NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

Listed On
VLR: 09/18/2014
NRHP:11/19/2014

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Barracks No. 1
Other names/site number: Number 1 Barracks, Lane Hall; VDHR #150-0100-0002
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 280 Alumni Mall, Main Campus (Upper Quad), Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
City or town: Blacksburg State: VA County: Montgomery County
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** _X_**statewide** _X_**local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_X_**A** ___**B** _X_**C** ___**D**

9.24.14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [ ]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [X]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [X]

District [ ]

Site [ ]

Structure [ ]

Object [ ]

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION: Education-related: college dormitory

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION: College: faculty offices and classrooms

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire: Mansard

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD; METAL: Steel

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

Summary Paragraph

Barracks No. 1 was constructed in 1888 in the Late Victorian Second Empire style with its distinctive metal shingle faux mansard roof. Now known as Lane Hall, Barracks No. 1 is located in the center of the Upper Quad, the original section of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University campus. The original architect is not known and Barracks No. 1's design is not similar to the other surrounding barracks and classroom structures that defined the outer boundaries of the quadrangle. This open space known as the Upper Quad has been the home for the Corps of Cadets who originally were housed in Barracks No. 1.

Completed in October 1888, Barracks No. 1 is a rectangular three-story brick building containing 33,049 square feet. Its façade is divided into seven bays including the projecting end bays and the central entrance bay, the latter of which is capped by a distinctive and decorative mansard roof tower. There are four entrances in the façade besides the main double-door entry under the tower. Each entrance leads to its own hallway and staircase and to either four or six rooms within that bay. Thus the floor plan was originally divided into five separate areas on each of the three levels instead of having a more typical dormitory plan of the era that would have had double-loaded corridors on each level with stairs at each end of the building. While much of the original plan remains, interior fabric has been altered or replaced in several remodeling projects over the years. In the 1920s, a one-story rear wing was added to accommodate a set of bathrooms. In 1967, a major remodeling converted the barracks to faculty offices and several classrooms.

Additional mechanical upgrades were made in 1980 and the exterior tower and front shed porch were rebuilt in 1995. Nevertheless, Barracks No. 1 retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

Barracks No. 1 is the focal point of the Upper Quad of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech). The Upper Quad is the historic heart of the campus and home for the Corps of Cadets. When the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (VAMC) was established in 1872 as a land-grant college, the campus consisted of 250 acres comprising Colonel Robert Preston's estate, Solitude, and the Olin and Preston Institute.[1]

The first two buildings erected for the college were the First and Second Academic Buildings built in 1876 and 1877. They were three-story brick edifices designed in the Italianate style and would form what would become the southern edge of the Upper Quad. By 1888, Barracks No. 1 was constructed north of the two existing buildings.[2] The original drill field was located north of the First and Second Academic Buildings and then moved behind Barracks No. 1 after it was constructed. Barracks No. 1 would become the central building of the Upper Quad as four additional barracks were constructed around it.

These new barracks included Barracks No. 2 in 1894 (Rasche Hall), Barracks No. 3 in 1900 (Brodie Hall), Barracks No. 4 in 1902 (Shanks Hall), and Barracks No. 5 in 1904 (Major Williams Hall). All of these were built of brick in the Italianate style like the two original academic buildings, resulting in an architecturally unified quadrangle. In 1957, the two original academic buildings were demolished to make room for matching new additions to both Rasche and Brodie halls, both of which had their original sections heavily remodeled as well. Thus Barracks No. 1 became the oldest building on campus. Currently both Rasche and Brodie halls are being replaced with new stone-clad dormitories that will continue to define the southern corners of the Upper Quad and frame the entry to Barracks No. 1 beyond.

At the southeast entry point of the Upper Quad is an area known as The Rock. It contains a large flagpole, two Civil War-era cannons facing away from the quad, and a stone memorial given by alumni to commemorate fallen comrades in previous wars. These elements are sited on a triangular space laid with large stone paving blocks and the entire feature is framed with thin black bollards and chains.

The mini-quadrangle beyond The Rock is a flat lawn used as a parade ground for the cadets to muster. Its concrete walks create a VT pattern in the center of the space with additional walks around the edge of the rectangle. Pedestrian-scaled, traditional light fixtures with black metal poles capped with acorn shaped lenses line these pathways.

While most of the mini-quad consists of an open lawn, there are several species of trees planted within and around edge of this space. Several hedges are also planted within this courtyard-like space along edges of buildings and walks to help define the area. Raised brick planters are

located at several stairs on the site where the grade changes and simple black painted metal railings are placed along all stairs. The northwest lawn of the Upper Quad behind Lane Hall is a simple flat lawn with concrete walks defining its edges.

Exterior

Barracks No. 1 is a three-story building with five-course common bond brickwork and was constructed in 1888 at the cost of approximately $20,000.[3] Its design reflects the late Victorian Second Empire style with its faux mansard roof that hides a slightly sloping standing-seam metal roof beyond. The dimensions of the building are approximately 202 feet long and 56 feet wide at the end bays and the building contains 33,049 square feet.

The terminal bays of the seven bay façade project from the building, as does the central tower entry bay. Pilaster-like raised brick piers frame the end bays while also dividing the individual bays. Two rows of a brick stringcourse delineate each level of the façade, side and rear elevations. A one-story porch with a standing-seam metal shed roof extends along much of the façade to the terminal bays. Supporting the porch are turned wood posts that have square bases with chamfered corners and decorative wood brackets. Exposed rafters with carved ends support the porch roof.

Six-over-six wood double-sash windows are set within segmental-arched openings on all elevations of the building with the exception of three-part, four-over-four, double-sash wood windows that flank the main entrance. These windows continue the segmental arch theme, as does the main entrance. The main entry consists of a set of vertical board replacement doors with a vertical single light in each while the two-light original transom remains above. There is evidence that there may have been earlier signs or plaques attached to the brick walls on either side of the entrance. Denoting the building's current name, a "Lane Hall" identification plaque has been mounted to the right of the entrance while a building directory listing faculty and offices has been installed to the left of the entrance. Each entry retains a numbered bay sign as well.

The central entry bay is organized in several ways to announce its hierarchy within the barracks façade. Its three sub-bays all project from the rest of the building and the flanking side bays are also taller than the rest of the façade. The center sub-bay containing the mansard tower has sets of two six-over-six, double-sash, wood windows on the upper levels and a circular opening where this tower bay projects through the flanking mansard roof elements. Decorative brickwork under the tower cornice consists of a double row of stringcourses that separates a row of recessed brick vertical panels above.

The mansard tower is sheathed in metal shingles as are the faux mansard roofs surrounding the rest of the front and side elevations of the building. Semi-circular arched and hooded dormers contain louvers to vent the tower attic within and are located on all four sides of the tower. Modillion blocks and engaged corner colonnettes help decorate these tower elements. A flag pole crowns the flat of the tower and historic photographs reveal cresting that used to surround the

tower's edge as well as finials that crowned each dormer.[4] These decorative features appear to have been removed in earlier remodeling projects of the tower.

Each end elevation continues the double stringcourse divisions of each level and the presence of raised flat brick piers at the corners of the structure. Three windows similar to those of the façade are located on each level of these elevations and the faux metal shingle mansard roof continues to wrap these ends as well. The rear elevation is unadorned. The terminal bays project beyond the main block of the building, creating a shallow U-shaped plan, while the central tower bay rises above the flanking side bays. The main block of the rear elevation and inside walls of the end bays contain the same windows as found elsewhere in the building while the end walls of the terminal bays have no openings.

