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

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name South Carolina State College Historic District

other names/site number South Carolina State University Historic District

2. Location

street & number 300 College Street not for publication __
city or town Orangeburg vicinity __
state South Carolina code SC county Orangeburg code 75 zip code 29115

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide ___locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 4/30/97
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	3	buildings
1		sites
		structures
1		objects
12	3	Total

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

City of Orangeburg Multiple Resource Area
Resources Associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: College

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: College

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Modern Movement: International Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Asphalt
walls Brick
other Concrete
Terra Cotta

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

x **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
___ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
x **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
___ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ B removed from its original location.
____ C a birthplace or a grave.
____ D a cemetery.
____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.
____ F a commemorative property.
X G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Education
Ethnic Heritage-Black
Architecture

Period of Significance
1917-1969

Significant Dates
1938
1949
1968

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Whittaker, Miller F.
Jewell, Paul V.
Lafaye & Lafaye

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data
X State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
X University
___ Other
Name of repository: South Carolina State University

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 15 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	513720	3706420	3	17	513540	3705800
2	17	513940	3706060	4	17	513420	3706220

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Tracy Power and Andrew W. Chandler, SC SHPO, and Barbara Williams Jenkins, South Carolina State University

organization SC Department of Archives and History date 15 August 1996

street & number P.O. Box 11669, 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 734-8610

city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name South Carolina State University

street & number 300 College Street telephone

city or town Orangeburg state S.C. zip code 29117-0001

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The South Carolina State College Historic District, located within the original campus core of South Carolina State University in the city of Orangeburg, consists of ten academic buildings, one landscape feature, and one object historically associated with the university. Constructed between 1917 and 1969, they are a central visual feature of a campus that has undergone numerous changes and significant expansion in the latter half of the twentieth century. The historic district encompasses all but one of the extant buildings and sites associated with the development and expansion of the university from the 1910s until ca. 1950 (Dukes Gymnasium was individually listed in the National Register in 1985 and is not within the boundaries of the South Carolina State College Historic District; a large nonhistoric Student Center located between the district boundary to the west and the gymnasium to the east makes it reasonable to exclude Dukes Gymnasium from the boundaries of this district). The district also includes a 1920s landscaped square with a 1969 central monument erected and dedicated to the memory of three Orangeburg students who lost their lives in the Orangeburg Massacre of February 6, 1968. The South Carolina State College Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling, and association.

The following properties contribute to the district:

1. Lowman Hall (1917) - This three-story brick building, designed by Miller F. Whittaker, third president of the College (1932-1949), was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 20, 1985.

2. Marion Birnie Wilkinson YWCA Hut (1925-1927) - Built as a one-and-one-story brick veneered residential structure, the building exhibits architectural characteristics of a bungalow. Features include paired windows with twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash, groupings of multi-paned casement windows, battered brick corner piers, false half-timbering in gables, cross gables, and on a large dormer on east (rear) elevation, and a metal roof simulating terra cotta tile. This building was used for YWCA, as well as YMCA functions, a forerunner to present-day organized student activities. The "Y" Hut was named in honor of President Robert Shaw Wilkinson's wife, who was often referred to as "Mother Wilkinson."[1]

[1]Nelson C. Nix, "Tentative History of South Carolina State College (to 1937)" (Orangeburg: South Carolina State College, ca. 1937), p. 121; John F. Potts, Sr., The History of South Carolina State College, 1896-1978 (Orangeburg: South Carolina State College, 1978), p. 61; bronze plaque at entrance to building.

3. Center Court (1920s) and Smith-Hammond-Middleton Memorial (1969) - Landscaped with shrubbery and large deciduous trees, this large square near the center of the historic campus and the historic district features a central concrete plaza with radiating concrete walkways. Used since at least the 1920s as a place for student gatherings, the center plaza was chosen as the appropriate location for a monument commemorating the lives of Henry Smith, Samuel Hammond, and Delano Middleton, three students slain during the Orangeburg Massacre in 1968. The memorial itself, though less than fifty years old, is of exceptional significance for its association with and commemoration of the Orangeburg Massacre, an event of national significance during the Civil Rights Movement.

4. Hodge Hall (1928) - This two-story brick building designed by Miller F. Whittaker was individually listed in the National Register on September 20, 1985.

