

Tamassee DAR School
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 5/31/2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Tamassee DAR School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1925 Bumgardner Drive not for publication

city or town Tamassee vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Oconee code 073 zip code 29686

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national X statewide ___ local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
21	7	buildings
		district
3	1	site
14	2	structure
6	1	object
44	11	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education/school

Education/school

Education/education-related

Education/education-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Stone

Neoclassical Revival

foundation: Brick

Georgian Revival
 Late Gothic Revival

Stone

Walls: Weatherboard

Dutch Colonial Revival

Brick

Prairie School

Asbestos

Bungalow/Craftsman

Asphalt

Ranch

roof: Metal

Other: Synthetic

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Tamassee DAR School is situated on approximately 516 acres in rural northern Oconee County, South Carolina, in the community of Tamassee, approximately four miles west of the town of Salem, and approximately ten miles north of the county seat of Walhalla. The main entrance to the campus is near the intersection of Bumgardner Drive (State Secondary Road S-37-32) and South Carolina Highway 11 (Cherokee Foothills Scenic Highway). The overall setting of the campus is quiet and secluded on rolling hills with two thirds of the 516 acres in woodlands and the remaining one third of the area in fenced pastures and open playgrounds. Approximately 207 acres, or the western segment of the property, concentrated around the school's campus and operating farm, are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in this document. The west branch of the Little River, on the south end of campus, was used for recreation as well as a water and electrical power supply for many years. There are forty-four contributing historic buildings, sites, objects and structures and eleven noncontributing buildings, sites, objects, and structures, with the contributing resources dating from 1919 to 1960. The campus was intended to be self-sufficient with all the necessary buildings needed to run a facility of this type. The school, living quarters, a church, and other buildings were all located within walking distance of any point on campus. The significant architectural styles represented include Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Neoclassical, Arts & Crafts, Dutch Colonial Revival, Prairie School, and Ranch. The most architecturally significant buildings on the campus are the All States Building (1930, now the Indiana-All States Building), the Sarah Corbin Robert School, the Edla Stannard Gibson Chapel (1949, now North Carolina Gibson Chapel), and the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/ Gymnasium (1950-52). There also are several cottages built from ca. 1930 to ca. 1960, most of them being named for the state societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) that donated funds for their construction.

These cottages are constructed of wood and have wood, brick, asbestos, or vinyl siding on them. A barn (ca. 1930) and a few outbuildings stand today as a reminder that the property was once a sustainable school where the children worked to pay their tuition. A steel truss bridge (1921, relocated to this site in 1955), a water tank (1930), and two pump houses (also ca. 1930) also stand today. The original 1900 Tamassee Post Office building was relocated to this property in the 1980s, and although compatible does not contribute to the historic district. There are sets of stone gates at each of the three entrances to the property as well as one earlier set in the middle of the campus. These gates were constructed between 1930 and 1973.

Narrative Description**Contributing Properties****1. Walhalla Chapter Gate (1930)**

These stone pillars were erected in 1930, and at that time marked the South entrance to the campus. They flank Bumgardner Drive (Secondary Road S-37-32) near where the California Pouch Cottage was built in 1946 and at the intersection with California Drive. Each of these cast stone-capped pillars with its supporting bracket wall and secondary pedestal is eleven feet long and three feet wide. They are seven feet four inches tall to the base of the pineapple finial, which is itself approximately two feet six inches tall. A bronze dedicatory plaque on the west pillar reads "D.A.R. SCHOOL, Estab. 1916 / This Gateway Erected By Walhalla Chapter D.A.R."

2. Steel Truss Bridge (1921; relocated to Tamassee in 1955)

Located just northeast of the south entrance [Marshall Gate] and spanning the west fork of the Little River on State Secondary Road S-37-32 (Bumgardner Drive), this Warren (riveted) pony truss steel bridge was built in 1921 by the state highway department on a state highway over Shaws Creek in Aiken County. It was salvaged and relocated to its current location in 1955. Conventional in design with polygonal upper chord, built-up members of standard steel sections, it has rolled floor beams and stringers, and a corrugated steel deck that was installed in 1994. Its three approach spans, which

date to 1955, are the state highway department's standard maintenance slabs. The bridge is supported on paired-column concrete bents for the main span and steel H-pile and concrete cap beam bents for the approach spans. The bridge has a bridge marker number on it reading "377003200100," and is approximately ninety-eight feet, seven inches in length and twenty feet, nine inches in width, including the curbs. From the road bed to the top of the steel truss is 7'-4". Although relocated to this site in 1955, the bridge appears to be complete. In a 2006 statewide survey of bridges, it was identified as likely "the oldest of 20 on-system pony truss bridges surviving in the state, and the earliest known surviving truss bridge designed by the state highway department as part of its initial campaign to improve state highways."¹

3. Michigan Cottage (1960) [Florida Cottage]

Located on the east side of Bumgardner Drive between the New Jersey Cottage and the current New York Cottage, this Ranch style house, built in 1960 by Michigan families and sponsored by the Michigan DAR until 1992 when the Florida DAR assumed sponsorship, has brick veneered foundation and walls, and a lateral-gabled, composition shingle-clad roof. The front door is offset toward the right (south) of the building's facade with a hipped roof porch sheltering it. A double-leaf, six-paneled entrance is within the porch. To either side of the porch is a triple six-over-six window. A small offset towards the back has a wing with a pair of six-over-six windows and then two triple six-over-six windows on the north side of the house.

The right (south) elevation has an infilled porch on the gable end. A brick chimney is located at the immediate southwest corner of the house. The porch has a six-light door with triple six-over-six windows flanking it. The rear ell from the southeast corner of the house features a four-panel door entrance that is covered by a small, bracketed shed roofed hood. A two-over-two window is near this entrance, on the same level of the house. Two additional single two-over-two windows are to the right (east) of this entrance. A nested roofed wing extends from the main rear ell. This wing has a shed roof porch with four square piers/posts. A single window is near the east end of this elevation.

The rear (east) elevation has a pair of one-over-one windows located in the center of the gable. Fenestration of the rear elevation of the main block of the house consists of a triple six-over-six window, a pair of six-over-six windows, and two more triple six-over-six windows. The left (north) elevation has a hipped porch with four fluted columns at the center of this end elevation of the house. A single six-panel door is at the center of this elevation within the porch. There is a small gable porch in the rear wing of the house with a door and a single one-over-one window on either side of the door, as well as a pair of one-over-one windows on the most easterly portion of the rear wing.

4. Marshall Gate (South Gate, 1947)

These random-coursed, slightly battered granite pillars with arced supporting walls were erected in 1947 on either side of Bumgardner Drive (SC Secondary Road S-37-32) immediately south of the Tamassee D.A.R. School's southernmost property boundary and within the highway right-of-way. The main pillar on the left (west) side of the road contains an inset granite panel with the following inscription: Tamassee D.A.R. School / These Portals Dedicated To The / Memory Of / Grace C. Marshall / By The South Carolina Society, D.A.R. / 1947. The right (east) side pillar contains a granite panel as well, inscribed as follows: "To Live A Life Of Service, To Create, To Make Possible, To Achieve, Is Life's Supreme Goal." Grace C. Marshall [Mrs. John Logan Marshall], was a former South Carolina State Regent, Vice President General of the National Society, DAR, and chair of the Board of Tamassee DAR School from 1933-1936. This gate marked the new south entrance to the campus at that time, and remains the south entrance to the present. Each pillar stands approximately ten feet tall with a curved supporting wall attached to another stone pillar measuring approximately four tall. The main pillars are capped with a concrete bevel and cast stone. Each unit is approximately fifteen feet in width, inclusive of each pillar and the arced supporting walls.

5. Missouri Groves Cottage (1958)

This Ranch style house, dedicated in 1958 to honor Missouri native and President General Mrs. Frederick Groves and facing Bumgardner Drive from the east and located just the south of the ca. 1990 Tamassee Dining Hall, has a lateral-gabled shingle roof and brick walls and foundation. A gable front porch is located on the extreme south end of the façade and contains four wood columns and a balustrade. There is a front door with sidelights and to the right of the door there is a double six-over-six window. To the left of the door is a single six-over-six window. To the left of the porch are two

¹ Rudolf E. Elling, P.E., and Gayland B. Witherspoon, AIA, "South Carolina Metal Truss Highway Bridge Inventory," 1981; Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Langhorne, PA, "South Carolina Historic Bridge Survey: Historic Context for Transportation Networks in South Carolina," 2006.

pair of six-over-six windows. An offset at the southeastern [rear] corner of the cottage has a small six-over-six window and a pair of six-over-six windows.

The southern [right] elevation has a chimney into the front slope of the side gable's roof. A very small single four-over-four window is in the center of the gable in the attic. A pair of six-over-six windows are to the right of the gable end. Toward the back of the house is a shed roof porch that has two columns and an iron railing. A door leads to this porch near the back of the house and to the left of that door is a single six-over-six window.

The rear elevation features a gable wing that on its left side. There is a set of four six-over-six windows located in this gable on the main level. There is a set of smaller six-over-six windows located below those windows on the lower level. The main block of the house has, from left to right, two pair of six-over-six windows, a smaller single six-over-six window and another pair of six-over-six windows on the main level. The lower level has smaller pairs of six-over-six windows under the first two pairs above and a single door under the smaller window, then another single door with a single two-over-two window on either side of the door. Awnings cover each door.

The north [left] elevation has a gable porch with a circular window in the gable and two small wood columns and iron balustrade. There is a four panel door with two lights and sidelights. To each side of the porch is a single six-over-six light window. Low-pitched gable dormers with single four-over-four windows interrupt the building's roofline on the facade.

