

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hampden-Sydney College Historic
District 2019 Update

Name of Property
Prince Edward County, Virginia

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other

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.

Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

Date of Action

State Historic Preservation Officer, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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
- additional documentation accepted
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Introduction

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District (VDHR# 073-0058) was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1970. The property was listed at the State level of significance. At the time of listing, National Register Eligibility Criteria were not identified. The property is listed as significant in the areas of Architecture, Education, and Religion/Philosophy. The period of significance was broadly defined as 19th century; no specific significant dates were identified. Specific buildings that were discussed in the nomination’s narrative description consisted of the Alamo, Cushing Hall, Penhurst, Venable Hall, Middlecourt, Graham Hall, Atkinson Hall, Nathaniel Venable’s Law Office, College Church, Estcourt, Hampden House, Moore Infirmary, and Dabney House. Whitehouse Hall also was mentioned and, based on the narrative in the original form, was considered non-contributing to the historic district.¹ Since the historic district’s listing, one contributing building, the Alamo, has been demolished. The 1970 nomination noted the general location of the historic district but a specific historic boundary was not described or mapped, nor was the acreage of the historic district included.

This update to the Hampden-Sydney Historic District provides additional documentation and evaluation to better manage the treatment and interpretation of the historic district and the individual resources that comprise it. As such, these continuation sheets build upon information included in the 1970 district nomination. Additional documentation provided herein are in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with a current number of contributing and non-contributing resources); Section 6, Function or Use, Section 7, Description (with a detailed narrative describing the district’s historic development, existing conditions, and an inventory of contributing and non-contributing resources; Section 8, Statement of Significance (including a narrative statement for each area of significance and a defined and justified period of significance); Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); and Section 11, information regarding authors. Section 12, new Additional Documentation, includes an updated Location Map with latitude/longitude coordinates, an updated Sketch Map (showing contributing and non-contributing resources), and photographs showing the property’s current condition, with an accompanying photo key. All new information presented herein is organized by section headings as listed in the current NRHP nomination form with parenthetical reference to the original nomination headings where applicable. Only fields that have been updated are included in this additional documentation.

The Location Map provides a more precisely mapped historic boundary than the USGS maps that accompanied the 1970 nomination. This boundary is based on the College’s historic development between its founding in 1775 through the end of the district’s period of significance in 1974. The area encompassed by the historic boundary is entirely within the location coordinates mapped in the 1970 nomination and, therefore, while the boundary is mapped more precisely herein, the historic boundary *has not changed* as a result of this update.

¹ Some resource names have changed since 1970. The names Dabney House and Moore Infirmary are no longer in use. Venable’s Law Office is now known as The Birthplace. Whitehouse Hall is now known as Whitehouse Quadrangle.

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Section 5 (Section 3). Classification

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>47</u>	<u>29</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>55</u>	<u>41</u>	Total

Resource previously listed in the National Register, now demolished 1 (The Alamo)

Section 6 (this section was not part of the original nomination). Function or Use

Historic Functions

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- EDUCATION/ college/ library/ research facility/ education-related
- RELIGION/ religious facility/church school
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium/monument
- LANDSCAPE/plaza
- LANDSCAPE/other

Current Functions

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- EDUCATION/ college/ library/ research facility/ education-related
- RELIGION/ religious facility/church school
- FUNERARY/cemetery
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium/monument
- LANDSCAPE/plaza
- LANDSCAPE/other

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Section 7: Description

Architectural Classification

EARLY REPUBLIC: Early Classical Revival: Jeffersonian Classicism

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE-19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch, Minimal Traditional

Materials

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; STONE: Slate; WOOD; METAL

Summary Paragraph

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District includes a collection of buildings, structures, and landscapes that have comprised the Hampden-Sydney College campus from its founding in 1775 to the present day. During its more than two centuries of existence, the college has grown and expanded, however, the campus retains the same general location, setting, and architectural character as it did when the first class of students arrived in 1775. The current campus consists of 1,300 acres, some of which is discontinuous, spread across the rural landscape of Prince Edward County, roughly five miles southwest of Farmville, Virginia. This property includes the historic campus core as well as non-historic residential areas, undeveloped countryside, and the former Slate Hill Plantation (located about two miles south of the historic district). Slate Hill was the home of Nathaniel Venable and where the decision to establish Hampden-Sydney College was made. The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District boundaries encompass 226 acres that include the original 100-acre campus site and additional acreage that today comprises the academic core of the institution. Within the historic district are a total of 76 buildings, in addition to 3 sites, 14 structures, and 3 objects that include a variety of athletic fields, designed landscapes, and other manmade features. The extant resources were constructed between 1750-2017, though most date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The core buildings include academic and classroom facilities, residential halls, administrative buildings, a church, athletic facilities, and recreational areas. Of these, 47 buildings, 4 structures, 2 sites, and 2 objects are contributing to the historic district. The remaining resources are noncontributing as they either do not fall within the period of significance for the historic district (1775-1974); have compromised historical integrity; or are not associated with those aspects of the college’s history or development that contribute to its significance.

Narrative Description

The Hampden-Sydney College (the College) grounds reflect the typical rolling countryside of Southside Virginia with a patchwork of open fields set amongst a mostly wooded landscape. Surrounding the historic district, additional land and support areas have been acquired in recent decades by the College

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to allow for future expansion and create a buffer from neighboring development.

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District includes 226 acres, which includes the original 100-acre campus as well as the institution’s current academic core. Development within this area is built along two primary intersecting roads, College Road and Via Sacra. A network of shorter streets and driveways extends from the main arteries and are lined by additional buildings and structures. Buildings in close proximity to the intersection of College Road and Via Sacra are generally oriented on a consistent grid toward one road or the other, including those situated in a large green, or “quad” to the northwest of the intersection. Further to the north and the east from the central core, development patterns are slightly more irregular and follow the curvilinear alignment of later streets and driveways.

In the core campus area, the oldest classroom buildings, dormitories, and administrative buildings are intermixed. More recently built, cohesive groups of smaller residential halls and apartments, fraternity houses, and athletic complexes are located along the campus perimeter, indicative of their more recent construction dates.

Building size, scale, density, and setback vary throughout the campus as it has grown for more than 200 years and some building functions have changed over time. Collectively, the district maintains a consistent and cohesive historic sense of time and place. Most buildings are small to medium in size, enclosing approximately 6,000 to 16,000 square feet per floor. Two- and three-story buildings are most common with a smaller number of one-story buildings and just one four-story building. Buildings generally adhere to a pedestrian-friendly scale despite the monumental character of their Jeffersonian Classicism and Greek Revival architecture. Many of the early buildings give the impression of larger proportions using perspective and diminishing floor heights above ground level.

Building density is greatest in the center of campus at the intersection of College Road and Via Sacra, with grassy yards separating the closely spaced buildings. Beyond this dense core, buildings are spaced further apart, separated by roads, parking, and in some cases tree lines, ravines, and other natural features. The northeastern portion of the district is the school’s athletic complex and correspondingly has the least density. Most buildings are sited some distance from roadways on large, tree-shaded lawns.
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The campus buildings are connected by an extensive network of paved paths and walkways. The walkways follow both straight and geometric alignments, as well as curvilinear routes through greenspaces and around other buildings. They do not form or follow any intentional patterns, but instead evolved somewhat organically as a result of building construction and student walking patterns. The exception is a straight promenade that begins at Memorial Gate adjacent to College Road. Memorial Gate is a prominent brick structure and opens into a “quad” area northwest of College Road and Via Sacra. The brick gate is a freestanding structure flanked by a post and rail fence along the sidewalk bordering College Road. Inside the gate is a straight promenade that leads past Graham Hall to the Watkins Bell Tower, which sits centrally and serves as a campus focal point. Beyond the bell tower, the path splits and leads to other nearby buildings. The Memorial Gate walkway and other paths directly link many buildings, and connect to other portions of the campus by a system of sidewalks that flank the

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sides of primary roads throughout the campus.

All of the roads through the campus are paved two-lane surfaces edged by modern concrete curbs. College Road is slightly wider and has a painted centerline while other roads are narrow and unmarked except for crosswalks. A short segment of College Road near the intersection with Via Sacra is widened to allow for on-street parallel parking, although most parking is provided through small lots scattered around the campus. The largest (long-term) parking lots are clustered in the northwestern corner of campus, set behind residential buildings and largely screened from view from primary public corridors. Some administrative buildings, fraternity houses, and the athletic complex also have smaller lots.

Overall, development within the historic district exhibits a cohesive feel and configuration even though the campus has evolved over more than two hundred years period. In addition to general development patterns and landscaping, the cohesive and unified feel of the historic district is augmented by a consistent architectural idiom using brick, classical details, and compatible additions.

Among the College’s more recent real estate acquisitions is the 2006 purchase of the 400-acre Slate Hill property, located roughly two miles south of the original campus. Slate Hill was the home of Nathaniel Venable, a founder of the College, and the site where the school itself was established during a meeting in 1775. Due to this association, one of the plantation’s domestic outbuildings, where the establishment meeting took place, was moved onto the main campus during the 1940s. The manor house was destroyed during the 1970s, however, the acreage retains historical interest and provides opportunities for historical and archaeological study.

Development Narrative

The first construction at the College took place on 100 acres at the “head of Hudson’s Branch” beginning in 1775. The first buildings included a main Academy Building, a Steward’s House, a Rector’s House, a College Hall, and auxiliary outbuildings (Brinkley 1994). These early buildings were oriented on a northwest-southeast axis situated near the present-day northern end of the historic district on the west side of College Road near the current Hampden House parking lot. The majority of these eighteenth-century buildings were no longer extant by the mid-nineteenth century, as the campus core shifted further to the south. The last of the original eighteenth-century buildings, the Steward’s House kitchen, was razed in 1965. The site of the original campus remains within the boundaries of the historic district, and the original road configuration, landscaping, and general setting are still evident.

The earliest extant building in the historic district is “The Birthplace”, constructed circa 1750. This building originally functioned as an office dependency for Slate Hill Plantation, the home of Nathaniel Venable and the site where the meeting and decision to establish Hampden-Sydney College took place. This small building was moved to the campus from Slate Hill in 1944.

The earliest extant building in the historic district constructed specifically for use by the College was Cushing Hall, begun in 1822 and complete by 1833. When built, the building was termed the “New College” and was intended to replace all the original eighteenth-century facilities by combining campus

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activities under a single roof. The building originally contained dormitory space, faculty housing, classrooms, a chapel, library, and offices. The four-story, brick building also helped to establish the classically-influenced architectural idiom of Jeffersonian Classicism that would characterize future campus construction.

Additional construction within the historic district took place in the second-quarter of the nineteenth century following the creation of Union Theological Seminary, an adjunct to the College’s religious studies department. Begun in 1825 and complete in 1830, Venable Hall was built to hold classroom and dormitory space for the seminary. This three-story brick building took architectural cues from Cushing Hall, but added a domed cupola over the central block. Four contemporary dwellings flank the seminary and were used as faculty housing. Middlecourt (then called Boston House), Penshurst (then called North Carolina House), Estcourt (then called Rice Hill), and Atkinson were built in 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1834, respectively. Middlecourt and Penshurst both reflect the Jeffersonian Classicism of Cushing and Venable halls, but with a more-pronounced Greek Revival influence. Atkinson is opposite Penshurst and reflects a more pure interpretation of Jeffersonian Classicism. Estcourt was built a significant distance from the other buildings as a home for the widow of John Holt Rice, one of the founders of the seminary. This dwelling is more vernacular in design and construction, with a frame structural system and only subtle ornamentation.

In 1833, as construction of Cushing Hall was nearly complete, a surplus of funds permitted the construction of Graham Hall to serve as the residence for the College’s president, Jonathon Cushing, who had championed the new building program. Graham Hall is set roughly halfway between the campuses of the college and the seminary and faces Cushing Hall. The two-story brick building is designed in the Greek Revival style.

Over 20 years elapsed before further construction took place on the campus. In 1855, Elliot House was built near the seminary; designed in an austere interpretation of the Greek Revival style, it provided faculty housing. Hampden House, built in 1858, is located north of Cushing Hall in the vicinity of the demolished eighteenth-century campus. The two-story brick house is also a restrained version of Greek Revival architecture, and is oriented on the northwest-southeast axis of the original campus rather than the east-west axis of the other contemporary nineteenth century development. The College Church was completed two years later in 1860. This temple-form Greek Revival building stands across College Road from the earlier campus buildings.

The Civil War and resulting economic strife interrupted development at the campus for nearly two decades. Postwar construction was more exuberant and broke with tradition by occasionally using newer styles that were not so heavily influenced by classicism. The first building constructed after the war was “The Maples,” built as a private residence for one of the seminary professors, and displays the then-popular Queen Anne style of the Late Victorian era while retaining use of the red brick that characterizes the campus. Winston Hall (now called Brinkley Hall) was built in 1880 as Brown Memorial Library for the seminary and returned to Jeffersonian Classicism for its ornamentation. The building today has a cruciform footprint due to twentieth-century additions. In 1891, Memorial Hall (later known as McIlwaine) was built in the Romanesque Revival style, which proved to be unpopular

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among students and faculty; a fire destroyed the building in 1957.

In 1898, Union Theological Seminary moved to a new campus in Richmond and all of the seminary buildings at Hampden-Sydney were granted to the College. A post and rail fence was built around the combined campus the following year. Part of the fence remains extant, bordering College Road from Middlecourt to just above Cushing Hall.

The twentieth century brought a period of consistent and extensive construction on campus. In 1916, the Graham Gymnasium was appended to the rear of Graham Hall to provide updated, indoor recreational facilities. The addition complements Graham Hall and the rest of the campus through its red-brick exterior and roof cupolas. The gymnasium also was the last building to be constructed of bricks made in kilns on the campus (Guide's Guide n.d.). In 1921, Memorial Gate was built into the fence along College Road in front of Graham Hall. The prominent red brick gate was built as a memorial to Hampden-Sydney students and alumni who died in World War I and has since been rededicated in memoriam of alumni who died in all of the nation's wars.

In 1922, Bagby Hall became the first new classroom building on campus since Cushing Hall. Bagby Hall is visually similar to both Cushing and Venable Halls, which were built nearly one hundred years earlier. Designed specifically to serve as a science instructional facility, Bagby Hall was the first building on campus wired for electricity.

In 1928, the Cabell House was built to serve as the College Shoppe. Located on College Road across from the intersection with Via Sacra, the small one-story brick building draws inspiration from its larger neighbors with its three-part Neoclassical Revival design that also reflects some influence from the nationally popular Colonial Revival style. Also in 1928, a more typical, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival building was added to the campus; today it houses the Wilson Center for Leadership in the Public Interest.

In 1934, the Watkins Bell Tower was built in memory of English professor Asa DuPuy Watkins (1894) and utilized bricks reclaimed from the homes of men instrumental to the history of the college, including founders, trustees, presidents, and acclaimed members of the faculty. Set in the courtyard between Graham and Morton halls, the tower features classical design influences including arched bays and a denticulated cornice.

In 1936, another classroom building was added to the campus with the construction of Morton Hall, made possible by a gift from descendants of Captain John Morton, a veteran of the French and Indian War and one of the College's original trustees. The location of the building near Graham Hall and facing the Memorial Gate was selected by the donor, thus disrupting a yet-to-be initiated campus master plan that called for construction of a new library on that site. The College approved the project despite the conflict because the donation that funded it was the largest individual gift yet received. With its visually similar Neoclassical Revival style, the three-story brick building complements Bagby Hall to the south and Cushing to the north.

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Gammon Gymnasium (later renamed Kirk Athletic Center) was constructed in 1941 to replace Graham Gymnasium. The two-story brick Neoclassical Revival building mimics the form of the earlier classroom and dormitory buildings on campus, but incorporates a stronger Colonial Revival influence through details such as a broken pediment with pineapple finial and faux brick quoining on the corners. The similarly-designed campus Post Office (now the Esther T. Atkinson Museum) was also built in 1941.

The 1950s and 1960s brought increased academic and functional development, adding Johns Auditorium, Eggleston Library, Hundley Stadium, and Gilmer Hall. Johns Auditorium is set on Via Sacra in the vicinity of Venable and Bagby Halls and mimics the scale and classical design influences of those buildings, although with a distinctly Georgian Revival influence achieved through massive sash windows on the façade and arcaded side wings. Eggleston Library, next to Johns Auditorium, similarly matched the campus-wide classically inspired design, but was demolished in 2015 to be replaced by a new student union building. Meanwhile, Hundley Stadium, built in 1965, consisted solely of open bleachers; it has been demolished and replaced by a larger facility. Gilmer Hall was built in 1968 as the new sciences building and continues the classical theme in a more imposing five-part form with an arcaded Georgian Revival central block. The central chimney was reportedly modeled on those of Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County.

The mid-twentieth century was also a period of extensive residential development on the campus, including construction of small-scale detached housing and larger dormitory-style residences. Detached housing included both faculty housing and fraternity houses. In general, these dwellings reflect various interpretations of the Colonial Revival style popular across the nation during this period. The two-story, brick Colonial Revival Kappa Sigma fraternity house was built in 1941. Dupuy House is a frame Cape Cod dwelling built in 1948. In 1950, Phi Gamma Delta, Kappa Alpha, and Theta Chi added fraternity houses, all two-story brick Colonial Revivals. Several houses that now function as office and flex space, including the Wauchope Women’s Guest House, Financial Aid Office, and other “theme” houses, also date to this period and, in contrast to the Colonial Revival style of contemporary buildings, display stripped-down Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles. Colonial Revival-influenced architecture resumed with the construction of the Whitehouse dormitory quad in 1968; this project consisted of several two-story pavilions connected by one-story arcades and was modeled on the University of Virginia Ranges. In the 1970 nomination, the quad was considered to be noncontributing due to its recent date.

The 1970s and 1980s saw continued residential development, primarily in the form of multiple-family buildings that generally are architecturally stripped-down and simplistic reflecting only minimal Neoclassical or Colonial Revival influences. Blake Village, built in 1972, includes a group of two-story, two-unit, townhouse style brick apartments. The architecture reflect a very subtle Flemish revival style with gabled brick parapet side walls. This complex is the latest group of buildings constructed during the period of significance ending in 1974.

The group of four Hampden House apartment units built in 1976 are the most minimally styled buildings on campus, consisting of one story on a raised basement with plywood-clad walls and gable roofs devoid of applied ornamentation. Completed in 1984, the North Residence Halls (also known as

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the alphabet dorms) provided a variety of single, double, and suite housing units. The cluster of five buildings are built in simplified Colonial Revival forms set around a central green connected to Crawley Forum, a contemporary facility that serves as a student center and central gathering space for the north end of the campus. Crawley reflects a more elaborate Colonial Revival style in keeping with the earlier academic and residential buildings on campus.

The 1970s and 1980s also brought nonresidential development to the campus with the construction of the large Kirby Fieldhouse athletic facility near Gammon Gymnasium (now Kirk Athletic Center). Situated at the fringe of the campus core, the utilitarian Fieldhouse building provides stark contrast to other development with a sheet metal exterior, large bands of plate-glass windows, and a complex shed-and-gable roof.

The 1990s brought additional residential facilities to the campus with the construction of the Carpenter House dorms and Settle Hall, the main dining hall for the campus. The design of each of these buildings returned to a more ornate Neoclassical Revival style compatible with the rest of the campus. Many dorms, classrooms, and other buildings also underwent extensive additions and upgrades during this decade.