5. Home Management House (1928) - Also known as the State College Practice Home, this two-story brick veneered residential building was designed by Miller F. Whittaker as a Home Economics teacher training laboratory. The focus of this building is its slightly projecting central pavilion with classically-inspired covered front stoop. Other elements include flanking tripartite windows, single and paired windows with nine-over-one double-hung sash, exterior end chimneys, a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails, a two-story rear ell, and a one-story hip-roofed wing to the southwest.[2]

6. Mechanical Industries Hall (1938-1942) - Known in recent years as the Harold W. Crawford Engineering Technology Hall, this large two-story brick building was designed by Professors Paul V. Jewell and John H. Blanche. Financed by the Works Projects Administration (WPA) as a trades building, it features a central concrete portal entrance, forward projecting wings with similar entrances, large multi-light metal frame windows, decorative brickwork and cast stone coping and other trim, and flat roof with parapet that contains a name and date tablet at the center of the facade (north elevation).[3]

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[2]Architectural Plans by Miller F. Whittaker, Architect, Orangeburg, S.C., for State College Practice Home, 1928, Plans A-28, Facilities Management Division, South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, S.C.; Potts, pp. 52, 61.

[3]State Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Work Bulletin. Annual Report for Period September, 1937 To September, 1938. XXVIII:1 (January 1939), 17, 33; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number For Period September, 1938 to September, 1939. XXIX:1 (January 1940), 10, 20; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number For Period September, 1939 to September, 1940. XXX:1 (January 1941), 8-9, 10; Lewis K. McMillan, Negro Higher Education in the State of South Carolina (Orangeburg: Privately Printed, 1952), pp. 179, 183; Potts, p. 83; William C. Hine, "South Carolina State College: A Legacy of Education and Public Service,"

7. Miller Hall (1938) - Designed by Herndon M. Fair, in association with the prominent Columbia architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye, this three-story brick men's dormitory was constructed with Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works funds. Named for Thomas E. Miller, the College's first president, it housed some ninety students when built and became a women's dormitory in the 1940s.[4] Largely Renaissance in massing and style, it boasts a Doric order columned entrance, with single-leaf paneled door, sidelights and transom. The sculptured metal-clad hip roof simulates one of terra cotta tile. It has exposed rafter tails at the roofline, as well as hip roofed wing pavilions and central dormers. Although windows were replaced several years ago, the building's overall architectural character is preserved.

8. Wilkinson Hall (1938) - Named for Dr. Robert Shaw Wilkinson, second president of the College (1911-1932), this three-story brick building's upper floors housed the college library until Whittaker Library was completed in 1969, while the main level included the President's Office, Bookstore, Business Office, and Post Office. The Law School opened in this building in 1947. Also designed by Herndon M. Fair, in association with Lafaye & Lafaye, the building was erected with funds from state appropriations and the General Education Board of New York City.[5] The building's Palladian form and massing are

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Agricultural History 65:2 (1991), 158.

[4]"State College Will Spend $141,000 On Dormitory and New Library," The State (Columbia, S.C.), 9 November 1937; Architectural Plans by Herndon M. Fair, Architect, in association with Lafaye and Lafaye, Architects, Columbia, S.C., for Miller Hall, Boy's Dormitory, The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College, 1937, Commission #A-499, Facilities Management Division, South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, S.C.; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Work Bulletin. Annual Report For Period September, 1937 To September, 1938. XXVIII:1 (January 1939), 17, 32; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number For Period September, 1938 to September, 1939. XXIX:1 (January 1940), p. 10; McMillan, p. 183; Potts, p. 83; Hine, 158.

[5]"State College Will Spend $141,000 On Dormitory and New Library," The State (Columbia, S.C.), 9 November 1937; Architectural Plans by Herndon M. Fair, Architect, in association with Lafaye and Lafaye, Architects, Columbia, S.C., for Wilkinson Hall, Library Building for State A. & M. College, 1938, Commission #A-513, Facilities Management Division, South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, S.C.; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Work Bulletin. Annual Report For Period September, 1937 To September, 1938. XXVIII:1 (January 1939), 17, 32; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number For Period September, 1938 to September, 1939. XXIX:1 (January 1940), p. 10; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period September, 1946 to September, 1947. XXXVII:1 (January 1948), pp. 11, 27-28, 31-32; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period September, 1947 to September, 1948. XXXVIII:1 (January 1949), p. 10; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period October, 1948 to October, 1949. XXXIX:1 (January 1950), p. 14; McMillan, p. 179-80, 183; Potts, pp. 83, 85; Hine, 158.

evidenced by such primary features as the attic story set atop a full cast stone entablature, a projecting central pavilion framed by scored cast stone pilasters and containing an entry with cast stone open pedimented surround, and hip roof. On the rear of the building is a large three-story library stack wing. Even though the historic main doorway and windows were replaced in 1985 with more modern metal-framed glass, the building's overall integrity and ability to contribute to the historic district has not been compromised.

9. Industrial Arts Building (1941) - Located directly to the rear of the Mechanical Industries Building, this one-story brick utilitarian building contains paired windows with eight-over-eight double-hung sash, a stepped gable parapet facade and metal-clad roof, and a central projecting stepped-able entry portal. It originally housed the industrial arts program.