In the1920s, a one-story brick addition with a flat roof was added to the rear (northwest) of the original building to house bathrooms. It is centered on the rear elevation and is 88 feet long and 26.5 feet wide. The rectangular plan is somewhat complex. It originally attached to the barracks at the staircase hallways of the three center barracks bays: Bays 2, 3, and 4. These new hallways led to the bathrooms located across the rear long end of the addition. There was a central cross-corridor connecting each of the addition's end hallways. This plan resulted in open areas created on either side of the cross corridor. Thus the original building's windows remained open to the outside to get light and ventilation while the new bathrooms could have air and light from interior windows that opened into the protected open spaces as well. There appears not to have been a direct route to the bathroom addition from the end bays until the 1980 remodeling in which Roanoke architects, Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, added new connecting corridors.[5]

Also in the 1920s, the staircases in several of the dormitories neighboring Barracks No. 1 were replaced with concrete stairs, probably due to fireproofing upgrades of the era. Since Barracks No. 1's staircases are currently concrete, it is likely that they were upgraded during that time as well. In January 1967, Lane Hall was converted from a dormitory to faculty offices, resulting in extensive interior remodeling to be described in the following sections. No original drawings of Barracks No. 1 have been found, nor any drawings of remodeling work that predates 1980, when the bathrooms were upgraded.

In 1995, HDH Associates, an architectural firm from Salem, Virginia, did field investigations and created a report outlining their findings regarding the condition of the exterior elements of Lane Hall. In that report, they also recommended work be done to various parts of the building including brick walls, windows, doors, wood trim, porch, toilet wing, roof and cupola. The report also estimated the cost for the work. It appears that major repairs were made to the exterior during this period including the rebuilding of the cupola, although some of the HDH recommendations were not followed, such as covering the metal roof with plywood and an EPDM membrane.[6]

Interior: Floor Plan

Barracks No. 1 has a unique floor plan that is repeated on all three floors and remains remarkably intact. There are five entrances on the façade of the building, each numbered Bay 1 through 5.

Every entry leads to a corridor with a staircase that continues to the third (top) floor. The plan's central mass is organized into groups of four rooms between each entry bay. Two of the rooms connect to the immediately adjacent bay staircase hall and the other two rooms connect directly to the next bay's staircase hall. Thus the blocks of rooms do not connect to each other but only to the bay staircase hall onto which they open. The larger wrapping end bays connect to Bay 1 and 5's staircase corridors, respectively. As a result, there is no hall running the length of the building to connect the different spaces except on the first floor where the connecting hall was added within the 1920s bathroom addition. Each of the four-room groups has a somewhat rounded diamond-shaped ventilation shaft located at the intersection of the four rooms. Rectangular heating shafts separate pairs of rooms in the end bays. In the 1980 remodeling, additional ventilations shafts were added to the corners of several of the rooms. The main change to the original plan is visible in the group of four rooms located directly off the main entry hall on the northwest side. Two of the four connecting walls appear to have been removed, resulting in the creation of two long rectangular spaces currently serving as classrooms.

Interior: Finishes

Barracks No. 1 has seen several remodeling projects since its construction in 1888, including a 1967 conversion from barracks rooms to faculty offices. Many of the interior finishes have been updated with each renovation. It appears that the original trim around doors with transoms and windows was a typical nineteenth-century design. Symmetrical trim surrounded the openings with raised bulls-eye corner blocks. Doors were of the four raised-panel type and later examples in the early-twentieth century contained five vertical panels. There are areas where the original tall baseboard survives.

As of today, many interior door openings have been reduced in size by removing or covering transoms, and new smaller flush metal doors and frames have been installed. The main entry doors and secondary bay doors have all been replaced with vertical panel wood doors. The main entry contains a draft lobby created by installing a set of aluminum framed glass interior doors. In this draft lobby, a terrazzo floor has been installed while many of the other concrete floors are covered in vinyl tile or carpeting. The staircases are constructed of freestanding concrete and steel framed steps with metal pipe railings. Originally, the staircases may have been constructed of typical late-nineteenth-century wood designs but the current stairs likely date to an early twentieth century fireproofing effort. Likely dating to the 1967 renovation, many of the ceilings have been dropped using acoustical tiles with fluorescent lighting.

References for Section 7

[1] Jenkins M. Robertson, ed., *Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Historical Data Book, Centennial Edition* (Blacksburg, Va.: University Archives of Virginia Tech, 1972), 1.2: Prefounding Activities.

[2] Peter Wallenstein and Tamara Kennelly, *Time Line of the History of Virginia Tech* (Blacksburg, Va.: University Archives of Virginia Tech, 2014). http://spec.lib.vt.edu/arc/125th/timeline.htm

[3] Lawrence G. Hincker and Clara B. Cox, ed., *Virginia Tech 1872-1997, Images & Reflections* (Blacksburg, Va.: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1997), Expanding the School, The Lomax Presidency.
[4] Hincker and Cox, *Virginia Tech 1872-1997,* Expanding the School, The Lomax Presidency: Photos of the Era, Number One Barracks, (Photo taken c. 1888-1889).
[5] Hays Seay, Mattern, & Mattern Architects, Engineers, Planners, Roanoke, Va., Architectural Prints, "Renovations to Lane Hall" (Blacksburg, Va. Special Collections, University Libraries, Virginia Tech, 1980).
[6] HDH Associates, P. C., Architects, *1995 Lane Hall Exterior Renovations and Specs*., Salem, Va.: Unpublished, 1995.

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.)

[x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1888-1930

Significant Dates
1888
1920s

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern of Roanoke, VA (1980 renovation)
HDH of Salem, VA (1995 exterior renovation)

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

Barracks No. 1, today known as Lane Hall, has statewide significance under Criterion A in the area of Education as the first dormitory built at the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University [Virginia Tech]). Barracks No. 1 is one of the oldest buildings associated with Virginia's premier land grant college, whose mission was to provide practical, industrial, and agricultural education as Virginia slowly recovered from the Civil War. The building is also important as the original home of the Corps of Cadets since military training and drills were an important part of the school's original curriculum and remain so for the current growing body of cadets.

Barracks No. 1 is locally significant under Criterion C in Architecture as the oldest surviving building from Virginia Tech's early history and as the first barracks building constructed for the Corps of Cadets in 1888. In addition, it retains a high degree of integrity, as well as its distinctive original design in the Second Empire style with a mansard roof and central tower. The building's unusual plan of five separate entrances and non-connecting bays, each with its own staircase, also retains a high level of integrity of design with very few plan changes. Its location at the center of the Upper Quad makes it the heart of the original college and also of the current university.

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

Educational Significance

Agricultural education had been advocated by Virginia's early-nineteenth-century political leaders, but it was not until the passage of the Morrill Land Grant Act on July 2, 1862, that Virginia had a clear path to agricultural education.[7] Signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln, the Morrill Act made it possible for newly formed western states to establish colleges with land grants as a funding mechanism. The new land-grant institutions, which emphasized agriculture and mechanical arts, provided opportunities to thousands of farmers and working people previously excluded from higher education.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, Virginia, like most of the South, experienced economic hardship and political disarray. As the General Assembly convened in the years immediately after the war, the subject of the availability of land-grant funds arose repeatedly. Twenty-four competing offers to become land-grant institutions were submitted by already-established schools of higher learning throughout the Commonwealth, which the press dubbed the "War of the Colleges."[8] Rather than introducing a new curriculum into the established liberal arts schools, the Virginia State Agricultural Society suggested to the General Assembly that an "independent agricultural and mechanical college" be established.[9]

Among the existing schools seeking land-grant status was the Preston and Olin Institute of

