NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. Aug. 2002)

OMB No. 1024-0018

VLR 6/19/8
NRHP 9/5/8

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 *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 Clark Hall

other names/site number Clark Memorial Hall; University of Virginia School of Law; #002-5149

2. Location

street & number 291 McCormick Road not for publication N/A

city or town Charlottesville vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22903

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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date July 30, 2008

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 _____

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

___ private
___ public-local
_X__ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_X__ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College, Library

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College, Library

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation unknown
roof slate tile
walls brick
other wood, stucco, marble, granite

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

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8. Statement of Significance

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

_X___ 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)

Planning and Development
Education
Architecture

Period of Significance 1930-1958 (since the School of Law remained in the building until 1974)

Significant Dates 1932

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder University of Virginia's Architectural Commission

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_X__ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: __Virginia Department of Historic Resources; University of Virginia_____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property __approximately one and a half acres_____

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	718702	4212199	2			

___ 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

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name/title___Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian, and Robert Carter, Community Services Director_____
organization__Virginia Department of Historic Resources_____ date__May 2008_____
street & number___2801 Kensington Avenue_____ telephone___804-367-2323_____
city or town____Richmond_____ state__VA__ zip code ___23221_____

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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)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name ___Mr. John T. Casteen, UVA President_____
street & number__Madison Hall, P.O. Box 400224_____ telephone__434-924-4356_____
city or town___Charlottesville_____ state__VA___ zip code __22904-4224____

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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 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 National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

Summary Description

Completed in 1932 to house the University of Virginia School of Law, Clark Hall is a Classical style academic structure strategically sited in a bend of McCormick Road to provide a visually prominent architectural element approaching from the north. The building's exterior shows the influence of various architectural traditions including Palladian, Jeffersonian, and Beaux Arts. Its façade (north elevation) is dominated by an *in muris* colonnade of six Corinthian columns topped by a massive parapet and pyramidal roof.[1] Flanking the main section are low arcaded hyphens connecting to taller terminal structures, giving the building its distinct Palladian five-part composition. Completing the original footprint is a large section across the rear (south side) that originally held the School of Law library. The whole composition visually relates to surrounding university buildings through the use of red brick walls and white trim; the latter consisting of wood, stucco, and marble. The massiveness of the structure is offset by the many windows and doors, all of which are glazed with small panes. Spread before the building is a broad two-level plaza paved in brick and framed by a stone balustrade terminated with large cast-stone urns set on pedestals. A remarkable feature of the interior is the Memorial Hall, a lofty rectangular space topped by a skylight roof giving the room the effect of an atrium. The side walls feature large murals representing Roman and Mosaic law painted by the noted muralist Allyn Cox. While the use of the building has been converted from a law school to environmental sciences lab, the exterior, specifically the front (north) elevation, remains unchanged, as does Memorial Hall.

Detailed Description

The architectural design of Clark Hall is a product of the university's Architectural Commission, a collaborative group of architects formed in 1921 to ensure a consistency in the university's architectural image. The commission included Walter Dabney Blair, Robert E. L. Taylor, John Kevan Peebles, and Edmund S. Campbell, then dean of the School of Architecture. The commission continued the red-brick classical theme established by Thomas Jefferson and reinstated by the buildings of McKim, Mead & White. The latter firm's Rouss and Cocke halls of 1898 popularized the use of a façade with a portico of recessed columns or columns *in muris*. The use of columns *in muris* as a façade treatment was continued in Madison Hall (1905, originally a YMCA), Minor Hall (1911), Clark Hall (1932) Alderman Library (1938), Maury Hall (1942), and most recently in the remodeled north elevation of Monroe Hall (1987). Clark Hall's façade was most likely directly influenced by that of Minor Hall, the former School of Law building.

Albeit, in a much larger format, the façade of the center section (north elevation) of Clark Hall also references, Jefferson's elevation of Pavilion VIII, which also features Corinthian columns *in muris*, topped by a straight entablature. Pavilion VIII also originally had a parapet above its entablature. The parapet was later removed and a hipped roof added, which in elevation has a pyramidal outline. In both compositions, the colonnade is flanked by slightly projecting wide bays. While Pavilion VIII's order is the Corinthian of the Baths of Diocletian, that of Clark Hall is a more generic Roman Corinthian. Like Pavilion VIII, however, the column shafts are unfluted stucco with marble capitals and granite bases. The entablature is standard Corinthian with scrolled modillions decorated with acanthus leaves. The bed moldings are highlighted with dentils. The tall marble parapet or attic topping the colonnaded center section's entablature features the following inscription: "That those alone may be servants of the

law who labor with learning, courage, and devotion to preserve liberty and promote justice." Above the parapet is a pyramidal roof sheathed in slate. A plain, low parapet is employed above the entablature on the flanking bays.

Clark Hall is fronted by a broad plaza paved with bricks laid on edge in a herringbone pattern. The plaza's wide opening is flanked by large cast-stone classical urns set on pedestals. A cast-stone balustrade encloses the plaza. The plaza steps, as well as the steps leading into the building are gray granite. The façade's visual quality is compromised by a metal handicapped ramp leading into the easternmost bay.

