

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

VLR Listed: 9/19/2019
NRHP Listed: 1/24/2020

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hargrave Military Academy

Other names/site number: DHR ID 187-5004; Chatham Training School

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 200 Military Drive

City or town: Chatham State: VA County: Pittsylvania

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

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

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

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

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Hargrave Military Academy is a remarkably intact historic district with a well-preserved collection of Colonial Revival-style buildings constructed throughout its period of significance, which extends from 1913 to 1972. The district, which encompasses the entire school campus, is located near the northwest edge of the Town of Chatham in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. The school sits on a 143-acre campus comprised of 10 contributing resources and 7 non-contributing resources surrounded by landscaped lawns and athletic fields. Collectively the contributing early- to mid-twentieth century academic buildings feature character-defining aspects of the Colonial Revival style, including red brick walls, pedimented entry porticoes with white columns, multiple-light sash topped with keystones, pilasters, dentiled cornices, quoins, and belt courses. Other resources, such as the rifle range building and a stable, serve a utilitarian purpose and are designed accordingly. The district's non-contributing resources were constructed outside of the period of significance, but do not detract from the overall historic integrity of the campus. The non-Science and Technology Building is of brick construction with classically inspired features such as pedimented gables, a wide cornice, and an entry portico with Doric columns. The other non-contributing resources are small in scale and in unobtrusive locations, such as a climbing tower and obstacle course that are in open space at the north end of campus, a greenhouse to one side of the Science and Technology Building, maintenance sheds north of the baseball field, and parade field bleachers in the large open space on the campus's east side. The district retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The Hargrave Military Academy occupies a 143-acre campus surrounded by landscaped lawns and athletic fields. The historic district is roughly bounded by Military Drive along the east side, portions of Rison Street to the south, the adjacent parcel line along the west side, and Hodnetts Mill Road to the north. The campus' academic buildings primarily sit on a central plateau overlooking the athletic and recreational fields to the northwest and a large circular drive and lawn to the southeast. The district is surrounded on the west and south by densely wooded areas, and on the north and east by residential development. The large open field to the north of the campus contains recreational and training areas historically associated with Hargrave Military Academy, and includes a stable that served the school's equestrian program starting in the early 1970s. The Academy also had an airfield near its northwestern border that was used for pilot training during the late-twentieth century. A network of paved and gravel roads winds through the campus providing access to the primary and secondary campus buildings, as well as the athletic and recreational fields.

Inventory

The following inventory includes all of the contributing and noncontributing resources within the historic district. Each resource's status as contributing or noncontributing was evaluated based on its direct association with the Hargrave Military Academy's areas of significance, Education and Architecture, and the district's period of significance of 1913-1972. For these resources, their integrity of location, design, workmanship, and materials also was considered. Resources that are noncontributing postdate the period of significance, although they are associated with the school's ongoing operation and changing academic and extracurricular activities. Resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map by letter.

A. Hargrave Military Academy Main Complex. Ca. 1921/1951/1953/1963/2007. (Sanford Hall; Mabry Hall; Camden Administration; Cosby Hall; Dining Hall). Contributing building.

The Hargrave Military Academy Main Complex is a T-shaped building constructed in five building phases, most of which occurred following a fire in 1950 that destroyed most of the original campus buildings. The earliest section of the Main Complex is Sanford Hall, the only surviving section of the original academy building. Constructed ca. 1921, Sanford Hall is the southern-most wing of the main complex. Sanford Hall is three-stories over a raised basement, and has hipped dormers lighting the attic. The façade is seven bays wide with a four-bay-wide hyphen attaching it to the Camden Administration wing. The hyphen has six-over-six sash windows and arched windows on the second floor. The first and third floors have jack-arches with a central keystone, and the middle row of windows has rounded brick arches with a central keystone. The western portion of the façade has a similar window pattern; however, the windows are much larger with eight-over-eight light sash windows, and a fanlight atop the middle row of

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

windows. The outermost bays are set slightly forward and are lined by brick quoins that emphasize the entry on the first floor and the ground level. Dentils line the cornice separating the brick façade from the slate hipped roof. Sanford Hall originally housed a gymnasium on the ground level and a circular wooden track that hovered above the gym on the first level. In 2001, the interior of Sanford Hall was renovated, providing repairs to the barracks and adding several classrooms, a girls' dayroom, the Alumni Office, a barbershop, and a 200-seat auditorium. The renovation also resulted in the conversion of the gymnasium into classrooms and the wooden track has been enclosed with mechanical equipment.

In 1951, the "T", or west wing, Mabry Hall, was completed, providing additional dormitories as well as a dining hall and kitchen. Construction on Mabry Hall began as an addition to the original academy buildings. Although a large majority of the main buildings burned in 1950, Mabry was not yet completed and survived the fire. Mabry Hall continued the Colonial Revival style that had been utilized for the original campus. The three-story brick-veneered addition has gable dormers that line the gable roof.

The Camden Administration wing was constructed ca. 1953 to replace the original campus buildings that burned in 1950. The Camden Administration addition connected the recently completed Mabry Hall to Sanford Hall, and currently serves as the central and main entrance for the school, flanked by Sanford Hall and Cosby Hall. The four-story, brick addition is seven bays wide and has a three-story, three-bay-wide portico. The central three bays project slightly from the rest of the addition and its pedimented gable front interrupts the building's side-gable roof, emphasizing the addition's main entrance. The portico is supported by Corinthian columns and pilasters and is topped with a balustrade. Gable-end dormers line the attic level, and dentils run along the cornice.

In 1963, the addition to the northeast of the Camden Building, known as Cosby Hall, was constructed to serve multiple purposes including classrooms, dormitories, laboratories, as well as a fallout shelter during the Cold War. The four-story, fourteen-bay-wide, brick addition is a stripped down version of Colonial Revival style with simple details. The upper three floors have eight-over-eight windows, while the first floor is lined with ten-over-ten sash windows topped by a fanlight and brick arch. The first floor also has two covered entryways symmetrically spaced and supported by Doric columns. A masonry stringcourse divides the first level from the upper floors. Although the addition mimics the hipped roof of Sanford Hall, Cosby Hall lacks the dormers present on both Sanford Hall and the Camden Building. A two-bay-wide brick hyphen connects Cosby Hall to the Camden Building with the first floor serving as a drive-thru area for vehicular traffic.

