

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: 6/18/2020
NRHP Listed: 8/17/2020

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Carnegie Hall
Other names/site number: VDHR 118-5470-0002
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

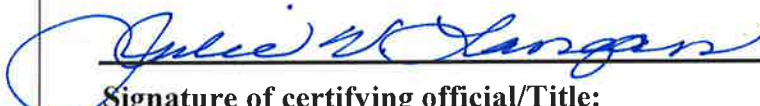
2. Location

Street & number: 1501 Lakeside Drive
City or town: Lynchburg State: VA County: Independent City
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of
significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

	<u>6/21/20</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resource</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, 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

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: Education-related: College Dormitory

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: Education-related: Academic Building

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, 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; CONCRETE; WOOD

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

Designed in the Colonial Revival style and completed in 1909, Carnegie Hall is the second oldest extant academic building at the University of Lynchburg. Built on a raised basement, this freestanding rectangular, three-story building, constructed of brick in five-course Flemish variant bond, is situated on the western edge of the main campus on a site that slopes to the west and the north. The hip-roofed building has three separate entrances, each reached by a short flight of concrete steps. Each of the entrances has a portico covered by a low-pitched roof, supported by four Tuscan columns in pairs supporting the roof near the stairs, while single Tuscan pilasters flank each entrance. A plain square balustrade connects the pilasters and columns. Each portico features a modillion cornice above a wide, plain frieze. The architraves on the east and west porticos are unadorned, while the center one bears the words CARNEGIE HALL. Each entry features an original transom and sidelights and is surmounted by a splayed jack arch and keystone. A keystone and jack arch is centered above each window opening. Multiple-light window sashes light the basement, which is accessed via poured concrete steps at multiple points of entry on the south façade and north (rear) elevation. The building's hipped roof has a modillion course and symmetrically spaced dormer windows, also featuring modillions, on the north and south slopes. Save for the replacement of the original sash windows, the building's exterior has seen few changes. The interior has been remodeled several times, most notably when the building's function changed from student housing to office space, but the interior floor plan remains largely unaltered. The building's integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are very high, while the integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are slightly diminished

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

by loss of the original window sash and interior alterations to finishes and space usages.

Narrative Description

Exterior Description

Carnegie Hall is the second oldest extant academic building at the University of Lynchburg. Designed by Edward Graham Frye in the Colonial Revival style, construction began in 1908, and the building was completed in 1909. It is located on the western edge of the main campus. This three-story, hipped-roofed building, constructed of load-bearing brick in five-course Flemish variant bond, occupies a site that slopes to the west and north. The asbestos tiles that historically covered the roof have been replaced with tiles of a composition considered to be more environmentally friendly. The raised basement is a continuation of the concrete foundation, and it has always been painted grey. It is surrounded by a concrete walkway, although the areas closest to the south and north fronts of the building are planted with grass and shrubbery.

On the south façade, there are three separate main entrances to Carnegie Hall, each reached by a short flight of seven concrete steps, ending at a concrete slab. A metal safety rail, painted black, is anchored to the first and seventh steps. Each of the concrete slabs forms the base of a portico, which is protected by a low-pitched roof covered with composition shingles. Four wooden Tuscan columns placed in pairs on the right and left front corners of the bases support the roof. There are single Tuscan pilasters joined to the brick wall at the outer edges of the concrete slabs. Between the columns and pilasters on each portico are plain wooden handrails, each covering seventeen plain box balusters. A keystone above each entrance is framed by jack arches. The tympanum on each portico pediment is unadorned except for eight modillions, four each on the legs of the triangle. Under the fascia board a modillion course extends along each side of the three porticoes. The architraves on the east and west sections are blank, but that on the second section bears the words **CARNEGIE HALL** in black capital letters. The asbestos tiles that historically covered the roofs of the three porticos have been replaced with tiles of a composition considered to be more environmentally friendly. A fourth entry is located under the central portico. It gives access to the basement and is reached by two eight-step concrete staircases on either side of the portico. There are metal handrails painted black on either side of each staircase.

The sidelights on either side of each of the main entrances as well as the transoms above each door date from 1909. Both the sidelights and transoms contain eight panes of glass. The original doors, which were not secure, have been replaced with metal security doors, each with a window of double-glazed safety glass fitted with false muntins to create the appearance of six separate panes.

There are fifty-five windows on Carnegie Hall's south facade. During the 1980s, all of the building's original window sashes were replaced with new window sashes that contain storm windows. The window openings were not altered, with concrete sills and splayed jack arches with keystones retained. On the basement level, there are six windows piercing the concrete raised foundation; five of them are within window wells due to the site's sloping character. The

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

first window on the eastern end of the building has opaque glass because it gives light to the women's lavatory. The sixth window on the western end of the building is at ground level. The tops of the six basement-level windows abut the first story's lowest course of bricks. The forty-two window openings on the first, second, and third stories all have keystones flanked by jack arches, which terminate at the outer edge of each window. There are two single windows above each portico, making a total of six, and there are eighteen sets of paired windows, making for thirty-six double-hung sashes

Above the third story, there is a garret under the hipped roof, which is pierced by seven dormers. Two dormers are over the east and west sections and three over the central section. Each dormer has a double-hung sash with 12-over-12 lights and a modillion course that matches those on the porticos and the main roof. An interior chimney rises from the east and west ends of the roof, but they are purely decorative. There is a drainpipe between the first and second sections, and another between the second and third sections.

The east side of Carnegie Hall has eight windows. The two on the basement level are above ground and contain louvers on their upper portions to provide ventilation to a storage room. They are set in the concrete raised foundation and the tops of the windows abut the first-story's lowest course of bricks. The six windows of the first, second, and third stories have splayed jack arches and keystones above the midpoint of each sash. Drainpipes are at the north and south corners.

On the north (rear) elevation, there are two entrances to Carnegie Hall on the basement level. The entry to the building's east section has a metal door with a narrow panel of security glass in its upper half, and it is covered with a metal-roofed canopy. The entry to the central section has a cased opening with a double door and an oversized paneled sidelight with three large rectangular lights. A 6-light transom tops the entry. The door has a single light with false muntins to create the appearance of six separate lights. A braced metal canopy is above this entrance.

Within the concrete raised foundation, the easternmost basement window on the rear elevation is fitted with opaque glass because it provides light to the men's lavatory. Also on this level there is a single double-hung window in the center of the middle section, and another one in the center of the west section. A window with paired sash is at the east end of the middle section, while the west section has two paired windows flanking the central window.

Each section of Carnegie Hall's upper stories has three single windows flanked by paired windows, for a total of five windows on each floor and fifteen windows on each section, for a total of forty-five windows. All these windows have keystones flanked by jack arches.. The keystones of the nine single double-hung windows are above the midpoint of the window sash, while the keystones of the eighteen sets of double windows are located at the midpoint of the two sashes.

Above the third story is a garret under the hipped roof and fenestration identical with that on the building's façade. The seven dormers piercing the roof have double-hung sashes, each with 12-over-12 lights, and a modillion course that matches those on the porticos and the main roof. A

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

drainpipe is located between the east and central sections, and another between the central and west sections.

The west side of Carnegie Hall has ten window openings. The four on the basement level are above ground, and because they are set in the concrete portion of the building, the tops of the windows abut the lowest course of bricks on the first story. The six windows on the first, second, and third stories have keystones above the midpoint of each sash and splayed jack arches. There are two drainpipes, one on the south corner of the west side, and one on the north side

Interior Description

Basement

The basement of Carnegie Hall currently is the location of Information Technologies and Resources, the computer center of the University of Lynchburg. It has three doors that can be secured against unauthorized entry during the hours when personnel are not on duty. One door is on the south façade under the central portico. It is windowless and features a sign with the words **Information Technologies and Resources**. It opens into a short hall and to the right are two small offices, and to the left is a large service area. A central corridor traverses the length of the basement on an east-west axis. At the eastern end are two lavatories with a large storage area between them. The corridor on its western end terminates at an office, and there is also a short hall that leads to a storage area on the south side of Carnegie Hall. On the north side are offices, while on the south side are a workshop, a storage area, and the executive secretary's office. Today there is no access to the upper floors from the basement. On the north (rear) elevation, the two entries give access to different parts of the computer center, which is divided by non-historic partition walls. The metal door in the middle of the east section has a narrow window, while the large windows in the double doors on the north (rear) side of the central section provide abundant light to the interior.

First Floor

The first floor's interior layout has changed since Carnegie Hall was constructed in 1909, as shown on the attached floor plans. Of the three sections, the east is the least altered, retaining original partition walls and door openings. The east section contains four offices to accommodate eight faculty members. Each office has two recessed bookcases made from converted closets. The offices have replacement security doors, each with a small window on the upper third of the door. The central staircase and a unisex lavatory are in the center hall.