Growth at the College continued into the twenty-first century with the construction of new or replacement fraternity houses, Bortz Library, Lewis C. Everett Stadium, large new wings added as part of a rededication of the Kirk Athletic Center, Ty Cobb Ballpark, and most recently Brown Student Center. Overall, development from this period has been classically influenced, referencing the Jeffersonian Classicism of the early-nineteenth century campus. The College’s land holdings grew substantially during this period as well, increasing in size from 660 acres in 2000 to 1,060 acres after the 2006 purchase of Slate Hill Plantation and a small manmade lake. Only the academic core of the central campus is included within the historic district boundaries.

As a whole, the historic district retains a cohesive collection of academic, residential, and administrative buildings that represent the development and evolution of Hampden-Sydney College from the eighteenth century through the present day. The building stock is unified through consistent design, materials, form, and styling that blends harmoniously despite age and change from original function. Since the construction of Cushing Hall in 1822, nearly all buildings added to the campus have been designed in complementary, classically-influenced styles with red brick facades, compound trim, and pedimented gables. The historic district further is characterized by consistent siting and building placement within the manicured campus landscape. The integrity of the individual resources lends authenticity to the historic nature of the campus and the significance of the historic district.

INTEGRITY

Overall, the Hampden-Sydney College Historic District, and individual buildings and structures within it, exhibit a high level of historical integrity both individually and collectively. As a whole, the district illustrates historic development patterns, spatial relationships, density, and setting. The later development is generally compatible with historic resources by continued reliance on similar materials,

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especially red brick, classical embellishments, and appropriate size, scale, and massing, with most buildings set within a verdant landscape. The still-visible streets and grid pattern of the first phases of campus development have been maintained in the siting of later construction, as streets and paths on campus have not been significantly altered since the nineteenth century. Modern infrastructure such as parking lots and service roads are generally set back from the primary circulation pattern, making them minimally intrusive.

The individual buildings and structures within the campus retain a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. While most buildings exhibit typical, routine maintenance and updating, modifications generally do not detract from historical form or integrity. On the exterior, replacement doors and windows are the most common alterations, followed by additional wings and rear ells to provide expanded square footage. In nearly all cases, additions have been designed to blend with and complement the original building. As such, the historical integrity of the historic district is high and the Hampden-Sydney College campus continues to reflect its historical and architectural significance.

INVENTORY

The following inventory identifies all resources located within the historic district boundary. The contributing status of each resource within the district was determined based on the resource’s association with one or more of the historic district’s areas of significance, its construction date, and its ability to convey its historic associations during the district’s period of significance. A total of 96 resources are located within the historic district, of which 55 are classified as contributing and 41 as noncontributing.

Many of the resources on campus lack formal street addresses. Therefore, the following inventory is arranged in a roughly geographic order based on their location within campus and by resource name and, where applicable, according to the street on which they are located. The inventory begins with the oldest section of the campus and then extends northward and eastward where newer resources are more concentrated. Resources are keyed to the attached Sketch Map using the last four digits of the 11-digit DHR inventory number (i.e., -0001, -0002, etc.).

South End of College Road, Moving North

Penshurst, 265 College Road 073-0019 *Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0016*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, 1830
Contributing Total: 1

Penshurst was built in 1830 and was designed in the Jeffersonian Classicism that characterizes the campus’s earliest buildings. It has a rectangular form and remains in good condition. The two-story masonry dwelling sits on a continuous foundation with an English basement. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, with a low-pitched hipped roof covered in standing seam metal and pierced by four interior corner chimneys. The main entrance is centered on the façade (north elevation), featuring a divided transom light and sheltered by a portico. The portico is supported by columns and accessed by a

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central staircase. Flanking the portico are six-over-six, double hung wood windows. Above, on the second-story, are three six-over-six double-hung sash windows that align with the fenestration below and are ornamented with decorative wood panels under the sills. The upper windows have shutters and the window surrounds have bullseye trim. The ground level windows are six-over-six double-hung sashes with plain surrounds.

Penshurst Smokehouse, 265 College Road 073-0058-0027 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Smoke/Meat House (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1829
Contributing Total: 1

This single-story masonry dependency sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in English bond. The building is square with a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal and a louvered vent on the ridge line, featuring a corbelled brick eave. The entrance is centered on the east elevation.

Chi Phi South 073-0058-0062 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946
Contributing Total: 1

The Minimal Traditional annex behind the main Chi Phi house and was built in 1946 and is in good condition. It has a rectangular form. The dwelling rests on a raised foundation with built in garage on the rear elevation. The single-story frame dwelling has walls clad in weatherboard siding and a cross gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. There are multiple entrances on the facade, west elevation. There are three central doors are located on the protruding front gable that have a very simple door surround. French doors are located on each of the walls on either side of the central protruding front gable slightly sheltered by an overhang in the roof. The building is mostly unornamented except for sconces on either side of the central doors and a triangular vent in the tip of the pediment on the front gable.

Chi Phi House 073-0058-0061 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, 1880
Contributing Total: 1

The Chi Phi House was built in 1880 according to local records and exhibits a Folk Victorian style. The building has a rectangular shape with a front “gable” and wing form indicative of the Folk Victorian style. It remains in fair condition. The two story frame dwelling rests on a continuous foundation with a partial basement and walls clad in vinyl siding. The roof is a hip and valley shape with a rear cross gable all covered in stamped metal shingles. There are two interior chimneys located on either side of the central ridgeline. The main entrance is centered on the facade, west elevation and adorned with a Doric door surround. It is topped with a single pane transom light. Centered on the wall space on either side of the entryway is a single, eight-over-eight double-hung sash window. On the second story and aligned with the fenestration below are three, eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. All windows on the facade are adorned with shutters. The north half of the facade is slightly protruding from the rest of the facade.

Esther T. Atkinson Museum, 274 College Road 073-0058-0015 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Post Office (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941

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Contributing Total: 1

The college museum of Hampden-Sydney’s history was originally built as the campus post office in 1941. It was designed in the Colonial Revival style with some elements based on Federal and Georgian Revival styles and remains in good condition. The building is a T-shape with the long section extending out toward College Road. The single-story masonry building sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in a common bond. The roof is a cross gable shape and covered in slate shingles and pierced by a central interior brick chimney. The main entrance is centrally located on the front façade, west elevation, and is topped by a divided transom light. A pedimented portico shelters the main entrance and is supported by Doric columns and square pilasters. There is an elliptical fanlight located in the pediment of the roof. A six-over-six double-hung sash window is located on either side of the portico and centered on the remaining wall space outside the pilasters. The building is ornamented with a decorative denticulated cornice. The windows have flared stone jack-arch headers and stone sills.

Cabell House, 294 College Road 073-0058-0013

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Administration Bldg. (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1926

Contributing Total: 1

The Cabell House was built in 1928 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular form with a central bay extending out from the front façade and a rear ell on the southeast corner. The building is in good condition. The one-and-a-half-story masonry building rises from a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in a Flemish bond. The roof is a cross gable shape covered in slate shingles with exterior chimneys located on either end of the building. The main entrance is centrally located on the gable-end on the west façade and contains a pedimented door surround. Pilasters are present on both sides and a fanlight divided transom light above the doorway. On either side of the central doorway is a 20-light fixed window with a decorative cornice above each. The pediment and cornices are decorated with dentils. A circular divided light is located in the pediment of the gable end and is ornamented with a decorative surround. On either side of the central bay is an entryway with windows on either side all set equidistant apart. These windows are eight-over-eight double-hung sash. A decorative divided transom light is located above each of the side entryways.

Dial House

073-0058-0064

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Energy Facility (Structure), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1935

Contributing Total: 1

The electrical building located behind Cabell House was built in 1935 and is a single-story masonry building that rests on a continuous foundation. The walls are made of brick laid in a stretcher bond topped with a Dutch gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The main entrance is offset to the east corner of the south elevation, paired with an eight-pane fixed window on either side. A triangular vent is located in the pediment of the roof. A secondary entrance is located on the north corner of the east elevation.

Birthplace

073-0005

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0014

Primary Resource: Office/Office Building (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1750

Contributing Total: 1

The Birthplace was built circa 1750 by Nathan Venable and originally served as a law office. The one

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and a half story building is square in shape and remains in good condition. It sits on a brick continuous foundation and has walls clad in beaded weatherboard siding. The roof is a front gable shape covered in wood shingles with an exterior chimney located on the south elevation on the gable-end. The main entrance is offset to the west corner of the front façade, north elevation. A single window is located in the gable-end on the front façade and is slightly offset from the center line. It consists of a four-over-four double-hung sash window. The building was moved to its current location in 1944.

Atkinson Hall, 324 College Road 073-0012

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0012

Primary Resource: Administration Bldg. (Building), Stories 3, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, 1834

Contributing Total: 1

Atkinson Hall was built in 1834 and remains in good condition. An example of Jeffersonian Classicism, the three-story building's central portion is rectangular in shape with a one-story plus basement side wing extending off the east elevation. The masonry building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in an American bond. The roof is a hipped shape covered in standing seam metal with two central interior brick chimneys. The wing on the east elevation has a slate covered hip roof. The main entrance is centered on the front façade and is topped with a divided transom light. It is ornamented with a pediment and square fluted pilasters. There are nine-over-nine double-hung sash wood windows centered on the remaining wall space on either side of the entryway. Fenestration on the second story consists of three, six-over-nine double-hung sash wood windows aligned with the openings below and set equidistant apart. The third-story fenestration consists of three, six-over-six double-hung sash wood windows that align with all fenestration below and are set equidistant apart. A single, six-over-six double-hung sash window is located on the east corner of the wing and is joined by a secondary entryway on the west corner of the front façade. The doorway is topped by a divided transom light. All windows on the front façade of the building are ornamented with shutters and have a stone jack-arch with bullseyes located on each end with a stone sill. Structural anchors are also visible on the façade.

College Church Cemetery, 418 College Road 073-0058-0092

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1860

Contributing Total: 1

This cemetery contains about 50 graves in the area next to the church with the oldest being from 1821 and the newest from 2016. The section across Atkinson Avenue contains about 150 graves with the oldest from 1736 and the newest in 2016.

College Church, 418 College Road 073-0004

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0009

Primary Resource: Church/Chapel (Building), Stories 1, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1860

Contributing Total: 1

The College Church was built in 1860 and exhibits a Greek Revival style and temple form. The building is a rectangular shape and in good condition. The two-story masonry church sits on a continuous foundation with a full basement. The brick walls are laid in a stretcher bond and the roof is a hipped shape with lower front and back gable. It is covered in slate shingles and pierced by four interior chimneys located on the north and south slope. The main entrances are located on either corner of the inset central bay on the west elevation. They are decorated with Doric door surrounds. Two Doric columns are set on either side of the center line and the corners are supported by square

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Graham Circle Drive (west of College Road)

Graham Hall, 80 Graham Circle Drive 073-0016

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0010

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1833

Contributing Total: 1

Graham Hall was built in 1833 and was designed in the Greek Revival style. It is a rectangular shaped building with a rear ell and remains in good condition. The two-story masonry building sits on a continuous foundation and has an English basement with brick walls laid in Flemish bond on the original massing and American bond on the rear (south) additions. The roof on the original hall building is a side-gable shape clad in slates, cross-gabled to the rear additions. The roof is pierced by two interior chimneys on the west side of the original building. A decorative cupola crowns the south roof peak. The main entrance is centrally located on the north façade in a classical door surround topped by a divided transom light. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed Greek Revival porch on a raised brick foundation, accessed by quarter-turn wing staircases. The porch's brick foundation is supported by arched piers, and the larger central arch leads to the basement entrance. Eight-over-eight-over-eight, triple-hung windows are located on either side of the portico on the first story. Above and aligned with the fenestration below are three, eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. All windows on the façade feature decorative bullseye lintels.

Watkins Bell Tower

073-0058-0070

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Bell Tower/Carillon (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: Vernacular, 1934

Contributing Total: 1

The Watkins Bell Tower was built in 1934 in memory of Asa Dupuy Watkins 1894. The tower is a square shape. The tower consists of brick piers connected by arches under a pyramidal roof. Apocryphal campus lore holds that the bricks represent 250 places and people that have "blessed this College and to all whom this College has blessed." According to the story, two bricks are from Princeton's Nassau Hall, which inspired Cushing Hall and was the college where Samuel and John Blair Smith were housed during their time at Princeton.

Morton Hall, 60 Graham Circle Drive 073-0058-0005

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Classroom Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1936

Contributing Total: 1

Morton Hall was built in 1936 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is T-shaped and remains in good condition. The three-story masonry building rests on a continuous foundation with an English basement. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and the cross-gable roof is clad in slate shingles, ornamented by a denticulated cornice. Eight interior chimneys are regularly spaced in pairs on either side of the roof peak. The main entrance is centrally located on the forward projecting central mass on the east elevation. It is set in a classical cast stone door surround with a divided transom light. Directly above the entrance is a large, twenty-four-light, arched window with an iron balconette. The remainder of the building is fenestrated with six-over-six double-hung sashes. A divided fanlight is centered in the pediment of the front gable. At the

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basement level there are small fixed divided lights and a secondary basement entrance on the north wing of the building.

Via Sacra (East End)

Flagpole Plaza

073-0058-0095

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Plaza/Courtyard (Site), Stories n/a, Style: n/a, 1982

Non-contributing Total: 1

Flagpole Plaza is located near the intersection of Via Sacra and College Road, and consists of a paved circular area with a centered metal flagpole. The circle paving consists of individual dyed concrete pavers. Cast stone benches and landscaped flower beds surround the circle. The Flagpole Plaza was dedicated in 1982 in honor of Joseph T. Trotter ('35).

Bagby Hall, 62 Via Sacra

073-0058-0011

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Classroom Building (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1922

Contributing Total: 1

Bagby Hall was built in 1922 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style and remains in good condition. The building is a rectangular shape with stairwell wings added on the east and west sides in 1992. The three-story building rests on a continuous foundation with a full basement. The brick walls are laid in English bond with differentiated belt courses delineating the first two stories. The first belt course between the basement and first story is cast stone, the second between the first and second story is a brick soldier course. The roof is a cruciform shape covered in slate shingles and pierced by two engaged chimneys located at the corners where the central mass extends out on the south façade. A decorative cupola is located at the center of the roof. The two stairwell additions have low-pitched hipped roofs. The main entrance is centered on the protruding central mass and features a classical door surround with fluted pilasters, an ornate cornice, divided light transom, and pediment. All fenestration on the façade (south elevation) is symmetrical, generally consisting of six-over-six double-hung sash windows, eight over eight double-hung sash windows, and three-light fixed windows on the basement level. A circular window is located in the pediment. The building is ornamented with denticulated cornices, cast stone window lintels on the first and second stories, and ornate corbelling on the chimneys.

Venable Hall, 77 Via Sacra

073-0020

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0026

Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 3, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, Ca 1825

Contributing Total: 1

Venable Hall was built in two stages with the oldest portion being the east wing built in 1824 and the central and west wing being built in 1830. The building exhibits Jeffersonian Classicism is its overall design and is a rectangular shape with a small rear ell. It is in good condition. It rests on a continuous foundation with an English basement and brick walls laid in a Flemish bond. The roof is a side gable shape with a central cross gable all covered in slate shingles. There are 16 interior chimneys and a large central cupola. The cupola has arches around all elevations and is topped by a copper dome. The main entrance is centered on the central projecting mass with two secondary entrances on either side of it.

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These three entrances are sheltered by a hipped roof porch. The first- and second stories feature eight-over-twelve sash windows and nine-over-nine sash windows in wooden frames. The third story has eight-over-eight sash windows, and the English basement has six-over-six windows. Above the secondary entrances are a six-over-nine double-hung sash window on the second story and a six-over-six double-hung sash window on the third story. The original entrance is located in the east wing, sheltered by a hipped-roof columned porch and featuring a simple wooden door surround with a divided-light transom.

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)

Non-contributing Total: 1

Johns Auditorium

073-0058-0080

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Auditorium (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1951

Contributing Total: 1

Johns Auditorium was built in 1951 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building has a T-shape form and is in good condition. The two-and-a-half-story, nine-bay masonry building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in English bond. A partial basement is accessed via an entrance on the north elevation. The roof is a cross gable shape covered in slate shingles, pierced by a single interior chimney located on the north end of the main ridge-line. There are two gabled dormers on either side of the rear (east) ridgeline and a single gabled dormer with an eight-over-eight sash window located on the south slope of the west wing. The main entrance is on a forward projecting central mass and centered on the wall space, sheltered by a columned portico with a pediment. Above the portico is a twelve-pane fixed window. A semicircular vent is located in the center gable. The façade fenestration includes large sixteen-over-sixteen sash windows, a twelve-light fixed window over the main entrance, and sixteen-light fixed windows on the north and south wings. Ornamentation on the building includes a denticulated cornice and brick quoining.

Middlecourt, 129-145 Via Sacra 073-0018

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0025

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, 1829

Contributing Total: 1

Middlecourt was built in 1829 and features the Jeffersonian Classicism that characterizes the earliest campus buildings. It has a rectangular form and is in good condition. The two-story, three bay masonry dwelling rests on a continuous foundation with an English basement. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and the roof is a low-pitched hipped shape covered in standing seam metal. Four interior chimneys pierce the roofline, one at each of the four corners of the main portion of the dwelling. A one-story rear addition extends off the south elevation. The main entrance is offset, in the western bay of the façade (north elevation). The entrance door has an arched classical surround with sidelights and a divided fanlight transom. The entryway is sheltered by a flat-roofed, three-bay columned porch with a decorative balustrade at the roofline, accessed by a straight-run stair. A similar, smaller porch shelters a secondary entrance on the west elevation. Below the water table, the English basement has six-over-six windows with integrated headers and sills, framed by louvered shutters. The windows on the upper levels are also six-over-six sashes in similar settings with shutters, but are larger and the façade windows feature bullseye ornamentation on the frames. The windows on the east

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and west elevations are paired. The one-story south addition features a balustrade at the roofline. The house is set in an open, parklike setting with a circular drive and brick gateposts where the drive meets Via Sacra.

Middlecourt Garage, 129-145 Via Sacra 073-0058-0096 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Garage (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Classical Revival, Ca 1920

Contributing Total: 1

The one-and-a-half-story masonry garage was constructed ca. 1920 in the Classical Revival style and is in good condition. The building has a rectangular shape. It rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in American bond. There are two wooden door to accommodate cars on the north elevation, facing the paved driveway. The gable ends have six-over-six sash windows in wooden frames on the upper level, and six-light wooden doors at ground level. The roof is a side gable shape covered in standing seam metal.

Middlecourt Kitchen, 129-145 Via Sacra 073-0058-0093 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Kitchen (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1830

Contributing Total: 1

Coleman's Cottage served as the kitchen and slave quarters for the main house. It is vernacular in style and is in good condition. The one-story, three-bay masonry building has a rectangular shape. It rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in American bond with a side gable roof covered in standing seam metal. There are two interior chimneys located on the ridge line with wide, corbelled mouths and lantern caps. The main entrance is centered on the north elevation, consisting of a wooden door covered by a screen door. Flanking the entrance are a single, six-over-six double-hung sash window centered on the wall space on either side off the entryway. The building lacks any ornamentation.