Entrance to the building is through doors between the colonnade's three center bays. The doors are two-leaf glazed doors topped by transoms. Their frames, as well as those of the first-story windows, have architrave surrounds with frieze and cornice above. The second-story windows behind the colonnade have plain architrave frames while those in the flanking bays are shouldered on the top and crosseted on the bottom. The brickwork throughout the building is laid in Flemish bond.

The low hyphens connecting to the terminal wings enclose narrow corridors. Each is punctuated on the front and rear elevations by three arched windows topped by keystones. Above is a plain cornice and brick parapet. Each of the terminal wings has three bays on their north elevations with tall, double-hung windows filled with small panes. The windows have brick jack arches with white keystones. The roofs of the terminal wings are hipped but with pediments on each of their east and west elevations.

Clark Hall's entrance lobby is a relatively plain square room reflecting the "Stripped Classical" mode of the 1930s. It is decorated with very shallow fluted pilasters, the capitals of which define the room's entablature. The doorway opposite the entrance is decorated with a plain pediment and simple architrave surround. The room preserves what appear to be original ceiling light fixtures. Toward the south end of the entrance hall are openings to lateral passages leading to the hyphens and wings.

Beyond the entrance lobby is Memorial Hall, a remarkable room, almost a double cube in volume and topped by a huge gabled glazed ceiling. The ceiling or skylight fills the space with natural light giving it the effect of a classical Roman atrium. The room's end walls are treated as classical porticos supported on engaged fluted Ionic columns. At the northern end is a balustraded opening above the entrance. The central three of the five side bays on the east and west walls are framed by fluted Roman Ionic pilasters. Skirting the space is a high wainscoting of richly veined dark-purple marble, which is also used for the pilaster bases. The flooring, pilasters, and columns are travertine marble.

Memorial Hall's east and west bays are decorated with brilliantly colored murals executed by the noted muralist Allyn Cox in 1930-34. The following description is excerpted from The Clark Hall Murals, a one-page handout available in the Clark Hall Library:

> Over the south door, opposite the entrance, is the tablet of dedication, supported by two female, bronze colored figures, Dike, representing Law and Order, and Eunomia, representing Moral Law.
>
> To the right, on the west wall, the three large panels in color depict a passage from the 18th book of the Iliad describing one of the scenes from the shield of Achilles. The primitive trial over the blood-price of a slain man

is used to represent the Law as a means of settling disputes—weighing conflicting interests of groups or

individuals, and defining their relations to each other—a development of an idea expressed by Dike, Law and Order.

Opposite, on the east wall [in three panels], is Moses delivering the Tablets of the Law to the Children of Israel. This indicates the idea of Eunomia, the Law of the Individual for himself, that which it is good for him to be.

In the four corners of the hall, over the smaller doors, are four grisaille panels, each divided in two [The panels are painted as sculpted allegorical figures]:
On the west wall, at the left, the entire panel connotes criminal law with “Punishment” above “Crime” below.
On the east wall, at the left, “Canon Law” is the upper portion, and “Admiralty” in the lower.
On the east wall, at the right, is depicted “Equity staying the hand of the Common Law” above, and “Torts” below.

Beyond Memorial Hall is the former School of Law library, a lofty space extending the width of the building. The library has been modified and simplified to serve as the Department of Environmental Sciences reading room. The original south exterior wall, with its series of arched windows, is now an interior partition. The window openings and sashes remain in place. High paneled wainscoting remains intact in the north wall. The ceiling is divided into large panels separated by beams with paneled soffits. The library was extended with east and west additions in 1947. A floor was added above in 1961.

Occupying the south side of the library space is an additional reading room, part of a 30,000 square-foot, four-story addition of 2000-2003, which also houses research labs. The addition was designed by the firm of Ellenzweig Associates. The new reading room is a handsome modernist space with bays separated by paired pipe columns. The room is topped by a shallow segmental arched ceiling.

Except for the entrance lobby, Memorial Hall, and elements of the original library, virtually all of the other spaces were significantly remodeled in a functional style beginning in 1974 when the law school vacated the site for a new complex and Clark Hall was assigned to the Department of Environmental Sciences. The moot court beneath the pyramidal roof had its domed ceiling dropped. The large classrooms in each of the wings were recast in modern functional materials. Likewise, other classrooms and offices were re-worked in functional style for new labs, offices, and classrooms for teaching of environmental sciences. It should be noted, however, that many of these secondary spaces were originally treated with minimal architectural detailing.

Although much of its interior has been remodeled, Clark Hall’s façade remains essentially as originally completed. Fortunately, Memorial Hall, the building’s primary interior space, has been carefully preserved. This room, with its Allyn Cox murals, is one of the Commonwealth’s most significant 20th-century architectural interiors.

