

**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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name Immanuel School  
Other names/site number Immanuel Institute; Immanuel Presbyterian Mission School; Emanuel Institute; Emanuel School; Coles School\*

\* See continuation sheet for additional historic names

**2. Location**

Street & number 120 York Street NE not for publication  
City or town Aiken vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
State South Carolina Code SC County Aiken Code 003 zip code 29801

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
 Entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet  
 Determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet  
 Determined not eligible for the National Register  
 Removed from the National Register  
Other (explain):

Immanuel School  
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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>		buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Education  
Religion

Subcategory: School  
Church School

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Recreation & Culture  
Education

Subcategory: Theater  
Auditorium  
Museum  
Library

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Brick  
Walls Wood - Weatherboard  
Roof Synthetic  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**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 a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Ethnic Heritage/Black

**Period of Significance**

1890-1932

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository:  
S.C. Department of Archives & History,  
Columbia, S.C.

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 17 <u>433426</u> <u>3713508</u>	3 17 _____
2 17 _____	4 17 _____

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)  
 Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title Coleen Lynn Reed, with the assistance of the SHPO staff  
 Organization The Center for African-American History, Art & Culture Date November 6, 2008  
 Street & number 207 Brandon Road Telephone (803) 648-4123  
 City or town Aiken State South Carolina Zip Code 29801

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Aiken Corporation (ATTN: Wade Brodie)  
 Street & number 214 Park Avenue (P.O. Box 1177) Telephone (803) 642-7600  
 City or town Aiken State SC Zip code 29802

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Other Historic Names:

Andrew Robertson Institute  
Coles Mission School  
Coles Normal and Industrial School  
Coles School  
Immanuel Mission School  
Immanuel Normal and Industrial School  
Immanuel Presbyterian Mission School  
Immanuel Training School  
Northern Presbyterian School  
St. Gerard's Catholic School

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The Immanuel School is located on the east side of York Street at its intersection with Richland Avenue in Aiken, Aiken County, South Carolina. It is a two-story Late Victorian frame building sheathed in weatherboard.

**Description**

The school, constructed in 1889-90, is rectangular (50' x 70') with a covered front porch and hipped roof. The building is set on a brick pier foundation. All of the windows, with the exception of two on the north elevation, are four-over-four windows with double-hung sash. The west, north and south elevations feature second floor pedimented gable projections with four windows and decorative trim. Within each pedimented gable projection is a large semicircular (half-round) panel decorated with sawn trim. The trim above each window is beaded board, arranged in a square in chevron or vertical patterns.

Piercing the southern slope of the roof and flanking the centered gable are two brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps. Piercing the northern slope is another interior chimney with corbelled cap.

The front entrance porch has a hipped roof, arched openings, side balustrades and jigsaw cut ornamentation and is central on the first floor of the west elevation. There is a triple entry door of eight divided glass panes with fixed four-pane transoms above each door. The three doors are each 36" wide. On either side is vertical bead board 4'8" wide. The front and side elevations are three bays wide. On the east and south elevations, each side bay contains a first and second floor double window, each consisting of four-over-four panes. The second floor of the north elevation is identical to the south elevation. All of the windows and panels of the second floor are original; however, it is likely that there once were panels below the four windows in the overhang (like those on the south elevation in the vintage photograph of the building). Small single-sash windows replaced four-over-four windows in the restrooms on the first floor circa 1930. The center bay has four windows in the four-over-four configuration on the second floor of each elevation and on the first floor of the north and south elevations. In 1913, D. J. Sanders of Biddle University described the building as having six classrooms, an office and a large auditorium on the second floor.

The classroom building of the Immanuel School is labeled "New School" on the June 1889 Sanborn fire insurance map, produced by the Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, Ltd. (The 1889 map was the first in a series of Aiken maps to show the school.) It depicts the frame structure as having two stories; a wood shingle roof; a rectangular plan shape with central projections on the north, west and south elevations; and a porch attached to the projection on the west (York Street) side. The parcel of land measures 75' by 150' (approximately ¼ acre). The building, sited close to the northwest corner of the small campus, was bounded on the west by York Street, on the south by Richland Avenue and

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on the east by a line running along the center of the city block. There were several other structures on the lot, none of which are still standing. The delineation of the building is practically the same on the Sanborn maps from 1889 through 1935.

