

**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 Bamberg Post Office
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 11955 Heritage Highway (U.S. Highway 78) not for publication N/A
city or town Bamberg vicinity N/A
state South Carolina code SC county Bamberg code 009 zip code 29003

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.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, 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):

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property

Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

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 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 checked="" 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
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Government Subcategory: Post Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Government Subcategory: Post Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Classic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Cast Stone
walls Brick
roof Other / Composition
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property

Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

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

Period of Significance

1937-1938

Significant Dates

1937-1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis A. (Architect)
Melick, Neal A. (Supervising Engineer)
Elmore, George (Resident Engineer)
Davis-Washington Company,
Gainesville, Ga. (Contractor)
Mierisch, Dorothea (Artist,
"Cotton The World Over" Mural)

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.

Bamberg Post Office
 Name of Property

Bamberg County, South Carolina
 County and State

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>496835 3683922</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 Nancy Foster, Historic Society of Bamberg County; J. Tracy Power and
Andrew W. Chandler, State Historic Preservation Office, S.C. Dept. of Archives & History
 organization _____ date 14 July 2006
 street & number 3127 Main Street telephone 803-245-1000
 city or town Bamberg state S.C. zip code 29003

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.)

Mr. Tom Samra, Vice President, Facilities
 United States Postal Service
 475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20260-0004
 (800) 275-8777

Ms. Kim Deese, Officer-in-Charge
 Bamberg Post Office
 119955 Heritage Highway (U.S. Highway 78)
 Bamberg, S.C. 29260
 (803) 245-2247

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

Narrative Description

The Bamberg Post Office, built in 1937-38, is a one-story-with-basement brick building located at 11955 Heritage Highway (U.S. Highway 78, originally Railroad Avenue South) in Bamberg, the county seat of Bamberg County, South Carolina. It fronts north on U.S. Highway 78; U.S. Highway 301 intersects U.S. Highway 78 approximately 125' from the building.

The building's form is rectangular with any architectural ornamentation decidedly recessed, shallow in relief, or omitted. Its basement walls are laid in smooth cast stone, while the upper red brick walls are laid in English bond, with the only characteristic belying its crispness of form being a distinctly textured pattern created by the alternating courses of headers and stretchers. The building's main block measures forty-six feet in depth by sixty-three and a half feet in width. In the rear area is a thirty-three feet, three inch by eleven foot room and a platform, measuring twenty-nine by twelve feet, for shipping and receiving mail. The full basement measures forty-six feet by sixty-three and a half feet. A square, corbel-capped brick chimney that services a furnace rises near the back entrance and extends approximately three feet above the roofline.

The five-bay wide facade features an arched central double-leaf entrance with a sixteen-light fan transom. Surrounding the fanlight is an eight-inch classical molded archivolt, featuring alternating roundels and triglyphs, common to a Doric order frieze. Flanking the entry doors are fluted Doric pilasters with entablature. A brick mold surrounds the archivolt and is crowned by a large cast stone key. Accessing the entrance is a short flight of granite steps with iron balustraded railings, and iron lampposts. Simple, but decorative iron railings surround the window wells of the basement on the building's facade; however, those to either side elevation are simply piping. The flanking windows and those surrounding the building feature recessed underpanels of header stack bond, cast stone sills and lintels and molded wood surrounds. Sashes are double-hung, eight-over-twelve light with thin muntins. The rear elevation contains one set of paired windows, treated identically to all windows on the facade and side elevations. An interesting window variation is on the east side elevation, where the windows alternate between the eight-over-twelve light variety and paired windows of four-over-six light, double-hung sash, with a heavy intervening post. There are two of each type. Two, six-over-six pane windows are located on each side of the back room. The existing rear elevation, when compared to the photographs from the time of construction, reveals that the rear room was heightened by a few courses and the loading platform and roof were expanded. The alterations are sympathetic, even duplicative of the original, and do not detract from the architectural significance and integrity of the building. The building features a parapet roofline with rectangular sections of simple cast stone coping.