Via Sacra (West End)

Brinkley Hall

073-0058-0073

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: Classroom (Building), Stories 2, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, 1880

Contributing Total: 1

Brinkley Hall was built in 1880 and was designed in the same Jeffersonian Classicism style that characterizes the earliest campus buildings. The two-story building is a cruciform shape and remains in good condition. It rests on a continuous foundation with a full basement. The brick walls are laid in stretcher bond and the cross-gable roof is covered in slate shingles. There are two interior chimneys located on either side of the ridgeline toward the north end of the building. The main entrance is located on the north elevation and is covered by a flat-roofed classical portico. The entrance is flanked by two large, forty-light arched windows, and a similar arched fanlight is located above the portico. Similar windows are present on the east and west elevations. A circular window is located in the pediment of the front gable. The building is ornamented with brick pilasters on either side of the windows, brick jack arches, and corbelled brick cornices. Pilasters also delineate each bay of the front façade and there is brick quoining on the corners of the building.

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Carriage House **073-0058-0075** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Carriage House (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1870
Contributing Total: 1

The carriage house was built ca. 1870. The one-and-a-half-story masonry building is a rectangular shape and is in fair condition. It sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in American bond. The gabled roof is clad in wood shingles. The north elevation retains large carriage doors, with a smaller pedestrian entrance on the east elevation. The historic carriage entrance has been infilled with two fixed single-pane windows, and the historic wooden east door is fixed open and the opening infilled with a modern steel/glass door. Above the north carriage entrance is a large opening filled by a louvered wooden vent. A small rectangular window is located on the south side of the east entrance. Major restoration work occurred in 2018, involving removal and reconstruction of the east wall.

Brown Student Center **073-0058-0044** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Meeting/Fellowship Hall (Building), Stories 2, Style: Neo-Classical Revival, 2017
Non-contributing Total: 1

The Brown Student Center was completed in 2017 and was designed in the New Classical style. It has a rectangular form and remains in excellent condition. The two-story masonry building rests on a continuous foundation with a basement on the rear portion. The brick veneer walls are laid in Flemish bond, and the cross gable roof is covered in slate shingles. The main entrance is centrally located on the nine-bay south façade, sheltered by a three-bay, full-height columned portico. The entrance features a classical door surround with a pedimented transom. The entrance is flanked by eight-over-eight sash windows. Directly above the main entrance is an eight-over-twelve sash window flanked by eight-over-eight sash windows. The first-story fenestration includes eight-over-twelve double-hung sash windows on either side of the central portico. The second story includes eight-over-eight sash windows on either side of the central portico. All windows on the façade feature cast stone lintels and sills. The architrave and frieze on the main cornice of the building have exaggerated proportions with minimal ornamentation.

The Maples **073-0058-0083** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, 1879
Contributing Total: 1

The Maples was built in 1879 and was designed in the Queen Anne/Victorian style. It has a rectangular shape with projecting tower bays and is in good condition. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in American bond. The roof is a hip shape with intersecting turrets and gable-ends, all covered in slate shingles. Two ornate interior chimneys are present on the east slope of the roof. The main entrance is nearly centered on the façade (north elevation), featuring a lighted surround and transom, sheltered by a two-bay hipped-roof porch ornamented with sawn work and turned posts. The fenestration generally includes two-light sash windows with engaged transoms and a window with paired one-over-one sash in the third story of the centered north tower. On the first story of the east side of the dwelling is an arched picture window, consisting of a central single-hung, one-over-one window with a one-over-one fixed window on either side. The gable-end on the porch and above the eastern bay window feature wooden panels in the gable

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peak. Similar wooden panels are present above the east arched window.

Bortz Library **073-0058-0043** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Library (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 2007

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Bortz Library was built in 2007 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular form and is in good condition. The three-story masonry library sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in Flemish bond. The roof is cross-gabled, with three secondary ridgelines intersecting with the primary gabled roof, clad in slate shingles. There are six chimneys set equidistant apart along the ridge line with three on either side of a central cupola. The main entrance is centered on the south elevation, sheltered by a three-bay columned portico. The main entrance features a classical door surround with a transom, flanked by large fifteen-over-fifteen sash windows. Above the portico are three arched openings, a set of French doors with an arched transom flanked by two twenty-light windows. The other façade fenestration generally consists of eight-over-twelve and twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows. A fanlight window is located in the pediment and there are circular fixed windows on the third story near the southeast and southwest corners (stairwells).

Gilmer Hall **073-0058-0078** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Classroom Building (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1968

Contributing *Total: 1*

Gilmer Hall was built in 1968 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The two-story masonry building consists of two outer wings and a large central massing, presenting a nineteen-bay façade (south elevation) on Via Sacra arranged in three protruding gabled sections with intermediary wings. It has a rectangular form with a large rear one-story central addition and remains in good condition. The Hall rests on a continuous foundation and has an English basement. The brick veneer walls are laid in Flemish bond and the cross-gabled roof is covered in slate shingles, with a large, flat membrane-covered section in the center. The roof is pierced by four interior chimneys, two on each of the east and west gable wings and a fifth double-chimney in the center. The main entrance is located in an inset area of the south elevation’s center projection. The inset area is covered by an integrated arched portico. The façade fenestration is elaborate, featuring six-over-eight sash windows over most of the façade, as well as large twenty-four light arched windows with keystones and fanlights in the pediments. The building is ornamented with a cast stone water table.

Gilmer Hall Greenhouse **073-0058-0079** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Greenhouse/Conservatory (Building), Stories 1, Style: No style, Ca 1968

Contributing *Total: 1*

The greenhouse was likely constructed ca. 1968, contemporary with Gilmer Hall. The greenhouse is a single-story masonry building with a front gable roof and a long, glassed-in rear (west) annex. It rests on a continuous masonry foundation with brick walls laid in Flemish bond. The roof is covered in slate shingles. An interior CMU chimney is located on the north roof slope. The main entrance is located on the east elevation, consisting of paneled wooden double doors with six-light panels.

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Seminary Cemetery **073-0058-0072** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Cemetery (Site), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, 1850

Contributing Total: 1

The Seminary Cemetery is the last thing owned by the seminaries that used to call Hampden-Sydney home. All professors of the seminary and presidents of the college and their immediate families can be buried there. It is located on the south side of Via Sacra and surrounded by a brick wall. There are about 50 graves total with the oldest being from 1772 and the newest being from 2013.

Pannill Drive (north of Via Sacra)

Chalgrove Lake **073-0058-0094** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Lake (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1968

Contributing Total: 1

Chalgrove Lake is surrounded by woods and has an earthen dam at the west end. The land was initially used as a borrow pit for brickmaking operations, providing material for the bricks used to construct a majority of the historic buildings on campus. In 1912 a large storm destroyed the dam, which was not rebuilt until 1968. The lake has historically been used for recreation, including boating and winter ice skating.

Settle Hall, 106 Pannill Drive **073-0058-0004** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Dining Hall/Cafeteria (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1991

Non-contributing Total: 1

Settle Hall was built in 1991 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has an I- shape form and remains in good condition. The two-story building has a continuous foundation on a receding grade, with brick walls laid in stretcher bond and a cross gable roof covered in slate shingles. The roof is pierced by two interior ridgeline chimneys on either front gable wing on the east side and a central cupola. The cupola has fixed arch windows with an octagonal copper roof. The main entrance is centered on the east façade and topped by a divided transom light under a classical portico. The building generally features symmetrically arranged, six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A half-circle vent is located in the pediment of each gable-end wing.

South Boundary Road (south of Via Sacra)

Blake Village Apartments

Blake A **073-0058-0038** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1972

Contributing Total: 1

Blake A was built in 1972. The two-story masonry building is a rectangular shape and in good condition. It sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in a stretcher bond with a side gable roof covered in standing seam metal. There are stepped parapet walls on both gable-ends. The main entrance is offset to the west corner of the north elevation and contains a fixed transom and

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sidelight. It is joined by a divided fixed light on either side. Set equidistant apart on the remaining wall space to the east are two more of the same windows. Above on the second story and aligned with the windows below are four more, one-over-one fixed pane windows, that are slightly smaller in scale. The windows and doors are ornamented with jack arches above and brick sills on the windows.

Blake B **073-0058-0039** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1972
Contributing Total: 1

The Blake Village apartments were built in 1972. The two-story masonry buildings are a rectangular shape and in good condition. Each building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in stretcher bond with a side-gable parapet roof clad in standing seam metal. There are two entrances on the south elevation located on either side of a protruding central brick divider, flanked by one-over-one casement windows. The one-over one casement windows are repeated on the remaining elevations on both the first and second stories, ornamented with brick jack-arch lintels. The eaves are ornamented with brick corbelling.

Blake C **073-0058-0040** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1972
Contributing Total: 1

The Blake Village apartments were built in 1972. The two-story masonry buildings have a rectangular shape and are in good condition. Each building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in stretcher bond with a side-gable parapet roof clad in standing seam metal. There are two entrances on the south elevation located on either side of a protruding central brick divider, flanked by one-over-one casement windows. The one-over one casement windows are repeated on the remaining elevations on both the first and second levels, ornamented with brick jack-arch lintels. The eaves are ornamented with brick corbelling.

Blake D **073-0058-0041** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1972
Contributing Total: 1

The Blake Village apartments were built in 1972. The two-story masonry building are a rectangular shape and in good condition. Each building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in stretcher bond with a side-gable parapet roof clad in standing seam metal. There are two entrances on the south elevation located on either side of a protruding central brick divider, flanked by one-over-one casement windows. The one-over one casement windows are repeated on the remaining elevations on both the first and second stories, ornamented with brick jack-arch lintels. The eaves are ornamented with brick corbelling.

Blake E **073-0058-0042** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1972
Contributing Total: 1

The Blake Village apartments were built in 1972. The two-story masonry buildings are a rectangular shape and in good condition. Each building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in

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stretcher bond with a side-gable parapet roof clad in standing seam metal. There are two entrances on the south elevation located on either side of a protruding central brick divider, flanked by one-over-one casement windows. The one-over one casement windows are repeated on the remaining elevations on both the first and second levels, ornamented with brick jack-arch lintels. The eaves are ornamented with brick corbelling.

Elis Rugby Pitch **073-0058-0037** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: n/a, 2014

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Elis Rugby Pitch is a grass field at grade with the surrounding area. A scoreboard is located on the southwest corner.

McFarland Lane (south of Via Sacra)

Elliott House **073-0058-0077** *Other DHR Id#: Primary*
Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1855

Contributing *Total: 1*

The Elliot House was built in 1855 and is a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style. It has a rectangular form and is in good condition. The two-story frame dwelling rests on a continuous foundation and the exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The roof is a complex shape with the main body consisting of a hip and valley shape with two front gables on either side of a central side gable roof, all clad in asphalt shingles. There are three interior chimneys, one in the east slope of the northwest roof, one in centered in the cross-gable of the south addition, and one in the east slope of the northeast roof. The main entrance is centered on the façade (north elevation), and is topped by a transom light. A three-bay porch extends across the center of the façade and is supported by square posts. Large paired two-over-two windows light the first and second stories on either side of the porch, flanked by wooden shutters.

Atkinson Avenue (east of College Road, south side)

Bush House **073-0058-0045** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Administration Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1970

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Bush House was built circa 1970 and is designed in the Ranch style. The dwelling has a rectangular form and remains in good condition. The single-story masonry dwelling rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in a stretcher bond. The roof is a side gable shape covered in asphalt shingles and pierced by a single ridgeline chimney. The main entrance is offset slightly to the east and set in an inset portion of the front wall under a partial width overhang porch. The porch roof is supported by square posts. A picture window is centered on the remaining wall space to the west under the overhang porch, consisting of a central 24-light fixed window joined by a four-over-four double-

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hung sash window on either side. A secondary entrance is located on the west wall under the porch. Two, six-over-six double-hung sash windows are centered on the western wall space. To the east of the porch are two, six-over-six double-hung sash windows set equidistant apart. These windows are ornamented with decorative wood panels below the window. Both the windows to the east and west of the porch are adorned with shutters. Other ornamentation includes arched fascia boards on the porch.

Women’s Guest House **073-0058-0085** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1967

Contributing Total: 1

This dwelling was built in 1967 according to local county records and was designed in the Ranch style. The building has a rectangular form and is in good condition. The single-story masonry building sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in a stretcher bond. The roof is a side gable shape with an exterior chimney on the west elevation. It is covered in asphalt shingles. The main entrance is centered on the north elevation and contains sidelights on either side. There is a large picture window centered on the remaining wall space to the west. The central portion consists of a 24-light fixed window with four-over-four double-hung sash windows on either side. To the east side of the main entrance are two eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows set equidistant apart. These are ornamented with wood panels below the window. All windows on the front façade are adorned with shutters.

Dupuy House **073-0058-0076** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Minimal Traditional, 1946

Contributing Total: 1

The Dupuy House was built in 1946 as a dwelling and is designed in the Minimal Traditional style. It has a Cape Cod form and is in good condition. The one-and-a-half story frame dwelling sits on a continuous cinder block foundation and has walls clad in aluminum siding. The roof is a side gable shape covered in asphalt shingles and pierced by a single interior chimney located on the ridge line. There are two gabled dormers set equidistant apart on the front slope and contain six-over-six double-hung sash windows in each. The main entrance is located under a front-gable porch roof. The porch is supported by Doric columns. A single, six-over-six double-hung sash window joins the main entrance under the porch roof and is offset to the west side and is smaller in scale to the rest of the windows on the facade. A single, six-over-six double-hung sash window is centered on the remaining wall space to the west of the porch. East of the porch are two windows of the same scale and type, set equidistant apart on the remaining wall space. The windows on the first story are adorned with shutters.

Burrell House **073-0058-0074** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, 1903

Contributing Total: 1

The Burrell House was built in 1903 as a residential dwelling and is designed in the Colonial Revival style. It is a complex form with the appearance of multiple additions and alterations, and it remains in good condition. The single-story, frame dwelling rests on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in vinyl siding. The roof is a cross-gable shape and covered in composition shingles with three interior chimneys piercing different ridge lines. There are multiple entrances on the front façade (north

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elevation). All are set under overhangs at the corners of different bays and supported by square columns. The central entrance is located east of the front gable and two others are located on the west side of the same gable. The western entryways are each set on either wall of the corner. A single six-over-six double-hung sash window is located to the west of the entryways on the west corner of the front façade. A large central bay is located on the front gable and consist of five ribbon windows, each a four-over-four double-hung sash. The building is topped with a hipped roof. On the eastern bay of the front façade are two pairs of six- over-six double-hung sash windows. These pairs are each offset from the center line of the bay and set equidistant apart.

Alpha Chi Sigma **073-0058-0087** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Folk Victorian, 2000
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Alpha Chi Sigma house was built in 2000 and is a modern interpretation of a gable-and-wing Folk Victorian style. The dwelling is in good condition and has a rectangular shape with a side single-story, gable-front ell on the west elevation. The two-story, side gable frame dwelling sits on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in vinyl siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The main entrance is centered on the north façade and has flanking sidelights. It is sheltered by a shed roof overhang that is supported by Tuscan columns and runs from the west corner of the main mass of the house to the central portion over the entryway. On either side of the entry and offset to either corner are a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Those to the west are located on the façade’s protruding gable-end bay. The same pattern is continued on the second story with a central, six-pane fixed window aligned with the entryway below and the pairs of windows on either side aligning with those below. There are two sets of French doors centered on the single-story wing off the west elevation. All windows on the façade are adorned with shutters.

Atkinson Avenue (east of College Road, north side)

Theta Chi House **073-0058-0060** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950
Contributing *Total: 1*

The Theta Chi House was built circa 1950 according to local county records and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular form with a large addition off the east elevation, a side wing on the north elevation; and it remains in good condition. The two-story masonry dwelling sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in a stretcher bond. The roof is a side gable shape on the original portion of the dwelling and a cross gable shape on the rear addition all covered in asphalt shingles. A single exterior chimney is located on the north elevation of the main body. The main entrance is centrally located on the facade and sheltered by a gabled portico. The entrance features a Doric door surround with divided sidelights on both sides. Centered on the wall space on either side of the entryway is a single, eight-over-eight double-hung sash window. The fenestration pattern is repeated on the second story. The single-story wing on the north elevation contains a single, eight-over-eight double-hung sash window centered on the facade, west elevation. All windows on the facade are adorned with shutters.

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sides of this central window, and aligned with the windows below are the same style and size windows, with two on each side. The central protruding front gable extends out to shelter the main entrance and a single bay on each side to create a two-story porch that is supported by large Tuscan columns. A single circular window is centered on the pediment. A single, six-over-six double-hung sash window is located on the western wing and centered on the wall space. All windows on the first and second-story are adorned with shutters.

Log Cabin **073-0058-0082** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1926

Contributing Total: 1

The Log Cabin was built in 1926 according to local records. Lacking overt stylistic references, the building is a rectangular shape and is in good condition. The cabin has no foundation and has log walls with chinking in between the logs. The roof is a cross gable shape covered in asphalt shingles. There is an exterior chimney on the east elevation and an interior chimney on the rear ridge line. The main entrance is centered on the front façade and is joined by a bisection window centered on either side consisting of two, six paned fixed windows. A shed roof overhang extends across the entire front façade and is supported by wood posts.

Estcourt, 227 Atkinson Avenue **073-0015** *Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0023*
Primary Resource: Multiple Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, Ca 1831

Contributing Total: 1

Estcourt was built in 1831 and is designed in the Greek Revival style. It has a rectangular gable and wing shape, and remains in good condition. The two-story frame dwelling sits on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in vinyl siding. The roof is hipped with a lower front gable and is covered in standing seam metal. There are four interior chimneys located on the slopes of the roof. The main entrance is offset to the west side of the protruding eastern half of the front façade and topped by a divided transom light. The entrance is sheltered by a flat roof porch that extends across the protruding portion of the front façade and is supported by square columns. The entryway is joined by two six-over-six double-hung sash windows set equidistant apart on the remaining wall space to the east. Above on the second-story, three of the same style and slightly smaller windows align with the fenestration below. The western half of the front façade also has symmetrically placed fenestration. The first and second stories have two windows that match the style and sizes of those to the east on their respective levels. All windows on the front façade are adorned with shutters. Other ornamentation includes decorative post-face and cornice brackets on the porch.

Estcourt Guest House, 227 Atkinson Avenue **073-0058-0097** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 2000

Non-contributing Total: 1

The guest house is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling that is designed in a contemporary vernacular style. The building is a rectangular shape and remains in good condition. It seems to have been built circa 2000 according to aerial photography. The frame dwelling sits on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in vinyl siding. The roof is a side gable shape and covered in asphalt shingles with a large central gabled dormer. The dormer contains two, six-over-six double-hung sash windows each offset to

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the corner. The main entrance is slightly offset from the center line to the west and surrounded by a basic door surround. It is joined by two windows to the east and a single to the west. These windows are six-over-nine double-hung sash types. The first-story windows are adorned with shutters.

Fraternity Circle (north of Atkinson Avenue)

Pi Kappa Alpha House **073-0058-0066** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

The Pi Kappa Alpha (“Pike”) House was built circa 1950 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling has a rectangular shape and remains in good condition. The one-and-a-half-story masonry dwelling rests on a raised foundation with a partial basement and brick veneer walls laid in stretcher bond. The roof is a side gable shape covered in asphalt shingles and three gabled roof dormers on the front slope, west elevation. Two dormers are located on the south side of the gabled front porch and one on the north side. Each dormer contains a six-over-six double-hung sash window. An exterior end chimney is located on the north gable end. The main entrance is slightly offset on the north end of the façade, sheltered by a gabled classical portico. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows are located on either side of the main entrance, totaling four bays on the main massing and two on the south addition. Smaller six-over-six windows light the basement, aligned with the fenestration above. The first-story windows have shutters.

