NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
APR 1 1 1998
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

556

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 Anderson College Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 316 Boulevard — not for publication ___
city or town Anderson — vicinity ___
state South Carolina code SC county Anderson code 007 zip code 29621

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds — 4/6/98
Signature of certifying official — Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & 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

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): ___

Edson H. Beall — 5-20-98
Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ___ building(s)
- x district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	___	buildings
1	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
6	___	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 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Education Sub: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	brick
roof	asphalt
walls	brick
other	stucco, cast stone, wood

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

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 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
Education

Period of Significance
1912-1931

Significant Dates
1912
1920
1930
1931

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Casey, Joseph H.
Shand & Lafaye

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(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
x Other
Name of repository: Johnston Memorial Library, Anderson College

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	349500	3820220	3	17	349660	3820100
2	17	349620	3820180	4	17	349700	3820000

X 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 Dean Woods, V.P. for Institutional Advancement; Joyce Wood, Asst. Prof. of History; Annie Francis Blackman, Librarian Retired; Maurice L. McKenzie, Anderson City Planner

organization Anderson College date December 12, 1997

street & number 316 Boulevard telephone (864) 231-2068

city or town Anderson state SC zip code 29621

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 Anderson College

street & number 316 Boulevard telephone (864) 231-2000

city or town Anderson state SC zip code 29621

Narrative Description

The Anderson College Historic District, located on the front campus of Anderson College and facing Boulevard in the city of Anderson, consists of a largely intact collection of five academic buildings and one landscape feature historically associated with the college. The area adjacent to and including the campus, a locally designated historic district, is known for its oak-lined streets that encompass the front of the campus as well. In addition to the oak trees, the grounds include a number of mature magnolias, dogwoods, and evergreens that add to the park-like setting. A sidewalk extends through the lawn from Boulevard to the Merritt Administration Building, emphasizing its importance historically as the central structure or focal point of the campus and surrounding area. Other period historic features of the front lawn include original stonework ornamentation located at each end of the front drive and at the sidewalk entrance on the Boulevard. There are also original stone seats and markers contributed by past graduating classes.

The original section of Anderson College, built between 1912 and 1920, contains four buildings, two loggias and a connector. In addition, the lodge (built ca. 1915-1920, now the campus security office) is located at the main entrance near the Boulevard. The neo-classical style of architecture is consistent with each building, but every structure has individual qualities that add to their unique character. The main buildings are built of brick with asphalt shingles, with Denmark and Pratt Residence Halls having hipped roofs, Merritt Administration Building containing a truncated hip roof, and Vandiver Hall featuring lateral gables with cross gables. Merritt, Denmark, and Pratt each has shallow classical porticos that establish a common theme among the buildings. Vandiver, with its limestone and painted-white central, engaged pilastered pavilion and cupola is a quintessential early twentieth century Colonial Revival design. The loggias and the connector share similar characteristics with the main buildings. The lodge is a small one-story stuccoed building with an asphalt-shingled roof, featuring an exterior-end chimney and a lateral gabled roof. Although each of the buildings requires routine maintenance, they are in good condition and are utilized daily for offices, classrooms, residences, and campus and community functions.

Description of Buildings

Each building is located on the original core college campus. With the exception of the Lodge (Campus Security Office), all of the subject buildings are connected by loggias.

Denmark Hall [West Dormitory] (1912 and 1918)

Built in 1912, this two-story brick building features cast stone and wood accents. The brick is laid in an American bond variation of three rows of stretchers to every course of alternating header and stretcher, and with a raked joint. Asphalt shingles cover the hipped roof. The specific details of the structure include a slightly projecting central pavilion, embellished with a one-story shallow, flat-roofed Doric order portico at the main entrance with two columns and pilaster responds. The portico's entablature is appropriately detailed with triglyphs, guttae, and dentils. The elliptical arched entrance within the portico features a double-leaf glazed door, sidelights and fanlight transom. A large, segmental-arched tripartite window, accented with cast stone impost and keystone, is located above the portico. A cast stone-accented pediment extends above the roof line to complete the entry pavilion. Other elements include a beveled brick foundation and brick quoins. The individual one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows appear on all sides of the building, and feature jack arched headers, cast keystones, and cast stone panels between first and second floors. A corbel-capped chimney rises from the west slope of the roof, and an original wing with historic addition (completed 1918), both featuring similar detailing to that on the front main block but divided by a brick firewall, extends to the rear (north). The building was known as West Dormitory until 1966 when it was named for Dr. Annie Dove Denmark, president of the college from 1928 to 1953, and a resident of this dormitory.

