FORM NO 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) VLR - 5/16/78 NRHP- 4/6/79
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR N	PS USE O	NI V		file and the	C. N. C. C. S.
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INVENTOR	Y NOMINATIC	DNFORM	DATE ENTERED HA	6 1919
SEE		OW TO COMPLETE N S COMPLETE APP	ATIONAL REGISTER FOR LICABLE SECTIONS	MS
NAME				
HISTORIC 01d Ch	nristíansburg Indus	trial Institute	(Preferred)	154-5004
AND/OR COMMON Hi	ill School, Schaeff	er Memorial Bapti	st Church	
LOCATIO	N :			
STREET & NUMBER	570 Righ Street	<u> </u>	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	ON
CITY. TOWN	nristiansburg	VICINITY OF	congressional di Ninth (William C.	
STATE	irginia	CODE . 51	COUNTY	CODε 121
CLASSIFIC	CATION			
CATEGORY DISTRICT X_BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT OWNER O	OWNERSHIP PUBLIC X_PRIVATEBOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITEIN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED	X YES RESTRICTED YES UNRESTRIC NO	AGRICULTURECOMMERCIAL ESSEDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINME GOVERNMENT TEDINDUSTRIALMILITARY	PARK LPRIVATE RESIDENCE ENTXRELIGIOUS
STREET & NUMBER	570 High Street	actici Menoriai	Sape Loc Greaters	
CITY, TOWN	Christiansburg	VICINITY OF	STATE Virginia 2	4073
LOCATION	V OF LEGAL DES	CRIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	s,etc Montgomery C	ounty Courthouse		•
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY. TOWN	Christiansbu	rg	STATE Virginia	
REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXI	······	YS	
TITLE				
DATE	Virginia Histori	c Landmarks Comm	ission Survey	<u> </u>
DATE	1977, 1978	F£DE	RAL X-STATE _COUNTY _LO	CAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS		c Landmarks Comm	ission, 221 Governor	Street
CITY, TOWN	Richmond		STATE Virginia	23219



__FAIR

CONDITION

X_EXCELLENT church XGOOD school _RUINS

__DETERIORATED

_UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XUNALTERED church XALTERED School

XORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Situated on a high promontory overlooking the town of Christiansburg, the Christiansburg Industrial Institute consists of three buildings significant in the earliest history of the institution. These include the Hill School (1885), the Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church (1885), and the Primary Annex (1888).

Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church and the Primary Annex

Built in a vernacular interpretation of Victorian Gothic, the Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church is a brick, seven-course-American-bond, gable-roof structure with a projecting southeast corner tower. The tower consists of four stages. The first contains a central double-door entrance capped by a Gothic transom and framed by a projecting brick arch. The corners of the tower are framed by brick buttresses which terminate at a wooden cornice. The second stage contains an elongated triple-hung sash window capped by a raised-brick arch and divided in the middle by a plain wooden panel. A border of colored square lights frames panes of clear glass. The third stage consists of a woodframe belfry with louvres. Finally, the fourth stage contains a pyramidal shingled roof with small dormers.

The main body of the church is located to the west of the tower and contains a buttressed, projecting gabled entry. This entrance is marked by double doors surmounted by a Gothic-inspired, stained-glass transom. A round stained-glass window containing a Star of David is located above the entry on the second story. The wall surface around the window and entry is raised, accentuating the architectural elements. The western bay contains a multi-paned window with a border of colored square lights. The second story contains a multi-paned arched window with border panes of colored glass.

The east and west elevations consist of four bays. The fenestration on the first story consists of multi-paned, hung-sash windows, each with a border of colored square lights. Each of the second-story windows consists of a multi-paned, arched window of hung sash, with a border of clear and colored square lights. The north or rear elevation contains a raised wall plane, flanked on both sides in the first story by a transomdoorway. A circular stained-glass window similar to that found on the south elevation lights the second story and is flanked by a pair of multi-paned, hung-sash windows with borders of clear and square lights.

The interior plan of the church consists of a church hall on the first floor and the church sanctuary and nave on the second floor. The sanctuary preserves the original church furnishings and pulpit, and the original pews are still in use.

Connected to the church by a covered passageway is a wood-frame, tent-roof octagon, known as the Primary Annex. Simply finished in the interior, the annex contains striking. examples of Victorian stained-glass windows, including a memorial window in honor of Ada A. Schaeffer, the wife of Captain Schaeffer, the founder of the institute, which graces the chancel.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING .	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	XRELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>×</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1885; 1888

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

NORTH A ME SHILL DE

(amateur designer)

Charles S. Schaeffer,

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Christiansburg Industrial Institute and the Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church are monuments in the social, educational, and religious history of the black community of southwestern Virginia. Through the early efforts of Captain Charles S. Schaeffer, the founder of the institute, the blacks of Montgomery County were able to receive educational and technical skills. It is from this instruction provided at the school and encouraged by the Memorial Baptist Church that the Christiansburg black population has contributed significantly to the ranks of leadership in Montgomery County.

