

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Roanoke College's Main Campus Complex is set on a spacious lawn generously planted with shrubbery and large shade trees. The park-like setting contributes to the nineteenth century atmosphere of the grouping. The focal point of the complex is the Administration Building which is placed to close the vista at the north end of College Street, the traditional and main entrance to the campus. As originally completed, the Administration Building was a brick Greek Revival structure with a three-story, three-bay center section and two-story, four-bay wings. Each section was covered by a shallow hipped roof. The center section was fronted by a tetrastyle Doric Portico without pediment, and topped with a domed cupola set on a square base. Unornamented stuccoed pilasters framed the bays in each wing, and unornamented rectangular chimney stacks projected from the entablature, just above each of the pilasters. The interior of the center section was originally divided into a large hall and two recitation rooms on the first floor, students' rooms on the second and third floors, and a steward's apartment in the basement.

The exterior appearance of the Administration Building was radically altered during a 1903 alteration and enlargement. A third story was added to each of the wings and the whole was covered by a single hipped roof. The Doric portico was removed and replaced by a tetrastyle Roman Corinthian one with fluted columns and steep pediment. The pediment was ornamented with a round window surrounded by richly carved foliated decoration. The simple pilasters on the wings were substituted with fluted Corinthian pilasters, and the entablatures received more complex moldings and dentils. Paneled chimney caps replaced the simple original ones.

Little or no original trim remains in the Administration Building. Most of the window and door surrounds, as well as the mantels and stairs are composed of the standard late-nineteenth century type woodwork available from local woodworking companies. With the addition of the extra floor, the student's residences were moved to a dormitory, and the upper floors were occupied with classrooms and laboratories. A suite of executive offices was set apart at the west end of the building in 1920, and during the summer of 1939 new offices for the student adviser, dean, and registrar were opened at the east end of the main floor, where they remain today.

Flanking the Administration Building and set perpendicular to it are simple rectangular three-story brick halls, each with pedimented gables. The east building, Trout Hall, was completed in 1867, and its exterior remains largely unchanged. Trout Hall originally had a chapel on the first floor and a preparatory school was housed on the second. Both Trout Hall and the west building, Miller Hall (completed in 1857) had their third floors reserved for literary societies. Miller Hall has had a large addition placed on its west side so that now it is part of a much larger U-shaped structure.

To the east of Trout Hall is Bittle Hall or the Bittle Memorial Building, a simple one-story Victorian gothic structure with a gable end front. The two-bay facade has a simple lancet window and doorway, both topped with hood moldings. At each corner of the building are buttresses with octagonal finials. Bittle Hall's sides are four-bays deep and are ornamented with brick cornices, belt courses, and water tables. The rear of the building has transepts and a demi-octagonal apse added in 1894.

Little original trim remains on the interior. CCL

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century; 18th Century; 20th Century
 15th Century; 17th Century; 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Main Campus Complex of Roanoke College stands as an architectural focal point not only for the institution it serves, but for the town of Salem. The visually harmonious but stylistically varied grouping of buildings displays the evolution of the area's architectural taste from the mid nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. The chief building of the complex, the Administration Building, has become the symbol of the College, and it is around this venerable structure that much of the College's history is centered.

Roanoke College was founded in 1842 at Mount Tabor in Augusta County by two Lutheran pastors, David F. Bittle and Christopher C. Baugham. Their intention was to help educate the young men of the western part of the state. The school was originally known as Virginia Collegiate Institute and its first enrollment consisted of only twelve to fifteen men. The two pastors soon realized that the school should be nearer a center of activity, and in 1847 they moved it to Salem, Virginia, county seat of Roanoke County. The Institute became a college in 1853 and was rechartered with a new name suggested by the county and the nearby river, "Roanoke".

During its first year in Salem, the school was housed in temporary quarters, although plans for a permanent home were undertaken immediately. Contracts for what is now the central portion of what is now called the Administration Building were awarded on May 19, 1847. James C. Deyerle and Joseph Deyerle, relatives of the more noted Roanoke County builder, Benjamin Deyerle, were engaged to execute the brickwork, and T. N. Jordan was hired to do the carpentry. John Cousins, a Negro, was employed to do the plastering, though no contract was made with him.

By 1852 the school had grown sufficiently to require the building's west wing which was added that year. On October 5, 1854, the corner-stone of the east wing was laid, an event which was considered the corner-stone-laying of the Administration Building itself. The completed building, with its Doric portico, pilasters, and cupola was a study in provincial Greek Revival architecture - a typical example of the dignified "Old Mains" that numerous colleges received in this era of educational expansion. The building lost its original Grecian flavor and received its present, more neo-classic appearance as a result of an enlargement and remodeling undertaken in 1903. The plans for the remodeling were provided by Noah Hockmann, a Salem draughtsman.