Statement of Significance

Clark Hall served as the academic home of the University of Virginia's School of Law from its completion in 1932 until 1974. The building was designed by the Architectural Commission, a collaborative group of architects formed under the leadership of President Edwin Alderman in 1921 to ensure consistency and quality in the university's architectural development. During the period of Clark Hall's design and construction, the commission included Walter Dabney Blair, Robert E. L. Taylor, John Kevan Peebles (who served as Chairman), and Edmund S. Campbell, then dean of the School of Architecture. Clark Hall is the commission's most sophisticated work--an amalgam of Palladian, Jeffersonian, and Beaux Arts influences reflecting the combined talents of its distinguished design team and Alderman's call for them to create a monumental work. The building is also notable for its two-story, sky-lit interior Memorial Hall, decorated with murals painted by Allyn Cox in 1930-34 depicting the history of law. The room is one of the Commonwealth's most significant 20th-century architectural interiors. The building's construction and Cox's commission were both privately funded by attorney William Andrews Clark, Jr., a graduate of the Class of 1899, and a life-long friend of the School of Law Dean, William Minor Lile. Clark dedicated his generous bequest to the memory of Mabel Duffield Foster, his first wife. Prominently sited on a small hill southwest of the Central Grounds, the building symbolized the high standing of the law in the university's academic program and the elevation of the law school as one of the premier institutions of higher legal education in the region and the nation. Since the removal of the School of Law to new quarters on the North Grounds in 1974, the building has been successfully adapted to meet the growing needs of the Department of Environmental Sciences, while preserving the building's original façade and primary interior space intact.

Criteria Justification

Clark Memorial Hall is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the University of Virginia's architectural growth and planning under the influence of President Edwin Alderman and the Architectural Commission of the University of Virginia over the period 1921-1938 and for its association with the growth and development of the University of Virginia's School of Law from 1826- 1974.

Clark Hall is also eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C for the exceptional quality of its architectural design—the most sophisticated work of the university's Architectural Commission--and for the high artistic quality of its interior murals, painted by nationally renowned painter Allyn Cox.

The building meets the National Register criteria for Integrity. The building's exterior in form, massing and style is substantially intact in spite of later additions. The placement of additions does not detract from the primary façade or its original relationship to McCormick Road. The interior has been remodeled to suit changes in use but has not been altered beyond recognition. The Memorial Hall with its Allyn Cox murals remains virtually intact and is the most noteworthy space within the building.

Historic Context

Origins of the University of Virginia School of Law

The law as an academic discipline has figured prominently in the curriculum of the University of Virginia from its founding by Thomas Jefferson as the Commonwealth's first public institution of higher education. Constructed over a period of nine years, the university first opened its doors to students in 1825 and held its first law classes in 1826 under the tutelage of its first professor of law, Fredericksburg lawyer John Tayloe Lomax. The Rotunda, also completed in 1826, housed the university's general library and collection of law books. In fulfillment of Jefferson's vision for his academic village in Charlottesville, Lomax resided and taught his students in Pavilion III, which may for that reason be called the first home of the university's law school. Lomax embraced Jefferson's view that the study of law included the study of government, and that education should aim to prepare students for the practical business of life. Accordingly, Lomax introduced students to political texts and documents prescribed by Jefferson and the Rectors and structured his course so that students could enter legal practice after completing only one year of legal study. The University of Virginia graduated its first two law students in 1829.[2]

School of Law locations during the 19th Century

Upon Lomax's resignation in 1830, the locus of legal education at the university moved to Pavilion X, where Lomax's successor, John A. G. Davis, lived and taught students of the law for ten years. Davis, an expert in criminal law, modified Lomax's division of the law program into a junior course of liberal studies, followed by a senior course on the theory and practice of law as a profession. In 1840, Davis was fatally wounded by gunshot while trying to subdue rioting students on the Lawn—a notorious incident of lawlessness that resulted in the adoption of the university's celebrated honor code in 1842--the same year in which the university awarded its first Bachelor of Laws Degree. Davis's successor, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, who resigned from the Virginia Court of Appeals to serve as the university's third professor of law from 1840 until 1845, conducted classes in Pavilion X on natural law and the law of nations, the principles of government, and constitutional law and municipal law.[3]

John Barbee Minor, appointed in 1845 as Virginia's third law professor, governed the university's law program for the next fifty years as an experienced legal practitioner and demanding instructor, ultimately winning a reputation as the leading law professor of his generation in the South. At the beginning of his teaching career, Minor followed the example of Davis and Tucker in teaching and residing in Pavilion X until 1853 when he moved his law classes to the newly constructed Rotunda Annex to accommodate a record growth in enrollment largely inspired by his teaching. The program also grew with the appointment of James B. Holcombe as the university's first assistant professor of law. Minor and Holcombe encouraged students to take two years of law courses, structuring the curriculum to afford students the opportunity to combine practical skills with a systematic study of legal concepts. Holcombe resigned his position in 1861, leaving Minor to teach the handful of students who continued to attend classes at the university during the Civil War. Minor is best remembered during this period for his role in persuading General George A. Custer on his March 3, 1865 passage through Charlottesville to spare Jefferson's University of Virginia from the destruction visited by Union soldiers on VMI, calling the institution "a national asset." With Minor at the helm, the enrollment of law students returned to pre-war levels by 1867.[4]

The Rotunda and Rotunda Annex served effectively as the home of the University of Virginia School of Law until 1895, by which time William Minor Lile (Class of 1882) had joined John B. Minor as the faculty's second professor of law, Minor's son Raleigh C. Minor (Class of 1890), received appointment as assistant law professor, and the university required six courses over two years of study for a student to earn a law degree. The year 1895 marked the death of John B. Minor and the outbreak of a fire in the Rotunda Annex that spread to the Rotunda, destroying both buildings and most of the university's library. Raleigh Minor and some students saved the law book collection from the flames by throwing them out a Rotunda window. It would be nearly five years before the Rotunda's restoration was complete and law classes were removed to the Rotunda basement.[5]