B. Athletics Complex. ca. 1961/1995. (Davis Alumni Gymnasium; Grant Gymnasium; Natatorium/Aquatics Center). Contributing building.

The Davis Alumni Gymnasium was constructed ca. 1961 in the Colonial Revival style, with a stripped-down classical motif. A central raised portico with a pedimented gable is supported by brick arches with Doric pilasters applied to the façade. The two-story brick building is topped by

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

a slate-clad hipped roof with a central cupola. The building has eight-over-eight sash windows along the north and south bays. In the mid-1990s, Hargrave constructed three additions to the gymnasium complex, including the Natatorium or Aquatics Center, the Grant Gymnasium, and a small rear addition along the west elevation of the Davis Gymnasium. The complex abuts Mabry Hall via a brick corridor where chlorine and pool mechanical systems are stored.

C. Storage/Mechanical Building ca. 1913. (Boiler Room; Storage). Contributing building.

The small one-story brick building is located adjacent to the main complex between Sanford Hall and the Aquatics Center. The footprint of a building, labeled “storage” has existed at or near this site since at least 1913. It is unclear, however, whether or not the current building or some portion of it dates to this early period. It is likely, based on construction and materials, that the building dates to at least the mid-1920s, as it features characteristics similar to the extant Sanford Hall, which dates to 1921. A vertical seam in the brickwork on the east and west elevations indicates a potential addition, repair, or reconstruction which may have occurred around the time of the 1950 campus fire.

The small rectangular building is constructed into the sloping landscape, and is one story with a full-height basement and a hipped, crimped metal roof. The exterior brick walls are laid in 1:5 American bond pattern. The north elevation is three-bays wide each with a five-panel door. The west elevation has two windows along the first story and two at water table height. The south elevation has two doors closely spaced and covered by a shed roof awning at the basement level. The first story fenestration consists of one six-light sash window and a vent opening. The east elevation contains two six-over-six sash windows. The roof of the building was damaged during a storm in 2018, and has been patched to seal the building from the elements.

D. Floyd/Booker Hall ca. 1923/1969. Contributing building.

Across Military Drive to the east of the main campus buildings are Floyd and Booker Halls. Floyd Hall, originally constructed ca. 1923 as the Junior School, was renovated in 1964, but retains much of its original design and materials. The brick building is five bays wide and has two stories with a basement and a slate-covered, hipped roof. The central bay has a pedimented gable supported by four square Doric columns. Six-over-six sash windows line the first and second stories of the central bays. In 1969, Booker Hall was constructed as an addition to the east elevation of the Junior School, connected by a single-bay hyphen. Booker Hall, designed by architect James Law, is a three-bay-wide brick addition with six-over-six windows lining the first and second stories. The central bay has a small entry with a portico supported by two Doric columns. Each floor in Floyd Hall is divided by a central hall with classrooms and/or dormitories on either side. The basement of Booker is currently used as a band rehearsal space, while the upper floors are reserved for dormitories.

E. Lankford House Museum ca. 1921. (Faculty housing). Contributing building.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

This one-story, wood-frame building has a cross gable, metal roof and is covered in wood wising. The building originally had a brick pier foundation, which has been infilled with concrete block as the building expanded over time. The rear elevation contains two original two-over-two sash windows, while the additions to the main house have one-over-one sash windows. The flat-roofed porch, supported by three square columns, covers the main entrance, and rests on a concrete block foundation with a quarry-tile floor. A carport addition was added to the north elevation likely in the mid- to late-twentieth century.

F. Cox Rifle Range/Laundry ca. 1958. Contributing building.

In 1958, Hargrave constructed a laundry building to the north of the main building complex in order to service the growing student population. The brick and concrete block building was later renovated in 1993 to accommodate the Cox Rifle Range. The industrial vernacular building is one bay wide and eight bays long. The façade has a row of windows and door openings that have been infilled. The building has a metal roof and has a raised central ridgeline that once had windows providing light and ventilation to the interior.

G. Maintenance and Storage Shed ca. 1978. Non-contributing building.

Just west of the Rifle Range are two physical plant or mechanical buildings. Based on USGS topographic maps, the Maintenance and Storage shed was constructed by 1978, however the precise construction date is unknown. The building closest to the laundry building is constructed of concrete block and has a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. The building has both an enclosed storage area with sliding wood doors and an open storage area.

H. Maintenance Building ca. 2002. Non-contributing building

The Maintenance Building is located to the west of the Maintenance and Storage Shed and is also constructed of concrete block and has a front gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The façade has a central garage door with a modern wooden ramp. The east elevation has two six-over-six sash windows and a door opening near the rear. Based on historic aerial imagery, the building was constructed by 2002, but the precise construction date is unknown.

I. Owen R. Cheatham Chapel ca. 1969-1972. Contributing building.

The Owen R. Cheatham Chapel, located to the northeast of the main building and across Military Drive from the Junior School, was constructed ca. 1969-1972. Unlike other campus buildings constructed during the 1950s and 1960s, the chapel is a fuller expression of the Colonial Revival style. The red brick-veneer building, designed by Lynchburg architect Nyal Cline, is one-bay wide with a portico topped by a pedimented gable. Four large columns support the central portico, which shelters a tripartite entry with the central entry featuring a pilastered and pedimented and two flanking entries with plain cornice moldings. Round-arched, triple sash windows with 20 lights each and topped with a keystone line the east and west elevations, and a large steeple tower is located over the west elevation. The building has a gable roof with

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

pedimented gable-ends. In front of the chapel, a sculpture of a saluting man in military uniform stands atop a marble base.

J. Science and Technology Building. Ca. 2002. Non-contributing building.

In 2002, construction on the Landon-Davenport Science and Technology Center near the Chapel was completed. The brick building is two stories over a raised basement and has a hipped, slate-clad roof. Classical elements such as the Doric columns supporting an entry portico, a central projecting pedimented gable, jack arches over the windows, and quoins at each corner of the building reflect the Colonial Revival style of the rest of the campus. The building houses three floors of science-oriented classrooms and laboratories, a technology center, and an astronomy observation deck.

