NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUL 5 1983
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Tingley Memorial Hall, Claflin College

and/or common

2. Location

street & number College Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Orangeburg N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Orangeburg code 075

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	X educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	N/A in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	N/A being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Claflin College Board of Trustees

street & number College Avenue

city, town Orangeburg N/A vicinity of state South Carolina 29115

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Orangeburg County Courthouse

street & number Amelia Street

city, town Orangeburg state South Carolina 29115

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1983 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
___ good	___ ruins	___ altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Tingley Memorial Hall is located on the campus of Claflin College in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The two-story, brick, hip-roofed building was constructed in 1908 according to the preliminary plans of William Wilson Cooke. Erected for the use of the English and Pedagogical Department, it has served as the main campus building since ca. 1913. Tingley Memorial Hall is virtually unaltered and retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Additional Information

Tingley Memorial Hall is a two-story, rectangular brick building with a basement. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with dark headers. Decorative elements include a molded concrete water table above the basement and brick quoins on all corners. The building has a hip roof; the roof line features a boxed cornice, dentil molding, and carved modillions. The roof, which is covered with composition shingles, is topped by a central octagonal cupola featuring arched louvered vents, pilasters, a dentil cornice, and a copper dome.

The facade is arranged in five sections. A central pavilion contains the main entrance, which has double doors and a single light, rectangular transom. The door surround of molded concrete features bead-and-reel molding with acanthus leaf keystone; an encompassing surround features a pediment supported by console brackets with beads, shells, and bell flower designs. Beneath the pediment a cartouche engraved with "Tingley Memorial" is surrounded by molded flowers. On the second story, immediately above the entrance, is a Palladian window with molded concrete surround. This section of the building has a gable roof with a pedimented gable end featuring a blind oculus.

On either side of the central pavilion is a section containing four bays on each story. The first story has one casement window and three six-over-six, double-hung sash windows, each recessed beneath an arch of headers with keystones and shoulder stones. The second story windows are eight-over-eight. All of the windows have molded concrete lug sills and lintels with voussoirs and keystones forming a flat arch.

To each side of the four-bay sections is a pavilion, which comprises the end of the facade. These pavilions have three bays on each story with a window in each bay; the windows are six-over-six and the surrounds are identical to those on the second story of the adjacent sections. Each of the end pavilions features a pedimented gable end with an oculus with tracery. The elevations on the sides of the building have seven bays on both stories with windows identical to those on the end pavilions on the facade.

Continued.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Black history
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1908 **Builder/Architect** William Wilson Cooke

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Tingley Memorial Hall, a two-story, brick building constructed in 1908 according to the plans of William Wilson Cooke, is the main building on the campus of Claflin College in Orangeburg, South Carolina. Erected for the use of the English and Pedagogical Department, Tingley has served as the main campus building from ca. 1913 to the present. The building is historically significant for its association with the important contribution of the college to black education in the state in the early twentieth century. In addition, Tingley Memorial Hall is architecturally significant for its association with Cooke, a pioneer black architect. The composition of the building and the sophisticated use of classical motifs reflect Cooke's knowledge and skill as an architect.

Additional Information

In 1869 Rev. T. Willard Lewis and Rev. Alonzo Webster, Methodist ministers from the North who had come to South Carolina as missionaries to the former slaves, established a school in Orangeburg.[1] The school, which was founded with the financial aid of the family of Lee Claflin, a wealthy Methodist layman of Massachussetts, was named Claflin University in its honor.[2] The charter of Claflin stated that the university would not deny admission to any student on the basis of race, complexion, or religious opinion.[3] Webster served as the first president of the university. In addition to northern missionaries, the board of trustees included prominent black South Carolinians.[4]

Although it was chartered as a university, in the early years Claflin, of necessity, provided a basic grammar school education for the freedmen. In the late nineteenth century preparatory and normal courses (high school level) became an important component of the school.[5]

In 1872 the South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute was established in Orangeburg in connection with Claflin University. The two schools were closely associated and administered by a common president for twenty-six years.[6]