Blacksburg. Preston and Olin was established in 1850 by local Methodist church leaders and named for religious and business leaders in the community.[10] The Institute had closed during the Civil War and had reopened with good enrollment but challenging finances. After the Institute's buildings were offered for a new school, the people of Montgomery County pledged a $20,000 donation. The Virginia legislature agreed and the governor signed a bill on March 19, 1872, to give two-thirds of the Morrill funds to the newly formed Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College in Blacksburg, which would serve white students. The remaining one-third provided support for the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute to educate African Americans.[11]

The newly formed Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (VAMC) quickly purchased the five-acre former campus of the Preston and Olin Institute. The trustees also purchased 250 acres with a house and other buildings to serve as a farm for the school (the Solitude tract then owned by Robert T. Preston).[12] Enrollment for the 1872-1873 school year included 132 white males.[13]

The first new buildings were the original president's house as well as the First and Second Academic buildings (the latter of which were razed in 1957 to make room for construction of today's Rasche and Brodie Halls).[14] Although enrollment dropped in the early 1880s, by 1888 when Barracks No. 1 opened, it accommodated 150 cadets.[15]

When the VAMC officially opened in 1872, one of several faculty members was General James H. Lane, a professor of natural philosophy, chemistry, and military tactics. He had attended the University of Virginia and was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. Lane was the youngest general in the former Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War and was wounded three times in combat. Before coming to VMAC, he taught at Florida State Seminary and North Carolina Military Institute.[16]

Since military tactics were originally a part of the required curriculum at the college, all students were organized into a battalion of two companies with General Lane as the first Commandant of Cadets. Therefore, he is considered the father of the Corps of Cadets at Virginia Tech and Barracks No. 1 was named after him. In 1878, college president Charles Minor wanted to remove the military requirements, which resulted in a heated discussion with General Lane. The faculty meeting ended in a fistfight between the president and the general and both left the college while the Corps remained.[17]

In 1896, the VAMC's official name was changed to Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute by act of the General Assembly. This name change reflected the institution's offering of coursework in scientific technology. The name was almost immediately shortened to Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI).[18] As the enrollment continued to grow, so did the need for additional dormitory space.

In 1900, Barracks No. 3 (Brodie) was constructed, completing the first half of the Upper Quad.[19] The original plans and elevations for Barracks #3, signed by architect William F. H. Finke, are housed in Virginia Tech's Carol M. Newman Library Special Collections.

The growth of the school during this period is likely due at least in part to the leadership of John McLaren McBryde, the president of the school from 1891 until 1907. Due to his 1891 reorganization of the curriculum, the school was able to offer a Bachelor of Science degree in one of seven areas of concentration: agriculture; horticulture; applied chemistry; general science; civil engineering; mechanical engineering; and electrical engineering. Original certificate programs in practical agriculture and practical mechanics continue as well. Also in 1891, McBryde instituted a graduate program of study.[20]

By the end of McBryde's presidency, he had expanded the number of dormitory rooms from 60 to 300 by building Barracks No. 2 (Rasche), No. 3 (Brodie), No.4 (Shanks), and No.5 (Major Williams). When he assumed leadership of the college, McBryde oversaw the construction of the school's first administrative building, a chapel/auditorium, the YMCA, a science hall, and agricultural hall – all within close proximity to the Upper Quad at the campus core.[21]

The fire and subsequent demolition of the original Preston and Olin building in 1912, ushered in a new era for VPI. Under the leadership of a new president, Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, Jr. (1913-1919), the architecture firm of Carneal and Johnston was retained to develop a master plan for the future development of the campus. The McBryde Building and the Field House were both constructed according to this plan and introduced the neo-Gothic style and use of limestone characteristic of the majority of subsequent campus architecture.[22]

At the end of Eggleston's tenure in 1907, the student enrollment stood at 477.The next president, Julian Ashby Burruss (1919-1945), made a number of changes to the university including reducing the military curriculum requirement from four to two years, which had the desired effect of attracting more students. Enrollment increased to 1,224 in the 1926-1927 school year. During this period, several of the dormitories including Barracks No. 1 likely received upgrades such as new concrete staircases along with mechanical and plumbing improvements.[23]

As at many other schools, VPI saw a large increase in students after the end of World War II due to the GI Bill. Of the 4,540 students enrolled in the 1946-1947 school year, 3,071 were veterans. When Walter Stephenson Newman assumed the presidency in 1947, there was on-campus housing for just 1,976 students. He authorized the demolition of Academic Buildings One and Two in order to allow for new additions to the adjacent dormitories, Rasche and Brodie halls.[24] With additional projects, campus housing was available for 3,904 students by the end of Newman's presidency in 1962.[25]

During the presidency of Thomas Marshall Hahn, Jr. (1962-1974), the school's focus changed from providing technical training to the development of programs and facilities in support of a university education. In 1964, the military requirement for male students was dropped and Barracks No. 1 was converted into faculty offices and classrooms by 1967. In 1970, VPI's name formally changed to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and it became popularly known as Virginia Tech. The elimination of the military requirement caused a substantial decrease in the Corps of Cadets, although male enrollment increased. During President Hahn's tenure, the student body as a whole tripled in number.[26]

Corps of Cadets

One of the requirements of the Morrill Act that provided the original funding for the school was training in military tactics. Since the act was passed during the Civil War, this was likely a reactionary measure. During the postwar era, student training in military tactics often was offered but not mandated. The Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (VAMC), however, chose to make military training a requirement from its beginning until 1964, when such service became voluntary.

When the VAMC opened in October 1872, the first 132 students formed a battalion of two companies, Company A and Company B. They were led by Commandant of Cadets General James H. Lane. The Corps continued to expand during the early years with Company C added in 1887, Band Company in 1893, Company D in 1894, and Battery (later Squadron E) added in 1893.[27]

The Corps of Cadets took classes in the First Academic Building (1876) and six months later, the Second Academic Building. As the Corps expanded, so did the need for dormitories. Barracks No. 1 was built in 1888, and was followed by Barracks No. 2 (Rasche) in 1894 and Barracks No. 3 (Brodie) in 1900.[28] These barracks housed cadets who attended the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in New York and the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, as well as those who played in the annual football game against Virginia Military Institute (started in 1896) known as the Military Classic of the South. Cadets served as the Band of the 2nd Infantry Regiment during the Spanish American War. Virginia Polytechnic Institute was transformed into an Army post during World War I and cadets were enlisted in the Student Army Training Battalion. Almost 3,000 former cadets were involved in the war effort.[29]

The Corps of Cadets grew in the 1920s and 1930s to a brigade of 2,650 with four battalions organized by Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and focused on the specialties of infantry, engineering, or coast artillery. Many alumni and fast-tracked upperclassmen served in World War II and the Corps would see continued involvement in all major military conflicts through the Gulf War.[30]

While Corps participation became voluntary in 1964, the VPI ROTC program required Corps membership and likely preserved the Corps during a period of civil unrest on many campuses. In 1973 the Corps first admitted women and in 1979 the female cadets were integrated into the formerly all male companies. By 1991, the cadet dormitories were coed.[31]

The tradition of the Corps of Cadets has accommodated change since its founding in 1872, and Virginia Tech is one of only two universities that still maintain a Corps of Cadets full-time as part of a large university. It is also one of six military colleges in the United States, not including the federal military academies.[32]

Architectural Significance

Barracks No. 1 retains its place as the most historically significant and architecturally important early building on the Virginia Tech campus. It is located in the middle of the Upper Quad, the historic heart of the early campus. The building's form, massing, and striking mansard tower and full-length shed-roofed front porch result in a unique building representative of the college's early history as the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. Its handsome brick exterior somehow escaped the 1950s remodelings of several of the neighboring dormitories that resulted in major compromises to their original designs.