K. Greenhouse. Ca. 2009. Non-contributing building.

A covered walkway links the Science Center to a one-story, rectangular greenhouse just north of the building, added in ca. 2009. The greenhouse has a gable roof supported by a metal frame and is covered by a semi-transparent exterior. Large fans are evenly spaced along the east wall and each end of the building contains a double door.

L. Parade Field Bleachers and Awning. Ca. 2002. Non-contributing structure.

Located on the northwestern perimeter of the parade field, within a large landscaped lawn adjacent to Floyd/Booker Hall is a small viewing stand with a metal overhang and metal bleachers for seating. A brick wall flanks one side of the seating, and a small raised platform with a brick foundation is centered under the covered awning.

M. Cosby House ca. 1959. Contributing building.

Cosby House was completed during the summer of 1959 on the far northeast side of the parade field along Military Drive, and originally served as the President's house. While the primary façade is characteristic of a mid-twentieth century ranch house, the rear (southeast) elevation (facing the parade field) has a two-story porch that runs the length of the house. The second story of the porch is supported by ten square brick columns. The central bay has an extended double staircase leading up to the first-floor porch, and a straight staircase on the northeast end of the porch provides access to the second story. The rear elevation is seven bays wide, with an enclosed porch on the southwest bay of the second floor. In addition to serving as the President's house, the building also originally housed fifteen or more students on the first level.

N. Stable ca. 1970. Contributing building. Water tower ca. 1970. Contributing structure.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

Located to the northwest of the main campus is a horse ring and stable. The stable building is constructed of concrete block and wood frame and is covered with wood siding. The front gable roof is covered in corrugated and turned metal. Windows along the side elevation have been enclosed and an open shed addition was constructed on the front of the building to allow for covered storage. The building, which served as a stable until 1996 when the Academy ended the riding program that had been available since the early 1970s, is now used as a Boy Scout and Student Activity Center.

Adjacent to the stable building is a corrugated metal water storage tower that was built concurrently with the stable.

O. SSG Thomas E. Vitagliano Climbing Tower. Ca. 2007. Non-contributing structure.

On the far north end of the campus is a climbing tower, a 32-foot-tall wooden structure with three 10-foot-wide sides that are used for outdoor recreational and training purposes.

P. Dallas Campbell Obstacle Course. Ca. 2007. Non-contributing site.

The Dallas Campbell Obstacle Course is located at the north end of the campus near the SSG Thomas E. Vitagliano Climbing Tower. The obstacle course is 300 feet long and features several stations. The course is arranged on the site of the former airfield used to train students in aviation during the late twentieth century.

Integrity Analysis

Hargrave Military Academy is a remarkably intact historic district with a well-preserved collection of buildings constructed throughout its period of significance. The district, which encompasses the entire school campus, has integrity of location and has remained situated on the northwestern edge of the Town of Chatham, Virginia, since the early 1910s. The campus's historic buildings also retain integrity of design, workmanship, and materials typical of the Colonial Revival style architecture that has characterized the school from its inception. Additionally, the campus retains its rural setting, surrounded by wooded fields along the southern and western boundaries and residential development along its eastern edge close to the town. The landscape has evolved over time as new buildings and athletic fields have been developed; however, most of these areas were built out during the campus' period of significance and the uses associated with these new additions serve the primary educational purposes associated with the school's history. The Academy's integrity of feeling and association as a prominent educational institution in western Virginia from the early through the mid- to late twentieth century are very high as the property always has functioned as a school and the architectural character is uncompromised by unsympathetic intrusions.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913-1972

Significant Dates

1950

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Johnson, Stanhope S. (Architect)

Cline, Nyal Lee (Architect)

Law, James (Architect)

English Construction Company of Altavista (Builder)

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Hargrave Military Academy, located in Pittsylvania County near the northwest edge of the Town of Chatham, is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register under Criterion A in the area of Education. Originally established as the Chatham Training School in 1909, Hargrave has served continuously as a prestigious private educational institution in Virginia grounded in military tradition. Hargrave is also nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as a noteworthy collection of early to mid-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style buildings, designed by prominent Virginia architects including Stanhope S. Johnson and Nyal Lee Cline. The historic district has a period of significance spanning from 1913, when the oldest extant building was constructed, to the completion of the Owen R. Cheatham Chapel in 1972. A significant date of 1950 refers to a fire that burned several of the campus's early buildings and resulted in architect Stanhope S. Johnson being commissioned to design a series of buildings in the aftermath.

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

Criterion A: Education

Hargrave Military Academy is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education as a prestigious private educational institution that has operated continuously since 1909. Located in the small town of Chatham, Virginia, Hargrave is representative of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century establishment of preparatory schools in the state. As the state worked to improve its public education system, private organizations and individuals established a number of private institutions throughout the state in hopes of providing a higher standard of education. Locally, Hargrave is one of two single-gender boarding schools. While Hargrave had a tradition of serving young men, its counterpart, Chatham Hall, served young women. The two institutions historically have shared a close and cooperative relationship with male cadets and female students participating jointly in an average of three service projects per semester. The students also engage in joint social activities at least every other month. Both schools regularly invite each other's faculty and students to attend guest lectures and performances at the other's campus. Such partnerships have earned the town of Chatham a reputation as a center for quality private education.

Hargrave Military Academy is also representative of twentieth-century trends in military education. During the 1910s, as a recipient of Section 55-c funding of the National Defense Act, Hargrave developed a military-focused curriculum that demonstrated the early implementation of the Civilian Military Training program, which was intended to help increase military strength at the outset of World War I. The program provided Hargrave with the resources necessary to prepare its students for military service in addition to higher education. Hargrave's enrollment trends during the mid-twentieth century also shed light on the impacts of larger national political

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

trends, such as the 1950s Red Scare and the 1960s antiwar movement, on military schools. Military education remained popular in the years immediately after World War II, bolstered in part by the emergence of the United States as a major world power as well as the Cold War. Within another decade, however, youth opposition to the Vietnam War and changing expectations for young men's opportunities placed a shadow over military education in high schools and colleges. Despite these challenges, Hargrave Military Academy continued to provide military-based education for both boarding and day students, even as other similar institutions in Virginia and across the nation were forced to close. The alumni of Hargrave are diverse and include many notable businessmen, politicians, government and military leaders, and professional athletes. Though primarily hailing from the states of Virginia and North Carolina, Hargrave's student body has included students from at least 24 states and five countries.