The central section contains two offices on the right side of the entrance to house four faculty members and three offices are to the left of the entrance. The left front and rear offices are for faculty members, while the windowless central office houses the departmental secretary. A door connects the front office and the secretary's office. The offices have recessed bookcases and security doors identical to those in the east section. A central staircase and a unisex lavatory are in the center hall.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

The west section is devoted to administration functions. The entrance opens to the center hall, which has the original staircase and unisex lavatory. The room to the right of the entrance is subdivided into a mailroom with a printer/copier and a space used for storing office supplies. The two offices on the left side of the entrance are joined by a narrow internal corridor, with the larger rear office allocated to a divisional administrator and the front office to the secretary of that faculty member. In the right rear is a divisional conference room. The closets in the secretary's office, that of the administrator, and the conference room have folding louvered doors.

Interior finishes are typical of modern office spaces, with commercial grade carpeting, dropped ceilings with fluorescent light fixtures, and painted walls.

Second and Third Floors

The second and third floors largely retain their original layouts, except in the west section. Each section retains its original central hall with staircase. In the central section, the third-floor staircase has been closed and no longer leads up to the attic. On the second floor, the lavatories on the north (rear) wall have been converted to house mechanical equipment, while the third floor retains a unisex lavatory in each section. Combined, the three sections on the two floors contain office space for up to forty-eight persons. Departmental chairs are given private offices, thus lowering the total number of available spaces, but some offices house three junior faculty members or adjuncts. In the west section, offices to the left of the central hall are subdivided to create private rooms for senior faculty members.

On the south (front) side of the building in the center of each section is an enclosed space with a single front-facing window; some of these are fitted with a partition wall and a door that can be locked. These compact rooms are used for a departmental student secretary or a copier.

As on the first floor, interior finishes are typical of modern office spaces, with commercial grade carpeting, dropped ceilings with fluorescent light fixtures, and painted walls.

Garret

In 1966, the fourth floor of Carnegie Hall was altered with removal of the non-load-bearing walls that historically divided the east, central, and west sections. A central, east-west corridor now traverses this floor on an east-west axis. The interior space has been divided with drywall partitions into thirteen small offices for faculty members and space has been provided for a printer/copier. Each office has a security door with window. A storage area in the east section is next to the staircase that leads down to the third floor. There is no lavatory on the fourth floor; faculty members must use the facility on the third floor of either the east section or west section, as there is no longer stair access from the attic's central section down to the third floor. Interior finishes are typical of modern office spaces, with commercial grade carpeting, dropped ceilings with fluorescent light fixtures, and painted walls.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, 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

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909–1967

Significant Dates

1909

1966–1967

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frye, Edward Graham

Jones and Adams

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, 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.)

The University of Lynchburg is the second oldest co-educational institution in Virginia, and the construction of Carnegie Hall was an important step in the founders' realization of creating separate spheres for men and women students. Designed in the Colonial Revival style and completed in 1909, Carnegie Hall is the second-oldest extant academic building at the University of Lynchburg. The construction of a dormitory for men with its own dining room was meant to limit further the contact between the sexes to the chapel, the classroom, and carefully chaperoned social events. The unusual design of the building with its three separate sections was supposed to limit communication among the men, but the removal of the separate dining room, which was expensive and impractical, provided space for the Men's Dormitory Government, which was created in 1918 to seek consensus from their entire constituency. Over the next half-century, the student experience at Carnegie Hall evolved along with modernization of the college experience. For its association with the school's early- to mid-twentieth century educational practices, Carnegie Hall is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education. As a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, featuring character-defining features such as red brick walls, white trim, classically-inspired ornamentation, and symmetrical fenestration, the building is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The property's period of significance begins with its completion in 1909 and ends in 1967 when its original function as a men's dormitory ended.

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

Criterion A: Education

Carnegie Hall is locally significant in the area of Education for its association with coeducational practices developed at Virginia Christian College during the early twentieth century and with the modernization of the college experience between 1909 and 1967. Coeducation was still considered experimental by many educators and the general public when, in 1909, Carnegie Hall became the first dormitory built on the campus of the then-Virginia Christian College (later Lynchburg College from 1919-2018 and now the University of Lynchburg). The building's completion shifted the axis of the college from Westover Hall on the eastern edge of campus to the western edge where Carnegie Hall stood within a few yards of the main academic building, Hopwood Hall (118-0152; NRHP 2017). Thus, the physical separation of male and female students was increased; their contacts were limited to the classroom, the chapel, and carefully chaperoned social events. By removing male students from Westover Hall, a former hotel that was the college's first building, the college's founders, Dr. Josephus Hopwood and his wife, Sarah La Rue Hopwood, sought to create a safe and productive living environment for the varied activities of the men.

During the Civil War, Josephus Hopwood served as a private in Company L of the 7th Illinois Cavalry and perhaps consciously or unconsciously, he drew on his military experience for the

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

design that emerged from his consultation with the architect, Edward Graham Frye. With its interior spatial arrangement, the dormitory might well have been described as a barracks for three platoons of a cavalry troop.

In the June 1909 issue of *The Light*, the Virginia Christian College magazine, President Hopwood described Carnegie Hall in glowing terms: "...The dormitory is especially designed to be most convenient to prevent crowds from massing in one hall, to lessen noise and be safe from fire. Two solid brick walls cross the building from basement to roof, hence there are three distinct sections."¹ Each section was designed to house approximately twenty-eight men (or, to continue the analogy, one platoon).

In his final design, architect Edward Graham Frye incorporated President Hopwood's ideas for subtly managing the behavior of the male residents. Behind its Colonial Revival brick façade was a building whose simplicity and creative use of space was devoid of waste. Each dormitory room had essentially the same floor plan, the only difference being the number and placement of windows. This economy of space extended to the common areas, like the shower room and lavatories, giving the building an air of military order and efficiency. Twice the building actually served as an army barracks. From October 1918 until December 1919, members of the Student Army Training Corps occupied it,² and from March 1943 until May 1944, it served the needs of the Army Air Force Training Corps.³

The only other contemporary dormitory space on the campus of Virginia Christian College was in Westover Hall, which served as a residence until it was razed in 1970. With Carnegie Hall's completion, Westover became a women's dormitory. The two-story former hotel's floor plan was such that a housemother could have a view of all the rooms from a central point.⁴ Built in the Queen Anne style, however, the building had rooms of different shapes and sizes, depending on their location within the building, including bathrooms on each floor. Westover Hall resembled Main Hall at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, as both were Queen Anne buildings, with Westover constructed in 1890 and Main in 1892. Thus, Westover Hall's architectural character and interior spatial arrangements was quite unlike Carnegie Hall's, where students had uniformly sized and arranged rooms.

The sense of community students experienced at Carnegie Hall during its fifty-seven years as a men's dormitory is worthy of note. The spirit of being part of an extended family is confirmed by former residents of Carnegie Hall, the youngest of whom are now in their early seventies. Their sense of cohesion and sharing involved creating an important learning environment on campus. Students studied together, played together, and helped each other reach their individual potential. Although rivalry existed among residents of the dorm's three sections, this friendly competition

¹ *The Light*. Lynchburg, Virginia: Virginia Christian College, June 1909, p. 3.

² This was during the administration of Dr. John T.T. Hundley (1915-1936).

³ *The Argonaut* (yearbook of Lynchburg College), Lynchburg, VA: Lynchburg College, 1919, pp. 71-73; Wake, p. 271. This was during the administration of D. Riley B. Montgomery (1936-1949).

⁴ Edmund D. Potter. "From Resort to College Building: The Functions and Meaning of Westover Hall," M.A., Thesis, Architectural History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1995, p. 34.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

only strengthened the cohesion that made them the men of Carnegie Hall. Likewise, from 1909 until 1966, Carnegie Hall played a role in the expansion and modernization of the college experience for the hundreds of young men who lived there. From this environment emerged hundreds of teachers on all levels, including at least three college presidents.⁵ Alumni also included ministers serving all the major Protestant denominations as parish clergymen as well as military chaplains.⁶ Future lawyers, judges, and public servants, both elected and appointed, spent their college years as residents of Carnegie Hall.⁷

Criterion C: Architecture

Carnegie Hall is locally significant in the area of Architecture as a fine example of Colonial Revival design. It is among the many creative works of architect Edward Graham Frye (1870-1942). A native of Bristol, Tennessee, Frye moved to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1886 where he worked as a draftsman for architect George Moser. Around 1892 Frye established his own office in Lynchburg. In 1901 Frye formed a partnership with architectural draftsman Aubrey Chesterman (1874-1937); in 1913, the pair relocated from Lynchburg to Roanoke. Most of their early commissions were for private residences. In 1905 they had a chance to design their first public building—Lynchburg’s Jones Memorial Library (118-0153; NRHP 1980), which was completed in 1908. That same year Frye used a similar, but more space-efficient plan of the library for Hopwood Hall (118-0152; NRHP 2017), the first academic building at Virginia Christian College. The Board of Trustees were so pleased with it that they awarded Frye the contract for “The Boys’ Home,” later designated as Carnegie Hall.