West Loggia (1912)

This loggia serves as a connector between Denmark Hall and the Merritt Administration Building. It has twenty one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with a double-leaf glazed entrance that features a Doric order pedimented portico. At the center and rear of this loggia is a stone and brick-capped chimney.

Merritt Administration Building (1912)

Constructed also in 1912, this building is the central or main structure of the campus and the focal point of the college. A large, three-story building with a projecting central, pedimented pavilion, the building is constructed of brick identical to that in Denmark Hall, and features wood and cast stone architectural elements. Also as with Denmark Hall, the bricks are laid in an American bond variation and have raked mortar joints. The truncated hip roof is covered with ashpalt shingles. The monumental Ionic order portico sheltering the elaborate entranceway

features four two-story tall columns with two Doric pilaster responds at the outer edge of the portico. Surmounted atop the entablature is a pedestalled and recessed paneled parapet or knee-wall featuring a lozenge motif. The building's entrance consists of a double-leaf glazed and wooden paneled door, leaded sidelights, transom and corner lights. Atop this entrance and immediately below the tripartite, segmental-arched second floor window is an elaborately decorated limestone tablet or panel. In addition the central pavilion, as well as the entire building, features brick quoins, at the top of which are cartouche-encrusted tablets. The simple brick frieze contains at either end of the pediment a limestone fluted panels with discs. A keystoned roundel pierces the brick tympanum of the pediment. Windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash, are single on the facade, and feature jack arches and keystones. On the side elevations of the building's main block, windows are either single or in groups of three. Large Diocletian windows with imposts, keystones, and voussoirs dominate these side elevations. A simple cornice and cast stone-capped brick parapet encircle the building's main block. To the rear extends a recessed, T-shaped auditorium and three-and-one-half story pavilion wing. The auditorium boasts two-story tall Diocletian windows, while the rear pavilion features segmental arched windows on the first two floors and semicircular ones on the third. This rear wing has brick quoins, a hipped roof, and a louvered cupola at center of the auditorium segment. A large exterior brick chimney interrupts the cornice while rising near the northwest corner of the rear pavilion. A large corbeled and cast stone-accented brick furnace stack rises above the one-story historic power plant segment at rear. Small one-story modern additions exist on the east and northwest elevations.

East Loggia (1912)

This structure, which connects Merritt Administration Building with Pratt Hall, is similar to the West Loggia; however, it has no chimney and is bi-level due to the slope of the property.

Pratt Hall [East Dormitory] (1912 and 1918)

This residence hall, known as the East Dormitory until 1966 when it was named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. R.N. Pratt, both early teachers at the college, is identical in appearance but a mirror image of Denmark Hall. One feature of Pratt Hall that illustrates this is that the brick interior chimney that extends from the roof is on the eastern, as opposed to the western, slope of the roof. The entrance appears to have changed only slightly in that the tracery of the elliptical fanlight is missing. As with Denmark Hall, Pratt has a large original rear wing and an identical

historic addition (completed in 1918) that was funded by the South Carolina Baptist Convention to accomodate more students.

Connector between Pratt and Vandiver Halls (1920)

This connector varies from the East and West loggias, in that it is simpler in design, is two-stories in height as it connects with Vandiver Hall. It features twenty-two one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows and a "tunnel" walkway under the building. Ground-level entrances into this connector are through semicircular arched portals which feature cast keystones and imposts.

Vandiver Hall [Whyte House/John E. White Building](1920; 1960 addition)