6. Edla Stannard Gibson Chapel (1949) [North Carolina Gibson Chapel]

This late Gothic Revival chapel was built in 1949 facing west and is across Bumgardner Drive from the Adele Erb Sullivan Administration Building and adjacent to the north loop of California Drive. It was given in 1949 by Edla Stannard Gibson of New York, the DAR's National Chairman of Approved Schools, in memory of her mother, Lavanha Stannard Gibson. In 1995 the chapel came under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Chapter. Its walls and foundation are of local native stone and its roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The façade has a large gable end with a grouping of three large arched stained glass windows located in the center of this gable, the center window being nearly a third taller and slightly wider in dimension. The entry to the chapel, located to the right [southwest corner] of the façade, is within a large square tower containing a double-leaf, batten door with a pointed stone arch. A circular louvered vent is located over the entrance, while the tower's crenellated parapet is delineated by a slightly-projecting stone stringcourse surrounding the upper tower walls. A steeply-pitched pyramidal roofed, shingle-clad steeple rises within the parapet to a copper finial.

The south face of the corner tower contains on the first level a single stained glass window and a circular vent above it, corresponding to that on the tower's facade. Stone buttresses adorn both corners of the tower's south elevation. There are four stained glass windows, alternating with stone buttresses, along the south elevation of the nave and a wing with two stained glass windows centered in the main elevation of the gabled wing.

Secondary one-by-two-bay, cross-gabled wings, similar to transepts in form, extend to the south and north near the rear of the chapel. A five panel door is located on the lowest level of the south wing, while a vertical louvered vent centered in the gable and two single stained glass windows punctuate the north wing.

The rear elevation of the chapel has a pointed arched window in the center of the chancel's gable wing, while two single windows are centered in that wing on the ground/basement level. There is a five-paneled door located at the basement level on each side of the chancel's gable wing.

Along the main portion [nave] of the chapel's north elevation are five stained glass windows evenly spaced and punctuated with stone buttresses.

7. May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium (1950-1952)

Located on Bumgardner Drive near the northern extent of the central campus complex, this Colonial Revival building is two stories over a basement and has a stone foundation and walls, a wooden bracketed cornice, as well as a hipped asphalt shingle-clad roof. Begun in 1950 and dedicated in October 1952, it was named for May Erwin Talmadge (1885-1973), President General of the National Society, DAR from 1944-1947, and was the first National Society school project at Tamassee DAR School. Completed by the South Carolina Society, the combination auditorium and gymnasium was adopted by the Georgia Society since Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge was from Athens, Georgia. The symmetrical façade has an inset two-story loggia with three double-height stone arches in the center. There are double-leaf doors centered

within each of the loggia's arches, each door panel containing six lights. Each entrance carries an arched transom of twenty four lights. Above each of the doors, on the second level, is a single eight-light steel-frame window with a central awning window panel. A stone tablet above the center entrance reads "MAY ERWIN TALMADGE / CHAPTERS' AUDITORIUM - GYMNASIUM / ERECTED 1950".

Flanking the two-story loggia are single steel-frame windows with center awning window panels on both the main and upper levels. On the side elevations of the main block are two identical windows on both levels. To the rear of and recessed behind the main or front block of the building is the auditorium block that extends eastward for four bays and features a hipped roof and no cornice. The principal bays consist of three large twenty-four-light arch-topped windows along the auditorium side walls at main level. Below these windows are three single sixteen light metal windows. The fourth and final bay along these elevations consists of small steel twelve-light windows on the main level and smaller six-light window on the lower level. The third block of this building is an attached gymnasium wing located to the rear (east) of and slightly downhill from the auditorium; it contains a hipped roof as well. There are five twenty-four-light metal windows on the upper floor of the gymnasium. Directly below each of these windows are single twelve-light windows.

The rear of the auditorium/gymnasium has windows on the lower level and there are two single doors near the south corner of this elevation, a twelve-light window, a six-light window, a single door, and another window that now has a window unit air conditioner in it.

A covered walkway from the Sarah Corbin Robert School or Tamassee Academy connects to the north side of the Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium. There is a set of metal stairs that leads to the east of this walkway.

8. Power Plant/Boiler House and Smokestack (ca. 1930; 1952)

In a wooded area just to the east of and behind the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium, the power plant at Tamassee consists of a brick Boiler House and a round, tapered brick Smokestack. The Boiler House has a central entrance with flanking windows on its facade. The Smokestack of this power plant rises approximately 100 feet to a corbeled cap. The Boiler House and Smokestack at Tamasee was likely constructed ca. 1930 with a \$10,000 gift by Mr. and Mrs. George Negley Reed of Oil City, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of constructing a new water and power system to provide electrical power to campus buildings and eliminating the need to haul water in buckets or catch rainwater. Some of the Reed gift was used for the construction of the Water Tower [see inventory #29]. In 1952, through the generosity of Dr. Will Doyle, a physician of Seneca, South Carolina, a new plant was secured and the design of the water intake was reconfigured for more efficient generation of electrical power for the campus.

9. Sarah Corbin Robert School (1942)

Located immediately north of the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium, this school building was designed in the Colonial Revival Style and built of wood-frame construction with an uncoursed stone veneer similar to that of other buildings on the campus. Dedicated October 25, 1942, it was a National Society project that honored Sarah Corbin Robert from Maryland, President General who served from 1938-1941. It served as the school for the children residing on the Tamassee DAR School campus. In 1965, the upper level students moved to a public consolidated Tamassee-Salem High School. The Sarah Corbin Robert School continued to serve the Tamassee DAR School children and the public as the local elementary school until 1999 when a new Tamassee-Salem Elementary School was built adjacent to the Tamassee DAR School campus. The building currently houses the Tamassee Academy and other campus educational programs.

It has hipped shingle roof and stone veneer foundation and walls. The building's façade is symmetrical, with a central gabled pavilion that features four stone pilasters and a fanlight in the stuccoed gable pediment. The paired nine-light front doors are located within a recessed entry portal of the central pavilion and are surrounded by a twenty-light transom and three-paned sidelights. Two single nine-over-nine windows are to each side of the entrance. To each side of the central gable are five sets of triple nine-over-nine windows, the outermost two being separated from the others. Two small gable dormers with single six-light sash windows are centered along the roof to either side of the central gable and help to break up the long stretch of roof. The two ends of the building's facade have pedimented gable-front pavilions, each adorned with an applied wooden Palladian arch motif featuring pilasters and wide unadorned frieze panels. This architectural element was a gift of the New York Society of the D.A.R.

The right end or south elevation of the building has a stone arch in the center of the façade on the main level. There is a shed roof with brackets over this arch and a raised walkway leading to the auditorium next door. The raised walkway has

stone piers supporting it. To the left of this arch, there are two triple nine-over-nine windows on both the upper and lower levels. To the right of the arch, there are two single six-over-six windows located on the lower level. The left [north] elevation of this building mirrors the right [south] elevation, only there is a set of steps leading out of the door in a westward direction toward the front yard.

The rear [east] elevation has fifteen sets triple nine-over-nine windows on the main level. The lower level has a door in the center with a shed roof with brackets over it. To the right [north side] of the door on this level there are eight sets of the same triple window configuration as on the main level; however, the last [ninth] bay has smaller triple six-over-six windows on this level. To the left [south side] of the door there are four sets of the triple nine-over-nine windows, two single nine-over-nine windows and the smaller six-over-six triple windows in the southernmost bay.

9a. Pump House near May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium

A stone pump house to the rear [east] of the school is square in shape, and has a masonry slab cap and a door with metal frame on the front [elevation toward school] side. This structure measures nine feet, seven inches by eleven feet, seven inches.

9b. Kimball Fountain

Located immediately north of the Sarah Corbin Robert School is a small iron drinking fountain mounted on a circular granite base and featuring a semicircular granite enclosure to which is attached a bronze plaque that reads as follows: "Fountain Presented by the National Officers Club N.S.D.A.R. In Honor of Mrs. Raymond G. Kimball President 1952-1954."

10. Jones Gate (North Gate) (1950)

These stone pillars were erected in 1950 in memory of Mamie Harrison Jones [Mrs. Hayne Jones] by the Walhalla Chapter. They mark the north entrance to the campus. Flanking Bumgardner Drive at its northern terminus and intersection with S.C. Highway 11, the main pillars rise approximately ten feet in height, supported by arched bracket walls that terminate with four-foot tall square stone pillars. The main pillar at the right of the entrance on Bumgardner Drive features a panel incised as follows: "Chisel in Hand She Carved Her Dream with Many a Sharp Incision; and Heaven's Own Light on These Mountains Shown She'd Caught the Tamassee Vision."

11. Illinois Cottage (1939)

Built in the Colonial Revival style, the Illinois Cottage at 1445 Bumgardner Drive has a paved driveway that encircles the house. It is a two-story residential building that was constructed in 1939 with a grey stone veneer laid in a rubble course pattern. Asphalt shingles cover the lateral gabled roof. An exterior end stone chimney is on the front slope of the north [right] end elevation. A centered front porch with stone and concrete base and four square posts supports a shed roof. A central nine-light-over-paired-panel door is flanked by single six-over-six light windows. On each side of the porch is a triple six-over-six light window. The second story has a central grouping of three single six-over-six light windows flanked by pairs of six-over-six light windows.

The right [north] elevation of this cottage has a pair of six-over-six light windows at the attic level. The second floor has a single six-over-six light window to the left [east] of the chimney, a pair of six-over-six light windows and another single six-over-six light window to the right [west] of the chimney. The first level has a small four-over-four light window and a larger six-over-six light window to the right [west] of the chimney. There is a wood-sided rear ell with three six-over-six light windows and single six-pane door and two more single six-over-six light windows in it.

The back of the main house has three dormers with six-over-six windows in them. The upper level has five single six-over-six windows. Beside the second from the left window there is a very tiny one over one window. To the left of the last window from the right, there is a single door with a fire escape stair. The main level has the gable end wing addition in the center of the house. There is a single six-over-six window and a single door directly under the windows. The rear ell has five evenly spaced single six-over-six windows in the gable end. There is yet another single six-over-six window directly under the window to the far right of this elevation.