In addition to the two campus buildings and the city’s library, the prolific and successful Frye and his partner, Chesterman, were responsible for the designs of the Academy of Music (118-0001; NRHP 1969); the Aviary (118-0155; NRHP 1980) in Lynchburg’s Miller Park, three Queen Anne dwellings in Lynchburg’s Garland Hill Historic District (118-0026; NRHP 1972); the Roanoke (Virginia) City Hall and Jail; the W. W. Boxley Office Building (128-0047; NRHP 1984) in Roanoke; the Arts-and-Crafts influenced Pen-Y-Bryn, the first mansion built within Alleghany County’s Luke Mountain Historic District (003-5006; NRHP 1998); three buildings, the Masonic Theatre, Alleghany Building, and Carpenter & Boxley Building, in the Clifton Forge Commercial Historic District (105-0017; NRHP 1992); and assorted residences and churches in the Lynchburg and Roanoke regions. In 1908, Frye and Chesterman designed the Charles Cocke Memorial Library Building at Hollins College (080-0055; NRHP 1984). Located at the south end of the college’s quadrangle, the two-story, brick, Neo-Classical building features a full-height, centered Ionic portico on both its façade and rear elevation and a shallow-hipped roof with full entablature. The diversity of architectural styles employed by Frye’s projects

⁵ Riley B. Montgomery, 1919 (Lynchburg College, 1936-1949); Orville W. Wake, 1932 (Lynchburg College, 1949-1964); Fred Helsabeck, 1929 (Culver Stockton College, 1956-1973).

⁶ The Rev. Dr. Howard Kester, 1925, was an early leader in the movement to end segregation. Col. Maury Hundley, 1938, served his whole career as a chaplain in the United States Army.

⁷ Ralph B. Shank, 1927, practiced law in Texas, and while a member of the Board of Trustees of Texas Christian University led the successful effort to integrate that university.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

demonstrate his skill as a designer and his thorough understanding of classically-derived design principles.

Colonial Revival design has been immensely popular in Virginia since the 1890s. Informed by the preceding Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles, Colonial Revival also was based on academic studies of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. The balance and symmetry that characterized Colonial Revival style was a counterpoint to the exuberant styles of the Victorian era, such as Second Empire, Queen Anne, Eastlake, and Italianate. In Virginia, other character-defining features such as red brick walls, white trim, classically-inspired ornamentation, multiple-pane window sash, and symmetrical fenestration, are found on countless buildings throughout the Commonwealth.⁸ The primary entrance typically is highlighted with columned entrance porticoes, pilasters, sidelights and transoms, and pediments. Most of these characteristics are present on Carnegie Hall, the exterior of which has changed little since its completion in 1909.



Figure 1. Postcard View of Lynchburg College, 1915-1930, with Carnegie Hall at Left.

⁸ Chris Novelli et al., *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015), 88-91.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State



Figure 2. Carnegie Hall in 1958 (Image Courtesy of University of Lynchburg Archives).

Carnegie Hall is contemporary to four Colonial Revival dormitories located in the Sweet Briar College Historic District (005-0219; NRHP 1995) in Amherst County, Carson Resident Hall was completed in 1906. Three stories high, it contains single, double, and triple rooms. Gray Hall also was completed in 1906; it, like Carnegie, has been converted into faculty offices. Completed in 1908, Randolph Residence Hall has four stories, and contains single and double rooms. Manson Residence Hall was completed in 1910, is four stories high, and contains single, double, triple, and quad rooms. Each dormitory has rooms of varying sizes. The amenities provided for women were more accessible and less spartan than those that served the needs of the men in Carnegie Hall.

During the 1980s, Carnegie's Hall original window sash were gradually replaced with the extant multiple-light sash with storm windows. A 1980 photograph of the building shows the original sash.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State



Figure 3. Carnegie Hall in 1980 (Image courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

Historical Background

Carnegie Hall, 1909-1967

At the urging of the Rev. Frank Bullard, who was one of his former students, Dr. Josephus Hopwood and four associates⁹ purchased the vacant Westover Hotel just outside the city limits of Lynchburg, Virginia, and in April 1903 opened Virginia Christian College,¹⁰ the second oldest co-educational senior college founded as such in the Commonwealth.¹¹ During his tenure as president, which lasted until 1911, Dr. Hopwood secured funding for the construction of a classroom building that would, in 1953, be named in his and his wife's honor, and a men's dormitory named for the industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, who donated money

⁹ Josephus Hopwood, *A Journey Through the Years*, St. Louis, Missouri, 1932, p. 97. Frank F. Bullard, Charles Givens, J.W. Giles, and Irvin Miller were leaders in the Christian Church, Disciples of Christ.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p.v96.

¹¹ Bridgewater College in Bridgewater, Virginia, was founded in 1880 as the first co-educational senior college in Virginia. *Bridgewater College Catalogue*. Bridgewater, VA: Bridgewater College, 2016, p.v10; S. Allen Chambers Jr. *Lynchburg, an Architectural History*. Charlottesville, Va.: The University Press of Virginia, 1981, p.v302.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

for it.¹² Dr. Hopwood permitted the male students to clear the area for a baseball field on level ground that would become a construction site in 1908. The funds raised from the sale of the wood were used to grade the cleared land and purchase uniforms and equipment.¹³ When construction was begun on Hopwood Hall and Carnegie Hall, another field was cleared to the west of the new dormitory for use by the baseball team. The oldest extant picture of Carnegie Hall shows the building under construction early in 1909 with the baseball team in the foreground. Dr. Hopwood referred to the completed structure, which was built for \$20,000.00, as the “Boys’ Home.”¹⁴ Since 1911 it has been known officially as Carnegie Hall in recognition of Andrew Carnegie, whose gift made its construction possible.

Carnegie was noted for building libraries; in fact, their construction was the central focus of his philanthropy. When Dr. Hopwood applied to him for financial support, Carnegie offered to construct a library for Virginia Christian College, until Hopwood informed him that the college already had one. What was needed was a men’s dormitory. It required some persuasion, but Carnegie finally agreed to grant Hopwood’s request, on the condition that the debt of the College be retired. That was done quickly. The only collections of books in Carnegie Hall were those in the rooms of the men who lived there from 1909 until 1966, and those belonging to the faculty members who still inhabit this building that Andrew Carnegie financed.

Between 1911 and 1915, the college had four presidents, Dr. S.T. Willis (1911-1912), G.O Davis (1912-1914), George P. Coler (1914-1915) who died suddenly, and finally Dr. John T. T. Hundley, whose term would prove to be the longest in the history of the college.¹⁵ Before his retirement in 1936, Dr. Hundley changed the focus of the college. In 1919 Virginia Christian College became Lynchburg College, and with the endorsement of the Board of Trustees he transformed the college from a seminary into a liberal arts institution.¹⁶ In 1923 Memorial Gymnasium was given to Lynchburg College by the city in memory of local servicemen who died in World War I.¹⁷

Dr. Hundley’s successor was Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, an alumnus of the college. With the beginning of World War II, most of the male students joined the armed services, and with a shrinking student body, Lynchburg College faced the possibility of closure. However, Dr. Montgomery prevented that from happening by making the college and its resources available to the armed services as a training facility.¹⁸ With the end of the war in 1945 and the

¹² Dorothy T. Potter. “Walls and Halls, An Architectural Study,” *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, VA: Lynchburg College, 1978, p.v24; Chambers, pp.v366-367; Orville W. Wake, *The First Fifty Years, A History of Lynchburg College, 1903-1953*, (doctoral dissertation, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, 1957), p.91.

¹³ Hopwood, pp. 99-100.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p. 107.

¹⁵ Mervyn W. Williamson. “Begin the Jubilee,” *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, VA: Lynchburg College, 1978, p.11.

¹⁶ *Ibid*.

¹⁷ Potter, *Jubilee*, p.24.

¹⁸ Williamson, *Jubilee*, p.13.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

implementation of the G.I. Bill,¹⁹ the enrollment crisis was at an end. By 1948 the student body had reached 400, eight times its size in 1936,²⁰ and in order to gain classroom space the library was moved from Hopwood Hall to one of four Quonset Huts constructed on campus from 1946 to 1948.²¹

Dr. Orville W. Wake, another alumnus, led the college from 1949 until 1964. During his tenure President Wake oversaw the construction of the Knight Library (1954), a new women's dormitory, Hundley Hall (1954), Hobbs Hall (1959), and two men's dormitories, Freer Hall (1963) and Shackelford Hall (1963). With the completion of Hobbs Hall in the spring of 1959, the biology, physics, chemistry, and mathematics departments vacated the ground floor of Hopwood Hall, and thus began the first refurbishing of the entire building, which was completed in 1960.²²

Dr. Carey Brewer, another alumnus, became the seventh president of Lynchburg College in 1964. During his nineteen-year presidency a new building was constructed, renovated, or repurposed on an average every eighteen months. The completion of McWane Hall in the summer of 1966, allowed the conversion of Carnegie Hall from a dormitory into a faculty office building to begin.

During the first six years of its existence, all functions connected with the operation of Virginia Christian College were contained in Westover Hall.²³ The sexes were separated, except for close relatives, in the dining hall and in classes, and their dormitory rooms were on different floors reached by separate staircases. On June 20, 1905, President Josephus Hopwood made a case to the Board of Trustees for the necessity of building a residence hall for male students, which would also contain dining and bathing facilities.²⁴ With the completion of the "Boys' Home," the main dining room could be reserved for the exclusive use of female students and faculty members, while the male students would take their meals in the basement of the new dormitory. After the Hopwoods' departure in 1911, this arrangement was abandoned, having proven both logistically impractical and too expensive.

