NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

2138

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NOV 20 1989

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Clemson University Historic District I

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Northern portion of campus, bordering SC Hwy. 93 ☐ not for publication

city, town Clemson ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Pickens code 077 zip code 29634

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
☐ private	☐ building(s)	6	1	buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district	2		sites
☒ public-State	☐ site			structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure		1	objects
	☐ object	8	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Clemson University, c.1803-1940

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds 11/15/89
Signature of certifying official Date

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

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register

Mark A. Barker 1/4/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education/College	Education/College
Recreation/Sports Facility	Recreation/Sports Facility
Government/Post Office	Education/College
Landscape/Park	Landscape/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite
walls Brick
roof Metal/Ceramic Tile
other Terra Cotta
Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Clemson University Historic District I includes eight historic resources associated with higher education at Clemson University from 1893 to 1939. The district includes four academic buildings, a recreational building, a post office, a marching and athletic field, and a park.

Contributing properties in the district include:

1. Tillman Hall (1893): This building is a three-story, rectangular, brick building with a hipped roof. Symmetrically placed slightly projecting, gabled-roof bays are at either side of a central, monumental, pyramidal-roofed clock tower at the facade elevation. Slightly projecting, full-height, gabled-roof bays are present at the north and south elevations. The overall footprint of the building is approximately 130x140 feet. The building is set on a four-foot-high ranged ashlar granite base. The building features both double and single double-hung sash. Detailing includes Romanesque arches at the principal entrances, windows in the clock and side elevations, as well as in the bell tower; decorative terra cotta work; and bracketed cornices. A two-story, rectangular, gabled roof brick chapel, historically attached by a corridor at the north elevation, employs detailing and materials similar to the main building.

   Alterations and additions include the replacement of the original one-over-one wooden sash with one-over-one aluminum sash in 1978; replacement aluminum-frame doors at the entrances of the main building and chapel; and the introduction of firestairs and HVAC systems to the interior. A large, three-story modern brick building is attached to the rear of the building by a three-story hall corridor.(1)

2. Godfrey Hall (1898): This is a two-story, rectangular brick building over a basement, with a low-pitched gabled roof and heavy bracketed eaves. The facade is arranged with nine bays of segmental-arched, triple-sash windows with three-over-three over-three glazing. The central, four-story stair tower provides entry to the building. Decorative details include

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Education	1893-1940	1893
Architecture		
Agriculture		

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Lee, Rudolph E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Clemson University Historic District I includes eight historic resources located on the northern portion of the campus. It is significant for its association with the founding, development, and growth of Clemson University, which has played a major role in higher education in South Carolina since its founding in 1889. The district is also significant as an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century educational buildings at a state-supported land-grant college.

Properties in the district include:

1. Tillman Hall (1893): Originally known as the Main Building or Agricultural Hall, Tillman Hall was designed by Bruce and Morgan, an architectural firm from Atlanta which also designed similar buildings at Georgia Tech, Agnes Scott College, and Oglethorpe University in the Atlanta area, as well as Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina. Construction began in December 1890, using convict labor. Some of these workers, most of whom were black, died during the construction of the early campus and were buried on Cemetery Hill. Materials, including handmade bricks, came from the vicinity of Fort Hill, the former home of John C. Calhoun and later of his son-in-law, college founder Thomas G. Clemson. The new building burned on 22 May 1894, less than a year after the opening of the college; the cadets fought the fire and saved the exterior walls. Work on the renovation, which was conducted by Bruce and Morgan to the building's original specifications, began immediately and was completed by 1895. The building has functioned since its construction as a focal point of the campus and surrounding community and has since become a symbol of Clemson University. The 1900-01 college catalog described Agricultural Hall as

> a three-story brick structure, 130x140 feet, trimmed with gray sandstone. It contains twenty-two rooms,

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

[x] See continuation sheet

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

Primary location of additional data:
- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [x] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository:
Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 40.9 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	332640	3838900
B	17	332620	3838750
C	17	331960	3838500
D	17	331360	3838800

E: 17/331520/3839220

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line marked "Clemson University Historic District I" on the accompanying map, "Campus Map of Clemson University," drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the significant and intact historic resources on the northern portion of the Clemson University campus, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By (with the assistance of the SHPO National Register staff)

name/title Professor Martin A. Davis, Principal Investigator; John Edwards, Student Assistant
organization College of Architecture date 31 May 1988
street & number Clemson University telephone (803) 656-3081
city or town Clemson state SC zip code 29634

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

a corbeled brick cornice on the stair tower and brick pilasters separating the windows.

Alterations and additions include replacement aluminum window and door frames; the addition of an elevator shaft at the rear of the building and fire stairs to the north and south elevations. There is also a fifty-by-twenty-four-foot addition to the rear of the building.