Today Hargrave Military Academy is a member of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools of the United States (AMCSUS), which includes college preparatory schools; two-year colleges; and colleges and universities. Across Virginia, other AMCSUS member schools include the Virginia Military Institute (university), Fishburne Military School (junior and high school), Fork Union Military Academy (junior and high school), Massanutten Military Academy and Randolph-Mason Academy (both coeducational junior and high schools), Virginia Tech (through the university's Corps of Cadets), Mary Baldwin University (through its Virginia Women's Institute for Leadership), and Benedictine College Preparatory (high school). Traditional military education values continue to be emphasized at these schools, such as self-discipline, leadership development, service, duty, honor, and character. Although Hargrave and several other military schools in Virginia continue to be all-male, other schools (noted above) have expanded to coeducational programs. In addition to traditional values and military service, AMCSUS and its member schools market themselves as places where high-quality educational opportunities with diverse curricula are available.

Criterion C: Architecture

Hargrave Military Academy is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a noteworthy and intact collection of Colonial Revival-style institutional buildings designed by prominent Virginia architects including Stanhope S. Johnson and Nyal Lee Cline. The Colonial Revival style was used ubiquitously in Virginia throughout the twentieth century, and was repeated in many variations. Among military schools in Virginia, however, Hargrave was unique in its deliberate, consistent use of Colonial Revival architecture. While Hargrave officials boasted the use of the "colonial style for the new campus buildings," its contemporaries elsewhere in Virginia – including Fishburne Military School in Waynesboro, Augusta Military Academy in Staunton, Fork Union Military Academy in Fork Union, and Massanutten Military Academy in Woodstock – all constructed fortress-like campuses in the Gothic Revival Style.¹ Hargrave, on the other hand, constructed a campus influenced by the architecture of early institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth and in keeping with the school's identification with the republic's founding ideals.

¹ Cosby, *From Ashes to Excellence, 1950-1970*, 56.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

The Academy's commitment to Colonial Revival style resulted in a campus that represents the evolution of the style from more high-style, ornate examples of the early twentieth century to the stripped classical examples that became popular in the post-World War II period. The campus's buildings feature a number of character-defining elements of Colonial Revival design as it has most commonly been expressed in Virginia, including red brick walls with white trim; pedimented, raised central entries supported by columns and accentuated by pilasters; rectangular or square building forms; symmetrical facades; hipped or side-gable roofs pedimented gables; fanlights over windows and doors; and keystones and brick jack arches over the windows.

The Colonial Revival style has held a preeminent place in Virginia's architectural history since the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, which featured both monumental classical buildings as well as replicas of famous colonial-era buildings such as Mount Vernon (arguably the birthplace of the American historic preservation movement during the mid-19th century). Colonial Revival design from the 1890s through the 1910s tended to be eclectic with influences drawn from multiple classical and colonial architectural idioms, including those of ancient Rome and Greece as well as the much more recent Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles. By the 1910s, however, the style became more restrained and academically correct as architects sought to incorporate increasingly precise replications of architectural details and to combine forms from several sources in an academically correct yet picturesque manner. By selecting Stanhope S. Johnson, the architect of Hargrave's earliest buildings and a master of Colonial Revival design, the Academy's founders were communicating its rootedness in rich American traditions. As noted architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson wrote, "The Colonial Revival embodied the story and myth of America, of the colonists who created a new land, of a heroic generation of great leaders who created a new nation out of a wilderness. It symbolized and taught values to the young, to the immigrants, and to the citizens of all colors." In *Architecture of the United States*, architectural historian Dell Upton described the Colonial Revival as "an evocation of a mythicized, preindustrial past used to unify a fragmenting industrial and commercial society, a national-building strategy" Upton further explained that the Colonial Revival "sought to embellish the spirit of regions by evoking distinctive, visual qualities of their oldest buildings."² Selecting a style thought to embody American ideals thus was a logical choice for Hargrave's founders, who sought to inculcate the student body with values based in service and leadership development and to use Colonial Revival design to communicate the school's ideals to the public at large.

The Colonial Williamsburg restoration project begun in the 1920s further fueled Virginians' appreciation of the Colonial Revival style. Voluminous research and field investigations provided ample documentation of original colonial architecture, which contributed both to the academic correctness of high-style Colonial Revival buildings as well as rapid and almost-ubiquitous stripped-down applications on houses, schools, churches, and government buildings throughout the Commonwealth. Hargrave Military Academy's campus exemplifies both of these

² Novelli et al., *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*, p. 88-90. Wilson and Upton, as quoted in Novelli et al., p. 88 and 90, respectively.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

trends, as its post-World War II buildings generally reflect the more economical approach to Colonial Revival (emphasizing red brick, white trim, and a columned portico or pedimented entry), while Cheatham Chapel, designed by architect Nyal Lee Cline and completed in 1972, is a sophisticated, academically correct example of the style.