The distinctive floor plan with five entry bays to individual four-room groups of dormitory rooms on three floors is unlike typical dormitories of the era, most of which included a double-loaded corridor with a central and end stairs. The specialized plan of Barracks No. 1 may have related to the organizational units of the Corps of Cadets as well as to fireproofing concerns.

While it has had several interior remodeling projects in the early, mid-and late-twentieth century, the building largely retains integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association. Each remodeling project continued and enhanced the building's use as a key component of VPI's historic campus. Installation of new mechanical, plumbing, and electrical was sensitively completed to preserve the building's original plan.

References for Section 8

[7] Robertson, 1.2.
[8] Duncan Lyle Kinnear, *The First 100 Years: A History of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University* (Blacksburg, Va.: Virginia Polytechnic Institute Educational Foundation, Inc., 1972). Pre-Founding: 1850-1872.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Robertson, 1.2.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Robertson, 1.3: The Minor Years (1872-1879).
[14] Robertson, 1.12: The Newman Years (1947-1962).
[15] Robertson, 1.6: The Lomax Years (1886-1891).
[16] "A History of the Corps of Cadets," http://www.vtcc.vt.edu/about/history, (2014).
[17] Ibid.
[18] Wallenstein and Kennelly, http://spec.lib.vt.edu/arc/125th/timeline.
[19] Robertson, 1.7.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Hincker and Cox, *Virginia Tech 1872-1997,* Building Public Support: Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, Jr., 1913-19, http://univrelations.unirel.vt.edu/vthistory/building/building
[23] Robertson, 1.10: The Burruss Years (1919-1945).
[24] Robertson, 1.12.
[25] Robertson, 1.13: The Hahn Years (1962-1974).

[26] Ibid.
[27] "A History of the Corps of Cadets," http://www.vtcc.vt.edu/about/history, (2014).
[28] Ibid.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Ibid.
[32] Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Einhorn Yaffee Prescott. *VA Tech Residence Halls Facility Condition Assessment and Feasibility Study*, Unpublished, 2005.

HDH Associates, P. C. *1995 Lane Hall Exterior Renovations and Specs*. Salem, VA: Unpublished, 1995.

Hill Studio and the Office of University Planning, Virginia Tech. *Repurposing the Upper Quad: Upper Quad and Lane Hall Facilities Improvement Plan*. Unpublished, 2012.

Kinnear, Duncan Lyle. T*he First 100 Years: A History of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State Universit*y. Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute Educational Foundation, Inc. 1972.

Morozov, Ivan. Postcard collection, www.ivanmorozov.com

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, University Libraries Special Collections, University Archives Website, Timeline of the History of Virginia Tech, (http://spec.lib.vt.edu/arc/125th/timeline.htm

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Relations Website, History of Virginia Tech: Historical Digest: Pre-founding Activities www.unirel.vt.edu/history/historical_digest/prefounding_activities

Students and Alumni: Virginia Tech Corps of Cadets Website, www.unirel.vt.edu/history/students_alumni/corps.html

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Student Affairs Website: Corps of Cadets: Corps History Website, www.vtcc.vt.edu/About/History

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

Archival Collections

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Cultural Resource Management reports on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources include a June 1986 Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey by Gibson Worsham and J. Daniel Pezzoni, and an August 1987 Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey. In 2009, there was evaluation of a proposed Virginia Tech Historic District that was found potentially eligible under Criterion A and Criterion C by Dovetail Cultural Resources Group. In a 2012 Reconnaissance Level Survey, the Virginia Tech Upper Quad Historic District was recommended as potentially eligible by VDHR Evaluation

Committee citing recommendations from a 1991 Survey of State-Owned Properties: Institutions of Higher Education by Land and Community Associates.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, University Libraries Special Collections, University Archives

Virginia Tech Historical Data Book, Section 1.7: The McBryde Years (1891-1907), Section 1.10: The Burruss Years (1919-1945), and Section 1.12: The Newman Years (1947-1962)

Virginia Tech Buildings Architectural Drawings: Carneal and Johnston folders, Smithey and Boynton folders, Corps of Cadets Photo Collection

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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:

_x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
_x__ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No.150-0100-0002

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____ 1.93 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.230866 Longitude: -80.419726

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the subject property is a rectangle surrounding the building and including the lawn surrounding Barracks No. 1 that defines the Upper Quad of Virginia Tech.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
These boundaries were selected because they are historically associated with Barracks No. 1 and fully encompass the historic building as well as the immediate setting.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William T. Frazier
organization: Frazier Associates, Architects & Planners
street & number: 213 N. Augusta St.
city or town: Staunton state: VA zip code: 24401

e-mail: bfrazier@frazierassociates.com
telephone: 540-886-6230
date: 6/12/14

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Name of Property: Barracks No.1

City or Vicinity: Blacksburg

County: N/A State: VA

Photographer: William T. Frazier

Date Photographed: April 2014

Location of Original Files: DHR Archives

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

Photo Log

Photo 01 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0001
View: Southeast elevation of façade.

Photo 02 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0002

View: Southeast elevation of central tower entry bay.

Photo 03 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0003
View: Detail of tower with corbelling and mansard roof.

Photo 04 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0004
View: Detail of southeast end bay of façade.

Photo 05 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0005
View: Detail of shed-roofed porch with turned support posts.

Photo 06 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0006
View: Detail of main entry doors (replacement) and transom.

Photo 07 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0007
View: Northeast end elevation.

Photo 08 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0008
View: Southwest end elevation.

Photo 09 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0009
View: Northwest rear elevation.

Photo 10 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0010
View: Interior of roof tower showing reconstruction work.

Photo 11 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0011
View: Interior of main entrance looking toward staircase.

Photo 12 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0012
View: Looking towards 2nd and 3rd level staircases.

Photo 13 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0013
View: Main hallway of rear addition leading to restrooms.

Photo 14 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0014
View: Room 132, one of several classrooms created by combining two smaller spaces.

Photo 15 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0015
View: Room 233, a typical office converted from a barracks room.

Photo 16 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0016
View: Hallway space A-6, one of four additional entry areas of main level.

Photo 17 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0017
View: Room 133, a space used for mailroom.

Photo 18 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0018
View: Hallway of addition looking northeast.

Photo 19 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0019
View: Original door, trim and transom to Room 334.

Photo 20 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0020
View: Detail of original baseboard outside of Room 242.

Photo 21 of 21: VA_Blacksburg_Barracks No. 1_0021
View: Typical remodeled room entrances and replacement doors, Rooms 331 and 332.

Historic Images

Image 1. Historic view of Barracks No. 1 façade and northeast end elevation, circa 1888-89.