Edwin Alderman and the Creation of the Architectural Commission

In 1904, Edwin A. Alderman accepted appointment as the first president of the University of Virginia. The period of Alderman's presidency (1904-1931) marked a period of remarkable growth and physical expansion for the university. Alderman, who saw the university as the training ground for the leaders of the New South, recast the university as an instrument of social progress through development of the medical school, the engineering school and the school of education, his proposed construction of a new library and two expansions of the law school. To design the buildings to house the programs he promoted, Alderman created the Architectural Commission, a collaborative group of architects formed in 1921 to ensure consistency and quality in the university's architectural development. The name "architectural commission" itself reflected the faith of Progressives like Alderman in the values of professionalism and centralized, bureaucratic order. At its creation the Architectural Commission included Fiske Kimball, head of the Architecture School, joined by well established professional architects John Kevan Peebles of Norfolk, Walter Dabney Blair of New York and Robert E. Lee Taylor of Baltimore. Kimball left the university in 1923. Edward S. Campbell, who took Kimball's place as head of the Architecture School in 1927, joined the Board on his arrival. The design of all the buildings at the University of Virginia for the twenty years from 1921-1941, including Clark Hall, came through the hands of Campbell, Peebles, Taylor and Blair. Alderman put this collaborative structure in place in 1921 for the design of Memorial Gymnasium. Over the next eight years, the commissioners collaborated to design Monroe Dormitories and Monroe Hall, Thornton Hall and the initial stages of Scott Stadium.[6]

According to Richard Guy Wilson, the design process for Clark Hall marked a change in the commission's focus from what Wilson has called the "background" buildings of the 1920s to the "foreground" buildings of the 1930s: Clark Hall (1930-32), Bayly Museum (1933-1935) and Alderman Library (1936-38), the last substantial building of this era. Departing from Jefferson's original vision of an expanded university in rows of buildings paralleling the Ranges, the commission proposed a number of buildings and complexes organized around large courts and removed from the precincts of Jefferson's original plan. Over both decades, the commission's influence was tightly controlled, compared to the more dispersed "suburban" approach to planning and design that would characterize the university's development in the period 1950-1976. Wilson typifies the overall thrust of the commission's work as "a Georgian Revival reinterpretation of Jefferson."[7]

The School of Law under Dean Lile

Alderman at the beginning of his presidency appointed William Minor Lile as first dean of the university's law

department. The department prospered under Dean Lile's leadership. Lile attracted Armistead M. Dobie to join the

law faculty in 1907 and in 1909 persuaded the university to require three years of study for the law degree. Early in his tenure, Lile pushed successfully for construction of a new home for the law department. His efforts were initially rewarded in 1911 with the construction and dedication of Minor Hall, named for John B. Minor and designed by architect John Kevan Peebles, to accommodate the growing ranks of students enrolled in the law program. With students moved out of crowded quarters in the Rotunda basement into Minor Hall, the law school, over the next decade, saw the establishment of the *Virginia Law Review* as a wholly student-run enterprise, a new requirement that students complete one year of college before entering the School of Law, the organization of the Law School Alumni Association and the first admission of women to the university's professional schools, including the law school. Conservative by nature and slow to embrace co-education at the law school, Lile, like his predecessors, also relied on lectures and examinations to teach, and resisted the national trend toward the case method of instruction. However, he allowed Dobie, and Dobie's younger colleagues, F.D.G. Ribble, Hardy Cross Dillard, and Adolphus Scott, all of whom joined the law faculty in the 1920s, a free hand with respect to the content and methods of their courses. Lile established the first course in legal research, bibliography and brief writing. He also worked tirelessly to expand the university's law library and to inculcate in his students the lesson that "books are the working tools of the lawyer."[8]

Dean Lile played a critical role in making the case for yet another new law school building and in finding the resources to make it possible. Lile, President Alderman and William A. Clark Jr., a former pupil, good friend and lifelong correspondent of Lile's, discussed the concept of making an addition to Minor Hall in late 1928; and Clark offered $100,000 to the building fund for the project. At Alderman's direction, the commission produced a concept and sketch not only for an addition (drawn by Taylor) but also a conceptual sketch of a new building (drawn by Blair). After Alderman rejected Taylor's rendering of the addition it became clear to the commissioners that the topography of the existing site would make an addition to Minor Hall unfeasible. Alderman reviewed the potential costs of building a new building with the commissioners, asked Blair to make minor changes to his rendering of the new building, and with Lile's support, wrote to William Andrew Clark, Jr. stating that an addition would cost $100,000 and a new building $350,000. Alderman explained the university's challenges in raising funds for a new library and equipment for a new engineering building, while at the same time raising an additional $250,000 for the School of Law. Clark at once canceled his initial pledge and stated that "modification of the present law building…would be in the nature of despoiling the architectural features that are now on the campus…" Clark not only offered the $350,000 for the new building but promised to commission the painting of murals by Allyn Cox in the interior of the building and to dedicate the building to the memory of his first wife Mabel Foster Clark. Clark's prompt generosity came in the wake of public announcement that Frederick Scott had given a gift of $300,000 for a new football stadium to bear his name.[9]

William Andrew Clark, Jr.