10. Power House and Smoke Stack (1945) - Built at the end of World War II to provide the campus with an up-to-date heating plant, the house is a two-story brick stepped gable-end utilitarian structure containing metal-framed windows, large service bays, and a pitched roof with five ridge-line metal ventilators. A circular, tapered, corbel-capped brick smoke stack, reinforced with at least twenty steel rings, dominates the vicinity's skyline as it rises approximately 100 feet above grade near the front of the power house.[6]

11. Moss Hall (1949) - Designed by Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye & Associates, to house the College's newly-established Law School, this building contrasts with all others in the historic district in overall approach to design. Rectangular in plan, this two-story brick and painted-white cast stone International style structure features an asymmetrical facade (east elevation). The building's central focus is a two-story right-of-center cast stone frontispiece with projecting semicircular cast stone marquee sheltering the entrance at ground level, an oversized glass and block glass panel divided into six units by thick metal mullions at the second level, and a bas relief escutcheon of the scales of justice on its lintel. A smaller rectangular three-story wing projects toward the street immediately to the right of the entrance. Window fenestration along the facade's main block consists of two groupings of five windows on each floor, the lintels of which are rendered in scalloped cast stone or concrete. In contrast to the horizontal effect of this treatment, windows on the wing's facade are grouped vertically with connecting cast stone or

[6]State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number For Period September, 1939 to September, 1940. XXX:1 (January 1941), 10; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number For Period September, 1944 to September, 1945. XXXV:1 (January 1946), 12, 33; McMillan, p. 183; Potts, p. 83.

concrete surround units. A simple cast stone or concrete cornice projects slightly from the plane of the building's walls as it encircles the structure. An enclosed stuccoed stair tower was later added to the south end of the building.[7] Moss Hall, though less than fifty years old, is of exceptional significance as an example of the specialized segregation of public higher education between 1949 and 1967 and also in the context of the college's role in the Civil Rights Movement during that period.

The following noncontributing properties are located within the boundaries of the historic district:

12. Bradham Hall (1916) - Rebuilt on the same site as the 1896 and 1910 buildings of the same name which were both destroyed by fire, this brick three-story women's dormitory at the center of campus was probably designed by Miller F. Whittaker, instructor of Architecture.
13. Manning Hall (1916) - A women's dormitory designed by Miller F. Whittaker to match the design of Bradham Hall.

Both Bradham and Manning Halls were extensively altered and their integrity compromised in the 1980s when their historic windows were replaced with metal-framed glass and the exterior brick walls were stuccoed--a treatment which has no historical precedent on the South Carolina State campus and which significantly changes the appearance of buildings which were similar to Lowman Hall both when they were built and throughout the period of significance for this district from 1917-1969.

14. Washington Dining Hall and Post Office (1961) - Located between Wilkinson Hall and the Mechanical Industries Building, this large one-story modern building has a graduated or stepped flat roof. Though the date of its construction falls within the 1917-1969 period of significance for the district this building has no exceptional significance in the history of the university.

[7]Architectural Plans by Lafaye, Fair, Lafaye, and Associates, Architects, Columbia, S.C., for Building for Law School, S.C. State A. & M. College, 1948, Commission # A-727, Facilities Management Division, South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, S.C.; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period September, 1946 to September, 1947. XXXVII:1 (January 1948), pp. 11, 31-32; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period September, 1947 to September, 1948. XXXVIII:1 (January 1949), p. 29; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period October, 1948 to October, 1949. XXXIX:1 (January 1950), p. 14; State Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin. Annual Report Number for Period October, 1949 to October, 1950. XL:1 (January 1951), pp. 21, 28; McMillan, pp. 179-80; Potts, pp. 74-75, 83; Hine, 161-62.

The South Carolina State College Historic District is the core of the historic campus at South Carolina State University. It is significant in three major areas--in the area of Education as a tangible illustration of the evolution of the college from a primarily vocational and technical institution to a more comprehensive institution of higher education; in the area of Ethnic Heritage-Black as an institution of central significance to South Carolina blacks; and in the area of Architecture as a concentration of twentieth-century Classical Revival collegiate architecture. Two properties less than fifty years old which also contribute to the historic district--Moss Hall and the Smith-Hammond-Middleton Memorial--are also exceptionally significant in the context of the twentieth century history of South Carolina State College for their association with the Civil Rights Movement, and they are also closely associated with the Multiple Property Submission "Resources Associated With the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County, South Carolina."