The left (south) elevation of this house is a gable end that evidences four levels, including the basement and attic. The attic has a pair of six-over-six windows in the center of the gable. There is a pair of six over six windows in the center of

the second level with a single six-over-six window to each side of this window. The main level has two pairs of six-over-six windows evenly spaced along this level of the elevation. The basement level has a single door in the center and a pair of six-over-six windows to the left of the door and a single six-over-six window to the right.

11a. **Pump House near Illinois Cottage (ca. 1939)**

This is a small rectangular, flat-roofed stone structure to the rear (west) of the Illinois Cottage.

12. **New Jersey Cottage (1939)**

This lateral gabled Ranch style house at 1565 Bumgardner Drive, just north of the Illinois Cottage, was dedicated on March 26, 1939 in honor of Miss Mabel Clay, New Jersey State Regent from 1935-1938. It has wood siding, a brick foundation and shingle roof. The central portion of the house appears to be the original portion of the home. It has a center gable porch with paired square post supports and a central chimney. There is a gable-front addition to the right (north) side of the house. A single door is located in the center of the front porch. To the left (south) of this porch is a pair of four-over-one windows and to the right are three four-over-one windows. To the left (south) of the main portion of the house is a pair of four-over-one windows and a smaller single one-over-one window. The gable front addition has a large picture window with smaller five pane windows on each side of it.

The right (north) side elevation of this cottage has two single three-over-one windows and a twelve-light metal window to the right (west) of these windows. A smaller nine-light window is near the rear of this wing. The back portion of the house has a wing with an L-shaped screened porch and a lower level. Within the screened porch are a door and two single windows. The rear elevation of the house has a single six-over-six window on the main level and a single six-over-six window located directly under it on the lower level of the house.

The rear elevation has one nine-light window in the gable addition of the house. The screened porch has a single door leading to the rear yard of the house. A single six-over-six window is located on the rear wing at center. On the rear of the left (south) addition is a single three-over-one window and a pair of three-over-one windows.

The left side elevation has a door to the basement level with a single six-over-six window to the left (west) of it. On the main level is a pair of six-over-six windows located in the back wing. There is also a small gable porch with square posts to the right of this window. A single door is within this porch and a pair of smaller six-over-six windows is to the right (east) of the porch. The gable end of the main portion of the house has two single six-over-six windows in it.

12a & 12b. **Shed Building and Pump House near New Jersey Cottage**

To the immediate south of the New Jersey Cottage is an unidentified gable-front frame shed building, and to the southwest of the New Jersey Cottage is a small flat-roofed pump house.

13. **Pouch Cottage (1939-1946) [California-Pouch Cottage]**

The California-Pouch Cottage at 1695 Bumgardner Drive, just northwest of its intersection with DAR Drive and at the Walhalla Chapter Gate, is a Georgian Revival style building, given by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch in memory of their only daughter, Helen Pouch. Begun in 1939 but because World War II interrupted its construction, it was not completed and dedicated until October 1946. The California State Society DAR adopted the cottage in 1986. Its walls and foundation are stone and it has a hipped shingle roof with a central chimney.

The façade is symmetrical with an arcaded central gable porch. In the gable above the porch is a central oculus with keystone surround. A metal railing is also present within the stone arches to either side of the entry steps as well as on the porch's side elevations. A pair of nine-light over wood-paneled doors fills the building's central entrance bay, and is flanked by single six-over-six windows. The porch is flanked by paired six-over-six windows, while the remainder of the facade's fenestration consists of five single six-over-six windows evenly spaced to either side of the central front porch. The left (south) side of the façade has an exposed basement level. Each of the single windows on this section of the main level has a corresponding single six-over-six window. On the roof to either side of the front porch are gabled louvered vents.

The right (north) elevation has a single-leaf nine-light door under an arched stone porch with a gable roof; six-over-six windows flank this entrance. The rear elevation is symmetrical as well, with a central projecting gabled pediment. In this gable there is a vent located in the center, and to either side of this gable are gabled louvered vents identical to those on the facade. Five single six-over-six windows are spaced evenly on this wing. There are two access doors to the lower level that are located under the two southernmost windows in this wing. There are six single six-over-six windows located to each side of the central wing. These windows are evenly spaced. On the right (south) side of the rear elevation there are six single six-over-six windows located directly under the windows on the main level.

The left (south) elevation of this cottage is two stories in height. A central gabled projection features a staircase leading to the front yard from the main level. There is a round arched opening on the main level and a flat arched opening on the lower level. A nine-light door leads to the main level and a six panel door leads to the lower level. To the right (east) of center is a single six-over-six window on the main level and to the left (west) there is a single six-over-six window on each level. All of the fenestration of the south elevation is clustered there the center.

14. **Pennsylvania Health House (1940-42) [Pennsylvania Children's Center]**

Located on the west side of Bumgardner Drive and north of the Pouch Cottage, this building was dedicated in 1940 as an infirmary by Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Pennsylvania DAR State Regent, and was rededicated in 1985 by the Pennsylvania Daughters as the Pennsylvania Children's Center. This one-story house is built in the Colonial Revival style, and features a hipped shingle roof and stone walls and foundation. A central tetrastyle portico contains four Tuscan columns. A pair of doors containing eight lights each is centrally located on the porch. To the left (south) of the porch is a triple window with six-over-six lights each and two single six-over-six windows near the south end of the façade. To the right (north) of the porch is a triple window of six-over-six lights each and a smaller single six-over-six window and a single six-over-six window near the right (north) end of the façade.

The right (north) elevation has, from left to right (east to west), a single six-over-six window, a six-paneled door covered by a small gable porch, a pair of six-over-six windows and a single six-over-six window.

The rear (west elevation) of this building features a shallow projecting hipped roof, shingle-roofed wing located at or near center. As with the main block of this building, the rear projection has a stone foundation. Two eight-over-eight windows are on the main level. The lower level has two pair of eight-over-eight windows located directly below the windows on the main level. To the right (south) of this wing are four single six-over-six windows evenly spaced on the main level. The lower level has two single six-over-six windows below the two end windows on the main level. To the left (north) of the wing is a quadruple six-over-six window, with a small six-over-six window and a single six-over-six window nearer the north corner of this elevation. On the lower level of the rear elevation is a door with six lights and two single six-over-six windows evenly spaced.

The south end elevation has, from left to right (west to east), two single six-over-six windows, a nine-light door, and a single six-over-six window on the main level. A small gable porch over the door features steps leading to the front yard. The lower level of this elevation has two single six-over-six windows located directly under the two single windows nearest the left (west) of this elevation.

A children's playground, dedicated by Pennsylvania State Regent Mrs. Leonard V. Foerschner in October 1993, is located immediately to the south and west of the building.

15. **Richards Cottage (ca. 1930)**

Located near the north entrance [Jones Gate], this cottage is a Craftsman style bungalow. It has wood siding, a brick pier with block infill foundation, and shingle roof and two central chimneys. The façade has a gable front with a hip-roofed, screened front porch that wraps onto the south elevation and terminates at a gabled side wing. There is a single central door with a pair of two-over-two windows on each side of the door. A single six-over-one window is in the upper gable end of the façade.

The right (north) elevation has two pair of one-over-one windows located in the front portion of the house. A smaller gable wing off the back of the house has a single one-over-one window on the north elevation. A small porch extends from the rear wing of the house, and contains a six-light door at center and a single three-over-one window on either side of the door. The rear wing's and porch's roofline are nested with the main roof of the house.

The rear elevation of the house has a single two-over-two window to the right (south) of the porch on the smaller gable wing and three single three-over-one windows on the back of the porch. A single six-over-six window is located in the center upper gable end of the smaller rear wing.

The left (south) elevation of the house has a gable roof wing that projects from this elevation. A basement is under this portion of the house. There is a single two-over-two window located in the center of this wing with a door directly under it leading to the basement. A pair of one-over-one windows is on the rear elevation of the side wing. A smaller single one-over-one window is in the smaller gable end, centered along the wall. The wrapped section of the screened porch has four single three-over-one windows within it.

16. Cattle Barn/Bell Maintenance Shop

A large and linear two-and-one-half story frame and weatherboard-sided building to the southeast of the central campus area, the Cattle Barn features is front-gabled, and has a metal clad roof with three circular ridgeline ventilators, and exposed rafter tails. The principal gable end (north) contains a central pedestrian door, flanked by hay wagon cargo door openings on the first level. On the second level is a central hayloft door, while on the attic level a large battened loft window with sidelight openings, and block and tackle hoist dominate the gable end. The barn's long side elevations consist of solid weatherboard-clad walls and no fenestration.

On the opposite (south) gable end are large cargo door openings to either side of a one story, four-bay long frame on poured concrete foundation wing that has a metal roof and a shed at its southern terminus. On the upper levels of the main cattle barn's south gable are one window at the southwest corner and two narrow windows with block and tackle in the upper gable end.

Midway the west side wall of the barn a one-story, linear and narrow T-shaped wing projects some six bays toward the west. This wing features low poured concrete foundation walls, weatherboard-clad walls, small windows, and metal roof. The short cross-T has a small brick gable extension to the north and an even smaller frame projection at the southwest corner of the T-wing. This wing extension was likely used either for cattle stalls or for milking operations; however the front portion is the Bell Maintenance Shop.

17. Hunt Cottage (ca. 1930)

Located on California Drive just west of the Barn area and east of the Walhalla Chapter Gate, this small Craftsman cottage is a wood-sided rectangular gable front house. It has a brick pier with block infill foundation on the house portion and a stone foundation under the nested gable front porch. There is a 5V-crimp metal roof on the house.

The façade has a central door flanked on each side with a six-over-six light window. The front porch appears to have its original square post supports and handrail. Three steps lead from the front yard onto the front porch.