The shower area on the basement floor of the first section of Carnegie Hall was in use from 1909 until 1966, but the rest of the basement floor was divided into offices and meeting rooms, which were in use until 1954, when the first floor of the second section was remodeled to create an apartment for the College dietician and her family. At that time the staircase that led from the first floor of the second section to the basement floor was removed.

¹⁹ The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 was the last major New Deal piece of legislation, and it is usually known as the GI Bill.

²⁰ Williamson, *Jubilee*, p.13.

²¹ Potter, *Jubilee*, p.25.

²² *Ibid.* pp.25-26.

²³ Chambers, pp.299-301. Built in 1890 as the Intermont Hotel, the building was renamed the Westover Hotel to recognize its importance as the central structure in the suburban development known as the Westover Land Company.

²⁴ *Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Virginia Christian College*.MS, Knight-Capron Library, University of Lynchburg, vol. I, p. 27.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

A window on the western end of the third section was replaced with a door that gave access to the College Business Office, which was moved into Carnegie Hall that same year. This department could be secured after hours by a newly installed security door. Students living in the first and third sections could access the shower room by inside staircases, but the residents of the second section could do so only by using the stairs in the first and third sections, or by means of the door on the rear of the building, which gave direct access to the shower room.

When Carnegie Hall was converted into faculty offices in 1966-1967, the basement floor was completely reconfigured. The shower room was converted into two restrooms, while the internal non-weightbearing walls were moved to accommodate the print shop and the expanded Business Office. The print shop relocated to the newly constructed Maintenance Building in 1972, while the Business Office moved to the Hall Campus Center in 1981. The door in the western end of Carnegie Hall's third section was restored again to a window, while the basement level was used for classes in computer science. By the early 1990s the entire computer program was housed on this level of Carnegie Hall. Once again, non-load bearing walls were moved to create offices and a computer service center.

From 1909 until 1954, each of the three sections of the first floor of Carnegie Hall contained accommodations for eight men. Each section had a lavatory, and a staircase facing and to the left of the lavatory gave access to the ground floor shower room. The staircase facing the main entrance continued to the three upper floors. Each of the rooms has a set of double sash windows, except those on the east and west ends of the building. These rooms have three windows: a set of double sash windows facing either north or south, and a single window on either the east or the west wall. Each sash had eighteen panes of glass, nine up and nine down. There was a closet against the inner wall for each dorm resident, thus two closets per room.

In the summer of 1954, the entire first floor of the second section of Carnegie Hall and the two rooms on the left side of the entrance of the first section were converted to an apartment for the College dietician and her family. The non-weight bearing wall that separated the two rooms on the left side of the entrance of second section was removed to create a living room/dining room and a small kitchen. The end of the hall was blocked by a temporary wall. The staircase that led to the ground floor was removed, and a closet was created under the staircase that still gave access to the upper floors. The lavatory was converted to a full bathroom. The closets in the two rooms on the right side of the main entrance were removed. A door was created in the wall of the rear right side room, which gave access to the rear room on the left side of the hall of the first section. The closets were retained in the rooms in the first section, and a door was created, allowing passage from one room to the other.

These changes reduced the number of students on the first floor of Carnegie by half. There were eight students living in third section, none in second section, and only four in first section. (The numbers of students on the other floors were unchanged). During the fifty-seven years that Carnegie Hall served as a men's dormitory, the second and third floors were not altered. Each section of those two floors provided housing for eight students, making a total of forty-eight. Students living on the upper floors of center section could only reach the shower room by using

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

the stairs in sections one and three, or by using the rear outside entrance of the shower room. Also in 1954, a new dormitory, Hundley Hall, opened for women. The third floor of Westover Hall was reconverted into a dormitory for men.

The garret of the first section of Carnegie Hall contained a storage area for luggage and a large dormitory room that could accommodate up to four students, but there were only three closets. A lavatory faced the staircase. The garret of the second section of Carnegie Hall contained two large dormitory rooms, one for three students with three closets. The second room could accommodate four men, but it only had three closets. The residents of these two rooms shared a lavatory. The garret of the third section of Carnegie Hall had two dormitory rooms. One was large enough to house three students, each having a closet. The second room was only large enough for two men, and there was no closet. These two rooms shared a lavatory.

In the summer of 1966, the conversion of Carnegie Hall into faculty offices began, and the work was completed in 1967. The faculty moved into the former men's dormitory in the fall of that year. Because the building was usually empty in the evenings, the fire escapes that had been installed in 1909 on the rear of the building were removed. The benches that had been placed against the railings on either side of the three main entrances were not replaced.

In 1966-1967 when Carnegie Hall was converted to faculty offices, most of the changes were cosmetic. Closets became recessed bookcases, security doors were substituted for the worn and damaged originals, new lighting fixtures replaced low level ceiling lights, and carpeting was installed throughout each of the sections. However, there were other changes that would prove costly and time-consuming. From 1909 to 1966, radiators provided heating for each room; these were replaced by a forced air system supplying heat as well as air conditioning to all sections. The basement level was completely reconfigured to create a secure environment for the business office, print shop, and later, information technology services. When the fourth floor was converted into faculty offices, the replacement of weight-bearing supports was necessary to permit continuous access from the first section to third section. To keep costs for this renovation within budget it was decided to leave the original window sashes in place for the time being, after replacing all cracked or broken panes. Over time this decision proved not to be cost effective, because the windows leaked heat in cold months and cooled air on hot days, causing the forced air system to work overtime. This proved very expensive to maintain. Therefore, by the mid-1980s, all the original window sashes had been replaced with new sashes with storm windows, which have proven efficient, creating a more comfortable workplace while conserving energy.

Today, the southern front of Carnegie Hall faces the northern facade of Dillard Fine Arts Center across an oval lawn planted with trees and shrubbery native to Virginia. To alumni it appears as it did twenty-five, fifty, or seventy-five years ago. Visitors still ask why there are three identical entrances, and some student guides know why, while others do not. The seasons come and go,

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

but the bond shared by generations of Carnegie Men remains part of the core values that earned for the University of Lynchburg a place among *Colleges that Change Lives*.²⁵

²⁵ Hillary Masell Oswald, ed. *Colleges that Change Lives*. 4th ed. New York: Penguin, 2012, pp.79-85.

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bridgewater College Catalogue. Bridgewater, Va.: Bridgewater College, 2016.

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

The Critograph. Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College, 1915-. (The college newspaper).

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

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

Novelli, Chris, et al. *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*. Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2015.

Oswald, Hillary Masell, ed. *Colleges that Change Lives*. 4th ed., New York: Penguin, 2012.

Potter, Edmund D. "From Resort to College Building: The Functions and Meanings of Westover Hall," M.A., Thesis, Architectural History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1995.

Potter, Dorothy T. "Walls and Halls, An Architectural Study," *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, Va.: Lynchburg College, 1978, pp.23-46.

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

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

Williamson, Mervyn W. "Begin the Jubilee," *Jubilee, 1903-1978*. Lynchburg, VA: Lynchburg College, 1978, pp.6-19.

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

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

 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: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; University of Lynchburg, Lynchburg, VA; Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 118-5470-0002

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately .35 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.398893 | Longitude: 79.182489 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 198

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

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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

The historic boundary has been drawn to encompass only Carnegie Hall itself as well as a narrow landscaped area that extends to the surrounding sidewalks. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map/Photo Key. The nominated parcel boundary coincides precisely with the main sidewalk around the building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Carnegie Hall is surrounded by a series of sidewalks that give access to every entrance of the building and provide a visible boundary between it and the rest of the main campus of the University of Lynchburg.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Drs. Clifton and Dorothy Potter
organization: University of Lynchburg
street & number: 1501 Lakeside Drive
city or town: Lynchburg state: VA zip code: 24501-3113
e-mail: Potter.C@lynchburg.edu
telephone: (434) 384-8347
date: February 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Carnegie Hall
Name of Property

City of Lynchburg, VA
County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carnegie Hall, University of Lynchburg

City or Vicinity: City of Lynchburg

County: N/A State: Virginia

Photographers: Dorothy Potter and Michael Pulice

Date Photographed: March 2017 and September 23, 2019

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

1 of 7. Carnegie Hall front (south) elevation, looking north-northwest.

2 of 7. Carnegie Hall, looking north.

3 of 7. Carnegie Hall, side elevation, looking east-northeast.

4 of 7. Carnegie Hall, rear (west) elevation, looking south-southeast.

5 of 7. Carnegie Hall, first floor of east section, interior of center hall with original staircase at left, looking south.

6 of 7. Carnegie Hall, second floor of west section, interior of central hall with original staircase at left, looking south.

7 of 10. Carnegie Hall, typical enclosed staircase with handrail and carpeting.

8 of 10. Carnegie Hall, typical refinished interior corridor with carpeting, lighting, and partially dropped ceiling.

9 of 7. Carnegie Hall, basement of central section, interior of central hall looking north toward rear entry.