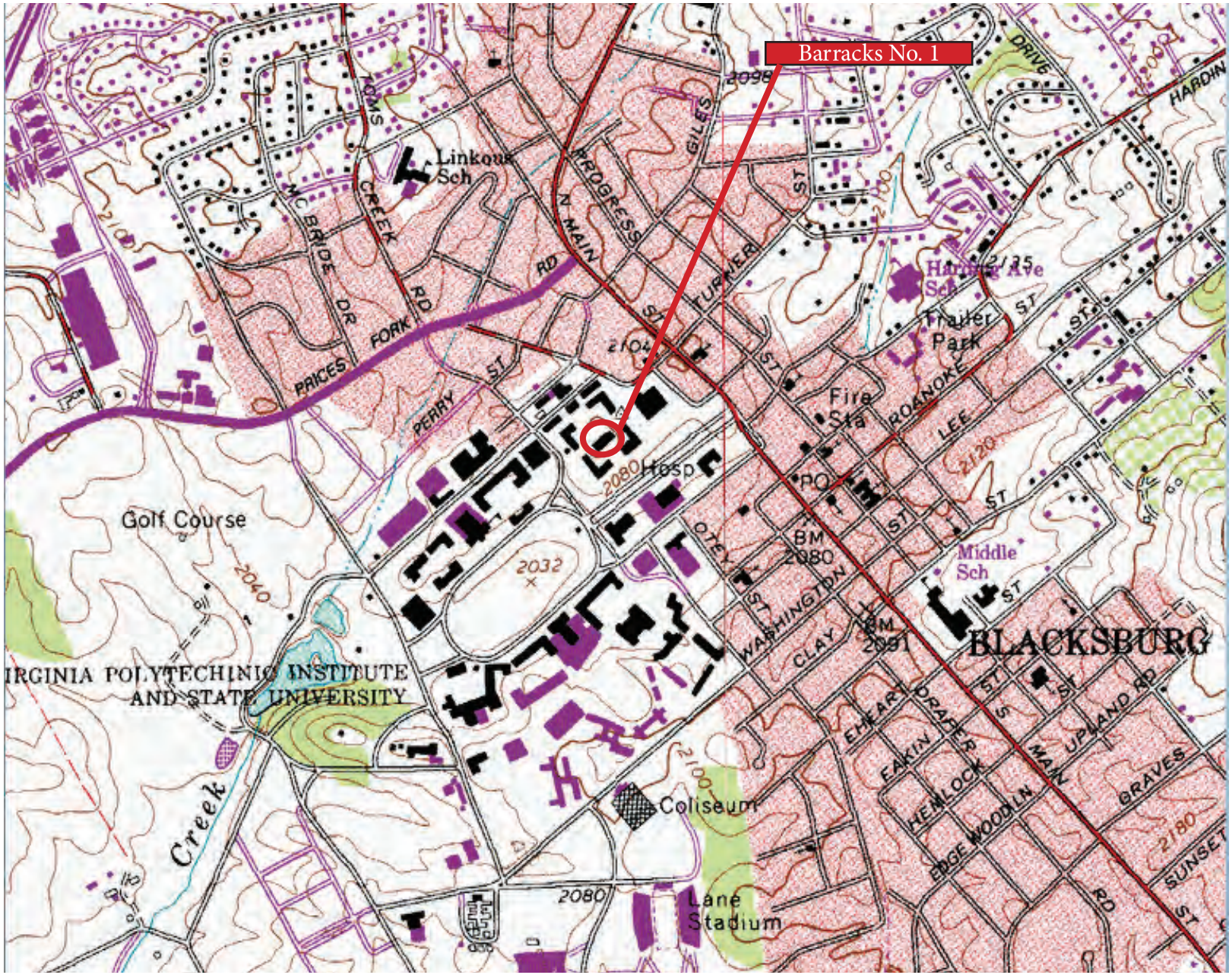
Image 2. Historic view of Barracks No. 1 façade, circa 1900.

Image 3. Historic view of Barracks No. 1 façade, circa 1931.

Image 1. Historic view of Barracks No. 1 façade and northeast end elevation, circa 1888-89.

Image 2. Historic view of Barracks No. 1 façade, circa 1900.

Image 3. Historic view of Barracks No. 1 façade, circa 1931.



Not to Scale

Digital Location Map - Topographic

Barracks No. 1 (Lane Hall), Virginia Polytechinic Institute and State University

Town of Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Virginia

DHR No. 150-0100-0002

Latitude: 37.230866

Longitude: -80.419726

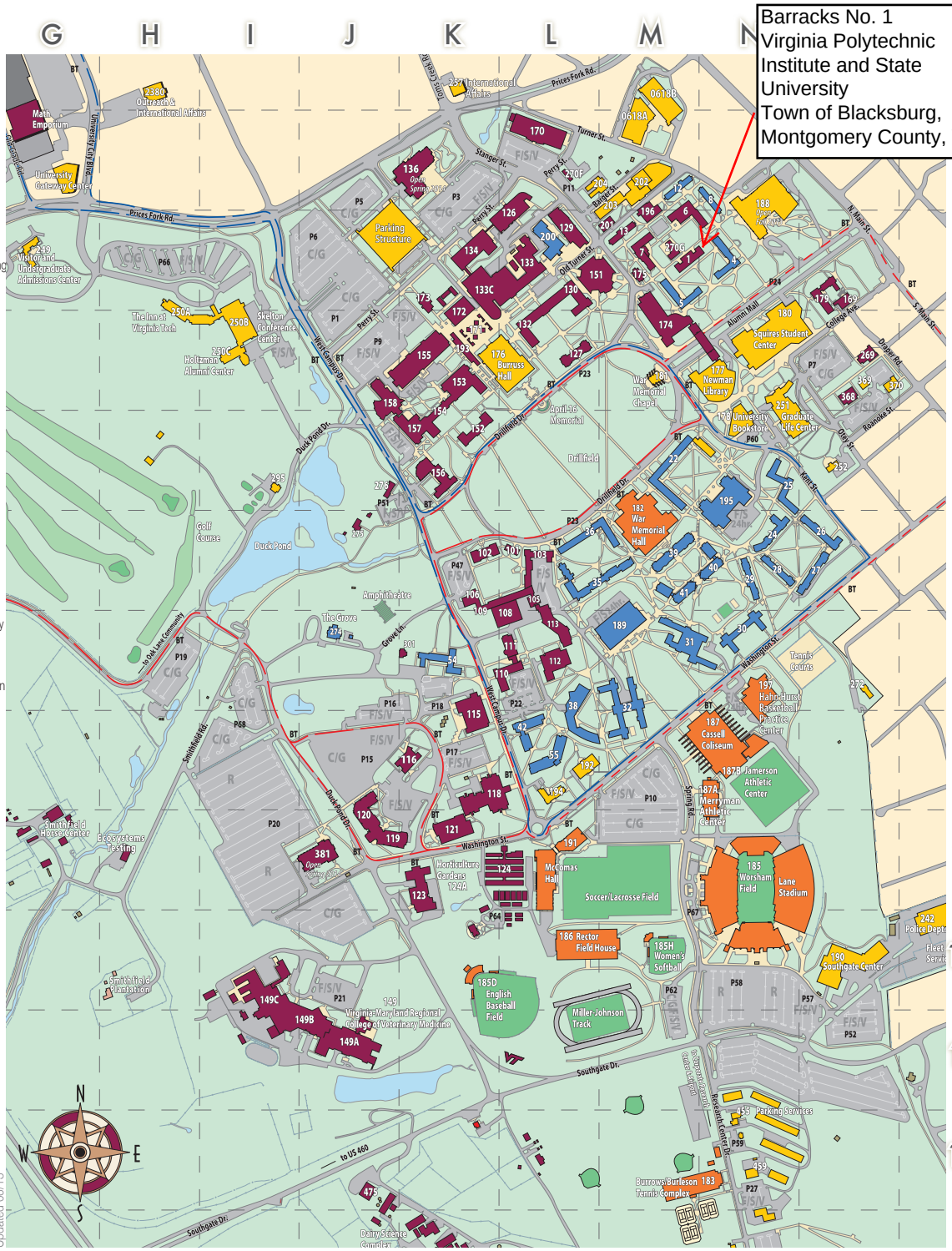
N

MAIN CAMPUS MAP

Barracks No. 1
Virginia Polytechnic
Institute and State
University
Town of Blacksburg,
Montgomery County, VA