The building's cornerstone, located on the right corner of the façade, reads: "*Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; James A. Farley, Postmaster General; Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect; Neal A Melick, Supervising Engineer; 1937.*"

In front and to the left of the entrance is a large oak tree, one of two that stood on this lot in 1937 and were incorporated into plans for excavation of the lot and for construction of the post office. The *Bamberg Herald* observed, "It will be good news to the public to know that the two massive oaks on the lot will be preserved . . . [they are] huge shade trees and among the most beautiful trees in town."¹

¹ "Excavation Started For New Postoffice," *Bamberg Herald* (Bamberg, S.C.), 11 September 1937.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

A concrete drive and parking lot is on the east side of the building as well as in the rear.

On the building's interior entrance is a multi-paned vestibule with doors on the right and left for entrance to the main lobby. Marble wainscoting and baseboards are throughout the interior of the lobby. The marble wainscoting is finished with an oak chair-rail. Working counters for employees and customers are oak with leather inlay. The doors and trim throughout the building are hardwood (oak). The interior windowsills are marble. The interior window and door surrounds are unembellished, but with variant sizes and layers of oak molding. The postmaster's office door features a shelf architrave with unadorned frieze. The ceiling has a cove molding painted white. Doorknobs, postal boxes, and other hardware and trim are brass.

The five-foot, two-inch by twelve-foot mural over the postmaster's office door entitled "Cotton The World Over," rendered in oil on canvas, was painted and installed in 1939, the year after the post office opened. One of thirteen murals in South Carolina commissioned by the Section of Fine Arts of the United States Treasury between 1938 and 1941, its large world map shows regions of cotton production and both ancient and modern trade routes. Two detailed scenes at the bottom left and right, on cartouches flanking either side of the upper door surround of the postmaster's office, depict a cotton gin and cotton being transported from India to Europe, respectively. A scrolled border includes the names of individuals prominent in the production and processing of cotton, as well as the words "BAMBERG, S.C." and "FOUNDED 1846" on the portions of the border flanking the door surround, added by the artist to her original design in an effort to make the mural more acceptable to the people of Bamberg and Bamberg County. The mural, which is a significant character-defining element of the post office's interior space, was restored by art conservator Tony Rajer of Fine Arts Conservation Services of Madison, Wisconsin, in 1999.²

The interior of the building was slightly remodeled in 1964 and again in 1998.

The Bamberg Post Office is in good condition and is still in use as a post office today (2006).

² Lise C. Swensson and Nancy M. Higgins, eds., *New Deal Art in South Carolina: Government-Supported Images from the Great Depression*, Exhibit Catalog, June 16-October 14, 1990 (Columbia: South Carolina State Museum, 1990), pp. 35-36; Tony Rajer, Fine Arts Conservation Services, Madison, Wisc., to Lloyd Patterson, United States Postal Service, Columbia, S.C., 21 August 1999, copy in the National Register of Historic Places Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

Statement of Significance

The Bamberg Post Office, built in 1937-38, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of a New Deal-era post office with a modern classic or restrained Colonial Revival design produced by the Public Works Division of the United States Department of the Treasury, and including a 1939 mural funded by the Section of Fine Arts of the Department of the Treasury. It is also significant as a design directed by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect of the Department of the Treasury, who oversaw a staff of architects designing post offices, courthouses, office buildings, and other federal government buildings under the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Depression and World War II.

This post office, sometimes referred to by the *Bamberg Herald* as “the postoffice and federal building,” was also designed to include offices for the county extension agent and the county home demonstration agent, programs administered by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and in part by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,³ during the New Deal era.

The Bamberg Post Office was built by the Davis-Washington Company, Contractors, of Gainesville, Georgia, which won the competition for construction with a low bid of \$42,448. Construction began in October 1937 and was completed in April 1938, with an eventual cost of about \$50,000. George Elmore, resident engineer for the Public Works Division of the Department of the Treasury, supervised the construction on behalf of the federal government; he and his wife boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kirsch on Railroad Avenue for the duration of the project. Elmore also supervised the construction of the Summerville Post Office in Dorchester County, being built at the same time.