A ca. 1890 photograph of the school in all probability shows the original appearance of the front (west) and south elevations of the classroom building, both of which appear to have been symmetrical. In the center of both elevations was an overhang, each of which featured four second-story windows and a pedimented gable projection with vertical board in tympanum, containing a large semicircular (half-round) panel decorated with sawn trim detail over a slightly projecting central bay. In the overhangs there was a rectangular panel of bead board between each window head and the entablature; the South overhang also had a rectangular panel between each windowsill and the bottom of the overhang. Under the front overhang, there was an entrance porch with a hipped roof, arched openings, jigsaw cut ornamentation, and side balustrades. Below the overhang on the north and south sides, there were brackets and four windows. At either end of the elevations visible in the photo, each floor had a double window. Immediately above the heads of the double windows of the first floor was a wooden belt course, and rectangular panels occupied the space between the top of those windows and the bottom of the second floor double windows. The hip roof on the edifice was covered with shingles, had a normal pitch (between 30 and 45 degrees), had a bracketed cornice, and had cresting on all of the ridges. Piercing the southern slope of the roof and flanking the centered gable were two unpainted brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps and one identical chimney on the northern slope. The exterior walls of the structure were sheathed with weatherboards. All of the windows were four-over-four. The building was set on a brick pier foundation.

**Post-1985 Alterations**

Sometime after 1985, the facade (west elevation) underwent major alterations. The façade, including the window openings and other details were covered in a stucco or stucco-like finish. The porch was demolished. The new entrance built was constructed of modern plate glass windows and a door sheltered by a fabric awning. On the south elevation at the western end of the second floor wood siding was added over a double window and panel and below the four windows in the overhang. At the eastern end, the belt course was eliminated as were the original double window of the first floor and the panel above it; a double window with different height proportions, location, and lights was added. The back of the building (east elevation) was altered to accommodate a one-story stuccoed addition across all but the northern end. At the back of the lot, a one-story, rectangular, concrete block building with a flat roof was constructed and connected by a breezeway to a door at the rear of the classroom building.

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**Rehabilitation, 2005-2008**

A major rehabilitation project of the exterior and interior in 2005-08, directed by project manager and architect MacDonald Law of Hughes, Beattie, O'Neal, Law & Associates, PC, of Aiken, with general contractor H.G. Reynolds, was undertaken with the approval of the Aiken Design Review (Historic Preservation) Board and followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The one-story stucco finished addition that extended across all but the northern end of the rear elevation was removed and the concrete block building at the rear of the property was incorporated into an addition, creating a unified structure properly incorporated into a compatible, but distinct rear addition. This addition provides increased square footage for exhibit space. The exterior of the addition is of hardiplank siding. The pitch of the roof is compatible with the style of the building, yet distinctive, and the roofing material matches the roofing on the historic building.

On the west elevation of the historic school the stucco finish, plate glass windows, door and fabric awning were removed. During the process, the original window openings and the outline of the porch attachment were revealed. The front entrance porch with a hipped roof, arched openings, jigsaw cut ornamentation, and side balustrades were reconstructed with great accuracy (as close as possible without the original plans), following exactly, the original outline. The windows, which replicate the originals, were placed in the original openings. Immediately above the heads of the double windows of the first floor the wooden belt course was recreated. Panels occupying the space between the top of these windows and the bottom of the second floor windows, and four bead board panels above the second floor overhang windows were recreated.

On the south elevation the double windows with different height proportions, location, and lights were replaced with four-over-four windows in the original location. Above the heads of the double windows of the first floor and meeting at the bottom of the second floor double windows the rectangular panels occupying the space were restored.