Alphabetical Key **Street Addresses next page**

K-7 ..... 109 ..... Agnew Hall
M-2 ..... 204 ..... Air Conditioning Plant
M-8 ..... 33 ..... Ambler Johnston Hall - East Wing
M-8 ..... 32 ..... Ambler Johnston Hall - West Wing
O-4 ..... 368 ..... Architecture Annex
O-4 ..... 269 ..... Armory
M-2 ..... 196 ..... Art and Design Learning Center
O-6 ..... 26 ..... Barringer Hall
J-9 ..... 119 ..... Bioinformatics Facility Phase 1
J-9 ..... 120 ..... Bioinformatics Facility Phase 2
K-3 ..... 173 ..... Bishop-Favrao Hall
M-3 ..... 5 ..... Brodie Hall
L-2 ..... 270F ..... Building 270F [VPAS-IT]
M-3 ..... 270G ..... Building 270G [Coll. of Sci. Admin Building]
K-4 ..... 171 ..... Burchard Hall
L-4 ..... 176 ..... Burruss Hall
L-6 ..... 37 ..... Campbell Hall - East Wing
L-6 ..... 36 ..... Campbell Hall - Main Wing
N-8 ..... 187 ..... Cassell Coliseum
N-2 ..... 188 ..... Center For The Arts
L-7 ..... 112 ..... Cheatham Hall
L-8 ..... 38 ..... Cochrane Hall
K-3 ..... 172 ..... Cowgill Hall
O-7 ..... 272 ..... Cranwell International Center
K-5 ..... 156 ..... Davidson Hall
K-4 ..... 155 ..... Derring Hall
M-7 ..... 189 ..... Dietrick Hall
L-2 ..... 126 ..... Durham Hall
M-5 ..... 23 ..... Eggleston Hall - East Wing
M-5 ..... 21 ..... Eggleston Hall - Main Wing
M-5 ..... 22 ..... Eggleston Hall - West Wing
L-7 ..... 110 ..... Engel Hall
K-10 ..... 185D ..... English Baseball Field
J-12 ..... 475 ..... Etgen Dairy Pavilion
M-3 ..... 13 ..... Femoyer Hall
P-10 ..... 240 ..... Fleet Services
J-9 ..... 123 ..... Food Science and Technology Laboratory
L-7 ..... 111 ..... Fralin Biotechnology Center
K-4 ..... 193 ..... G. Burke Johnston Student Center
I-5 ..... 295 ..... Golf Course Club House
O-5 ..... 251 ..... Graduate Life Center at Donaldson Brown
L-9 ..... 124 ..... Greenhouse
Q-10 ..... 241 ..... Grounds Building (Central Stores)
J-4 ..... 158 ..... Hahn Hall - North Wing
K-5 ..... 157 ..... Hahn Hall - South Wing
N-7 ..... 197 ..... Hahn-Hurst Basketball Practice Facility
K-3 ..... 133C ..... Hancock Hall
L-8 ..... 42 ..... Harper Hall
N-12 ..... 459 ..... Health & Safety Building
O-3 ..... 179 ..... Henderson Hall
K-7 ..... 54 ..... Hillcrest Hall
L-3 ..... 130 ..... Holden Hall
H-4 ..... 250A ..... Holtzman Alumni Center
J-9 ..... 381 ..... Human & Agricultural Biosciences Bldg 1
L-6 ..... 103 ..... Hutcheson Hall
K-8 ..... 116 ..... ICTAS II
N-12 ..... 183 ..... Indoor Tennis Courts
N-8 ..... 187C ..... Jamerson Athletic Center
N-6 ..... 28 ..... Johnson Hall
L-3 ..... 129 ..... Kelly Hall [Formerly ICTAS]
M-3 ..... 1 ..... Lane Hall
N-9 ..... 185 ..... Lane Stadium
L-7 ..... 113 ..... Latham Hall
L-3 ..... 200 ..... Lavery Hall
N-7 ..... 30 ..... Lee Hall
M-3 ..... 175 ..... Liberal Arts Building
K-9 ..... 121 ..... Life Sciences I Facility
K-8 ..... 118 ..... Litton-Reaves Hall
M-3 ..... 7 ..... Major Williams Hall
M-3 ..... 151 ..... McBryde Hall
L-9 ..... 191 ..... McComas Hall
O-4 ..... 369 ..... Media Annex
P-4 ..... 370 ..... Media Building
N-8 ..... 187A ..... Merryman Athletic Facility
O-6 ..... 27 ..... Miles Hall
M-2 ..... 203 ..... Military Building / Laundry
N-2 ..... 8 ..... Monteith Hall
L-8 ..... 55 ..... New Hall West
N-6 ..... 40 ..... New Residence Hall East - Payne Site
N-6 ..... 24 ..... Newman Hall
N-4 ..... 177 ..... Newman Library
L-4 ..... 132 ..... Norris Hall
M-2 ..... 618A ..... North End Center
M-1 ..... 618B ..... North End Center Garage
N-6 ..... 29 ..... O'Shaughnessy Hall
M-3 ..... 201 ..... Old Security Building
N-5 ..... 195 ..... Owens Hall
K-4 ..... 153 ..... Pamplin Hall
N-12 ..... 455 ..... Parking Services
L-4 ..... 127 ..... Patton Hall
M-6 ..... 39 ..... Payne Hall
M-6 ..... 41 ..... Peddrew-Yates Residence Hall
P-10 ..... 242 ..... Police Department
M-2 ..... 202 ..... Power House
K-6 ..... 102 ..... Price Hall
M-7 ..... 31 ..... Pritchard Hall
L-3 ..... 133 ..... Randolph Hall
N-3 ..... 4 ..... Rasche Hall
L-10 ..... 186 ..... Rector Field House
K-5 ..... 154 ..... Robeson Hall
L-6 ..... 101 ..... Sandy Hall
K-6 ..... 106 ..... Saunders Hall
L-7 ..... 108 ..... Seitz Hall
N-2 ..... 6 ..... Shanks Hall
K-2 ..... 136 ..... Signature Engineering Building
M-6 ..... 35 ..... Slusher Hall
L-8 ..... 194 ..... Smith Career Center
L-6 ..... 105 ..... Smyth Hall
J-6 ..... 275 ..... Solitude
O-10 ..... 190 ..... Southgate Center
N-4 ..... 180 ..... Squires Student Center
P-10 ..... 242 ..... Sterrett Center
L-8 ..... 192 ..... Student Services Building
L-2 ..... 170 ..... Surge Space Building
J-7 ..... 274 ..... The Grove [President's House]
O-3 ..... 169 ..... Theater 101
M-2 ..... 12 ..... Thomas Hall
M-4 ..... 174 ..... Torgersen Hall
N-5 ..... 178 ..... University Bookstore
O-5 ..... 252 ..... University Club
N-5 ..... 25 ..... Vawter Hall
J-11 ..... 140 ..... Vet Med Phase 1
G-3 ..... 249 ..... Visitors & Undergraduate Admissions Center
K-7 ..... 301 ..... Wallace Annex
K-8 ..... 115 ..... Wallace Hall
M-4 ..... 181 ..... War Memorial Chapel
M-6 ..... 182 ..... War Memorial Gymnasium
K-3 ..... 134 ..... Whittemore Hall
K-5 ..... 152 ..... Williams Hall
M-10 ..... 185H ..... Women's Softball Field
J-5 ..... 276 ..... Wright House



Updated 06/13

Academic Buildings | **Athletic Facilities** | **Residential & Dining Facilities** | **Support Facilities** | **Research Facilities** | **Parking Lots** | E Emergency Call Box

Parking | F/S/V = Faculty/Staff/Visitor | C/G = Commuter/Graduate | R = Resident

Blacksburg Transit | University Mall | Hokie Express | Hokie Express Alt. (Night & Saturday Route, starts at 7pm)