Known originally as the Whyte House, in honor of Dean James P. Whyte, this three-story brick building over brick basement is constructed with cast stone and wood accents. Its lateral linear massing differentiates it from the other main buildings on the front campus, not only in its orientation but also in that it is organized with a central core featuring a five-bay wide, full-height, pilastered and pedimented pavilion, projecting end pavilions, a ground level with cast stone water table separating it from the piano nobile, and finally a classical entablature and roof-level ornamentation such as symmetrical, pedimented cross gables and a central cupola. The first or main entry level is characterized by a three-bay cast stone central entrance, the middle one of which features a scrolled pediment, and eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash windows within semicircular blind brick arches. These windows contain cast stone imposts, brick voussoirs, and a central cast stone lozenge motif. The central pavilion's second and third stories are dominated by six cast stone Ionic order pilasters. All windows on the upper levels are eight-over-eight-light sash except for the second floor central windows of each end pavilion, where they are six-over-six and surrounded by cast stone moulding, brackets, and cartouche. At roof level the building is surrounded by a crenelated frieze and modilioned cornice, a central pediment with an escutcheon, and end pavilion pediments with louvered roundels. The building is capped by a central four-part, hexagonal wooden cupola. When the building was expanded in 1960 to accomodate a student center and gymnasium, a two-story box-like rear addition with metal hopper windows, it became known as the John E. White Building, in honor of the former president of the college from 1916-1927, the period when the older portion of the building was conceived and built. Only in 1995 did it receive the name Vandiver Hall, in honor of a prominent local family.

Lodge (ca. 1915-1920)

This three-by-two-bay, one-and-one-half-story residential-type building, located at the entrance to the campus off Boulevard, has a stone foundation and rough stuccoed walls. The lateral gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features a boxed cornice on the front and rear elevations with sawn brackets and modilions, and an open and bracketed rake with boxed cornice returns on the gable ends. The central entrance consists of a single-leaf door with Craftsman surround, and a heavily bracketed gablet or pedimented hood with decorative faux half-timbering. The flanking two bays, as well as those on the other elevations, feature twelve-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows with plank wood shutters. A stuccoed exterior end chimney is present on the north gable end, while the south gable end contains a small six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window with plank wood shutters.

The Grounds (ca. 1915)

A shaded lawn, the beginnings of which can be seen in a number of early photographs included in college publications such as The Sororian, the college yearbook, from 1915 and the 1926 college bulletin, was the plan for the open area between the academic buildings and the street that became known as Boulevard. Today, the many mature trees [ie: oaks, dogwoods, magnolias, Deodar cedars, and others] within this landscaped area give the oldest group of college buildings a park-like setting. Within the lawn also are paved paths, including a sidewalk which extends through the lawn from Boulevard to the Merritt Administration Building. At the entrance to this sidewalk, as well as at each end of the front drive, are original stonework retaining walls, steps, coping, brick-pillared and walled campus entrances with stone bench seating and lanterns. Elsewhere throughout the lawn are steps, a flag pole, lamp posts, original stone benches and markers contributed by past graduating classes. Although some trees have of necessity been replaced over the years, the historic setting and intended character of the grounds have been maintained throughout the history of the college.

Statement of Significance

The town of Anderson was home to one of the first institutions of higher learning for women in the South. In 1848, the Reverend William B. Johnson opened the Johnson Female Seminary in the village of Anderson. Johnson was a Baptist minister who served as the first president of the Southern Baptist Convention. His school was chartered in 1852 and received support from the Saluda Baptist Association but had no connection with the South Carolina Baptist Convention. The Seminary closed just before the start of the Civil War and never reopened. School records were destroyed in 1865 when Federal troops raided Anderson and destroyed the Confederate currency print shop which was located in a building belonging to the school.[1]

In the spring of 1910 the Anderson Chamber of Commerce inaugurated a subscription campaign to raise money to build a college for young women in Anderson. The goal of $100,000 was reached by November of that year and a choice tract of 32 acres was purchased on the eastern edge of the city.[2]

The school's supporters intended for the college to be affiliated with a church. The funds and land were offered to several denominations but for various reasons none accepted the offer. In late November 1910, the South Carolina Baptist Convention met in Laurens and agreed to use the money and land to create a Baptist college. The charter from the state was issued on February 14, 1911. The first session opened on September 18, 1912, with Dr. John A. Chambliss as President, a faculty of seventeen, and a student body of 115 young women.[3]

Although the construction of the three substantial brick college buildings in 1912 on an imposing site just northeast of the city contributed immeasurably toward a good beginning for the college, an early indebtedness of $73,000 threatened the solvency of the school. It was however through the efforts of Dr. John E. White, who became president in 1916, that new life and enthusiasm were infused into the institution. A capacity enrollment of 204 students during the 1916-1917 academic year and White's efforts with the Saluda Baptist Association helped eventually to reduce the college's indebtedness to $50,000, as well as make much needed twenty-room additions in 1918 to both the West (Denmark Hall) and East (Pratt Hall) dormitories, and construct in 1920 a new dormitory (Whyte House; later the John E. White Building; now Vandiver Hall).