Numerous revisions to the east elevation created structural problems of the addition at the attachment to the main building, thus making it vulnerable to the elements. With no original windows and weather damage, the decision was made to add the required elevator shaft to this elevation.

The bracketed cornice and cresting on all of the ridges was replicated and installed, thus creating the visual appearance of the original. All three of the original chimneys were repointed and repainted. The exterior walls of the structure were repaired and drop siding was replaced with weatherboards. All of the windows that were replaced are now four-over-four divided light windows that match the original windows. The seam metal roof (not original) was removed and the sub-roofing was repaired. The hip roof was recovered with thirty-year asphalt architectural shingles over the original pitch. All of the original windows on the second floor, with wavy glass panes, were repaired. Below the overhang all of the brackets were restored. All of the original decorative panels were repaired and

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restored. All of the original rectangular panels were restored. All of the decorative bead board panels were restored. All of the existing first floor window openings that contained two-over-two were replaced with four-over-four divided-light windows. The exterior was painted.

During the course of renovations to the interior of the building, it was revealed that there are four columns (7.5"square) on the north and south sides of the first floor. The columns, spaced 9'4" apart, apparently supported a 12' wide balcony on the north and south sides and a 22' wide balcony on the west side of the interior. The original joists are 3"x10". The central area of the building was open from the first floor to the roof. From observing the changes in building materials (sizes of lumber used and board patterns), it was determined that the central area was most likely filled in ca.1900 to create a second floor auditorium. In addition to the auditorium, there were two classrooms, and a bedroom and bath (built for the nuns of St. Gerard's Catholic School, ca. 1940). The newer central joists are 2"x10" and are spliced onto the 3"x10" joists. The sheathing from the columns to the wall is original lumber applied in straight lines, while the central area sheathing is in a diagonal. On the first floor, numerous small rooms were divided and subdivided out of the whole during different time periods. Restrooms were added, also about 1930, on the northern interior. Through the years, a seam metal roof was added, decorative cresting was removed, some weatherboard siding was replaced with drop siding and the chimneys were painted.

In the interior, the asbestos materials have been removed, staircases that did not meet current building codes are being rebuilt and reoriented using the original risers and treads, original bead board wainscoting is being retained, linoleum covering the heart pine floors has been removed, the upstairs floors have been refinished, crumbling plaster, antiquated plumbing and antiquated electrical wiring have been removed, studs for new walls have been installed on the first floor (second floor classroom walls are intact), original walls and openings are being retained wherever feasible, original columns have been retained, original construction details and true to dimension lumber have been revealed, necessary repairs have been made to the brick piers and fiberboard drop ceilings have been removed to reveal 12' ceilings.

The Immanuel School building has been professionally rehabilitated to its original beauty. The exterior is almost 75% original fabric, with the remainder being meticulously rehabilitated. Today, three elevations of the building appear almost exactly as they did when the Immanuel School was constructed. Renovations have been done according to the prescribed standards. The overall historic and architectural integrity of the Immanuel School is excellent, with its significant character-defining features maintained or replicated.

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The Immanuel School, also known as the Immanuel Institute, the Immanuel Mission School, or the Coles School (after its founder, Rev. William R. Coles), in Aiken, South Carolina, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage/Black for its association with the parochial education of black children in Aiken and surrounding South Carolina counties from 1890 until it closed in 1932, and under Criterion C for Architecture as a particularly rare, sophisticated, and intact example of Late Victorian vernacular school architecture as built for African-American schoolchildren in the late nineteenth century South.

**Additional Information**

**Ethnic Heritage/Black**

Immanuel School is particularly significant as a privately-funded African-American school, with this building constructed in the last few years before segregation became more formal and more entrenched with the passage of "Jim Crow" laws, and before the virtual disenfranchisement of blacks with the adoption of the South Carolina Constitution of 1895.