The right (west) side elevation has two single nine-over-nine light windows and a small brick chimney near the front of the house. The rear (south) elevation of the house has one six-over-six light window in the center. The left (east) side of the house has two nine-over-nine light windows with a very small four-over-four light window located between them. A shed-roofed screened porch is located near the rear of the house along the east elevation. A six-panel door leads to this screened porch.

18. Grant Cottage (ca. 1930)

Located on California Drive just north of the Old Thrift Shop, this Craftsman Bungalow is clad with wood siding, has a V-crimp metal-clad roof, exposed rafter tails, knee brackets, two interior chimneys on the ridgeline of the house, and brick pier infilled with block foundation.

The façade features a gable front with a nested gable-front porch supported by replacement decorative iron posts. A shed roof carport extends from the right (south) side of the house the full depth of the house. A single six-over-six light window is located in the center of the gable of the porch roof. The single door entrance is located in the center of the facade with single six-over-six light windows centered on the façade flanking it.

Under the shed on the right (south) elevation are a single six-over-six light window, a pair of six-over-six light windows, then one small six-over-six light window, followed by an additional single six-over-six light window. The rear (east)

elevation has a pair of six-over-six light windows centered in the upper gable. A single six-over-six light window is on the left (south) side of this elevation, and to the right (north) are three six-pane windows.

The left (north) elevation has a window toward the back of the house. A small screened porch with a shed roof is located on this elevation. A single door leads to this porch from the house and a single door leads from the northeast side of the porch. A pair of six-over-six light windows is on the north elevation near the screened porch and a single six-over-six light window is located to the right (west) of this pair of windows.

19. New York Cottage (1923) [Ruby Linn Home Management Cottage]

Located near the center of the campus near the intersection of Cain and Rogers Drives, the New York Cottage was constructed in 1922-23 in honor of New York State DAR Regent Mary Frances Tupper Nash, and dedicated on April 28, 1923. The building was adopted by the District of Columbia Society in 1993 when it became known as the Ruby Linn Home Management Cottage. Dutch Colonial Revival in style, this gable-front and wing type house was sheathed with wood shingles when built. It has a gambrel roof on the right (northwest) wing portion of the house and a gable-front section with extended roof over a side porch to the left (southeast) side of the building's facade. Although the building maintains its integrity of form, with its gambrel roof, extended roofline, engaged porch, and gable dormers, its foundation was stuccoed and the house was sided in vinyl ca. 1993. It has a composition shingle roof.

The façade of the gable portion of the house has two single six-over-six windows that are symmetrical on that façade. A shallow, two-bay wide porch to the southeast of this gable-front portion of the building is engaged under an extended roofline. Steps lead toward the front yard from the front end of this porch. The right side of the façade of the house is symmetrical. There are four single six-over-six dormer windows on the extended gambrel roof of the second level. The first level features a front entrance at the southernmost part of the engaged front porch that extends the entire four bays along the gambrel portion of the cottage. The entrance is a single-leaf six-panel door within a pilastered and paneled surround that contains three-light sidelights. To the right (north) of the entrance are three single six-over-six light windows located directly beneath the roof dormers. A corbel-capped chimney rises above the roof ridge of this portion of the cottage at center.

The right (north) elevation has no windows on the first level and a single six panel door (originally a window) with a small gable roof over it and a fire escape stair (all a later alteration) leading to the front yard. A small six-over-six light window is located to the right (north) of this door. An interior end chimney rises above this gambrel roof with a corbeled cap.

The rear elevation has a projecting three-story gable wing on the right (south) that is the extension of the gable-front segment of the building's facade. Two single six-over-six light windows on the basement and first floor levels are centered in the gable. The second story has one six-over-six light window also centered in the gable. A flat roofed center wing has a single door with a shed roof and steps leading to the rear yard and a small six-over-six light window is located here. The rear gambrel roofed section of the house has three gable dormers with six-over-six light windows. Located on the first level of the house directly under the three gables are three single six-over-six light windows.

The left (southeast) side elevation of the house has a porch in the front third with a nine-light door near the front and a six-over-six light window to the left of the door. A gable dormer with a six-over-six light window is located in the center of the sloping roof of this portion of the house. The southwesterly portion of this elevation is three stories in height. The basement level has one six-over-six light window located near the rear of the house. The first floor has a sliding glass door and a single six-over-six light window over the basement window. The upper story has three single, evenly-spaced six-over-six light windows.

The interior of this cottage still retains much of its historic features, including a central hall, and a living room to the right (north) with a plastered, shouldered chimney piece containing a wooden mantel shelf and flanking built-in high back bench seats. To the left (south) of the central hall is the dining room with paneled wainscoting, Classical Revival mantel piece and built-in china cabinet with two double-leaf casement windowed doors atop a series of storage drawers.

19a. Pump House behind New York [Ruby Linn Management] Cottage (ca. 1930)

The frame building has wood siding and a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter tails. A door is located in the center of the façade and one window is on the back of the building. The building measures eight feet, three inches square and is eight feet tall to the eave and twelve feet to the peak of the roof

20. South Carolina Cottage/Grace Ward Calhoun Hall (1918-1919)

Located near the center of the complex of historic resources, the South Carolina Cottage was built in 1918-1919 as the first building on the Tamassee campus. Constructed on a small knoll in a modified massed-plan folk form with Prairie style influence, the cottage had a multi-purpose use in its early years but eventually became a dormitory for girls, and currently serves as the center for student services. Referred to simply as Main Building, it was given the name Grace Ward Calhoun Hall in 1925 to honor the South Carolina founder of Tamassee DAR School. Mrs. Fred F.H. (Grace Ward) Calhoun was the South Carolina State Regent of the DAR in November 1914 when she inspired the membership to found a school for poor mountain children. Later, as Vice President General she lobbied nationally for Tamassee, and with enough pledges, this building was begun in the fall of 1918, a delayed commencement of construction because the nation was at war. Grace Ward Calhoun Hall is a two story frame building with wood siding and a shingle-clad complex hipped roof. Vinyl siding was added to the house in recent years and obscures only the exposed rafter tails of the roof. The foundation is brick piers with stone infill. The front portion of the house appears to be a foursquare house with a two story, one-by-one bay wing located at the rear on both sides of the house. Set behind a low stone retaining wall, the approach to the building is by a set of stone steps at the retaining wall, a stone walk, and another set of stone steps at the porch where there are stone cheek walls flanking the flight of six steps.

The façade of the house is asymmetrical in the placement of its fenestration and front hipped roof dormer. It features a hip roofed porch on the first floor supported by six square posts and two pilasters at the ends of the porch. The cottage's main entrance corresponds with the entry steps and consists of a pair of wooden doors each with eight lights over a single wood panel. The entrance is surmounted by a four-light transom. Flanking the entrance to the left (south) is a pair of four-over-two light windows and to the right (north) a single four-over-two light window. Further to the right (north) and within the porch are two pairs of four-over-two light windows. The upper story has three evenly spaced four-over-two light windows along the façade. A hip roof dormer with a pair of two-light awning windows pierces the roofline to the left of center.

The right (north) elevation of this cottage has an irregular form. A two-story hipped roof one-by-one bay wing extends to the north at the rear of the house. There are two pairs of four-over-two light windows on each floor of the front portion of the north elevation. The wing features a hipped roof porch on its north elevation; a single-leaf entrance door located near the northwest corner of the wing and within the porch. A vented hipped roof dormer projects from the roof of this elevation.

The rear elevation of the cottage is also of irregular form. A shed roofed porch is on the rear of the house where a single eight-over-eight light window is centered in that portion of the elevation. A two-story hipped roof ell extends from the northwest corner of rear elevation; it contains two single eight-over-eight light windows on the first floor and two single two-over-two windows on the second floor. The remainder of the rear elevation has a small single three-over-three light window, a pair of one-over-one light and single one-over-one light windows are located in the same location on this level. There is a vented hipped roof dormer located in the roof in the center of this portion of the house.

The left (south) elevation of the cottage has two pair of four-over-two light windows on the first and second floors. The two-story hipped roof wing at the far left (southwest corner) of this elevation contains a pair of one-over-one light windows centered in the wing on both the first and second floors. A one-story hipped roof porch with simple square posts, picket frieze, balustrade, and newel posts are located on the east elevation (facade) of this wing facing toward front of the house. A wood door with horizontal panels is at the center of the porch and a single four-over-two light window is located directly above this door and the porch roof on the second level. A single vented hipped dormer is located on the roof, while two pairs of four-over-four light windows are at the first and second levels of the south elevation.

21. All States Building (1930) [Indiana-All States Building]

Located to the north of the South Carolina Cottage/Grace Ward Calhoun Hall and across and west of Bumgardner Drive from the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium and the Sarah Corbin Robert School, the All States Building was designed by Rudolph E. Lee, Professor of Architecture and Drawing at Clemson College [now Clemson University] from 1898-1948 and College Architect. It is a two story brick Neo-Classical edifice with a rubble stone foundation and soldier course water table. Dedicated on November 18, 1930, the building was constructed with \$50,000 that was raised by many state DAR organizations. The Indiana State DAR organization adopted the building in May of 1983, under the leadership of Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, State Regent. Its facade is dominated by a central, monumental tetrasyle portico of the Ionic order. With an asphalt shingled hipped roof, the building contains a slightly projecting hip-roofed pavilion from which the portico extends. The four columns of the portico feature Greek Ionic capitals with cushions and unfluted shafts

and support a modillioned pediment, the center of which is adorned with a semicircular sunburst lunette. A modillioned cornice encircles the building at the roofline.