The college continued to operate as a four-year school for women until 1929 when the South Carolina Baptist Convention, due to accumulated debt and decreasing enrollment at the school, authorized the trustees' decision to make the school a two-year junior college. In September 1930 Anderson College reopened as a pioneer in the junior college movement.[5]

Anderson College was not only the first junior college in South Carolina, but also had the first woman president of a South Carolina college. Dr. Annie Dove Denmark served as President from 1928 to 1953.[6] Dean of the college since 1926 and a piano instructor there since 1917, Denmark proved a worthy administrator.[7] It was during her administration that the college underwent several major changes, among them the end of single-gender education in 1931 when men were admitted for the first time. Men were admitted only as day students until the construction of men's dormitories in the 1960s.[8] Through a deliberate system of economy instilled in everyone involved with the college by Dr. Denmark, the institution not only survived the depression of the 1930s but flourished. Enrollment increased from 205 in 1933 to 307 in 1938, the year that Anderson College paid off all its bonded indebtedness.[9]

The ensuing years brought many changes as the campus grew to meet the needs of increasing numbers of faculty and students. In December 1989 the Board of Trustees voted once again to make Anderson College a four-year college beginning in the fall of 1991.[10]

The Anderson community has continued to support the institution through the years and in turn has received the benefits of the many cultural, intellectual, and recreational activities of the College.

NOTES

[1]Richard Roberts, "Historical Research Report-Johnson Female Seminary," unpublished report, July 23, 1993; Hortense Woodson, Giant in the Land: A Biography of William Bullein Johnson, First President of the Southern Baptist Convention (Nashville, TN: Broadman Press, 1950), 146-151.

[2]Hubert Inman Hester, They That Wait: A History of Anderson College (Anderson, SC: Anderson College, 1969), 13.

[3]Ibid., 13-20; Marie Keaton Campbell, "A Historical Study of Anderson College 1911 Through 1930," (M.A. Thesis, 1961), 12-13; Joe M. King, A History of South Carolina Baptists (Columbia, SC: R.L. Bryan Company, 1964), 287.

[4]King, A History of South Carolina Baptists, 287.

[5]Hester, 72-80.

---

[6]Ibid., 62; Dr. Denmark was also the first woman to hold an office in the South Carolina Baptist Convention, serving as vice president in 1950. She was President of the Southern Association of Colleges for Women 1934-1935.

[7]King, 288.

[8]Hester, 87.

[9]King, 329.

[10]Board of Trustees, Minutes of the Special Meeting, Anderson College, December 15, 1989.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	349640	3819940
6	17	349380	3820080
7	17	349420	3820140

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Anderson College Historic District is shown on the accompanying campus map, adapted from City of Anderson GIS Maps.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the five core historic academic buildings and the front lawn on the college campus.