The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina--after 1954, South Carolina State College, and since 1992, South Carolina State University--was established in 1896 "for the higher education of the colored youth of the State" by an act of the South Carolina General Assembly. The college had its distant origins in the Morrill Land Grant Acts of 1862 and 1890 which provided for the creation of land-grant colleges. Its immediate predecessor was the South Carolina Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute, a state program founded in 1872 in conjunction with Claflin University. The Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute, sometimes called the Orangeburg Branch of the University of South Carolina, was renamed Claflin College in 1878 to distinguish it from Claflin University proper but accomplished little toward its stated purpose. In early 1896, white South Carolinians seeking not only to draw a strict "color line" in all segments of society but to maintain it at all costs proposed to establish and support a separate public college for black South Carolinians. Soon after the adoption of the 1895 state constitution which effectively disenfranchised black voters, and just before the landmark Supreme Court decision in Plessy v. Ferguson upholding segregation as long as it provided "separate but equal" facilities for whites and blacks, Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman sponsored the 1896 act which created the new Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College, separated Claflin College from Claflin University, and turned the Claflin College property and other assets over to the new college.[8]

[8]Potts, pp. 1-28; McMillan, pp. 167-70, and Appendix B, "The Establishing of the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural, and Mechanical College of the State of South Carolina," pp. 231-42; Hine, 149-51; I.V. Newby, Black Carolinians: A History of Blacks in South Carolina from 1895 to 1968 (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, 1973), pp. 260-61.

The college, most often referred to as "State College" or simply "State," has been called "at least symbolically, the most important educational institution in black Carolina since its founding in 1895. Its history is tied intimately with the history of black Carolinians. Its difficulties have been their difficulties, its opportunities their opportunities, its progress their progress."[9]

The first college catalogue, published in 1896, described the purpose and scope of the new institution:

> The School is for the best education of the hand, head and heart of South Carolina's young manhood and womanhood of the Negro race. The scope of the College embodies the Literary and Classical features of the State University of South Carolina, the Agricultural and Mechanical features of Clemson, the Industrial features of Winthrop, and the Military and Scientific features of the South Carolina Military Academy.[10]

Such early optimism, unfortunately, was unfounded, for in spite of the best efforts of its administrators, faculty, and students, and in spite of the sound short- and long-term goals they set year after year, South Carolina State would spend many frustrating years attempting to achieve the high standards to which it aspired. The college's persistent inability to get minimal, much less adequate, funding from the South Carolina General Assembly meant that its facilities, educational programs, faculty, and students would all suffer in comparison to those at South Carolina's white public institutions of higher education.[11] Governor Cole L. Blease commented in his inaugural address in 1911, "I am opposed to white people's taxes being used to educate Negroes. . . . In my opinion, when the people of this country began to try to educate the Negro they made a serious and grave mistake, and I fear the worst result is yet to come."[12] Though all white South Carolinians might not have agreed with Blease about the dangers of educating blacks, most of them shared his assumptions about race and gave little or no thought to programs which benefited the large black population of the state.

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[9]Newby, p. 260.

[10]Catalogue and Special Announcements of the Colored Normal Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina (Orangeburg, S.C., 1896-97).

[11]Potts, pp. 37-39, 62-64, 85-86, 121-23, 151-53; McMillan, pp. 170-200, 206-22; Hine, passim.

[12]Quoted in McMillan, p. 258.

South Carolina State, like so many other black colleges, institutes, academies, and schools in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, saw its success limited even further by prevailing white notions concerning the supposed intellectual and social inferiority of blacks and the proper avenues for their education. This view, which manifested itself in an emphasis on the vocational and technical training of blacks more than, and often instead of, any academic development, ensured that most black colleges during this period were colleges in name only, combining a basic primary and secondary academic education when necessary with a normal school in which instruction emphasized the trades and industries. Though seldom used, the official name of the institution--the Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College--was an accurate one and demonstrated that South Carolina's black public college was certainly no exception to the rule.[13]

In spite of such formidable obstacles, however, the growth and development of South Carolina State since 1896, both in terms of its tangible physical resources and its less tangible but no less significant institutional resources, has been a remarkable achievement. Its significant role in black education, history, and culture in the state cannot be overestimated.

The period of significance of this historic district covers a roughly fifty-year period from 1917 through 1969--during the administrations of presidents Robert Shaw Wilkinson, Miller F. Whittaker, Benner C. Turner, and M. Maceo Nance, Jr.--in which the college made meaningful strides toward providing its students with the most inclusive education then possible under the existing political, economic, and social restraints facing it.

Almost every annual report contained several statements concerning the physical plant of the college and the dire need for new buildings or at least the renovation and continuing maintenance of existing ones. Though appropriations from the General Assembly increased during the period they did not keep up with the level of appropriations for white public colleges and universities, were sometimes inadequate, and occasionally below even the minimum necessary to keep the college operating properly. Inspections of the campus buildings made by state legislators or other state officials, accreditation officials, and others often confirmed the successive presidents' calls for assistance.[14] As late as 1952, Lewis McMillan could still protest, and with good reason, "The State of South Carolina treats its Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College like a step-child."[15]

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[13]McMillan, pp. 198-200; Newby, pp. 261-67; Hine, 153.