The portico features a set of broad stone steps with cheek walls and stone-paved porch. The façade is symmetrical with small six-over-six light windows on each floor at either end of the building, and three larger twelve-over-twelve light windows on each floor to either side of the central portico. Within the portico is a central entrance with a pair of eight-light over single wood panel doors with brick surround and classical surround including pilasters and broken pediment with urn. The entrance is flanked by a pair of nine-over-nine light windows. The upper story of this section has three single nine-over-nine light windows centered over the entrance and flanking windows of the first floor. All windows in the building have rowlock sills and soldier course lintels. The building's cornerstone is located on the facade at the southwest corner and is incised as follows: Erected 1930 / Mrs. John C. Coulter State Regent / Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin Chmn Tamassee Board / Miss Lola Wilson State Treasurer / Ralph H. Cain Pres. Tamassee D.A.R. School / Rudolph E. Lee Architect.

The right (northeast) side elevation is symmetrical with a small central portico with two Ionic order columns, modillioned cornice, and a pair of six-light over single panel doors with a five-light transom. A single eight-over-eight light window flanks the entrance. A double flight of stone steps leads from the front and rear yards to the stoop of this entrance. The upper floor of this elevation features a central twelve-over-twelve light window flanked by smaller eight-over-eight light windows.

The rear (northwest) elevation is symmetrical and has a central projecting wing (added 1958) that contains two pair of six-over-six light windows on both floors. A fire stair exits the left (northeast) side of the wing. Each elevation has three single twelve-over-twelve light windows on them.

The left (southwest) side elevation is symmetrical as well with a small central portico with two Ionic order columns, modillioned cornice, and a pair of six-light over single panel doors with a five-light transom. Just as with the northeast end elevation, this elevation features single eight-over-eight light windows flanking the entrance. Likewise, the upper floor of this elevation has a twelve-over-twelve light window flanked on either side by a smaller eight-over-eight light window.

All windows in the Indiana-All States Building were replaced in 1997.²

22. Michigan Laundry (ca. 1930) [Greenhouse]

Located west of the Indiana-All States Building and on the north side of Rogers Drive, the one-story Greenhouse was built in the 1930s as a laundry facility. Craftsman in style, the walls are laid in uncoursed stone and the building's roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The upper gables of this one-story building are sheathed in flushboard with overlaying battens in a faux half-timbering pattern. Knee brackets visible at the corners of the roof.

The façade (southeast elevation) has a very simple open gable porch with post supports and knee brackets sheltering the two front doors that are to the left of center of this façade. To the left of this porch is a single six-over-six light window and to the right of the porch are three single six-over-six light windows evenly spaced along this portion of the façade.

The right (northeast) side gable end elevation has three evenly spaced six-over-six light windows. The rear shed addition has a single glass and wood paneled door and a small window opening in the visible northeast end. This addition is constructed of concrete block. The rear of the building has a greenhouse attached to the shed addition. The left (southwest) elevation has a gable end with three evenly spaced six-over-six light windows similar to the northeast end elevation. The shed addition on the southwest end has two eight-light steel windows.

24. Ohio West Guest Cottage (1951) [Washington State Cottage]

This one story, minimally Colonial Revival style cottage is located at 2745 Rogers Drive directly northwest and to the rear of the Indiana-All States Building. Sheathed in vinyl siding, it is a two-bay lateral gable block with a nested gable or offset wing extension to the right (northeast). This and the other two Ohio DAR-sponsored cottages (inventory #s 25 and 26) likely had asbestos shingle siding originally. The cottage has a brick foundation on the front and sides and a concrete block foundation on the rear, and an asphalt shingle-clad roof. The single six panel door is at the right of the main block's

² Miriam F. Miller, *80 Years of Mountain Magic, Millennium Edition Covering 1995-1999, Tamassee DAR School "The Place of the Sunlight of God" 1919-1999* (Salem, SC: Tamassee DAR School, 1999), 15.

facade, with a single six-over-six light window to the left. To the right, in the offset wing, is a single six-over-six light window located in the center of facade of that portion of the house.

The right (northeast) side elevation has a pair of four-over-four light windows located in the center of the gable. A shed roof wing off the back of the house has a two-over-two light window and a four-light window in the basement level. The rear elevation has a single six-over-six light window on the main block of the house located nearest the wing. The rear wing has two single six-over-six light windows on the main level and a six-panel door with a small shed roof with brackets over it in the center of the basement level. Single four-over-four light windows flank either side of this door.

The left (southwest) elevation has two single six-over-six light windows in the main block of the house. The shed roof wing to the rear has one smaller six-over-six light window in it. The basement level has one four-light window located under that window.

25. Ohio Middle Cottage (1951) [Belleville Cottage]

This one-story Colonial Revival cottage at 2755 Rogers Drive is located immediately to the right (northeast) of the Washington State Cottage [above]. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding (likely asbestos originally) and asphalt shingle roofing. The lateral gabled house has a small central gable-front covered stoop with segmental arch and square post supports. The entrance consists of a nine-light-over-four wood-paneled door in the center of the façade. On each side of the entrance is a single eight-over-eight light window.

The right (northeast) side elevation has a gable end porch with brick foundation, concrete deck and square post supports near the front of the house. An eight-over-eight light window is near the front of the house, and a three-light window is to the right of the porch. An eight-over-eight light window is out from under the porch on this elevation, while a six-over-six light single window is near the back of the house.

The rear elevation of the house consists of a shallow gabled ell. The upper part of the gable boasts a louvered vent. From the left (north corner), there is a six-over-six light window and a smaller one-over-one light window on the main level. The basement level has a door in the center of the building and a six-light window directly under the window above on each side of the door.

The left (southwest) elevation has a small gable roof porch with a nine-light door within it. Above the porch roof is a small window in the attic. To the right of the door is a single eight-over-eight light window. A single six-over-six light window is to the left of the door and a small three-light window is further to the left. A single one-over-one window is located in the center of the rear ell. The lower level of this elevation has a single six-light window located in the center of the wall.

26. Ohio East Guest Cottage (1951) [Josephine C. Peters - West Virginia Cottage]

This one-story Colonial Revival cottage is at 2765 Rogers Drive, adjacent to and east of the Ohio Middle Cottage. It has a lateral gabled roof with one small interior chimney left of center and near the roof ridge, and one exterior end chimney at left (west elevation of main block) near the front of the house. It has vinyl siding (likely asbestos originally), a brick foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The main block of the house has a small central gable stoop with concrete deck and square post supports. A single traditional six-panel door is located within this sheltered stoop. To each side of the stoop is a single six-over-six light window. A smaller offset wing to the left (west) of the main block of the house and tucked behind the end chimney has a single six-over-six window in it. To the left (west) of the main block of the house is a gable-front wing connected by a hyphen which has a single six-over-six light window in it. The gable-front wing has a single central six-panel door entrance with a single six-over-six light window to either side of the door. A small gable porch with square posts shelters this secondary front entrance.

The right (east) elevation has two six-over-six light windows and a smaller six-over-six light window between them. The rear elevation has two six-over-six light windows in the main block of the house and a pair of six-over-six light windows in the gable-front wing. This wing's left (west) elevation contains four evenly spaced six-over-six light windows.

27. Texas Friendship Cottage (1957)

This Ranch style cottage, at 2785 Rogers Drive, corner of Bumgardner Drive, was a project of Mrs. Felix Irwin, State Regent of Texas from 1956-1958, and was dedicated during Founders' Day ceremonies on October 20, 1957. Located to

the east of the Josephine C. Peters - West Virginia Cottage, this lateral-gabled, brick-veneered cottage's facade is dominated by a hip roofed front porch that features an entrance with six-paneled front door, the upper two panels being glazed, and five-paneled sidelights. To the left of the entrance is a modern squared (un-shouldered) chimney. The porch is supported by two Tuscan order columns. To the right of the porch are two single six-over-six light windows, while to the left of and nearest the porch there is a paired six-over-six light window. To the far left (west) of the cottage's facade is a single six-over-six light window.

The right (east) side elevation has a small six-over-six light window located directly in the center of the gable and on either end of this side elevation are single six-over-six light windows. The rear elevation has two single six-over-six light windows, a pair of six-over-six light windows, a smaller six-over-six light window. To the extreme west end of the rear elevation is a single six-over-six light window.

The left (west) elevation features a small gable roofed porch located just right of center toward the front of the house. A six-light door is centered within this porch. To the right and left of the porch are single six-over-six light windows. Toward the north end of this elevation and near the northwest rear corner of the house there is a single six-over-six light window.

28. **Dorchester Cottage (ca. 1950)**

This Ranch style cottage, located near the 1930s Richards Cottage on the northern end of the campus, has a lateral gabled roof, concrete block foundation, a central chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The façade has a slightly right of center entrance with an uncovered concrete stoop, and a recessed paneled door with a three-layered, streamline wood surround that features mitered corners. To the right (north) of the entrance is a single, horizontal two-over-two light window. A small octagon window with nine lights is to the left (south) of the entrance. Immediately south of this window is a shed roofed projecting square bay with a roof that extends from the main roof at the same low-profile pitch, and corner horizontal two-over-two light windows. This bay is sheathed in vertical board and batten siding. A paired two-over-two light window is further to the left (south) of the projecting bay. Beneath this paired window, on the basement level is a two-over-two light window.

The right (north) side elevation has a door with a shallow-roofed awning at center and a small louvered vent in the gable directly over this door. To the left (east) of the door is a small projecting, shed-roofed bay window containing a paired horizontal two-over-two light window at center. A shed-roof screened porch extends from the west side of the house.

The rear elevation of the house has a screen porch along the left (north) half of it. A back door and two paired two-over-two light windows are on this elevation within the porch. Two triple two-over-two light windows are to the right (south) of the screened porch on this elevation's main level. A lower level is visible at the south end of the house. At the far south end of the west (rear) elevation is a nine-light door located directly under the southernmost triple window on the main level. A twelve-light window is to the right (south) of this door.

The left (south) side elevation of the house has a sliding glass door in the center of the main level and a louvered vent in the gable over this door. The lower level has six one-over-one light windows along the wall. A wooden deck extends from the main level.