Clark's gift reflected not only his steadfast friendship with Lile and his strong attachment to his late wife and family but also his abiding affection for the university as a graduate and his varied interests as a philanthropist. Born in 1877 in Montana Territory, the son of William Andrews Clark, one of Montana's most prosperous copper barons and later U.S. Senator from Montana, the younger Clark attended schools in the eastern United States and in Europe before attending the University of Virginia, where he received a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1899. After earning admission to the Montana bar, he made Butte his legal residence. In 1901, at the age of 24, Clark married 20-year-old

Mabel Duffield Foster. In 1902, Mabel died one month after giving birth to their only child, William Andrews Clark,

III. Clark remarried in 1907 and lived with his second wife Alice in Los Angeles until she died in 1918. From his residence on West Adams Boulevard in Los Angeles Clark pursued his philanthropic passion for music, books, and scholarship. An accomplished violinist, he founded the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra in 1917. To house his growing collection of books, he commissioned Robert Farquhar in 1923 to design a library for his home, which occupied an entire city block of Los Angeles. A year before the library's completion in 1926, Clark's father William Andrews Clark died. As a memorial to his father, Clark presented the library building, collection and grounds of his home in Los Angeles to the University of California as a permanent gift to be transferred to the university on his death. Clark played the violin in the symphony orchestra he founded and is said to have played on a violin owned by Thomas Jefferson, unfortunately lost, that he picked up when a student in Charlottesville. The Los Angeles library building and book collection marked one of several projects commissioned by Clark as memorials before making the gift of the law school in Charlottesville. Reflecting his early fondness for Virginia, Clark also had a room decorated at the American Legion building in Paris in honor of those who served in the Allied armies from Virginia during the First World War. The Paris project was the first commission awarded by Clark to Allyn Cox. In 1927 Clark memorialized his second wife Alice with the gift of another library designed by Robert Farquhar to the University of Nevada at Reno.[10]

Selection of the Site

For the site of the new home of the university's law school, the Architectural Commission selected a small hill southwest of the Central Grounds, which was then deemed "the most important within the confines of the university." In addition to its visual prominence, the commissioners chose the site on "The Observatory Road," now known as McCormick Road, as the projected gateway to the future growth of the University of Virginia, ordering the demolition of a portion of a student housing complex known as Dawson's Row to make way for the new building. Alderman called on the commission to come up with a monumental design and suggested the law building at the University of North Carolina as a possible model.[11]

The Architectural Commission's design for Clark Hall

The commission's plan for the new building addressed outstanding facility needs of the School of Law outlined by Dean Lile and a faculty committee in April 1930 to President Alderman and the Board of Visitors. Lile and the faculty committee called for a new building that would accommodate an enlargement of the law school faculty from seven to twelve professors and a student body from 325 to 550 students. They envisioned four lecture rooms of amphitheatre design, a courtroom for moot court trials, a library, offices, a locker room and a lounge/smoking room. From the time of the delivery of Lile's report, the story of Clark Hall's detailed design work is a tangled skein. In July 1930, John Kevan Peebles and his partner Finlay Ferguson began to revamp Blair's original design but were then taken off the project to focus on construction drawings for Scott stadium. Taylor's opposing design, which showed the principal elevation dominated by a pedimented roof over the mural hall, echoed back to the existing law building designed by Peebles with Ionic columns and single-story pavilions on the side. The Board of Visitors, however, rejected the commission's first presentation, based on Taylor's design, but modified it to remove an overpowering roof over the Mural Hall. While there was general agreement that a higher central feature was needed, Alderman thought it lacked the originality of the recently completed Monroe Hall, and Campbell feared addition of a pediment

might fail to get the approval of the Architectural Commission.[12]

Blair and Taylor then collaborated on a revised elevation with a more monumental façade and a new plan, inspired by Taylor's recent encounter as a train passenger with the spacious design of John Russell Pope's Broad Street Station. Taylor's drawings showed an octagonal mural hall that served as the axis of a cruciform building. Campbell called Taylor's second design a "monstrosity" and favored the design originally presented to the Board of Visitors, with the addition of a slate roof. Campbell thought the commission should present it again and defend it. As Peebles came back into the design process at the end of 1930, a final design emerged as a synthesis of the competing concepts put forward by Taylor, Blair and Campbell, thus resolving the creative tensions that had marked the commission's deliberations throughout the past year. The final design represented an amalgam of Palladian, Jeffersonian, and Beaux Arts influences reflecting the combined talents of this distinguished design team and Alderman's influence in calling for a monumental work. The commissioners' correspondence in this period makes references to review of designs by Palladio, Jefferson, Pope, Cret and McKim, Mead and White. Richard Guy Wilson has pronounced Clark Hall to be the Architectural Commission's most sophisticated work. A notable technological advance was the fireproof design of the library wing, which made it capable of being cut off from the main building, and thus protected from the kind of destruction that visited the Rotunda and Rotunda Annex in 1895.[13]