[14]Potts, passim; see also various annual reports, 1917-1968.

[15]McMillan, p. 182.

Most new buildings constructed on the campus in the 1910s and 1920s, during Wilkinson's administration (1911-1932), were more often than not designed by South Carolina State professors such as Miller F. Whittaker and John C. Blanche. Whittaker, for example, designed Bradham Hall (1916), Manning Hall (1916), Lowman Hall (1917), Hodge Hall (1928), and the Home Management House (1928); and Blanche designed the Dukes Gymnasium (1931). During Whittaker's administration (1932-1949) Paul V. Jewell and John C. Blanche designed the Mechanical Industries Hall (1938-1942), the last of the major campus buildings designed by faculty of the Mechanical Arts--later Engineering--Department. South Carolina State also benefitted from Whittaker's untiring efforts to improve the college's physical plant and from increased Federal spending in New Deal programs such as the Works Projects Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA). The Mechanical Industries Hall was financed with assistance from the WPA, Miller Hall (1938) was financed with assistance from the PWA, and Wilkinson Hall (1938) was financed with assistance from the General Education Board, a philanthropic organization. These classroom facilities, dormitories and a library had long been overdue. Another development which occurred during this period was the beginning of a long association of the prominent Columbia architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye with South Carolina State College; the firm designed both Miller and Wilkinson Halls and later designed Moss Hall (1949).[16]

Just as impressive, and as hard-won, as the tangible improvements made to the college campus during this fifty year period were the intangible--at least in the short-term--developments in the college's curriculum, its faculty, and the quality of its instruction. In 1916 the college consisted of five departments (Agricultural, Mechanical, Academic, Domestic, and Disciplinary), with a Home Economics Department added in 1917 and a Commercial Department in 1919. The transition toward a true college instead of a normal, industrial, agricultural, and mechanical college now began as well. The elementary school was closed in 1923, followed by the Normal Department in 1928, when prospective public school teachers were now required to earn a Bachelor's degree, and then followed by the high school in 1933. By this time the Mechanical, Home Economics, and Commercial Departments were also four-year programs.[17] As Dean Nelson C. Nix observed in his "Tentative History of South Carolina State College," written in 1937, "the year 1933 can be accepted as the time when the State Agricultural and Mechanical College definitely became a college in fact as well as in name."[18] The college departments soon became the divisions of Agriculture, Arts and Sciences, Home Economics, Mechanic Arts, and the

[16]Potts, passim; McMillan, p. 183; Hine, 158.

[17]Potts, passim.

[18]Nix, p. 68.

Summer School. By 1941 the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools rated South Carolina State a Class A institution, and shortly after World War II the college began a graduate program and a law school.[19] The pre-1930 college faculty has been aptly described as "underpaid, overworked, and inadequately trained," but the quality of professors improved slightly during the 1930s and 1940s and afterward as South Carolina State began recruiting better-educated, more professionally active professors and began lobbying to raise faculty salaries.[20] Enrollment grew dramatically as well, from 906 students just after the high school was closed, to 1600 in 1934-35, to 3963 in 1949-50, of which 1371 were college students and the rest were in extension or summer school courses.[21]

"The history of the college since World War II," I.A. Newby observes, "is intelligible only in conjunction with the civil rights movement"--a movement in which Orangeburg, and South Carolina State College, played a major role in South Carolina.[22] One of the first stirrings of the postwar movement at the college grew out of the General Assembly's concern over Supreme Court decisions of the 1930s and 1940s that seemed to threaten the "separate but equal" principle as it related to graduate, professional, and law schools. In 1946 the legislature, unwilling to allow black students to enter such programs at the University of South Carolina or Clemson College, instructed the South Carolina State College Board of Trustees to establish a graduate program and to administer an out-of-state tuition grant program so that blacks wishing to go to graduate or professional schools in subjects other than education--the only graduate program offered--could go to institutions outside South Carolina. When John Wrighten applied for admission to the University of South Carolina School of Law, was denied, and brought suit in Federal district court in 1946, the court ruled that the state could admit him to the University, provide a legal education for him elsewhere in South Carolina, or close the University law school. The legislature then instructed South Carolina State College to establish a law school in addition to its new graduate program. The new graduate and law schools, which opened in 1947, were first housed in various campus buildings until Moss Hall was completed in 1949. The Law School, which was "an expensive luxury," boasted the newest, most modern building at the college and the best library there, but only had a few faculty members and never had more than 19 students enrolled. It was closed in 1967 when the University of South Carolina School of Law was desegregated. The out-of-state tuition program, also expensive, was somewhat more successful, as was the graduate program, though one historian has commented that these three

[19]Potts, passim.