29. **Water Tower (1930)**

Located southwest of the All States Building, the Water Tower occupies some of the highest ground in the campus complex. A steel frame tower with concrete and stone base, four criss-cross-braced supports, a balustraded walk encircling the conical-roofed reservoir at the top stands approximately 130' tall. A bronze plaque on the stone base of the tower's large central pipe casing reads as follows: Power Plant and Water Works / Gift of Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Negley Reed / Oil City, PA. / In Grateful Appreciation / 1930 / By S.C. DAR."

Other Contributing Buildings, Structures, and Objects:

30. **S.C. Playground (1930s) [Lipscomb Playground]**

Just west of the South Carolina Cottage/Grace Ward Calhoun Hall and the Tamassee Post Office, this area includes picnic tables, a modern gazebo, and an outdoor barbeque grill structure built of rough stone in the Arts and Crafts style. It

contains a bronze plaque entitled "S.C PLAYGROUND." The grill is square and contains a small grilling area with metal grate, as well as a square stack of approximately equal height to the base. Mrs. Richard E. (Margaret Smith) Lipscomb of Mullins, SC State Regent beginning in 1938, donated funds for the creation of this playground behind the Grace Ward Calhoun Hall (South Carolina Cottage, Inventory #20).

31. Bell of Ohio (1930s)

Located immediately adjacent to the Water Tower this bell stands on a tall, tapered stone and concrete-capped pillar of the Arts and Crafts style. The brass bell has an iron carriage and rope pivot lever.

32. Bench & Pulpit (1930s)

Located near the Water Tower, it is constructed of rough stone in the Arts and Crafts style. The bench is arched and features a sloping back rest and central bronze plaque, while the pulpit consists of a pedestal surmounted with a slanted reading lectern and a triangular standing stone.

39. Barn Area (1947 - ca. 1960)

Various farm-related frame buildings and sheds are located near to or adjacent to the Cattle Barn/Bell Maintenance Shop [Inventory #16]. One is a three-bay with sliding batten doors tractor/farm machinery shed with a stone dedicatory tablet inscribed as follows: "In The Morning Sow Thy Seed / Building and Farm Machinery / The Gift of Ohio D.A.R. / In Honor of Mrs. James B. Patton / State Regent 1944-1947."

Also located in this area is a small pump house similar to the one near the New York Cottage/Ruby Linn Home Management Cottage. This square frame building has wood siding and a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter tails. A door is located in the center of the façade and one window is on the rear elevation of the building. It is eight feet, three inches square and stands eight feet to the eave and twelve feet to the peak of the roof.

In addition to these buildings and immediately south of the pump house is a one-story concrete block gable-front building with metal roof associated with the Tamassee cattle operation, and a plywood-clad equipment shed adjacent to and east of the large Ohio D.A.R.-sponsored tractor and equipment shed.

42a and 42b. Chicken Houses (ca. 1950)

Located approximately 1000 feet south of and across a pasture from the Cattle Barn (#16) and the Barn Area (#39) are two small chicken sheds, now vacant and in poor condition, measure thirty seven feet by sixty feet and twenty six feet by thirty six feet, respectively. They are linear in form with low-pitched V-crimp metal-clad roofs and wood and metal-screened walls.

44. Terraced Agricultural Fields/Pastures/Irrigation Pond (early twentieth century)

Located east of Bumgardner Drive and to the northwest of the Chicken Houses (#42) and southwest of the Cattle Barn/Bell Maintenance Shop (#16) and the Barn Area (#39) are remnants of terracing in the former agricultural fields and pastures. The terracing, designed and intended for soil erosion control, was likely created in the period from the 1910s-1930s. A small impoundment with an earthen dam, adjacent to the terraced fields and pastures, was likely intended as a source for crop irrigation during the active operation of the farm.

Noncontributing Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Several other buildings and structures on the grounds do not contribute to the historic district:

7a. Pump House, Adjacent to May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium (ca. 1950)

This square pump house has brick and tin walls and a modern metal roof. A small rectangular opening is seen on the front of the pump house and a small window is on each side of this structure. It is 8'-0" x 33'-0" long.

23. Tamassee Post Office (1900)

This is the original Tamassee Post Office, formerly located on Cheohee Valley Road. It was moved to the campus behind the South Carolina Calhoun Cottage in the 1980s. The wood-sided building is rectangle shaped with a gable-front roofline and shed front porch. The façade has a door on the right and a window on the left. There is one window on each side elevation near the back of the building and one window in the center of the rear elevation. The building measures twelve in width by fifteen feet in depth.

33. Tennessee Smith-Mettetal Building / Iowa Betty Davis Wallace Learning Resource Center (1976)

On the site of the old (1924) Administration Building, a frame structure that by the 1970s was condemned, this brick-veneered, hip-roofed Neo-Classical edifice serves a multi-purpose and features two facades. The one facing southeast toward Cain Avenue is two stories in height with a monumental Ionic order portico that mimics the adjacent All States Building in appearance, while the other is a one-story building with an Ionic columned portico facing northwest toward the Water Tower. Erected as the NSDAR project of the American Bicentennial administration of President General Mrs. Wakelee Rawson Smith, the two-story portion of the building also bears the name of and honors Mrs. Ray Mettetal of Tennessee, National school chairman in 1976. The one story or upper level of the building was adopted by the Iowa DAR in honor of their state regent Betty Davis Wallace (Mrs. H.B. Wallace), whose husband gave a substantial portion of the funds to construct the building that was dedicated in October 1976. The building was designed by Knoxville, Tennessee based architect Bayliss Compton, formerly of nearby Salem, South Carolina, whose wife was a Tamassee graduate.

34. New York Cottage (1989)

Located immediately north of the Florida Cottage (formerly the Michigan Cottage), this Ranch style brick-veneered lateral-gabled house features a right of center gabled portico with four Tuscan columns and a rear ell. A small columned portico covers an entrance on the north side elevation, while an uncovered entrance is on the south side elevation near the building's front.

35. Tamassee Dining Hall (1990)

Located between the Missouri Groves Cottage (# 5) and the Gibson Chapel (#6), this Colonial Revival, hipped roof with gable vents building, with stone-veneered walls has a large extension to the rear (east) hip roofed porticos on the facade (west elevation) and both the north and south side elevations. Designed by John M. Lambert, Jr., Anderson, SC architect and Tamassee Executive Board member, each portico features Tuscan columns and decorative iron balustrades on the roof.

36. Adele Erb Sullivan Building (1967)

Located on the west side of Bumgardner Drive, within the Cain Drive loop and at the center of the campus complex, this one-story Neo-Classical, lateral-gabled brick-veneered building features a partially inset central front porch with a full-width concrete and flagstone-paved plaza to the street. A four-columned Tuscan order pedimented portico shelters the full-width flagstone steps that lead toward the single-leaf wood paneled entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom. The portico contains pilasters/responds and a pediment adorned with the DAR shielded crest. The building, designed by Anderson, South Carolina, architect John M. Lambert, Jr., was adopted as a NSDAR Diamond Jubilee Project to honor the then President General, Adele Erb Sullivan (Mrs. William H. Sullivan) of New York, and dedicated on October 28, 1967.

37. Singley Gate (Middle Gate) (1973)

A stone-pillared gateway at the entrance from S.C. Highway 11 for DAR Drive to the middle of the campus, the Singley Gate is of the same or similar design as the Jones [North] and Marshall [South] gates. Dedicated in 1973, the gate honored the then South Carolina State Regent Solly Powell Singley.

38. Steps of Ohio (1930)

Located near the Water Tower (#29), this set of stone steps led to the original Ohio Hobart Dining Hall (dedicated 1930). Fire destroyed the dining hall in 1988; only the steps remain.

40. Lipscomb Park (1993)

Situated to the rear (southeast) of the Tamassee Dining Hall (#35) and the Missouri Groves Cottage (#5), this playground area consists mainly of a grassy playing field and a tennis court. It was dedicated on Founders' Day in 1993 to honor Mrs. Richard E. (Margaret Smith) Lipscomb, former South Carolina state regent and Chairman of the Board for Tamassee DAR School from 1957-1968.

41. Old Thrift Shop (ca. 1975)

Located between the Grant Cottage (#18) and the Barn Area (#39), this large metal building measuring seventy five feet by eighty four feet served formerly as the Tamassee Thrift Shop; it is now used for storage.

43. Cinder Block Building (ca. 1995)

Located near the Water Tower (#29) and the Steps of Ohio (#38) and just south of Rogers Drive, this cinder block building is a gable-front, rectangular structure with an asphalt shingle roof that is pierced by a large, circular ventilator. With an entrance on the northwest facade, it contains a window on the northeast side elevation.

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.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period 1919 to 1960 encompasses the construction of the school's oldest and most historically significant buildings, reflecting the Tamassee DAR School's origins through its peak period of expansion and growth.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Period of Significance

1919-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lee, Rudolph E. (Indiana All States Building)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Tamassee DAR School, in the vicinity of Salem in northern Oconee County, South Carolina, is eligible for the National Register for statewide significance under Criterion A for Education for its association with the history of education in the rural northwestern corner of South Carolina and as a unique example of a school in South Carolina sponsored by a national patriotic organization for the purpose of helping poor children in a rural area have better access to education. The school is one of only two in the United States created by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). Funding for the Tamassee DAR School was provided primarily by state chapters of the DAR from all across the country. The Tamassee DAR School was also the first site in South Carolina of the Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School, a significant early twentieth century initiative in the state to improve adult literacy.