Kappa Sigma House **073-0058-0081** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 1941

Contributing Total: 1

The Kappa Sigma House was built in 1941 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building is a rectangular shape and is in fair condition. The two-and-a-half-story masonry dwelling rests on a continuous foundation with a basement and has brick veneer walls laid in stretcher bond. The roof is a cross gable shape pierced by two exterior chimneys and three gabled dormers on the south slope. Later additions also have gabled dormers and a shed roof dormer on the eastern slope. The roof is clad in slates. The south dormers each contain a six-over-six double-hung sash window. The main entrance is centered on the façade (south elevation) and features a large door surround with divided sidelights, fluted pilasters, and an elliptical hood accessed by a brick stoop. The entrance is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with decorative wood aprons. The second-story fenestration consists of three, six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There are six-pane fixed windows on the half-basement level.

Phi Gamma Delta **073-0058-0084** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Secondary Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 1950

Contributing Total: 1

This dwelling was built circa 1950 according to Prince Edward County records and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It has a rectangular form and is in good condition. The two-and-a-half-story masonry building rests on a continuous foundation and has brick veneer walls laid in stretcher

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in stretcher bond with a side gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. There is a single exterior chimney on the west gable end. The main entrance is on the east side of the façade, featuring a classical door surround with a divided transom. Directly west of the entrance is a tripartite picture window consisting of a central fixed twenty light window with narrow four-over-four double-hung sash window on either side. A one-story, shed-roofed porch runs the full width of the façade, supported by Tuscan columns. The second story features two six-over-six sash windows flanking a paired window of two six-over-six sash windows, as well as a similar six-over-six sash window on the second story of the east addition. All of the façade windows have shutters. A wood deck extends off the north elevation toward the lake.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon House **073-0058-0021** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 2000

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon (“SAE”) House was built in 2000 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The dwelling is a rectangular shape with a cruciform addition off the north elevation. It remains in good condition. The two-and-a-half-story masonry dwelling rests on a continuous foundation and has brick veneer walls laid in a stretcher bond. The roof is a side gable shape with a cruciform rear (north) addition, clad in asphalt shingles and pierced by three lighted dormers. Each of the dormers contains a fixed twelve-light window. There are two exterior chimneys, one on each gable end. The main entrance is centered on the facade and has a classical door surround with sidelights. Six-over-twelve double-hung sash windows flank the main entrance. The second story features three eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. A two-story columned portico extends across the facade. The single-story wing off the west elevation features a single, eight-over-twelve double-hung sash window and an exterior corbelled brick chimney. The façade windows all have shutters.

College Road (South of Crawley Drive)

Hampden House, 613 College Road **073-0017** *Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0024*

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1858

Contributing *Total: 1*

The Hampden House was built in 1858 and was designed in the Greek Revival style. It is T-shaped and remains in good condition. The two-story masonry dwelling sits on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in American bond. The roof is a hipped shape covered in standing seam metal with three interior chimneys. The main entrance is centered on the front façade, topped by a divided transom and surrounded by sidelights. It sheltered by a flat roof portico that is supported by square brick columns. On both sides of the portico and centered on the remaining walls space are eight-over-eight double-hung windows. The fenestration is repeated on the upper level, with a centered picture window consisting of a central six-over-six double-hung sash window with a two-over-two double-hung sash on either side. The four outer windows on the front façade feature shutters.

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Crawley Drive (west of College Road)

Hampden House Unit #25-32 073-0058-0053 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1976

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This dorm was built in 1976 according to local records and was designed in a Commercial Vernacular style. It remains in good condition and has a rectangular form. The building sits on a continuous foundation and has frame walls clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is a side-gable shape clad in standing seam metal. The façade (south elevation) features four sets of entrances and windows, each consisting of two entryways framed by eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. An integral HVAC unit is located under each window. A wood deck extends across the façade.

Hampden House Unit #17-24 073-0058-0052 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1976

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This dorm was built in 1976 according to local records and was designed in a Commercial Vernacular style. It remains in good condition and has a rectangular form. The building sits on a continuous foundation and has frame walls clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is a side-gable shape clad in standing seam metal. The façade (west elevation) features four sets of entrances and windows, each consisting of two entryways framed by eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. An integral HVAC unit is located under each window. A wood deck extends across the façade.

Hampden House Unit #9-16 073-0058-0051 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1976

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This dorm was built in 1976 according to local records and was designed in a Commercial Vernacular style. It remains in good condition and has a rectangular form. The building sits on a continuous foundation and has frame walls clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is a side-gable shape clad in standing seam metal. The façade (west elevation) features four sets of entrances and windows, each consisting of two entryways framed by eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. An integral HVAC unit is located under each window. A wood deck extends across the façade.

Hampden House Unit #1-8 073-0058-0050 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1976

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This dorm was built in 1976 according to local records and was designed in a Commercial Vernacular style. It remains in good condition and has a rectangular form. The building sits on a continuous foundation and has frame walls clad in T1-11 siding. The roof is a side-gable shape clad in standing seam metal. The façade (north elevation) features four sets of entrances and windows, each consisting of two entryways framed by eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. An integral HVAC unit is located under each window. A wood deck extends across the façade.

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East Crawley Drive

Carpenter Z **073-0058-0047** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1995

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Carpenter Z was built in 1995 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building has a rectangular shape and is in good condition. The two-story masonry dormitory, clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer, sits on a continuous foundation with a full basement. The roof is a hipped shape with cross gables clad in slates, and the central portion of the roof is recessed to conceal the HVAC units. There are four clusters of chimneys arranged in a square around the central inset portion of the roof, designed to resemble the chimneys at Stratford Hall and consisting of four chimneys joined by brick arches. The main entrance is centered on a protruding center section of the west elevation and has a classical door surround with sidelights, pediment, and elliptical transom. A tripartite window is located directly above the entrance. The remainder of the façade fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung wooden windows. Each of the double-hung sash windows is topped with a splayed jack arch, and the tripartite window has a rounded arch with a large keystone. A half circle vent is centered on the pediment, and the wooden cornice is ornamented with dentils. The arches on the chimneys also contain stone keystones and decorative corbelling on the chimney tops.

Carpenter Y **073-0058-0046** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1990

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Carpenter Y was built in 1990 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building has a rectangular shape and is in good condition. The three-story masonry dormitory, clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer, sits on a continuous foundation with a full basement. The roof is a hipped shape with cross gables clad in slates, and the central portion of the roof is recessed to conceal the HVAC units. There are four clusters of chimneys arranged in a square around the central inset portion of the roof, designed to resemble the chimneys at Stratford Hall and consisting of four chimneys joined by brick arches. The main entrance is centered on a protruding center section of the west elevation and has a classical door surround with sidelights, pediment, and elliptical transom. A tripartite window is located directly above the entrance. The remainder of the façade fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung wooden windows. Each of the double-hung sash windows is topped with a splayed jack arch, and the tripartite window has a rounded arch with a large keystone. A cast stone belt course wraps around the central protruding mass at the height of the two outer windows of the Venetian window. Two lines of corbelled brick also run across the entire facade ending directly above the arch in the Venetian window. A half circle vent is centered on the pediment, and the wooden cornice is ornamented with dentils. The arches on the chimneys also contain stone keystones and decorative corbelling on the chimney tops.

Carpenter X, 342 East Crawley Drive **073-0058-0002** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 3, Style: Other, 1990

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

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Carpenter X was built in 1990 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. The building has a rectangular shape and is in good condition. The three-story masonry dormitory, clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer, sits on a continuous foundation with a full basement. The roof is a hipped shape with cross gables clad in slates, and the central portion of the roof is recessed to conceal the HVAC units. There are four clusters of chimneys arranged in a square around the central inset portion of the roof, designed to resemble the chimneys at Stratford Hall and consisting of four chimneys joined by brick arches. The main entrance is centered on a protruding center section of the west elevation and has a classical door surround with sidelights, pediment, and elliptical transom. A tripartite window is located directly above the entrance. The remainder of the façade fenestration consists of six-over-six double-hung wooden windows. Each of the double-hung sash windows is topped with a splayed jack arch, and the tripartite window has a rounded arch with a large keystone. A cast stone belt course wraps around the central protruding mass at the height of the two outer windows of the Venetian window. Two lines of corbelled brick also run across the entire facade ending directly above the arch in the Venetian window. A half circle vent is centered on the pediment, and the wooden cornice is ornamented with dentils. The arches on the chimneys also contain stone keystones and decorative corbelling on the chimney tops.

Cushing Hall, 366 East Crawley Drive 073-0014 Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0003
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 4, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, Ca 1822

Contributing Total: 1

Cushing Hall was built in 1822-1833 and was designed in the Jeffersonian Classicism style. The two-story masonry dormitory has a rectangular form and remains in good condition. It rests on a continuous foundation and has brick walls laid in Flemish bond. The roof is a side gable shape with a central cross gable, all clad in slate shingles. There are twelve interior chimneys arranged in pairs on either side of the ridgelines. Four entrances are located on the façade (south elevation), each covered by a pedimented portico with half-fluted columns. The entrances have classical door surrounds with divided transom lights. Generally, the fenestration includes twelve-over-twelve double-hung sashes on the first story, eight-over-twelve sashes on the second story, and eight-over-eight sashes on the third and fourth stories. The protruding center mass varies the fenestration with eight-over-twelve sashes on the first story, twelve-over-twelve sashes on the second story, and eight over-twelve sashes on the third story. The windows on the first and second stories feature splayed lintels and stone sills. A centered fanlight window is located in the pediment of the front gable. The building is ornamented with block and cluster dentil molding on the cornice and extensive classical molding on the entrance porticos. A soldier course water table is present above the foundation.

West Crawley Drive

Whitehouse Quadrangle 073-0058-0086 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barracks (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1967

Contributing Total: 1

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The Whitehouse quadrangle was built in 1967 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style. It remains in good condition. The four main buildings with connecting breezeways are arranged in a U-shape opening to the west, with central parking area and courtyard. The main buildings are generally constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, resting on continuous foundations with roofs clad in slate shingles. Two of the buildings (north-center, south) have hipped roofs with two interior chimneys. The remaining two buildings (north-west, east) have side-gable roofs and interior-end chimneys. The buildings are connected by brick arcades. The entrances to the buildings face the interior parking circle, and generally consist of doors in classical door surrounds with transoms under one-story, one-bay pedimented porches. Fenestration generally consists of six-over-six wooden sashes.

College Road

Kirk Athletic Center (Gammon Gym), 534 College Road 073-0058-0006 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Gymnasium (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1940

Non-contributing Total: 1

Kirk Athletic Center was built in 1941 to house the Gammon Gymnasium. The main entryway that faces College Road was built in 1955 to add offices and other amenities. In 1973, dressing rooms were added to the south side. In 2008, the building was renamed Kirk Athletic Center after donors who funded the eastern and southern additions. The Kirk Center has undergone many alterations and additions that diminish its historic integrity, and therefore is considered non-contributing.

Lewis C. Everett Stadium 073-0058-0019 Other DHR Id#:
Primary Resource: Stadium (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Colonial Revival, 2007

Non-contributing Total: 1

Lewis C. Everett Stadium was built in 2007 and was designed in the Colonial Revival style with classical decorative elements. The two-and-a-half-story masonry building has a rectangular shape with a wing on each end joined by covered breezeways. It remains in excellent condition. The building sits on a continuous foundation with brick walls laid in Flemish bond. The roof is a hip shape covered in slate shingles. There are two interior chimneys located at either end of the main ridgeline with a central cupola. Two shed roof dormers are located on either side of the cupola on the western slope. The central mass consists of five bays with the two outermost having filled arches that contain a fixed four-paned window. The inner two bays contain an arched entrance and the central bay contains a filled arch with a commemorative plaque centered on the wall space. A stone belt course divides the first and second stories. On the second story are five quartered circular windows aligned with each of the first-story arches. Each of the two wings contains a central divided fanlight window topped with an arch. An eyebrow vent is located on the western slopes of the hipped roofs. All arches on the front façade of the stadium contain a stone key. The breezeways between the main building and wings are topped with side gable roofs covered in slate shingles. The east elevation overlooks Fulton Field and contains arches along the first story, a central viewing platform with sliding glass doors and single-pane fixed windows, and a large central shed-roof dormer with sliding single-pane ribbon windows. The cupola contains an interior filming platform with divided fixed windows on each of the elevations.

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Fulton Field **073-0058-0020** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: n/a, 1985

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Fulton Field is a grass football field surrounded by a running track. Field goal posts are set in the ground behind each end zone.

Yank's Corner (World War II Memorial) 073-0058-0017 *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Sculpture/Statue (Object), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, 1966

Contributing *Total: 1*

Yank's Corner was dedicated in 1967 to all the military servicemen who attended Hampden-Sydney. The monumental eagle was originally installed on one of the exterior entrances to Penn Station (New York, demolished 1963) and was donated to Hampden-Sydney by William A. Lashley, vice president for public relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad, who graduated from Hampden-Sydney in 1940. The monument was named after Charles "Yank" Bernier, the head football coach from 1912-1942.

Ty Cobb Ballpark **073-0058-0056** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Stadium (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Neo-Classical Revival, 2011

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Ty Cobb Ballpark-Wurdeman Stadium was built in 2011 and was designed in the New Classical style. The main building has a rectangular shape and remains in excellent condition. The two-and-a-half-story masonry building sits on a continuous foundation and the exterior brick veneer is laid in stretcher bond. The roof is a hip shape with two shed roof dormers set symmetrically on the west elevation, all covered in slate shingles. There are two interior chimneys on either end of the central ridge. Two arched main entrances on the west elevation are located on either side of a central arch that has been infilled with a commemorative plaque. The second story features five regularly-spaced circular windows. Each of the dormers contains an inset fixed window. All three arches are ornamented with cast stone keystones and a cast stone belt course under the windows. Flags are mounted on either side of the archways. The east elevation features a glass viewing box overlooking Bernier Field and ribbon windows across the first story, flanked by arched entranceways.

Ty Cobb Ballpark Restroom 1 **073-0058-0057** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Neo-Classical Revival, 2011

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The north restroom facility is a square masonry building on a continuous foundation with brick veneer walls laid in stretcher bond. The roof is pyramidal, clad in slates with eyebrow vents on the east and west slope. A single doorway is located on the south elevation and topped with a jack arch. A soldier course runs around the building at the water table.

Ty Cobb Ballpark Restroom 2 **073-0058-0058** *Other DHR Id#:*

Primary Resource: Restroom Facility (Building), Stories 1, Style: Neo-Classical Revival, 2011

Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The south restroom facility is a square masonry building on a continuous foundation with brick veneer

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the west on the first and second stories, and two to the east on the first and second stories. The windows consist of two-over-one casement windows with the single-pane on the bottom able to open and close. The windows are decorated with stone jack arches and sills.

Alphabet Residence Hall B **073-0058-0088** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1984
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This two-story masonry building dates to 1984 and is designed in the Colonial Revival style. It retains an “s-shape” form and is in good condition. The building rests on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in brick laid in a five-course American bond with a hipped roof covered in slate shingles. The main entrance is centered offset to the east side of the protruding bay on the north elevation. It consists of a single door with single-pane sidelights on either side with wood panels below, all topped with a stone jack arch. Located on either side of the doorway are three windows to the west on the first and second stories and two to the east on the first and second stories. The equidistant windows have two-over-one casement sash with the single-pane on the bottom able to open and close. The windows are decorated with stone jack arches and sills.

Dickinson Hall **073-0058-0089** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1984
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Dickinson Hall is one of three identical dorm buildings built in 1984 and remains in good condition. It was designed in the Colonial Revival Style and has a U-shape form. The building sits on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in brick laid in a five-course American bond topped with a hipped roof covered in slate shingles. The south elevation faces toward College Road with a central bay and wing on either side. The central bay contains four picture windows, two on each story. These have a central single fixed pane with one-over-one casement windows on either side. The bottom two windows feature decorative panels underneath the sills. On either wing, similar picture windows are set toward the center bay, one on each story, together with single two-over-one casement windows set equidistant apart on each story toward the corners. The corners are inset with large brick piers. The back of the building is shaped like a “U” with two rear ells extending from each corner of the front massing. The rear elevation has a wrap-around porch on the second-story that gives access to the dorm rooms. The openings on the back follow a repeating pattern of two dorm entryways followed by a window. The windows consist of picture windows in the central portion and two fixed windows on the outer portions. A stairwell leads down from the second-story on each end of the rear ells. The porch and staircases are supported by large brick piers.

Johnson Hall **073-0058-0018** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barrack (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1984
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This is one of three identical dorm buildings built in 1984 in the Colonial Revival style and with a U-shape form. The two-story masonry building sits on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in brick laid in a five-course American bond as well as a hipped roof covered in slate shingles. The south elevation faces toward College Road with a central bay and wing on either side. The central bay

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contains four picture windows, two per story. These have a central single fixed pane with one-over-one casements on either side. The bottom two windows have decorative panels below them. On either wing there are the same picture windows set toward the center bay, one on each story, and joined by single two-over-one casement windows set equidistant toward the corners of the building. The inset corners are supported by large brick piers.

The back of the dorm building is shaped like a “U” with two rear ells extending from each corner of the front portion of the building. It has a wrap-around porch on the second-story that gives access to the dorm rooms. The openings on the back follow a pattern of two dorm entryways followed by a window and then a pair of more entryways. The windows consist of picture windows in the central portion and two fixed windows on the outer portions. A stairwell leads down from the second-story on each end of the rear ells. The porch and staircases are supported by large brick piers.

Coxe Hall **073-0058-0090** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Dormitory/Barracks (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1984
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

Coxe Hall is one of three identical dorm buildings built in 1984 and remains in good condition. It was designed in the Colonial Revival Style and has a U-shape form. The building sits on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in brick laid in a five-course American bond topped with a hipped roof covered in slate shingles. The south elevation faces toward College Road with a central bay and wing on either side. The central bay contains four picture windows, two on each story. These have a central single fixed pane with one-over-one casement windows on either side. The bottom two windows feature decorative panels underneath the sills. On either wing, similar picture windows are set toward the center bay, one on each story, together with single two-over-one casement windows set equidistant apart on each story toward the corners. The corners are inset with large brick piers. The back of the building is shaped like a “U” with two rear ells extending from each corner of the front massing. The rear elevation has a wrap-around porch on the second-story that gives access to the dorm rooms. The openings on the back follow a repeating pattern of two dorm entryways followed by a window. The windows consist of picture windows in the central portion and two fixed windows on the outer portions. A stairwell leads down from the second-story on each end of the rear ells. The porch and staircases are supported by large brick piers.

Gilkeson House **073-0058-0049** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Administration Building (Building), Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1984
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

This two-story, Colonial Revival building was built in 1984 and has generally rectangular massing. Rising from a continuous foundation, the masonry walls are laid in five-course American bond. The building is covered with a hipped roof clad in slate shingles. There is a single exterior end chimney on the east elevation. The main entrance is centrally located on the north elevation and joined by decorative vertical wood members to the east side. The entrance is sheltered by a hipped-roof metal awning. There are two windows on the first and second stories set equidistant to the west side of the entryway. Another window is aligned with the doorway below. All five of these windows have two-over-one casement sash. On the east side of the entryway are two windows that run continuously

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from the first to second-story. On the first story are the same two-over-one casement windows with large single pane fixed windows that run to the second-story uninterrupted. A decorative wood panel is located near the cornice over the window. The windows on the façade are decorated with brick jack arches and stone sills.