This post office was one of several public works projects completed or in progress in Bamberg and Bamberg County from 1936 into 1938, including a municipal swimming pool, county jail, and a gymnasium/auditorium for the Bamberg High School, all funded or partially funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in conjunction with local sponsors. The Bamberg Post Office, however, was not funded or partially funded by the WPA. Like all other federal buildings of the period, it was funded entirely by the Public Works Administration (PWA) and without any local sponsors.³

In the spring of 1938 the editors of the *Bamberg Herald* described the just-completed Bamberg Post Office as “one of the most complete and convenient in the state. It is not an imposing building from the outside, as many government buildings are, but is complete in every detail for service, costing around \$50,000.”⁴ The *Herald* elaborated on some Bamberg citizens’ reactions to the design in an article published the week before the building opened to the public, calling it “a bit disappointing because of its lack of imposing appearance,” and further observing:

³ “Low Bid Announced Bamberg Building,” *Bamberg Herald*, 22 July 1937; “Excavation Started For New Postoffice,” *Bamberg Herald*, September 11, 1937; “Construction Begins Postoffice Building,” *Bamberg Herald*, October 21, 1937; “Half Million Dollars Spent on Public Construction Here in Past Two Years,” *Bamberg Herald*, December 20, 1937.

⁴ “New Postoffice To Be Occupied May 1,” *Bamberg Herald*, 10 March 1938; Jack Irby Hayes, Jr., *South Carolina and the New Deal* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2001), pp. 70-71.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

It is built, of course, as all government buildings are of the finest materials and has the best workmanship possible, with ample space for both the postoffice and the agent's offices, but one story is under the ground, which makes the structure rather low for a two-story building. One citizen remarked that he hopes a movement can be started to induce the government to either put a dome on the building or add another story for offices for other federal activities in Bamberg. The building is flat-topped and is in this respect unlike most government structures.⁵

The Bamberg Post Office is a relatively plain, even spare, building, in part reflecting the design philosophy of the Public Works Division and in part reflecting the economy of the second half of the decade in which it was constructed. Several other post offices built in small South Carolina towns during this period were designed with more elaborate ornamentation and architectural elements than this post office. Many of these are characterized by an articulated roof form, often—but not always—featuring a central cupola with bellcast roof. Post offices of this type include those in Chesterfield, in Chesterfield County (1937); Clemson, in Pickens County (1939, later renamed Mell Hall and a contributing property in the Clemson University Historic District I, listed in the Register January 4, 1990; Greer, in Greenville County (1935); Hartsville, in Darlington County (1930, individually listed in the Register June 4, 1997); Kingstree, in Williamsburg County (1937); Mullins, in Marion County (1936, a contributing property in the Mullins Commercial Historic District, listed in the Register July 20, 2003); Walterboro, in Colleton County (1936); and Winnsboro, in Fairfield County (1936).

The Bamberg Post Office was occupied by Postmaster H.N. Folk, County Extension Agent W.H. Craven, and Home Demonstration Agent Miss Marie Lambert on Friday, 22 April 1938 and opened to the public, but was not formally dedicated until later that year. The *Bamberg Herald* called the new building "Bamberg's finest structure, and so far as material and workmanship is concerned . . . substantially the equal of federal buildings in the larger cities. The only difference is the size of the postoffice."⁶

Louis Adolphe Simon (1867-1958), a native of Baltimore, was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was briefly in private practice in Baltimore in 1894-96 before joining the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Department of the Treasury in 1896. Simon was appointed Chief of the Engineering and Drafting Division in 1915 when James A. Wetmore (1863-1940) was appointed Acting Supervising Architect. Wetmore, a lawyer often called "Judge Wetmore," was an administrator who did not presume to direct the architects in his office on particular designs, but preferred to set general policies and set the tone for the designs coming from the Department. Wetmore was Acting Supervising Architect from 1915 to 1933, but during that period Simon, as chief of the Engineering and Drafting Division, was in fact responsible for the designs of federal government buildings and was essentially the supervising architect in practice.⁷

⁵ "Postoffice Probably Occupied Before May," *Bamberg Herald*, 14 April 1938.