3. Bowman Field (1900): Bowman Field is a predominantly flat and open grass field, approximately three acres in size. The west side slopes up towards Tillman Hall, Godfrey Hall, and Holtzendorff Hall. These buildings provide a strong visual boundary to the field. There are numerous large oak trees on the sloped southern portion of the field near Tillman Hall; the field's perimeter is marked by sidewalks. The northeast side of Bowman Field faces S.C. Highway 93, with the axial approach to Tillman Hall and the Clemson campus to the southeast.

4. Sikes Hall (1905): This two-story, rectangular brick building has a raised basement. It is a flat-roofed building that features a heavy modillion cornice surmounted by a parapet wall, which extends around the slightly projecting pavilion. The pavilion features eight, monolithic, unfluted columns with Greco-Roman Ionic capitals. Pilaster responds compliment the end columns. A straight rise of masonry steps extends the full width of the pavilion provides access to the building. Window fenestration is one-over-one, six-light casements, and four-over-four double-hung sash. Round-headed transoms with radiating tracery or keystones and jack arches are decorative elements at some windows. The principal and secondary side entrances are elaborated with pilasters and pediments. Limestone plaques beneath the windows depict the major academic disciplines within the university. A glass airlock has been added to the entrance at the center of the rear facade. Wooden window and door frames have been replaced with aluminum.

5. Holtzendorff Hall (1916): This is a two-story, brick, T-plan building with projecting, two-story pavilions flanking a one-story porch at the facade. The roof is cross-hipped, sheathed in clay tile; the eaves are supported by elaborate brackets and the rafter tails are shaped. The building is on a raised foundation that is visible for the side and rear elevations. The porch at the facade features brick pillars with elaborated capitals incorporating the the Y.M.C.A. emblem-a triangle containing the words "Mind, Body,and Spirit" within a circle.

The emblem is repeated in glazed tile and terra cotta above the five-bay porch bounded on both sides by projecting bays. The porch porch. Windows over the porch are arched, double-hung sash with horizontal lights. Other windows are double and single eight-over-eight or one-over-one, double-hung sash.

Alterations include the infill of some windows at the rear and the use of aluminum frame doors at the entrance.

6. Trustees' Park (c. 1925): Trustees' Park is a predominantly flat landscape which includes deciduous and evergreen trees, with an understory of both pink and white flowering dogwoods and Foster and American hollies. Azaleas are massed along a two-foot wide winding asphalt path. Two state record trees - a persimmon and a chestnut - are contained within the park. On its north side the park creates vistas to and constitutes the "formal" approach to the university on S.C. Highway 93. The west side of Trustee's Park is bounded by Sikes Hall and the south side is bounded by Mell Drive, near the President's House. South Palmetto Boulevard completes the park's boundaries.(2)

7. Long Hall (1937): This is a three-story brick building with a rear-facing U-shaped plan and a cross-hipped clay-tile roof. The roof is supported at the eaves by shaped brackets. The facade is symmetrical with two slightly projecting, hipped-roof pavilions, which are elaborated by two-story pilasters supporting an entablature and framing a pedimented central window. The principal entrance is also framed by pilasters with Ionic capitals and surmounted by an overwindow, which extends into the banded frieze composed of brick headers. Windows are predominantly single with nine-over-nine, double-hung sash.

   Decorative features include glazed, diamond shaped tiles set in panelled arches between the eave brackets; bas relief renderings of horse and tractor drawn plows; roundels, urns, stylized corn and squash blossoms, and cornucopia. There are also inscriptions bearing the words "Agriculture, Research, and Instruction." In 1977 a fire stair connection to Jordan Hall was constructed at the south wing.

8. Mell Hall (1939): This one-story, rectangular brick building is covered by a lateral hipped roof, which features an octagonal, traceried lantern. The facade is symmetrical and features a central entrance with eight-light transom and is flanked by eight-over-eight, double-hung-sash windows defined by pilasters. Single, segmentally arched, eight-over-eight, double-

hung-sash windows are centered on each side of the entrance arrangement. These windows are repeated on the side elevations. There is an extended central hipped bay and loading platform at the rear elevation.

Alterations include a concrete access ramp at the facade and two brick infilled window openings at the north elevation. A modern aluminum door is retrofitted in the entrance.

The Thomas Green Clemson Monument, cast in stone in 1939 and recast in bronze in 1966, is a noncontributing property within the boundaries of the district.

> including recitation rooms, library and reading room, literary society halls, laboratories for botany, entomology, physics and mineralogy, besides the offices of the President, the Commandant and the Secretary and Treasurer.