The school was founded shortly after the end of Reconstruction by Reverend William R. Coles (1840-1928), who came to Aiken under the authority of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, and established both Immanuel Presbyterian Church and Immanuel Mission School in 1881. Coles, a native of Kentuck, Virginia, graduated from seminary school at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, in 1871, and was soon ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Northern branch of the mainline Presbyterian Church. Coles, with his wife Rosa Trusty Coles and their five children, was a minister in North Carolina 1872-79, then served as a missionary to the Atlantic Synod of the church 1879-1880. When he and his family moved to Aiken in 1881 for Mrs. Coles's health, the Board of Missions for Freedmen informed him that it wanted him to return to the ministry there. Coles founded a parochial school in the spring or summer of 1881, holding classes in a private home in Aiken.<sup>1</sup>

Coles wrote that year, "We take this position – the best and surest way to make wise politicians and good citizens is to educate the people, let them read and think for themselves, and thus be placed in a position to act according to the dictates of an enlightened conscience."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> G.F. Richings, *Evidences of Progress among Colored People* (Philadelphia: G.S. Ferguson, 1902), pp. 171-72; Inez Moore Parker, *The Rise and Decline of the Program of Education for Black Presbyterians of the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A., 1865-1970* (San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 1977), pp. 150-52; Unpublished Typescript, "The Romance of How Immanuel Institute Got Its Being," Inez Moore Parker Archives and Research Center, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C., pp. 24-30.

<sup>2</sup> W.R. Coles, "The Education of the Colored People," *Aiken Recorder* (Aiken, S.C.), reprinted in *The New York Times*, 18 December 1881.

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The church affiliated with the new school was first a Sunday school called the Newberry Street Presbyterian Mission, organized that fall. It met in a rented house on Newberry Street for three months, until it was formally organized in January 1882 as Immanuel Presbyterian Church, with Coles as its first minister.

The church and parochial school purchased an unfinished building nearby that served as church, parsonage, classrooms, and boarding school from 1882 to 1886. The first separate Immanuel Presbyterian Church, a frame building, was built nearby at the corner of York Street and Richland Avenue, just south of the unfinished building, in 1886; it was later moved to the corner of Barnwell and Fairfield Streets. The unfinished boarding house, significantly rebuilt in 1891 and named Derby Hall, became a large dormitory for teachers and students.

Immanuel School, the first separate school building here, was built in 1889-1890 on York Street, just north of what later became Derby Hall. The first donation toward the new school, given by a mother and son who were former slaves, was for \$10.00.<sup>3</sup>

The school was described in an 1892 newspaper article as having a capacity of about 400 students and being "well equipped with modern furniture." The *Aiken Journal and Review* commented approvingly, in its article "Immanuel Mission: A Useful Colored Presbyterian Work In This City":

This is the only Presbyterian work among the colored people in the counties of Aiken, Edgefield, Barnwell, and Lexington, from each of which have been gathered young men and women to be put in the way of usefulness. The Immanuel Mission aims for the elevation of the negro race to a plane of civilization attainable through the education of the head, the hand and the heart.<sup>4</sup>

By 1901, the school had an enrollment of 206 and a staff of 11. Peak enrollment reached 300 in 1906 with 50 of the students being boarders. The curriculum included academic, normal, and industrial instructions, as well as the arts and music. The philosophy of the school was to "educate the mind to think, the hand to work, the heart to love," and students were urged "to live conscientiously, to serve faithfully, to cooperate willingly," and to live up to the school motto, "Up to the mark in everything."

The school closed in 1909 when Coles retired, but reopened in 1911 with Rev. James E. Jackson as principal. In 1914, it was called the Andrew Robertson School with Rev. L. E. Ginn as principal from 1924 until it closed during the Depression in 1932.

<sup>3</sup> Parker.

<sup>4</sup> "Immanuel Mission: A Useful Colored Presbyterian Work In This City," *Aiken Journal and Review* (Aiken, S.C.), Special Edition, 1892; clipping on file at the Immanuel School (The Center for African American History, Art & Culture), Aiken, S.C.

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The National Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. was forced to discontinue financial support of many day schools. The Immanuel School was one of 35 black parochial schools closed in the South.<sup>5</sup>

During the next decade, the school was transformed into the Lincoln Theatre, a theatre for Aiken's black community during segregation. Plays and movies were major social events for the community.