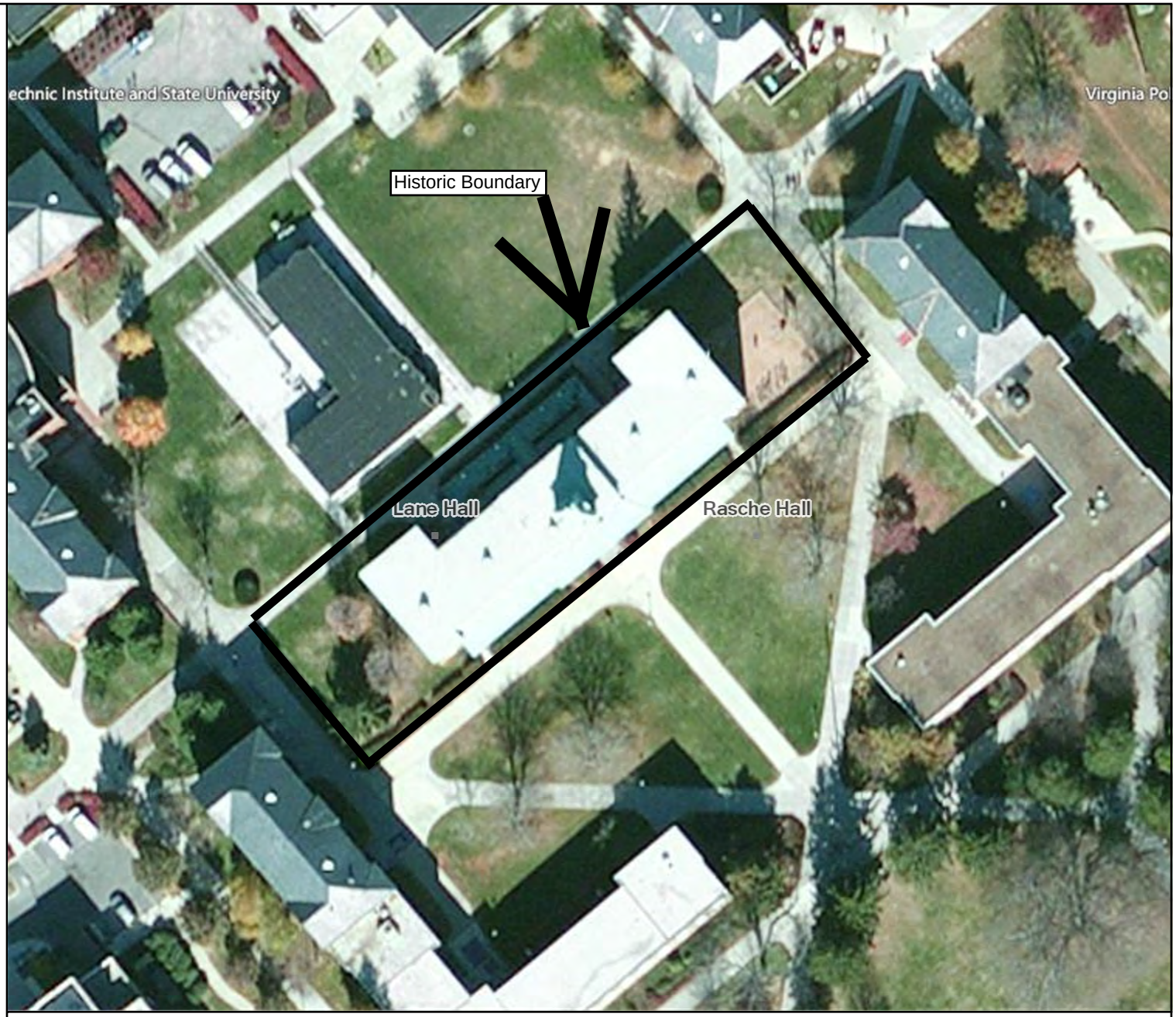
Virginia Tech is an equal opportunity, affirmative action institution.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

SKETCH MAP
Barracks No. 1
Virginia Polytenic Institute and State University
Town of Blacksburg
Montgomery County, Virginia
DHR No. 150-0100-0002