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

Education

Public education in South Carolina after the passage of the 1895 state constitution and into the early twentieth century was largely decentralized with control and funding concentrated at the county level. Counties with larger populations had more resources available for schools. Rural counties with small populations had fewer resources resulting in lower quality schools. After 1900, the State of South Carolina gradually enabled counties to levy additional taxes for support of schools and allowed school districts to issue bonds for school construction. These limited measures still provided little direct state funding for schools and did little to close the gap between rural areas and more populous areas in terms of access to, and quality of, school facilities. By the time of the opening of the Tamassee DAR School in 1919, the State of South Carolina had enacted additional reforms, but the needs of rural schools were still not being met by these measures. Privately supported schools helped improve access to education in isolated rural areas.³

The Tamassee DAR School is significant as a unique example of a school in South Carolina sponsored by a national patriotic organization for the purpose of helping poor, rural children have better access to formal education. Educational opportunities were limited in the upper region of Oconee County in the early twentieth century. Most children enrolled at Tamassee DAR School were from poor families and normally worked on small family farms or in the area's textile mills. Existing schools in the area were usually small, poorly funded, and open at limited times when children were not needed to help on the farms or in the cotton mills. When the Tamassee DAR School opened in 1919, it was the only boarding and day school in the United States under the supervision of the Daughters of the American Revolution.⁴ The curriculum emphasized education in the DAR's core values of good citizenship and patriotism. The first class, in the fall of 1919, had female boarding students, with boys enrolled only in the day school.⁵ Boys began to be admitted as boarding students in 1932.⁶ The poor rural families who sent their children to the school in the early years often paid the tuition with the only form of payment they had available, namely produce and livestock.⁷ By 1954, it boasted an enrollment of 452 students.⁸

The DAR's motive in founding this school was to provide an improved opportunity for education for area children who often had to work in the fields and cotton mills to help support their families. As well, there was "the great need for such a school in this immediate section" because of "the pitiable condition of the neighboring district schools -- short term, one teacher sessions held in one-room dilapidated buildings."⁹ The site for the Tamassee DAR School was chosen for several reasons including its proximity to the county seat of Walhalla, public roads, daily mail service via automobile,¹⁰ running water available from nearby shoals on the property, and the beautiful extensive mountain view from the site.

³ Sharmila Bhatia, et. al., *A Brief History of South Carolina Schools from 1895 to 1945* (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1989), 1-14.

⁴ The Kate Duncan Smith DAR School opened at Gunter Mountain near Grant, Alabama, in 1924, and is the only other DAR School in the United States. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. "DAR Supported Schools", accessed April 5, 2011, <http://www.dar.org/natsociety/edoutreach.cfm>.

⁵ Miller, 8.

⁶ Miller, 24.

⁷ Miller, 30.

⁸ "Musgrove DAR Hears Two Speakers." *Spartanburg Herald Journal* (Spartanburg, S.C.), 26 November 1954.

⁹ Miller, 5.

¹⁰ Miller, 5.

In November 1919, the Tamassee DAR School opened with twenty-three female boarding students and twenty-three boys attending the day school for its three-month session.¹¹ By the end of April 1920, enrollment had risen to fifty.¹² The curriculum of Tamassee was designed to transform the youngsters into knowledgeable, useful citizens, able to cope and contribute to life outside of their isolated rural environment. An early brochure stated that “the aim of the school is broader than the education of the mind. It is to teach our pupils how to live, how to make the home neat and attractive, how to sew, how to prepare nourishing food, to know the principals of hygiene and right living, how to care for children and the principals of good citizenship.”¹³ Various DAR chapters helped furnish the school by sponsoring gift showers that provided linens, china and other necessary household items. Clemson College gave untold assistance and guidance in managing forests, livestock, and crops as well as providing expertise for the establishment of a cheese factory on the campus.¹⁴

The students at Tamassee studied math, English, social studies, history, home economics or carpentry. During times they were in class, they were each assigned rotating jobs which they earned credit.¹⁵ The boys tended livestock and the girls prepped meals, cleanup, laundry, sewing, and canning.

Tamassee DAR School was also the site of the first “Opportunity School” in South Carolina which opened on August 2, 1921. Opportunity Schools were created in South Carolina by Dr. Wil Lou Gray, a native of Laurens County, South Carolina, and chairman of the Tamassee Board of Trustees in 1923-1924. Gray, the state supervisor of adult education, created the Opportunity Schools to help textile mill workers in rural areas to learn basic reading and math skills, cultural development, health habits, and citizenship. Patterned after Cora Wilson Stewart's Moonlight Schools in Kentucky and named after Emily Griffith's Opportunity School in Denver, Colorado, these types of schools were inspired in part by the Danish “folk school” concept. The Tamassee experiment was so successful that it led to further efforts to establish other short-term schools for adults in the Piedmont and upstate of South Carolina, where the economy was centered in agriculture and textiles. Several of the state’s colleges hosted subsequent Opportunity Schools, including Erskine, Lander, Anderson, and Clemson colleges, before Dr. Gray set up the permanent South Carolina Opportunity School on the Columbia Army Air Base in Cayce, South Carolina, in 1947.¹⁶

The Opportunity School’s typical daily schedule at Tamassee began with the first class at 6:30 a.m. Breakfast followed at 8:00 a.m. From 9:00 a.m. to noon regular classes were held. Dinner was begun at noon and served until 2:00 p.m. Industrial work and studies in hygiene and citizenship filled the early afternoon, late afternoon being left for recreation. In four rotating groups the pupils did the entire household work, even the washing. By such systematizing each girl received some training in cooking and table service.¹⁷ Students were taught to speak properly, and their health and personal habits soon improved as well. After four weeks, those illiterate on enrolling were able to read simple texts and to write legible letters, and they displayed a new alertness and eagerness to learn.¹⁸

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Descendants of the soldiers of the American Revolution spread west from the Atlantic seaboard.¹⁹ Many settled on isolated plots in the mountains and foothills of the northwest corner of South Carolina.²⁰ Most families remained self-reliant and virtually uneducated. In 1914, the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution proposed to their State Conference to establish a school in Oconee County in area that was “remote, but accessible where the need was greatest.”²¹ A board was created to conduct the business of the proposed school (finance, curriculum, and site) and at the next State Conference in 1916 a 110-acre site in Oconee County was chosen.

¹¹ Miller, 8.

¹² Miller, 8.

¹³ Miller, 9.

¹⁴ Miller, 11.

¹⁵ Miller, 25.

¹⁶ Mabel Montgomery, “Opportunity Schools,” *The Survey* 58 (15 July 1927): 416; Susan L. Schramm, “Opportunity Schools” in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, ed. Walter Edgar (Columbia, SC: The University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 685-686.

¹⁷ Montgomery, 415-416.

¹⁸ Montgomery, 415-416.

¹⁹ Miller, 1.

²⁰ Miller, 2.

²¹ Miller, 2.

During the 1920s the school began to grow. The New York Cottage was erected and an administration building built to house all the records and have a place to interview prospective students. During this time, adults were allowed to attend night classes at the school.²² By 1928, the school had water and power systems in place and by 1930 a central heating system was installed.²³

The first full class graduated from Tamassee High School in 1930. A new dining hall, a few cottages, and dormitory were added and a scout troop was organized and a Children of the American Revolution [C.A.R.] Society was begun.²⁴ In 1932, the state conference made the decision to admit boys as Tamassee boarding students. The late 1930s saw an increase in the campus acreage.

The 1940s brought more construction on campus, most notably, the Sarah Corbin Roberts School / Tamassee Academy and the Edla Stannard Gibson (now North Carolina Gibson) Chapel. Both of these buildings are constructed of local stone.

The cost of buildings on campus was kept to a minimum through the use of timber on the campus properties, donation of labor by grateful residents of the community, and stone obtained from the Stumphouse Tunnel above Walhalla.²⁵ The tunnel, a mid-19th century project of the Blue Ridge Railroad, was never completed, but in the 1940s and 1950s granite from the unfinished tunnel was brought to Tamassee and used to construct the Sarah Corbin Roberts School / Tamassee Academy, the May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium, the Edla Stannard Gibson (now North Carolina Gibson) Chapel, and several cottages.²⁶

By 1950 there were twenty four buildings and 750 acres filled with 450 youngsters. All were busy gleaning an education while performing tasks to produce their own food and preserve it for the campus use.²⁷ The auditorium was constructed in 1950 and welcoming gates were erected at the entrances of the campus. In 1952, the Tamassee Alumni Association was formally established. Other cottages were erected in the late 1950's. Walkways were installed, orchards were planted, and sculptures erected.

The present day Tamassee DAR School continues to provide shelter and a nurturing environment for children from troubled or abusive homes. DAR School residents attend public school at the adjacent Tamassee-Salem Elementary, Middle, and High Schools.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bhatia, Sharmila., et. al. *A Brief History of South Carolina Schools from 1895 to 1945*. Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1989.

Daughters of the American Revolution. "DAR Supported Schools." Accessed 5 April 2011.
<http://www.dar.org/natsociety/edoutrech.cfm>.

Lee, Rudolph E., Papers. Special Collections, Strom Thurmond Institute, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.

McAlister, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.

Miller, Miriam F. *75 Years of Mountain Magic: Tamassee DAR School, "The Place of the Sunlight of God," 1919-1994*. Salem, S.C.: Tamassee DAR School, Inc., 1994.

Miller, Miriam F. *80 Years of Mountain Magic, Millennium Edition Covering 1995-1999, Tamassee DAR School, "The Place of the Sunlight of God", 1919-1999*. Salem, S.C.: Tamassee DAR School, Inc., 1999.

Montgomery, Mabel. "Opportunity Schools," *The Survey* 58 (15 July 1927): 415-417.

²² Miller, 14.

²³ Miller, 20.

²⁴ Miller, 24.

²⁵ Miller, 27.

²⁶ Miller, 28.

²⁷ Miller, 45.

Tamassee DAR School
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

Schramm, Susan L. "Opportunity Schools" in *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, ed. Walter Edgar. Columbia, SC: The University of South Carolina Press, 2006.