⁶ "Bamberg's New Postoffice Now Occupied," *Bamberg Herald*, 28 April 1938.

⁷ Antoinette J. Lee, *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office* (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), pp. 222-24, 253-75, 277-85; Lois A. Craig and the Staff of the Federal Architecture Project, *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Building* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1978), pp. 195, 328; and John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), pp. 160-61.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

Earlier designs by the Office of the Supervising Architect, especially in the period between the Civil War and 1900, were often influenced by the Beaux Arts, or other exuberant European styles, but after the turn of the twentieth century and especially during Wetmore's tenure as Acting Supervising Architect and Simon's tenure as chief of the Engineering and Drafting Division, the office's designs were more restrained and more often influenced by the Italian Renaissance Revival or Colonial Revival styles, especially Colonial Revival. After 1934, when Simon succeeded Wetmore and became the official supervising architect—a post he held until 1941—the designs in the newly-created Public Works Division of the Department of the Treasury became “more the subdued, more the sentimental architecture of the Italian Renaissance and the Colonial,” and are sometimes referred to as “Stripped Classical” or “Starved Classical.”⁸

The designs that Simon directed for federal buildings, especially for the period from 1933 to 1941 when he was Supervising Architect of the Public Works Division, are notable for their relative lack of ornament, especially when compared to earlier government buildings notable for more monumental forms and more elaborate architectural details. This response was in part due to the financial and political limitations placed on government buildings by the Depression but also due to a change in philosophy and policy as well.

One of the most apt observations about Simon's designs for federal buildings during this period came from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who responded to sharp criticism of the Public Works Division from the American Institute of Architects, which characterized the design of federal government buildings as lacking “inspiration and leadership” and claimed that their “influence on the taste and culture of the people has rarely been helpful or inviting.”⁹ In 1937, the same year the Bamberg Post Office was designed, Secretary Morgenthau responded to this sort of criticism in a letter to Francis P. Sullivan, chair of the A.I.A.'s Committee on Public Works. Morgenthau hailed the office's—and Simon's—designs as

a real evolution in the architecture of federal buildings, in that extravagance in design, waste in space, unusual individualistic idealism, and delays in the prosecution of the work, have been largely avoided. The buildings designed and constructed in the Public Buildings Branch have dignity and originality, economy in design, with strict adherence to the utilitarian purpose for which the building is to be used.¹⁰

Economic considerations also played a significant role in the design and construction of federal buildings between the time of Roosevelt's inauguration in 1933 and the United States' entry into World War II in December 1941. Antoinette J. Lee, in her valuable history of the Supervising Architect, explains, “By 1937, the building program [of the Public Works Division] had reached and passed its peak. . . . Roosevelt ordered a slowdown on the construction program in mid-1937 as a way to reduce the demands on the federal treasury. The order affected not only small post office projects throughout the nation, but it also postponed major

⁸ “The Simon Era in the Supervising Architect's Office,” *The Federal Architect*, 12 (April-June 1942), 13, quoted in Lee, p. 261.

⁹ “A Statement of the Representatives of the American Institute of Architects in Conference with the Representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury,” 1935, quoted in Lee, p. 264.

¹⁰ United States Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to Francis P. Sullivan, 27 April 1937, quoted in Lee, p. 268.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

projects in Washington, D.C., such as a new War Department building, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Social Security building.”¹¹ The Bamberg Post Office was one of the last small post offices designed and built by the Public Works Division in South Carolina during its most active and most successful period.

At Simon’s retirement in 1941 *The Federal Architect*, the journal of the Association of Federal Architects, observed, “Louis A. Simon will have a thousand or more buildings throughout the land, some bearing his name, some not, which are tokens of his architectural ability. Words concerning that ability are relatively ineffectual. It is the buildings themselves which are the best commentary of his judgement and his service to the country.”¹²