Contracts for the two halls flanking the Administration Building were let in 1856. The west hall, named for a contributor, Michael Miller, was completed in 1857. Lack of funds and the War Between the States prevented the east hall from being completed until 1867. The east hall was named in

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Eisenberg, William Edward, The First Hundred Years, Roanoke College, 1842-1942, (Strasburg, Virginia, 1942).
 "Roanoke Architecture," (booklet), Hollins College, Hollins College, Virginia, 1969.
 "Roanoke College," (booklet), Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, circa 1930.
 "Salem, Virginia," (booklet), printed for The Salem Improvement, The Salem Development, and The South Salem Land Companies, 1891.
 Work Projects Administration, Roanoke: Story of County and City, 1942.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		37° 17' 44"	80° 03' 19"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Less than 10 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION STAFF

ORGANIZATION: **VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION** DATE: **MAY, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Room 1116, Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: **Richmond** STATE: **Virginia** CODE: **51**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

James W. Moody, Director

Title Va. Historic Landmarks Commission

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
VIRGINIA	
COUNTY	
ROANOKE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

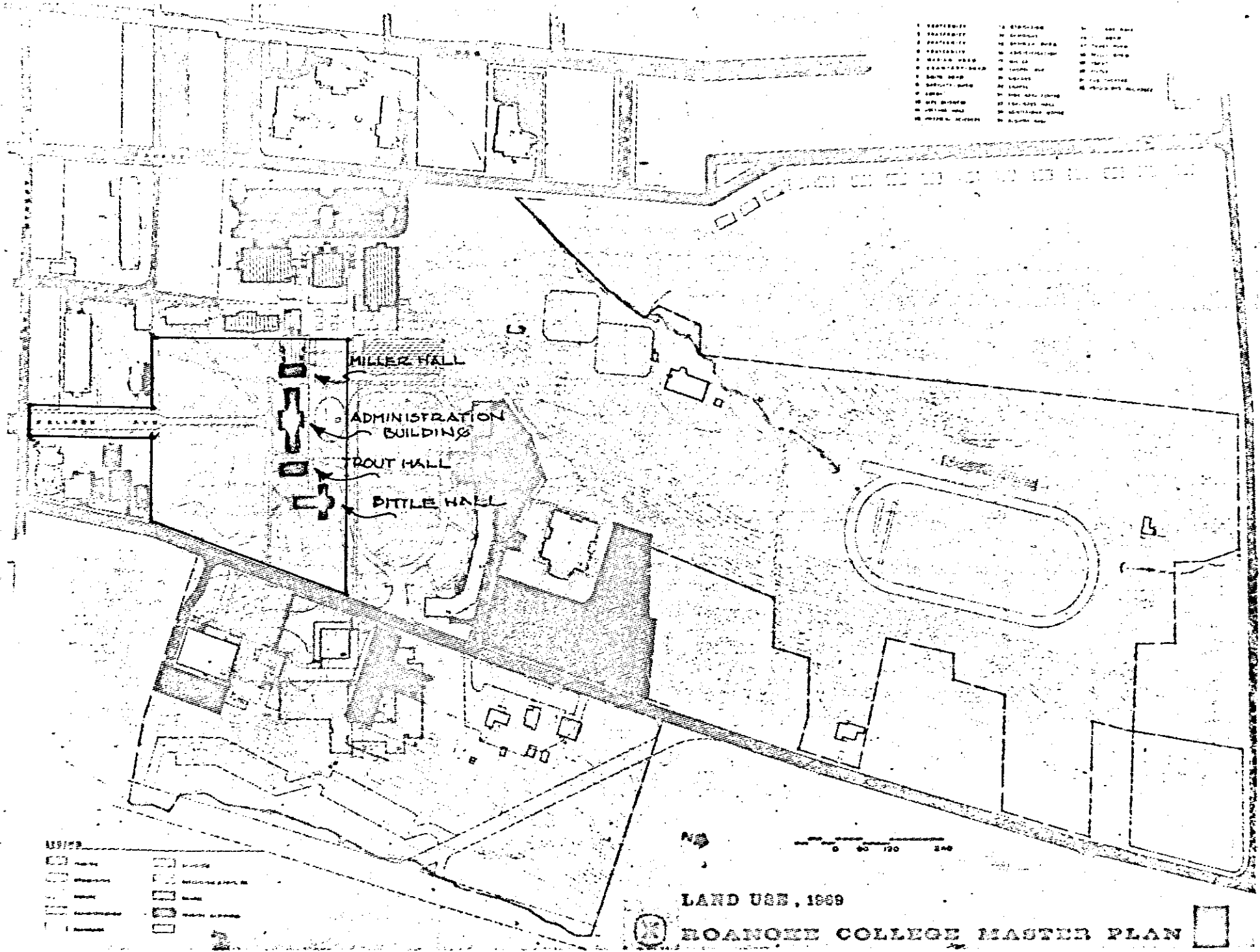
(Number all entries)