Athletic Center Drive (east of College Road)

Athletic Field/ Court 1 **073-0058-0029** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, 1974
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The courts are fenced by a tall chain link fence and are comprised of two paved basketball courts and a sand volleyball court. Although originally constructed in 1974, the courts have been completely rebuilt with modern materials in their original locations.

Batting Cages **073-0058-0034** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, 2002
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The batting cages contain seven cages floored with AstroTurf. The area around the cages is relatively flat and heavily wooded.

Bernier Field **073-0058-0071** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, 1940
Contributing *Total: 1*

Bernier Field was built in 1940 as the home of the Hampden-Sydney baseball team and is the anchor field of Ty Cobb Ball Park. Bernier Field is a grass field with dirt infield, and dugouts for both the home and away team. A small chain-link fence surrounds the outfield with the scoreboard on the southeast side of the outfield.

Kirby Fieldhouse **073-0058-0054** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Gymnasium (Building), Stories 2, Style: Other, 1979
Non-contributing *Total: 1*

The Kirby Field House was built in 1979 and is designed in the Shed style. The building is a rectangular shape and is in good condition. The frame building rests on a continuous foundation and has walls clad in corrugated metal. The shed roof is covered with corrugated metal. The main entrances are located on the south elevation and are sheltered by a protruding brick entryway. The masonry entrance has arches on either end with three square openings in the middle; it is made of brick laid in a stretcher bond and topped with a shed roof covered in corrugated metal. Arched breezeways lead to the main entrances. The main building has three masses with the central slightly offset from the two outer. Ribbon windows run along the wall above the entrances and consist of twenty single-pane fixed windows. The western mass contains two entrances with the closest to the central mass being a double door. Vents are located on either side of the westernmost doorway. Above on the second story are three sets of ribbon windows composed of six single-pane fixed sash.

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*Primary Resource: Athletic Field/Court (Structure), Stories n/a, Style: No discernible style, 1990
Non-contributing Total: 1*

A grass field surrounded by forest on the north and south side. Mayes Lake is to the west. It is at grade with the surrounding area.

Demolished since Original NRHP Listing

Alamo/Steward’s Hall

073-0013

Other DHR Id#: 073-0058-0001

Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Jeffersonian Classicism, 1817

The “Alamo” was originally constructed ca. 1817 as the Steward’s Hall, then later enlarged in 1822. The Hall was nicknamed because of the large, squared parapets that rose above the roofline. A 19th century storm damaged the original squared corners and the upper story, rebuilt to a unique trapezoidal shape. Research indicates there were six large attic rooms used as dorms and classrooms on the lower floors, and the Hall was used at varying points as a grammar school, dining club, commons, faculty residence, and dormitory. Notable residents included Joseph Wilson, a physics professor and father of Woodrow Wilson, and student Edward Langhorne, who was acquitted of the on-campus killing of Charles Edie in 1857. The building was in poor condition by 1990 and was the subject of a controversial demolition proposal, since the Alamo was at that time one of only a few unaltered early 19th century academic buildings in the United States. A suspicious fire in 1994 further destabilized the building and it was condemned, then demolished in June of that year. Historic photos show a two-story, three-bay dwelling with a half-height attic, constructed of brick in Flemish bond. Two interior chimneys frame the end-wall parapets, and a smaller brick chimney was located in the second bay near the north eave. The main entrance was located in the west gable end, consisting of a large door in a wooden frame with a divided-light transom and sidelights sheltered by a one-story, three-bay hipped-roof porch with Tuscan columns. A similar door opened out onto the porch roof, encircled by a balustrade. The fenestration included twelve-over-twelve wooden sash windows in the west gable end, and six-over-eight windows on the secondary elevations.

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Section 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

Period of Significance

1775-1974

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Architect/Builder

Dabney, Robert Lewis

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District’s dense collection of academic and residential buildings sited on a landscaped campus is illustrative of the College’s architectural, cultural, and historical significance from 1775 to the present. The Hampden Sydney College Historic District was initially listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 at the State level of significance. At the time of listing, National Register Eligibility Criteria were not identified. The property is listed as significant in the areas of Architecture, Education, and Religion/Philosophy. The period of significance was broadly defined as 19th century; no specific significant dates were identified. This nomination update clarifies that the property’s significance in the areas of Education and Religion fall under Criterion A and the district’s significance in the area of Architecture falls under Criterion C. The additional information in this update to the original nomination provides more detailed discussion of the College’s history since it was founded in 1775, as well as an analysis of the campus’s diverse built environment as it has evolved across more than 200 years. This nomination update also provides justification for establishing the historic district’s period of significance as 1775-1974. The period of significance begins with the College’s establishment and the first stages of development within the original campus. The period of significance ends with the formal severance of the College’s long-standing relationship with the Presbyterian Church, which had been an integral part of the school’s operations since its founding. The historic district meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties because its significance is derived from its architecture, its role in higher education in Virginia, and the importance of religious institutions to supporting privately-funded educational opportunities, especially in antebellum Virginia. The historic district meets Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. The end of Hampden-Sydney College’s formal relationship with the Presbyterian Church represents a fundamental change in the school’s mission as well as its financial support.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Founding and the Early Years (1775-1821)

Hampden-Sydney College had its beginnings in the Scottish Enlightenment of the late-eighteenth century, carried by Scottish Presbyterian intellectuals to the American South. Many Presbyterians in the American South were of Scottish descent, as well as Scots-Irish descent. Scottish refugees from the Jacobite rebellions were concentrated in the Cape Fear River and Roanoke River watersheds after the uprisings in Scotland in 1715 and 1745. Scots-Irish originated in Scotland but spent time (usually at least one generation) in Northern Ireland. They tended to arrive to the United States through more northern ports and to settle in the Allegheny, Blue Ridge, and Appalachian mountains beginning in the 1720s. By the 1770s, Presbyterians made up a significant portion of the population in Piedmont Virginia, and had an interest in expanding educational opportunities for their children during a period when Virginia had no statewide public educational system and opportunities for higher education were

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very limited. The most prominent Presbyterian institution in the American colonies during the late-eighteenth century was the College of New Jersey (an antecedent of present-day Princeton University); many early American leaders, including James Madison and Henry Lee, were educated here during College president John Witherspoon’s tenure.

The College of New Jersey and similar schools followed the “Log College” model of higher education, emulating the University of Edinburgh, which was the seat of the Scottish Enlightenment. The model school was established in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1727, and immediately caused a rift between “Old Side” and “New Side” Presbyterians. “Old Side” adherents acknowledged the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia’s prohibition on ordaining American ministers except for graduates of Harvard or Yale, and these tended to be relatively wealthy and well-educated Scottish immigrants. “New Side” members tended to be Scots-Irish from a different socio-economic background, and also tended toward a less-formal interpretation of traditional church hierarchies and norms. The Log College’s curriculum of intellectual and theological material fostered a mix of doctrinal independence, broad learning, and well-informed pragmatism that was valued among many of the Presbyterian immigrants in the Shenandoah and Allegheny regions. In 1753, the growing Presbyterian population of the middle colonies led to the establishment of a separate presbytery in Virginia, called Hanover (Brinkley 1994: 5). Discussion of establishing a new academy or college within the boundaries of Hanover Presbytery began in the 1760s, although limited funds and support delayed action on the proposal.

In 1772, the Valedictorian of the College of New Jersey was Samuel Stanhope Smith, the son of Reverend Robert Smith, who ran an academy in Pequea, Pennsylvania. Both Samuel and his brother, John Blair Smith, attended school at their father’s academy before entering the College. While at the College of New Jersey, Samuel Smith studied under Dr. John Witherspoon, the president of the school and a leader in the American Revolution. Upon graduation, Smith traveled to Virginia as a missionary.

At the urging of Witherspoon, Smith renewed the effort to establish a new religious school in the Hanover Presbytery. By 1774, Staunton, Virginia, was selected as a site for the academy, but its location west of the Blue Ridge made attendance inconvenient. At the October 1774 meeting of the presbytery, a second location was recommended east of the Blue Ridge, specifying that the congregations of Cumberland and Prince Edward counties take the lead in raising the necessary money and putting the effort into Smith’s hands (Brinkley 1994: 7).

A special meeting was called for February 1-3, 1775, to further plans for the new school. The meeting took place Slate Hill Plantation, near the Prince Edward County courthouse. At that meeting, arrangements were approved to send Smith to Philadelphia and New York to purchase books and scientific equipment for the academy. The following day, the committee turned to selection of a site for the school, the most agreeable of which was an offer from nearby resident Peter Johnson, a prosperous Scottish immigrant planter, who offered to provide 100 acres “at the head of Hudson’s Branch,” a little over a mile northwest of the Prince Edward County courthouse. The third day of the meeting, the first buildings were approved, including a main academy building, a Steward’s House, a house for the Rector, a College Hall, and appropriate outbuildings (Brinkley 1994: 9).

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Another important outcome of that meeting was the selection of an independent board of trustees to administer the school on behalf of the presbytery. Samuel S. Smith was elected as Rector and began the process of securing faculty for the school by first reaching out to former colleagues at the College of New Jersey. John Blair Smith, Samuel Doak, and David Witherspoon responded and left New Jersey for Virginia.

At Witherspoon's suggestion, Smith and the trustees chose the name "Hampden-Sydney" to symbolize devotion to the principles of representative government and full civil and religious freedom as championed by John Hampden (1594-1643) and Algernon Sydney (1622-1683), and for which they had given their lives in England's two great constitutional crises of the previous century. These individuals were widely invoked as hero-martyrs by anti-British colonists, and their names immediately associated the College with the cause of independence. This allegiance was further cemented by the nomination of James Madison, Patrick Henry, and others to the College's first Board of Trustees (Brinkley 1994: 15; Hampden-Sydney College n.d.).

Construction on the first campus building began in the spring of 1775, and in September, Smith posted a lengthy advertisement in the Virginia Gazette to attract prospective students:

By the generous exertions of several Gentlemen in this and some of the neighbouring Counties, very large contributions have lately been made for erecting and supporting a public Academy near the Courthouse in this County. Their zeal for the interests of Learning and Virtue has met with such success, that they were enabled to let the Buildings in March left to several Undertakers, who are proceeding in their Work with the greatest Expedition. A very valuable library of the best Writers, both ancient and modern on most Parts of Science and polite Literature, is already procured; with Part of an Apparatus to facilitate the Studies of the Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, which we expect in a short Time to render complete.

The Academy will certainly be opened on the 10th of next November. It is to be distinguished by the name Hampden-Sidney, and will be subject to the Visitation of 12 Gentlemen of Character and Influence in their respective Counties; the immediate and active Members being chiefly of the Church of England. The Number of Visitors and Trustees will probably be increased as soon as the Distractions of the Times shall so far cease as to enable its Patrons to enlarge its Foundations.

The Students will all board and study under the same Roof, provided for by a common Steward, except such as choose to take their Boarding in the Country. The rates, at the utmost, will not exceed 10£. Currency per Annum to the steward and 4£ Tuition Money; 20 shillings of this to be always paid at Entrance.

The system of Education will resemble that which is adopted in the College of New Jersey; save, that a more particular Attention shall be paid to the Cultivation of the English Language than is usually done in Places of public Education. Three Masters and Professors are ready to enter in November, and as many more may be easily procured as

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the increased Number of Students may at any Time hereafter require. And our Prospects at present are so extremely flattering that it is probable we shall be obliged to procure two Professors more before the Expiration of the Year.

The Public may rest assured that the whole shall be conducted on the most catholic Plan. Parents, of every Denomination, may be at full Liberty to require their Children to attend on any Mode of Worship which either Custom or Conscience has rendered most agreeable to them. For our Fidelity, in every Respect, we are cheerfully willing to pledge our Reputation to the Public; which may be more relied on, because our whole Success depends upon their favourable Opinion. Our Character and Interest, therefore, being at Stake, furnish a strong Security for our avoiding all Party Instigations; and our Care to form good men, and good Citizens, on the common and universal Principles of Morality, distinguished from the narrow Tenets which form the Complexion of a Sect; and for our assiduity in the whole Circle of Education. ~Samuel S. Smith

P.S. The principal Building of the Academy not being yet completed, those Gentlemen who desire their Children to enter immediately will be obliged to take Lodgings for them in the Neighbourhood, during the Winter Season; which may be done in Houses sufficiently convenient, on very reasonable Terms.

On November 10, 1775, the first class of 110 students enrolled at Hampden-Sydney. All of the students were male, as higher education opportunities for women were almost nonexistent at this time and coeducational opportunities were unheard of. Classes began in temporary wooden buildings, as the primary brick college building was not completed until early 1776. The first curriculum developed by Smith followed the Princeton Plan, and included Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Eloquence, Criticism, and Moral Philosophy, as well as Geography, Ancient History, Chronology, and English, which Smith saw as vital to a more well-rounded education (Brinkley 1994: 53).

Despite the College's difficult and financially-precarious first years during the American Revolution, Hampden-Sydney survived with sufficient viability to be granted a charter by the Virginia General Assembly in 1783. Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, encouraged the passage of the charter, and wrote into it an oath of allegiance to the new republic that was required of all professors.

Financing the institution remained an ongoing challenge in the early years of the school's existence. To provide some assistance, the state General Assembly granted the Hampden-Sydney Board of Trustees 412 acres of escheated land and buildings northeast of the existing 100-acre campus. The General Assembly intended the school to use the timber for fuel and construction lumber, and to rent the improved properties for income (Brinkley 1994: 27). French's Old Store in present-day Kingsville was considered to be a particularly lucrative source of income. This income and other pledges enabled the college to persevere through a continued building campaign and, by the 1790s, it had gained prominence locally and regionally.

The New College (1821-1835)

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In 1821, Hampden-Sydney College elected Jonathon Cushing as its new president. Cushing would lead the school through extensive change and growth over his fourteen-year tenure from 1821-1835. Cushing attended Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, but health concerns prompted him to undertake a planned relocation to a warmer climate in Charleston, South Carolina after graduation. On the journey, Cushing stayed with John Holt Rice, then-pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Virginia, where he received a letter from a former classmate who had fallen ill and was unable to take up his teaching position at Hampden-Sydney. Cushing was apparently unfamiliar with the new college, but at Rice's urging, he agreed to act as a substitute for his friend.

Cushing quickly became a leader and well-respected teacher at Hampden-Sydney. He was praised for his efforts to modernize the facilities, equipment, and teaching texts, often using his own funds. In 1820, he was made Acting President of the school when Dr. Moses Hoge resigned the post he had held since 1807. The following year, Cushing was elected to full president of the College, the first layman and first non-Presbyterian to hold the position (Hampden-Sydney n.d.). Under Cushing's leadership, however, Union Theological Seminary was formed within Hampden-Sydney in 1829.

In addition to Cushing's contributions to the school curriculum, administration, and operation; his most enduring legacy was the creation of the modern campus. Previous Presidents of the school had been unable to obtain sufficient funding for improvements from the state legislature despite multiple attempts. Cushing instead proposed a specific budget and created a subscription scheme advertised to the public via letters and publications such as the *Richmond-Enquirer* (Brinkley 1994: 109).

Through private subscription, construction on a new college building began in 1822. Work proceeded slowly as funding came in, but by 1833, the building was complete for a final cost of about \$45,000. Cushing directly contributed much of the funding; during the early twentieth century, the college building was renamed in his honor. Cushing's fundraising efforts were so successful that excess funds were used to construct a new President's House, later named Graham Hall. The grandeur of these two buildings, built of red brick made on-site and featuring classically-inspired design, would provide the enduring character to which nearly all later development on campus would adhere.

Unfortunately, Cushing's leadership at Hampden-Sydney was cut short in 1834 when he fell ill and his health prevented him from continuing in his position. In March 1835, Cushing again decided to relocate to Charleston, but three weeks into his journey he died in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Union Theological Seminary (1808-1898)

Religious influence remained a contentious issue for Hampden-Sydney College into the nineteenth century, despite the college's founding as a Presbyterian Christian institution. Many Virginians in the post-Revolution era rejected the previously-dominant Anglican church, both on religious and political grounds, and were wary of other faith-based organizations that sought primacy in the new state (Sweetser 2016: 19). The Hampden-Sydney founders, including the first president, Samuel Smith, made a purposeful effort to distinguish the college as one of liberal education and not one devoted solely to

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religious education (Sweetser 2016: 20).

Religious practice had been mandated at Hampden-Sydney during the school's earliest years of operation. Attendance at chapel was required twice a day, as was church on Sunday. However, the majority of students at Hampden-Sydney came from wealthy backgrounds in which theology and organized religion meant little, "and piety, virtually nothing" (Brinkley 1994: 32). In 1788, however, a small number of dissenting students led by William Hill and Cary Allen began to meet secretly in the woods just outside of campus to read and discuss the Christian Bible. On one rainy afternoon, the students met in their dormitory on campus, and despite their closed door, were discovered by another student who heard them singing a hymn. The resulting fight was broken up by faculty and the perpetrators hauled in front of College president John Blair Smith, brother of founder Samuel S. Smith. A devout theologian himself, Smith was excited that there were students interested in religion and invited them to hold meetings in his personal parlor (Sweetser 2016: 21). Word spread of the meetings and within a few weeks the group had grown to include several community members and enough of the student body that the meetings had to be moved from Smith's parlor to College Hall. When then-Governor of Virginia Thomas Jefferson heard of the religious revival occurring at Hampden Sydney, he predicted that parents would have "no taste for the religious phrensy" (Sweetser 2016: 22).

The events at Hampden-Sydney College reflected a growing national trend of revived interest in religion with a distinctly evangelical tone. The Second Great Awakening, or Great Revival, was a faith-based movement that rejected the deism and rationalism of the late eighteenth century in favor of a more Romantic theology that emphasized emotion, zeal, and engagement with the supernatural. Presbyterianism declined in favor of new groups such as Methodists and Baptists, not least because church governing bodies were reluctant to consider ordination of less- or un-educated men as ministers, in contrast with more evangelical sects. To relieve the deficit, some proposed the creation of training schools for ministers, streamlining their specifically theological education while maintaining academic standards (Sweetser 2016: 24).

At its 1806 meeting, the Hanover Presbytery reviewed a call from the previous year's Presbyterian General Assembly for a solution to the declining number of qualified ministers. The presbytery responded with three findings that, in their opinion, would temporarily address the situation in Virginia. These included the establishment of a theological library at Hampden-Sydney College and a scholarship fund for "poor & pious youth," as well as hiring a dedicated divinity staff. The library would be separate from the college, with a standing committee dedicated to its management. Funds raised by the committee would be deposited with the trustees of Hampden-Sydney College, but the appropriation of these funds would remain with the presbytery. The new theology professor would teach ministerial candidates, and the divinity school was to be a part of the College (Sweetser 2016: 27). In 1808, the Board of Trustees elected College president Moses Hoge as Professor of Divinity and charged him with assuming supervision of the "Theological Library of Hampden-Sydney College."

Debate about how seminaries should be established still continued amongst individual synods. Despite a strong push for a single, national Presbyterian seminary, the presbyteries failed to agree to a unified solution. The Virginia Synod lobbied for each synod to have its own seminary, rather than advocating

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establishment of a national seminary in New Jersey. The Virginia Synod elected to create its own seminary with Hampden-Sydney College to be the temporary site beginning in 1812 until a new facility could be built in Lexington; however, the new site was never built and seminary instruction continued at Hampden-Sydney (Sweetser 2016: 37).