[20]Newby, p. 266.

[21]Potts, p. 78.

[22]Newby, p. 350.

programs imposed by the state "probably had a detrimental effect upon the state college and education in black Carolina. Certainly they represented a perversion of educational priorities."[23]

South Carolina State College students participated in several significant events of the Civil Rights Movement during the 1960s, including the sit-in movement of 1960, aimed at the desegregation of lunch counters at downtown Orangeburg stores; the Orangeburg Movement of 1963-64, aimed at the desegregation of public accommodations and local compliance with Federal plans for the desegregation of public schools; and the Orangeburg Massacre of 1968. By 1967 many South Carolina State College students, frustrated at the limits placed on them by a system of segregation which subtly encouraged the college administration to keep strict controls on them as individuals as well as students, to tolerate second-rate educational standards, and to cooperate with the white authorities, began to question the authority of President C. Benner Turner. After a dispute over the firing of two popular white instructors in which the students threatened a mass protest march from Orangeburg to Columbia, Turner resigned, and was succeeded by M. Maceo Nance. Within a few months, however, student protests--this time over the All-Star Bowling Lanes, a segregated bowling alley near the campus and one of the last remaining segregated public accommodations in Orangeburg--turned into tragedy. In February 1968, during a confrontation on the edge of the South Carolina State campus between angry students and local law enforcement officials, state highway patrolmen fired into a group of students, killing three of them and wounding twenty-eight others.[24] The next year a monument to the memory of Henry Smith, Samuel Hammond, and Delano Middleton was erected on Center Court, a campus gathering place since the 1920s. The All-Star Bowling Lane was listed in the National Register on August 7, 1996 as part of a multiple property submission associated with the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County.

The legacy of South Carolina State College has been summed up well by historian William C. Hine when he writes, "The history of South Carolina State College is the story of rural black people attempting to build an institution to provide them with the knowledge and skills necessary to survive in a society that until recently regarded them as second class citizens who did not deserve a first class college."[25] For one hundred years, "State College" has educated thousands of young black men and women --the majority of them South Carolinians--and it remains one of the most significant institutions of its type in the South.

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[23]Newby, p. 351.

[24]Potts, pp. 112-13, 145-46, 148; Newby, pp. 354-60.

[25]Hine, 149.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the heavy line marked "South Carolina State College Historic District" on the accompanying district map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property is limited to the concentration of historic properties on the South Carolina State University campus with the exception of the Dukes Gymnasium, individually listed in the National Register in 1985 and excluded from the boundaries of the district due to a large nonhistoric Student Center located between the district boundary to the west and the gymnasium to the east.

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

Name of Property: South Carolina State College Historic District
Location of Property: South Carolina State University, Orangeburg, Orangeburg County, S.C.

1. Lowman Hall
Facade

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

2. Marion Birnie Wilkinson YWCA Hut
Facade

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

3. Marion Birnie Wilkinson YWCA Hut
Right Elevation

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

4. Marion Birnie Wilkinson YWCA Hut
Rear Elevation

Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

5. Center Court and Smith-Hammond-Middleton Memorial

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

6. Smith-Hammond-Middleton Memorial

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

7. Hodge Hall

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

8. Home Management House
Facade

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

9. Home Management House
Rear Elevation

Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

10. Mechanical Industries Building
Facade

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

11. Mechanical Industries Building
Rear Elevation

Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

12. Miller Hall
Facade
Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

13. Miller Hall
Rear Elevation

Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

14. Wilkinson Hall
Facade

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

15. Wilkinson Hall
Rear Elevation

Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

16. Industrial Arts Building

Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

17. Power Plant and Smoke Stack
Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

18. Power Plant and Smoke Stack
Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

19. Moss Hall
Facade
Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

20. Moss Hall
Facade Detail
Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: June 1996

21. Moss Hall
Rear Elevation
Photographer: Larry Mitchell
Location of Negatives: Larry Mitchell, Orangeburg, S.C.
Date of Photograph: April 1995

22. Bradham Hall (Noncontributing), from NE
Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler
Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
Columbia, S.C.
Date of Photograph: November 1996

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23. Bradham Hall (Noncontributing), from SE
    Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler
    Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
    Columbia, S.C.
    Date of Photograph: November 1996

