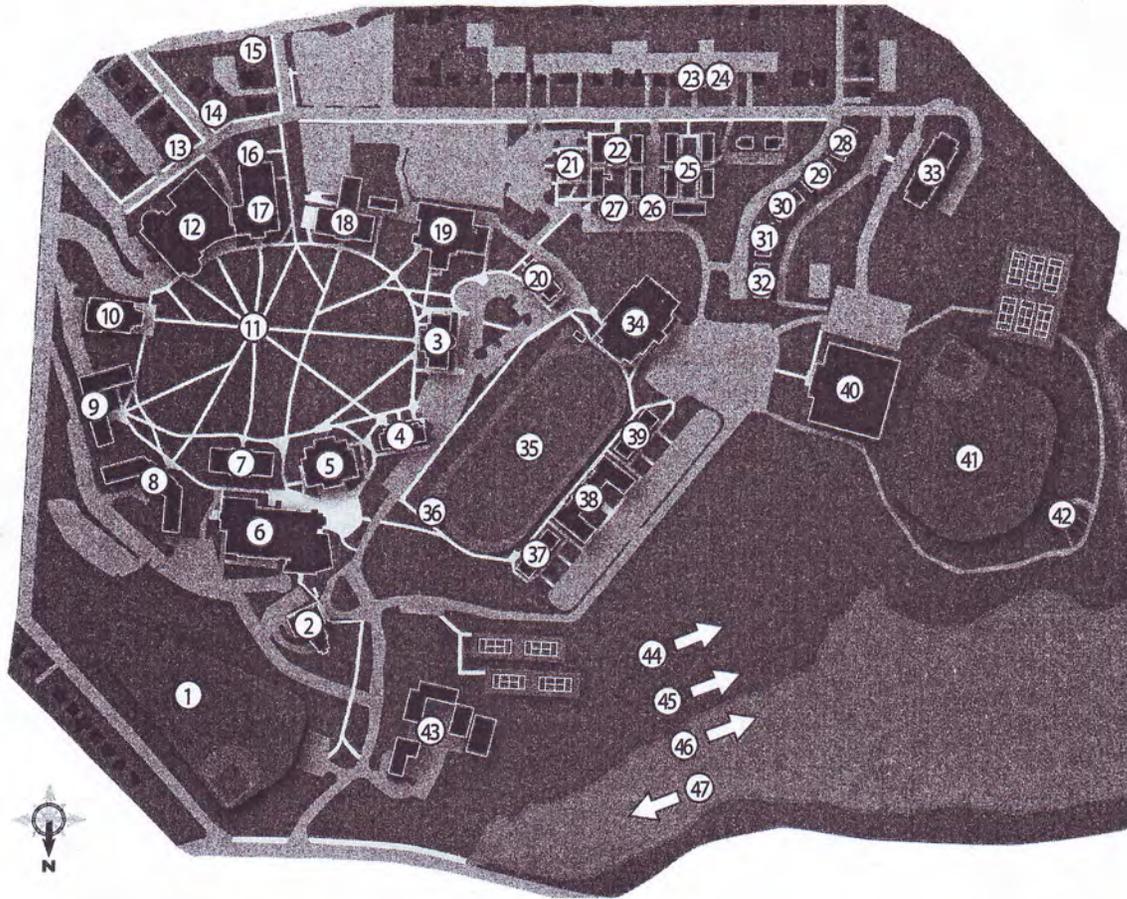
Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.  
 Hopwood Hall is the oldest extant academic building on the Lynchburg College campus. Except for facing the main stairs and porch with bricks and making minor external changes to satisfy federal, state, and local requirements for providing handicapped access, it appears as it did in 1909, the year of its completion. The work of noted Virginia architect, Edward G. Frye, it stands on ground that was part of the Confederate outer defense line during the Battle of Lynchburg, June 17-18, 1864.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes  No   
 Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes  No





# LYNCHBURG COLLEGE CAMPUS MAP



## Legend

- |   |                                     |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Moon Field                           | 19. Dillard Fine Arts Center        | 38. McWane Hall                          |
| 2. Alumni House                         | 20. Psychology Building             | 39. Freer Hall                           |
| 3. Hopwood Hall                         | 21. Thompson Hall                   | 40. Wake Field House                     |
| 4. Carnegie Hall                        | 22. McMillan Nursing Building       | 41. Fox Field                            |
| 5. Hall Campus Center                   | 23. Education Faculty Offices       | 42. Beaver Point Clubhouse               |
| 6. Drysdale Student Center              | 24. Health Sciences Faculty Offices | 43. Physical Plant/Print Shop            |
| 7. Hundley Hall                         | 25. Crews and Reynolds Courts       | 44. Practice Fields                      |
| 8. Tate Hall                            | 26. Graduate Studies                | 45. Adventure Course                     |
| 9. Montgomery Hall                      | 27. Warren Counseling Center        | 46. Claytor Nature Study Center          |
| 10. Snidow Chapel/<br>Hebb Music Center | 28. Bullard House                   | 47. Graduate Health Sciences<br>Building |
| 11. Friendship Circle                   | 29. Huston House                    |  |
| 12. Schewel Hall                        | 30. Warren House                    |  |
| 13. Spiritual Life Center               | 31. Rainsford House                 |  |
| 14. History House                       | 32. Brewer House                    |  |
| 15. Westwood Apartments                 | 33. Peaksview Hall                  |  |
| 16. Davis House                         | 34. Turner Gymnasium                |  |
| 17. Knight-Capron Library               | 35. Shellenberger Field             |  |
| 18. Hobbs-Sigler Hall                   | 36. Victory Bell Tower              |  |
|   | 37. Shackelford Hall                |  |