In 1942, the Redemptionist Fathers of South Carolina purchased the property and opened the St. Gerard's Catholic School, for African-American children. This privately funded school closed in 1964.

During the next forty years, the building housed an auto parts store, a furniture store, and a Salvation Army Thrift Store. Aiken Corporation purchased the property in 2004, planning to create a new Center for African American History, Art and Culture in the school building that had historically served the African American community.

The Center for African American History, Art and Culture Museum/Gallery will be a repository for artifacts of Aiken's (and South Carolina's) African American community. The Center's interactive exhibits and workshops will address Educational needs by offering an ongoing series of artists' and craftsmen's demonstrations, seminars, and courses designed to promote intercultural awareness. The Center will be a resource center for researchers, teachers, historians and students, with exhibits, performing arts, crafts, seminars and other cultural/artistic expressions intended to meet the intellectual, social, practical, spiritual and educational needs of the community.

### **Architecture**

This school, built in 1889-90, is an exceptionally intact, sophisticated, early, and rare example of Late Victorian-era vernacular school architecture in South Carolina, as very few frame schools from that period—whether built for white or black children—survive.

It is even more significant, however, as an African-American school. It is an early and intact parochial school of the type once commonly supported by funding from the mission boards of the Northern branches of the major mainstream Protestant denominations such as the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Episcopalians during the period from just after the Civil War until the Great Depression.

The Goodwill Parochial School in Sumter County, also built ca. 1890 and listed in the National Register on 30 May 1997, is a much more modest—and typical—example of those schools and does not maintain the high degree of integrity that the Immanuel School does.

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<sup>5</sup> Coleen Reed, Interviews with Cecelia Johnson McGhee, Aiken, S.C., 11 November 2004, and Edwina Dugas Elliott (Granddaughter of William R. Coles), Lithonia, Ga., 19 February 2005.

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The Immanuel School is also an especially fine example of school architecture of its period. Almost certainly architect-designed, it features decorative elements and quality of materials and craftsmanship unusual for any African-American schools in South Carolina, whether private or public, until the establishment of the state school equalization program of the 1950s and 1960s.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Immanuel School" on the accompanying Aiken County Tax Map, Parcel 121-22, 07-015, drawn at a scale of 1" = 50'.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property is restricted to the historic school and its immediate setting.

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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Immanuel School  
Location of Property: 120 York Street, Aiken  
Aiken County, South Carolina

**Photograph 1:**

Name of Photographer: Unknown  
Date of Photograph: ca. 1890  
Location of Photograph or  
Digital Image: Lessie Price, Aiken, S.C.

1. Historic view of facade right oblique, ca. 1890

**Photographs 2-5:**

Name of Photographer: Coleen Reed  
Date of Photograph: 31 March 2005  
Location of Digital Images: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

2. West and south elevations
3. South and west elevations
4. North and east elevations
5. Concrete block building

**Photographs 6-10:**

Name of Photographer: Leasa Segura, City of Aiken  
Location of Digital Images: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

**Photographs 6-8:**

Date of Photographs: Spring 2006

6. West and south elevations, rehabilitation in progress
7. Facade, rehabilitation in progress
8. Addition and concrete block building, construction and rehabilitation in progress

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**Photographs 9-10:**

Date of Photographs:                      Fall 2007

- 9.     West and south elevations, rehabilitation in progress
- 10.    South elevation, rehabilitation in progress

**Photographs 11-17:**

Name of Photographer:                      Leah Brown  
Location of Digital Images:                S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.  
Date of Photographs:                        17 October 2007

- 11.    Facade left oblique, rehabilitation complete
- 12.    Facade right oblique, rehabilitation complete
- 13.    Facade entrance detail, rehabilitation complete
- 14.    Classroom doorway and transom, rehabilitation complete
- 15.    Main meeting space, rehabilitation complete
- 16.    Main meeting space, platform/stage, rehabilitation complete
- 17.    Main meeting space, view from platform/stage, rehabilitation complete