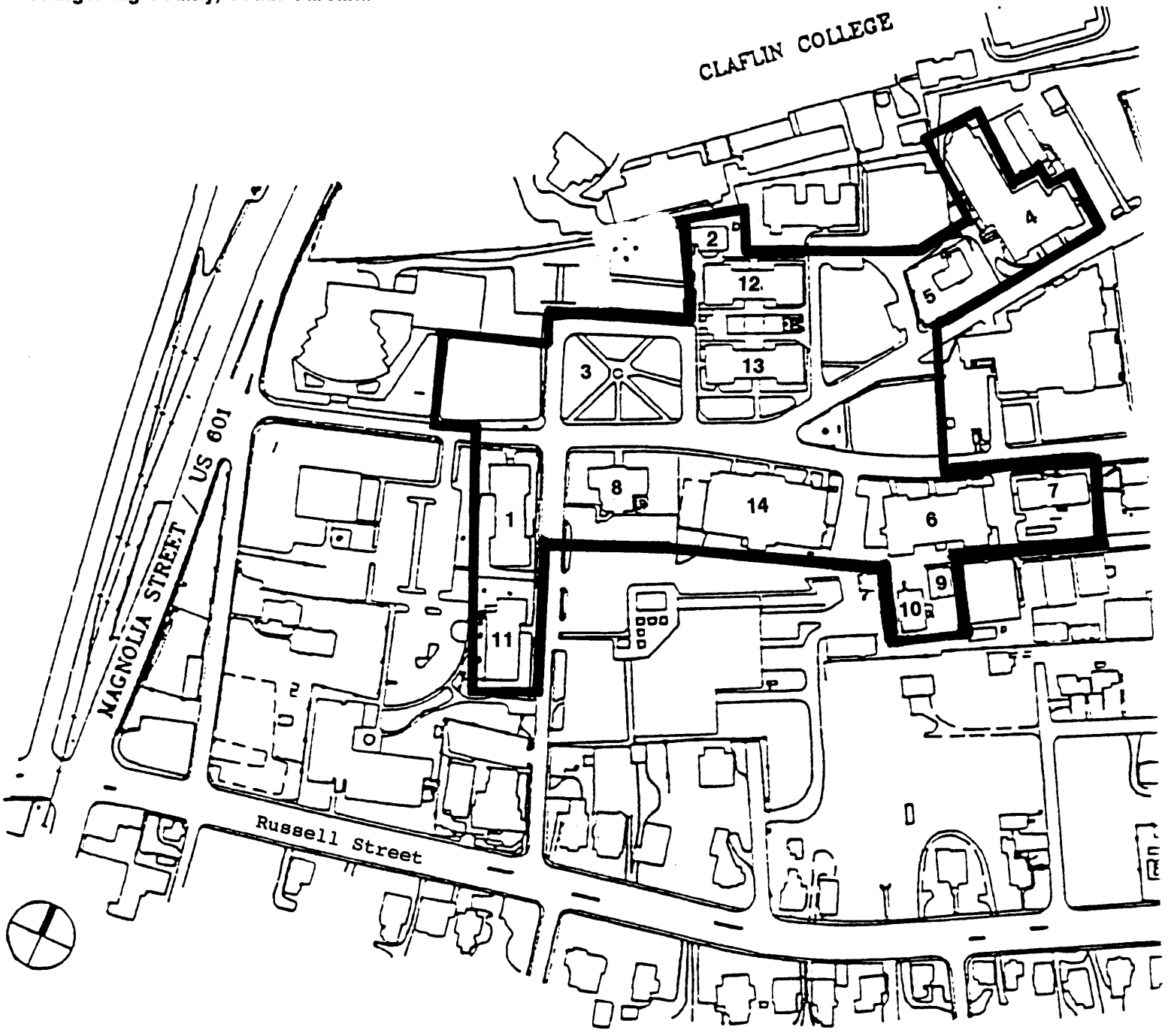
24. Manning Hall (Noncontributing), from E
    Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler
    Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
    Columbia, S.C.
    Date of Photograph: November 1996

25. Manning Hall (Noncontributing), from S
    Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler
    Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
    Columbia, S.C.
    Date of Photograph: November 1996

26. Washington Dining Hall & Post Office (Noncontributing), from NW
    Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler
    Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
    Columbia, S.C.
    Date of Photograph: November 1996

27. Washington Dining Hall & Post Office (Noncontributing), from NE
    Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler
    Location of Negatives: South Carolina Department of Archives & History
    Columbia, S.C.
    Date of Photograph: November 1996

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Orangeburg County, South Carolina



CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

1. Lowman Hall (1917)
2. Marion Birnie Wilkinson YWCA Hut (1925-27)
3. Center Court (1920s) & Smith-Hammond-Middleton Memorial (1969)
4. Hodge Hall (1928)
5. Home Management House (1928)
6. Mechanical Industries Hall (1938-1942)
7. Miller Hall (1938)
8. Wilkinson Hall (1938)
9. Industrial Arts Building (1941)
10. Power House and Smoke Stack (1945)
11. Moss Hall (1949)