N

Feet

0 20 40 60 80

1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

Title: Barracks No. 1

Date: 8/15/2014

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

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

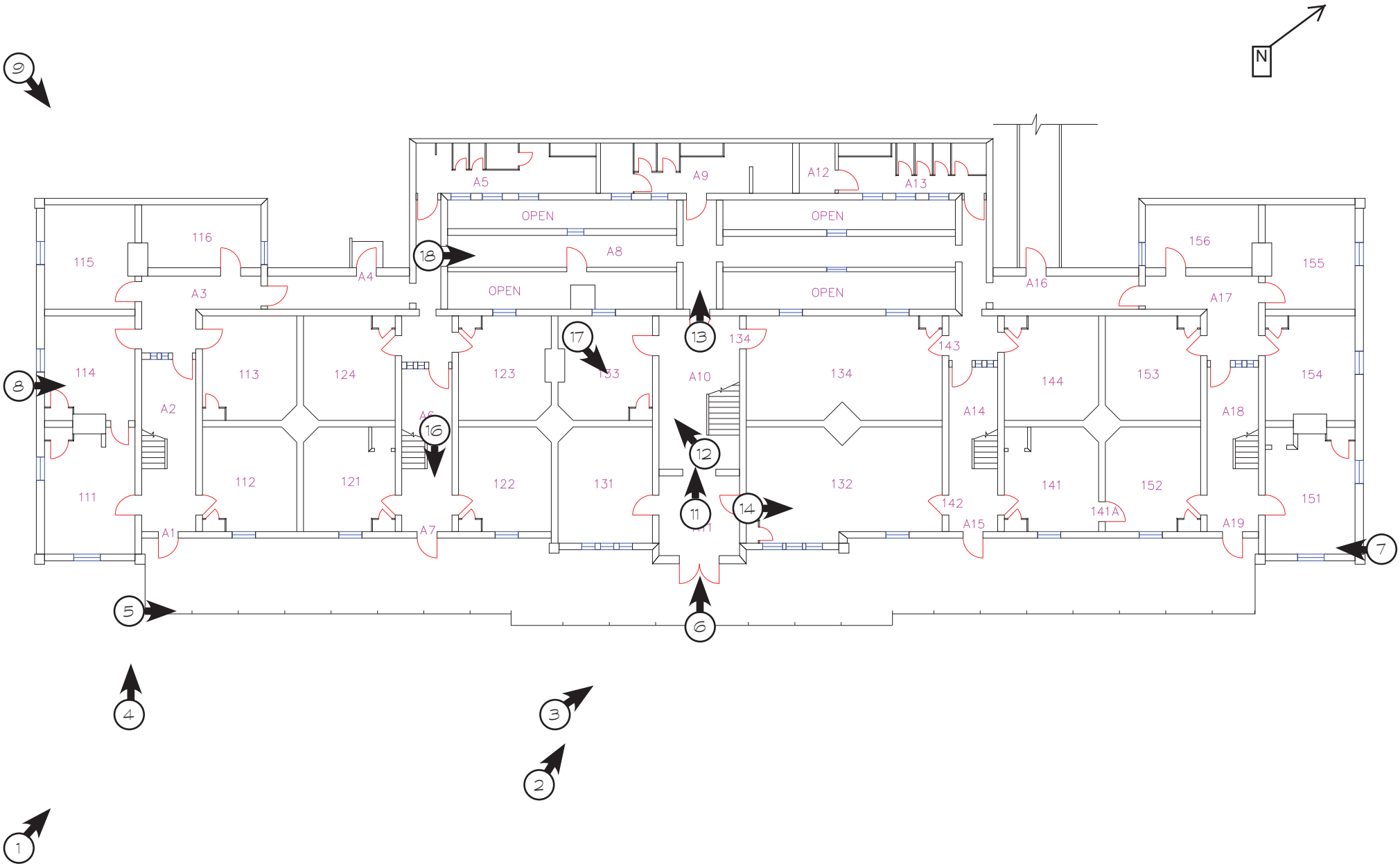


Photo Location Map - First Floor

Barracks No. 1 (Lane Hall), Virginia Polytechinic Institute and State University

Town of Blacksburg, Montgomery County,

Virginia

DHR No. 150-0100-0002

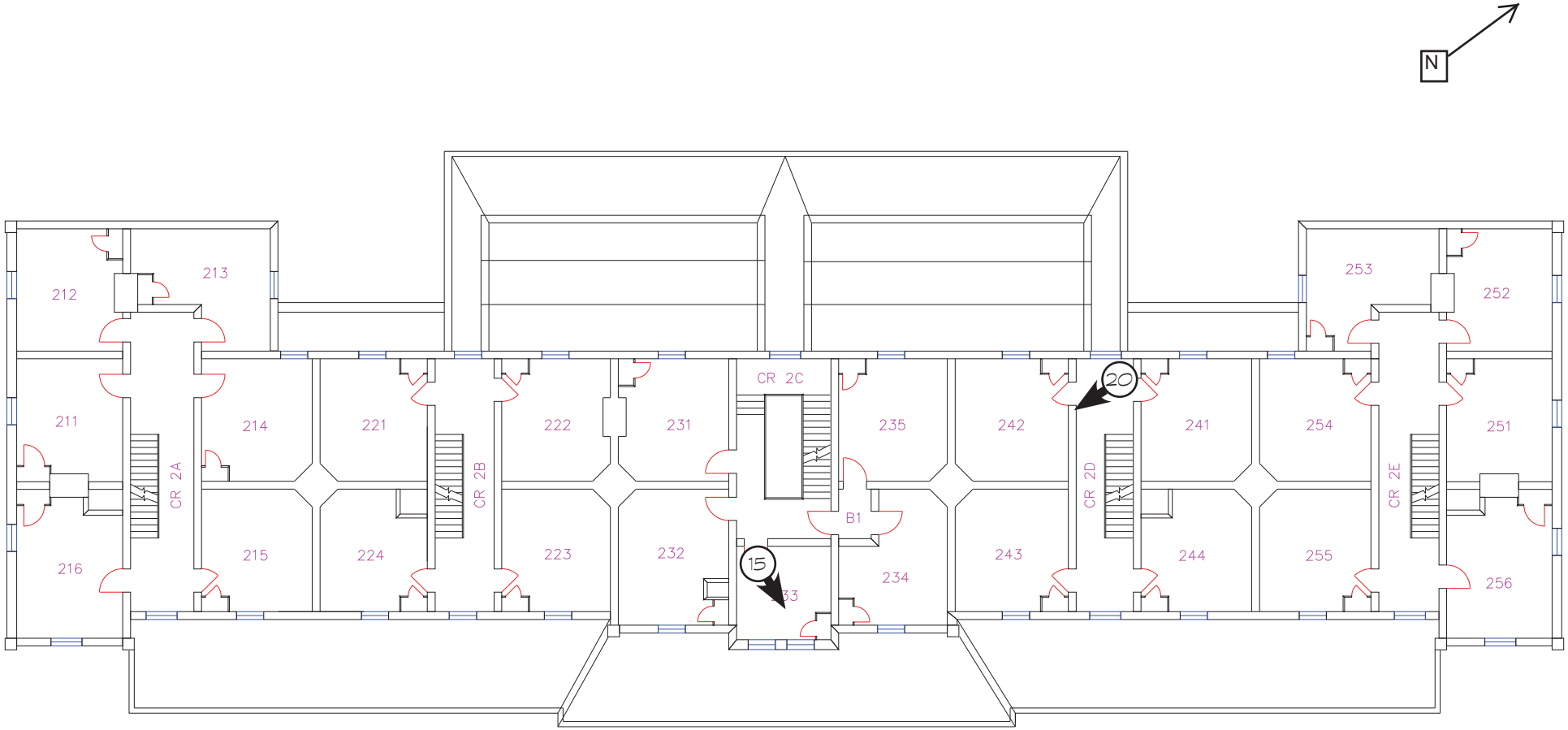


Photo Location Map - Second Floor

Barracks No. 1 (Lane Hall), Virginia Polytechinic Institute and State University

Town of Blacksburg, Montgomery County,

Virginia

DHR No. 150-0100-0002

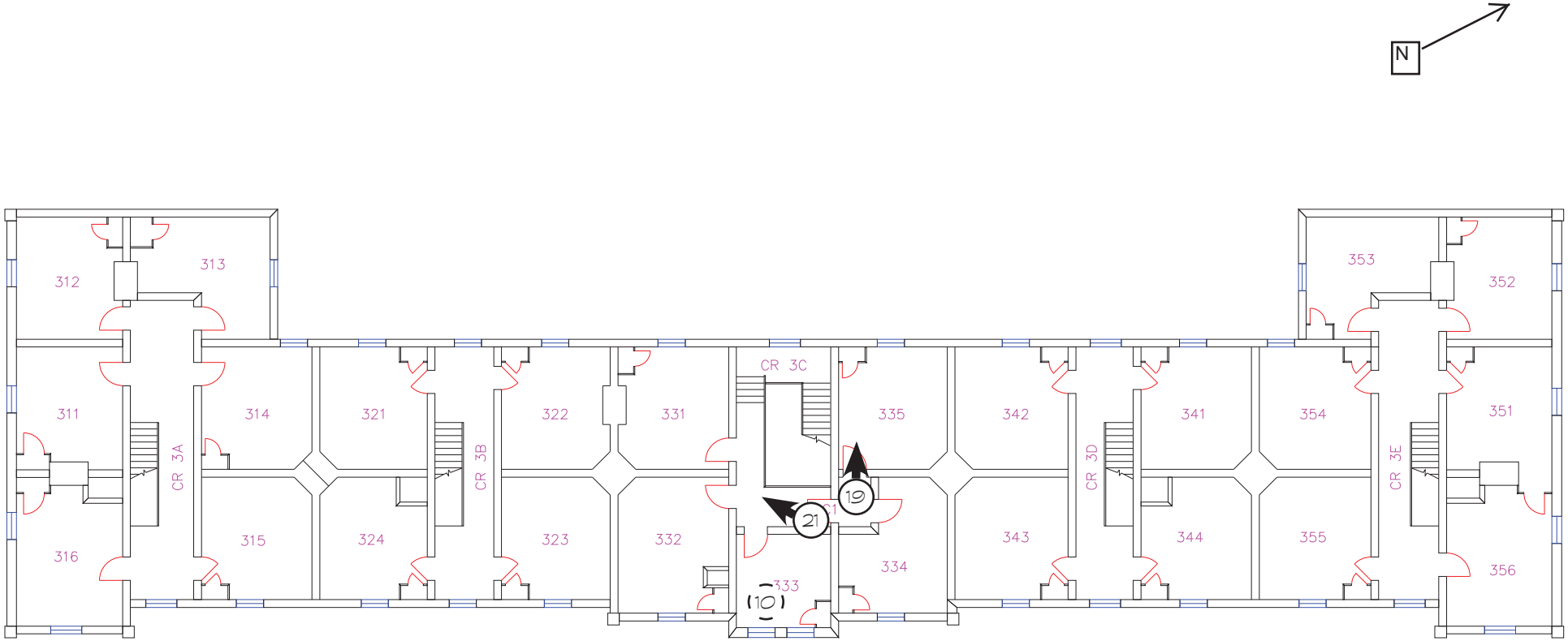


Photo Location Map - Third Floor

Barracks No. 1 (Lane Hall), Virginia Polytechinic Institute and State University

Town of Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Virginia

DHR No. 150-0100-0002