10 of 10. Carnegie Hall, basement level, refinished interior with linoleum flooring, non-historic partition walls, and dropped ceiling with fluorescent lighting.

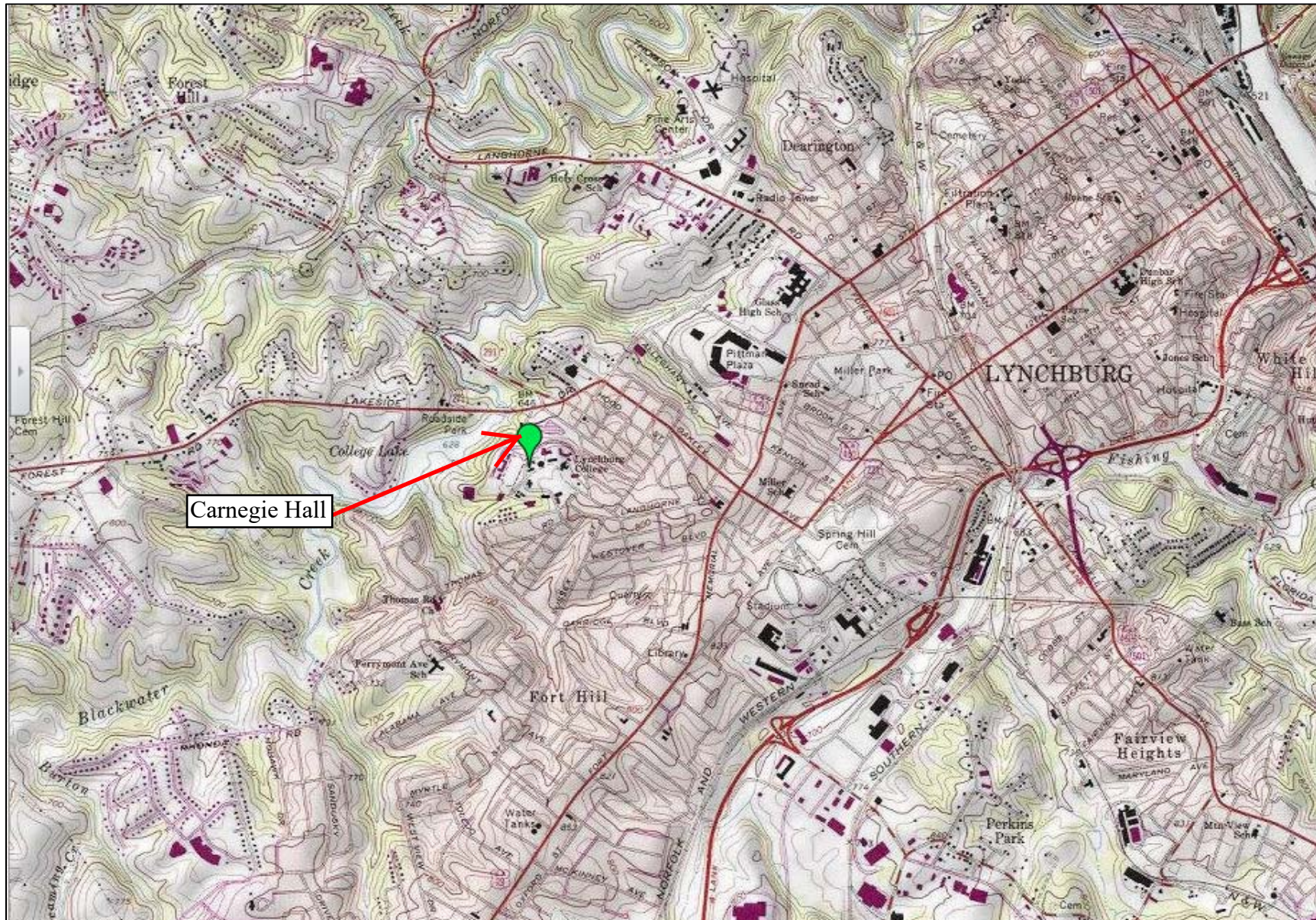
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

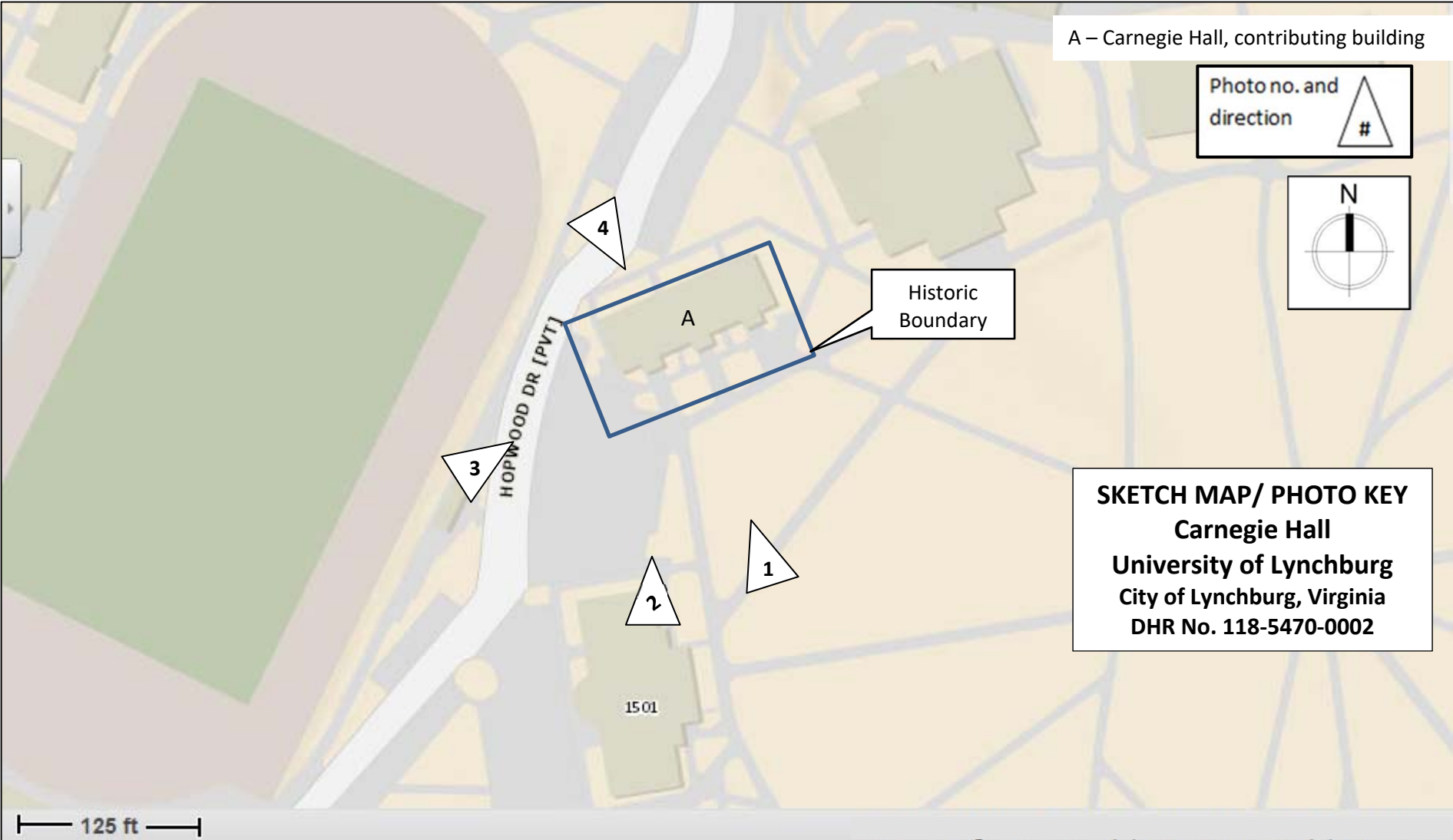
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

LOCATION MAP
Carnegie Hall
University of Lynchburg
City of Lynchburg, VA
DHR No. 118-5470-0002