Stanhope S. Johnson

Stanhope S. Johnson (1882-1973), architect of Hargrave Military Academy's Camden Administration Building and Cosby Hall, was a prominent Lynchburg, Virginia, architect. Johnson, who began his work in architecture at the age of 17, designed buildings throughout the southeast including Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas. By the age of 27, Johnson became partner in the firm of McLaughlin, Pettit & Johnson, and by the age of 35 started an independent architectural firm. Johnson was well-known for his Colonial Revival designs and is responsible for numerous buildings and additions for government and educational institutions. He also developed considerable expertise with the Art Deco and Art Moderne styles. Examples of Johnson's early notable Virginia building designs include Smith Memorial Hall at Randolph College, Lynchburg, 1920-1923; Lynchburg Hospital, Lynchburg, 1916 (NRHP 1999); Administration Building, Virginia Baptist Hospital, Lynchburg, 1920-1924; Gymnasium, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg; Jackson Park Hotel, Charlottesville; an addition to the Pittsylvania County Courthouse in 1917; Farmers Bank of Amherst; Amherst, 1924-1925; Allied Arts Building, Lynchburg, 1931 (NRHP 1985); and the Ward Building of the then-named State Colony for Epileptics and Feeble-Minded, Amherst County, 1935. Johnson's influence on the architectural landscape in the nearby Amherst, Appomattox, and Albemarle counties, and experience with institutional architecture constructed in the Colonial Revival style, influenced his commission for the design of Hargrave's main campus building additions following a fire on campus in 1950. Johnson was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1931 until his death in 1973.³

Nyal Lee Cline

Nyal Lee Cline (1921-1986), architect of the Owen R. Cheatham Chapel on Hargrave Military Academy's campus, was a prominent Lynchburg, Virginia, architect. Cline was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1958 to 1977. Examples of Cline's work in Virginia include the Lynchburg Municipal Complex (1971), the International Style campus of Central Virginia Community College, Lynchburg, VA (1968), and the utilitarian Boonsboro Shopping Center outside of Lynchburg, VA (1965).⁴ Cline's Colonial Revival design of Cheatham Chapel therefore is a considerable departure from other known examples of his work.

Historical Background

³John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*, (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997), 227-229. For more information on Stanhope Johnson, see the newly released book, *Stanhope, Chronologically*, by Carolyn Gills Frazier, published in December 2018.

⁴"From the Archives: Central Virginia Community College, The Early Years," *The News & Advance*, 11 May 2018; "From the Archives: Boonsboro Shopping Center," *The News & Advance*, 22 Nov. 2017

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

The Virginia Constitution of 1869 established the state's first public education system. Due to inadequate public funding, by the late nineteenth century, however, little structure remained and there were no consistent statewide requirements on attendance, teacher certifications, curriculum standards, or term lengths.⁵ By the turn of the twentieth century, conditions had not improved for Virginia students. The state's educational facilities were described by Hargrave Military Academy President, Aubrey H. Camden, as "extremely crude and inefficient."⁶ Additionally, the racially segregated education system as a whole remained largely underfunded by the state's political leaders.⁷ In an effort to stem the rise of illiteracy and provide "ambitious youths" with adequate education to prepare for college, many parents, religious organizations, and interested individuals established private educational facilities. After learning of the educational needs in Chatham, Virginia, Charles R. Warren made the first attempt at establishing a private educational institution for boys called Warren Training School in 1906. Although the school enrolled approximately twenty students, Warren was ultimately forced to close the school after three years due to insufficient funding. It was then, in 1909, that Jesse H. Hargrave and his son, J. Hunt Hargrave, with the Roanoke Baptist Association, established the Chatham Training School for boys.⁸ The school became affiliated with the Baptist General Association of Virginia in 1913.

The Chatham Training School campus originally consisted of a thirty-six-acre property and residence owned by Mattie Martin. The first school was operated out of Martin's residence, a two-story building with a one-room addition of 30 feet by 20 feet. By the early 1920s, the campus had grown substantially. Four new buildings replaced the Martin residence in the school's first eleven years—Main Building (1910), Hargrave Hall (1913), Founders Hall (1914), and New Building (later known as Sanford Hall) (1921)—the growth and success of the Chatham Training School was apparent. The curriculum generally consisted of English and one foreign language, in addition to other elective courses including mathematics, history, geography, and science, among others.⁹ An article in the *Richmond Times Dispatch* in 1912 boasted the Chatham Training School's motto "Mind, Manners, Morals," emphasizing the "physical, mental, and moral training" that helped "produce a harmonious development of the entire nature."¹⁰ Although the school had the opportunity to join the Junior ROTC program in 1919, the Board of Trustees chose rather to operate the school under Section 55c of the National Defense Act, which allowed them to place less emphasis on military instruction in the classroom and maintain focus on high academic achievement.¹¹

⁵ Virginia Museum of History and Culture, "Education in Virginia," *Virginia History Explorer*, <https://www.virginiahistory.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/education-virginia> (accessed 4 June 2018).

⁶ Aubrey H. Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959: A Historical Record of Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Virginia*, (Lynchburg, VA: J. P. Bell Company, Inc, 1959, pg. 1);

⁷ Marianne E. Julienne and Brent Tarter, "Establishment of the Public School System in Virginia," *Encyclopedia Virginia*, https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Public_School_System_in_Virginia_Establishment_of_the#start_entry (accessed 4 June 2018).

⁸ Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959*, pg. 1-2.

⁹ *Chatham Training School, Chatham, Virginia: A Preparatory School for Boys and Young Men, 1921*, Catalogue 1920-1921.

¹⁰ "Chatham Training School for Boys: Mind, Manners, Morals," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, 25 August 1912.

¹¹ Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959*, pg. 8-9.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

Chatham Training School's Board of Trustees preferred emphasis on academic achievement, but the eve of World War I in the United States prompted increased pressure on the school to provide military training to its male youths. In 1919, H. W. Thomas joined Chatham Training School as the first commandant. Upon approval of the 55c program, the Federal government provided the school with "rifles, ammunition, and necessary equipment for outdoor, as well as indoor, military training."¹² Section 55c of the 1916 National Defense Act required that participating schools have at least "one hundred physically fit male students above the age of fourteen."¹³ The Act also gave the Federal government authority to assign an active or retired officer to 55c schools, including Hargrave's "Professor of Military Science and Tactics."¹⁴ This addition to the school's curriculum and training also prompted the name change from Chatham Training School to Hargrave Military Academy, honoring the school's founder.¹⁵