Initially, seminary classes were taught within the college facilities but College president Jonathon Cushing decided to expand the campus in 1817. In 1823, Cushing summoned his friend John Holt Rice from the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond to come to Hampden-Sydney to head the seminary. Together, Cushing and Rice contracted with Martin Saylor to purchase four acres on the south side of campus. "Saylor's Ditch," a feature that served as a dividing line between the properties, would become the Via Sacra and by 1825, the first portion of the seminary (later Venable Hall) was complete (Brinkley 1994: 139).

Cushing and Rice agreed to maintain separation of the college and seminary programs despite intrinsic connections between them. In 1826, the respective boards agreed that the two institutions would no longer share faculty or facilities. Later that year, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church agreed to assume full control of the seminary and directed the Hampden-Sydney Board to transfer to the seminary board's treasurer all assets held in trust. The following year, the Hanover Presbytery formally conveyed its rights and powers to the joint control of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina. The seminary was named "Union Theological Seminary" as a nod to the partnership between the North Carolina and Virginia synods and formally became a separate institution. After significant legal issues were resolved, the College Board finally transferred the seminary assets in 1829, but the actual land on which the seminary buildings stood remained property of the College (Brinkley 1994: 141). This division created conflict almost immediately between the two institutions over finances and resource allocation. The College Trustees finally deeded the land to the seminary in 1831, but the deeds were not actually recorded until 1887, shortly before the seminary abandoned the Hampden-Sydney site in order to move to Richmond.

From the 1830s to 1850s, the Seminary and the College operated independently, although students often shared rooms and rent (Sweetser 2016: 237). The seminary enrolled fewer than ten students per year and employed only three professors. In 1856, the seminary underwent major changes to its curriculum and structure. The program was re-organized, allocating each of the traditional teaching subjects to one of four new departments. The new departments including a biblical department teaching the Old and New Testaments with the appropriate languages, a separate division for "Interpretation" of those texts, a department teaching systematic and pastoral theology, and a department teaching church history and polity. The pastoral theology scope covered "mental and moral science," natural and "revealed" theology, sacraments, and the Pastoral Epistles (Sweetser 2016: 238).

During these changes in curriculum, the growing debate about slavery affected both seminarians and students at Hampden-Sydney College, as persons on all sides of the argument referenced religious texts to support their opinions. Race-based slavery had been introduced to Virginia during the early colonial era, when Africans were brought here by European slave traders. Over several decades of the mid- to late seventeenth century, the legal framework and justification for slavery was established, including

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that slavery was a lifetime condition and that children born of enslaved women inherited their mother’s status. Crucial to this legal framework was the notion of whites’ inherent superiority over all persons of color, which many used to justify their own ownership of enslaved Africans and African Americans. Not everyone, however, agreed that slavery was either justified or moral. By the early nineteenth century, the international slave trade had been outlawed while in the United States, support for slavery declined in northern states but remained strong in southern states. By the mid-nineteenth century, bitter arguments erupted over whether slavery would be permitted in newly gained territories. During this period, many associated with Hampden-Sydney believed slavery was evil and without any moral justification, while others believed slavery was actually referenced in and condoned by the Christian Bible. The differing beliefs went beyond Virginia, as Professors Robert Dabney and Benjamin Mosby Smith were both offered positions at seminaries or pastorates in northern states that had outlawed slavery; each declined rather than give up slave ownership.

A month after the Civil War began in the spring of 1861, the seminary board met to discuss its response to the outbreak of war. Ten of the school’s thirty-four students had already left to enlist in the Confederate military, while the board voted to invest seminary funds in Commonwealth and Confederate bonds. In contrast, the Synod of Virginia was concerned about seminary students serving in the military and advised the remaining students that they were preparing for the ministry, asking them to ponder carefully whether they were needed more as soldiers or as spiritual leaders (Sweetser 2016: 143).

The Civil War continued for four years, affecting all aspects of Virginians’ lives as United States and Confederate forces established large encampments, built fortifications, confiscated property for military use, and scoured the landscape for food, wood, and other necessities. Many African Americans seized new opportunities to escape slavery by fleeing to Union-held territory, especially in northern and Tidewater Virginia. Virginia’s economy, heavily dependent as it was on the enslaved African Americans who worked the fields of plantations as well as in mines, on canal- and railroad-building projects, in foundries, and in skilled trades, lay in ruins by the war’s end in April 1865. For African Americans, victory by the United States brought an end to slavery throughout the country, and they embraced the new opportunities now available to them. Virginia’s white population, meanwhile, almost immediately began trying to rebuild their lives, communities, and institutions as they had been before the war.

The Confederacy’s defeat brought about significant changes to Hampden-Sydney College and to Union Theological Seminary. Over the next three decades, the seminary achieved preeminence among religious schools in southern states, as well as became recognized as a national leader in theological education. The seminary was particularly well-known for innovation in teaching methods, progressive educational philosophy, and commitment to a new urban South. Under the leadership of Professor Walter W. Moore, the seminary board concluded that Hampden-Sydney College was too small and isolated to meet their goals and elected to move the seminary to Richmond in what became known as the “Removal” (Sweetser 2016: 153). Moore played a large role in relocating the seminary in 1898, and in 1904, became the first formal President of the newly independent institution (Spence 1991).

The seminary’s move to Richmond was made possible by the donation of twelve acres in the recently-

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planned suburban development of Ginter Park. Major Lewis Ginter, a leading tobacco merchant and real estate developer, recognized the value of siting a prominent religious college in the center of his new model neighborhood. The new seminary campus was designed in the High Victorian Gothic style by Charles H. Read, Jr, a prominent local Richmond architect whose notable portfolio includes buildings such as the Planters Bank at 1200 E. Main Street. The campus remains extant and is listed in the NRHP (VDHR# 127-0316).

Hampden-Sydney College, Antebellum Years (1835-1861)

After the fourteen-year tenure of Jonathon Cushing ended in 1835, Hampden-Sydney College went through several short-term presidents over the next quarter century. Despite the turnover, the academic and societal prominence of Hampden-Sydney continued to fare well during the antebellum period. In those years the intellectual culture at Hampden-Sydney spanned a variety of subject matter and issues. With regard to the leading issues of the day, race and slavery, faculty at Hampden-Sydney ranged from leading anti-slavery writers like Jesse Burton Harrison and Lucian Minor to leading proslavery writers, such as Landon Garland and George A. Baxter. Baxter served briefly as the College’s acting president immediately following Cushing’s death, although he was replaced within the year by Daniel Carrol.

Under Carrol’s tenure, the college expanded to add the Hampden-Sydney Medical Department campus in Richmond, which later became the Medical College of Virginia. The relationship between Dr. John W. Draper, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science at Hampden-Sydney and Dr. Augustus Warner, a former member of the medical faculty at the University of Virginia, proved critical in developing a medical school affiliated with Hampden-Sydney. In the summer of 1837, Draper was in Richmond and was invited to a social event at Warner’s house. At the party, a group of attendees discussed a plan to create a new medical education program and Draper suggested it be incorporated under the charter of Hampden-Sydney College, despite that it would be located in Richmond. The group agreed and Dr. Warner petitioned the Hampden-Sydney Board in October 1837 to create a medical department. The board approved it at their December meeting, officially creating the Hampden-Sydney Medical Department, which began offering classes in Richmond in November 1838. In 1846, the Medical Department constructed a new building designed by Thomas S. Stewart. This building, called the “Egyptian Building” (VDHR# 127-0087), is a National Historic Landmark and is considered one of the best examples of Egyptian Revival architecture in the American South. Unfortunately, the program’s existence under the auspices of Hampden-Sydney was short-lived because of frequent disagreements between the Board and the remote faculty of the Medical Department. Eventually, the faculty broke ties with Hampden-Sydney and in 1854, the Virginia General Assembly approved an Act of Incorporation to create the independent Medical College of Virginia (Guide’s Guide).

Dr. John Draper also made significant contributions to science during his time as a professor at Hampden-Sydney. Between 1836 and 1839, Draper conducted pioneering research in photo-chemistry and developed a camera efficient enough to photograph living people (Guide’s Guide). Draper also contributed to the so-called Grotthuss-Draper law for work on the properties of light, postulating that only absorbed light could cause chemical changes, such as the changes that cause images to appear

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when sensitive chemicals are exposed to light in photography. Later, in 1847, Draper published his observation that all solids glow red at a certain temperature (977° Fahrenheit, or 798 Kelvin) later renamed the “Draper point”.

Draper’s photography research took place during the tenure of William Maxwell, who served as president of Hampden-Sydney from 1838 to September 1844. Maxwell, who had served on the Board of the College since 1836, was a former lawyer and businessman in Norfolk, Virginia. He had a reputation as a great speaker of conspicuous piety, and his appointment was met with the favorable opinion of the faculty and student body. During his term, he set out to make improvements to what he considered an aging college. His ambitious investments in both the curriculum and physical stock of the school were challenged by financial hardship. Maxwell proposed a two-track course for the Bachelor of Arts degree: a four-year Classical Course, which remained nearly the same as the Cushing-era program, and a new three-year English Course which removed the requirement for ancient languages (Brinkley 1994: 167). Maxwell also personally offered Municipal Law classes for anyone interested.

Maxwell also sought \$5,000 for aesthetic improvements and “deferred maintenance” on a campus that had recently been described by student Robert Lewis Dabney as “an old field of gullies and weeds... the cows of the neighborhood come up to the windows [of Cushing Hall] with their bells, making such a noise that I cannot study.” The situation led Maxwell to propose the construction of a six-foot brick wall around Cushing Hall, and also install a new prominent entrance directly into the Chapel, reached by “a flight of white stone steps, made with checks after the Greek fashion.” The brick wall and stone entrance never materialized, although the campus was improved with the addition of trees, walkways, and fences (Brinkley 1994: 165).

By the second half of Maxwell’s term, student and board approval had declined due to continued financial struggles and disagreements with board members. The repeated failure of Maxwell’s various funding campaigns forced the Board to reduce faculty salaries and sell College-owned land for operating costs. Maxwell also came under increasing scrutiny because of his mission to convert the school to what he termed a “truly Christian College.” Maxwell’s early-nineteenth century Calvinism, actively expressed and applied, did not resonate with the secular-minded student majority. The final blow for Maxwell came in 1844 when the faculty expelled a number of seniors just prior to graduation for an unknown serious offense. Other students wrote a petition asking for a Board meeting and Maxwell’s dismissal. Although the Board rejected the protest, Maxwell was deeply offended by the accusation and tendered a letter of resignation at the commencement meeting. The Board of Trustees took that opportunity to accept his resignation, but “express[ed] their individual confidence in him” (Brinkley 1994: 171).

Maxwell’s successor Lewis W. Green was among the best known and highest regarded clergymen in the Presbyterian Church at the time and he had previously served as Professor of Biblical and Oriental Literature at Hanover College in Indiana, Vice-President at Centre College in Kentucky, and Professor at Western Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania. His speech at the Hampden-Sydney Anniversary in 1848 was met with enthusiasm, and he was later asked to serve as president of the College. Green accepted and occupied the post from 1849 to 1856 (Brinkley 1994: 182). Green was well-liked by both

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the student body and faculty for his intellect, calming rhetoric, and paternal leadership. His management led to significant changes in student behavior and the beginnings of the formal student-run Honor System (Brinkley 1994: 191). Green accepted an offer to relocate in 1856 from Transylvania College in his home state of Kentucky. The Board of Hampden-Sydney induced him to stay with an increased salary and promise of additional funding for internal improvements, but were unsuccessful (Brinkley 1994: 194).

The next president was John M.P. Atkinson, who acceded to the post in 1857. Atkinson was the longest-tenured president in College history, serving in office for twenty-six years between 1856 and 1883. Atkinson oversaw an increase in the size of the student body, growth and development of the campus, and modernization of the curriculum. He is also credited with keeping the College solvent and upholding both disciplinary and academic standards during the turbulent years of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Prior to the war, Atkinson sponsored the construction of Hampden House and the new College Church. The Church was designed by seminary professor and architect Robert L. Dabney, a graduate of both Hampden-Sydney College and the Union Theological Seminary.

When the Civil War erupted, the student body organized a Confederate company of infantry under Atkinson's leadership. "The Hampden-Sydney Boys" as they were known, served as Company G of the 20th Virginia Regiment and first saw action at the Battle of Rich Mountain in July 1861. The company was captured by Union forces during the battle, but subsequently paroled with orders not to take up arms again and return to their studies.

Reconstruction, Expansion, and Modernization (1865-1918)

After the war, Atkinson and his successor, Dr. Richard McIlwaine, (president from 1883-1904) guided Hampden-Sydney through Reconstruction, the school's centennial anniversary, and the turn of the twentieth century. This period proved to be one of vast expansion and modernization for Hampden-Sydney. Under Atkinson's oversight, enrollment increased from thirty-eight in 1865 to ninety-two in 1873. Under McIlwaine, that number increased to 154 by 1892. Also during this period, many features of current student life were introduced, including social fraternities, sports, and student government. Other student activities such as the literary, music, and debate societies also flourished. The degrees offered during this period included Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Literature, and Master of Arts (Brinkley 1994: 423).

McIlwaine greatly increased the College's financial endowment during his tenure, enabling construction of Memorial Hall (later renamed in his honor). A variety of sporting fields were built on campus during this period, reflective of the growing popularity of recreation and athletics. One of the most prominent events of McIlwaine's tenure was the departure of Union Theological Seminary to Richmond in 1898. Major Richard Venable (class of 1857) purchased the six seminary buildings and donated them to Hampden-Sydney in the largest single gift received by the school to that point. The additional buildings doubled the physical size of the school and expanded the College's curriculum offerings (Guide's Guide). In gratitude for the donation of the buildings, the former main seminary building was renamed Venable Hall.

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The first two decades of the twentieth century brought continued growth and development of the College under the direction of Presidents James G. McAllister and Henry Graham. McAllister's tenure from 1905 to 1908 was brief and uneventful beyond a perpetual struggle for funding, a problem that eventually led to his resignation. McAllister did increase enrollment by nearly 60% over his three-year tenure and modernized the campus by connecting it to the Farmville electric grid in 1905 (Brinkley 1994: 503).

Graham was appointed president in 1909, promising to bring the physical stock of the campus up-to-date and make Hampden-Sydney competitive among other institutions. During his tenure, the College took steps to create a more attractive campus by hiring a landscaper to plant and mow the grass and prune trees. The landscaping campaign also lined the north side of Via Sacra with maple trees (Brinkley 1994: 510). Graham's most enduring addition to the school was connected to his love of basketball. The sport was rising in popularity at the turn of the century and Graham was a major advocate for bringing it to Hampden-Sydney. Graham lobbied the Board for money to build a new gymnasium, claiming the old gym in Cushing Hall was small, outdated, and awkward due to a grid of support posts interrupting the floor space. The Board agreed but an argument ensued over where to place the new facility. Graham and a number of others supported constructing an annex to the alumni hall to house the new court. Others preferred a new building on the hill at the south end of Venable Field. Eventually, Graham won out and a gymnasium annex was attached to the rear of Alumni Hall in 1916. In honor of Graham's efforts to raise the funding and support for facility, the entire building was renamed Graham Hall shortly after he resigned as president in 1917 (Brinkley 1994: 513).

Basketball and other sports including football, baseball, and track all gained in popularity at Hampden-Sydney through the first two decades of the twentieth century. Intercollegiate competition became a fixture of student life, and Hampden-Sydney students were known as some of the most dedicated fans of any of the state's primary institutions, even during seasons of consistent loss. In 1912, the campus *Magazine* noted that "No place on earth shows more spirit than Hampden-Sydney. Even as the writer is penning these lines....an enthusiastic crowd of College boys are building a bonfire to receive a defeated team at two in the morning" (Brinkley 1994: 518).

Greek life and fraternities also grew in prominence on campus during this period. Although a number of fraternities were in existence at the school as early as the 1870s and 1880s, chapters at Hampden-Sydney were among the last in the state to have their own housing. The first chapter to build a home was Chi Phi, who were granted a 50' x 50' lot on College Road in 1907. In 1911, both Kappa Alpha and Kappa Sigma requested lots, but were met with resistance from then-president Graham. Graham was worried about isolating fraternity members from their colleagues and the loss of desperately-needed dormitory fees. The fraternities and Graham eventually agreed on conditions, namely that a house must be built on the granted lot within two years and cost at least \$1,000 to ensure quality and aesthetically pleasing construction. Pi Kappa Alpha (1913), Kappa Sigma (1915), Kappa Alpha (1915), and Theta Chi (1917) reached similar agreements with the College (Brinkley 1994: 523).

Automobiles also brought changes to Hampden-Sydney in the early twentieth century. As early as 1909,

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taxis made it increasingly easy for students to leave campus and access the retail and recreation opportunities in nearby Farmville to the chagrin of College administrators. Interestingly, there were no restrictions on student automobiles on campus until president Joseph D. Eggleston's tenure began in 1919 (Brinkley 1994: 525).

The Synodical College (1919-1974)

The end of World War I brought a transition period for Hampden-Sydney, fueled in large part by a newly-formed arrangement between the Synod of Virginia and the election of Dr. Joseph D. Eggleston as president of the school. The new relationship reaffirmed Hampden-Sydney's 140-year association with the Presbytery, but for the first time provided for direct funding from the church rather than simply oversight (Brinkley 1994: 573-574). President Eggleston would go on to guide Hampden-Sydney through the economic boom of the 1920s and Great Depression of the 1930s, becoming the third-longest-tenured president overall and longest of the twentieth century.

During this period, the school faced increasing competition for student enrollment and declining general interest in the liberal arts. Eggleston instituted a number of substantial expansions and beautification projects to increase enrollment, including developing the first Master Plan for the campus. The ambitious plan included construction of twenty-eight new buildings and four new streets to be built as funds became available (Brinkley 1994: 578). Sufficient funding for the entire plan never materialized, but Eggleston did successfully champion the construction of two new major academic buildings. These included the first fully electrified facility on campus, a new Sciences building (Bagby Hall), and Social Sciences building (Morton Hall). Bagby generally adhered to the Master Plan, and stood behind Graham Hall near the edge of the central green. Morton Hall did not, and was built in a location originally earmarked for a grand new library after demands by the donor. The proposed new library was scrapped and the College instead built a sizeable addition to the existing facility. A new college store (present-day Cabell House) with general store, soda fountain, and snack shop was also built to replace the Hart's Store building. Memorial Gate and the Watkins Bell Tower were added to commemorate war dead and were sited in an effort to create aesthetic unity in the center of campus.

Morton Hall, the library addition, and the Bell Tower were all built during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The College navigated economic hardship with increased student enrollment and careful, deliberate leadership by Eggleston. Much of the school's historic financial difficulty was caused by perpetually low student tuition rates, and many students did not pay tuition at all due to a practice of reducing tuition for those pursuing a religious vocation. The low rates proved beneficial during the Depression when enrollment actually increased, since thousands of students could not afford more expensive college educations. The increase in enrollment was further spurred by the 1929 issue of *Who's Who in America*, which reported that at 7.45 percent, Hampden-Sydney College had a higher percentage of graduates included in the publication than any other institution in the country. The report brought national attention to the school following editorials in the *New York Times*, resulting in a 10 percent increase in student enrollment by 1931 (Brinkley 1994: 594). President Eggleston was also able to secure donations and endowments from a large number of alumni and other organizations through outreach and marketing. These events and other thoughtful management made the 1930s by far the most

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financially stable period for Hampden-Sydney College to date, despite reduced contributions from the Presbyterian Church.