Latitude: 37.398893

Longitude: 79.182489







Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

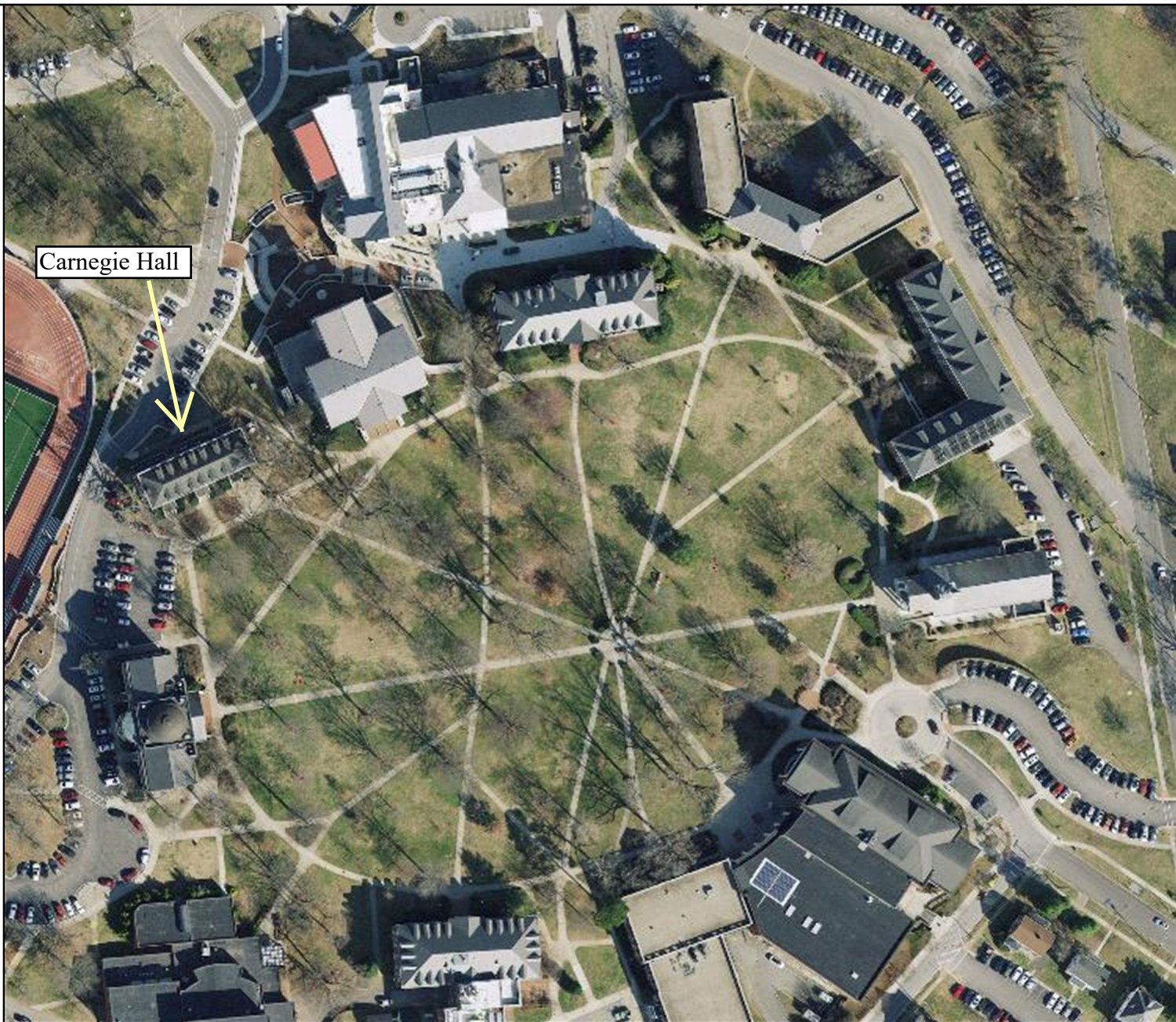
AERIAL VIEW OF CARNEGIE HALL AND UNIVERSITY QUAD

Carnegie Hall

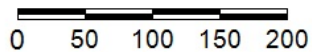
University of Lynchburg

City of Lynchburg, VA

DHR No. 118-5470-0002



Feet



1:2,257 / 1"=188 Feet

Title:

Date: 2/19/2020

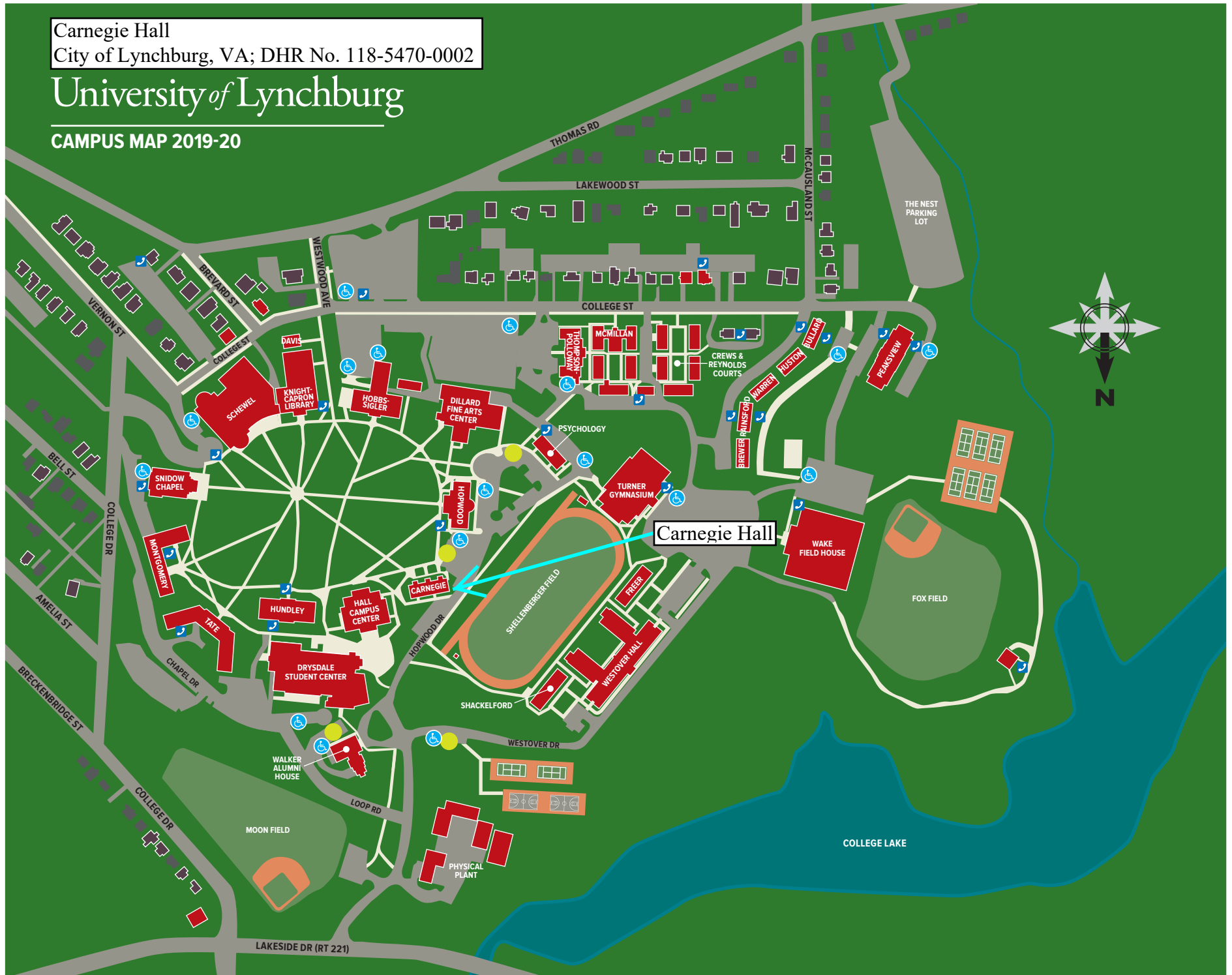
DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information 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.

Carnegie Hall
City of Lynchburg, VA; DHR No. 118-5470-0002

University of Lynchburg

CAMPUS MAP 2019-20

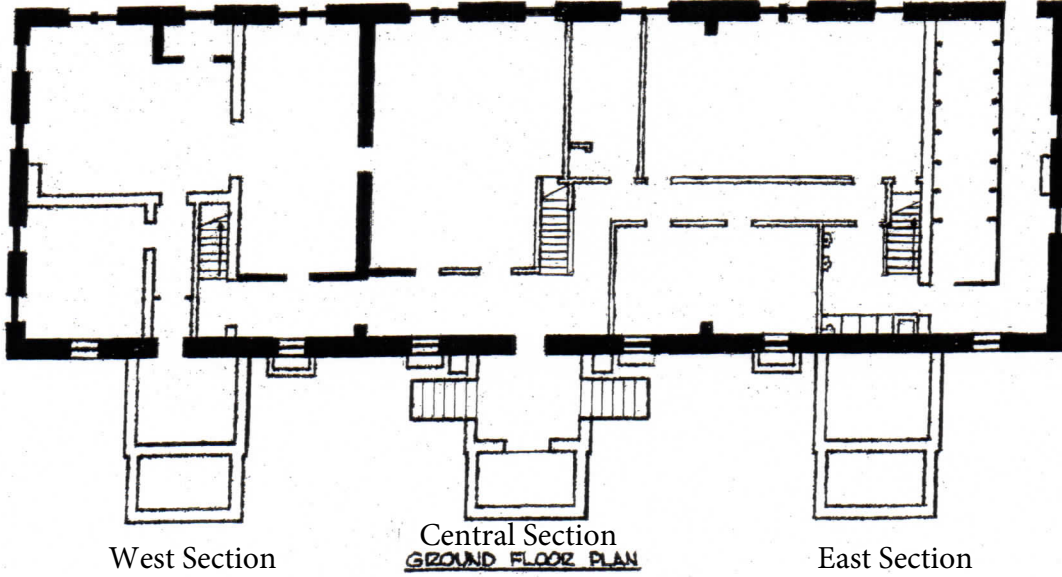


ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - Ground Floor Plan Changes, 1909-Present