Between 1938 and 1941 the Section of Fine Arts of the Department of the Treasury commissioned thirteen murals in South Carolina federal buildings, most of them post offices. The Bamberg Post Office features one such mural, “Cotton The World Over,” painted in oil on canvas by Dorothea Mierisch (b. 1900-fl. 1949) of New York. The mural, completed and installed in 1939, was intended to emphasize the significance of cotton in world, American, state, and local history. Mierisch, a student of Stefan Hirsch (1899-1964), had already won several awards for her work, including one from the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. Though U.S. Representative H.P. Fulmer, who represented this district in Congress, objected to the announcement that Mierisch would paint the mural for the Bamberg Post Office because he believed that the commission for the mural should go to a South Carolinian instead, administrators in the Section of Fine Arts (sometimes called simply “the Section) explained that no South Carolinians had submitted sketches meeting the requirements of the program. Mierisch, who visited Bamberg and met with local leaders and others there, incorporated some of their ideas, conducted research on the history of cotton, and came back to supervise the installation of her mural, which was well-received by area citizens.¹³

¹¹ Lee, p. 268.

¹² “The Simon Era in the Supervising Architect’s Office,” *The Federal Architect*, 12 (April-June 1942), 9, quoted in Lee, p. 280.

¹³ Swensson and Higgins, eds., 35-36.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 11

Bamberg Post Office
Name of Property
Bamberg County, South Carolina
County and State

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bamberg Herald (Bamberg, S.C.)

"Low Bid Announced Bamberg Building." 22 July 1937.

"Construction Begins Postoffice Building." 21 October 1937.

"Excavation Started For New Postoffice." 11 September 1937.

"Half Million Dollars Spent on Public Construction Here in Past Two Years." December 20, 1937.

"Postoffice Probably Occupied Before May." 14 April 1938.

"Bamberg's New Postoffice Now Occupied." 28 April 1938.

Craig, Lois A., and the Staff of the Federal Architecture Project. *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Building*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1978.

Lee, Antoinette J. *Architects to the Nation: The Rise and Decline of the Supervising Architect's Office*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Rajer, Tony, Fine Arts Conservation Services, Madison, Wisc., to Lloyd Patterson, United States Postal Service, Columbia, S.C., 21 August 1999, copy in the National Register of Historic Places Files, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Swensson, Lise C., and Nancy M. Higgins, eds. *New Deal Art in South Carolina: Government-Sponsored Images from the Great Depression*. Exhibit Catalog, June 16-October 14, 1990. Columbia: South Carolina State Museum, 1990.

Well, John E., and Robert E. Dalton. *The South Carolina Architects: A Biographical Dictionary, 1885-1935*. Richmond: New South Architectural Associates, 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 12

Bamberg Post Office

Name of Property

Bamberg County, South Carolina

County and State

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the heavy black line marked "Bamberg Post Office" on the accompanying Bamberg County Tax Map 087-02, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is restricted to the historic post office and city lot on which it is located.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 13

Bamberg Post Office

Name of Property

Bamberg County, South Carolina

County and State

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property:	Bamberg Post Office
Location of Property:	11995 Heritage Highway (U.S. Highway 78, formerly Railroad Avenue) Bamberg, Bamberg County, S.C.
Name of Photographer:	Andrew W. Chandler, S.C. Department of Archives & History
Date of Photographs	July 2006
Location of Original Negatives:	S.C. Department of Archives and History

1. Facade
2. Facade right oblique, view from across old railroad bed
3. Facade right oblique
4. Right oblique view
5. Left elevation
6. Right elevation
7. Rear elevation
8. Detail of English bond
9. Window underpanels
10. Facade, left oblique view of first floor and basement
11. Entrance, detail of steps, window, and brick pattern
12. Entrance, detail of steps, window, and brick pattern
13. Entrance
14. Palladian window over entrance
15. Cornerstone
16. Lobby, with entrance and vestibule at left, post office boxes at right, and mural in background
17. Lobby, detail of entrance and vestibule
18. Oak chair rail and marble wainscoting
19. Post office boxes, with mural at left background
20. Postmaster's office door, with mural above door
21. Dorothea Mierisch, "Cotton Through The Ages" (Mural, 1939)
22. Mierisch Mural, detail of left bottom corner
23. Mierisch Mural, detail of right bottom corner
24. Postmaster's office door