During the 1940s, interest in private military education and enrollment again increased as the country entered World War II. Hargrave's student body enrollment outnumbered its dormitory accommodations, forcing some students to take up sleeping arrangements in nearby residences. The school's continued growth prompted the Board of Trustees to develop a building fund for capital improvements that was supplemented by contributions from the Baptist \$75 Million Campaign. By mid-1949, the school's building fund reached \$250,000, allowing for the construction of a much-needed new building, Mabry Hall. The school hired English Construction Company of Altavista, Virginia, to construct the new building. In February 1950, however, a fire started in the Old Building, destroying it, along with Hargrave Hall and Founders Hall, and all of the furniture and equipment each housed. While no persons were seriously injured due to the fire, it left the campus significantly damaged and without necessary facilities. The school continued construction of Mabry Hall, which was completed in 1951, and began planning the reconstruction of buildings damaged by fire.¹⁶

During the 1950s and 1960s, Hargrave Military Academy's physical campus increased in size. In addition to replacing the buildings that burned in 1950, several new buildings were constructed across the campus. During the 1950-1951 school year, the Academy commissioned architect Stanhope S. Johnson of Lynchburg to design the additions that would replace the campus buildings that burned in 1950. In 1954, the new A. H. Camden Administration Building was the first addition to replace the original Hargrave Hall. The building, constructed by English Construction Company of Altavista, Virginia, housed administrative offices, the library, post office and exchange, classrooms, and two floors of dormitories.¹⁷ A new gymnasium, now

¹² Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959*, pg. 9.

¹³ National Defense Act, US Code 10 (1916, Amended 1921), Sec. 55c

¹⁴ National Defense Act, US Code 10 (1916, Amended 1921), Sec. 55c; Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959*, pg. 9.

¹⁵ Charles Franklin Leek, *The History of Pittsylvania Baptist Association, 1788-1963*, (Danville, VA: Pittsylvania Baptist Association, 1963, pg. 69; Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959*, pg. 11.

¹⁶ Camden, *Fifty Years of Christian Education in a Baptist School, 1909-1959*, pg. 15-18.

¹⁷ Col. Joseph Hathaway Cosby, *From Ashes to Excellence, 1950-1970*, (Danville, VA: McCain Printing, 1984, pg. 20).

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

known as the Alumni Memorial Gymnasium, was completed in 1961 and was able to accommodate up to 1,200 persons.¹⁸ Hargrave Military Academy initiated another ambitious building campaign from 1963 to 1964 to complete Stanhope Johnson's design plans for the main campus building. The Cosby Building, a four-story multi-purpose addition to the main building, was completed in 1964. The addition was attached to the Camden Administration Building, and housed classrooms, dormitories, and laboratories. The Cosby Building, planned at the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis, was originally designed to include a fall-out shelter large enough to accommodate six hundred people with storage for food, an underground well for water, and a gasoline-operated dynamo for electricity generation.¹⁹ The late 1960s and early 1970s additions to the campus included athletic fields (1968), the Booker Building, designed by local architect James Law (1969), and the Owen R. Cheatham Chapel, designed by Architect Nyal Cline (1969-1972).²⁰

Although Federal laws changed in the late 1950s allowing graduates of 55c schools to receive "equal consideration for military training as graduates of Junior ROTC schools when entering colleges or universities with senior ROTC units or the service academies," trends in military education started to shift in the 1960s and 1970s as Americans' response to U.S. involvement in Vietnam became more disillusioned.²¹ Hargrave Military Academy officials attributed its decline in enrollment during the latter half of the twentieth century to this widespread anti-military sentiment, as well as the depressed economy and general cultural movements among youth.²² To combat the growing animosity toward the military, Hargrave instituted several changes to its long-standing traditions, including allowing students to have longer hair and providing an additional reprieve from campus for a fall break following Parents' Weekend.²³

Federal Civil Rights regulations also prompted changes to Hargrave's traditions. In response to a federal court's school desegregation ruling, Hargrave Military Academy's Board of Trustees signed a Civil Rights Agreement, "resolving that Hargrave would not consider race, color, or country of origin in its admission and employment policy" in 1970.²⁴ Hargrave's first African-American students enrolled in 1971. By 1972, the Federal government passed the educational amendments of Title IX, which prohibited discrimination based on gender for all institutions receiving Federal funds. During the 1974-1975 school year, Hargrave Academy enrolled its first class of female Corps members, with two females graduating as Hargrave alumni later that year. According to school officials, females—mostly the daughters of faculty members—had sat in on classes prior to 1975; however, this marked the first year that female students were afforded the

¹⁸ *Hargrave Military Academy Annual Year Book*, 1960-1961.

¹⁹ Cosby, *From Ashes to Excellence, 1950-1970*, pg. 56, 72.

²⁰ The Owen R. Cheatham Chapel was completed and dedicated in 1970; however, a reference in the institutional history indicates that the building was substantially underway by late 1969, allowing the class of 1970 to hold their graduation ceremony in the building: Cosby, *From Ashes to Excellence, 1950-1970*, pg. 109.

²¹ Col. Joseph Hathaway Cosby, *From Ashes to Excellence, 1950-1970*, (Danville, VA: McCain Printing, 1984, pg. 31).

²² Cosby, *From Ashes to Excellence, 1950-1970*, pg. 56, 72.

²³ Mary Maner Tallent, *Years of Change; Years of Growth: A History of Hargrave Military Academy 1970-2003*, (Chatham, VA: Hargrave Military Academy, 2004, 1).

²⁴ Tallent, *Years of Change; Years of Growth*, 1.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

opportunity to participate in parades, obtain rank, and wear uniforms.²⁵ The school has since reversed its coeducation policy, and currently restricts attendances to males.