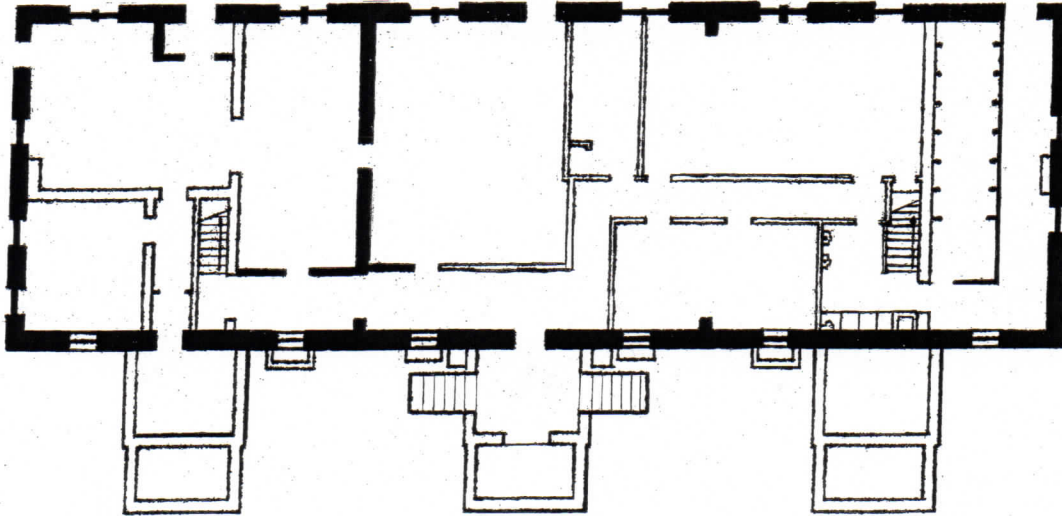
Carnegie Hall

University of Lynchburg, City of Lynchburg, VA

DHR No. 118-5470-0002

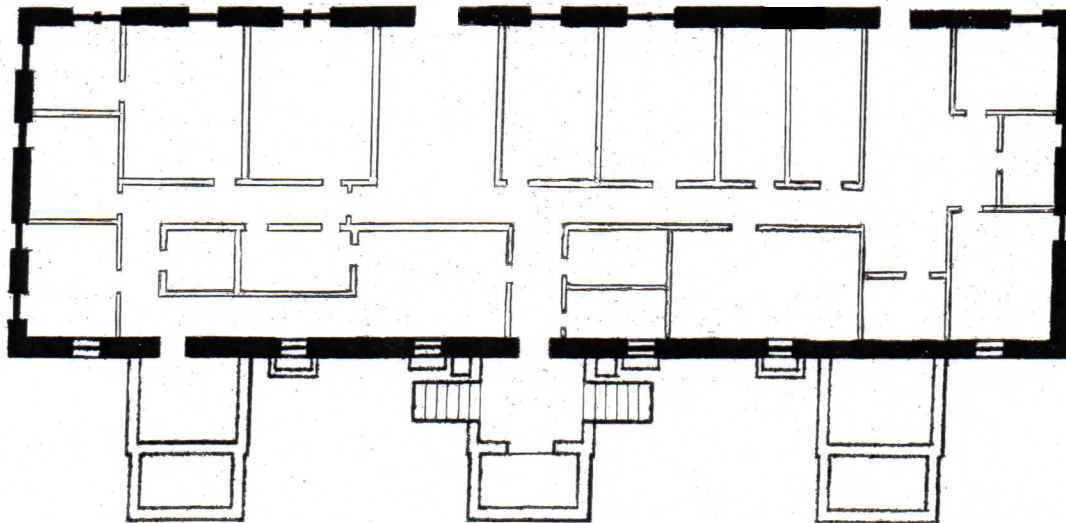


1909-1954



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1954-1966

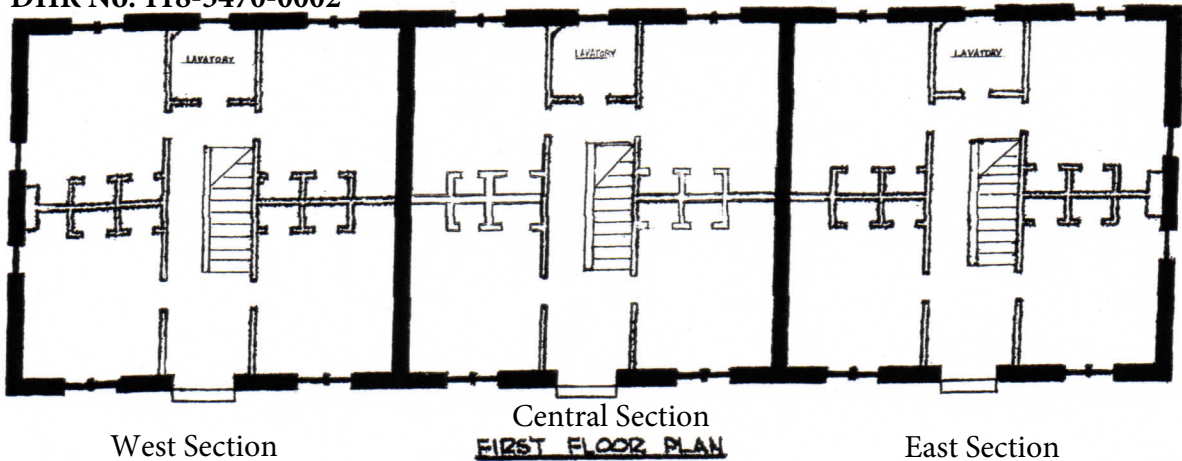


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

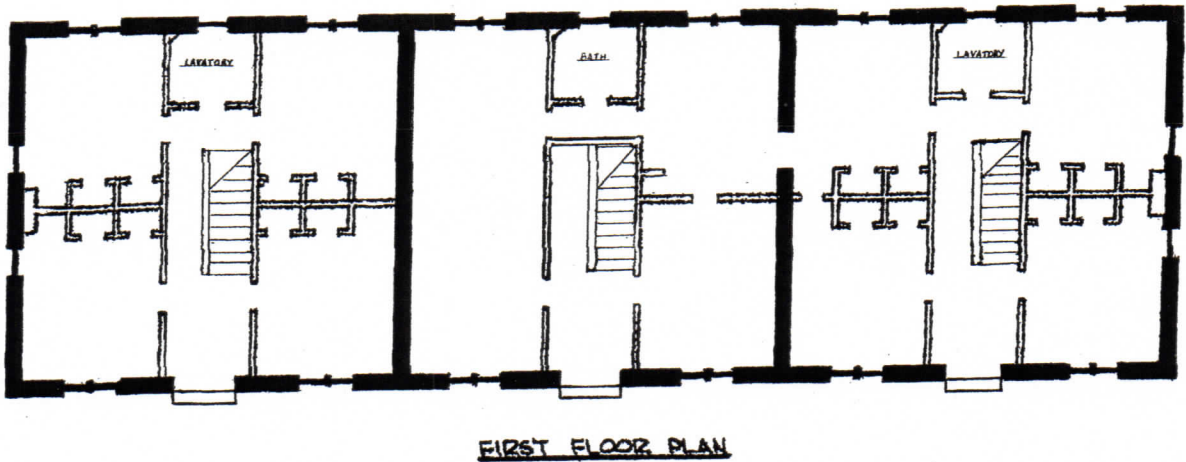
1967-Present

*Carnegie Hall
University of Lynchburg*

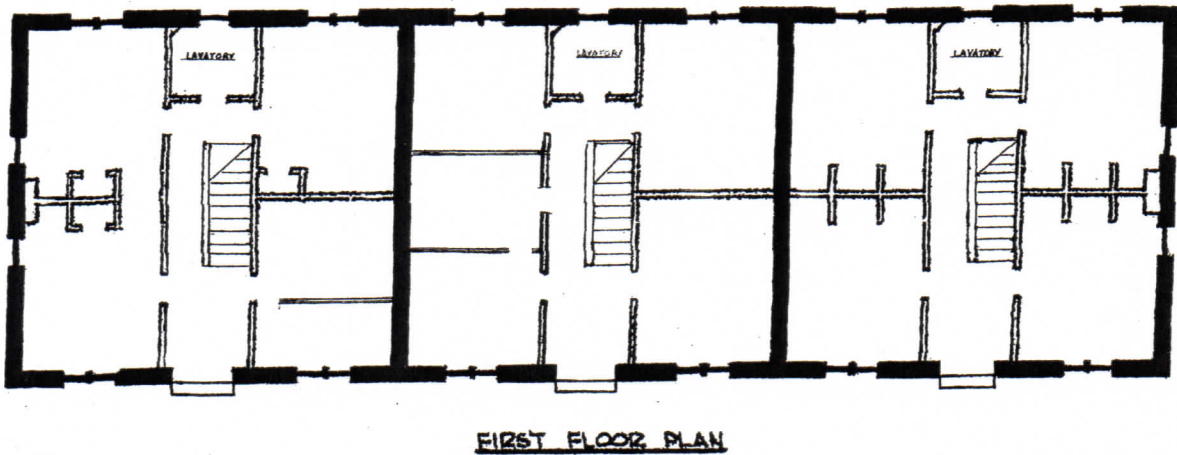
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - First Floor Plan Changes, 1909-Present
Carnegie Hall
University of Lynchburg, City of Lynchburg, VA
DHR No. 118-5470-0002