The history of the Christiansburg Industrial Institute began in 1866 when a Freedmen's Bureau school first opened in Montgomery County. During the Reconstruction period, separate schools for blacks and whites were established in the Christiansburg area, as elsewhere. Founded by Captain Charles S. Schaeffer, a Freedmen's Bureau agent, the private school for primary-aged Negroes was established five years before the public school system became a reality. Both academic and religious training were emphasized during most of Schaeffer's thirty-year affiliation.

during most of Schaeffer's thirty-year affiliation.
Not long after organizing a class for the freedmen in 1866, Captain
Schaeffer, later an ordained Baptist minister, formally opened the Christiansburg
African Baptist Church. This meeting house was used jointly for church and school
purposes. The Sunday School enrollment exceeded the day-school membership, with some
teachers also teaching Bible classes at night. The combination frame structure built in
1867 served as an elementary schoolhouse, with black Baptists using it for a meeting house
on nights and weekends. In 1869 an addition was built to accommodate rapid growth. By
this time students were attending the school from long distances, having arranged board
"in the poor cabins of the neighborhood" or at Captain Schaeffer's home.

In 1873 Schaeffer supervised the building of the "first house for Normal school purposes." The large, two-story structure was paid for through Quaker aid, with four teachers added to the faculty. By 1885 the structure was outgrown, and a new two-and-one-half-story schoolhouse, the Hill School, was built simultaneously with the Memorial Church. An annex was added to the complex in 1888.

The Friends' Freedmen's Association, a Philalephia-based organization of the Society of Friends, supported the school in Christiansburg throughout its existence. In 1895 Booker T. Washington was convinced by the Society of Friends to take over the supervision of the school, resulting in a much-expanded curriculum. The Institute modeled its program on those pioneered at Tuskegee and Hampton. Limited space for boarding students along with the new program necessitated the acquisition of a new campus for high school training. The older students were transferred to a ninety-eight-acre farm complex in 1902. Until 1953 the Hill School remained the Preparatory Industrial School for black students.

Form No. 10-300a (Hev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED

Old Christiansburg Industrial Institute (Preferred), Montgomery County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #2

ITEM NUMBERS

PAGE 1

8. SIGNIFICANCE

From 1953 to 1967, the Young People's Christian Association used the old Hill School building for the purposes of Christian education and supervised recreation for young people in the community. After 1967 the Trustees of the Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church leased the structure to the Christiansburg Community Center, who in turn subleased the building to a delegate agency, the New River Community Action, Inc. The building is still used as a community center.

The Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church continues to function as a Baptist meeting house, retaining all of its original fabric, including chancel furniture, pews, and baptistry. A memorial plaque and portrait of Captain Schaeffer hang on either side of the chancel.

Christiansburg School District			Board Office,
Christiansburg, Virginia Dickenson, Richard B. and Ann Industrial Institute (Hil Landmarks Commission, 197 Friends' Freedmen's Associatio	1 School)." Unpublishe 7.	al Baptist Church and dreport in files of vectors of Philadelphia Ye	Virginia Histori
Religious Society of Frie		tive Committee Minutes	s, 1895-1973.
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	Α	(See Continuatio	on Sheet #1)
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY2			
UTM REFERENCES		·	
c	THING ZONE		
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION 100'E of intersection with Shaf extending about 450' ENE; thenc following 500' W along said str 258 and 253 in the Town of Chri	fer Street; thence exter e extending about 150' eet to point of origin.	ending approximately l SSE to N side of High	25'N; thence Street; thence
230 and 233 in the 10wh of Chri	stiansburg.		
(x,y) = (x,y) + (x,y	Section 1. The section of the first section is a section of the se		
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNT	IES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPS	PING STATE OR COUNTY BOUN	IDARIES .
STATE	CODE		CODE .
STATE	CODE COUNTY		CODE
FORM PREPARED BY NAME/TITLE Virginia Historic	Landmarks Commission S	taff	
ORGANIZATION Virginia Historic	Landmarks Commission	DATE May, 1978	
STREET & NUMBER	Dandharks Commission	TELEPHONE	
221 Governor Stree	et	(804) 786-3144 STATE	
Richmond		Virginia 23219	
STATE HISTORIC PRES	SERVATION OFFICE	ER CERTIFICATION	V
	SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERT		
NATIONAL *	STATE_X	LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic Preservation hereby nominate this property for inclusion criteria and procedures set forth by the National Action of Free 16	n in the National Register and cer ional Park Service.		
TITLE Tucker Hill, Executive Virginia Historic Land	e Director	DATE MAY	1 6 1070
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPER		NAL REGISTER DATE	6 1979
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY ATTEST:	AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	DATE	
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER		**************************************	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL RE	GISTER C	F HISTOR	IC PLACES
INVENTO	RY NOM	INATION	FORM

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Old Christiansburg Industrial Institute (Preferred), Montgomery County, Virginia

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 9 & 7 PAGE 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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7. DESCRIPTION

Hill School

The Hill School is located immediately to the west of the Schaeffer Memorial Baptist Church and was built at the same time. It is a two-and-one-half-story, cruciform-plan, gable-roof structure set on a low stone foundation. It is constructed in six-course-American-bond brickwork.

Identical in appearance, the entrances found on the east and west elevations each consist of an arched, transom-light double-paneled doorway flanked on both sides by narrow arched hung-sash windows. The second floor of two bays consists of multi-paned, hung-sash windows with borders of clear square lights. All the lintels and sills found on the building are constructed of wood.

The north and south elevations contain four bays, with windows identical to those found on the west and east elevations. Although the building is stylistically in the Italianate mode, the windows suggest a Queen Anne Revival inspiration.

The interior of the school has been radically altered. The building ceased to function as a school in 1953 and has since undergone extensive alterations.