In 1896 the institutions were separated, but Claflin continued to offer industrial training courses.[7] Claflin awarded its first two baccalaureate degrees in 1882.[8] However, in the early twentieth century Claflin continued to serve primarily as a grammar school for students from the Orangeburg area and as a high school for students from throughout the state. For example, in 1912 the enrollment included 221 students in grades one through eight, 191 students in high school courses, and 22 college students. Teacher training was an important function of the school. By 1912, 527 students had completed the normal and scientific preparatory course.[9]

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries several substantial brick buildings were erected on the Claflin campus with the gifts of northern philanthropists.[10] One of these was Tingley Memorial Hall, built in 1908 with funds donated

Continued.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.9 acres

Quadrangle name Orangeburg, S.C. Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

Longitude W80°51'14"

Latitude N33°29'53"

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is shown bounded by the heavy red line on the accompanying Orangeburg County Tax Map #171-16, drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet. This boundary includes only the historic building and its immediate grounds, excluding adjacent buildings and features of the campus.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Watson Edmonds Martha Walker Fullington

organization South Carolina Department of Archives & History date 23 June 1983

street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

title Charles E. Lee State Historic Preservation Officer date 6/27/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

for Delores Byers date 8/4/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

Description, continued.

A central, projecting, cross-gabled section dominates the rear of the building, which faces the campus. This section also features a pedimented gable end with oculi. The first and second stories have seven bays with a window in each bay. The sides of the central projecting section have two bays with a window in each bay.

The central section is flanked by sections featuring large round-arched tracery windows. At the left and right ends of the rear elevation are hip-roofed pavilions containing three bays on each story with a window in each bay. All windows on the rear, except for the round-arched ones, are single double-hung sash windows with six-over-six lights, molded concrete lug sills, and lintels with voussoirs and keystone forming a flat arch.

Interior: The interior of Tingley Memorial Hall remains virtually unaltered. The entrance vestibule is tiled and "Tingley" is inlaid. Stained, narrow beaded board wainscoting and wall pilasters remain throughout. The two staircases retain their original massive balustrades. The classrooms also have the narrow beaded board wainscoting and have old blackboards.

Significance, continued.

by S. H. Tingley of Providence, Rhode Island, in memory of his wife Adella M. Tingley, who, according to a 1912 publication, was "a devoted friend of the colored race."[11] Tingley, which was erected for the use of the English and Pedagogical Department, contained fourteen classrooms and an assembly hall. After the main campus building burned in 1913, Tingley assumed its place as the administration building.[12]

The name of the school was changed from Claflin University to Claflin College in 1914.[13] In 1922 Dr. J.B. Randolph became the first black president of Claflin.[14] In the following years, as public education improved somewhat, the number of college students increased and the high school and grammar school courses were discontinued.[15]

Education/Black History

In the early twentieth century public schools for black students in South Carolina were few, and those that did exist were of poor quality.[16] By 1920 black grammar schools were still generally staffed by only one teacher, and operated for an average of eighty-four days. There were no four-year black public high schools in South Carolina able to award offical state high school diplomas.[17]

As a result of the paucity of public schools, private institutions made an important contribution toward the education of black youths.[18] Claflin, which was one of the most significant black private schools in the state, took the place of public grammar schools in the Orangeburg area as well as provided hundreds of students from all parts of the state with a high school education.[19]

Numerous graduates of the college course at Claflin achieved local, state, or national prominence in medicine, the ministry, and other professional fields.[20] However, perhaps Claflin's greatest contribution to the education of black South Carolinians was in the training of teachers through the normal course. The education of teachers was one of the primary goals of the school. For example, a 1912 publication stated that "The normal department, for the preparation of teachers at Claflin, is absolutely necessary in the uplift of the Negro."[21] In the early twentieth century Claflin provided teachers for public schools throughout the state.

Architecture

William Wilson Cooke, who was born in Greenville, South Carolina, in 1871, completed the classical preparatory course at Claflin between 1888 and 1891. He remained at the school as a student assistant until 1894. After serving as superintendent of mechanic arts at Georgia State College for several years, he returned to Claflin University as superintendent of vocational training from 1897 to 1907. During this period he earned a B.S. degree from Claflin; he also took courses at the Massachussetts Institute of Technology and Columbia University. While serving as superintendent of

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Significance, continued.

vocational training, Cooke designed most of the buildings constructed on the campus. His last project for Claflin was the preliminary plan for Tingley Memorial Hall, which was erected at a cost of $85,000.