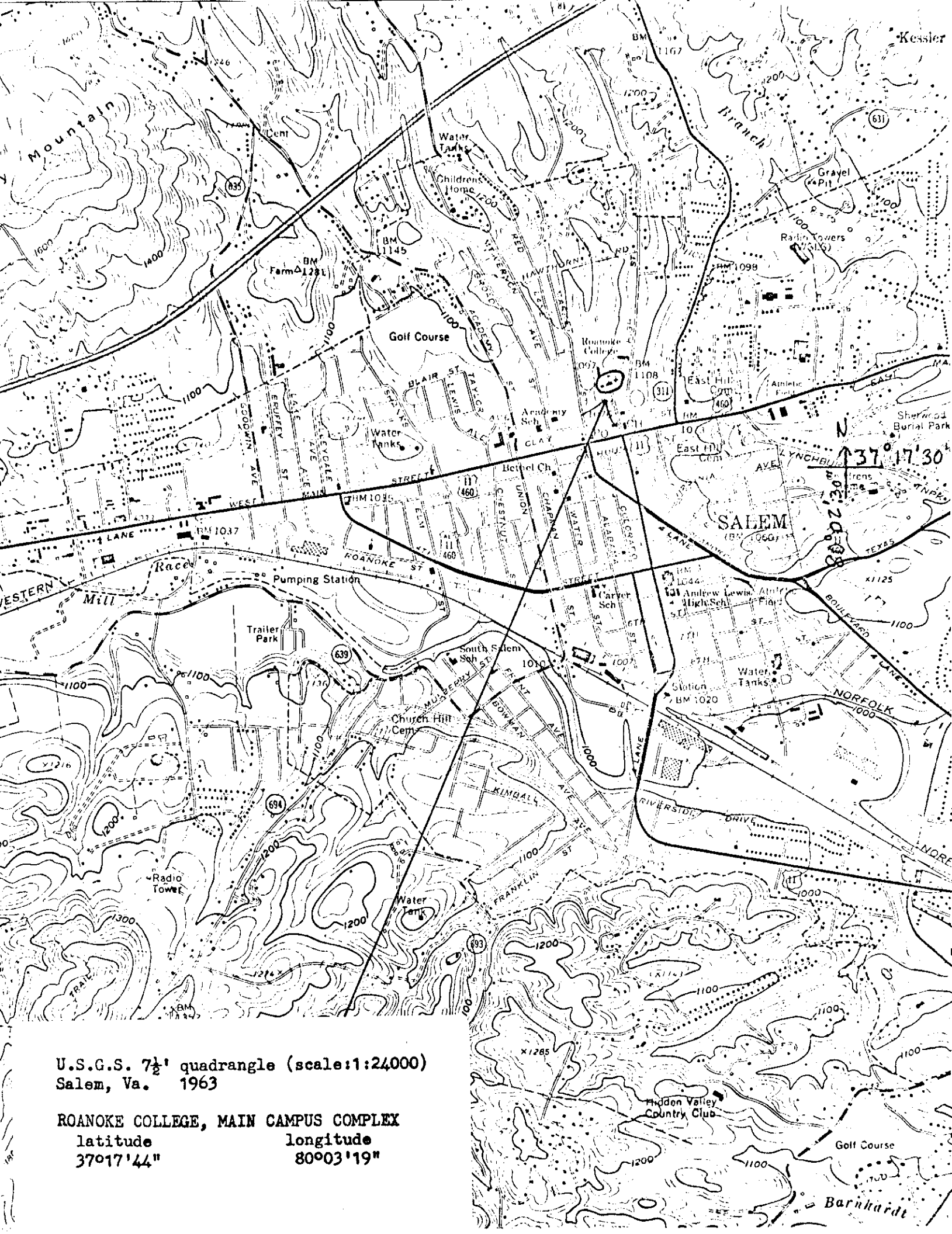
8.
honor of John Trout, also a contributor. The college managed to remain open during the War Between the States, but the enrollment was greatly reduced and the Administration Building was used as a hospital.

In 1874 plans were made to construct a library to the east of Trout Hall which would be named in honor of Andrew Lewis. No further action was taken until 1876 when the school's co-founder, David Bittle died, and the decision was made to make the new building a memorial to him. The handsome but simple Victorian Gothic structure was begun that same year and was completed in 1879. J. C. Deyerle (possibly the same J. C. Deyerle who worked on the Administration Building) was employed to do the brickwork, and H. W. Hundly was contracted with for the carpentry. Noah Hockmann, who was later placed in charge of the remodeling of the Administration Building apparently had a hand in Bittle Hall's design. The original portion of the building was converted into a chapel in 1894 when an annex to house the library was added to the rear.

The brickwork for the annex was also executed by J. C. Deyerle. The building is now used as a student center.

CCL





U.S.G.S. 7½' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
 Salem, Va. 1963

ROANOKE COLLEGE, MAIN CAMPUS COMPLEX
 latitude 37°17'44"
 longitude 80°03'19"