1909-1954



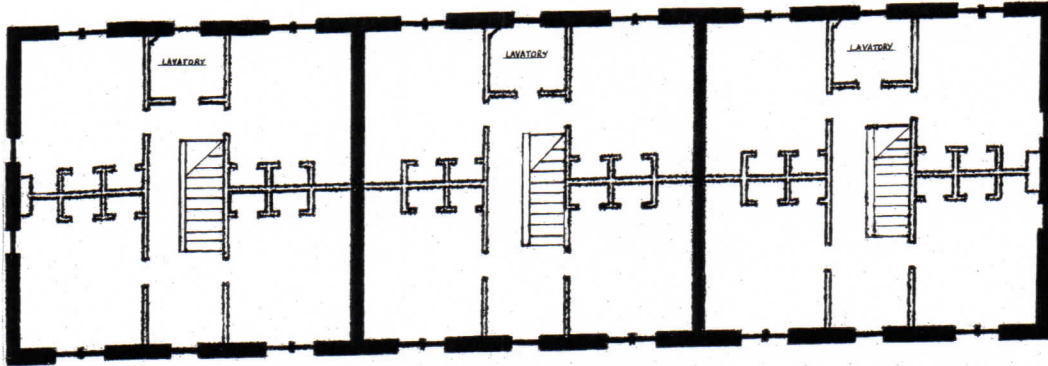
1954-1966



1967-Present

Carnegie Hall
University of Lynchburg

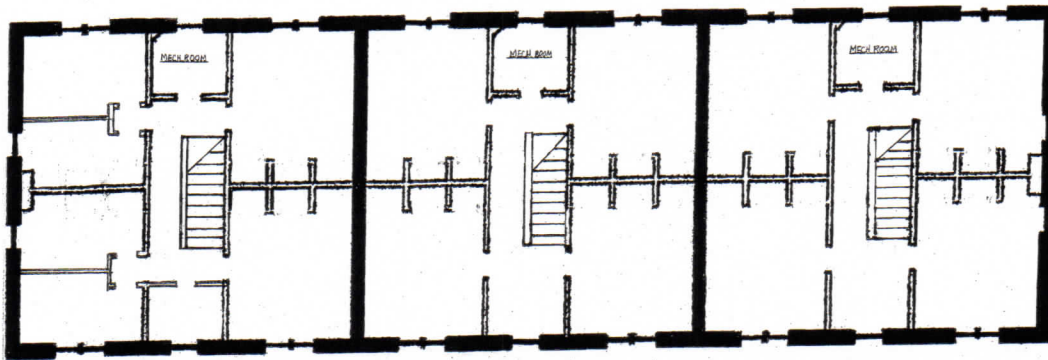
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - Second and Third Floor Plan Changes, 1909-Present
 Carnegie Hall
 University of Lynchburg, City of Lynchburg, VA
 DHR No. 118-5470-0002



West Section

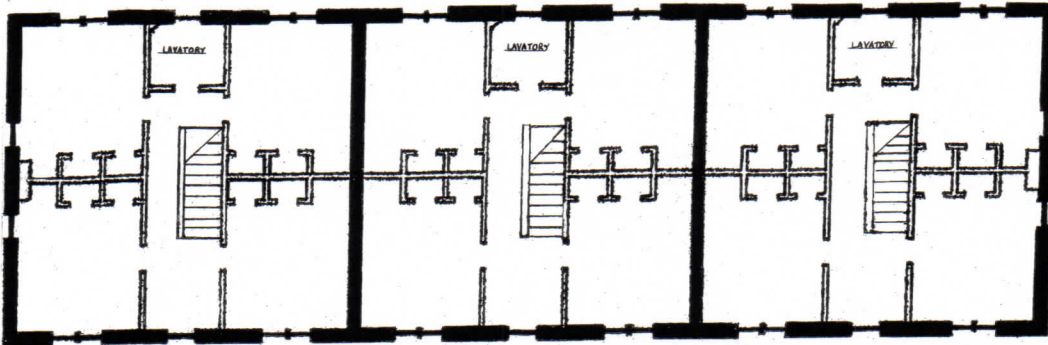
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 Central Section
 1909-1966

East Section



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1967-Present

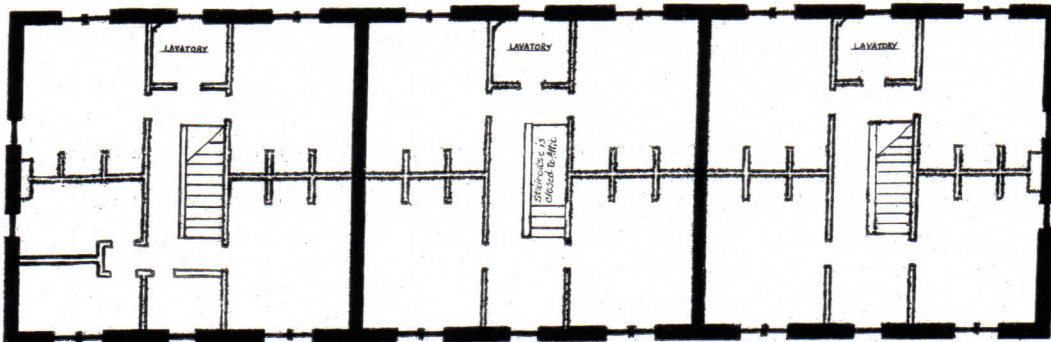


West Section

Central Section
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

East Section

1909-1966

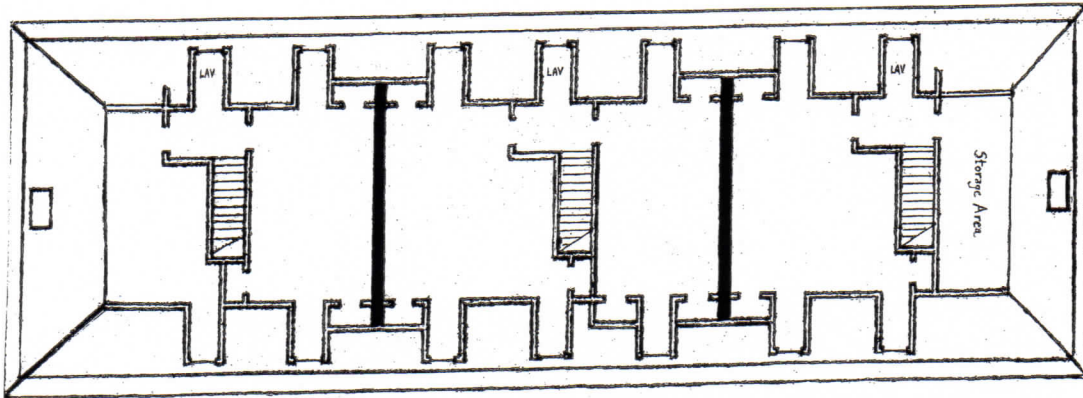


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

1967-Present

*Carnegie Hall
 University of Lynchburg*

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - Attic Floor Plan Changes, 1909-Present
Carnegie Hall
University of Lynchburg, City of Lynchburg, VA
DHR No. 118-5470-0002



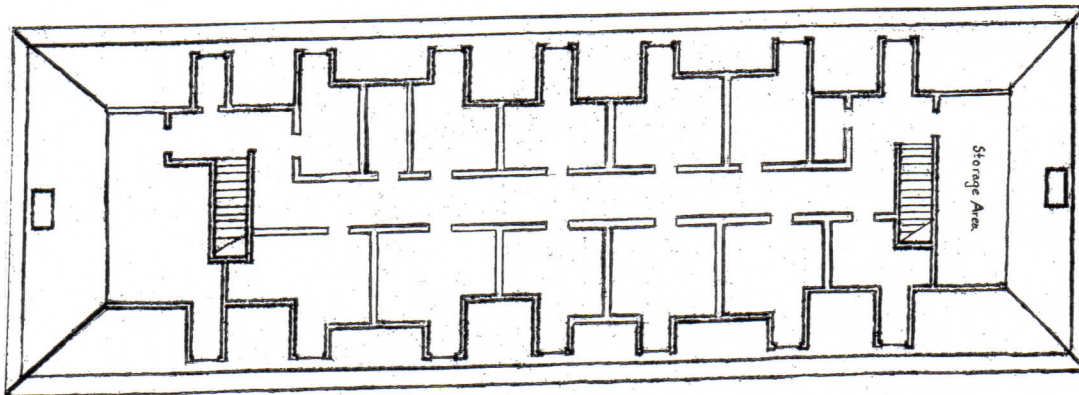
West Section

Central Section

East Section

ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

1909-1966



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

1967-Present

Carnegie Hall
University of Lynchburg