It now houses a university center and classrooms. Memorial Hall, adjoining this building and considered part of it, was the college chapel and the primary worshipping place for Clemson cadets until the community had grown enough to support independent churches. Today it serves the community and the university as an auditorium. In 1946, on the fiftieth anniversary of Clemson's first graduating class, the Main Building was renamed Tillman Hall in memory of Benjamin Ryan Tillman, former governor and United States Senator, and early advocate of a land-grant college for South Carolina. Tillman Hall shares a common origin with Godfrey Hall (included in this historic district) and Hardin Hall (included in Clemson University Historic District II); these three buildings, built in 1890-95, 1898, and 1890, respectively, are the only extant buildings from the initial period of construction on the college campus.(3)

2. Godfrey Hall (1898): This building was the center of textile study at Clemson from its completion in 1898 until 1941. Originally known as the Textile Building, it was later renamed after W.E. Godfrey, professor of Physics. The college quickly recognized textiles' importance in South Carolina's economy and society and made it an emphasis of its early programs. The industrial architecture of the Textile Building reflects its intended purpose. It was constructed with convict labor, built at an initial cost of $15,000, and when completed it contained the latest machinery, laboratories, and classrooms. The 1900-01 college catalog described it as

> a two-story brick structure of modern cotton-mill design, protected from fire by automatic sprinklers and a 10,000 gallon water-tank in the tower. The first floor is occupied by recitation-rooms, carding and spinning rooms, and office. On the second floor are the dyeing and weaving departments.

An elevator was added on the second floor when the building was used as a hospital during the influenza epidemic of 1918. The School of Physics moved into the building in 1938 and remained

there until 1966; the Calhoun-Clemson High School and Grammar School was housed there temporarily after a fire in 1939. Godfrey Hall has served as a classroom and office building for the College of Education since 1965.(4)

3. Bowman Field (1900): Bowman Field was laid out just before the 1900-01 school year; the college catalog for that year noted:

> In memory of the lamented R.T.V. Bowman, late instructor in forge and foundry work, the new athletic and parade grounds have been names "Bowman Field."

Bowman also coached Clemson's first baseball team, was an assistant coach with the first four football teams (1896-1899) under Walter M. Riggs (later acting president of Clemson from from 1909 to 1911 and president from 1911 to 1924), and helped to establish the athletic program at Clemson before his death in 1899. Bowman Field was the site of drill, marching, and dress parades, commencement exercises and the awarding of military commissions from 1900 to the 1950s. It has also been used for meetings and other outdoor programs for the enjoyment of the college and the community, such as a 1920s band concert presented near the Y.M.C.A. Building by noted composer and bandmaster John Philip Sousa. From 1900 to 1916, when Riggs Field was dedicated, Bowman Field was also the home field for Clemson's football and baseball teams.(9)

4. Sikes Hall (1905): By 1900, the Agricultural Department had outgrown its space in the Main Building and plans were made for a separate Agricultural Building. In January 1904 the cornerstone was laid, and the building was completed by 1905. Designed by Rudolph E. Lee, a graduate of Clemson College and chairman of the Department of Architecture, the Agricultural Building was modeled after the Library of Congress. It is situated at what was once the entrance to Fort Hill (the home of John C. Calhoun and later of Thomas G. Clemson, included in Clemson University Historic District II) and reinforcing the Tillman Hall axis. This Classical Revival style building served the Agriculture Department for twenty years until the interior was destroyed by fire in 1924. Rudolph Lee and Samuel B. Earle, chairman of the Engineering Department and president of Clemson 1924-25, designed its renovation as the second Clemson library, replacing the one on the second floor of the Main Building. The Agricultural Building

was later renamed Sikes Hall in memory of Enoch Walter Sikes, who served as president of Clemson from 1925 to 1940.(5)

5. Holtzendorff Hall (1916): Originally known as the Y.M.C.A. Building, this was one of many Y.M.C.A. facilities built through the funding of philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, with matching funds of $50,000. The Young Men's Christian Association had been established at Clemson during the 1890s. This building, completed in 1916, was the first of several on campus by Rudolph E. Lee, a Clemson graduate and chairman of the Department of Architecture. It is also one of several Italian Renaissance Revival buildings Lee designed for Clemson, demonstrating that style's influence on the college's early twentieth-century buildings. The Y.M.C.A. Building was renamed Holtzendorff Hall in 1957 in honor of Preston Paul Holtzendorff, Jr., who served as general secretary of the Clemson Y.M.C.A. for over forty years. It is located on a ridge which once defined the western boundary of the college campus; until the construction of athletic buildings further to the west the Y.M.C.A. Building served many functions now served by Fike Fieldhouse and the Jervey Athletic Center. Holtzendorff Hall is also an important element in defining the enclosure of Bowman Field.(7)