Hargrave Military Academy has among its alumni a number of professional athletes in the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, and Major League Baseball. One of Hargrave's first African-American students, Eugene (Gene) Washington, was not only a star athlete for the school but also went on to become a notable college football player. Washington is best known for his involvement in the famous "showstring" play by the University of Georgia in 1975. Ray Goff pretended to tie his shoe near the opposing team's huddle, but instead grabbed the ball and threw it to Washington, who then scored a 36-yard touchdown. While this was not the first use of the play, it is said to have changed game strategy in such a way that defenses no longer huddle. Washington was also involved in several other game-winning trick plays, and went on to play professionally for the San Diego Chargers.²⁶

Hargrave alumni also include United States Congressmen and other government officials, successful business owners, and collegiate administrators. Among Hargrave's notable alumni is Sloan D. Gibson (1971), former Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs from 2014 to 2017. Gibson also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the USO after a long career in the finance industry.²⁷ A Hargrave graduate from the class of 1972, Lieutenant General William B. Caldwell IV, was the commander of the United States Army North (5th Army) prior to his current post as the President of Georgia Military College.²⁸ U. S. Congressman Walter B. Jones, a 1961 graduate of Hargrave, represented the state of North Carolina for 24 years, and was most well-known for his shift in political support for the war in Iraq.²⁹ The list of Hargrave Academy's alumni is long and impressive, and the school continues to send its graduates to top colleges and military academies, many with academic and/or athletic scholarships.

²⁵ Tallent, *Years of Change; Years of Growth*, 16.

²⁶ Kyle Funderburk, "Georgia Football: Remembering the Shoestring Play," *Fansided*, <https://dawnofthedawg.com/2017/06/22/georgia-football-shoestring-play/> (accessed 5 June 2019); "Former Georgia Bulldogs Gene Washington and Eric Zeier Named to the Georgia-Florida Hall of Fame," https://georgiadogs.com/news/2008/10/30/Former_Bulldogs_Gene_Washington_And_Eric_Zeier_Named_To_The_Georgia_Florida_Hall_of_Fame.aspx (accessed 5 June 2019).

²⁷ "Sloan D. Gibson," Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, https://web.archive.org/web/20140221100427/http://va.gov/opa/bios/bio_gibson.asp (accessed 5 June 2019).

²⁸ "Biography: President William B. Caldwell, IV," Georgia Military College, <https://www.gmc.edu/about-gmc/president-bio.cms> (accessed 7 June 2019).

²⁹ Katharine Q. Seelye, "Walter B Jones, 76, Dies; Republican Turned Against Iraq War," *The New York Times*, 13 February 2019.

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Chatham Training School, Chatham, Virginia: A Preparatory School for Boys and Young Men, 1921, Catalogue 1920-1921.

“Chatham Training School for Boys: Mind, Manners, Morals,” *Richmond Times Dispatch*, 25 August 1912.

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“From the Archives: Boonsboro Shopping Center,” *The News & Advance*, 22 Nov. 2017.

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https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Public_School_System_in_Virginia_Establishment_of_the#start_entry.

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Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

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<https://www.virginiahistory.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/education-virginia>.

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond; Hargrave Military Academy, Pittsylvania County

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR #187-5004

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 143

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.838590 | Longitude: -79.406040 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.839930 | Longitude: -79.401040 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.837560 | Longitude: -79.395250 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.833130 | Longitude: -79.397330 |

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

5. Latitude: 36.827630 Longitude: -79.403980
6. Latitude: 36.827940 Longitude: -79.405460

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The historic district is roughly bound by Military Drive along the east, portions of Rison Street to the south, the parcel or property line along the west, and Hodnetts Mill Road to the north. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Hargrave Military Academy boundary includes the property inside those parcels currently owned by the school, and which were historically associated with the school's educational and recreational programs. The large open field to the north of the campus contains recreational and training areas historically associated with Hargrave Military Academy.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kayla Boyer Halberg, Preservation Project Manager
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group
street & number: PO BOX 11083
city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23517
e-mail kayla@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com
telephone: 757-905-4380
date: June 14, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hargrave Military Academy

City or Vicinity: Chatham

County: Pittsylvania

State: VA

Photographer: Katie Paulson

Date Photographed: March 7, 2019

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

1 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Entrance and Sign, facing W

2 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Camden Administration, Main Complex, facing NW

3 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Sanford Hall east façade, facing SW

4 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Main Complex, facing NW

5 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Cosby Hall east façade, facing NW

6 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Storage/Mechanical Building, facing SE

7 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Storage/Mechanical Building, facing N

8 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Athletics Complex, facing W

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

- 9 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Athletics Complex, facing NE
- 10 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Aquatics Center and Sanford Hall, Facing NE
- 11 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Main complex west elevation, facing SE
- 12 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Main complex north elevation, facing SW
- 13 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Floyd Hall, Facing NE
- 14 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Booker Hall, Facing SW
- 15 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Floyd and Booker Halls, Facing NW
- 16 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Owen R. Cheatham Chapel, Facing NW
- 17 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Owen R. Cheatham Chapel, Facing E
- 18 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Owen R. Cheatham Chapel, Facing NW
- 19 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Science and Technology Building, Facing NW
- 20 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Greenhouse, Facing SW
- 21 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Lankford House Museum, Facing NW
- 22 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Cox Rifle Range, Facing NW
- 23 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Cox Rifle Range, Facing SW
- 24 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Storage Shed, Facing N
- 25 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Mechanical Building, Facing N
- 26 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Cosby House, Facing SE
- 27 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Cosby House, Facing NE
- 28 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Parade Field Bleachers, Facing NW
- 29 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Presidents House, Facing E
- 30 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Stable, Facing N

Hargrave Military Academy
Name of Property

Pittsylvania County, VA
County and State

31 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Stable, Facing E/NE

32 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Stable, Facing N

33 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Water tower, Facing N

34 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Climbing Tower, Facing N

35 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Climbing Tower, Facing S

36 of 36: Hargrave Military Academy, Training equipment at obstacle course, Facing W

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Legend

County Boundaries

LOCATION MAP

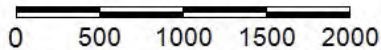
Hargrave Military Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
DHR No. 187-5004