In March 1907 Cooke became a senior architectural designer with the United States Supervising Architect's Office in Washington, D.C.; he was the first black man to hold this position. Cooke spent twenty-two years supervising construction work for the federal government; he oversaw construction projects in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Missouri, Michigan, and Minnesota. His career also included ten years in private practice in Illinois and Indiana.[22]

The fine proportions and use of classical motifs such as the bead-and-reel molding, acanthus leaf keystone, and Palladian window design in the architecture of Tingley Memorial Hall illustrate Cooke's competence as an architect. Like Claflin itself, Tingley was made possible through the cooperation of northern missionaries and philanthropists and black South Carolinians. The handsome, imposing building reflects the importance which was attached to education as a means to an improved future for the black youths of South Carolina.

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Footnotes

[1]W. H. Lawrence, A Sketch of the History of the Reorganization of the South Carolina Conference, and of Centenary Church (Philadelphia: Collins Printing House, 1885), pp. vii-ix, xvii.

[2]Ibid.; Catalogue of Claflin University and South Carolina Agricultural College, Orangeburg, S.C., 1879-80, p. 22; Christian Educator: A Magazine of Facts Relating to the Educational Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South 22 (February 1912): 15; Dictionary of American Biography, 20 vols. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1930), 4: 110-11.

[3]Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session of 1869-70 (Columbia, S.C.: John W. Denny, 1870), 302-03.

[4]Lawrence, p. xvii; Catalogue, 1879-80; E. Horace Fitchett, "The Role of Claflin College in Negro Life in South Carolina," Journal of Negro Education 12 (Winter 1943): 46-49; Warren M. Jenkins, Steps Along the Way: The Origin and Development of the South Carolina Conference of the Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Columbia, S.C.: State Printing Co., 1976), p. 70; Acts and Joint Resolutions, 1869-70, p. 302.

[5]Catalogue, 1879-80, pp. 5-17, 21; Fitchett, p. 54; Lewis K. McMillan, Negro Higher Education in the State of South Carolina (n.p.: n.p., 1952), pp. 134-35; Catalogue of Claflin University, College of Agriculture and Mechanics' Institute, Orangeburg, S.C., 1893-1894, pp. 19-27.

[6]Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Passed at the Regular Session of 1871-72 (Columbia, S.C.: Republican Printing Co., 1872), pp. 172-75; Fitchett, p. 48; George Brown Tindall, South Carolina Negroes, 1877-1900 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966), pp. 227-30.

[7]Christian Educator, pp. 4-6, 11-12; Fitchett, pp. 50-51.

[8]Jenkins, p. 75; Fitchett, p. 54.

[9]The Annual Catalogue of Claflin University, Orangeburg, S.C., 1912-13, pp. 18, 67; Fitchett, pp.58-59; McMillan, pp. 120-21, 137.

[10]Christian Educator, pp. 1-3.

[11]Ibid.

[12]Ibid, p. 2; Jay S. Stowell, Methodist Adventures in Negro Education (New York: Methodist Book Concern, 1922), pp. 154-55; The Annual Catalogue, 1912-13, p. 64; Sixty-First Annual Catalogue of Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C., 1929-30, p. 19; Claflin College Catalogue and Register, 1936-1937, p. 22 and 1942-1943, p. 20.

[13]Jenkins, p. 83.

[14]Ibid, p. 77; McMillan, p. 121.

[15]Jenkins, p. 81; Fitchett, p. 59-60.

Footnotes

[16] I. A. Newby, Black Carolinians: A History of Blacks in South Carolina from 1895 to 1968 (Columbia, S.C.: University of S.C. Press, 1973), pp. 82-101.

[17] Newby, pp. 86-89.

[18] Newby, pp. 101-03; Fitchett, pp. 58-59.

[19] Newby, pp. 103, 106-07; Fitchett, pp. 58-59; Annual Catalogue, Claflin University, Orangeburg, S.C., 1926-27, pp. 89-101.

[20] Christian Educator, pp. 8-10; Fitchett, pp. 63-64.

[21] Ibid., p. 7.

[22] Fitchett, pp. 55-56; Christian Educator, p.9; Greenville, S.C. City Directory, 1909 (Asheville, N.C.: Piedmont Directory Co., 1909), pp. 401, 411, 132.