A larger student body brought an increase in student life activities. Alcohol use became a more serious concern during Dr. Eggleston's tenure, particularly in 1919, after the school renewed its relationship with the church. By this time, Virginia was three years into state prohibition, yet student drinking was alarmingly common. The school administration and local officials undertook various steps to curb the problem, including crackdowns on bootleggers, but had little success. In 1923, the Ministerial Association (under the auspices of the YMCA) was founded to do missionary work on campus, and in 1926 installed their headquarters in a small log cabin at the end of Fraternity Circle in close proximity to what they considered likely targets for moral improvement (Brinkley 1994: 666).

Fraternities were the most robust element of student life during this period, with seven societies on campus by 1931 (Chi Phi, Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, Theta Chi, Sigma Chi, and Theta Kappa Nu). Membership averaged 75 percent of the student body. Many of the chapters built new homes and solidified their presence on campus in the designated Fraternity Circle.

Despite continuing success, Dr. Eggleston resigned in 1935 due to ailing health. A Search Committee was formed and unanimously selected Rev. Edgar G. "Rip" Gammon to the post of president. Gammon was an alumni of Hampden-Sydney (class of 1905) and served as pastor of College Church from 1917-1923. Gammon enjoyed a popular reputation as an athlete, pastor, coach, and all-around student favorite. Board Chairman Dr. Frank Johns hailed Gammon as the "most popular living alumnus of Hampden-Sydney" (Brinkley 1994: 604).

Gammon's tenure began with relatively high administrative stability. The chairman of the board, dean, and treasurer under Eggleston all remained in their roles to support the new president. Gammon took office in July of 1939 and moved into Middlecourt, which was the first time it was used as the President's home. One of his first orders of business was additional improvement and expansion of the campus. Throughout his tenure, Gammon was reportedly almost obsessed with the appearance of the campus, constantly seeking additional funds for upkeep and maintenance. He regularly patrolled the grounds, including not only the public areas, but also professors' private yards and would notify them if their lawns or shrubbery needed attention. If he saw a student walking on the grass, he would instruct him to return to a walkway and watch to ensure compliance. He insisted on routine litter collection and attempted to eradicate the Scotch Broom weed from all campus property. (Brinkley 1994: 677).

As a former three-sport athlete, Gammon's first priority for new construction was a gymnasium to replace Seminary Hall, which he had ordered demolished. The new building was completed in 1941 and named in his honor. That same year, a devastating fire necessitated extensive reconstruction and remodeling of the Winston Hall library. Other construction under Gammon's oversight included the Dupuy House, Johns Auditorium, and additional detached housing for faculty (Guide's Guide). Further improvements to the campus included new street lights and a new water system (Brinkley 1994: 679). In 1944, the school accepted donation of "the Birthplace," the Slate Hill plantation office where the original meeting to establish the school took place. The building was moved three miles from its original

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location and installed on the campus near Atkinson Hall.

The United States' entry into World War II proved a challenging time for many colleges across the nation, but Hampden-Sydney was well placed to benefit during the war through participation in the national defense program. Hampden-Sydney College was one of 131 colleges and universities that took part in the V-12 Navy College Training Program, which offered students a path to an officer's commission ("An Army of Good Men" September 2010). In 1944, Gammon noted in a report that since the civilian enrollment had dropped from nearly 400 students to a dangerously small 36, the V-12 participants were all that kept the school functioning during the war.

Afterward, student enrollment returned to prewar numbers, as did alumni funding, while the Presbyterian Church's contributions to the school budget continued to diminish. In 1951, Gammon, along with the presidents of Mary Baldwin College (a women's college) and Union Seminary, agreed on a united approach to the Synod. The three schools requested that all get their full allotted share, which was to be 13 percent of the Synod's budget according to the 1919 deal. The Synod would not commit, and in 1954, the Board directed Dr. Johns to appear before the Synod to demand that Hampden-Sydney either be given adequate annual support or released to affiliate status. This act forever damaged the College's formal ties to the Synod, although the relationship would not be officially severed for another twenty years. In the meantime, the Board endorsed the formation of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges, a non-profit advocate and funding source for small, private schools across the state. Hampden-Sydney joined the VFIC in 1955.

By that time, Dr. Gammon was in failing health and began to take regular leaves of absence. At the December 1954 meeting, the Board elected a new president, Dr. Joseph C. Robert, to take over in the summer of 1955. The Board commended Gammon on accomplishments during his tenure, including a fund-raising total of \$2 million and a current budget surplus of \$24,000, the largest ever to that date. Gammon and his wife left Hampden-Sydney, but returned four years later to build a retirement home near campus called Cherry Hill, where Gammon died in 1962 (Brinkley 1994: 691).

The years after Gammon's presidency and the second half of the twentieth century brought substantial changes to the College. Joseph Robert was the first President to be selected from outside the College with no prior association. He was also the first President to hold an earned Doctorate since Jonathon Cushing in 1821. Robert arrived with a vision to improve the school, beginning with the faculty. Throughout his five-year tenure from 1955 to 1960, his areas of focus included acquiring talented educators, lobbying for higher salaries, and improving faculty living conditions. He outspokenly condemned the decrepit state of much of the professors' housing and launched a building program to put up sixteen new residences, of which six were built. He also oversaw the purchase of other houses near campus to convert to faculty housing, and ordered renovations of those already owned by the school. In 1959, he instituted a program to provide real estate financing for faculty and staff to build their own homes around the school, a program that has resulted in substantial growth of the surrounding residential neighborhoods (Brinkley 1994: 749). Other policies, including a push for major revisions to the curriculum expanding both the offerings and requirements for degrees, were not as popular. Robert's

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strict policies for student social life, including a ban on unchaperoned parties, were met with protest and may have contributed to the McIlwaine Hall fire.

On the night of March 28, 1957, McIlwaine Hall burned while student onlookers watched and cheered. Some students stood on the Farmville Fire Department hoses and others repeatedly flushed all the toilets in Cushing Hall to compromise the fire hydrant water pressure. By the morning, McIlwaine was in ashes. Much to Robert's chagrin, the event received extensive media coverage noting the riotous atmosphere, and the cause of the fire was never found. The following year, Robert created more controversy by taking part in Virginia's Massive Resistance to public school desegregation mandated by the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*. As part of the organized resistance, the Board of Supervisors of Prince Edward County schools declined to levy a school tax to fund integrated schools, essentially shutting down all public schools in the county. This led to the immediate departure of a number of Hampden-Sydney staff with children who attended local schools. Over the next two years, Robert attempted to deal with the nationwide political environment and the extent to which Hampden-Sydney should become involved in the local politics. In 1960, he tendered his resignation to the board (Brinkley 1994: 762).

From 1960 to 1963, Hampden-Sydney was led by Thomas E. Gilmer, an alumni and professor of mathematics and physics. His brief tenure as president was generally uneventful, with the exception of the construction of Eggleston Library and the conversion of the old library to a dining hall renamed Winston Hall (Brinkley 1994: 771). In 1963, Walter Taylor Revelry II, also an alumnus of the school, was elected president. Revelry would lead Hampden-Sydney through a variety of academic and cultural changes over his next fourteen years in office. During this period, Hampden-Sydney expanded with the addition of new academic, athletic, and residential buildings (Guide's Guide n.d.).

The Civil Rights Movement remained one of the most pressing national issues when Revelry took office and the effects of the county school shutdown continued to be felt on campus. Hampden-Sydney had approved paying the fee for children of faculty children to attend local private schools for white children, but the larger issue of desegregation remained a contentious issue. On March 18, 1963, Robert F. Kennedy gave a speech about the segregation of schools in Prince Edward County, saying:

We may observe, with as much sadness as irony that outside of Africa, south of the Sahara where education is still a difficult challenge, the only places on earth known not to provide free public education are Communist China, North Vietnam, Sarawak, Singapore, British Honduras--and Prince Edward County, Virginia. (Heinemann n.d.)

With backing generated by Kennedy's advocacy and tireless efforts of volunteers, teachers, and parents, a system of free schools were created to provide education to Prince Edward County's African American students. On May 11, 1964, Robert Kennedy continued his focus on the area when he visited both Hampden-Sydney College and the newly opened Prince Edward County Free Schools to show his support for integration of public schools. Kennedy also sought support from Hampden Sydney students to volunteer in the new schools. Shortly afterward, on May 25, 1964, the court in *Griffin vs. School Board of Prince Edward County* ruled that Prince Edward Public Schools closed unlawfully and were required to reopen as desegregated schools (Heinemann n.d.). Throughout these events, the Hampden Sydney Board adopted no official position save for sponsoring a series of public lectures on race

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relations.

The issue of race discrimination became more pressing when the school sought federal funding for a new Sciences building in 1965. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 mandated that schools comply with federal law concerning civil rights in order to continue to receive federal assistance. Dr. Revelry asked the Board for authorization to issue an official Assurance of Compliance. The Board appointed a committee to conduct an internal investigation, the results of which have been “lost” according to school archives, but were apparently satisfactory to the federal review board. In 1967, the new Gilmer Sciences building was completed with federal funds (Brinkley 1994: 777). The following year, Hampden-Sydney enrolled its first African American student. Whether the admission of this student factored into the federal compliance review is unclear (Brinkley 1994: 777).

Other physical improvements on campus during Revelry’s tenure included construction of Hundley Stadium around the existing football field in 1965, as well as a new dormitory complex in 1968. The complex was named Whitehouse for one of the major donors, and was modeled after the Range at the University of Virginia (Guide’s Guide n.d.). In a campus first, the new student lounge in Whitehouse allowed male students to associate publicly with female guests. A subsequent student petition forced rule changes in 1970 to allow for more visitation areas on the campus. (Brinkley 1994:788) Other new housing, including the Blake Village apartments (1972) and Hampden House (1976), also opened.

In 1972, amid decreasing application rates and annual budgets, the school considered transitioning to a coeducational institution. Many other single-gender institutions were changing around this time, but the issue was hotly debated at Hampden-Sydney. The students generally appeared to have no opinion, so long as the College continued to relax rules regarding mixed-gender visitation within dormitories and fraternity homes. The faculty expressed support for a coeducational institution. Ultimately, Revelry and the Board elected to remain male-only “to continue the tradition of the college and provide a unique opportunity for those seeking this learning experience.” The board did concede to allow women in faculty and Trustee positions, and to admit wives of faculty and students as degree candidates in the interest of accepting women “as honored equals.”

One of the most drastic changes during this period occurred in 1974, when the College’s 56-year formal relationship with the Presbyterian Church was finally and formally severed (Brinkley 1994:603). Although the dispute had been simmering for many years, the final blow came when Virginia changed their state tuition plan, under which students who attended sectarian colleges were offered fewer options to repay loans, thus making them less desirable than non-religious affiliated schools. With assistance from the Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia, Hampden-Sydney enacted several changes to make the college more secular. First, the Board changed the qualifications for school president requiring membership in an evangelical church and “pronounced Christian character.” Second, the Board rescinded the 1919 amendment that put the election of Trustees in the Synod’s hands and returned to a fully self-perpetuating Board as provided in the original charter. In the February 1975 Trustee report, the Board noted that all the legalities had been observed and the status quo of 1775, as sanctioned in 1783, had been restored, resulting in Hampden-Sydney’s independence from the church (Brinkley 1994: 815).

The Modern College (1975-2018)

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The decades since the separation from the church have produced significant expansion at Hampden-Sydney. In 1977, new president Josiah Bunting III took office and continued to modernize the school while changing the concept of his office. Bunting quickly became a visible and present leader, joining students in the dining hall, standing on the sidelines at athletic events, attending classes, and going for daily runs around campus (Brinkley 1994: 825).

Under President Bunting, the academic program was enriched in a reassertion of President Smith’s 1775 promise to pay “a more particular Attention . . . to the Cultivation of the English Language than is usually done in Places of public Education.” The Rhetoric Program was instituted in 1978 and the Honors Program was greatly expanded.

A comprehensive program of refurbishment of the campus and its structures also began under Bunting. A massive new athletic facility (Kirby Fieldhouse) was completed in 1980 and supplemented by additional multi-purpose outdoor recreational facilities and fields. New student and residential facilities built under this campaign included the North Residence Halls and Crawley Forum. Additional improvements included the College Gate in 1982 and the beginnings of an ongoing program to acquire or reacquire property near campus, starting with a 26-acre tract at Kingsville sold by the school roughly 175 years earlier.

In 1992, much to the disappointment of students, faculty, and the Board, Bunting announced his resignation. The next president, Samuel V. Wilson (1992-2000), was a direct descendant of founding Trustee Nathaniel Venable and oversaw the continued expansion of the faculty and school programs. The renovation and reconstruction program begun by Bunting (including the renovation of all fraternity houses) was completed under Wilson’s oversight, as was the addition of Settle Hall, the first building intended originally and exclusively as a dining hall in the College’s history.

The administration of Walter M. Bortz III began in 2000. Bortz continued expanding the campus with a new campus store and a fitness center, both completed in 2004. Bortz also oversaw the renovation of Johns Auditorium and the Fuqua Computing Center (completed in 2005) and the construction of the new library and the Lewis C. Everett Football Stadium (both completed in 2007).

President Christopher Howard served from 2010 through 2016, leading the College through the construction of the Ty Cobb baseball stadium and an expansion and renovation of the Wilson Center for Leadership in the Public Interest. By the end of Dr. Howard's tenure in 2016, enrollment, endowment, and fundraising had returned to or near their pre-2008 Great Recession levels (Hampden-Sydney n.d.).

Dr. John Lawrence “Larry” Stimpert was invested in April 2017 after assuming the presidency in July of 2016. The following spring, the massive new Brown Student Center was completed to add a large student gathering space. Additional improvements are ongoing as of 2019, including the recent renovation of Winston Hall. This project was undertaken utilizing Historic Preservation Tax Credits, which ensured the building could be updated in a cost-effective process while respecting the significant historic architecture and character of the facility. In the future, the school plans to continue renovating

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and modernizing its facilities while maintaining the beautiful and cohesive collection of buildings that reflect the nearly 250 years of Hampden-Sydney’s history and growth.

Area of Significance: Education

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District is significant at the State level for its association with higher education in Virginia from the last years of the colonial era through the present day. Established in 1775, Hampden-Sydney began as the southernmost representation of the “Log College” form of higher education established by Scots-Irish Presbyterians in America, whose academic ideal was the University of Edinburgh, seat of the Scottish Enlightenment. Over the course of the next two centuries, the school grew in both size and prominence and has been widely recognized in journals, news reports, and other outlets.

At present, the school enrolls an average of 1,100 students. It is the oldest private charter college in the southern United States and is the tenth oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. Hampden-Sydney was the last American college founded in British-colonial America. It is also the oldest continuing private all-male college, and is one of only three four-year, private men’s liberal arts colleges remaining today in the United States. The College is part of the Road to Revolution Heritage Trail and the Civil Rights in Education Trail.

Hampden-Sydney’s contribution to education is reflected in the lives of presidents, trustees, faculty, and students who achieved prominence during or following their time at Hampden-Sydney. Original charter trustees and attendees included Patrick Henry and James Madison. One of the most famous alumni was William Henry Harrison, class of 1791, who became the 9th President of the United States (“An Army of Great Men 2010).

Other distinguished alumni who continued in politics or public service include William Giles (1779) who served in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives before becoming Governor of Virginia; Edward Coles (1805), the private secretary of President James Madison and later the Governor of Illinois; William Cabell Rives (1811), who served in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives before assuming the role of Minister to France; Hamilton Gamble (1812), elected Governor of Missouri before becoming Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court; Andrew Hunter (1822) prosecuting attorney in the case against John Brown and later a staff member to Confederate General Robert E. Lee; Thomas W. Ligon (1830), who served in the U.S. House of Representatives and was elected Governor of Maryland; John W. Stevenson (1831), a U.S. Senator and Governor of Kentucky; and Philip W. McKinney (1851) and E. Lee Trinkle (1896) who both served as Governor of Virginia (“An Army of Great Men 2010).

Hampden-Sydney alumni from the twentieth century who continued the tradition of public service include Monroe Leigh (1940), principal legal counsel of the U.S. State Department under Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; William B. Spong (1941), elected to both the Virginia House of Delegates and Senate before joining the U.S. Senate; Paul S. Tribble, Jr. (1968), member of the U.S. House of

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Representatives, U.S. Senate, and U.S. Delegation to the United Nations, and currently President of Christopher Newport University (“An Army of Great Men 2010).

Indicative of Hampden-Sydney’s strong commitment to education, many other alumni have also gone on to found or organize other institutions. These include: former president J. B. Smith, who founded Union College, New York in 1795; William Henry Harrison, who founded Vincennes University in 1801 while serving as the governor of the Indiana Territory; and former president Archibald Alexander, who founded Princeton Seminary in 1812. William Cabell (1800) worked with Thomas Jefferson to found the University of Virginia in 1819. The Rev. James Blythe (1788) founded and was president of Transylvania University in Kentucky. Edward Baptist (1813) founded Powhatan Classical School, which went through multiple iterations before becoming the University of Richmond. The Rev. Moses Waddel (1791) founded Franklin College, the precursor to the University of Georgia. The Rev. Daniel Baker (1815) founded Austin College in Texas. The Rev. John B. Shearer (1851) founded Stewart College, which eventually became Rhodes College. Joseph McMurrin (1852) founded Shepherd College in West Virginia. The Rev. R. L. Dabney (1840) founded Austin Theological Seminary. The Rev. R. V. Lancaster (1884) founded Belhaven College in Jackson, Mississippi. In 1857, alumnus Drury Lacey and his wife, Mary Ritchie Rice Lacey, founded the Peace Institute in Raleigh, North Carolina, which became Peace College. (“An Army of Great Men 2010)

Hampden-Sydney president Jonathon Cushing played a pivotal role in the founding of what would become the Virginia Historical Society and, after a brief hiatus, the Society was resurrected by president William Maxwell, who served as its librarian and editor of the “Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser.” The world-renowned chemist, Dr. John W. Draper built one of the earliest cameras as part of his research at Hampden-Sydney and also served as a professor from 1836 to 1839. In 1863, President John M.P. Atkinson was elected as the first president of the Educational Association of Virginia (now Virginia Education Association). Many other alumni have gone on to illustrious careers, reflecting Hampden-Sydney’s mission statement of creating “good men and good citizens”.

Area of Significance: Religion

Hampden-Sydney College is also significant at the State level for its role as one of the earliest church-affiliated institutions of education in Virginia and the southeastern states. Hampden-Sydney was operationally linked to the Presbyterian Church for nearly 200 years, from the school’s founding in 1775 until the official severing of the relationship in 1974.

Hampden-Sydney’s establishment was based on religious doctrine and the church’s role in education during the late-colonial and early republic periods. At a time when most Virginians relied on private schools, the Hanover Presbytery of Virginia sponsored the creation of a new institution to serve the growing Scots-Irish Presbyterian population of the region. The Presbyterians expended great efforts to start schools in the south and the midwest, perhaps more than any other group active in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Brinkley 1994: 3).

With the founding of Hampden-Sydney in 1775, the college and the Presbytery embarked on an

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extended and intertwined, yet often challenged, relationship. Hampden-Sydney College was not intended to be narrowly denominational and did not advertise itself as a Presbyterian school. This non-denominational approach was a new and liberal concept at the time, when many colleges were founded primarily for religious purposes. Hampden-Sydney’s first president, Samuel Stanhope Smith, a Presbyterian clergyman, said that the College’s goal was to “form good men and good citizens on the common and universal principles of morality, distinguished from the narrow tenets which formed the complexion of any sect.”