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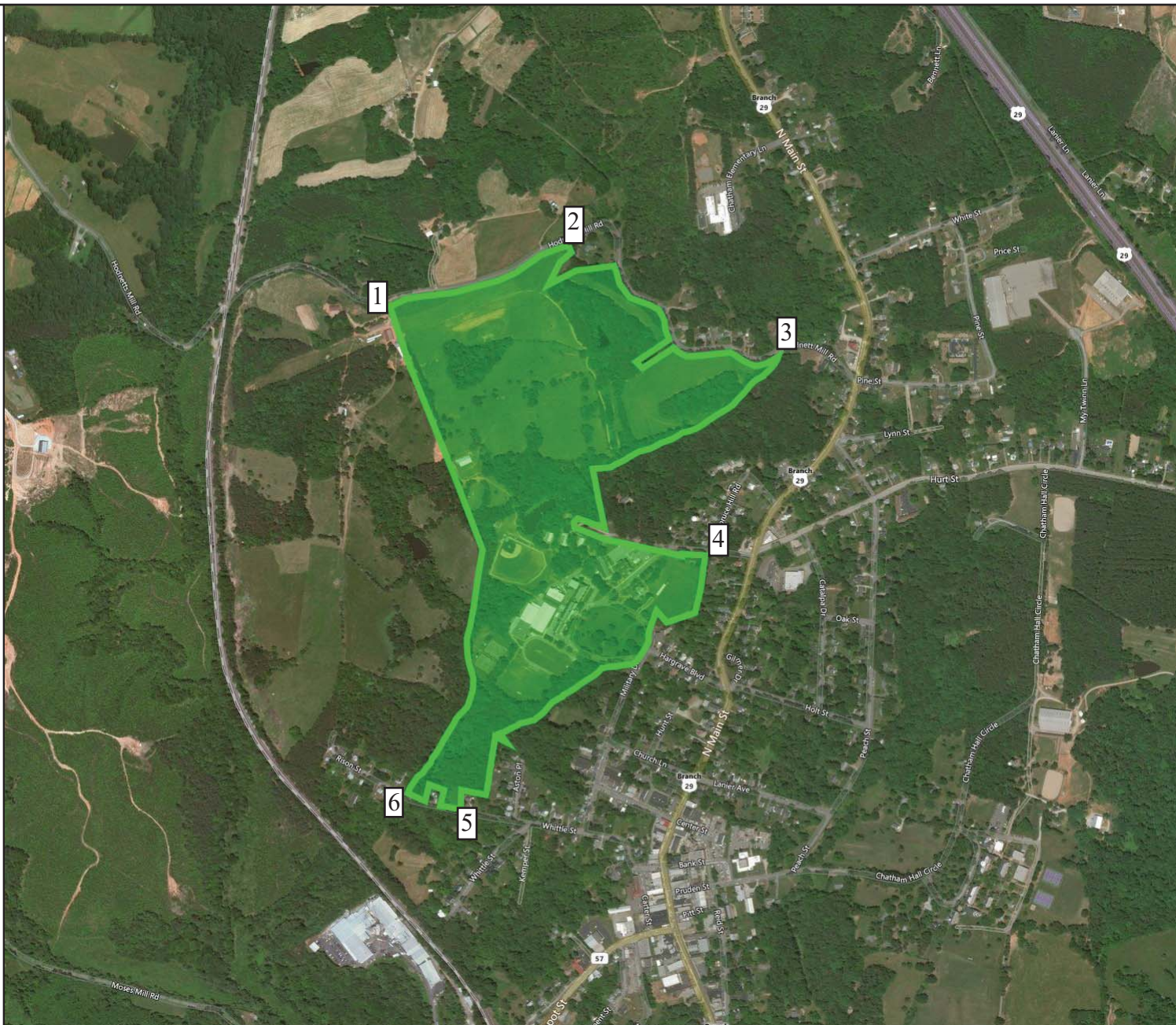
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Longitude: -79.397330
- 5. Latitude: 36.827630
Longitude: -79.403980
- 6. Latitude: 36.827940
Longitude: -79.405460



Feet



1:18,056 / 1"=1,505 Feet



Title:

Date: 8/15/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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



AERIAL VIEW OF VICINITY

Hargrave Military Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
DHR No. 187-5004



Historic Boundary



Feet



0 120 240 360 480
1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet

Title:

Date: 8/14/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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

Legend

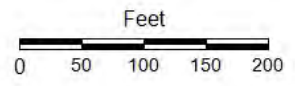
Sketch Map and Photo Key

Map Key

- A) Main Complex
- B) Athletics Complex
- C) Storage/Mechanical Building
- D) Floyd/Booker Hall
- E) Lankford House Museum
- F) Cox Rife Range/Laundry
- G) Maintenance and Storage Shed (NC)
- H) Maintenance Building (NC)
- I) Cheatham Chapel
- J) Science and Technology Building (NC)
- K) Greenhouse (NC)
- L) Parade Field Bleachers (NC)
- M) Cosby House

① → Photo Direction

Listed resources are contributing unless marked with NC.



Legend

Sketch Map and Photo Key (2)

Map Key

N) Stable and Water Tower

O) Climbing Tower (NC)

P) Obstacle Course (NC)

○ → Photo Direction

Listed resources are contributing unless marked with NC.



Historic Boundary →

N

P

31

30

33

32

35

O

34

36

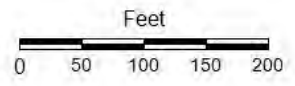
Legend

Detailed Aerial View
(1 of 5)
Hargrave Military
Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
DHR No. 187-5004



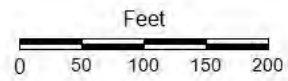
Legend

Detailed Aerial View
(2 of 5)
Hargrave Military
Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
DHR No. 187-5004



Legend

Detailed Aerial View
(3 of 5)
Hargrave Military
Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
DHR No. 187-5004



Hargrave Military Academy, Pittsylvania County, Virginia DHR ID 187-5004

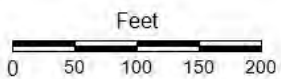
6/3/2019

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Legend

Detailed Aerial View
(4 of 5)
Hargrave Military
Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
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Historic Boundary



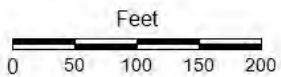
Hargrave Military Academy, Pittsylvania County, Virginia DHR ID 187-5004

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Legend

Detailed Aerial View
(5 of 5)
Hargrave Military
Academy
Pittsylvania County, VA
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Hargrave Military Academy, Pittsylvania County, Virginia DHR ID187-5004

6/3/2019