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

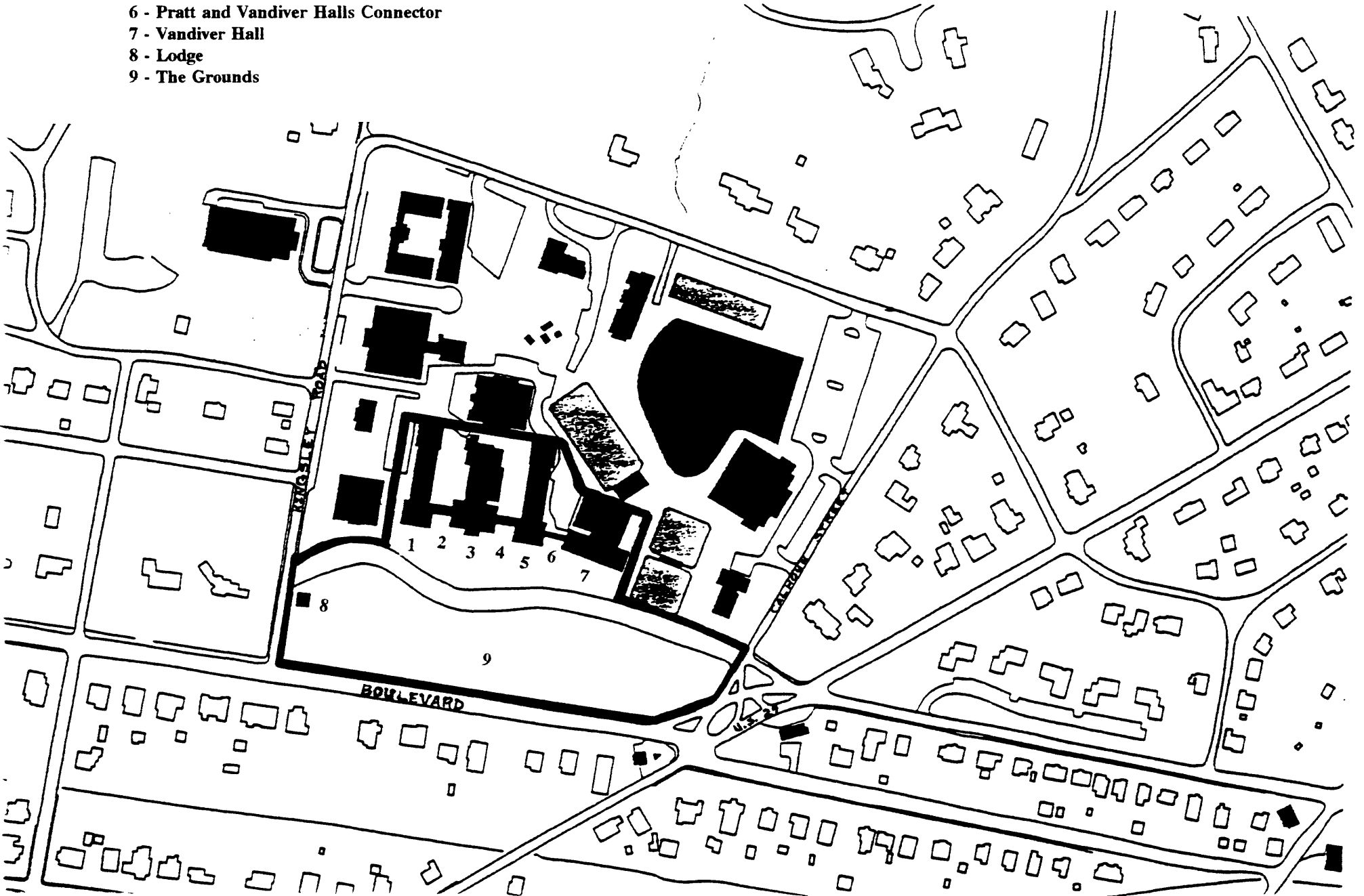
Name of Property: Anderson College
Location of Property: 316 Boulevard Avenue, Anderson, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Butch Blume
Date of Photographs: October 30, 1997
Location of Original
Negatives: Butch Blume, Anderson College, Anderson, South Carolina

1. Entrance Sign; Front Lawn and facade
2. Entrance, facing north
3. Entrance, facing northwest
4. Front lawn, facing southeast
5. Front sidewalk, facing south
6. Front lawn, facing east
7. Front lawn and facade, facing east
8. Lodge, west facade
9. Panoramic view of front lawn and sidewalk from west to east
10. Denmark Hall, south facacde; Johnston Memorial Library
11. Demark Hall, south facade
12. West loggia and connector between Merritt Admin. Bldg. and Denmark; also east facade of Demark
13. West loggia and connector between Merritt Admin. Bldg. and Denmark; also west facade of Merritt
14. Southwest view of Merritt front and west facade with Pratt Hall in background; west view of front lawn
15. Front and west facade of Merritt with western connector
16. Southeast view of Merritt and east connector to Pratt Hall
17. Front view of Merritt, sidewalk and steps entrance; side view of Pratt and connector
18. Merritt, front view
19. Front and east facade of Merritt with connector
20. East loggia and connector between Merritt and Pratt; west facade of Pratt
21. Front facade of Pratt Hall; with sidewalk entrance; also east connector between Pratt and Vandiver Hall
22. East connector between Pratt and Vandiver; also west facade of Vandiver
23. Front and west facade of Vandiver with connector
24. Front facade of Vandiver
25. Panoramic view of Merritt, Pratt, and Vandiver from west to east
26. Panoramic view of front of campus from east to west

ANDERSON COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1 - Denmark Hall
2 - West Loggia
3 - Merritt Administration Building
4 - East Loggia
5 - Pratt Hall
6 - Pratt and Vandiver Halls Connector
7 - Vandiver Hall
8 - Lodge
9 - The Grounds

MAP OF ANDERSON COLLEGE AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOODS

Source: City of Anderson GIS Maps