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____ Approximately 206.6 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>17</u>	<u>315862</u>	<u>3862413</u>	3	<u>17</u>	<u>314884</u>	<u>3860441</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>17</u>	<u>315233</u>	<u>3862395</u>	4	<u>17</u>	<u>316209</u>	<u>3860386</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of Tamassee DAR School is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying Oconee County Tax Map, Parcel 074-00-02-001, drawn at a scale of 1:400 and dated March 28, 1990.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the historic buildings, objects, structures, and sites associated with the Tamassee DAR School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martin Meek, with assistance from SHPO staff
organization Campbell Meek and Associates, Architects, Inc date March 28, 2012
street & number 105 Parker Road telephone (864) 909-3373
city or town Enoree state SC zip code 29335
e-mail mmeek@meekarch.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Tamassee DAR School
City or Vicinity: Tamassee
County: Oconee **State:** South Carolina
Photographer: Angie Crowley
Date Photographed: October 13, 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo	Resource Name	View, Looking
1 of 69	Tamassee Post Office (non-contributing)	South
2 of 69	South Carolina Cottage	West
3 of 69	Pump House Behind Ruby Linn Cottage	Southeast
4 of 69	Pump House Near Illinois Cottage	Southwest
5 of 69	Ruby Linn Home Management Cottage	Southwest
6 of 69	Water Tank and Park	East
7 of 69	Indiana / All States Building	Southwest
8 of 69	Indiana / All States Building	South
9 of 69	Indiana / All States Building	Southeast
10 of 69	Walhalla Chapter Gate	North
11 of 69	Hunt Cottage	South
12 of 69	Metal Bridge	Southwest
13 of 69	Metal Bridge	Northeast
14 of 69	Richards Cottage	South
15 of 69	Grant Cottage	Northeast
16 of 69	Greenhouse (former Michigan Laundry)	Southwest
17 of 69	New Jersey Cottage	West
18 of 69	Illinois Cottage	Southwest
19 of 69	California Pouch Cottage	Southeast
20 of 69	Pennsylvania Children's Center	Northwest
21 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School	Southeast
22 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School	Northwest
23 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School	Northwest
24 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School, Interior	Northeast

Name of Property

County and State

25 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School, Interior	Northeast
26 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School, Interior	Northeast
27 of 69	Sarah Corbin Robert School, Interior	Northeast
28 of 69	Pump House Behind School	Northeast
29 of 69	Marshall Gate	North
30 of 69	Marshall Gate	Northeast
31 of 69	North Carolina Gibson Chapel	Southeast
32 of 69	North Carolina Gibson Chapel	Northwest
33 of 69	North Carolina Gibson Chapel	Southwest
34 of 69	North Carolina Gibson Chapel, Interior	Northwest
35 of 69	North Carolina Gibson Chapel, Interior	Southeast
36 of 69	North Carolina Gibson Chapel, Interior	Southwest
37 of 69	Jones Gate	Southeast
38 of 69	Pumphouse Near May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium/Gymnasium	Southwest
39 of 69	Smokestack	Southeast
40 of 69	Dorchester Cottage	Southwest
41 of 69	May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium	East
42 of 69	May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium	Southeast
43 of 69	May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium, Interior	South
44 of 69	May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium, Interior	Northeast
45 of 69	May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium, Interior	Northwest
46 of 69	May Erwin Talmadge Auditorium / Gymnasium, Interior	Northeast
47 of 69	Guest Staff Cottage	Northwest
48 of 69	West Virginia Cottage	North
49 of 69	Texas Cottage	Northeast
50 of 69	Missouri Groves Cottage	Southeast
51 of 69	Florida Cottage	Southeast
52 of 69	Belleville Cottage	Northwest
53 of 69	Barn	Northeast
54 of 69	Barn Area	Southeast
55 of 69	Park	Southeast
56 of 69	BBQ Grill at Park	West
57 of 69	Bench & Pulpit	Southwest
58 of 69	Bell of Ohio	West
59 of 59	View from Chapel Toward South Carolina Cottage	Southwest
60 of 69	Bumgardner Drive at Florida Cottage	North
61 of 69	Bumgardner Drive at Florida Cottage	Southwest

Noncontributing Resources

62 of 69	Tennessee Smith-Mettetal Building	Northwest
63 of 69	New York Cottage	West
64 of 69	Tamassee Dining Hall	Southeast
65 of 69	Adele Erb Sullivan Building	Northwest
66 of 69	The Singley Gate	Southeast
67 of 69	The Singley Gate	Northwest
68 of 69	Barn Area	Southwest
69 of 69	Steps of Ohio	Southwest

Tamassee DAR School
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

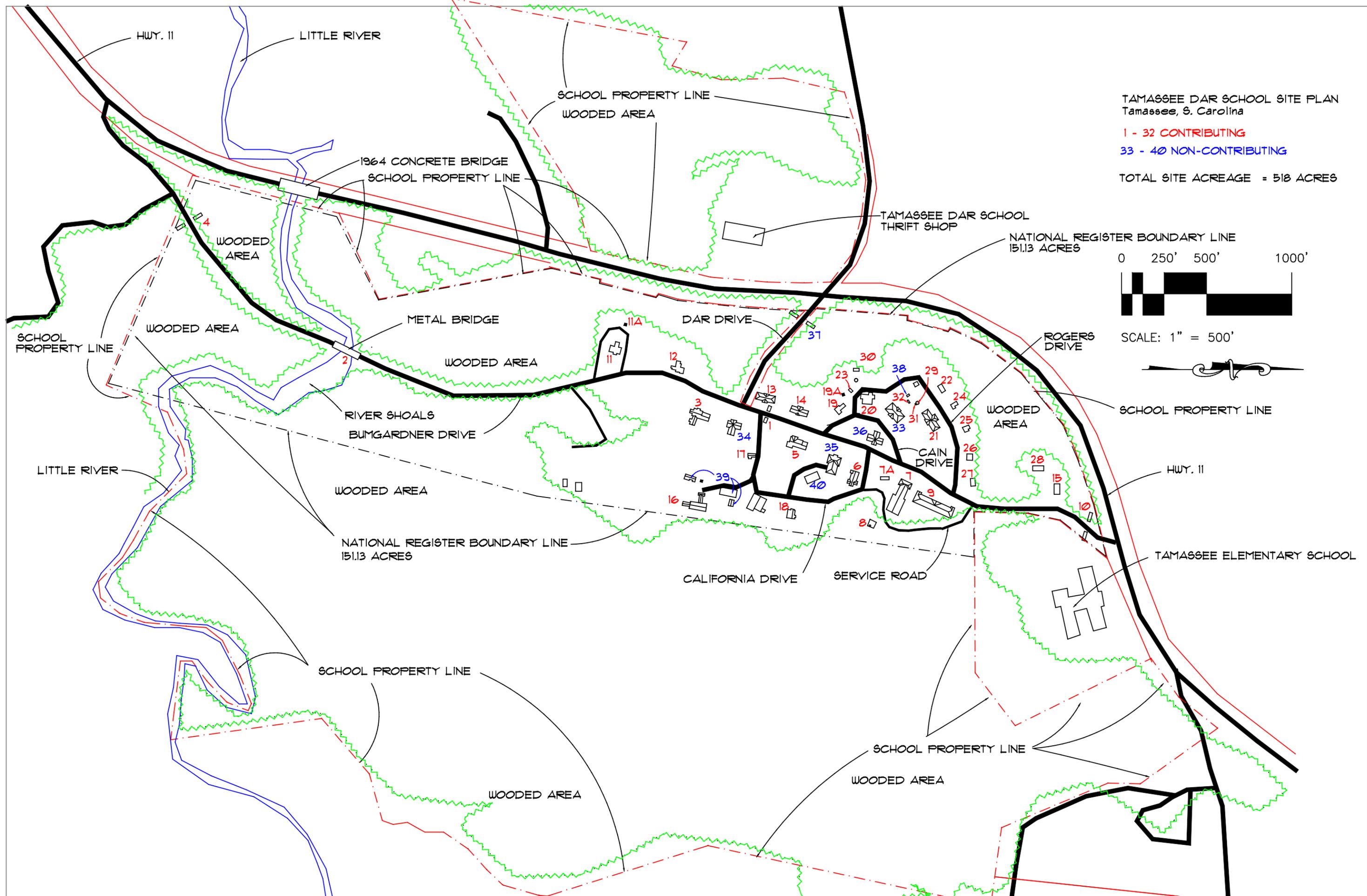
Property Owner:

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

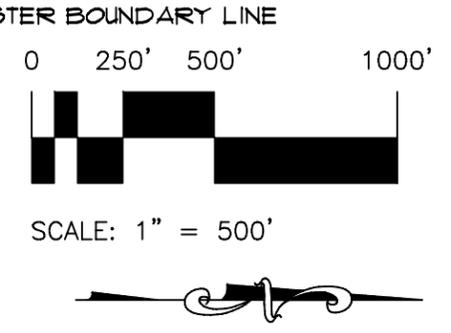
Name Tamassee DAR School, Inc.
street & number 1925 Bumgardner Drive telephone (864) 944-1390
city or town Tamassee state SC zip code 29686

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL SITE PLAN
 Tamassee, S. Carolina
 1 - 32 CONTRIBUTING
 33 - 40 NON-CONTRIBUTING
 TOTAL SITE ACREAGE = 518 ACRES



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY LINE
 151.13 ACRES

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY LINE
 151.13 ACRES

SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE

SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE

SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE

SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE

TAMASSEE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

TAMASSEE DAR SCHOOL
 THRIFT SHOP

HWY. 11

LITTLE RIVER

SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE

WOODED AREA

1964 CONCRETE BRIDGE

SCHOOL PROPERTY LINE

WOODED AREA

METAL BRIDGE

WOODED AREA

DAR DRIVE

ROGERS DRIVE

RIVER SHOALS

BUNGARDNER DRIVE

WOODED AREA

LITTLE RIVER

WOODED AREA

NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY LINE
 151.13 ACRES

HWY. 11

CALIFORNIA DRIVE

SERVICE ROAD

WOODED AREA

WOODED AREA