Although the Presbytery continued to oversee the College and intervene in its operation, it provided little (if any) direct support or financial assistance. The Presbytery-College relationship was made more complex beginning in 1806 after the establishment of a seminary adjacent to the college. In 1823, the seminary was officially chartered as the Union Theological Seminary, and maintained an interdependent and connected relationship with Hampden-Sydney, often sharing faculty. Separate and apart from the Seminary, students of Hampden-Sydney were also required to attend chapel twice a day and church on Sundays. This regimen was often challenged by the student body, the majority of whom did not adhere to strict religious ideologies or embrace organized religion. Throughout much of the nineteenth century, the Seminary operated adjacent to the College until 1898 when it moved to a new campus in Richmond, and its buildings at Hampden-Sydney were acquired by the College.

Religion and the Presbyterian Church remained integral to Hampden-Sydney College even after the seminary’s departure. The College’s relationship with the Presbyterian Church was renewed in 1919 when a formal pact was made with the Synod of Virginia. As part of the arrangement, the Synod would be involved in the selection of the board and president while providing direct funding for the school’s operation. The deal quickly went awry, as funding rarely met the promised amounts but the Synod still insisted on oversight and control. The relationship was officially severed in 1974, largely as a result of financial issues and the non-sectarian attitudes of students and alumni.

The Presbyterian Church is still represented on campus by the College Church, where services are held on a weekly basis. In addition to worship, College Church continues to be used for ceremonial purposes including the Freshman Class Honor Ceremony.

Area of Significance: Architecture

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District is significant at the State level for its cohesive collection of buildings, structures, and landscaping that reflect the various periods of development and architectural character that characterize the school. The campus was first laid out following the establishment of the school and the donation of one hundred acres at the “head of Hudson’s Branch” in 1775. Construction proceeded slowly, but by the first decade of the nineteenth century a variety of buildings were present, including academic, residential, and administrative facilities. The first buildings on campus were almost exclusively vernacular, utilitarian frame buildings and most were in poor condition by the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

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Jonathan P. Cushing, the fifth president of Hampden-Sydney from 1821-1835, oversaw the abandonment of the College's original vernacular buildings in favor of the more imposing and monumental Early Classical Revival/Jeffersonian Classicism architecture that still distinguishes the campus. The largest and most dominant addition to the campus under Cushing's leadership was Cushing Hall, built 1823-1830 and then known as the "New College" because it housed all College operations. This building introduced the characteristic form and style emulated by nearly all Hampden-Sydney buildings constructed over the next two hundred years.

Nearly all the modern buildings on campus have been designed in a New Classical style complementing the form, materials, and design of Cushing Hall. Several of the larger facilities in the vicinity, including Venable (1830), Bagby Hall (1922), and Morton Hall (1936) were designed similarly to Cushing. Many of the smaller houses, offices, and other facilities on campus also complement their larger counterparts, often through toned-down, yet compatible, interpretations of the Colonial Revival style. Hampden-Sydney's buildings are further unified through the consistency of building materials. Until the early-twentieth century, nearly all buildings on campus were built of red brick fired from clay excavated on campus in the vicinity of Chalgrove Lake. The last building to be constructed of local brick was the Graham Gymnasium addition built in 1916.

The modern building program continues to respect the architectural heritage of the school, while reflecting the ongoing growth and success of the institution. Recently constructed buildings and facilities incorporate architectural design and detailing that is in keeping with the historic buildings on campus. Examples include large new facilities such as the Brown Student Center, Ty Cobb Ballpark, and Lewis C. Everett Stadium, all built between 2008 and 2018. These resources blend with the surrounding historic fabric through sensitive and compatible design.

As a whole, the campus and historic district continue to evoke the early history and architectural heritage of Hampden-Sydney College, its growth and evolution through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and its continued present growth. The campus retains its beautiful rural setting and handsome classically-inspired architecture, combining these characteristics with up-to-date technology to create a productive living and learning environment for young men in the twenty-first century.

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United States Geological Service (USGS). Single-Frame Aerial Photography. Assorted Dates

United States Geological Service. Topographical Quadrangles. Various Dates

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Cultural Resource Management File 073-0058

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:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hampden-Sydney College Historic District 2019 Update
Name of Property Prince Edward County, Virginia
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 67

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR # 073-0058

Section 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ~226

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: +37.248149 | Longitude: -78.458627 |
| 2. Latitude: +37.247155 | Longitude: -78.457394 |
| 3. Latitude: +37.247979 | Longitude: -78.451143 |
| 4. Latitude: +37.246753 | Longitude: -78.452080 |
| 5. Latitude: +37.245050 | Longitude: -78.449716 |
| 6. Latitude: +37.241545 | Longitude: -78.454659 |
| 7. Latitude: +37.241485 | Longitude: -78.458892 |
| 8. Latitude: +37.240212 | Longitude: -78.458868 |
| 9. Latitude: +37.240000 | Longitude: -78.460398 |
| 10. Latitude: +37.238766 | Longitude: -78.460639 |
| 11. Latitude: +37.238609 | Longitude: -78.463892 |
| 12. Latitude: +37.239487 | Longitude: -78.463960 |
| 13. Latitude: +37.239771 | Longitude: -78.466518 |
| 14. Latitude: +37.241233 | Longitude: -78.466333 |
| 15. Latitude: +37.241109 | Longitude: -78.464967 |
| 16. Latitude: +37.245313 | Longitude: -78.463698 |

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

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District incorporates roughly 226 acres of the school's core campus area. The district is generally bound by College Road to the north, Kingsville Road to the east, S Boundary Road to the South, and a line bordering College development to the west. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Sketch Map.

A more detailed description of the boundaries is as follows:

The northeastern beginning of the historic district boundary is at College Road just west of a private property at the intersection with McAllister Lane. The boundary then follows College

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Hampden-Sydney College Historic District 2019 Update	
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County and State	N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)	

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Road to the west, around the athletic field complex to the intersection with Athletic Center Drive. From this point, it turns to the northwest and follows a driveway that provides access to the student parking lots behind the Alphabet Dormitories. It continues to follow the west side of the student parking lots behind the Hampden House Units and Whitehouse Quadrangle. From this point, it continues around the west side of Chalgrove Lake and Gilmer Hall. It then follows Via Sacra west to the intersection with McFarland Lane where it turns south and extends to Elliot House. It then follows the treeline behind Elliot House to the east, crossing McFarland Lane and extending around the perimeter of the parking lots behind Blake Village. It then follows South Boundary Road and extends around the parking lots behind Venable Hall. The boundary then turns east behind Peshurst where it crosses College Road past the south side of the Phi Chi House. It then extends north behind Phi Chi, Cabell House, and Atkinson Hall to the cemetery south of the College Cemetery. From here, it extends east to the rear of the Financial Aid Office, Women’s Guest House, Dupuy House, and Alpha Chi Sigma to Kingsville Road. It then follows Kingsville Road north to the edge of the college property just south of McAllister Lane where it turns northwest to the beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Hampden-Sydney College Historic District boundary incorporates 226 acres of the school’s campus. The boundary is drawn to include all academic, residential, athletic, and other support facilities currently owned and operated by the College. This includes the original 100-acre campus site and additional property in the vicinity acquired by the College throughout the nineteenth century that comprise the present-day academic core of the institution. The boundaries do not include school-affiliated, single-family residential development that borders the campus or the areas of undeveloped College-owned land in the vicinity.

As drawn, the historic boundary encompasses the historic core and setting of Hampden-Sydney College, and the areas that illustrate its growth, evolution, and architectural character from its founding in 1775 through 1974, the end of the period of significance. The area encompassed by the historic boundary is entirely within the location coordinates mapped in the 1970 nomination.

Section 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robert J. Taylor, Jr.

organization: Dutton & Associates, LLC.

street & number: 1115 Crowder Drive

city or town: Midlothian state: VA zip code: 23113

telephone: 804-897-1960

date: August 2018

United States Department of the Interior
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Hampden-Sydney College Historic
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Name of Property
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Section 12. Additional Documentation

Photographs:

Name of Property: Hampden-Sydney College Historic District 2019 Update

City or Vicinity: Farmville

County: Prince Edward County

State: Virginia

Photographer: Kiernan Ziletti (unless otherwise noted)

Photo 1 of 30: Alphabet Dorms

Setting View, Facing Southeast

Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 2 of 30: Athletic Courts

Setting View, Facing Northeast

Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 3 of 30: College Road

Setting View, Facing North

Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 4 of 30: Hampden-Sydney College Historical Marker

Signage, Facing South

Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 5 of 30: Graham Circle

Setting View, Facing Northwest

Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 6 of 30: Via Sacra

Setting View, Facing West

Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 7 of 30: Graham Hall Sign

Signage, Facing South

Photo Taken January 2018

Photo 8 of 30: Middlecourt

Setting View, Facing South

Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 9 of 30: Venable Hall

Front Façade, Facing South

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Hampden-Sydney College Historic
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Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 10 of 30: Fulton Field
Setting View, Facing Southwest
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 11 of 30: Memorial Gates
Setting View, Facing West
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 12 of 30: College Church
Setting View, Facing Southeast
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 13 of 30: The Birthplace
Setting View, Facing South
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 14 of 30: Hampden House
Front Façade, Facing West
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 15 of 30: College Gates
Setting View, Facing Southwest
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 16 of 30: Whitehouse Quadrangle
Setting View, Facing West
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 17 of 30: Carpenter Dorms
Setting View, Facing North
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 18 of 30: Cushing Hall
Front Oblique View, Facing Northwest
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 19 of 30: Morton Hall
Setting View, Facing Southwest
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 20 of 30: Cushing Hall

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Setting View, Facing Northeast
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 21 of 30: Chalgrove Lake
Setting View, Facing West
Photo Taken January 30, 2018

Photo 22 of 30: Alpha Chi Sigma House
Setting View, Facing Southeast
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 23 of 30: Brown Student Center
Front Façade, Facing North
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 24 of 30: Kappa Alpha House
Front Façade, Facing North
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 25 of 30: Gilmer Hall
Front Oblique, Facing Northeast
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

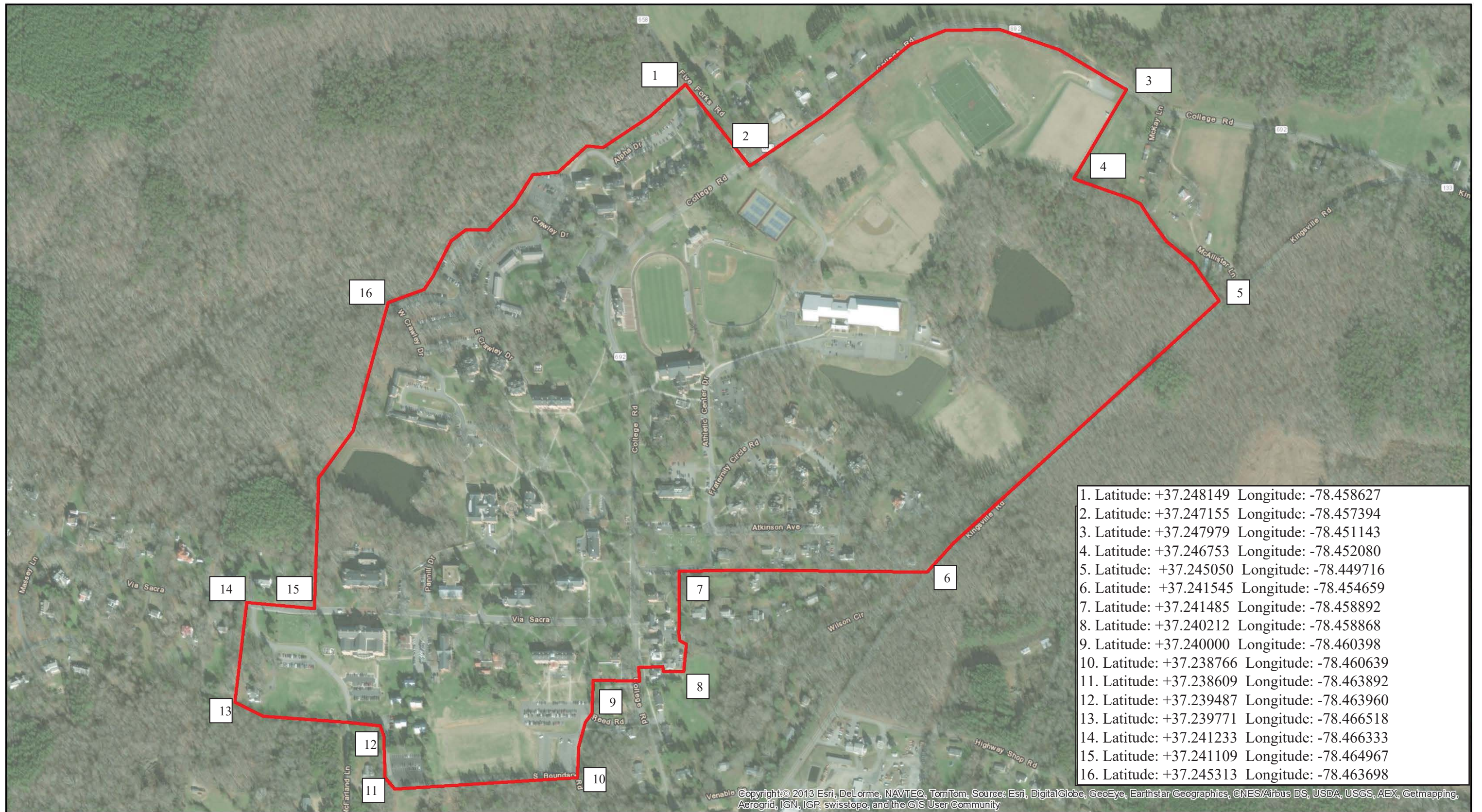
Photo 26 of 30: Union Presbyterian Cemetery
Setting View, Facing Southwest
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 27 of 30: The Maples
Front Oblique, Facing South
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

Photo 28 of 30: Sigma Chi House
Front Oblique, Facing Southwest
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

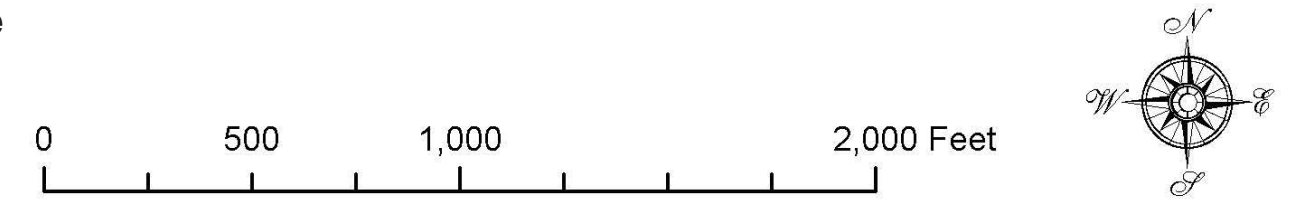
Photo 29 of 30: Blake E
Front Façade, Facing South
Photo Taken January 31, 2018

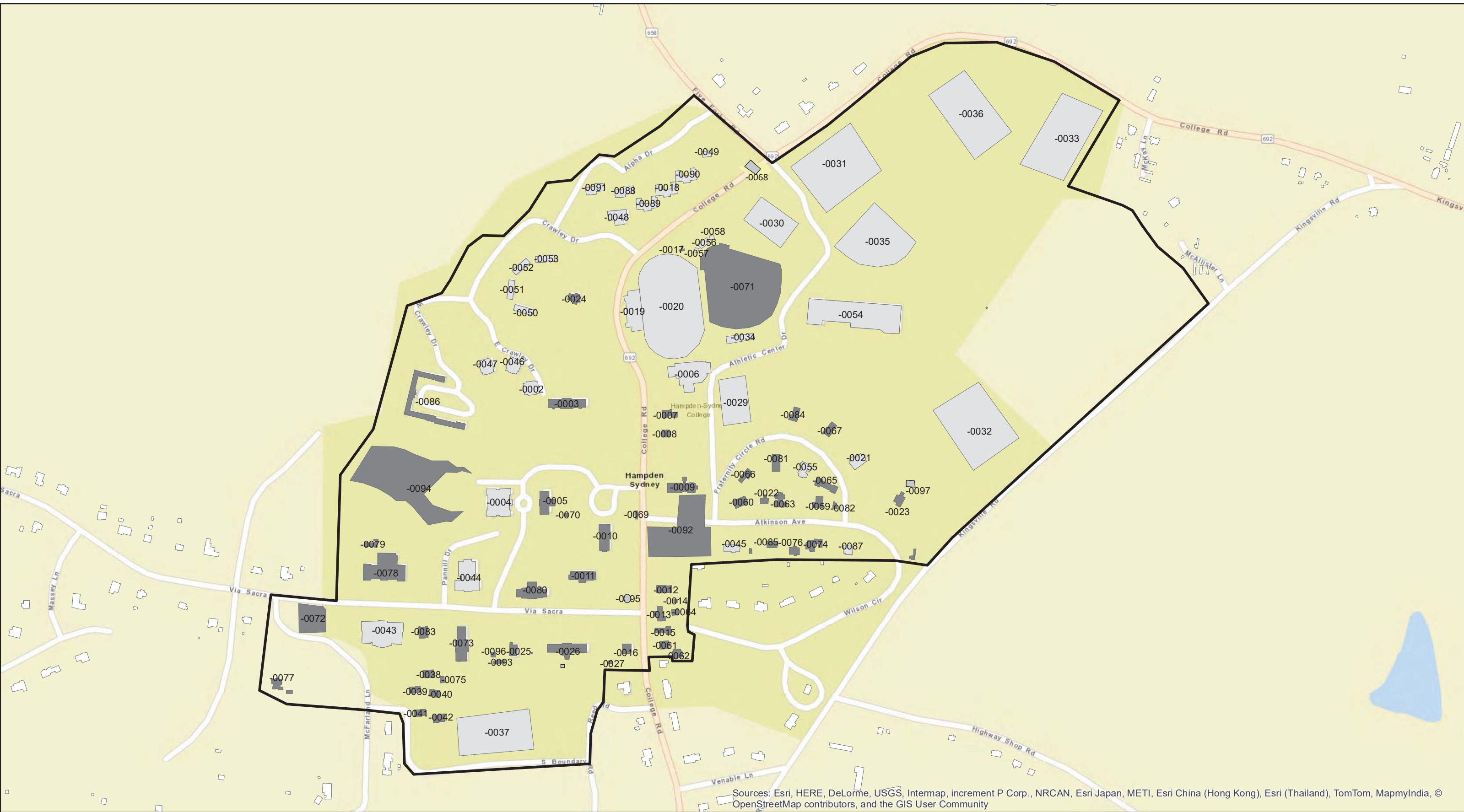
Photo 30 of 30: Hellmuth-Gibson Field
Setting View, Facing Southeast
Photo Taken January 31, 2018



LOCATION MAP
Hampden-Sydney College Historic District 2019 Update
Prince Edward County, VA
DHR No. 073-0058




 Hampden-Sydney College Historic District Boundary





Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

SKETCH MAP
Hampden-Sydney College Historic District
2019 Update
Prince Edward County, VA
DHR No. 073-0058

-  Hampden-Sydney College Historic District Boundary
-  Contributing Resource
-  Non-contributing Resource

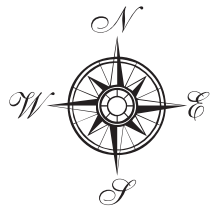




PHOTO KEY
Hampden-Sydney College Historic District 2019 Update
Prince Edward County, VA
DHR #073-0058

↗ Photo Location and Direction

▭ Hampden-Sydney College Historic District Boundary