6. Trustees' Park (c. 1925): This park has been set aside as an instructional and recreational open space for the college and the community since c. 1925. It contains several significant trees and flowering plants, including a pecan grove and two state record trees - a persimmon and a chestnut.(10)

7. Long Hall (1937): Originally known as Long Agricultural Hall, this is one of a number of campus buildings built in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by Rudolph E. Lee. The construction of a modern building for the Department of Agriculture marked a progressive period of growth for Clemson encouraged by the Public Works Administration, one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs of the 1930s. Long Agricultural Hall was built on a site which had been previously occupied by the college extension service. The building was named for William W. Long, director of the Clemson College Extension Service from 1913 to 1934. Dedication ceremonies for the building were held on 12 May 1937, and were attended by Henry A. Wallace, Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture. The construction of Long Agricultural Hall marked Clemson's emergence as a leader in agricultural education both in the South and in the nation.(6)

8. Mell Hall (1939): In 1938 Clemson College sold the parcel of land now occupied by Mell Hall to the United States government for a post office to serve both the college and the community. The building was completed in 1939 and Postmaster General James A. Farley presided over its dedication the next year. The Clemson University Post Office was not only an excellent example of public architecture of the period, but also featured a large interior mural. In 1973 the university and town of Clemson built separate post offices and this building was returned to the university. It was renamed Mell Hall in memory of Patrick H. Mell, president of Clemson from 1902 to 1910, and its renovation was one of the university's first successful rehabilitation projects.(8)

NOTES

(1) Clemson University Subject File: Campus Buildings, Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University.

(2) Professor Martin A. Davis, College of Architecture, Clemson University; Interview with Rebecca D. Bull, 10 January 1988.

(3) Clemson University Subject File: Campus Buildings, Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College of South Carolina. Agricultural, Mechanical, Textile. Catalogue 1900-1901. Eighth Year. (Columbia: The State Company, 1901), p. 12.

(4) Rebecca M. Hale, "Clemson Agricultural College: Years of Transition, 1925-1929," Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Clemson University, 1984, p. 72; Clemson College Catalog, 1900-1901, p. 13.

(5) Bryan, p. 77; Mary K. Littlejohn, Tales of Tigertown, Anecdotes of a Lifetime on the Clemson Campus (Clemson: n.p., 1979), 27, 36, 37, 45.

(6) Wright Bryan, Clemson: An Informal History of the University 1889-1979 (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1979), pp. 240-41.

(7) Clemson University Subject, Campus Buildings, Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University.

(8) Professor Martin A. Davis, College of Architecture, Clemson University; Interview with Mark A. Wright, Campus Planner, Clemson University, 19 January 1988.

(9) Bryan, p. 52.

(10) Ibid.

(11) Clemson University, Clemson World 40:2 (May 1982), 20-23.

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

Name of Property: Clemson University Historic District I (Historic Resources of Clemson University, c. 1803 - 1940)
Location of Property: Clemson University, Pickens County, South Carolina
Photographer: Martin A. Davis, College of Architecture, Clemson University
Location of negatives: Clemson University

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. Tillman Hall (Main Building)
   1988
   Principal (east) facade with clock tower, view looking west.

2. Tillman Hall
   October 1985
   East facade, view of building looking west.

3. Tillman Hall
   October 1985
   South elevation, view looking northeast.

4. Tillman Hall
   1988
   Entrance to Memorial Chapel, view looking west at east facade.

5. Tillman Hall
   1988
   Oblique view of Memorial Chapel entrance, looking southwest.

6. Godfrey Hall (School of Textiles Building)
   1988
   East facade, view looking west.

7. Godfrey Hall
   October 1985
   East facade with tower, oblique view looking northwest.

8. Godfrey Hall
   1988
   Tower, view looking north.

9. Bowman Field
   1988
   View looking west with Tillman and Godfrey Halls in background.

10. Sikes Hall
    1988
    North facade, oblique view looking southeast.

11. Holtzendorff Hall (Y.M.C.A. Building)
    1988
    East facade, view looking west.

12. Trustees' Park
    1988
    View of park with plantings looking east.

13. Trustees' Park
    1988
    View of park looking west.

14. Trustees' Park
    1988
    View of park plantings.

15. Long Hall
    1988
    North facade, oblique view looking southeast.

16. Long Hall
    1988
    Entrance, north facade, view looking south.

17. Long Hall
    1988
    West elevation, view looking east.

18. Long Hall
    1988
    Detail of west elevation, looking east.

19. Mell Hall
October 1985
North and east elevations, oblique view looking southwest.

20. Mell Hall
October 1985
East facade, view looking northwest.