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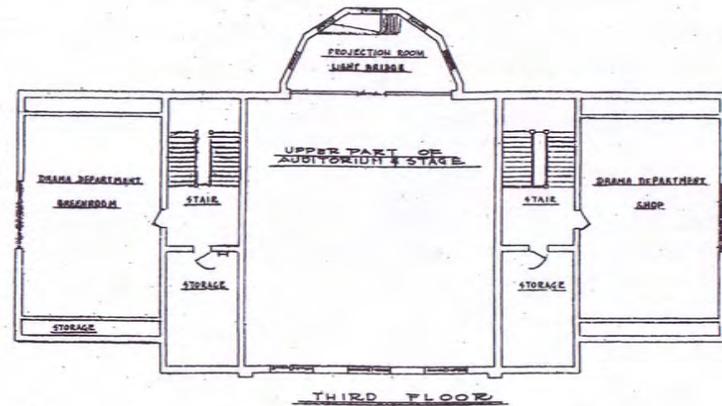
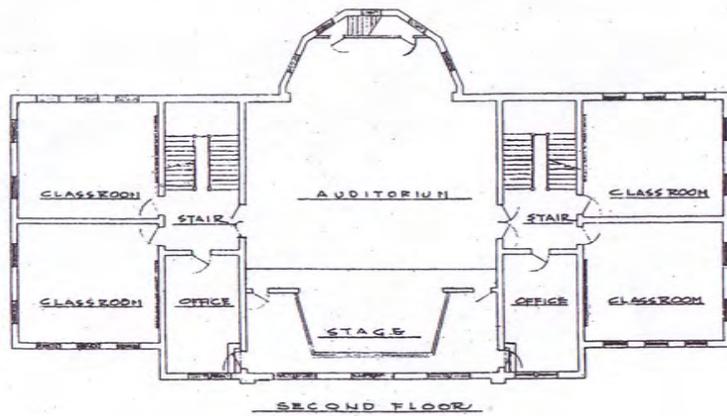
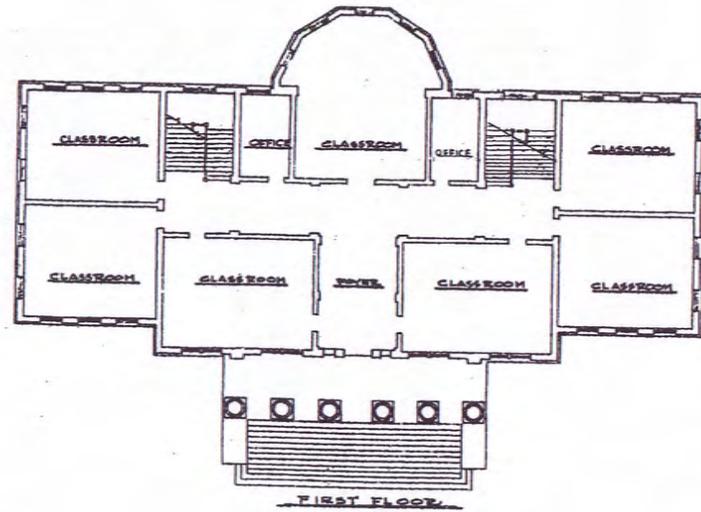
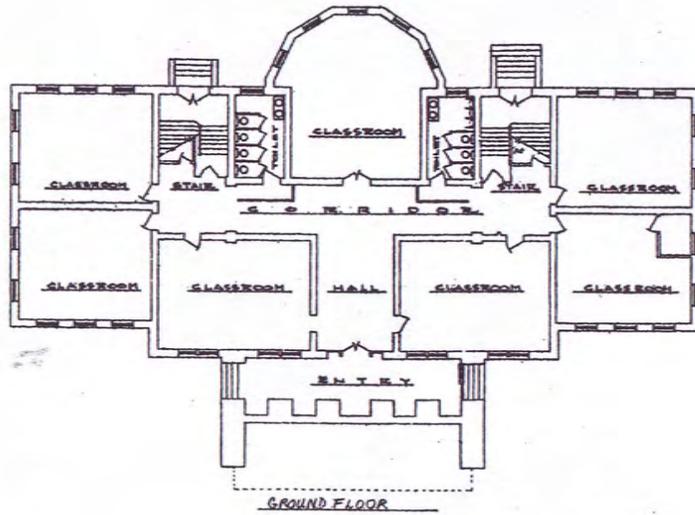
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USGS—THE NATIONAL MAP

HOPWOOD HALL  
LYNCHBURG COLLEGE

1909-1974

N →



# HOPWOOD HALL LYNCHBURG COLLEGE

1974-2016

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