Allyn Cox and the Clark Hall Murals

Given subsequent changes in use, Clark Hall today is best known for its mural depiction of the history of the law in two panels by Allyn Cox located within Memorial Hall and illuminated by a skylight spanning the entire interior space. Clark's suggestion that Cox's murals should treat this theme on an epic scale signaled his intention to make the murals the primary focus of the memorial and no doubt influenced the commission's early decision to create a separate mural hall in the building. The project took Cox four years to design and execute, marking a major turning point in his career as a muralist. Born in New York City in 1896, the son of artist Kenyon Cox, Cox studied at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students' League in New York and had a fellowship in painting at the American Academy in Rome from 1916-21. Clark met Cox in Paris and at once recognized Cox's talent, commissioning him to paint images of the University of Virginia and Monticello in a memorial room in the American Legion building in Paris in honor of Virginians who served in the Allied armies during the First World War. Cox also did major ceilings and decorative work for the Cosmopolitan Club in New York City, for the SS America, and under commission by Clark, a series of murals at the W.A. Clark Memorial Library at UCLA. With the completion of the murals for the new law school in 1934, Cox went on from 1952-1972 to create murals and stained glass for the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. From 1962 until his death in 1982, Cox painted frescoes at the U.S. Capitol. Cox's masterworks are three panels of murals that he painted in the Capitol rotunda.[14]

Dedication of Clark Hall; the School of Law from 1932 to 1974

Construction of Clark Hall began in 1930 and ended with its dedication on October 5th 1932. Of the commissioned mural work to be painted by Cox, only the dedication panel was in place for the event, which featured remarks by William Andrews Clark, Jr., and William Minor Lile but not Alderman who had died the previous year. After the move of the School of Law to Clark Hall, William Minor Lile retired as Dean and was soon succeeded by Armistead Mason Dobie, who wrote a warm tribute in the *Virginia Law Review* to his colleague and mentor upon

Lile's passing in 1935. Dobie is best remembered for introducing the case study method to the Virginia law school. F.D.G. Ribble succeeded Dobie as dean in 1939, by which year students admitted to the law school were now

required to complete three years of college, and the number of faculty at the school had grown to fourteen. The first physical improvement to Clark Hall in this period was the addition of new lighting in 1941. As had happened in previous wars, many students and some faculty took leave for service in World War II. The university responded to the national emergency in 1942-43 by creating an accelerated program to enable students to complete degree requirements in two years. The School of Law also hired its first professional librarian, Frances Farmer. Immediately after World War II, the law school met a sudden demand for admission from 700 returning servicemen and women by offering year-round first year law courses to accommodate them. By 1948, the Student Legal Forum had been founded; the first Master of Laws degrees awarded and the *Virginia Law Weekly* published for the first time.[15]

The post-war growth in numbers of law school faculty and students necessitated construction of a new west wing in 1949-50 and a new east wing in 1952 to provide additional office and library space. In 1956, the JAG (Judge Advocate General) school moved from Clark Hall to Kerchof Hall. By that year, applicants for the first time were required to take the law school admission test, and the first Doctorate in Judicial Science was awarded. Two years later, John F. Merchant, the first African American to graduate from the School of Law, received his degree, and the first law school alumni reunions were held. A third-floor addition in 1961 provided a faculty lounge, more classrooms, and new faculty offices, and alterations to the east wing of the stacks to expand the library's capacity. These successive expansion projects, together with important qualitative changes in the curriculum and character of the faculty and student body during the tenure of Deans Rabble, Dillard and Paulsen, gave tangible evidence of the program's growing diversity and continued ascent from regional to national status as a law school. For example, Ribble recognized important new areas of study such as labor law and enlarged the curriculum to include taxation, administrative law and the whole range of business law. Dillard taught the law school's first class in international law. In 1972, Larry Gibson became the first African American professor to teach at the School of Law. Lillian BeVier became the first woman to become a full professor in 1973.[16]

Notable School of Law graduates from 1932-1974

The character of the university's law program during its forty-two year residency in Clark Hall is perhaps best revealed in the fruitful careers of its outstanding graduates, many of whom left notable marks in the worlds of public service and private enterprise. Notable graduates during the period 1932-1974 who entered the field of politics and law include U.S. Congressman Rick Boucher; Alan Stephenson Boyd, First U.S. Secretary of Transportation; Mortimer Caplin, Commissioner of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service; White House Counsel Fred Fielding; Thomas B. Griffith, Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; U.S. Senators Edward and Robert Kennedy; environmental lawyer Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.; Governor of Maine Angus King; U.S. Congresswoman Sheila Jackson-Lee; Diana Gribbon Motz, Judge, 4th Circuit Court of Appeals; FBI Director Robert Mueller; Astronaut and U.S. Senator Bill Nelson; U.S. Ambassador to Turkey W. Robert Pearson; U.S. Senator and Governor of Virginia Charles Robb; U.S. Senator John Warner; U.S. Senator and Governor of Connecticut Lowell Weicker; J. Harvey Wilkinson, Judge, 4th Circuit Court of Appeals; and Frank Wisner, Head of the Office of Strategic Services and the Directorate of Plans of the CIA during the 1950s. Distinguished graduates of this same period who pursued highly successful careers in the media and business include novelist Linda Fairstein; novelist and Pulitzer Prize winner N. Scott Momaday; movie producer Andrew Scheinman; Bob Wright, Chairman and CEO of NBC;

Tom Fincham, Commissioner and CEO of the PGA Tour and Michael Slive, Commissioner of the Southeast Conference.[17]