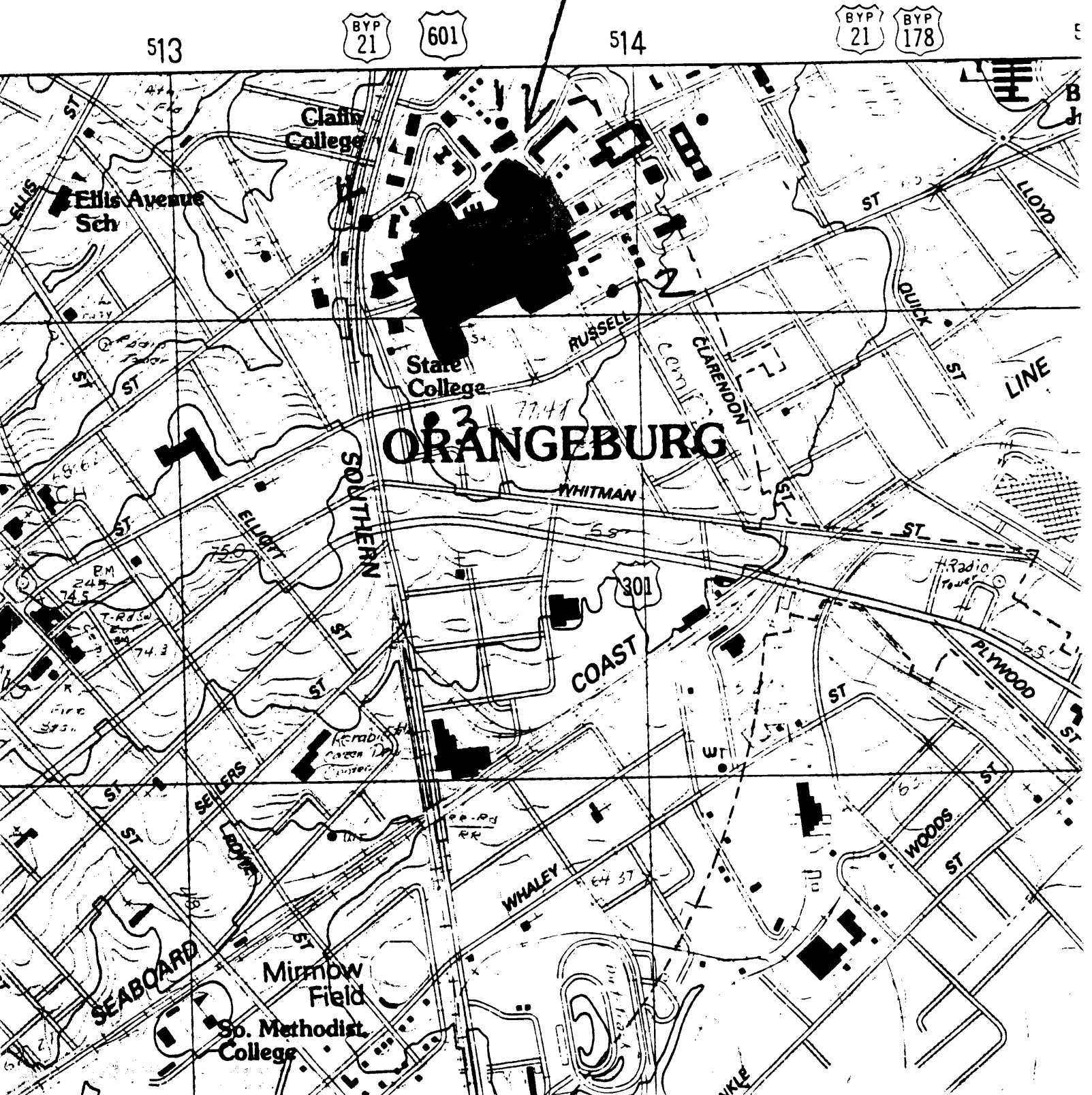
NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

12. Bradham Hall (1916)
13. Manning Hall (1916)
14. Washington Dining Hall & Post Office (1961)

TES
E INTERIOR
URVEY

S.C. STATE COLLEGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
DUKES GYMNASIUM (INDIVIDUALLY LISTED 1985)
STUDENT CENTER (NONHISTORIC)



NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001024 **Date Listed:** 6/19/97

South Carolina State College H.D.	Orangeburg	SOUTH CAROLINA
Property Name	**County**	**State**

Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg County MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for **Signature of the Keeper** 6/26/97 **Date of Action**

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Amended Items in Nomination:

This nomination is amended to reclassify the Washington Dining Hall and Post Office from non-contributing to contributing, since it was constructed in 1961, during the period of significance, and has retained its integrity.

This amendment has been confirmed with the South Carolina SHPO.

Additional concerns raised in the earlier return have been addressed.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file