Changes to the building since 1974

Since the removal of the School of Law to new quarters on the North Grounds in 1974, Clark Hall has been successfully adapted to meet the growing needs of the Department of Environmental Sciences, while preserving the building's original façade and primary interior space intact. To accommodate its new tenant, the smoking room as well as various other spaces was turned into laboratories, the dome ceiling in the moot court room was dropped, and the remaining space was divided into offices. Various classrooms were transformed into laboratories, accompanied by necessary changes in the systems serving these spaces. The library now houses the Engineering and Sciences Library. The roof was repaired in 1991; and the skylight in the mural hall was repaired in 1994. More recently, in 2002-2003, a 30,000 square foot, four-story addition was constructed on the south side of the building, and the original roof replaced. The new space is dedicated for environmental science research labs along with a reading room for the Science and Engineering Library. Renovations included the installation of elevators, a central air conditioning system and north-south and east-west hallways. The University of Virginia's Preservation Framework Plan deems the preservation of Clark Hall as an essential preservation priority of the university.[18]

Endnotes

1. The hexastyle Corinthian colonnade also may have been influenced by hexastyle Corinthian colonnade shown on Andrea Palladio's reconstruction drawing of the Temple of the Sun and the Moon (now known as the Temple of Venus and Rome), shown on plate XXII in book 4 of Palladio's The Four Books.
2. The best single history of the University of Virginia School of Law to 1926 is John Ritchie, The First Hundred Years; A Short History of the School of Law of the University of Virginia, 1826-1926, Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1978. For a brief summary of the architectural history of the University of Virginia, see Richard Guy Wilson and Sara A. Butler, The Campus Guide: University of Virginia, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1998, pp 3-21. For the design of Pavilion III, see Wilson and Butler, pp 31-34. For a summary of Ritchie's early history of the law school, see Cecilia Brown and Denise Foster, "Law School History," on the University of Virginia School of Law web site, p 1. Jefferson reserved the law professorship for an American. Lomax's position was first offered to Francis Walker Gilmer and to six other Virginia Republicans before Lomax accepted it. Jefferson himself prescribed the texts and documents to be used in the teaching of government: See Merrill D. Peterson, Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation, New York: Oxford University Press, 1970, pp 985-988.
3. Brown and Foster, pp 4-5; for an architectural description of Pavilion X, see Wilson and Butler, pp 40-41.
4. Brown and Foster, pp 5-6.
5. Brown and Foster, pp 1, 5. For the damage of the fire to the Rotunda and Rotunda Annex, see Wilson and Butler, pp 42-46.
6. For a critique of Alderman as progressive reformer, see Michael Dennis, "Reforming the Academical Village," in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, CV, pp 53-86. See also Wilson and Butler, pp 66, 70. For Alderman's creation of the Architectural Commission, see Wilson and Butler, pp 15, 55. For brief biographies of the members of the Architectural Commission, see "Clark Memorial Hall," anonymously written, unpublished article in the archives of the Office of the Architect of the University, 2004. pp 3-7.
7. Wilson and Butler, pp 17, 67, 72.
8. See Armistead Mason Dobie's tribute to Lile in "Dean William Minor Lile (1859-1835) in *Virginia Law Review*, Volume XXII, Number 8, June, 1936; see also Brown and Foster, pp 2, 6.
9. See "Clark Memorial Hall" pp 12-13.
10. For an overview of Clark's cultural philanthropy, see William E. Conway and Robert Stevenson, William Andrews Clark, Jr.: His Cultural Legacy, Los Angeles: Clark Memorial Library, 1985; the brief biography of Clark is from "Clark Memorial Hall" pp 7-10.
11. For background on site selection, see Wilson and Butler, pp 74-75; for Alderman's influence on its monumental design, see "Clark Memorial Hall" p 15.
12. For the substance of Lile and his faculty committee's report and for details on the vicissitudes of the commission's design process for Clark Hall, see "Clark Memorial Hall," pp 14-17. Richard Guy Wilson sees the influence of John Kevan Peebles as preponderant in the final design: see Wilson and Butler, pp 65.
13. "Clark Memorial Hall," pp 18-23; Wilson and Butler, p 74.
14. "Clark Memorial Hall," p 11; "The Clark Hall Murals."
15. Brown and Foster, pp 6-7; "Clark Hall," Mesick Cohen Wilson Baker Architects and Office of the Architect for the University, University of Virginia Preservation Framework Plan, 2006.
16. Brown and Foster, pp 7-8; Wilson and Butler, p 75.
17. "Notable Virginia Law Graduates," *University of Virginia Law School* on Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.
18. "Clark Memorial Hall,"pp 25-26; "Clark Hall," University of Virginia Preservation Framework Plan.

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Mesick Cohen Wilson Baker Architects and Office of the Architect for the University, University of Virginia Preservation Framework Plan, 2006.

University of Virginia Special Collections: President's Papers.

No author given, "The Clark Hall Murals," handout at the desk of the Clark Hall Library.

No author given, "Clark Memorial Hall," unpublished article in the archives of the Office of the Architect of the University, 2005.

No author given, "Notable Virginia Law Graduates," University of Virginia Law School, on Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Clark Hall building is located on tax parcel 076A00000000B0 as listed in the Albemarle County tax records and found online as owned by the University of Virginia. The specific boundary follows the inside edge of Cabell Drive (Route 302) starting at the intersection of Cabell Drive and McCormick Road at the northeast of the building, continues along the west, south, and part of the east surrounding the building. The line continues up from Cabell Drive on the east, stepping to the west, to connect with McCormick Road to the northeast of the building. The north boundary line then continues along McCormick Road to the intersection of McCormick Road and Cabell Drive. A 1” = 100’ scaled map showing the boundary is also attached, as provided by the University of Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The boundary line has been drawn to include only the Clark Hall building on the campus of the University of Virginia and all the land surrounding it up to the edge of Cabell Drive and McCormick Road. This is all the land historically and currently associated with Clark Hall.

Photographs

The following is the same for all photos:
Clark Hall, UVA, Albemarle County, Virginia #002-5149
Photos taken by Calder Loth in April 2008
Negative #24170 stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Photo 1 of 5
Exterior, North Elevation

Photo 2 of 5
Exterior, East Wing

Photo 3 of 5
Interior, Library, Looking West

Photo 4 of 5
Interior, Memorial Hall, Looking South

Photo 5 of 5
Interior, Memorial Hall, Looking North

Photo 6 of 6

Interior, Memorial Hall, West Wall

#002-5149
Clark Hall UVA
Albemarle Co, VA
UTM ZONE 17
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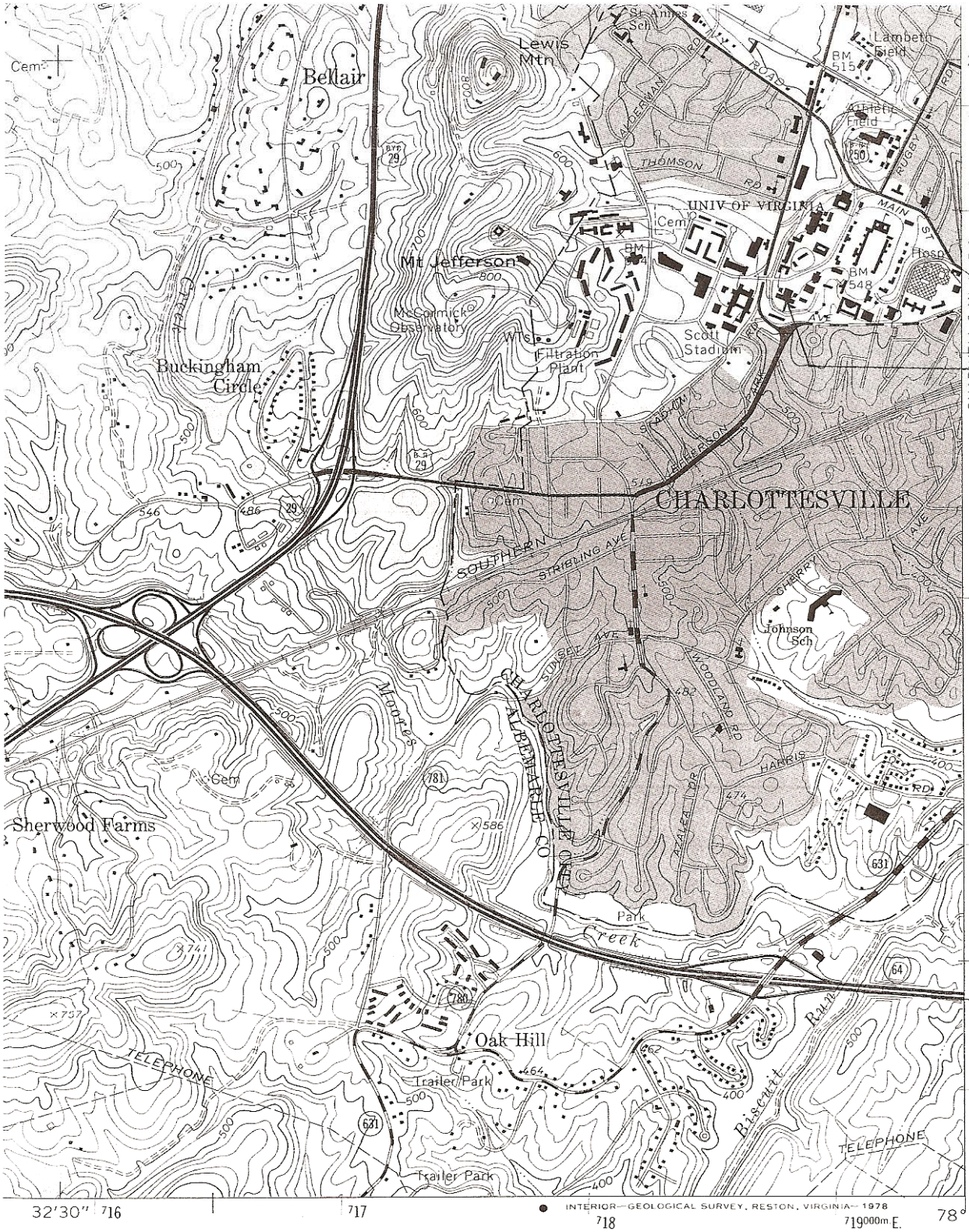
4212199N



INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978

1 MILE

(SIMEON) 5359 IV NW

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Unimproved road

Interstate Route

U. S. Route

State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

CHARLOTTESVILLE WEST, VA.

N3800—W7830/7.5

1973
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 5260 II SE—SERIES V834

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